

Queensland



CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1899

**Reprinted as in force on 8 November 2000
(includes amendments up to Act No. 46 of 2000)**

Warning—see last endnote for uncommenced amendments

Reprint No. 3C

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- **when provisions commenced**
- **provisions that have not commenced and are not incorporated in the reprint**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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CRIMINAL CODE ACT 1899

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 8 November 2000]

WHEREAS it is desirable to declare, consolidate, and amend the Criminal Law;

Be it enacted and declared by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows—

An Act to establish a Code of Criminal Law

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Criminal Code Act 1899*.

Establishment of Code—Schedule 1

2.(1) On and from 1 January 1901, the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Law set forth in Schedule 1 (“**the Code**”) shall be the law of Queensland with respect to the several matters therein dealt with.

- (2) The said Code may be cited as the Criminal Code.

Saving

3. However—

- (a) the repeal of any statute or part of a statute set forth in the Schedules shall not affect the construction of any other statute, or of any other part of the same statute, whether as regards the past

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or the future;

- (b) when any enactment not mentioned in the Schedules has been repealed, confirmed, revived, or perpetuated, by any enactment hereby repealed, such repeal, confirmation, revival, or perpetuation, shall not be affected by the repeal effected by this Act;
- (c) this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect, or consequences, of anything already done or suffered, or any existing status or capacity, or any right, title, obligation, or liability, civil or criminal, already acquired, accrued, or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim, or demand, or any indemnity, or the proof of any past act or thing; and any action, prosecution, or other proceeding, begun before the coming into operation of the Code, may, subject to the provisions of the Code, be continued as if this Act had not been passed; and any action, prosecution, or other proceeding, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the coming into operation of the Code, may, subject to the provisions of the Code, be brought, taken, and prosecuted, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed;
- (d) this Act shall not, except as expressly therein declared, affect any principle or rule of law or equity, or established jurisdiction, or form or course of pleading, practice, or procedure, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived, by, in, or from, any enactment hereby repealed;
- (e) this Act shall not revive or restore any jurisdiction, duty, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure, form of punishment, or other matter or thing, not now existing or in force.

Construction of statutes, statutory rules, and other instruments

4. From and after the coming into operation of the Code, the following rules shall apply with respect to the construction of statutes, statutory rules, by-laws, and other instruments, that is to say—

- (a) when in any statute, statutory rule, by-law, or other instrument, public or private, the term “**felony**” is used, or reference is made to an offence by the name of felony, it shall be taken that reference is intended to an offence which is a crime under the provisions of the Code;
- (b) when in any statute, statutory rule, by-law, or other instrument, public or private, the term “**murder**” is used, it shall be taken that reference is intended to the crimes of wilful murder and murder and each of them;
- (c) when in any statute, statutory rule, by-law, or other instrument, public or private, the term “**larceny**” is used, it shall be taken that reference is intended to the crime of stealing;
- (d) when in any statute, statutory rule, by-law, or other instrument, public or private, reference is made to any offence by any specific name, it shall be intended that reference is intended to the offence which, under the provisions of the Code, is constituted by the act or omission that would heretofore have constituted the offence referred to;
- (e) when in any statute, statutory rule, by-law, or other instrument, public or private, reference is made to any of the statutory provisions hereby repealed, it shall be taken that reference is intended to the corresponding provisions or substituted provisions of the Code.

Provisions of Code exclusive with certain exceptions

5. From and after the coming into operation of the Code, no person shall be liable to be tried or punished in Queensland as for an indictable offence except under the express provisions of the Code or some other statute law of Queensland, or under the express provisions of some statute of the United Kingdom which is expressly applied to Queensland, or which is in force in all parts of Her Majesty’s dominions not expressly excepted from its operation, or which authorises the trial and punishment in Queensland of offenders who have at places not in Queensland committed offences against the laws of the United Kingdom.

Civil remedies

6.(1) When by the Code any act is declared to be lawful, no action can be brought in respect thereof.

(2) A person who suffers loss or injury in, or in connection with, the commission of an indictable offence of which the person is found guilty has no right of action against another person for the loss or injury.

(3) Subsection (2) applies whether or not a conviction is recorded for the offence.

(4) Except as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall not affect any right of action which any person would have had against another if this Act had not been passed, nor shall the omission from the Code of any penal provision in respect of any act or omission which before the time of the coming into operation of the Code constituted an actionable wrong affect any right of action in respect thereof.

Offender may be prosecuted under Code or other statute

7. When an offender is punishable under the provisions of the Code, and also under the provisions of some other statute, the offender may be prosecuted and convicted under the provisions either of the Code or of such other statute, so that the offender is not twice punished for the same offence.

Contempt of court

8. Nothing in this Act or in the Code shall affect the authority of courts of record to punish a person summarily for the offence commonly known as 'contempt of court', but so that a person cannot be so punished and also punished under the provisions of the Code for the same act or omission.

SCHEDULE 1

THE CRIMINAL CODE

section 2

PART 1—INTRODUCTORY

Interpretation—Application—General Principles

CHAPTER 1—INTERPRETATION

Definitions

1. In this Code—

“**adult**” means a person of or above the age of 18 years.

“**adult entertainment**” has the meaning given by the *Liquor Act 1992*, section 103E.

“**adult entertainment permit**” means an adult entertainment permit granted under the *Liquor Act 1992* and in force.

“**aircraft**” includes any machine or apparatus designed to support itself in the atmosphere.

It is immaterial whether the machine or apparatus is incapable of use through mechanical defect or whether any part or parts thereof have been removed for any purpose or by any person.

A flight of an aircraft shall be deemed to commence—

- (a) at the time of the closing of the external door of the aircraft last to be closed before the aircraft first moves for the purpose of taking off from any place; or
- (b) if paragraph (a) is not applicable—at the time at which the aircraft first moves for the purpose of taking off from any place; and

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shall be deemed to end—

- (c) at the time of the opening of the external door of the aircraft first to be opened after the aircraft comes to rest after its next landing after the commencement of the flight; or
- (d) if paragraph (c) is not applicable—at the time at which the aircraft comes to rest after its next landing after the commencement of the flight;

or, if the aircraft is destroyed, or the flight is abandoned, before either paragraph (c) or (d) becomes applicable, at the time at which the aircraft is destroyed or the flight is abandoned, as the case may be.

“animal” includes any living creature other than mankind.

“approved manager” means an approved manager under the *Prostitution Act 1999*.

“benefit” includes property, advantage, service, entertainment, the use of or access to property or facilities, and anything of benefit to a person whether or not it has any inherent or tangible value, purpose or attribute.

“bodily harm” means any bodily injury which interferes with health or comfort.

“brothel licence” has the meaning given by the *Prostitution Act 1999*, schedule 4.

“carnal knowledge” includes sodomy.

“circumstance of aggravation” means any circumstance by reason whereof an offender is liable to a greater punishment than that to which the offender would be liable if the offence were committed without the existence of that circumstance.

“clerk” and **“servant”** include any person employed for any purpose as or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, or as a collector of money, although temporarily only, or although employed also by other persons than the person alleged to be the person’s employer, or although employed to pay as well as receive money, and any person employed as or in the capacity of a commission agent for the collection or disbursement of money, or in any similar capacity, although the person has no authority from the person’s employer to receive money or other

property on the employer's account.

“committal for trial” includes committal for sentence.

“company” means an incorporated company.

“consent”, for chapter 32,¹ see section 348.

“criminally responsible” means liable to punishment as for an offence.

“criminal responsibility” means liability to punishment as for an offence.

“Crown Law Officer” means the Attorney-General or Director of Public Prosecutions.

“document” includes—

- (a) anything on which there is writing; and
- (b) anything on which there are marks, figures, symbols, codes, perforations or anything else having a meaning for a person qualified to interpret them; and
- (c) a record.

“dwelling” includes any building or structure, or part of a building or structure, which is for the time being kept by the owner or occupier for the residence therein of himself or herself, his or her family, or servants, or any of them, and it is immaterial that it is from time to time uninhabited.

A building or structure adjacent to, and occupied with, a dwelling is deemed to be part of the dwelling if there is a communication between such building or structure and the dwelling, either immediate or by means of a covered and enclosed passage leading from the one to the other, but not otherwise.

“explosive substance” includes a gaseous substance in such a state of compression as to be capable of explosion.

“forge” a document, means make, alter or deal with the document so that the whole of it or a material part of it—

- (a) purports to be what, or of an effect that, in fact it is not; or

¹ Chapter 32 (Rape and sexual assaults)

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- (b) purports to be made, altered or dealt with by a person who did not make, alter or deal with it or by or for some person who does not, in fact exist; or
- (c) purports to be made, altered or dealt with by authority of a person who did not give that authority; or
- (d) otherwise purports to be made, altered or dealt with in circumstances in which it was not made, altered or dealt with.

“genitalia” includes surgically constructed genitalia.

“grievous bodily harm” means—

- (a) the loss of a distinct part or an organ of the body; or
- (b) serious disfigurement; or
- (c) any bodily injury of such a nature that, if left untreated, would endanger or be likely to endanger life, or cause or be likely to cause permanent injury to health;

whether or not treatment is or could have been available.

“indictment” means a written charge preferred against an accused person in order to the person’s trial before some court other than justices exercising summary jurisdiction.

“intellectually impaired person” has the meaning given by section 229F.

“knowingly”, used in connection with any term denoting uttering or using, implies knowledge of the character of the thing uttered or used.

“liable”, used alone, means liable on conviction upon indictment.

“licensed brothel” has the meaning given by the *Prostitution Act 1999*, schedule 4.

“licensee”, for a licensed brothel, means the person who holds the brothel licence for the brothel under the *Prostitution Act 1999*.

“money” includes bank notes, bank drafts, cheques, and any other orders, warrants, authorities, or requests, for the payment of money.

“motor vehicle” includes any machine or apparatus designed for propulsion wholly or partly by gas, motor spirit, oil, electricity, steam or other mechanical power, and also includes a motor cycle, or a caravan, caravan trailer or other trailer designed to be attached to a

motor vehicle.

It is immaterial whether the machine or apparatus is incapable of use through mechanical defect or whether any part or parts thereof have been removed for any purpose or by any person.

“night” or **“night-time”** means the interval between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

“penetrate”, for chapter 32,² see section 347.

“penis” includes a surgically constructed penis, whether provided for a male or female.

“person” and **“owner”**, and other like terms, when used with reference to property, include corporations of all kinds, and any other associations of persons capable of owning property, and also, when so used, include Her Majesty.

“person employed in the public service” includes police officers, and persons employed to execute any process of a court of justice, and also includes the chief executive of Queensland Railways, and persons employed by Queensland Railways.

“possession” includes having under control in any place whatever, whether for the use or benefit of the person of whom the term is used or of another person, and although another person has the actual possession or custody of the thing in question.

“premises” includes—

- (a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, of any type; and
- (b) a group of, or part of a group of, buildings or structures, of any type; and
- (c) the land or water where a building or structure or a group of buildings or structures is situated; and
- (d) a vehicle, or a caravan; and
- (e) a tent, or a cave; and
- (f) premises in which more than 1 person has ownership.

² Chapter 32 (Rape and sexual assaults)

“property” includes—

- (a) every thing animate or inanimate that is capable of being the subject of ownership; and
- (b) money; and
- (c) electrical or other energy, gas and water; and
- (d) a plant; and
- (e) an animal that is—
 - (i) a tame animal, whether or not naturally tame; or
 - (ii) an untamed animal of a type that, if kept, is usually kept confined; or
 - (iii) an untamed animal in a person’s possession or being pursued for return to possession after escape; and
- (f) a thing produced by an animal mentioned in paragraph (e); and
- (g) any other property real or personal, legal or equitable, including things in action and other intangible property.

“prostitution” has the meaning given by section 229E.

“public officer” means a person other than a judicial officer, whether or not the person is remunerated—

- (a) discharging a duty imposed under an Act or of a public nature; or
 - (b) holding office under or employed by the Crown;
- and includes, whether or not the person is remunerated—
- (c) a person employed to execute any process of a court; and
 - (d) a public service employee; and
 - (e) a person appointed or employed under any of the following Acts—
 - (i) the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*;
 - (ii) the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*;
 - (iii) the *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*; and

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- (f) a member, officer, or employee of an authority, board, corporation, commission, local government, council, committee or other similar body established for a public purpose under an Act.

“railway” includes every kind of way on which vehicles are borne upon a rail or rails, whatever may be the means of propulsion.

“record” means any thing or process—

- (a) on or by which information is recorded or stored; or
- (b) by means of which sounds, images, writings, messages or anything else having meaning can be conveyed in any way in a visible or recoverable form;

even if the use or assistance of some electronic, electrical, mechanical, chemical or other device or process is required to recover or convey the information or meaning.

“registered brand” and **“registered mark”** mean respectively a brand or mark which is registered under the authority of the laws relating to brands and each such registered brand or registered mark shall for the purposes of this Code be deemed to be the registered brand or registered mark respectively of the person in whose name such brand or mark is registered.

However, where such brand or mark is registered in the names of 2 or more persons such registered brand or registered mark shall for the purposes of this Code be deemed to be the registered brand or registered mark respectively of each of such persons.

“serious disease” means a disease that would, if left untreated, be of such a nature as to—

- (a) cause or be likely to cause any loss of a distinct part or organ of the body; or
- (b) cause or be likely to cause serious disfigurement; or
- (c) endanger or be likely to endanger life, or to cause or be likely to cause permanent injury to health;

whether or not treatment is or could have been available.

“ship” includes every kind of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars.

“summary conviction” means summary conviction before a Magistrates Court.

“trial” includes a proceeding wherein a person is to be sentenced.

“uncorroborated testimony” means testimony which is not corroborated in some material particular by other evidence implicating the accused person.

“utter” means and includes using or dealing with, and attempting to use or deal with, and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with, or act upon, the thing in question.

“vagina” includes a surgically constructed vagina, whether provided for a male or female.

“valuable security” includes any document which is the property of any person, and which is evidence of the ownership of any property or of the right to recover or receive any property.

“vehicle” includes—

- (a) a motor vehicle, motor cycle, train, aircraft, or vessel; or
- (b) anything else used or to be used to carry persons or goods from place to place.

“vessel” includes a ship, or boat, and every other kind of vessel used in navigation.

“vulva” includes a surgically constructed vulva, whether provided for a male or female.

“woman” includes any female.

“writing” includes any way of representing or reproducing in a visible form any word, inscription, signature or other mark.

Definition of “offence”

2. An act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment is called an **“offence”**.

Division of offences

3.(1) Offences are of 2 kinds, namely, criminal offences and regulatory offences.

(2) Criminal offences comprise crimes, misdemeanours and simple offences.

(3) Crimes and misdemeanours are indictable offences; that is to say, the offenders cannot, unless otherwise expressly stated, be prosecuted or convicted except upon indictment.

(4) A person guilty of a regulatory offence or a simple offence may be summarily convicted by a Magistrates Court.

(5) An offence not otherwise designated is a simple offence.

Attempts to commit offences

4.(1) When a person, intending to commit an offence, begins to put the person's intention into execution by means adapted to its fulfilment, and manifests the person's intention by some overt act, but does not fulfil the person's intention to such an extent as to commit the offence, the person is said to attempt to commit the offence.

(2) It is immaterial, except so far as regards punishment, whether the offender does all that is necessary on the offender's part for completing the commission of the offence, or whether the complete fulfilment of the offender's intention is prevented by circumstances independent of his or her will, or whether the offender desists of his or her own motion from the further prosecution of the offender's intention.

(3) It is immaterial that by reason of circumstances not known to the offender it is impossible in fact to commit the offence.

(4) The same facts may constitute one offence and an attempt to commit another offence.

Arrest without warrant

5.(1) The expression "**the offender may be arrested without warrant**" means that the provisions of this Code relating to the arrest of offenders or suspected offenders without warrant are applicable to the offence in

question, either generally or subject to such conditions (if any) as to time, place, or circumstance, or as to the person authorised to make the arrest, as are specified in the particular case.

(2) Except when otherwise stated, the definition of an offence as a crime imports that the offender may be arrested without warrant.

(3) The expression “**the offender cannot be arrested without warrant**” means that the provisions of this Code relating to the arrest of offenders or suspected offenders without warrant are not applicable to the crime in question, except subject to such conditions (if any) as to time, place, or circumstance, or as to the person authorised to make the arrest as are specified in the particular case.

Carnal knowledge

6. If “**carnal knowledge**” is used in defining an offence, the offence, so far as regards that element of it, is complete on penetration to any extent.

CHAPTER 2—PARTIES TO OFFENCES

Principal offenders

7.(1) When an offence is committed, each of the following persons is deemed to have taken part in committing the offence and to be guilty of the offence, and may be charged with actually committing it, that is to say—

- (a) every person who actually does the act or makes the omission which constitutes the offence;
- (b) every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence;
- (c) every person who aids another person in committing the offence;
- (d) any person who counsels or procures any other person to commit the offence.

(2) Under subsection (1)(d) the person may be charged either with committing the offence or with counselling or procuring its commission.

(3) A conviction of counselling or procuring the commission of an offence entails the same consequences in all respects as a conviction of committing the offence.

(4) Any person who procures another to do or omit to do any act of such a nature that, if the person had done the act or made the omission, the act or omission would have constituted an offence on the person's part, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if the person had done the act or made the omission; and the person may be charged with doing the act or making the omission.

Offences committed in prosecution of common purpose

8. When 2 or more persons form a common intention to prosecute an unlawful purpose in conjunction with one another, and in the prosecution of such purpose an offence is committed of such a nature that its commission was a probable consequence of the prosecution of such purpose, each of them is deemed to have committed the offence.

Mode of execution immaterial

9.(1) When a person counsels another to commit an offence, and an offence is actually committed after such counsel by the person to whom it is given, it is immaterial whether the offence actually committed is the same as that counselled or a different one, or whether the offence is committed in the way counselled, or in a different way, provided in either case that the facts constituting the offence actually committed are a probable consequence of carrying out the counsel.

(2) In either case the person who gave the counsel is deemed to have counselled the other person to commit the offence actually committed by the other person.

Accessories after the fact

10. A person who receives or assists another who is, to the person's knowledge, guilty of an offence, in order to enable the person to escape punishment, is said to become an accessory after the fact to the offence.

Interpretation of ch 2

10A.(1) Under section 7,³ a person's criminal responsibility extends to any offence that, on the evidence admissible against him or her, is either the offence proved against the person who did the act or made the omission that constitutes that offence or any statutory or other alternative to that offence.

(2) Under section 8,⁴ a person's criminal responsibility extends to any offence that, on the evidence admissible against him or her, is a probable consequence of the prosecution of a common intention to prosecute an unlawful purpose, regardless of what offence is proved against any other party to the common intention.

(3) This section does not limit any other provision of this chapter.

CHAPTER 3—APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW**Effect of changes in law**

11.(1) A person cannot be punished for doing or omitting to do an act unless the act or omission constituted an offence under the law in force when it occurred; nor unless doing or omitting to do the act under the same circumstances would constitute an offence under the law in force at the time when the person is charged with the offence.

(2) If the law in force when the act or omission occurred differs from that in force at the time of the conviction, the offender cannot be punished to any greater extent than was authorised by the former law, or to any greater extent than is authorised by the latter law.

Application of Code as to offences wholly or partially committed in Queensland

12.(1) This Code applies to every person who does an act in Queensland or makes an omission in Queensland, which in either case constitutes an

³ Section 7 (Principal offenders)

⁴ Section 8 (Offences committed in prosecution of common purpose)

offence.

(2) Where acts or omissions occur which, if they all occurred in Queensland, would constitute an offence and any of the acts or omissions occur in Queensland, the person who does the acts or makes the omissions is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if all the acts or omissions had occurred in Queensland.

(3) Where an event occurs in Queensland caused by an act done or omission made out of Queensland which, if done or made in Queensland, would constitute an offence, the person who does the act or makes the omission is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the act or omission had occurred in Queensland.

(3A) It is a defence to prove that the person did not intend that the act or omission should have effect in Queensland.

(4) Where an event occurs out of Queensland caused by an act done or omission made in Queensland, which act or omission would constitute an offence had the event occurred in Queensland, the person who does the act or makes the omission is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the event had occurred in Queensland.

(5) This section does not extend to a case where the only material event that occurs in Queensland is the death in Queensland of a person whose death is caused by an act done or an omission made out of Queensland at a time when the person was out of Queensland.

Offences enabled, aided, procured or counselled by persons out of Queensland

13.(1) Any person who while out of Queensland—

- (a) does or omits to do an act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit an offence that is actually committed in Queensland; or
- (b) aids another person in committing an offence that is actually committed in Queensland; or
- (c) counsels or procures another person to commit an offence that is actually committed in Queensland;

is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had committed the offence in Queensland.

(2) Any person who while out of Queensland procures another to do or omit to do in Queensland an act of such a nature that, if the person had done the act or made the omission in Queensland, the person would have been guilty of an offence is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had done the act or made the omission in Queensland.

Offences procured in Queensland to be committed out of Queensland

14. Any person who while in Queensland procures another to do an act or make an omission at a place not in Queensland of such a nature that, if the person had done the act or made the omission in Queensland, the person would have been guilty of an offence, and that, if the person had done the act or made the omission, the person would have been guilty of an offence under the laws in force in the place where the act or omission is done or made, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if the act had been done or the omission had been made in Queensland, but so that the punishment does not exceed that which the person would have incurred under the laws in force in the place where the act was done or the omission was made, if the person had done the act or made the omission.

Offences committed on the high seas

14A.(1) Any person connected with Queensland who, while in, on, under or over the high seas within 320 km of Queensland, does any act or makes any omission of such a nature that if the person had done the act or made the omission in Queensland the person would have been guilty of an offence against the statute law of Queensland is guilty of an offence and shall be liable to arrest, prosecution and punishment in all respects as if such act or omission had occurred in Queensland and the courts of Queensland shall have jurisdiction accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person connected with Queensland includes a person who—

- (a) is or is normally resident or is domiciled in Queensland; or

- (b) is on or operating from a vessel, aircraft, rig or other structure or installation of any kind licensed or required to be licensed or operating or functioning pursuant to the authority of, or as regulated by, a law of Queensland.

(3) Any person who, while in, on, under or over the high seas within 320 km of Queensland, does any act or makes any omission affecting the person or property of a person connected with Queensland of such a nature that if the person had done the act or made the omission in Queensland the person would have been guilty of an offence against the statute law of Queensland and afterwards comes into Queensland, is by such coming into Queensland, guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had done the act or made the omission in Queensland.

Defence Force

15. Officers and other members of the Land and Marine Defence Force are, while on duty or in uniform, subject to the special laws relating to that Force, but are not exempt from the provisions of this Code.

Person not to be twice punished for same offence

16. A person cannot be twice punished either under the provisions of this Code or under the provisions of any other law for the same act or omission, except in the case where the act or omission is such that by means thereof the person causes the death of another person, in which case the person may be convicted of the offence of which the person is guilty by reason of causing such death, notwithstanding that the person has already been convicted of some other offence constituted by the act or omission.

Former conviction or acquittal

17. It is a defence to a charge of any offence to show that the accused person has already been tried, and convicted or acquitted upon an indictment on which the person might have been convicted of the offence with which the person is charged, or has already been acquitted upon indictment, or has already been convicted, of an offence of which the person might be convicted upon the indictment or complaint on which the person is charged.

CHAPTER 4—ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY

Royal prerogative of mercy

18. This Code does not affect the royal prerogative of mercy.

CHAPTER 5—CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Ignorance of the law—bona fide claim of right

22.(1) Ignorance of the law does not afford any excuse for an act or omission which would otherwise constitute an offence, unless knowledge of the law by the offender is expressly declared to be an element of the offence.

(2) But a person is not criminally responsible, as for an offence relating to property, for an act done or omitted to be done by the person with respect to any property in the exercise of an honest claim of right and without intention to defraud.

(3) A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission done or made in contravention of a statutory instrument if, at the time of doing or making it, the statutory instrument was not known to the person and had not been published or otherwise reasonably made available or known to the public or those persons likely to be affected by it.

(4) In this section—

“publish”—

- (a) in relation to a statutory instrument that is subordinate legislation—means notify in accordance with section 47 (Notification) of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*; and
- (b) in relation to a statutory instrument that is not subordinate legislation—means publish in the Gazette.

Intention—motive

23.(1) Subject to the express provisions of this Code relating to negligent acts and omissions, a person is not criminally responsible for—

- (a) an act or omission that occurs independently of the exercise of the person's will; or
- (b) an event that occurs by accident.

(1A) However, under subsection (1)(b), the person is not excused from criminal responsibility for death or grievous bodily harm that results to a victim because of a defect, weakness, or abnormality even though the offender does not intend or foresee or cannot reasonably foresee the death or grievous bodily harm.

(2) Unless the intention to cause a particular result is expressly declared to be an element of the offence constituted, in whole or part, by an act or omission, the result intended to be caused by an act or omission is immaterial.

(3) Unless otherwise expressly declared, the motive by which a person is induced to do or omit to do an act, or to form an intention, is immaterial so far as regards criminal responsibility.

Mistake of fact

24.(1) A person who does or omits to do an act under an honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief in the existence of any state of things is not criminally responsible for the act or omission to any greater extent than if the real state of things had been such as the person believed to exist.

(2) The operation of this rule may be excluded by the express or implied provisions of the law relating to the subject.

Extraordinary emergencies

25. Subject to the express provisions of this Code relating to acts done upon compulsion or provocation or in self-defence, a person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission done or made under such circumstances of sudden or extraordinary emergency that an ordinary person possessing ordinary power of self-control could not reasonably be expected to act otherwise.

Presumption of sanity

26. Every person is presumed to be of sound mind, and to have been of sound mind at any time which comes in question, until the contrary is proved.

Insanity

27.(1) A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission if at the time of doing the act or making the omission the person is in such a state of mental disease or natural mental infirmity as to deprive the person of capacity to understand what the person is doing, or of capacity to control the person's actions, or of capacity to know that the person ought not to do the act or make the omission.

(2) A person whose mind, at the time of the person's doing or omitting to do an act, is affected by delusions on some specific matter or matters, but who is not otherwise entitled to the benefit of subsection (1), is criminally responsible for the act or omission to the same extent as if the real state of things had been such as the person was induced by the delusions to believe to exist.

Intoxication

28.(1) The provisions of section 27 apply to the case of a person whose mind is disordered by intoxication or stupefaction caused without intention on his or her part by drugs or intoxicating liquor or by any other means.

(2) They do not apply to the case of a person who has, to any extent intentionally caused himself or herself to become intoxicated or stupefied, whether in order to afford excuse for the commission of an offence or not and whether his or her mind is disordered by the intoxication alone or in combination with some other agent.

(3) When an intention to cause a specific result is an element of an offence, intoxication, whether complete or partial, and whether intentional or unintentional, may be regarded for the purpose of ascertaining whether such an intention in fact existed.

Immature age

29.(1) A person under the age of 10 years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission.

(2) A person under the age of 14 years is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission the person had capacity to know that the person ought not to do the act or make the omission.

Judicial officers

30. Except as expressly provided by this Code, a judicial officer is not criminally responsible for anything done or omitted to be done by the judicial officer in the exercise of the officer's judicial functions, although the act done is in excess of the officer's judicial authority, or although the officer is bound to do the act omitted to be done.

Justification and excuse—compulsion

31.(1) A person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, if the person does or omits to do the act under any of the following circumstances, that is to say—

- (a) in execution of the law;
- (b) in obedience to the order of a competent authority which he or she is bound by law to obey, unless the order is manifestly unlawful;
- (c) when the act is reasonably necessary in order to resist actual and unlawful violence threatened to the person, or to another person in the person's presence;
- (d) when—
 - (i) the person does or omits to do the act in order to save himself or herself or another person, or his or her property or the property of another person, from serious harm or detriment threatened to be inflicted by some person in a position to carry out the threat; and
 - (ii) the person doing the act or making the omission reasonably believes he or she or the other person is unable otherwise to

escape the carrying out of the threat; and

- (iii) doing the act or making the omission is reasonably proportionate to the harm or detriment threatened.

(2) However, this protection does not extend to an act or omission which would constitute the crime of murder, or any of the crimes defined in sections 81(2) and 82, or an offence of which grievous bodily harm to the person of another, or an intention to cause such harm, is an element, nor to a person who has by entering into an unlawful association or conspiracy rendered himself or herself liable to have such threats made to the person.

(3) Whether an order is or is not manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

Offences by partners and members of companies with respect to partnership or corporate property

34. A person who, being a member of a co-partnership, corporation, or joint stock company, does or omits to do any act with respect to the property of the co-partnership, corporation, or company, which, if the person were not a member of the co-partnership, corporation, or company, would constitute an offence, is criminally responsible to the same extent as if the person were not such member.

Application of rules

36.(1) The provisions of this Chapter apply to all persons charged with any criminal offence against the statute law of Queensland.

(2) Except for sections 22(3), 29 and 31,⁵ this Chapter does not apply to regulatory offences.

⁵ Sections 22 (Ignorance of the law—bona fide claim of right), 29 (Immature age) and 31 (Justification and excuse—compulsion)

PART 2—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

CHAPTER 7—SEDITION

Definition of “seditious intention”

44. An intention to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say—

- (a) to bring the Sovereign into hatred or contempt;
- (b) to excite disaffection against the Sovereign or the Government or Constitution of the United Kingdom or of Queensland as by law established, or against either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Queensland, or against the administration of justice;
- (c) to excite Her Majesty’s subjects to attempt to procure the alteration of any matter in the State as by law established otherwise than by lawful means;
- (d) to raise discontent or disaffection amongst Her Majesty’s subjects;
- (e) to promote feelings of ill-will and enmity between different classes of Her Majesty’s subjects;

is a seditious intention, unless it is justified by the provisions of section 45.

Innocent intentions

45. It is lawful for any person—

- (a) to endeavour in good faith to show that the Sovereign has been mistaken in any of Her counsels; or
- (b) to point out in good faith errors or defects in the government or Constitution of the United Kingdom or of Queensland as by law established, or in legislation, or in the administration of justice, with a view to the reformation of such errors or defects; or
- (c) to excite in good faith Her Majesty’s subjects to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in the State as by law established; or

- (d) to point out in good faith in order to their removal any matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

Definition of “seditious enterprises” etc.

46.(1) A “**seditious enterprise**” is an enterprise which is undertaken in order to the carrying out of a seditious intention.

(2) “**Seditious words**” are words expressive of a seditious intention.

(3) In this Code—

“**seditious writing**” includes anything intended to be read, and any sign or visible representation, which is expressive of a seditious intention.

Unlawful oaths to commit certain crimes

47. Any person who—

- (a) administers, or is present at and consents to the administering of any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath, purporting to bind the person who takes it to commit the crime of murder, or any of the crimes defined in sections 81(2) and 82; or
- (b) takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so; or
- (c) attempts to induce any person to take any such oath or engagement;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Other unlawful oaths to commit offences

48. Any person who—

- (a) administers, or is present at and consents to the administering of, any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath, purporting to bind the person who takes it to act in any of the ways following, that is to say—
 - (i) to engage in any mutinous or seditious enterprise;

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- (ii) to commit any indictable offence not being any of the crimes mentioned or referred to in section 47(a);
 - (iii) to disturb the public peace;
 - (iv) to be of any association, society, or confederacy, formed for the purpose of doing any such act as aforesaid;
 - (v) to obey the order or commands of any committee or body of people not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander or other person not having authority by law for that purpose;
 - (vi) not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate, or other person;
 - (vii) not to reveal or discover any unlawful association, society, or confederacy, or any illegal act done or to be done, or any illegal oath or engagement that may have been administered or tendered to or taken by the person or any other person, or the import of any such oath or engagement; or
- (b) takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so; or
- (c) attempts to induce any person to take any such oath or engagement;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Compulsion, how far a defence

49. A person who takes any such oath or engagement as is mentioned in sections 47 and 48 cannot set up as a defence that the person was compelled to do so, unless within 14 days after taking it, or, if the person is prevented by actual force or sickness, within 14 days after the termination of such prevention, the person declares by information on oath before some member of the Executive Council or justice of the peace, or, if the person is on actual service in Her Majesty's Forces by sea or land, either by such information or by information to the person's commanding officer, the whole of what the person knows concerning the matter, including the person or persons by whom and in whose presence, and the place where, and the time when, the oath or engagement was administered or taken.

Unlawful drilling

51.(1) Any person who—

- (a) in contravention of the directions under a regulation, trains or drills any other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions; or
- (b) is present at any meeting or assembly of persons held in contravention of the directions of any such proclamation, for the purpose of there training or drilling any other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) Any person who, at any meeting or assembly held in contravention of the directions under a regulation, is trained or drilled to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions, or who is present at any such meeting or assembly for the purpose of being so trained or drilled, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2A) The offender may be arrested without warrant.

(3) A prosecution for any of the offences defined in this section must be begun within 6 months after the offence is committed.

Sedition

52.(1) Any person who—

- (a) conspires with any person to carry into execution a seditious enterprise; or
- (b) advisedly publishes any seditious words or writing;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) If the person has been previously convicted of any such offence the person is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(3) A prosecution for any of the offences defined in this section must be begun within 6 months after the offence is committed.

(4) A person cannot be convicted of any of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of 1 witness.

CHAPTER 8—OFFENCES AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE POWER

Interference with Governor or Ministers

54.(1) Any person who advisedly—

- (a) does any act calculated to interfere with the free exercise by the Governor of the duties or authority of the Governor's office; or
- (b) does any act calculated to interfere with the free exercise by a member of the Executive Council of the duties or authority of the member's office as a member of the Executive Council or as a Minister of State;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) The offender may be, and it is hereby declared that the offender always was liable to be, arrested without warrant.

Demands with menaces upon agencies of government

54A.(1) Any person who demands that anything be done or omitted to be done or be procured by—

- (a) the Government of Queensland or a person in the employment of the Crown in right of Queensland, in performance of the duties of the person's employment or otherwise in the person's official capacity;
- (b) the Governor, in his or her role of Governor;
- (c) a Minister of the Crown, in his or her office as Minister or as a member of the Executive Council of Queensland;
- (d) a government corporation, in discharge of its functions conferred by law, or a person in the employment of a government

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corporation, in performance of the duties of the person's employment or otherwise in the person's official capacity;

with threats of injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to any person aforesaid or any other person or to the public or any member or members of the public or to property, by the offender or by any other person, if the demand is not complied with is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) A person is not criminally responsible for an act referred to in subsection (1) if the injury or detriment is threatened to himself or herself only or to property of which the person is the sole owner.

(3) It is immaterial to the commission of an offence defined in this section that—

- (a) the demand or threat is made by means of a medium ordinarily used for disseminating information to the public and not to a particular person; or
- (b) the threat does not specify the injury or detriment that is to be caused or the person or persons to whom or the property to which it is to be caused.

(4) If the carrying out of the threat would be likely to cause—

- (a) loss of life or serious personal injury to any person; or
- (b) substantial economic loss—
 - (i) to the Crown, or
 - (ii) to a government corporation; or
 - (iii) in any industrial or commercial activity whether conducted by a public authority or as a private enterprise;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for life and if, in addition, the offender or another person on the offender's behalf has carried out the threat and thereby caused a consequence specified in this subsection or has by some overt act begun to prepare for the carrying out of the threat, the offender is liable to imprisonment for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied under this Code or any other law or is liable to an indefinite sentence under Part 10 of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

(5) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney-General.

(6) For the purposes of this section—

“**government corporation**” means any body corporate or corporation sole constituted by or under an Act that represents the Crown or that is declared under a regulation to be a government corporation for the purposes of this section;

“**injury or detriment**” includes destruction of or damage to—

- (a) flora or fauna protected by or under an Act;
- (b) any place, thing or living creature or plant that by reason of its cultural, educational, environmental, historical, recreational, religious or scientific significance is of substantial public interest or concern;

and, in the absence of proof that any such item destroyed or damaged was or is the property of a particular person, shall be deemed to be injury or detriment to the Crown.

Interference with the Legislature

55.(1) Any person who advisedly, by force or fraud, interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise by the Legislative Assembly of its authority, or with the free exercise by any member of the Legislative Assembly of the member’s duties or authority as such member, or as a member of a committee of the Legislative Assembly is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) The offender may be, and it is hereby declared that the offender always was liable to be, arrested without warrant.

Disturbing the Legislature

56.(1) Any person who advisedly—

- (a) disturbs the Legislative Assembly while in session; or
- (b) commits any disorderly conduct in the immediate view and presence of the Legislative Assembly while in session, tending to

interrupt its proceedings or to impair the respect due to its authority;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) The offender may be, and it is hereby declared that the offender always was liable to be, arrested without warrant.

Disturbance in House when Parliament not sitting

56A.(1) Any person creating or joining in any disturbance in Parliament House or within the precincts thereof at any time other than during an actual sitting of Parliament therein or at the office or residence of the Governor or of any member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Executive Council shall be guilty of an offence and—

- (a) if the person created or joined in such disturbance in Parliament House or within the precincts thereof—may be apprehended without warrant on the verbal order of the Speaker or, in the Speaker's absence, of the Clerk of the Parliament, or of the person for the time being discharging the duties of the office of the Clerk of the Parliament, and may be kept in custody by any officer of Parliament or by any police officer; or
- (b) if the person created or joined in such disturbance at the office or residence of the Governor or of any member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Executive Council—may be apprehended without warrant on the verbal order of the Governor or, as the case may be, member of the Legislative Assembly or of the Executive Council concerned, and may be kept in custody by any police officer.

(2) Such person may be so kept in custody until the person can be dealt with in the manner following, that is to say—

- (a) every such person shall, as soon as reasonably may be, be brought before a Magistrate without formal written complaint and there and then charged with such offence and summarily dealt with according to law;
- (b) any such person on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine of 100 penalty units or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

Going armed to Parliament House

56B.(1) Any person who without lawful excuse being armed enters or is found in Parliament House or in any of the grounds thereof or in any building in or upon such grounds is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of 100 penalty units with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

(1A) The offender may be arrested without warrant.

(2) On the conviction of a person for an offence against subsection (1), any arms found in the person's possession or under the person's control are forfeited to the State.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

“armed” shall mean having in the person's possession or under the person's immediate control whether concealed or not—

- (a) any firearm whatsoever loaded or unloaded and whether capable of projecting a missile or not; or
- (b) any bomb or other explosive matter, machine, or device mechanical or otherwise capable of causing injury to any person or damage to any property or any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument; or
- (c) any corrosive substance;

and the word **“arms”** shall have a correlative meaning.

False evidence before Parliament

57.(1) Any person who in the course of an examination before the Legislative Assembly, or before a committee of the Legislative Assembly, knowingly gives a false answer to any lawful and relevant question put to the person in the course of the examination is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

(3) A person cannot be convicted of the offence defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of 1 witness.

Witnesses refusing to attend or give evidence before Parliament or parliamentary committee

58. Any person who—

- (a) being duly summoned to attend as a witness or to produce any book, document, or other thing, in the person's possession, before the Legislative Assembly, or before a committee of the Legislative Assembly authorised to summon witnesses or to call for the production of such thing, refuses or neglects without lawful excuse to attend pursuant to the summons or to produce anything which the person is summoned to produce, and which is relevant and proper to be produced; or
- (b) being present before the Legislative Assembly, or before a committee of the Legislative Assembly authorised to summon witnesses, refuses to answer any lawful and relevant question;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Member of Parliament receiving bribes

59.(1) Any person who, being a member of the Legislative Assembly, asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person upon any understanding that the person's vote, opinion, judgment, or action, in the Legislative Assembly, or in any committee thereof, shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or in favour of any particular side of any question or matter, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years, and is disqualified from sitting or voting as a member of the Legislative Assembly for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Bribery of member of Parliament

60.(1) Any person who—

- (a) in order to influence a member of the Legislative Assembly in the member's vote, opinion, judgment, or action, upon any question or matter arising in the Legislative Assembly or in any committee thereof or in order to induce the member to absent himself or

herself from the Assembly or from any such committee, gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, any property or benefit of any kind to, upon, or for, such member, or to, upon, or for, any other person; or

- (b) attempts, directly or indirectly, by fraud, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, to influence a member of the Legislative Assembly in the member's vote, opinion, judgment, or action, upon any such question or matter, or to induce the member to so absent himself or herself;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

(3) Where a person has been convicted (whether before or after 1 July 1922) of an offence under this section, all property which has been tendered or produced in evidence at the trial of the offender, as being the property or part of the property which the offender in the course of the commission of such offence gave, conferred or procured, or promised or offered to give, or confer or to procure, or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for a member of the Legislative Assembly, or to, upon, or for any other person, shall become and be deemed to have become forthwith upon such conviction and without any further judgment or order the absolute property of Her Majesty, whether such property is the property of the offender or of any other person.

CHAPTER 9—UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES—BREACHES OF THE PEACE

Definitions

61.(1) When 3 or more persons, with intent to carry out some common purpose, assemble in such a manner, or, being assembled, conduct themselves in such a manner, as to cause persons in the neighbourhood to fear on reasonable grounds that the persons so assembled will tumultuously disturb the peace, or will by such assembly needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons tumultuously to disturb the

peace, they are an “**unlawful assembly**”.

(2) It is immaterial that the original assembling was lawful if, being assembled, they conduct themselves with a common purpose in such a manner as mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) An assembly of 3 or more persons who assemble for the purpose of protecting the house of any 1 of them against persons threatening to break and enter the house in order to commit an indictable offence therein is not an unlawful assembly.

(4) When an unlawful assembly has begun to act in so tumultuous a manner as to disturb the peace, the assembly is called a “**riot**”, and the persons assembled are said to be “**riotously assembled**”.

Punishment of unlawful assembly

62.(1) Any person who takes part in an unlawful assembly is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) The offender may be, and it is hereby declared that the offender always was liable to be, arrested without warrant.

Punishment of riot

63.(1) Any person who takes part in a riot is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) The offender may be, and it is hereby declared that the offender always was liable to be, arrested without warrant.

Rioters remaining after proclamation ordering them to disperse

64.(1) Whenever any persons, to the number of 12 or more, are riotously assembled together, it is the duty of some 1 of the following persons, that is to say, the sheriff or under-sheriff or a justice of the peace, or, if the assembly is in a municipality, the mayor, to go amongst them, or as near as he or she can safely come to them, and to command or cause to be commanded with a loud voice that silence be kept while the proclamation next hereinafter mentioned is made, and then openly and with a loud voice to make proclamation, or cause proclamation to be made, in these words or

to the like effect—

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen charges and commands all persons here assembled immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, or they will be guilty of a crime, and will be liable to be imprisoned for life. God Save the Queen!

(2) Any person who wilfully and knowingly, and by force, opposes, obstructs, or hurts, any person who goes to make, or begins to make, any such proclamation, and thereby prevents the proclamation from being made, is guilty of a crime.

(3) Any persons who, being so assembled, continue together to the number of 12 or more, and do not disperse themselves within the space of an hour after the making of the proclamation, are guilty of a crime.

(4) When the making of the proclamation is prevented, any persons who, being so assembled, and to whom the proclamation would or ought to have been made if the making thereof had not been so prevented, and who, knowing of such prevention, continue together to the number of 12 or more, and do not disperse themselves within the space of an hour after the time of such prevention, are guilty of a crime.

(5) Any person who commits any of the crimes defined in this section is liable to imprisonment for life.

(6) A prosecution for any of the crimes defined in this section must be begun within a year after the crime is committed.

Rioters demolishing buildings etc.

65. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully pull down or destroy, or begin to pull down or destroy—

- (a) any building whatever; or
- (b) any machinery whatever, whether fixed or moveable; or
- (c) any structure used in farming land, or in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or in conducting the business of a mine; or

- (d) any bridge, wagon-way, or trunk, for conveying materials from a mine;

are guilty of a crime, and each of them is liable to imprisonment for life.

Rioters injuring building, machinery etc.

66. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully damage any of the things in section 65 mentioned, are guilty of a crime, and each of them is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Going armed so as to cause fear

69.(1) Any person who goes armed in public without lawful occasion in such a manner as to cause fear to any person is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) The offender may be, and it is hereby declared that the offender always was liable to be, arrested without warrant.

Forcible entry

70.(1) Any person who, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace or reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace, enters on land which is in the actual and peaceable possession of another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) It is immaterial whether the person is entitled to enter on the land or not.

Forcible detainer

71. Any person who, being in actual possession of land without colour of right, holds possession of it, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace or reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace, against a person entitled by law to the possession of the land is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Affray

72. Any person who takes part in a fight in a public highway, or takes part in a fight of such a nature as to alarm the public in any other place to which the public have access, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Challenge to fight a duel

73. Any person who challenges another to fight a duel, or attempts to provoke another to fight a duel, or attempts to provoke any person to challenge another to fight a duel, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Prize fight

74. Any person who fights in a prize fight, or subscribes to or promotes a prize fight, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Threatening violence

75.(1) Any person who—

- (a) with intent to intimidate or annoy any person, by words or conduct threatens to enter or damage a dwelling or other premises; or
- (b) with intent to alarm any person, discharges loaded firearms or does any other act that is likely to cause any person in the vicinity to fear bodily harm to any person or damage to property;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(2) If the offence is committed in the night the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 5 years.

Unlawful processions

77.(1) Any persons who assemble together, to the number of 3 or more, under any of the following circumstances, that is to say—

- (a) bearing or wearing or having amongst them any firearms or other offensive weapon;
- (b) publicly exhibiting any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the displaying of which is calculated to promote animosity between Her Majesty's subjects of different religious faiths;
- (c) being accompanied by any music of a like nature or tendency;

and, being so assembled, join in any parade or procession for the purpose of celebrating or commemorating any festival, anniversary, or political event, relating to or connected with any religious or political distinction or difference between any classes of Her Majesty's subjects, or of demonstrating any such religious or political distinction or difference, are guilty of an offence, and each of them is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 1 month.

(1A) If the offender is bearing or wearing firearms or any other offensive weapon, the offender is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 6 months.

(2) When 3 or more persons are so assembled together, it is the duty of a justice of the peace to read or repeat aloud, or cause some other person to read or repeat aloud, to the persons assembled a command in these words or to the like effect—

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen charges and commands all persons here assembled immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, or they will be liable to be imprisoned. God Save the Queen!

(2A) Any persons who, being so assembled, continue together to the number of 3 or more, and do not disperse themselves within the space of a quarter of an hour after the giving of the command are guilty of an offence, and each of them is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 3 months.

(3) A justice may issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of any such offender, either on the oath of a credible person or on the justice's own view.

(4) This section does not apply to a parade or procession held in the course of an election for any office or place of a public character.

CHAPTER 10—OFFENCES AGAINST POLITICAL LIBERTY

Interfering with political liberty

78.(1) Any person who by violence, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, hinders or interferes with the free exercise of any political right by another person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) If the offender is a public officer, and commits the offence in abuse of the offender's authority as such officer, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

CHAPTER 11—PIRACY

Definition of "piracy" in general

79.(1) In this Chapter—

"pirate" includes any person who on the high seas commits, otherwise than as an act of war and under the authority of some foreign prince or state, any act with respect to a ship, or any goods or merchandise belonging to a ship or laden upon it, which, if the act were committed on land, would constitute robbery as hereinafter defined and any person who, having on the high seas obtained possession of a ship by means of any such act, retains possession thereof, and also includes any person who is declared by any statute to be a pirate.

(2) The act of any such person is called **"piracy"**.

Further definition of “pirates”

80. Any person who does any of the acts following, that is to say—

- (a) being a British subject, and being at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty commits, under colour of a commission from a foreign state or prince, whether such state or prince is at war with the Sovereign or not, or under pretence of authority from any person whatever, any act of hostility, or any act which, if it were committed on land, would be robbery as hereinafter defined, against another British subject;
- (b) being a British subject, is in any way adherent to or gives aid to Her Majesty’s enemies at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, during any war;
- (c) whether being a British subject or not, forcibly enters a British ship at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and throws overboard or destroys any part of the goods or merchandise belonging to the ship or laden upon it;
- (d) being on board a British ship at any place within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty—
 - (i) turns pirate, enemy, or rebel, and piratically runs away with the ship, or any boat, ordnance, ammunition, or goods belonging to it or laden upon it; or
 - (ii) voluntarily yields up the ship or any such thing as last mentioned to a pirate; or
 - (iii) brings a seducing message from a pirate, enemy, or rebel; or
 - (iv) consults or conspires with, or attempts to corrupt, any master or officer of a ship, or any sailor, with intent that the person should run away with or yield up any ship, goods, or merchandise, or turn pirate, or go over to pirates; or
 - (v) lays violent hands on the master of the ship, with intent to hinder the master from fighting in defence of the ship and goods committed to the master’s trust; or
 - (vi) confines the master of the ship; or
 - (vii) makes, or endeavours to make, a revolt in the ship;

- (e) being a British subject in any part of the world, or, whether being a British subject or not, being in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or on board a British ship in any part of the world, knowingly—
 - (i) trades with a pirate in any manner whatever; or
 - (ii) furnishes a pirate with ammunition, provisions, or stores of any kind; or
 - (iii) fits out a ship or vessel with a design to trade with or supply or correspond with, a pirate; or
 - (iv) conspires or corresponds with a pirate;

is also deemed to be a pirate, and the person's act is also called “**piracy**”.

Punishment of piracy

81.(1) Any person who, within the territorial jurisdiction of Queensland, commits piracy, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) If the crime is committed with respect to a ship, and if at or immediately before or immediately after the time of committing the crime the offender—

- (a) assaults any person on board of or belonging to the ship, with intent to kill the person or to kill any other person; or
- (b) wounds any such person; or
- (c) unlawfully does any act by which the life of any such person is endangered;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied under this Code or any other law or is liable to an indefinite sentence under Part 10 of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

Attempted piracy with personal violence

82. Any person who, within the territorial jurisdiction of Queensland, does any of the acts following with intent to commit the crime of piracy with respect to a ship, that is to say—

- (a) assaults any person on board of or belonging to the ship, with intent to kill the person or to kill any other person;
- (b) wounds any such person;
- (c) unlawfully does any act by which the life of any such person is endangered;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied under this Code or any other law or is liable to an indefinite sentence under Part 10 of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

Aiding pirates

83. Any person who—

- (a) brings a seducing message from a pirate; or
- (b) consults or conspires with, or attempts to corrupt, any master or officer of a ship or any sailor, with intent that the person should run away with or yield up any ship, goods, or merchandise, or turn pirate, or go over to pirates;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

PART 3—OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY

CHAPTER 12—DISCLOSING OFFICIAL SECRETS

Disclosure of official secrets

85. A person who is or has been employed as a public officer who unlawfully publishes or communicates any information that comes or came to his or her knowledge, or any document that comes or came into his or her possession, by virtue of the person's office, and that it is or was his or

her duty to keep secret, commits a misdemeanour.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

CHAPTER 13—CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF OFFICE

Official corruption

87.(1) Any person who—

- (a) being employed in the public service, or being the holder of any public office, and being charged with the performance of any duty by virtue of such employment or office, not being a duty touching the administration of justice, corruptly asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by the person in the discharge of the duties of the person's office; or
- (b) corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person employed in the public service, or being the holder of any public office, or to, upon, or for, any other person, any property or benefit of any kind on account of any such act or omission on the part of the person so employed or holding such office;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

(1A) If the offence is committed by or in relation to a Minister of the Crown, as the holder of public office mentioned in subsection (1), the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Extortion by public officers

88. Any person who, being employed in the public service, takes or accepts from any person, for the performance of the person's duty as such officer, any reward beyond the person's proper pay and emoluments, or any promise of such reward, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Public officers interested in contracts

89. Any person who, being employed in the public service, knowingly acquires or holds, directly or indirectly, otherwise than as a member of a registered joint stock company consisting of more than 20 persons, a private interest in any contract or agreement which is made on account of the public service with respect to any matter concerning the department of the service in which the person is employed, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

Officers charged with administration of property of a special character or with special duties

90. Any person who, being employed in the public service, and being charged by virtue of the person's employment with any judicial or administrative duties respecting property of a special character, or respecting the carrying on of any manufacture, trade, or business, of a special character, and having acquired or holding, directly or indirectly, a private interest in any such property, manufacture, trade, or business, discharges any such duties with respect to the property, manufacture, trade, or business, in which the person has such interest, or with respect to the conduct of any person in relation thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

False claims by officials

91. Any person who, being employed in the public service in such a capacity as to require the person or to enable the person to furnish returns or statements touching any remuneration payable or claimed to be payable to himself, herself or to any other person, or touching any other matter

required by law to be certified for the purpose of any payment of money or delivery of goods to be made to any person, makes a return or statement touching any such matter which is, to the person's knowledge, false in any material particular, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Abuse of office

92.(1) Any person who, being employed in the public service, does or directs to be done, in abuse of the authority of the person's office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) If the act is done or directed to be done for purposes of gain, the person is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Corruption of surveyor and valuator

93. Any person who, being duly appointed under any statute to be a valuator for determining the compensation to be paid to any person for land compulsorily taken from the person under the authority of any statute, or for injury done to any land under the authority of any statute—

- (a) acts as such valuator while the person has, to the person's knowledge, an interest in the land in question; or
- (b) executes unfaithfully, dishonestly, or with partiality, the duty of making a valuation of the land or of the extent of the injury;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

False certificates by public officers

94. Any person who, being authorised or required by law to give any certificate touching any matter by virtue whereof the rights of any person may be prejudicially affected, gives a certificate which is, to the person's knowledge, false in any material particular is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Administering extra-judicial oaths

95.(1) Any person who administers an oath, or takes a solemn declaration or affirmation or affidavit, touching any matter with respect to which the person has not by law any authority to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) This section does not apply to an oath, declaration, affirmation, or affidavit, administered or taken before a justice in any matter relating to the preservation of the peace or the punishment of offences, or relating to inquires respecting sudden death, or to proceedings before the Legislative Assembly or a committee of the Legislative Assembly; nor to an oath, declaration, affirmation, or affidavit, administered or taken for some purpose which is lawful under the laws of another country, or for the purpose of giving validity to an instrument in writing which is intended to be used in another country.

False assumption of authority

96. Any person who—

- (a) not being a justice assumes to act as a justice; or
- (b) without authority assumes to act as a person having authority by law to administer an oath or take a solemn declaration or affirmation or affidavit, or to do any other act of a public nature which can only be done by persons authorised by law to do so; or
- (c) represents himself or herself to be a person authorised by law to sign a document testifying to the contents of any register or record kept by lawful authority, or testifying to any fact or event, and signs such document as being so authorised, when the person is not, and knows that the person is not, in fact, so authorised;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Personating public officers

97.(1) Any person who—

- (a) personates any person employed in the public service on an occasion when the latter is required to do any act or attend in any place by virtue of the person's employment; or

- (b) falsely represents himself or herself to be a person employed in the public service, and assumes to do any act or to attend in any place for the purpose of doing any act by virtue of such employment;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant.

CHAPTER 14—CORRUPT AND IMPROPER PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS

Definitions

98. In this Chapter—

“**ballot box**” includes any receptacle in which voting papers are put before being counted at an election;

“**election**” includes any election held under the authority of any statute providing for the choice of persons to fill any office or place of a public character and any referendum conducted under the *Referendums Act 1997*;

“**elector**” includes any person entitled to vote at an election;

“**municipal election**” includes any election held under any laws relating to local government;

“**parliamentary election**” includes a referendum conducted under the *Referendums Act 1997*;

“**polling booth**” includes any room or place in which voting at an election is conducted or in which the votes are counted.

Chapter does not apply to certain elections

98A. This Chapter does not apply to an election for the Legislative Assembly or a local government.

Personation

99. Any person who votes or attempts to vote in the name of another person at an election, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Double voting

100. Any person who, being an elector, votes or attempts to vote at an election oftener than the person is entitled to vote at the election is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Treating

101. Any person who—

- (a) corruptly, before, during, or after, an election, provides, or pays in whole or part the expense of providing, any food, drink, or lodging, to or for any person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by an elector at the election in the capacity of an elector; or
- (b) being an elector, corruptly receives any food, drink, or lodging, on account of any such act or omission;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year, or to a fine of \$400.

Undue influence

102. Any person who—

- (a) uses or threatens to use any force or restraint, or does or threatens to do any temporal or spiritual injury, or causes or threatens to cause any detriment of any kind, to an elector in order to induce the elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election, or on account of the elector having voted or refrained from voting at an election; or
- (b) by force or fraud prevents or obstructs the free exercise of the franchise by an elector, or by any such means compels or induces

an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election;
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year, or to a fine of \$400.

Bribery

103. Any person who—

- (a) gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person any property or benefit of any kind on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by an elector at an election in the capacity of an elector, or on account of any person acting or joining in a procession during an election, or in order to induce any person to endeavour to procure the return of any person at an election, or the vote of any elector at an election; or
- (b) being an elector, asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by the person at an election in the capacity of an elector; or
- (c) asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person, on account of a promise made by the person or any other person to endeavour to procure the return of any person at an election, or the vote of any person at an election; or
- (d) advances or pays any money to or to the use of any other person with the intent that such money shall be applied for any of the purposes mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c), or in discharge or repayment of money wholly or in part applied for any such purpose; or
- (e) corruptly transfers or pays any property or money to any person for the purpose of enabling that person to be registered as an elector, and thereby of influencing the vote of that person at a future election; or

- (f) is privy to any such transfer or payment as last mentioned which is made for the person's benefit;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year, or to a fine of \$400.

Illegal practices

105. Any person who—

- (a) being prohibited by law from voting at an election, and knowing that the person is so prohibited, votes at the election; or
- (b) procures any person who is, and whom the person knows to be, prohibited from voting at an election to vote at the election; or
- (c) before or during an election, and for the purpose of promoting or procuring the choice of any candidate at the election, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of another candidate at the election; or
- (d) before or during an election, and for the purpose of affecting the return of a candidate at the election, knowingly publishes a false statement of fact respecting the personal character or conduct of the candidate; or
- (e) being a candidate at an election, withdraws from being a candidate in consideration of a payment or promise of payment; or
- (f) being a candidate or the agent of a candidate at an election, corruptly procures any other person to withdraw from being a candidate at the election in consideration of any payment or promise of payment;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year, or to a fine of \$400.

Other illegal practices

106. Any person who—

- (a) knowingly provides money for any payment which is contrary to any law relating to elections or referendums, or for replacing any money which has been expended in any such payment, and which

is not allowed by law to be an exception; or

- (b) prints, publishes, or posts, any bill, placard, or poster, which has reference to an election, and which does not bear on the face of it the name and address of the printer and publisher; or
- (c) hires or uses for a committee-room at an election—
 - (i) any part of a house licensed for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors; or
 - (ii) any part of any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold or supplied to members of a club, society, or association, which is not a permanent political club; unless, in either case, it is a part which has a separate entrance, and has no direct communication with any part of the premises in which intoxicating liquor is sold, and is a part ordinarily let for the purpose of chambers or offices or for holding public meetings or arbitrations; or
- (d) knowing that the same are intended to be used as a committee-room at an election, lets any part of any such premises, not being such a part as aforesaid, for such use;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

Corrupt and illegal practices—time

107.(1) A prosecution for any of the offences defined in sections 99 to 106 must be begun within 1 year after the offence is committed.

(2) The service or execution of process on or against the alleged offender is deemed to be the commencement of the prosecution, unless such service or execution is prevented by some act on the person's part, in which case the issue of the process is deemed to be the commencement of the proceeding.

Interference at elections

108.(1) Any person who—

- (a) intrudes into a polling booth, not being lawfully entitled to be in it; or
- (b) wilfully interrupts, obstructs, or disturbs, any proceedings at an election;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant by direction of the presiding officer.

Electors attempting to violate secrecy of ballot

109. Any person who, having received a ballot paper from the presiding officer at an election—

- (a) wilfully makes on the ballot paper any mark or writing not expressly authorised by law; or
- (b) wilfully fails to fold up the ballot paper in such a manner as to conceal how the person has voted; or
- (c) wilfully fails to deposit the ballot paper in the ballot box in the presence of the presiding officer;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Other attempts of like kind

110.(1) Any person who—

- (a) takes or attempts to take a ballot paper out of a polling booth; or
- (b) whilst an elector is preparing the elector's ballot paper in a compartment provided for the use of electors actually voting, wilfully intrudes into the compartment;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) A person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant by direction of the presiding officer.

Stuffing ballot boxes

111.(1) Any person who places, or is privy to placing, in a ballot box a ballot paper which has not been lawfully handed to and marked by an elector is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) Proof that, at the conclusion of a poll, a greater number of ballot papers is found in a ballot box in use at a polling booth, or is returned by the person who acted as presiding officer at a polling booth as having been received at the polling booth, than the number of electors who voted at that polling booth is sufficient evidence that the person who acted as presiding officer at that polling booth was guilty of either of the offences defined in subsection (1), until the contrary is shown.

Offences by presiding officers at elections

112. Any person who—

- (a) being a presiding officer at an election, and being called upon, in the case of an elector who is blind or is unable to read, to strike out from a ballot paper the name of the candidate or candidates other than the candidate or candidates for whom the elector says that the elector desires to vote, wilfully fails to do so in the polling booth, and in the presence and sight of the persons then lawfully present; or
- (b) being a presiding officer at an election, and whilst an elector is preparing the elector's ballot paper in a compartment provided for the use of electors actually voting, wilfully allows any other person to be in the compartment;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

False answers to questions at elections

113.(1) Any person who at an election—

- (a) wilfully makes a false answer to any question which is lawfully put to the person by the presiding officer, and which the person is required by law to answer; or
- (b) being lawfully required to make a declaration before voting, wilfully makes a false declaration;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant except by direction of the presiding officer.

Interfering with secrecy at elections

114. Any person who—

- (a) at or after an election, knowingly and wilfully, and without the lawful command of some competent court or tribunal, unfastens the fold upon a ballot paper within which the number of an elector is written, and which fold had been made under the authority of the law; or
- (b) being a person required by law to discharge duties at an election at which the voting is by ballot, attempts to ascertain or discover, or aids in ascertaining or discovering, how any person votes, except in the case of a person voting openly; or
- (c) having in the exercise of the person's office at an election obtained knowledge or the means of knowledge of how any person has voted, discloses or aids in disclosing such knowledge otherwise than in answer to a question put in the course of proceedings before some competent court or tribunal; or
- (d) being a person required by law to discharge duties at an election, places upon a ballot paper any mark or writing not authorised by law;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Breaking seal of packets used at elections

115.(1) Any person who knowingly and wilfully, and without the lawful command of some competent court or tribunal, opens or breaks the seal of a sealed parcel which has been sealed up under the provisions of the laws relating to elections or referendums, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) Neither this section nor section 114 shall apply with respect to a police officer acting under lawful authority in the course of the officer's official duty.

Offences at elections when voting is by post

116. Any person who at an election at which the voting is by post—

- (a) knowing that the person is not entitled to vote at the election, signs the person's name as a voter to a voting paper; or
- (b) signs the name of another person to a voting paper; or
- (c) attests the signature to a voting paper of any person who is, to the person's knowledge, not entitled to vote by means of such voting paper;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year or to a fine of \$400.

False claims

117.(1) Any person who—

- (a) makes in a claim to be inserted in a list of electors any statement which is, to the person's knowledge, false in any material particular; or
- (b) makes, orally or in writing, to a court or tribunal having jurisdiction to deal with the claims of persons to be registered as electors or as persons claiming to be electors, a statement relating to the qualification of any person as an elector which is, to the person's knowledge, false in any material particular;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

(3) A person cannot be convicted of either of the offences defined in this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of 1 witness.

CHAPTER 15—SELLING AND TRAFFICKING IN OFFICES

Bargaining for offices in public service

118. Any person who—

- (a) corruptly asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by the person or any other person, with regard to the appointment or contemplated appointment of any person to any office or employment in the public service, or with regard to any application by any person for employment in the public service; or
- (b) corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person any property or benefit of any kind on account of any such act or omission;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER 16—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Definition of “judicial proceeding”

119. In this Chapter—

“**judicial proceeding**” includes any proceeding had or taken in or before any court, tribunal, or person, in which evidence may be taken on oath.

Judicial corruption

120.(1) Any person who—

- (a) being the holder of a judicial office, corruptly asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by the person in the person's judicial capacity; or
- (b) corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person holding a judicial office, or to, upon, or for any other person, any property or benefit of any kind on account of any such act or omission on the part of the person holding the judicial office;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

(3) In this section—

“holder of a judicial office” includes an arbitrator or umpire, but in the case of an offence committed by or with respect to any such person, the longest term of imprisonment is 7 years.

(4) A prosecution for any of the offences firstly defined in this section cannot be begun except by the direction of a Crown Law Officer.

Official corruption not judicial but relating to offences

121.(1) Any person who—

- (a) being a justice not acting judicially, or being a person employed in the public service in any capacity not judicial for the prosecution or detention or punishment of offenders, corruptly asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person, on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by the person, with a view to corrupt or improper interference with the

due administration of justice, or the procurement or facilitation of the commission of any offence, or the protection of any offender or intending offender from detection or punishment; or

- (b) corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any such person, or to, upon, or for, any other person, any property or benefit of any kind, on account of any such act or omission on the part of the justice or other person so employed;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

- (2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Corrupting or threatening jurors

122. Any person who—

- (a) attempts by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by benefits or promises of benefit of any kind, or by other corrupt means, to influence any person, whether a particular person or not, in the person's conduct as a juror in any judicial proceeding, whether the person has been sworn as a juror or not; or
- (b) threatens to do any injury or cause any detriment of any kind to any person on account of anything done by the person as a juror in any judicial proceeding; or
- (c) accepts any benefit or promise of benefit on account of anything to be done by the person as a juror in any judicial proceeding, whether the person has been sworn as a juror or not, or on account of anything already done by the person as a juror in any judicial proceeding;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Perjury

123.(1) Any person who in any judicial proceeding, or for the purpose of instituting any judicial proceeding, knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter which is material to any question then depending in that proceeding, or intended to be raised in that proceeding, is guilty of a crime,

which is called “**perjury**”.

(2) It is immaterial whether the testimony is given on oath or under any other sanction authorised by law.

(3) The forms and ceremonies used in administering the oath or in otherwise binding the person giving the testimony to speak the truth are immaterial, if the person assents to the forms and ceremonies actually used.

(4) It is immaterial whether the false testimony is given orally or in writing.

(5) It is immaterial whether the court or tribunal is properly constituted, or is held in the proper place, or not, if it actually acts as a court or tribunal in the proceeding in which the testimony is given.

(6) It is immaterial whether the person who gives the testimony is a competent witness or not, or whether the testimony is admissible in the proceeding or not.

(7) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Perjury—contradictory statements

123A. If, on the trial of a person for perjury, the jury is satisfied that—

- (a) the accused has made 2 statements on oath or under another sanction authorised by law, 1 of which is irreconcilably in conflict with the other; and
- (b) the accused made 1 of the statements knowing it to be false;

but the jury is unable to say which statement was falsely made, the jury may make a special finding to that effect and find the accused guilty of perjury.

Punishment of perjury

124.(1) Any person who commits perjury is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) If the offender commits the crime in order to procure the conviction of another person for a crime punishable with imprisonment for life, the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

Evidence on charge of perjury

125. A person cannot be convicted of committing perjury or of counselling or procuring the commission of perjury upon the uncorroborated testimony of 1 witness.

Fabricating evidence

126.(1) Any person who, with intent to mislead any tribunal in any judicial proceeding—

- (a) fabricates evidence by any means other than perjury or counselling or procuring the commission of perjury; or
- (b) knowingly makes use of such fabricated evidence;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Corruption of witnesses

127.(1) Any person who—

- (a) gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure or attempt to procure, any property or benefit of any kind to, upon, or for, any person, upon any agreement or understanding that any person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding shall give false testimony or withhold true testimony; or
- (b) attempts by any other means to induce a person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding to give false testimony or to withhold true testimony; or
- (c) asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person, upon any agreement or understanding that any person shall as a witness in any judicial proceeding give false testimony or withhold true testimony;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Deceiving witnesses

128. Any person who practises any fraud or deceit, or knowingly makes or exhibits any false statement, representation, token, or writing, to any person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding, with intent to affect the testimony of such person as a witness, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Destroying evidence

129. Any person who, knowing that any book, document, or other thing of any kind, is or may be required in evidence in a judicial proceeding, wilfully destroys it or renders it illegible or undecipherable or incapable of identification, with intent thereby to prevent it from being used in evidence, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Preventing witnesses from attending

130. Any person who wilfully prevents or attempts to prevent any person who has been duly summoned to attend as a witness before any court or tribunal from attending as a witness, or from producing anything in evidence pursuant to the subpoena or summons, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Conspiracy to bring false accusation

131.(1) Any person who conspires with another to charge any person or cause any person to be charged with any offence, whether alleged to have been committed in Queensland, or elsewhere, knowing that such person is innocent of the alleged offence, or not believing the person to be guilty of the alleged offence, is guilty of a crime.

(2) If the offence is such that a person convicted of it is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment for life, the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

(3) If the offence is such that a person convicted of it is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment, but for a term less than life, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(4) In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(5) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

(6) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

Conspiring to defeat justice

132.(1) Any person who conspires with another to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat, the course of justice is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

(3) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

Compounding crimes

133.(1) Any person who asks for, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, herself or any other person, upon any agreement or understanding that the person will compound or conceal a crime, or will abstain from, discontinue, or delay, a prosecution for a crime, or will withhold any evidence thereof, is guilty of an indictable offence.

(2) If the crime is such that a person convicted of it is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment for life, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(3) In any other case the offender is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(4) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Compounding penal actions

134. Any person who, having brought, or under pretence of bringing, an action against another person upon a penal statute in order to obtain from the other person a penalty for any offence committed or alleged to have been committed by the other person, compounds the action without the order or consent of the court in which the action is brought or is to be brought, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Advertising a reward for the return of stolen property etc.

135. Any person who—

- (a) publicly offers a reward for the return of any property which has been stolen or lost, and in the offer makes use of any words purporting that no questions will be asked, or that the person producing such property will not be seized or molested; or
- (b) publicly offers to return to any person who may have bought or advanced money by way of loan upon any stolen or lost property the money so paid or advanced, or any other sum of money or reward for the return of such property; or
- (c) prints or publishes any such offer;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

Justices acting oppressively or when interested

136. Any person who—

- (a) being a justice and being required or authorised by law to grant an accused person bail, without reasonable excuse, and in abuse of the justice's office, requires excessive and unreasonable bail; or
- (b) being a justice, wilfully and perversely exercises jurisdiction in any matter in which the justice has a personal interest;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

Delay to take person arrested before Magistrate

137. Any person who, having arrested another upon a charge of an offence, wilfully and without lawful excuse delays to take the person before a justice to be dealt with according to law is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Bringing fictitious action on penal statute

138. Any person who, in the name of a fictitious plaintiff, or in the name

of a real person but without the person's authority, brings an action against another person upon a penal statute for the recovery of a penalty for any offence committed or alleged to have been committed by the person is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Inserting advertisement without authority of court

139. Any person who, without authority, or knowing the advertisement to be false in any material particular, inserts or causes to be inserted in the Gazette or in any newspaper an advertisement purporting to be published under the authority of any court or tribunal is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Attempting to pervert justice

140. Any person who attempts, in any way not specially defined in this Code, to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat, the course of justice is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

CHAPTER 17—ESCAPES—OBSTRUCTING OFFICERS OF COURTS

Aiding persons to escape from lawful custody

141. A person who—

- (a) aids a person in lawful custody to escape, or to attempt to escape, from lawful custody; or
- (b) conveys anything to a person in lawful custody, or to a place where a person is or will be in lawful custody, with the intention of aiding a person to escape from lawful custody; or
- (c) frees a person from lawful custody without authority;

is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 7 years.

Escape by persons in lawful custody

142. A person who escapes from lawful custody is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 7 years.

Permitting escape

143. A person who is responsible for keeping another person in lawful custody and permits the other person to escape is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 7 years.

Harbouring escaped prisoners etc.

144. A person who harbours, maintains or employs another person knowing that the other person has escaped from lawful custody is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 2 years.

Sections 141 to 144 do not apply to certain types of custody

145A. Sections 141 to 144 do not apply to—

- (a) the custody of a person under section 66⁶ of the *Mental Health Act 1974*; or
- (b) the custody of a child under the *Child Protection Act 1999*;

unless the person is held in a prison within the meaning of the *Corrective Services Act 1988*.

Evidence of lawful custody

145B. Evidence given by a person authorised by the chief executive (correctiveservices)⁷ to give the evidence that a person is, or on a particular

⁶ Section 66 (Provisions as to custody, conveyance, and detention) of the *Mental Health Act 1974*.

⁷ For the definition of “chief executive (corrective services)”, see *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1988*, section 7(6).

date was, in lawful custody is to be admitted as prima facie evidence of the custody.

Rescuing patients under Mental Health Act 1974

146. Any person who—

- (a) rescues any person during the person's conveyance as a patient (within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1974*) to a psychiatric hospital, or to a prison, or rescues any person during the person's confinement as such a patient in any such place; or
- (b) being in charge of a person during the person's conveyance as such a patient to any such place, wilfully permits the person to escape from custody; or
- (c) being a superintendent of, or person employed in, any such place, wilfully permits a person confined therein as such a patient to escape therefrom; or
- (d) conceals any such person as aforesaid who has, to the person's knowledge, been rescued during such conveyance or confinement, or has, to the person's knowledge, escaped during such conveyance, or from such confinement;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Removing etc. property under lawful seizure

147. Any person who, when any property has been attached or taken under the process or authority of any court of justice, knowingly, and with intent to hinder or defeat the attachment, or process, receives, removes, retains, conceals, or disposes of, such property, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Obstructing officers of courts of justice

148. Any person who wilfully obstructs or resists any person lawfully charged with the execution of an order or warrant of any court of justice is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year, or to a fine of \$200.

CHAPTER 20—MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY

False statements in statements required to be under oath or solemn declaration

193.(1) Any person who, on any occasion on which a person making a statement touching any matter is required by law to make it on oath or under some sanction which may by law be substituted for an oath, or is required to verify it by solemn declaration or affirmation, makes a statement touching such matter which, in any material particular, is to the person's knowledge false, and verifies it on oath or under such other sanction or by solemn declaration or affirmation, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

False declarations

194.(1) A person who makes a declaration that the person knows is false in a material particular, whether or not the person is permitted or required by law to make the declaration, before a person authorised by law to take or receive declarations, commits a misdemeanour.

Maximum penalty—3 years imprisonment.

(2) In this section—

“**declaration**” includes a statement and an affidavit.

Evidence

195. A person cannot be convicted of any of the offences defined in sections 193 and 194 upon the uncorroborated testimony of 1 witness.

Contradictory statements—false statements or declarations

195A. If, on the trial of a person for an offence defined in section 193

or 194,⁸ the jury is satisfied that—

- (a) the accused has made 2 statements or declarations and 1 is irreconcilably in conflict with the other; and
- (b) the accused made 1 of the statements or declarations knowing it to be false;

but the jury is unable to say which statement or declaration was falsely made, the jury may make a special finding to that effect and find the accused guilty of the offence.

Resisting public officers

199. Any person who in any manner obstructs or resists any public officer while engaged in the discharge or attempted discharge of the duties of his or her office under any statute, or obstructs or resists any person while engaged in the discharge or attempted discharge of any duty imposed on the person by any statute, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Refusal by public officer to perform duty

200. Any person who, being employed in the public service, or as an officer of any court or tribunal, perversely and without lawful excuse omits or refuses to do any act which it is his or her duty to do by virtue of his or her employment is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

Neglect of officers to suppress riot

201. Any person who, being a sheriff, under sheriff, justice, mayor, or police officer, and having notice that there is a riot in the person's neighbourhood, without reasonable excuse omits to do the person's duty in suppressing such riot, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

⁸ Section 193 (False statements in statements required to be under oath or solemn declaration) or 194 (False declarations)

Neglect to aid in suppressing riot

202. Any person who, having reasonable notice that the person is required to assist any sheriff, under sheriff, justice, mayor, or police officer, in suppressing a riot, without reasonable excuse omits to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Neglect to aid in arresting offenders

203. Any person who, having reasonable notice that the person is required to assist any sheriff, under sheriff, justice, mayor, or police officer, in arresting any person, or in preserving the peace, without reasonable excuse omits to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Disobedience to statute law

204.(1) Any person who without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, does any act which the person is, by the provisions of any public statute in force in Queensland, forbidden to do, or omits to do any act which the person is, by the provisions of any such statute, required to do, is guilty of a misdemeanour, unless some mode of proceeding against the person for such disobedience is expressly provided by statute, and is intended to be exclusive of all other punishment.

(2) The offender is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

Disobedience to lawful order issued by statutory authority

205.(1) Any person who without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, disobeys any lawful order issued by any court of justice, or by any person authorised by any public statute in force in Queensland to make the order, is guilty of a misdemeanour, unless some mode of proceeding against the person for such disobedience is expressly provided by statute, and is intended to be exclusive of all other punishment.

(2) The offender is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

PART 4—ACTS INJURIOUS TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL

CHAPTER 21—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

Offering violence to officiating ministers of religion

206. Any person who—

- (a) by threats or force prevents or attempts to prevent any minister of religion from lawfully officiating in any place of religious worship, or from performing the minister's duty in the lawful burial of the dead in any cemetery or other burial place; or
- (b) by threats or force obstructs or attempts to obstruct any minister of religion while so officiating or performing the minister's duty; or
- (c) assaults, or, upon or under the pretence of executing any civil process, arrests, any minister of religion who is engaged in, or is, to the knowledge of the offender, about to engage in, any of the offices or duties aforesaid, or who is, to the knowledge of the offender, going to perform the same or returning from the performance thereof;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Disturbing religious worship

207. Any person who wilfully and without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, disquiets or disturbs any meeting of persons lawfully assembled for religious worship, or assaults any person lawfully officiating at any such meeting, or any of the persons there assembled, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 2 months, or to a fine of \$10.

CHAPTER 22—OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY**Unlawful sodomy**

208.(1) Any person who—

- (a) sodomises a person under 18 years; or
- (b) permits a male person under 18 years to sodomise him or her; or
- (c) sodomises an intellectually impaired person; or
- (d) permits an intellectually impaired person to sodomise him or her;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

(2) The offender is liable to imprisonment for life if the offence is committed in respect of—

- (a) a child under 12 years; or
- (b) a child, or an intellectually impaired person, who is to the knowledge of the offender—
 - (i) his or her lineal descendant; or
 - (ii) under his or her guardianship or care.

(3) For an offence defined in subsection (1)(a) or (b) alleged to have been committed in respect of a child who is 12 years or more, it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the person in respect of whom the offence was committed was 18 years or more.

(4) It is a defence to a charge of an offence defined in subsection (1)(c) or (d) to prove—

- (a) that the accused person believed on reasonable grounds that the person was not an intellectually impaired person; or
- (b) that the act that was the offence did not, in the circumstances, constitute sexual exploitation of the intellectually impaired person.

Attempted sodomy

209.(1) Any person who attempts to commit a crime defined in section 208 is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years if the offence is committed in respect of—

- (a) a child under 12 years; or
- (b) a child, or an intellectually impaired person, who is to the knowledge of the offender—
 - (i) his or her lineal descendant; or
 - (ii) under his or her guardianship or care.

(3) It is a defence to a charge of attempting to commit an offence defined in section 208(1)(a) or (b) in respect of a child who is 12 years or more to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the child was of or above 18 years.

(4) It is a defence to a charge of attempting to commit an offence defined in section 208(1)(c) or (d) to prove—

- (a) that the accused person believed on reasonable grounds that the person in respect of whom the offence was committed was not an intellectually impaired person; or
- (b) that the act that was the offence did not, in the circumstances, constitute sexual exploitation of the intellectually impaired person.

Indecent treatment of children under 16

210.(1) Any person who—

- (a) unlawfully and indecently deals with a child under the age of 16 years;
- (b) unlawfully procures a child under the age of 16 years to commit an indecent act;
- (c) unlawfully permits himself or herself to be indecently dealt with by a child under the age of 16 years;
- (d) wilfully and unlawfully exposes a child under the age of 16 years to an indecent act by the offender or any other person;

- (e) without legitimate reason, wilfully exposes a child under the age of 16 years to any indecent object or any indecent film, videotape, audiotape, picture, photograph or printed or written matter;
- (f) without legitimate reason, takes any indecent photograph or records, by means of any device, any indecent visual image of a child under the age of 16 years,

is guilty of an indictable offence.

(2) If the child is of or above the age of 12 years, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(3) If the child is under the age of 12 years, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(4) If the child is, to the knowledge of the offender, his or her lineal descendant or if the offender is the guardian of the child or, for the time being, has the child under his or her care, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(5) If the offence is alleged to have been committed in respect of a child of or above the age of 12 years, it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the child was of or above the age of 16 years.

(6) In this section—

“**deals with**” includes doing any act which, if done without consent, would constitute an assault as defined in this Code.

Bestiality

211. Any person who has carnal knowledge with or of an animal is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Owner etc. permitting abuse of children on premises

213.(1) Any person who, being the owner or occupier of any premises, or having, or acting or assisting in, the management or control of any premises, induces or knowingly permits any child under the prescribed age to be in or upon the premises for the purpose of any person, whether a particular person or not, doing an act in relation to the child (a “**proscribed**”

act”) defined to constitute an offence in section 208, 210 or 215⁹ is guilty of an indictable offence.

(2) If the child is of or above the age of 12 years, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(3) If the child is under the age of 12 years, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment—

- (a) for life, where the proscribed act is one defined to constitute an offence in section 208 or 215; or
- (b) for 14 years in any other case.

(4) If the proscribed act is one defined to constitute an offence in section 208 and the child is of or above 12 years, it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the child was of or above 18 years.

(5) If the proscribed act is one defined to constitute an offence in section 210 or 215 and the child is of or above 12 years, it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the child was of or above 16 years.

(6) In this section—

“prescribed age” means—

- (a) for an offence defined in section 208—18 years;
- (b) for an offence defined in section 210 or 215—16 years.

Carnal knowledge with or of children under 16

215.(1) Any person who has or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge with or of a child under the age of 16 years is guilty of an indictable offence.

(2) If the child is of or above the age of 12 years, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

⁹ Section 208 (Unlawful sodomy), 210 (Indecent treatment of children under 16) or 215 (Carnal knowledge with or of children under 16)

(3) If the child is under the age of 12 years, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life or, in the case of an attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, to imprisonment for 14 years.

(4) If the child is not the lineal descendant of the offender but the offender is the child's guardian or, for the time being, has the child under the offender's care, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life or, in the case of an attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, to imprisonment for 14 years.

(5) If the offence is alleged to have been committed in respect of a child of or above the age of 12 years, it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, that the child was of or above the age of 16 years.

(6) In this section—

“**carnal knowledge**” does not include sodomy.

Abuse of intellectually impaired persons

216.(1) Any person who has or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of an intellectually impaired person is, subject to subsection (3)(a) and (b), guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) Any person who—

- (a) unlawfully and indecently deals with an intellectually impaired person; or
- (b) unlawfully procures an intellectually impaired person to commit an indecent act; or
- (c) unlawfully permits himself or herself to be indecently dealt with by an intellectually impaired person; or
- (d) wilfully and unlawfully exposes an intellectually impaired person to an indecent act by the offender or any other person; or
- (e) without legitimate reason, wilfully exposes an intellectually impaired person to any indecent object or any indecent film, videotape, audiotape, picture, photograph or printed or written matter; or

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- (f) without legitimate reason, takes any indecent photograph or records, by means of any device, any indecent visual image of an intellectually impaired person;

is, subject to subsection (3)(c), guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(3) If the intellectually impaired person is not the lineal descendant of the offender but the offender is the guardian of that person or, for the time being, has that person under the offender's care, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable—

- (a) in the case of the offence of having unlawful carnal knowledge—to imprisonment for life;
- (b) in the case of an attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge—to imprisonment for life;
- (c) in the case of an offence defined in subsection (2)—to imprisonment for 14 years.

(3A) In the case of an offence defined in subsection (2), if the intellectually impaired person is, to the knowledge of the offender, the offender's lineal descendant, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(4) It is a defence to a charge of an offence defined in this section to prove—

- (a) that the accused person believed on reasonable grounds that the person was not an intellectually impaired person; or
- (b) that the doing of the act or the making of the omission which, in either case, constitutes the offence did not in the circumstances constitute sexual exploitation of the intellectually impaired person.

(5) In this section—

“carnal knowledge” does not include sodomy.

“deals with” includes doing any act that, if done without consent, would constitute an assault.

Procuring young person etc. for carnal knowledge

217.(1) A person who procures a person who is not an adult or is an intellectually impaired person to engage in carnal knowledge (either in Queensland or elsewhere) commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) In this section—

“**procure**” means knowingly entice or recruit for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Procuring sexual acts by coercion etc.

218.(1) A person who—

- (a) by threats or intimidation of any kind, procures a person to engage in a sexual act, either in Queensland or elsewhere; or
- (b) by a false pretence, procures a person to engage in a sexual act, either in Queensland or elsewhere; or
- (c) administers to a person, or causes a person to take, a drug or other thing with intent to stupefy or overpower the person to enable a sexual act to be engaged in with the person;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) For subsection (1), a person engages in a sexual act if the person—

- (a) allows a sexual act to be done to the person’s body; or
- (b) does a sexual act to the person’s own body or the body of another person; or
- (c) otherwise engages in an act of an indecent nature with another person.

(3) Subsection (2)—

- (a) applies equally to males and females; and
- (b) is not limited to sexual intercourse or acts involving physical contact.

(4) In this section—

“**procure**” means knowingly entice or recruit for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Taking child for immoral purposes

219.(1) Any person who takes or entices away, or detains a child who is under the prescribed age and is not the spouse of that person for the purpose of any person, whether a particular person or not, doing an act in relation to the child (a “**proscribed act**”) defined to constitute an offence in section 208, 210 or 215¹⁰ is guilty of a crime.

(2) If the child is of or above the age of 12 years, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(3) If the child is under the age of 12 years, the offender is liable to imprisonment—

- (a) for life, where the proscribed act is one defined to constitute an offence in section 208 or 215; or
- (b) for 14 years in any other case.

(4) If the proscribed act is one defined to constitute an offence defined in section 208 and the child is of or above 12 years, it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, the child was of or above 18 years.

(5) If the proscribed act is one defined to constitute an offence defined in section 210 or 215 and the child is of or above 12 years, it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed, on reasonable grounds, the child was of or above 16 years.

(6) In this section—

“**prescribed age**” means—

- (a) for an offence defined in section 208—18 years;
- (b) for an offence defined in section 210 or 215—16 years.

¹⁰ Section 208 (Unlawful sodomy), 210 (Indecent treatment of children under 16) or 215 (Carnal knowledge with or of children under 16)

Conspiracy to defile

221. Any person who conspires with another to induce any person, by any false pretence or other fraudulent means, to permit any person to have unlawful carnal knowledge with or of him or her commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

Incest

222.(1) Any person who—

- (a) has carnal knowledge with or of the person's offspring or other lineal descendant, or sibling, parent, grandparent, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece; and
- (b) knows that the other person bears that relationship to him or her, or some relationship of that type to him or her;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for life.

(2) Any person who attempts to commit the crime of incest is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(3) It is immaterial that the act or attempted act of carnal knowledge happened with the consent of either person.

(4) It is a defence to a charge under this section to prove that the accused person was, at the time when the act or attempted act of carnal knowledge happened, acting under the coercion of the other person.

(5) A reference in this section to an offspring or other lineal descendant, or a sibling or a parent includes a relationship of that type that is a half, adoptive or step relationship.

(6) For subsection (5), a reference to a step relationship includes a relationship corresponding to a step relationship arising because of cohabitation in a de facto relationship or because of a foster relationship or a legal arrangement.

(7) Also, for subsection (5), a reference to a step relationship does not include a step relationship that first arose after the relevant persons became adults.

(8) This section does not apply to carnal knowledge between persons who are lawfully married or entitled to be lawfully married.

Attempts to procure abortion

224. Any person who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to her or causes her to take any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

The like by women with child

225. Any woman who, with intent to procure her own miscarriage, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to herself any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, or permits any such thing or means to be administered or used to her, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Supplying drugs or instruments to procure abortion

226. Any person who unlawfully supplies to or procures for any person anything whatever, knowing that it is intended to be unlawfully used to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Indecent acts

227.(1) Any person who—

- (a) wilfully and without lawful excuse does any indecent act in any place to which the public are permitted to have access, whether on payment of a charge for admission or not; or
- (b) wilfully does any indecent act in any place with intent to insult or offend any person;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) The offender may be arrested without warrant.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who does an indecent act under the authority of an adult entertainment permit.

Obscene publications and exhibitions

228.(1) Any person who knowingly, and without lawful justification or excuse—

- (a) publicly sells, distributes or exposes for sale any obscene book or other obscene printed or written matter, any obscene computer generated image or any obscene picture, photograph, drawing, or model, or any other object tending to corrupt morals; or
- (b) exposes to view in any place to which the public are permitted to have access, whether on payment of a charge for admission or not, any obscene picture, photograph, drawing, or model, or any other object tending to corrupt morals; or
- (c) publicly exhibits any indecent show or performance, whether on payment of a charge for admission to see the show or performance or not;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) In the case of an offence defined in subsection (1)(a) or (b), if the matter or thing is obscene or tends to corrupt morals by reason of depicting a person who is or is represented to be—

- (a) a child under the age of 16 years—the offender is liable to imprisonment for 5 years; or
- (b) a child under the age of 12 years—the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(3) In the case of an offence defined in subsection (1)(c), if a person appearing in the indecent show or performance is or is represented to be—

- (a) a child under the age of 16 years—the offender is liable to imprisonment for 5 years; or
- (b) a child under the age of 12 years—the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(4) It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section

to prove that it was for the public benefit that the act complained of should be done.

(5) Whether the doing of any such act is or is not for the public benefit is a question of fact.

(6) In this section—

“computer generated image” means electronically recorded data capable, by way of an electronic device, of being produced on a computer monitor, television screen, liquid crystal display or similar medium as an image, including an image in the form of text.

Knowledge of age immaterial

229. Except as otherwise expressly stated, it is immaterial, in the case of any of the offences defined in this Chapter committed with respect to a person under a specified age, that the accused person did not know that the person was under that age, or believed that the person was not under that age.

Maintaining a sexual relationship with a child

229B.(1) Any adult who maintains an unlawful relationship of a sexual nature with a child under the prescribed age is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) A person shall not be convicted of the offence defined in subsection (1) unless it is shown that the accused person, as an adult, has, during the period in which it is alleged that he or she maintained the relationship in issue with the child, done an act defined to constitute an offence of a sexual nature in relation to the child, other than an offence defined in section 210(1)(e) or (f), on 3 or more occasions and evidence of the doing of any such act shall be admissible and probative of the maintenance of the relationship notwithstanding that the evidence does not disclose the dates or the exact circumstances of those occasions.

(3) If in the course of the relationship of a sexual nature the offender has committed an offence of a sexual nature for which the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years or more, the offender is liable in respect of maintaining the relationship to imprisonment for life.

(4) If—

- (a) the offence of a sexual nature mentioned in subsection (2) is alleged to have been committed in respect of a child of or above 12 years; and
- (b) the offence is defined under section 208 or 209;¹¹

it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed throughout the relationship, on reasonable grounds, that the child was of or above 18 years.

(5) If—

- (a) the offence of a sexual nature mentioned in subsection (2) is alleged to have been committed in respect of a child of or above 12 years; and
- (b) the offence is one other than one defined under section 208 or 209;

it is a defence to prove that the accused person believed throughout the relationship, on reasonable grounds, that the child was of or above 16 years.

(6) A person may be charged in 1 indictment with an offence defined in this section and with any other offence of a sexual nature alleged to have been committed by him or her in the course of the relationship in issue in the first mentioned offence and he or she may be convicted of and punished for any or all of the offences so charged.

(7) However, where the offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the first mentioned offence and a term of imprisonment for the other offence an order shall not be made directing that 1 of those sentences take effect from the expiration of deprivation of liberty for the other.

(8) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be commenced without the consent of a Crown Law Officer.

(9) In this section—

“prescribed age” means—

- (a) to the extent that the relationship involves an act defined to constitute an offence in section 208 or 209—18 years; or

¹¹ Section 208 (Unlawful sodomy) or 209 (Attempted sodomy)

- (b) to the extent that the relationship involves any other act defined to constitute an offence of a sexual nature—16 years.

CHAPTER 22A—PROSTITUTION

Definitions

229C. In this Chapter—

“address” means current place of residence;

“arrangement” includes scheme, agreement, understanding, promise or undertaking, whether express or implied;

“capacity” means ability or power (whether direct or indirect), and includes ability or power that is exercisable because of, by way of, in breach of, or by revocation of, any of, or any combination of, the following (whether or not they are enforceable)—

- (a) trusts;
- (b) arrangements;
- (c) practices;

“control” means the capacity of an entity to dominate, whether directly or indirectly, decision-making in relation to the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to enable the other entity to operate with the first entity in pursuing the first entity’s objectives;

“entity” means any legal, administrative or fiduciary arrangement, organisational structure or other party (including a person) having the capacity to deploy scarce resources in order to achieve objectives;

“participate” means enable, aid, facilitate, organise or control;

“place” includes—

- (a) vacant land (which may be held under more than 1 title or owner);
and
- (b) a place in Queensland waters; and
- (c) premises;

“premises” includes—

- (a) a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, of any type; and
- (b) a group of buildings or structures, or a part of a group of buildings or structures, of any type (which may be held under more than 1 title or owner); and
- (c) the land or water on which a building or structure is, or a group of buildings or structures are, situated (which may be held under more than 1 title or owner); and
- (d) a vehicle, caravan, vessel or aircraft;

“publishing” means publishing in Queensland or elsewhere by way of television, newspaper, radio or another form of communication.

Meaning of “sexual intercourse” for ch 22A

229D.(1) For this chapter, **“sexual intercourse”** includes either or both of the following activities—

- (a) the penetration, to any extent, of the vagina, vulva or anus of a person by any part of the body of another person;
- (b) the penetration, to any extent, of the vagina, vulva or anus of a person, carried out by another person using an object.

(2) In this section—

“penetration” does not include penetration carried out for a proper medical, hygienic or law enforcement purpose.

Meaning of “prostitution”

229E.(1) A person engages in **“prostitution”** if the person engages, or offers to engage, in the provision to another person, under an arrangement of a commercial character, of any of the following activities—

- (a) sexual intercourse;
- (b) masturbation;
- (c) oral sex;

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(d) any activity, other than sexual intercourse, masturbation or oral sex, that involves the use of 1 person by another for his or her sexual satisfaction involving physical contact.

(2) However, a person does not engage in prostitution if—

(a) the activity is an activity mentioned in subsection (1)(d); and

(b) the person is providing adult entertainment under an adult entertainment permit and is an adult and is not an intellectually impaired person; and

(c) the activity is authorised under the permit.

(3) Subsection (1) applies equally to males and females.

(4) It does not matter, in relation to an arrangement for the provision of an activity mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d), whether—

(a) the arrangement is initiated with the person engaging in the provision of the activity or a third person; or

(b) the pecuniary or other reward under the arrangement is to be received by the person engaging in the provision of the activity or a third person.

(5) In this section—

“oral sex” means the bringing into contact of any part of the genitalia or anus of a person with any part of the mouth of another person.

Meaning of “intellectually impaired person”

229F. A person is an “intellectually impaired person” if the person has a disability—

(a) that is attributable to an intellectual, psychiatric, cognitive or neurological impairment or a combination of these; and

(b) that results in—

(i) a substantial reduction of the person’s capacity for communication, social interaction or learning; and

(ii) the person needing support.

Procuring prostitution

229G.(1) A person who—

- (a) procures another person to engage in prostitution, either in Queensland or elsewhere; or
- (b) procures another person—
 - (i) to leave Queensland for the purpose of engaging in prostitution elsewhere; or
 - (ii) to come to Queensland for the purpose of engaging in prostitution; or
 - (iii) to leave the other person’s usual place of residence in Queensland for the purpose of engaging in prostitution, either in Queensland or elsewhere;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) If the procured person is not an adult or is an intellectually impaired person, the offender is liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment.

(3) A licensee or approved manager of a licensed brothel, or his or her agent, does not contravene subsection (1) only because the licensee, manager or agent has employed an adult who is not an intellectually impaired person to work as a prostitute at the brothel in accordance with the brothel licence for the brothel.

(4) For subsection (3), it does not matter whether the prostitute is employed under a contract of service or a contract for service.

(5) In this section—

“**procure**” includes knowingly entice or recruit for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Knowingly participating in provision of prostitution

229H.(1) A person who knowingly participates, directly or indirectly, in the provision of prostitution by another person commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a first offence—imprisonment for 3 years; or
- (b) for a second offence—imprisonment for 5 years; or
- (c) for a third or subsequent offence—imprisonment for 7 years.

Examples of the crime

Example 1—

A person who knowingly participates in the provision of prostitution by another person through a company, or other entity, or through another individual.

Example 2—

A person who provides financial or other resources to enable the establishment of premises from which prostitution is carried out or coordinated knowing that the premises will be so used.

Example 3—

A person who franchises a network of prostitutes as if they were operating independently.

Example 4—

A person who receives financial or other benefit from another person engaging in prostitution in return for the procuring of clients.

Example 5—

Drivers, operators and hirers of vehicles who provide transport, or the means of transport, for prostitutes or clients knowing that the transport provided is assisting prostitution.

Example 6—

A person who receives, directs or redirects telephone calls or other forms of messages, or who takes bookings or receives money, knowing that the action is in connection with the engaging in of prostitution by another person.

Example 7—

A person who participates, directly or indirectly, in any service, action or matter for the purpose of knowingly enabling another person to engage in prostitution.

(2) However, if a person who is not an adult or is an intellectually impaired person is, to the offender's knowledge, engaged in the provision of the prostitution, the offender is liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person (the “**participant**”) who knowingly participates, directly or indirectly, in the provision of prostitution by another person if—

- (a) the provision of the prostitution by the other person happens at a licensed brothel in accordance with the brothel licence for the brothel; and
- (b) the other person is an adult and is not an intellectually impaired person.

(4) Also, subsection (1) does not apply to a person (also the “**participant**”) who knowingly participates, directly or indirectly, in the provision of prostitution by another person if—

- (a) the activity constituting the prostitution is an activity mentioned in section 229E(1)(d); and
- (b) the person engaging in the activity is providing adult entertainment under an adult entertainment permit and is an adult and is not an intellectually impaired person; and
- (c) the activity is authorised under the permit.

(5) Also, subsection (1) does not apply to a person (also the “**participant**”) who knowingly participates, directly or indirectly, in the provision of prostitution by another person if—

- (a) the provision of the prostitution by the other person does not take place at a licensed brothel, and is not otherwise unlawful under this chapter; and
- (b) the participant—
 - (i) is the holder of a current crowd controller’s licence under the *Security Providers Act 1993*; and
 - (ii) participates in the provision of the prostitution no more than the extent necessary for providing services as a bodyguard; and
- (c) the other person is an adult and is not an intellectually impaired person.

Persons found in places reasonably suspected of being used for prostitution etc.

229I.(1) A person who, without reasonable excuse, is found in, or leaving after having been in, a place suspected on reasonable grounds of being used for the purposes of prostitution by 2 or more prostitutes commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a first offence—imprisonment for 3 years; or
- (b) for a second offence—imprisonment for 5 years; or
- (c) for a third or subsequent offence—imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) However, if a person who is not an adult or is an intellectually impaired person is, to the offender’s knowledge, in the place at the time of the offence, the offender is liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment.

(3) In sentencing an offender who is a prostitute or client, the court may, in mitigation of sentence, have regard to evidence of an appropriate sexual health check undergone by the offender within 3 months before the offence.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person (the “**relevant person**”) if the place is a licensed brothel, unless—

- (a) if the relevant person, without reasonable excuse, is found in the place—a person who is not an adult or who is an intellectually impaired person is, to the relevant person’s knowledge, also in the place; or
- (b) if the relevant person, without reasonable excuse, is found leaving after having been in the place—a person who is not an adult or who is an intellectually impaired person was, to the relevant person’s knowledge, also in the place when the relevant person was in the place.

Certificate of discharge for s 229I offence

229J.(1) In this section—

“**defendant**” means a person charged with an unlawful presence offence;

“**identifying matter**” means—

Criminal Code Act 1899

- (a) the name, address, place of employment or another particular of the defendant or another person that is likely to lead to the identification of the defendant; or
- (b) any photograph, picture, videotape or other visual representation of the defendant or another person that is likely to lead to the identification of the defendant;

“the court” means a court before which is brought a charge against a defendant for an unlawful presence offence, and includes a justice conducting an examination of witnesses in relation to an unlawful presence offence charged against a defendant;

“unlawful presence offence” means an offence against section 229I.

(2) At any time before being found guilty of the unlawful presence offence, the defendant—

- (a) may apply to the court for the issue of the certificate of discharge mentioned in subsection (6) in relation to the unlawful presence offence; and
- (b) may apply to the court for an order prohibiting publication of identifying matter in relation to the defendant if the certificate is granted.

(3) The application may be heard in court or in chambers.

(4) If the defendant has been charged on indictment, the application is to be heard and determined by a judge sitting alone without a jury.

(5) On making the application the defendant must give evidence, and may be cross-examined, in relation to all matters relevant to—

- (a) the commission, by the defendant, of the unlawful presence offence; and
- (b) the commission, by any other person, of an offence against this Code in relation to the premises.

(6) If the court is satisfied that the evidence is a full and true disclosure by the defendant of all material particulars within the defendant’s knowledge relevant to the application, the court must immediately give the defendant a certificate stating that the defendant is discharged on the unlawful presence offence.

(7) The defendant cannot afterwards be convicted or further prosecuted for the unlawful presence offence.

(8) If the court grants an application under subsection (2)(b), the court may make an order prohibiting the publishing of any identifying matter in relation to the defendant either indefinitely or until further order.

(9) A police officer or other person may serve a copy of the order on any person.

(10) A person who knowingly contravenes an order under subsection (8) commits a crime.

Maximum penalty for subsection (10)—2 000 penalty units, imprisonment for 5 years.

Having an interest in premises used for the purposes of prostitution etc.

229K.(1) In this section—

“**interested person**”, in relation to premises, means a person who—

- (a) owns, leases, rents or otherwise has an interest in premises; or
- (b) is entitled to occupy or use premises; or
- (c) controls an entity that—
 - (i) owns, leases, rents or otherwise has an interest in premises;
or
 - (ii) is entitled to occupy or use premises.

(2) A person who—

- (a) is an interested person in relation to premises; and
- (b) knowingly allows the premises to be used for the purposes of prostitution by 2 or more prostitutes;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a first offence—imprisonment for 3 years; or
- (b) for a second offence—imprisonment for 5 years; or

(c) for a third or subsequent offence—imprisonment for 7 years.

(3) However, if a person who is not an adult or is an intellectually impaired person is, to the offender's knowledge, in the premises at a time of the offence, the offender is liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment.

(3A) Subsection (2) does not apply to an interested person in relation to a licensed brothel.

(3B) However, subsection (3A) does not apply if, to the interested person's knowledge, a person who was not an adult or who was an intellectually impaired person was in the premises when the interested person was allowing the person to be using the premises for prostitution.

(4) A person allows premises to be used for the purposes of prostitution if the person—

- (a) knowingly permits the premises to be used for the purposes of prostitution; or
- (b) knowing that the premises are being used for the purposes of prostitution, fails to take every reasonable step to stop that use.

(5) A police officer may serve on a person who is an interested person in relation to premises a written warning to the effect that the premises are being used for the purposes of prostitution by 2 or more prostitutes.

(6) In a prosecution against the interested person mentioned in subsection (5), or another person aware of the warning, for an offence against subsection (2), evidence of the warning and its contents are admissible against the defendant.

(7) If a person who is an interested person in relation to premises—

- (a) is served with a warning under subsection (5) in relation to the premises; or
- (b) otherwise has reasonable grounds to suspect that the premises are being used for the purposes of prostitution by 2 or more prostitutes;

the person may, by writing served on an occupier or user of the premises, require the occupier or user to leave the premises not later than 7 days after the service of the notice and not return.

(8) A person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes a requirement made of the person under subsection (7) commits a crime.

Example of reasonable excuse

If the premises concerned were not used for the purposes of prostitution by 2 or more prostitutes, the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to comply with the requirement.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 7 years.

Permitting young person etc. to be at place used for prostitution

229L. A person who knowingly causes or permits a person who is not an adult or is an intellectually impaired person to be at a place used for the purposes of prostitution by 2 or more prostitutes commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for 14 years.

Evidence that place is being used for prostitution

229N.(1) The fact that a place is being used for the purposes of prostitution may be inferred from evidence of the condition of the place, material found at the place and other relevant factors and circumstances.

(2) However, evidence of condoms and other material for safe sex practices is not admissible against a defendant.

Non-compellability of health service providers

229O.(1) In this section—

“**health service**” means a service genuinely provided to a person for the benefit of human health, and includes services specified in Schedule 1, Part 1 of the *Health Rights Commission Act 1991*;

“**health services provider**” means—

- (a) a registered provider within the meaning of the *Health Rights Commission Act 1991*; or
- (b) another person who provides a health service; or
- (c) an employee of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

(2) A health services provider is entitled to refuse to provide any document or information, or answer any question, in relation to an investigation of, or prosecution for, an offence against this Chapter on the ground that it would disclose information gained in providing a health service.

CHAPTER 23—NUISANCES—MISCONDUCT RELATING TO CORPSES

Common nuisances

230. Any person who—

- (a) without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, does any act, or omits to do any act with respect to any property under the person's control, by which act or omission danger is caused to the lives, safety, or health, of the public; or
- (b) without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, does any act, or omits to do any act with respect to any property under the person's control, by which act or omission danger is caused to the property or comfort of the public, or the public are obstructed in the exercise or enjoyment of any right common to all Her Majesty's subjects, and by which injury is caused to the person of some person;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Gaming houses

232.(1) A person who—

- (a) keeps for gain any place to which persons resort for the purpose of playing at any game of chance; or
- (b) keeps any place which is kept or used for playing therein at any game of chance, or any game of mixed chance and skill, and in which—

- (i) a bank is kept by 1 or more of the players exclusively of the others; or
- (ii) any game is played the chances of which are not alike favourable to all the players, including the banker or other persons by whom the game is managed, or against whom the other players stake, play, or bet;

is said to keep a common gaming house.

(2) Any person who keeps a common gaming house is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Betting houses

233.(1) Any house, room, or place, which is used for any of the purposes following, that is to say—

- (a) for the purposes of bets being made therein between persons resorting to the place and—
 - (i) the owner, occupier, or keeper of the place, or any person using the place; or
 - (ii) any person procured or employed by or acting for or on behalf of any such owner, occupier, or keeper, or person using the place; or
 - (iii) any person having the care or management, or in any manner conducting the business, of the place;
- (b) for the purpose of any money or other property being paid or received therein by or on behalf of any such owner, occupier, or keeper, or person using the place, as or for the consideration—
 - (i) for an assurance, undertaking, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to pay or give thereafter any money or other property on any event or contingency of or relating to any horse race, or other race, fight, game, sport, or exercise; or
 - (ii) for securing the paying or giving by some other person of any money or other property on any such event or contingency;

is called a common betting house.

(1A) Any person who opens, keeps, or uses, a common betting house is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) Any person who, being the owner or occupier of any house, room, or place, knowingly and wilfully permits it to be opened, kept, or used, as a common betting house by another person, or who has the use or management, or assists in conducting the business, of a common betting house, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 1 year, and to a fine of \$2 000.

Lotteries

234.(1) Any person who opens, keeps, or uses, any place for carrying on a lottery of any kind whatever, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) In this section—

“**lottery**” includes any scheme or device for the sale, gift, disposal, or distribution, of any property depending upon or to be determined by lot or chance, whether by the throwing or casting of dice, or the drawing of tickets, cards, lots, numbers, or figures, or by means of a wheel or trained animal, or otherwise howsoever.

(3) This section does not apply to any lottery which has obtained the sanction of a Crown Law Officer.

(4) However, where any lottery has obtained the sanction of a Crown Law Officer, and such sanction has been granted provided certain prescribed regulations, conditions, provisions, and/or stipulations are observed and obeyed by the person or persons having the management or conduct of such lottery, the exemption in respect of such lottery shall not apply in any case where the said regulations, conditions, provisions, and stipulations are not observed and obeyed by the person or persons having the management or conduct of such lottery.

Acting as keeper of gaming houses, betting houses, and lotteries

235. Any person who appears, acts, or behaves, as master or mistress, or as the person having the care or management, of any such house, room, set

of rooms, or place, as is mentioned in sections 232 to 234,¹² is to be taken to be the keeper thereof, whether the person is or is not the real keeper.

Misconduct with regard to corpses

236. Any person who, without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person—

- (a) neglects to perform any duty imposed upon the person by law, or undertaken by the person, whether for reward or otherwise, touching the burial or other disposition of a human body or human remains; or
- (b) improperly or indecently interferes with, or offers any indignity to, any dead human body or human remains, whether buried or not;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

CHAPTER 24—OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH

Contamination of goods

238.(1) A person who contaminates or interferes with goods, or makes it appear that goods have been contaminated or interfered with, commits a misdemeanour.

Maximum penalty—3 years imprisonment.

(2) If the person commits the offence with intent to cause—

- (a) public alarm or anxiety; or
- (b) members of the public who are aware of the contamination or interference or apparent contamination or interference to refrain from purchasing those goods or goods of that or any similar

¹² Sections 232 (Gaming houses), 233 (Betting houses), 234 (Lotteries)

class; or

- (c) any person to suffer economic loss through taking steps to avoid public alarm or anxiety; or
- (d) members of the public to refrain from purchasing those goods or goods of that or any similar class;

the person commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

(3) A person who, with any intent mentioned in subsection (2), threatens that he or she or any other person will contaminate or interfere with goods or make it appear that goods have been contaminated or interfered with, commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment.

(4) If the threat is accompanied by the making of a demand, the person commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

Hoax contamination of goods

239. A person who makes a statement or conveys information to another person that he or she knows or believes to be false with the intention of inducing in that person or another person a belief that goods have been contaminated or interfered with and causes—

- (a) public alarm or anxiety; or
- (b) that person or that other person to refrain from purchasing those goods or goods of that or any similar class; or
- (c) any person to suffer economic loss through taking steps to avoid public alarm or anxiety; or
- (d) members of the public to refrain from purchasing those goods or goods of that or any similar class;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment.

Dealing in contaminated goods

240. A person who knowingly—

- (a) sells or exposes for sale as goods for human consumption, or has in the person's possession with intent to sell it as goods for human consumption, any article that the person knows to be contaminated or otherwise unfit as goods for human consumption; or
- (b) takes into a slaughter house used for the slaughter of any animals intended for human consumption the whole or any part of the carcass of an animal that has died of a disease; or
- (c) sells or exposes for sale the whole or part of the carcass of an animal that has died of a disease or that was diseased when slaughtered;

commits a misdemeanour.

Maximum penalty—3 years imprisonment.

Definitions for ch 24

241. In this chapter—

“**contaminate**” includes to add, mix or put in a deleterious or poisonous substance.

“**goods**” includes beverage and food for human consumption and any substances whether natural or manufactured and whether or not incorporated in or mixed with other goods.

CHAPTER 25—MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES**Frauds on land laws**

242.(1) Any person who, for the purpose of acquiring land from the Crown, fraudulently evades or attempts to evade any of the provisions of the statutes relating to the sale or leasing of Crown lands, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) And all the person's interest (if any) in the land is forfeited to Her Majesty.

Dealing with land fraudulently acquired from the Crown

243.(1) Any person who buys or takes on lease any land, or any estate in any land, from any person who has acquired the land or the estate by means of any fraudulent evasion of the laws relating to the sale or leasing of Crown lands, knowing that the seller or lessor has so acquired the same, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) And all the person's estate in the land is forfeited to Her Majesty.

PART 5—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND RELATING TO MARRIAGE AND PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND AGAINST THE REPUTATION OF INDIVIDUALS

CHAPTER 26—ASSAULTS AND VIOLENCE TO THE PERSON GENERALLY—JUSTIFICATION AND EXCUSE

Definition of “assault”

245.(1) A person who strikes, touches, or moves, or otherwise applies force of any kind to, the person of another, either directly or indirectly, without the other person's consent, or with the other person's consent if the consent is obtained by fraud, or who by any bodily act or gesture attempts or threatens to apply force of any kind to the person of another without the other person's consent, under such circumstances that the person making the attempt or threat has actually or apparently a present ability to effect the person's purpose, is said to assault that other person, and the act is called an “assault”.

(2) In this section—

“**applies force**” includes the case of applying heat, light, electrical force, gas, odour, or any other substance or thing whatever if applied in such a degree as to cause injury or personal discomfort.

Assaults unlawful

246.(1) An assault is unlawful and constitutes an offence unless it is authorised or justified or excused by law.

(2) The application of force by one person to the person of another may be unlawful, although it is done with the consent of that other person.

Execution of sentence

247. It is lawful for a person who is charged by law with the duty of executing or giving effect to the lawful sentence of a court to execute or give effect to that sentence.

Execution of process

248. It is lawful for a person who is charged by law with the duty of executing the lawful process of a court, and who is required to arrest or detain another person under such process, and for every person lawfully assisting a person so charged, to arrest or detain that other person according to the terms of the process.

Execution of warrants

249. It is lawful for a person who is charged by law with the duty of executing a lawful warrant issued by any court or justice or other person having jurisdiction to issue it, and who is required to arrest or detain another person under such warrant, and for every person lawfully assisting a person so charged, to arrest or detain that other person according to the directions of the warrant.

Erroneous sentence or process or warrant

250. If the sentence was passed, or the process was issued, by a court having jurisdiction under any circumstances to pass such a sentence or to

issue such process, or if the warrant was issued by a court or justice or other person having authority under any circumstances to issue such a warrant, it is immaterial whether the court or justice or person had or had not authority to pass the sentence or issue the process or warrant in the particular case; unless the person executing the same knows that the sentence or process or warrant was in fact passed or issued without authority.

Sentence or process or warrant without jurisdiction

251. A person who executes or assists in executing any sentence, process, or warrant, which purports to be passed or issued by a court, justice, or other person, and who would be justified, under the provisions of sections 247 to 250, in executing the same if it had been passed or issued by a court, justice, or person having authority to pass or issue it, is not criminally responsible for any act done in such execution, notwithstanding that the court, justice, or person, had no authority to pass the sentence or issue the process or warrant, if in such execution the person acted in good faith and in the belief that the sentence, process, or warrant, was that of a court, justice, or other person, having such authority.

Arrest of wrong person

252.(1) A person who, being duly authorised to execute a warrant to arrest one person, arrests another person, believing in good faith and on reasonable grounds that the person arrested is the person named in the warrant, is not criminally responsible for doing so to any greater extent than if the person arrested had been the person named in the warrant.

(2) Any person who lawfully assists in making such an arrest, believing that the person arrested is the person named in the warrant, or who, being required by the warrant to receive and detain the person named in it, receives and detains the person so arrested, is not criminally responsible for doing so to any greater extent than if the person arrested had been the person named in the warrant.

Irregular process or warrant

253. When any process or warrant is bad in law by reason of some defect in substance or in form apparent on the face of it, a person who, in

good faith and believing that it is good in law, acts in the execution of the process or warrant, is not criminally responsible for anything done in such execution to any greater extent than if the process or warrant were good in law.

Force used in executing process or in arrest

254. It is lawful for a person who is engaged in the lawful execution of any sentence, process, or warrant, or in making any arrest, and for any person lawfully assisting the person, to use such force as may be reasonably necessary to overcome any force used in resisting such execution or arrest.

Duty of persons arresting

255.(1) It is the duty of a person executing any process or warrant to have it with him or her, if reasonably practicable, and to produce it if required.

(2) It is the duty of a person arresting another, whether with or without warrant, to give notice, if practicable, of the process or warrant under which the person is acting or of the cause of the arrest.

(3) A failure to fulfil either of the aforesaid duties does not of itself make the execution of the process or warrant or the arrest unlawful, but is relevant to the inquiry whether the process or warrant might not have been executed or the arrest made by reasonable means in a less forcible manner.

Other cases of preventing escape from arrest

257.(1) When a person who is not a police officer is proceeding lawfully to arrest, without warrant, another person for an offence which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, and when any person is proceeding lawfully to arrest another person for any cause other than such an offence, and, in either case, the person sought to be arrested takes to flight in order to avoid arrest, it is lawful for the person seeking to arrest the other person to use such force as may be reasonably necessary to prevent the other person's escape.

(2) But this section does not authorise the use of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

Preventing escape or rescue after arrest

258.(1) When any person has lawfully arrested another person for any offence, it is lawful for the person to use such force as the person believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary to prevent the escape or rescue of the person arrested.

(2) But, if the offence is not a crime which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, this section does not authorise the use of force which is intended or is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

(3) This section does not limit the powers a police officer has under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*.

Preventing a breach of the peace

260. It is lawful for any person who witnesses a breach of the peace to interfere to prevent the continuance or renewal of it, and to use such force as is reasonably necessary for such prevention and is reasonably proportioned to the danger to be apprehended from such continuance or renewal, and to detain any person who is committing or who is about to join in or to renew the breach of the peace for such time as may be reasonably necessary in order to give the person into the custody of a police officer.

Suppression of riot

261. It is lawful for any person to use such force as is necessary to suppress a riot, and is reasonably proportioned to the danger to be apprehended from its continuance.

Suppression of riot by Magistrates

262. It is lawful for a justice to use or order to be used such force as the justice believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary in order to suppress a riot, and is reasonably proportioned to the danger which the justice believes, on reasonable grounds, is to be apprehended from its continuance.

Suppression of riot by person acting under lawful orders

263.(1) It is lawful for any person acting in good faith in obedience to

orders, not manifestly unlawful, given by a justice for the suppression of a riot, to use such force as the person believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary for carrying such orders into effect.

(2) Whether any particular order so given is or is not manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

Suppression of riot by person acting without order in case of emergency

264. When any person, whether subject to military law or not, believes, on reasonable grounds, that serious mischief will arise from a riot before there is time to procure the intervention of a justice, it is lawful for the person to use such force as the person believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary for the suppression of the riot, and as is reasonably proportioned to the danger which the person believes, on reasonable grounds, is to be apprehended from its continuance.

Riot—persons subject to military law

265.(1) It is lawful for a person who is bound by military law to obey the lawful commands of the person's superior officer to obey any command given to the person by his or her superior officer in order to the suppression of a riot, unless the command is manifestly unlawful.

(2) Whether any particular command is or is not manifestly unlawful is a question of law.

Prevention of crimes and offences for which an offender may be arrested without warrant—prevention of violence by patients under Mental Health Act 1974

266. It is lawful for any person to use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to prevent the commission of an offence which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant; or in order to prevent any act from being done as to which the person believes, on reasonable grounds, that it would, if done, amount to any such offence; or in order to prevent a person whom the person believes, on reasonable grounds, to be a patient (within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1974*) from doing violence to any person or property.

Defence of dwelling

267. It is lawful for a person who is in peaceable possession of a dwelling, and any person lawfully assisting him or her or acting by his or her authority, to use force to prevent or repel another person from unlawfully entering or remaining in the dwelling, if the person using the force believes on reasonable grounds—

- (a) the other person is attempting to enter or to remain in the dwelling with intent to commit an indictable offence in the dwelling; and
- (b) it is necessary to use that force.

Provocation

268.(1) In this section—

“**provocation**”, used with reference to an offence of which an assault is an element, means and includes, except as hereinafter stated, any wrongful act or insult of such a nature as to be likely, when done to an ordinary person, or in the presence of an ordinary person to another person who is under the person’s immediate care, or to whom the person stands in a conjugal, parental, filial, or fraternal, relation, or in the relation of master or servant, to deprive the person of the power of self-control, and to induce the person to assault the person by whom the act or insult is done or offered.

(2) When such an act or insult is done or offered by one person to another, or in the presence of another to a person who is under the immediate care of that other, or to whom the latter stands in any such relation as aforesaid, the former is said to give to the latter provocation for an assault.

(3) A lawful act is not provocation to any person for an assault.

(4) An act which a person does in consequence of incitement given by another person in order to induce the person to do the act, and thereby to furnish an excuse for committing an assault, is not provocation to that other person for an assault.

(5) An arrest which is unlawful is not necessarily provocation for an assault, but it may be evidence of provocation to a person who knows of the illegality.

Defence of provocation

269.(1) A person is not criminally responsible for an assault committed upon a person who gives the person provocation for the assault, if the person is in fact deprived by the provocation of the power of self-control, and acts upon it on the sudden and before there is time for the person's passion to cool, and if the force used is not disproportionate to the provocation and is not intended, and is not such as is likely, to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

(2) Whether any particular act or insult is such as to be likely to deprive an ordinary person of the power of self-control and to induce the ordinary person to assault the person by whom the act or insult is done or offered, and whether, in any particular case, the person provoked was actually deprived by the provocation of the power of self-control, and whether any force used is or is not disproportionate to the provocation, are questions of fact.

Prevention of repetition of insult

270. It is lawful for any person to use such force as is reasonably necessary to prevent the repetition of an act or insult of such a nature as to be provocation to the person for an assault, if the force used is not intended, and is not such as is likely, to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

Self-defence against unprovoked assault

271.(1) When a person is unlawfully assaulted, and has not provoked the assault, it is lawful for the person to use such force to the assailant as is reasonably necessary to make effectual defence against the assault, if the force used is not intended, and is not such as is likely, to cause death or grievous bodily harm.

(2) If the nature of the assault is such as to cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous bodily harm, and the person using force by way of defence believes, on reasonable grounds, that the person cannot otherwise preserve the person defended from death or grievous bodily harm, it is lawful for the person to use any such force to the assailant as is necessary for defence, even though such force may cause death or grievous bodily harm.

Self-defence against provoked assault

272.(1) When a person has unlawfully assaulted another or has provoked an assault from another, and that other assaults the person with such violence as to cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous bodily harm, and to induce the person to believe, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary for the person's preservation from death or grievous bodily harm to use force in self-defence, the person is not criminally responsible for using any such force as is reasonably necessary for such preservation, although such force may cause death or grievous bodily harm.

(2) This protection does not extend to a case in which the person using force which causes death or grievous bodily harm first begun the assault with intent to kill or to do grievous bodily harm to some person; nor to a case in which the person using force which causes death or grievous bodily harm endeavoured to kill or to do grievous bodily harm to some person before the necessity of so preserving himself or herself arose; nor, in either case, unless, before such necessity arose, the person using such force declined further conflict, and quitted it or retreated from it as far as was practicable.

Aiding in self-defence

273. In any case in which it is lawful for any person to use force of any degree for the purpose of defending himself or herself against an assault, it is lawful for any other person acting in good faith in the first person's aid to use a like degree of force for the purpose of defending the first person.

Defence of moveable property against trespassers

274. It is lawful for any person who is in peaceable possession of any moveable property, and for any person lawfully assisting him or her or acting by his or her authority, to use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to resist the taking of such property by a trespasser, or in order to retake it from a trespasser, provided that the person does not do grievous bodily harm to the trespasser.

Defence of moveable property with claim of right

275. When a person is in peaceable possession of any moveable property under a claim of right, it is lawful for the person, and for any person lawfully assisting him or her or acting by his or her authority, to use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to defend the person's possession of the property, even against a person who is entitled by law to possession of the property, provided that he or she does not do grievous bodily harm to such other person.

Defence of moveable property without claim of right

276. When a person who is entitled by law to the possession of moveable property attempts to take it from another person who is in possession of the property, but who neither claims right to it, nor acts by the authority of a person who claims right, and the person in possession resists him or her, it is lawful for the person so entitled to possession to use the force that is reasonably necessary in order to obtain possession of the property, provided that he or she does not do grievous bodily harm to the person in possession.

Defence of premises against trespassers—removal of disorderly persons

277.(1) It is lawful for a person who is in peaceable possession of any land, structure, vessel, or place, or who is entitled to the control or management of any land, structure, vessel, or place, and for any person lawfully assisting him or her or acting by his or her authority, to use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to prevent any person from wrongfully entering upon such land, structure, vessel, or place, or in order to remove therefrom a person who wrongfully remains therein, provided that he or she does not do grievous bodily harm to such person.

(2) It is lawful for a person who is in peaceable possession of any land, structure, vessel, or place, or who is entitled to the control or management of any land, structure, vessel, or place, and for any person acting by his or her authority, to use the force that is reasonably necessary in order to remove therefrom any person who conducts himself or herself in a disorderly manner therein, provided that he or she does not do the person grievous bodily harm.

(3) In this section—

“**place**” includes any part of an enclosure or structure, whether separated from the rest of the enclosure or structure by a partition, fence, rope, or any other means, or not.

Defence of possession of real property or vessel with claim of right

278. When a person is in peaceable possession of any land, structure, or vessel, with a claim of right, it is lawful for the person, and for any person lawfully assisting him or her or acting by his or her authority, to use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to defend the person’s possession, even against a person who is entitled by law to the possession of the property, provided that he or she does not do grievous bodily harm to such person.

Exercise of right of way or easement

279. When a person who is lawfully entitled to enter upon land for the exercise of a right of way or other easement or profit enters upon the land for the purpose of exercising such right of way, easement, or profit, after notice that right to use such way or easement or to take such profit is disputed by the person in possession of the land, or having entered persists in entry after such notice, it is lawful for the person in possession, and for any person lawfully assisting him or her or acting by his or her authority, to use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of making the person so entering desist from the entry, provided that he or she does not do the person entering grievous bodily harm.

Domestic discipline

280. It is lawful for a parent or a person in the place of a parent, or for a schoolteacher or master, to use, by way of correction, discipline, management or control, towards a child or pupil, under the person’s care such force as is reasonable under the circumstances.

Discipline of vehicle

281. It is lawful for a person in charge of a vehicle on a journey and for any person acting by his or her authority to use, for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline on board the vehicle, such force as the person or such person acting by his or her authority believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary, and as is reasonable under the circumstances.

Surgical operations

282. A person is not criminally responsible for performing in good faith and with reasonable care and skill a surgical operation upon any person for the patient's benefit, or upon an unborn child for the preservation of the mother's life, if the performance of the operation is reasonable, having regard to the patient's state at the time and to all circumstances of the case.

Excessive force

283. In any case in which the use of force by one person to another is lawful the use of more force than is justified by law under the circumstances is unlawful.

Consent to death immaterial

284. Consent by a person to the causing of the person's own death does not affect the criminal responsibility of any person by whom such death is caused.

**CHAPTER 27—DUTIES RELATING TO THE
PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE****Duty to provide necessities**

285. It is the duty of every person having charge of another who is unable by reason of age, sickness, unsoundness of mind, detention, or any

other cause, to withdraw himself or herself from such charge, and who is unable to provide himself or herself with the necessaries of life, whether the charge is undertaken under a contract, or is imposed by law, or arises by reason of any act, whether lawful or unlawful, of the person who has such charge, to provide for that other person the necessaries of life; and the person is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of the other person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

Duty of person who has care of child

286.(1) It is the duty of every person who has care of a child under 16 years to—

- (a) provide the necessaries of life for the child; and
- (b) take the precautions that are reasonable in all the circumstances to avoid danger to the child's life, health or safety; and
- (c) take the action that is reasonable in all the circumstances to remove the child from any such danger;

and he or she is held to have caused any consequences that result to the life and health of the child because of any omission to perform that duty, whether the child is helpless or not.

(2) In this section—

“person who has care of a child” includes a parent, foster parent, step parent, guardian or other adult in charge of the child, whether or not the person has lawful custody of the child.

Duty of persons doing dangerous acts

288. It is the duty of every person who, except in a case of necessity, undertakes to administer surgical or medical treatment to any other person, or to do any other lawful act which is or may be dangerous to human life or health, to have reasonable skill and to use reasonable care in doing such act, and the person is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of any person by reason of any omission to observe or perform that duty.

Duty of persons in charge of dangerous things

289. It is the duty of every person who has in the person's charge or under the person's control anything, whether living or inanimate, and whether moving or stationary, of such a nature that, in the absence of care or precaution in its use or management, the life, safety, or health, of any person may be endangered, to use reasonable care and take reasonable precautions to avoid such danger, and the person is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of any person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

Duty to do certain acts

290. When a person undertakes to do any act the omission to do which is or may be dangerous to human life or health, it is the person's duty to do that act: and the person is held to have caused any consequences which result to the life or health of any person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

**CHAPTER 28—HOMICIDE—SUICIDE—
CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH****Killing of a human being unlawful**

291. It is unlawful to kill any person unless such killing is authorised or justified or excused by law.

When a child becomes a human being

292. A child becomes a person capable of being killed when it has completely proceeded in a living state from the body of its mother, whether it has breathed or not, and whether it has an independent circulation or not, and whether the navel-string is severed or not.

Definition of “killing”

293. Except as hereinafter set forth, any person who causes the death of another, directly or indirectly, by any means whatever, is deemed to have killed that other person.

Death by acts done at childbirth

294. When a child dies in consequence of an act done or omitted to be done by any person before or during its birth, the person who did or omitted to do such act is deemed to have killed the child.

Causing death by threats

295. A person who, by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by deceit, causes another person to do an act or make an omission which results in the death of that other person, is deemed to have killed the other person.

Acceleration of death

296. A person who does any act or makes any omission which hastens the death of another person who, when the act is done or the omission is made, is labouring under some disorder or disease arising from another cause, is deemed to have killed that other person.

When injury or death might be prevented by proper precaution

297. When a person causes a bodily injury to another from which death results, it is immaterial that the injury might have been avoided by proper precaution on the part of the person injured, or that the injured person's death from that injury might have been prevented by proper care or treatment.

Injuries causing death in consequence of subsequent treatment

298. When a person does grievous bodily harm to another, and such other person has recourse to surgical or medical treatment, and death results either from the injury or the treatment, the person is deemed to have killed that other person, although the immediate cause of death was the surgical or

medical treatment, provided that the treatment was reasonably proper under the circumstances, and was applied in good faith.

Unlawful homicide

300. Any person who unlawfully kills another is guilty of a crime, which is called murder or manslaughter, according to the circumstances of the case.

Definition of “murder”

302.(1) Except as hereinafter set forth, a person who unlawfully kills another under any of the following circumstances, that is to say—

- (a) if the offender intends to cause the death of the person killed or that of some other person or if the offender intends to do to the person killed or to some other person some grievous bodily harm;
- (b) if death is caused by means of an act done in the prosecution of an unlawful purpose, which act is of such a nature as to be likely to endanger human life;
- (c) if the offender intends to do grievous bodily harm to some person for the purpose of facilitating the commission of a crime which is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant, or for the purpose of facilitating the flight of an offender who has committed or attempted to commit any such crime;
- (d) if death is caused by administering any stupefying or overpowering thing for either of the purposes mentioned in paragraph (c);
- (e) if death is caused by wilfully stopping the breath of any person for either of such purposes;

is guilty of “**murder**”.

(2) Under subsection (1)(a) it is immaterial that the offender did not intend to hurt the particular person who is killed.

(3) Under subsection (1)(b) it is immaterial that the offender did not intend to hurt any person.

(4) Under subsection (1)(c) to (e) it is immaterial that the offender did not intend to cause death or did not know that death was likely to result.

Definition of “manslaughter”

303. A person who unlawfully kills another under such circumstances as not to constitute murder is guilty of “**manslaughter**”.

Killing on provocation

304. When a person who unlawfully kills another under circumstances which, but for the provisions of this section, would constitute murder, does the act which causes death in the heat of passion caused by sudden provocation, and before there is time for the person’s passion to cool, the person is guilty of manslaughter only.

Diminished responsibility

304A.(1) When a person who unlawfully kills another under circumstances which, but for the provisions of this section, would constitute murder, is at the time of doing the act or making the omission which causes death in such a state of abnormality of mind (whether arising from a condition of arrested or retarded development of mind or inherent causes or induced by disease or injury) as substantially to impair the person’s capacity to understand what the person is doing, or the person’s capacity to control the person’s actions, or the person’s capacity to know that the person ought not to do the act or make the omission, the person is guilty of manslaughter only.

(2) On a charge of murder, it shall be for the defence to prove that the person charged is by virtue of this section liable to be convicted of manslaughter only.

(3) When 2 or more persons unlawfully kill another, the fact that 1 of such persons is by virtue of this section guilty of manslaughter only shall not affect the question whether the unlawful killing amounted to murder in the case of any other such person or persons.

Punishment of murder

305.(1) Any person who commits the crime of murder is liable to imprisonment for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied under this Code or any other law or is liable to an indefinite sentence under Part 10 of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

(2) If the person is being sentenced—

- (a) on more than 1 conviction of murder; or
- (b) on 1 conviction of murder and another offence of murder is taken into account; or
- (c) on a conviction of murder and the person has on a previous occasion been sentenced for another offence of murder;

the court sentencing the person must make an order that the person must not be released from imprisonment until the person has served a minimum of 20 or more specified years of imprisonment, unless released sooner under the *Corrective Services Act 1988*, section 166(4)¹³ because of special circumstances.

(3) Subsection (2)(c) applies whether the crime for which the person is being sentenced was committed before or after the conviction for the other offence of murder mentioned in the paragraph.

Attempt to murder

306. Any person who—

- (a) attempts unlawfully to kill another; or
- (b) with intent unlawfully to kill another does any act, or omits to do any act which it is the person's duty to do, such act or omission being of such a nature as to be likely to endanger human life;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

¹³ *Corrective Services Act 1988*, section 166 (Eligibility for parole)

Accessory after the fact to murder

307. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to murder is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Threats to murder in document

308. Any person who, knowing the contents thereof, directly or indirectly causes any person to receive any document threatening to kill any person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Conspiring to murder

309. Any person who conspires with any other person to kill any person, whether such person is in Queensland or elsewhere, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Punishment of manslaughter

310. Any person who commits the crime of manslaughter is liable to imprisonment for life.

Aiding suicide

311. Any person who—

- (a) procures another to kill himself or herself; or
- (b) counsels another to kill himself or herself and thereby induces the other person to do so; or
- (c) aids another in killing himself or herself;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Killing unborn child

313.(1) Any person who, when a female is about to be delivered of a child, prevents the child from being born alive by any act or omission of such a nature that, if the child had been born alive and had then died, the person would be deemed to have unlawfully killed the child, is guilty of a

crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) Any person who unlawfully assaults a female pregnant with a child and destroys the life of, or does grievous bodily harm to, or transmits a serious disease to, the child before its birth, commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for life.

Concealing the birth of children

314. Any person who, when a woman is delivered of a child, endeavours, by any secret disposition of the dead body of the child, to conceal the birth, whether the child died before, at, or after, its birth, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

CHAPTER 29—OFFENCES ENDANGERING LIFE OR HEALTH

Disabling in order to commit indictable offence

315. Any person who, by any means calculated to choke, suffocate, or strangle, and with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an indictable offence, or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of an indictable offence, renders or attempts to render any person incapable of resistance, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Stupefying in order to commit indictable offence

316. Any person who, with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an indictable offence, or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of an indictable offence, administers, or attempts to administer, any stupefying or overpowering drug or thing to any person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Acts intended to cause grievous bodily harm and other malicious acts

317. Any person who, with intent—

- (a) to maim, disfigure or disable, any person; or
- (b) to do some grievous bodily harm or transmit a serious disease to any person; or
- (c) to resist or prevent the lawful arrest or detention of any person; or
- (d) to resist or prevent a public officer from acting in accordance with lawful authority—

either—

- (e) in any way unlawfully wounds, does grievous bodily harm, or transmits a serious disease to, any person; or
- (f) unlawfully strikes, or attempts in any way to strike, any person with any kind of projectile or anything else capable of achieving the intention; or
- (g) unlawfully causes any explosive substance to explode; or
- (h) sends or delivers any explosive substance or other dangerous or noxious thing to any person; or
- (i) causes any such substance or thing to be taken or received by any person; or
- (j) puts any corrosive fluid or any destructive or explosive substance in any place; or
- (k) unlawfully casts or throws any such fluid or substance at or upon any person, or otherwise applies any such fluid or substance to the person of any person;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Carrying or sending dangerous goods in a vehicle

317A.(1) Any person who—

- (a) carries or places dangerous goods in or on a vehicle; or
- (b) delivers dangerous goods to another person for the purpose of such goods being placed in or on a vehicle; or

(c) has dangerous goods in his or her possession in or on a vehicle; is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) It is a defence to a charge of any offence defined in this section to prove that the act was done by authority or permission of or under a law of the Commonwealth or of the State.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

“dangerous goods” means—

- (a) firearms, ammunition, weapons and explosive substances; and
- (b) an explosive or noxious substance, acid or other thing of a dangerous or destructive nature that because of its nature or condition may endanger the safety of a vehicle, a person in, on or in the vicinity of the vehicle.

Obstructing rescue or escape from unsafe premises

318.(1) Any person who unlawfully obstructs anyone in the other person’s efforts to save the life of someone who is in, or escaping from, dangerous, destroyed or other unsafe premises commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for life.

(2) In this section—

“obstruct” includes hinder and attempt to obstruct.

Intentionally endangering safety of persons travelling by railway

319. Any person who, with intent to injure or to endanger the safety of any person travelling by any railway, whether a particular person or not—

- (a) deals with the railway, or with anything whatever upon or near the railway in such a manner as to affect or endanger the free and safe use of the railway or the safety of any such person; or
- (b) shows any light or signal, or in any way deals with any existing light or signal, upon or near the railway; or

- (c) by any omission to do any act which it is the person's duty to do causes the safety of any such person to be endangered;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Endangering safety of persons travelling by aircraft

319A. Any person who with intent to injure or to endanger the safety of any person whilst the person is on board any aircraft whether a particular person or not—

- (a) deals with the aircraft or with anything whatever upon or near the aircraft or with anything whatever either directly or indirectly connected with the guidance control or operation of the aircraft in such a manner as to affect or endanger or be likely to affect or endanger the free and safe use of the aircraft or the safety of any such person; or
- (b) by any omission to do any act which it is the person's duty to do causes the safety of any such person to be endangered;

is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Grievous bodily harm

320. Any person who unlawfully does grievous bodily harm to another is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Torture

320A.(1) A person who tortures another person commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

(2) In this section—

“torture” means the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering on a person by an act or series of acts done on 1 or more than 1 occasion.

“pain or suffering” includes physical, mental, psychological or emotional pain or suffering, whether temporary or permanent.

Attempting to injure by explosive or noxious substances

321. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to do any bodily harm to another, puts any explosive or noxious substance in any place whatever, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Bomb hoaxes

321A.(1) Any person who—

- (a) places an article or substance in any place; or
- (b) sends an article or substance in any way;

with the intention of inducing in another person a belief that the article or substance is likely to explode, ignite, or discharge a dangerous or noxious substance, commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment.

(2) Any person who, in Queensland or elsewhere, makes a statement or conveys information to another person that he or she knows or believes to be false, with the intention of inducing in that person or another person a belief that an explosive or noxious substance, acid or other thing of a dangerous or destructive nature is present in a place in Queensland, commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—5 years imprisonment.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply whether or not the accused had any particular person in mind as the person in whom he or she intended to induce the belief mentioned in the subsections.

Maliciously administering poison with intent to harm

322. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to injure or annoy another, causes any poison or other noxious thing to be administered to, or taken by, any person and thereby endangers the person's life, or does the person some grievous bodily harm, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Wounding and similar acts

323.(1) Any person who—

- (a) unlawfully wounds another; or
- (b) unlawfully, and with intent to injure or annoy any person, causes any poison or other noxious thing to be administered to, or taken by, any person;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender may be arrested without warrant.

Female genital mutilation

323A.(1) Any person who performs female genital mutilation on another person is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

(2) It is not a defence that the other person, or, if the other person is a child, a parent or guardian of the other person, consented to the mutilation.

(3) In this section—

“female genital mutilation” means—

- (a) clitoridectomy; or
- (b) excision of any other part of the female genitalia; or
- (c) a procedure to narrow or close the vaginal opening; or
- (d) any other mutilation of the female genitalia;

but does not include—

- (e) a sexual reassignment procedure; or
- (f) a medical procedure for a genuine therapeutic purpose.

“medical procedure for a genuine therapeutic purpose” means a medical procedure that is—

- (a) directed only at curing or alleviating a physiological disability, physical abnormality, psychological disorder or pathological condition; or

- (b) performed on a person in labour or who has just given birth and directed only at alleviating physical symptoms in relation to the labour or birth or for other medical purposes; or
- (c) performed on a person who has been subjected to female genital mutilation and directed only at treating the effects, or to reversing the effects, of the previous mutilation.

“sexual reassignment procedure” means a surgical procedure to give a person the genital appearance of a particular sex, whether male or female.

Removal of child from State for female genital mutilation

323B.(1) Any person who takes a child from the State, or arranges for a child to be taken from the State, with the intention of having female genital mutilation performed on the child is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

(2) In the absence of proof to the contrary, it is to be presumed that a person took a child, or arranged for a child to be taken, from the State with the intention of having female genital mutilation performed on the child if it is proved—

- (a) the person took the child, or arranged for the child to be taken, from the State; and
- (b) female genital mutilation was performed on the child while outside the State.

(3) In this section—

“child” means a person under 18 years.

“female genital mutilation” see section 323A.

Failure to supply necessities

324. Any person who, being charged with the duty of providing for another the necessities of life, without lawful excuse fails to do so, whereby the life of that other person is or is likely to be endangered or the other person’s health is or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Endangering life of children by exposure

326. Any person who unlawfully abandons or exposes a child under the age of 7 years, whereby the life of such child is or is likely to be endangered, or the child's health is or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Setting mantraps

327.(1) Any person who sets or places any spring-gun, mantrap, or other engine calculated to destroy human life or to inflict grievous bodily harm, or causes any such thing to be set or placed, in any place with the intent that it may kill or inflict grievous bodily harm upon a trespasser or other person coming in contact with it, or sets or places any such thing in any such place and in any such manner that it is likely to cause any such result, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) Any person who knowingly permits any such spring-gun, mantrap, or other engine, which has been set or placed by another person in any such place and in any such manner that it is likely to cause any such result, to continue so set or placed in any place which is then in, or afterwards comes into, the person's possession or occupation, is deemed to have set and placed the gun, trap, or engine, with the intent aforesaid.

(3) This section does not make it unlawful to set any gin or trap such as is usually set for the purpose of destroying vermin; or to set any spring-gun, mantrap, or engine, at night in a dwelling house for the protection of the dwelling house.

Negligent acts causing harm

328.(1) Any person who unlawfully does any act, or omits to do any act which it is the person's duty to do, by which act or omission bodily harm is actually caused to any person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) The offender may be arrested without warrant.

Dangerous operation of a vehicle

328A.(1) A person who operates, or in any way interferes with the operation of, a vehicle dangerously in any place commits a misdemeanour.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units or 3 years imprisonment.

(2) If the offender—

- (a) at the time of committing the offence is adversely affected by an intoxicating substance; or
- (b) has been previously convicted either upon indictment or summarily of an offence against this section;

the person commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—400 penalty units or 5 years imprisonment.

(3) If the offender has been—

- (a) previously convicted either upon indictment or summarily of an offence against this section committed while the offender was adversely affected by an intoxicating substance; or
- (b) twice previously convicted either upon indictment or summarily (or once upon indictment and once summarily) of the same prescribed offence or different prescribed offences;

the court or justices shall, upon conviction, impose as the whole or part of the punishment, imprisonment.

(4) A person who operates, or in any way interferes with the operation of, a vehicle dangerously in any place and causes the death of or grievous bodily harm to another person commits a crime and is liable upon conviction upon indictment to imprisonment for 7 years unless at the time of committing the offence the offender is adversely affected by an intoxicating substance in which case he or she is liable upon conviction upon indictment—

- (a) to imprisonment for 10 years; or
- (b) if the intoxicating substance is alcohol and the concentration of alcohol in the offender's blood at that time equals or exceeds 150 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood—to imprisonment for 14 years.

(5) In this section—

“operates, or in any way interferes with the operation of, a vehicle dangerously” means operate, or in any way interfere with the operation of, a vehicle at a speed or in a way that is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances, including—

- (a) the nature, condition and use of the place; and
- (b) the nature and condition of the vehicle; and
- (c) the number of persons, vehicles or other objects that are, or might reasonably be expected to be, in the place; and
- (d) the concentration of alcohol in the operator’s blood; and
- (e) the presence of any other substance in the operator’s body.

“prescribed offence” means—

- (a) an offence against this section; or
- (b) an offence charged on indictment involving the driving or operation of a vehicle at a speed causing or likely to cause injury to anyone; or
- (c) an offence against the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, section 79(1), (2), (2A), (2B), (2D) or (2J).¹⁴

“place” does not include a place being used to race or test vehicles and from which other traffic is excluded at the time.

“the public” includes passengers in a vehicle whether in a public or private place.

(6) The offender may be arrested without warrant.

Additional power to convict for dangerous driving

328B.(1) Upon an indictment charging a person with any offence in connection with or arising out of the driving of a motor vehicle by the

¹⁴ *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, section 79 (Driving etc. whilst under influence of liquor or drugs or with prescribed concentration of alcohol in blood)

person (not being the offence defined in section 328A), the person may be convicted of the offence defined in section 328A with or without a circumstance of aggravation specified in section 328A(4), if such offence is established by the evidence.

(2) The provisions of this section shall apply notwithstanding the provisions of section 576.¹⁵

Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway

329. Any person who by any unlawful act, or by any omission to do any act which it is the person's duty to do, causes the safety of any person travelling by any railway to be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Sending or taking unseaworthy ships to sea

330.(1) Any person who—

- (a) sends¹⁶ or attempts to send a ship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered; or
- (b) being a master of a British ship, knowingly takes or attempts to take the ship to sea in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the going of the ship to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable.

(3) It is a defence to a charge of either of the offences firstly defined in this section to show that the accused person used all reasonable means to ensure the ship being sent to sea in a seaworthy state.

¹⁵ Section 576 (Indictment containing count of murder or manslaughter)

¹⁶ Subsection (1)(a) as originally enacted was numbered as (1) and subsection (1)(b) was numbered as (2).

Endangering steamships by tampering with machinery

331. Any person who, being a person having actual control over a steam vessel, or over any part of the machinery of a steam vessel, does any act or makes any omission or is privy to any act or omission with respect to the machinery of the vessel, whereby to the person's knowledge, the safety of any person on board the vessel is, or is likely to be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

The like by engineers

332.(1) Any person who is engineer, or 1 of the engineers, in charge of the machinery of a steam vessel at any time when any act is done or omitted to be done by any other person with respect to the machinery of the vessel, whereby the safety of any person on board the vessel is, or is likely to be, endangered, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$200.

(2) It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the act or omission was done or made without the knowledge of the accused person, and without any neglect or default on the person's part.

Evading laws as to equipment of ships and shipping dangerous goods

333. Any person who—

- (a) being a person having actual control over a vessel on board of which any article has been placed with the person's knowledge or consent in order to the obtaining of permission or authority to leave a port, removes or allows the removal of such article from the vessel after such permission or authority has been obtained; or
- (b) knowingly sends by any vessel, or carries in any vessel, any explosive substance, or any acid or other thing of a dangerous or destructive nature, under a false description of the substance or thing, or with a false description of the sender thereof;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Landing explosives

334.(1) Any person who—

- (a) being charged by law with any duty respecting the landing or delivery of any explosive substance or of any acid or other thing of a dangerous or destructive nature, from any vessel, fails to perform that duty; or
- (b) being concerned in the landing of any such substance or thing from any vessel, violates the provisions of the laws relating to such landing;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) This section does not apply to gunpowder the property of Her Majesty while it is under the control of an officer of Her Majesty's army or navy, or ordnance, or of the Defence Force of Queensland.

CHAPTER 30—ASSAULTS**Common assault**

335. Any person who unlawfully assaults another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable, if no greater punishment is provided, to imprisonment for 3 years.

Assaults on persons protecting wrecks

338. Any person who unlawfully assaults and uses actual violence to a justice or any other person while acting in the execution of his or her duty in or concerning the preservation of a vessel in distress, or of any vessel or goods wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or lying under water, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Assaults of member of crew on aircraft

338A. Any person who while on board an aircraft unlawfully assaults a member of the crew of the aircraft or threatens such a member with any

violence injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to the member or any other person on the aircraft by the offender or by any other person with the intention of affecting the performance by the member of the member's functions or duties in connection with the operation of the aircraft or with the intention of lessening the member's ability to perform those functions or duties is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Assaults occasioning bodily harm

339.(1) Any person who unlawfully assaults another and thereby does the other person bodily harm is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(3) If the offender does bodily harm, and is or pretends to be armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument or is in company with 1 or more other person or persons, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Serious assaults

340. Any person who—

- (a) assaults another with intent to commit a crime, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful arrest or detention of himself or herself or of any other person; or
- (b) assaults, resists, or wilfully obstructs, a police officer while acting in the execution of the officer's duty, or any person acting in aid of a police officer while so acting; or
- (c) unlawfully assaults, resists, or obstructs, any person engaged in the lawful execution of any process against any property, or in making a lawful distress, while so engaged; or
- (d) assaults, resists, or obstructs, any person engaged in such lawful execution of process, or in making a lawful distress, with intent to rescue any property lawfully taken under such process or distress; or
- (e) assaults any person on account of any act done by the person in the execution of any duty imposed on the person by law; or

- (f) assaults any person in pursuance of any unlawful conspiracy respecting any manufacture, trade, business, or occupation, or respecting any person or persons concerned or employed in any manufacture, trade, business, or occupation, or the wages of any such person or persons; or
- (g) assaults any person who is 60 years or more; or
- (h) assaults any person who relies on a guide dog, wheelchair or other remedial device;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Examples of remedial device for paragraph (h)—

walking frame, caliper, walking stick and artificial limb.

Assaults in interference with freedom of trade or work

346. Any person who assaults another with intent to hinder or prevent the other person from working at or exercising the other person's lawful trade, business, or occupation, or from buying, selling, or otherwise dealing, with any property intended for sale, commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—5 years imprisonment.

CHAPTER 32—RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS

Definitions for ch 32

347. In this chapter—

“**consent**” see section 348.

“**penetrate**” does not include penetrate for a proper medical, hygienic or law enforcement purpose only.

Meaning of “consent”

348.(1) In this chapter, “consent” means consent freely and voluntarily given by a person with the cognitive capacity to give the consent.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a person's consent to an act is not freely and voluntarily given if it is obtained—

- (a) by force; or
- (b) by threat or intimidation; or
- (c) by fear of bodily harm; or
- (d) by exercise of authority; or
- (e) by false and fraudulent representations about the nature or purpose of the act; or
- (f) by a mistaken belief induced by the accused person that the accused person was the person's sexual partner.

Rape

349.(1) Any person who rapes another person is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—life imprisonment.

(2) A person rapes another person if—

- (a) the person has carnal knowledge with or of the other person without the other person's consent; or
- (b) the person penetrates the vulva, vagina or anus of the other person to any extent with a thing or a part of the person's body that is not a penis without the other person's consent; or
- (c) the person penetrates the mouth of the other person to any extent with the person's penis without the other person's consent.

Attempt to commit rape

350. Any person who attempts to commit the crime of rape is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Assault with intent to commit rape

351. Any person who assaults another with intent to commit rape is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Sexual assaults

352.(1) Any person who—

- (a) unlawfully and indecently assaults another person; or
- (b) procures another person, without the person's consent—
 - (i) to commit an act of gross indecency; or
 - (ii) to witness an act of gross indecency by the person or any other person;

is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

(2) However, the offender is liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment for an offence defined in subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b)(i) if the indecent assault or act of gross indecency includes bringing into contact any part of the genitalia or the anus of a person with any part of the mouth of a person.

(3) Further, the offender is liable to a maximum penalty of life imprisonment if—

- (a) immediately before, during, or immediately after, the offence, the offender is, or pretends to be, armed with a dangerous or offensive weapon, or is in company with any other person; or
- (b) for an offence defined in subsection (1)(a), the indecent assault includes the person who is assaulted penetrating the offender's vagina, vulva or anus to any extent with a thing or a part of the person's body that is not a penis; or
- (c) for an offence defined in subsection (1)(b)(i), the act of gross indecency includes the person who is procured by the offender penetrating the vagina, vulva or anus of the person who is procured or another person to any extent with a thing or a part of the body of the person who is procured that is not a penis.

CHAPTER 33—OFFENCES AGAINST LIBERTY

Kidnapping

354.(1) Any person who kidnaps another person is guilty of a crime.

Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment.

(2) A person kidnaps another person if the person unlawfully and forcibly takes or detains the other person with intent to gain anything from any person or to procure anything to be done or omitted to be done by any person.

Kidnapping for ransom

354A.(1) Any person who—

- (a) with intent to extort or gain anything from or procure anything to be done or omitted to be done by any person by a demand containing threats of any injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to any person, either by the offender or any other person, if the demand is not complied with, takes or entices away, or detains, the person in respect of whom the threats are made; or
- (b) receives or harbours the said person in respect of whom the threats are made, knowing such person to have been so taken or enticed away, or detained;

is guilty of a crime which is called “**kidnapping for ransom**”.

(2) Any person who commits the crime of kidnapping for ransom is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(3) If the person kidnapped has been unconditionally set at liberty without such person having suffered any grievous bodily harm, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(4) Any person who attempts to commit the crime of kidnapping for ransom is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(5) The wife of the accused person is a competent but not a compellable witness.

Deprivation of liberty

355. Any person who unlawfully confines or detains another in any place against the other person's will, or otherwise unlawfully deprives another of the other person's personal liberty, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

False certificates by officers charged with duties relating to liberty

356. Any person who—

- (a) being required by law to give any certificate touching any matter by virtue whereof the liberty of any person may be affected, gives a certificate which, in any material particular, is to the person's knowledge false; or
- (b) not being a person authorised by law to give such a certificate as aforesaid, gives such a certificate, and represents himself or herself to be a person authorised to give the same;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Concealment of matters affecting liberty

357. Any person who—

- (a) being required by law to keep any record touching any matter relating to any person in confinement, refuses or neglects to keep such record, or makes in such record an entry which, in any material particular, is to the person's knowledge false; or
- (b) being required by law to give any information to any person touching any person in confinement, or to show to any person any person in confinement, or any place in which a person is confined—
 - (i) refuses or neglects to give such information, or to show such person or place, to any person to whom the person is so required to give the information or show the person or place; or
 - (ii) gives to any person to whom the person is so required to give it, information touching any such matter which, in any

material particular, is to the person's knowledge false;
is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Unlawful custody of patient under Mental Health Act 1974

358. Any person who detains or assumes the custody of a patient (within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1974*) contrary to the provisions of the laws relating to such persons is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Threats

359. Any person who threatens to do any injury, or cause any detriment, of any kind to another with intent to prevent or hinder that other person from doing any act which the other person is lawfully entitled to do, or with intent to compel the other person to do any act which the other person is lawfully entitled to abstain from doing, or with intent to cause public alarm or anxiety, commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—5 years imprisonment.

CHAPTER 33A—UNLAWFUL STALKING

Definitions for ch 33A

359A. In this chapter—

“circumstances” means the following circumstances—

- (a) the alleged stalker's circumstances;
- (b) the circumstances of the stalked person known, foreseen or reasonably foreseeable by the alleged stalker;
- (c) the circumstances surrounding the unlawful stalking;
- (d) any other relevant circumstances.

“detriment” includes the following—

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-
- (a) apprehension or fear of violence to, or against property of, the stalked person or another person;
 - (b) serious mental, psychological or emotional harm;
 - (c) prevention or hindrance from doing an act a person is lawfully entitled to do;
 - (d) compulsion to do an act a person is lawfully entitled to abstain from doing.

Examples of paragraph (c)—

A person no longer walks outside the person's place of residence or employment.

A person significantly changes the route or form of transport the person would ordinarily use to travel to work or other places.

Example of paragraph (d)—

A person sells a property the person would not otherwise sell.

“property”, of a person, means—

- (a) property in which the person has an interest,¹⁷ whether or not the defendant also has an interest in the property; or
- (b) property that is otherwise—
 - (i) used and enjoyed by the person; or
 - (ii) available for the person's use or enjoyment; or
 - (iii) in the person's care or custody; or
 - (iv) at the premises at which the person is residing.

“stalked person” see section 359B.

“unlawful stalking” see section 359B.

“violence”—

¹⁷ The *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 36—

“interest”, in relation to land or other property, means—

- (a) a legal or equitable estate in the land or other property; or
- (b) a right, power or privilege over, or in relation to, the land or other property.

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- (a) does not include any force or impact within the limits of what is acceptable as incidental to social interaction or to life in the community; and
- (b) against a person includes an act depriving a person of liberty; and
- (c) against property includes an act of damaging, destroying, removing, using or interfering with the property.

What is unlawful stalking

359B. “Unlawful stalking” is conduct—

- (a) intentionally directed at a person (the “**stalked person**”); and
- (b) engaged in on any 1 occasion if the conduct is protracted or on more than 1 occasion; and
- (c) consisting of 1 or more acts of the following, or a similar, type—
 - (i) following, loitering near, watching or approaching a person;
 - (ii) contacting a person in any way, including, for example, by telephone, mail, fax, e-mail or through the use of any technology;
 - (iii) loitering near, watching, approaching or entering a place where a person lives, works or visits;
 - (iv) leaving offensive material where it will be found by, given to or brought to the attention of, a person;
 - (v) giving offensive material to a person, directly or indirectly;
 - (vi) an intimidating, harassing or threatening act against a person, whether or not involving violence or a threat of violence;
 - (vii) an act of violence, or a threat of violence, against, or against property of, anyone, including the defendant; and
- (d) that—
 - (i) would cause the stalked person apprehension or fear, reasonably arising in all the circumstances, of violence to, or against property of, the stalked person or another person; or

- (ii) causes detriment, reasonably arising in all the circumstances, to the stalked person or another person.

What is immaterial for unlawful stalking

359C.(1) For section 359B(a), it is immaterial whether the person doing the unlawful stalking—

- (a) intends that the stalked person be aware the conduct is directed at the stalked person; or
- (b) has a mistaken belief about the identity of the person at whom the conduct is intentionally directed.

(2) For section 359B(a) and (c), it is immaterial whether the conduct directed at the stalked person consists of conduct carried out in relation to another person or property of another person.

(3) For section 359B(b), it is immaterial whether the conduct throughout the occasion on which the conduct is protracted, or the conduct on each of a number of occasions, consists of the same or different acts.

(4) For section 359B(d), it is immaterial whether the person doing the unlawful stalking intended to cause the apprehension or fear, or the detriment, mentioned in the section.

(5) For section 359B(d)(i), it is immaterial whether the apprehension or fear, or the violence, mentioned in the section is actually caused.

Particular conduct that is not unlawful stalking

359D. “Unlawful stalking” does not include the following acts—

- (a) acts done in the execution of a law or administration of an Act or for a purpose authorised by an Act;
- (b) acts done for the purposes of a genuine industrial dispute;
- (c) acts done for the purposes of a genuine political or other genuine public dispute or issue carried on in the public interest;
- (d) reasonable conduct engaged in by a person for the person’s lawful trade, business or occupation;

- (e) reasonable conduct engaged in by a person to obtain or give information that the person has a legitimate interest in obtaining or giving.

Punishment of unlawful stalking

359E.(1) A person who unlawfully stalks another person is guilty of a crime.

(2) A person who commits the crime of unlawful stalking is liable to a maximum penalty of imprisonment for 5 years.

(3) However, a person is liable to a maximum penalty of imprisonment for 7 years if, for any of the acts constituting the unlawful stalking, the person—

- (a) uses or intentionally threatens to use, violence against anyone or anyone's property; or
- (b) possesses a weapon within the meaning of the *Weapons Act 1990*; or
- (c) contravenes or intentionally threatens to contravene an injunction or order imposed or made by a court or tribunal under a law of the Commonwealth or a State.

Court may restrain unlawful stalking

359F.(1) This section applies on the hearing before a court of a charge against a person of unlawful stalking.

(2) Whether the person is found guilty or not guilty or the prosecution ends in another way, if the presiding judge or magistrate considers it desirable, the judge or magistrate may constitute the court to consider whether a restraining order should be made against the person.

(3) The judge or magistrate may act under subsection (2) on application by the Crown or an interested person or on the judge's or magistrate's own initiative.

(4) Also, if the restraining order proceeding is started before the Supreme Court or the District Court, the court may order the proceeding to be transferred to a Magistrates Court.

(5) If a court makes an order under subsection (4), the registrar of the court must send to the clerk of the relevant Magistrates Court a copy of the order and the record of proceedings of the hearing of the charge and any application mentioned in subsection (3).

(6) The court hearing the restraining order proceeding may make a restraining order against the person in relation to any person or any property if it considers it desirable to do so having regard to the evidence given at the hearing of the charge and any application under subsection (3) and any further evidence the court may admit.

(7) A restraining order may be varied or revoked at any time by the court, and, if the order provides, by another court.

(8) A person who knowingly contravenes a restraining order commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 1 year’s imprisonment.

(9) A restraining order may be made against a person whether or not another order is made against the person in the proceeding for the charge.

(10) A restraining order proceeding is not a criminal proceeding.

(11) A question of fact for a decision under subsection (2) and in a restraining order proceeding must be decided on the balance of probabilities.

(12) In this section—

“**charge**” means the charge of unlawful stalking mentioned in subsection (1).

“**restraining order**” against a person means any order considered appropriate for the purpose of prohibiting particular conduct, including, for example, contact for a stated period by the person with a stated person or the property of a stated person.

“**restraining order proceeding**” means a proceeding started under subsection (2).

CHAPTER 34—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE AND PARENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Bigamy

360.(1) Any person who—

- (a) being married, goes through the form of marriage with any other person during the life of his or her wife or husband; or
- (b) goes through the form of marriage with any person whom he or she knows to be married;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) It is a defence to a charge of either of the offences defined in this section to prove that at the time of committing the alleged offence the wife or husband of the person already married had been continually absent from him or her for the space of 7 years then last past, unless it is shown that the accused person knew that such wife or husband was living within that time.

Unlawful celebration of marriage

361. Any person who—

- (a) celebrates, or attempts or professes to celebrate, the marriage of any person who, to the person's knowledge, is under the age of 18 years, and is not a widower or widow, without the written consent of some person authorised by law to give such consent, or with a written consent which, to the person's knowledge, is not given by a person authorised by law to give it; or
- (b) celebrates, or attempts or professes to celebrate, any marriage contrary to the provisions of the laws relating to the solemnisation of marriage; or
- (c) celebrates, or attempts or professes to celebrate, any marriage in any case in which any provision of those laws has not been complied with, knowing that it has not been complied with; or
- (d) induces, or attempts to induce, any person to celebrate the marriage of any person who is to the knowledge of the offender under the age of 18 years, and is not a widower or widow,

without the consent mentioned in paragraph (a), or with a consent which, to the person's knowledge, is not given by a person authorised by law to give it, or to celebrate any marriage contrary to or without compliance with the laws relating to the solemnisation of marriage; or

- (e) marries a person who is, to his or her knowledge, under the age of 18 years, and is not a widow or widower, without the consent mentioned in paragraph (a), or with a consent which, to his or her knowledge, is not given by a person authorised by law to give it;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Unqualified persons procuring registration as persons qualified to celebrate marriages

362. Any person who, not being a person entitled to be registered under the laws relating to the solemnisation of marriage as a person authorised to celebrate marriages, and knowing that the person is not such a person, procures the person's name to be registered as a person so entitled, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years, and to a fine of \$400.

Child-stealing

363.(1) Any person who, with intent to deprive any parent, guardian, or other person who has the lawful care or charge, of a child under the age of 16 years, of the possession of such child, or with intent to steal any article upon or about the person of any such child—

- (a) forcibly or fraudulently takes or entices away, or detains, the child; or
- (b) receives or harbours the child, knowing it to have been so taken or enticed away or detained;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

“parent”, in addition to its ordinary meaning, shall, in the case of a child who has been legally adopted in Queensland or in any other State of the Commonwealth or in any Territory of the Commonwealth under

the law relating to adoption for the time being in force in this State or other State or Territory, include the person or each of the persons (if more than 1) who shall have so adopted the child concerned, each of whom shall be a parent of such child; but in any such case shall not include any natural parent of such adopted child concerned.

(3) It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person claimed in good faith a right to the possession of the child, or, in the case of a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its conception and have not since married each other, not being a child who has been adopted as aforesaid, is its mother or claimed in good faith to be its father.

Abduction of child under 16

363A.(1) Any person who unlawfully takes an unmarried child under the age of 16 years out of the custody or protection of the child's father or mother, or other person having the lawful care or charge of the child, and against the will of the father, mother or other person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) It is immaterial that the offender believed the child to be of or above the age of 16 years.

(3) It is immaterial that the child was taken with the consent of or at the suggestion of the child.

Cruelty to children under 16

364. A person who, having the lawful care or charge of a child under 16 years, causes suffering to the child by—

- (a) failing to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, medical treatment, accommodation or care when it is available to the person from his or her own resources; or
- (b) failing to take all lawful steps to obtain adequate food, clothing, medical treatment, accommodation or care when it is not available to the person from his or her own resources; or
- (c) deserting the child; or
- (d) leaving the child without means of support;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—7 years imprisonment.

PART 6—OFFENCES RELATING TO PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS

DIVISION 1—STEALING AND LIKE OFFENCES

CHAPTER 36—STEALING

Things capable of being stolen

390. Anything that is the property of any person is capable of being stolen if it is—

- (a) moveable; or
- (b) capable of being made moveable, even if it is made moveable in order to steal it.

Definition of “stealing”

391.(1) A person who fraudulently takes anything capable of being stolen, or fraudulently converts to the person’s own use or to the use of any other person anything capable of being stolen, is said to steal that thing.

(2) A person who takes or converts anything capable of being stolen is deemed to do so fraudulently if the person does so with any of the following intents, that is to say—

- (a) an intent to permanently deprive the owner of the thing of it;
- (b) an intent to permanently deprive any person who has any special property in the thing of such property;
- (c) an intent to use the thing as a pledge or security;

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- (d) an intent to part with it on a condition as to its return which the person taking or converting it may be unable to perform;
- (e) an intent to deal with it in such a manner that it cannot be returned in the condition in which it was at the time of the taking or conversion;
- (f) in the case of money—an intent to use it at the will of the person who takes or converts it, although the person may intend to afterwards repay the amount to the owner.

(2AA) In this section—

“special property” includes any charge or lien upon the thing in question, and any right arising from or dependent upon holding possession of the thing in question, whether by the person entitled to such right or by some other person for the other person’s benefit.

(2A) A person who has taken possession of anything capable of being stolen in such circumstances that the thing thereupon is not identifiable is deemed to have taken or converted the thing fraudulently notwithstanding that the property in the thing has passed to the person if, at the time the person transports the thing away, the person has not discharged or made arrangements with the owner or previous owner of the thing for discharging the person’s indebtedness in respect of the thing.

(2B) The presumption provided for by subsection (2A) is rebuttable.

(3) The taking or conversion may be fraudulent, although it is effected without secrecy or attempt at concealment.

(4) In the case of conversion, it is immaterial whether the thing converted is taken for the purpose of conversion, or whether it is at the time of the conversion in the possession of the person who converts it.

(4A) It is also immaterial that the person who converts the property is the holder of a power of attorney for the disposition of it, or is otherwise authorised to dispose of the property.

(5) When a thing converted has been lost by the owner and found by the person who converts it, the conversion is not deemed to be fraudulent if at the time of the conversion the person taking or converting the thing does not know who is the owner, and believes, on reasonable grounds, that the owner cannot be discovered.

(6) The act of stealing is not complete until the person taking or converting the thing actually moves it or otherwise actually deals with it by some physical act.

(7) In this section—

“owner” includes the owner, any part owner, or any person having possession or control of, or a special property in, the thing in question.

Special cases

392.(1) When a wild animal in the enjoyment of its natural liberty has been killed by any person, the taking of the dead body of the animal by that person, or by any person acting under the person’s orders, before it has been reduced into actual possession by the owner of the land on which the animal was killed or on which it died, is not deemed to be stealing.

(2) When a factor or agent pledges or gives a lien on any goods or document of title to goods entrusted to the factor or agent for the purpose of sale or otherwise for any sum of money not greater than the amount due to the factor or agent from his or her principal at the time of pledging or giving the lien, together with the amount of any bill of exchange or promissory note accepted or made by the factor or agent for or on account of his or her principal, such dealing with the goods or document of title is not deemed to be stealing.

(3) When a servant, contrary to his or her master’s or mistress’s orders, takes from his or her possession any food in order that it may be given to an animal belonging to or in the possession of the servant’s master or mistress, such taking is not deemed to be stealing.

Funds etc. held under direction

393.(1) When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any money or valuable security, or a power of attorney for the sale, mortgage, pledge, or other disposition, of any property, whether capable of being stolen or not, with a direction in either case that such money or any part thereof, or any other money received in exchange for it, or any part thereof, or the proceeds or any part of the proceeds of such security, or of such mortgage, pledge, or other disposition, shall be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction, such money and proceeds

are deemed to be the property of the person from whom the money, security, or power of attorney, was received until the direction has been complied with.

(2) However, if the person receiving the money, security or power of attorney, and the person from whom the person receives it ordinarily deal with each other on such terms that in the absence of any special direction all money paid to the former on account of the latter would be properly treated as an item in a debtor and creditor account between them, the former cannot be charged with stealing the money or any such proceeds unless the direction is in writing.

Funds etc. received by agents for sale

394. When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any property from another on terms authorising or requiring the person to sell it or otherwise dispose of it, and requiring the person to pay or account for the proceeds of the property, or any part of such proceeds, or to deliver anything received in exchange for the property, to the person from whom it is received, or some other person, then the proceeds of the property, and anything so received in exchange for it, are deemed to be the property of the person from whom the property was so received, until they have been disposed of in accordance with the terms on which the property was received, unless it is a part of those terms that the proceeds (if any) shall form an item in a debtor and creditor account between the person and the person to whom the person is to pay them or account for them, and that the relation of debtor and creditor only shall exist between them in respect thereof.

Money received for another

395. When a person receives, either alone or jointly with another person, any money on behalf of another, the money is deemed to be the property of the person on whose behalf it is received, unless the money is received on the terms that it shall form an item in a debtor and creditor account, and that the relation of debtor and creditor only shall exist between the parties in respect of it.

Stealing by persons having an interest in the thing stolen

396. When any person takes or converts anything capable of being stolen, under such circumstances as would otherwise amount to stealing, it is immaterial that the person has a special property or interest therein, or that the person is the owner of the thing taken or converted subject to some special property or interest of some other person therein; or that the person is lessee of the thing, or that the person is 1 of 2 or more joint owners of the thing; or that the person is a director or officer of a corporation or company or society who are the owners of it.

Husband and wife

397. A person who, while a husband and wife are living together, procures either of them to deal with anything which is, to the person's knowledge, the property of the other in a manner which would be stealing if they were not married, is deemed to have stolen the thing, and may be charged with stealing it.

Punishment of stealing

398.(1) Any person who steals anything capable of being stolen is guilty of a crime, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for 5 years.

(2) If the thing stolen is 1 of the following animals, that is to say, a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal, and the offender is sentenced to pay a fine in addition to, or instead of, imprisonment, whether the offender is liable to imprisonment for 5 years or for any longer period provided under this section, the fine shall be not less than \$1 000 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F,¹⁸ not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal stolen.

¹⁸ Section 450F (Animal valuers and valuations)

Punishment in special cases

Stealing wills

1. If the thing stolen is a testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

Stealing from the person—stealing goods in transit etc.

4. If the offence is committed under any of the circumstances following, that is to say—

- (a) if the thing is stolen from the person of another;
- (b) if the thing is stolen in a dwelling, and its value exceeds \$1 000, or the offender at or immediately before or after the time of stealing uses or threatens to use violence to any person in the dwelling;
- (c) if the thing is stolen from any kind of vehicle or place of deposit used for the conveyance or custody of goods in transit from 1 place to another;
- (d) if the thing is stolen from a vehicle which is in distress or wrecked or stranded;
- (e) if the thing is stolen from a public office in which it is deposited or kept;
- (f) if the offender, in order to commit the offence, opens any locked room, box, or other receptacle, by means of a key or other instrument;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing by persons in the public service

5. If the offender is a person employed in the public service, and the thing stolen is the property of Her Majesty, or came into the possession of the offender by virtue of the offender's employment, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing by clerks and servants

6. If the offender is a clerk or servant, and the thing stolen is the property of the offender's employer, or came into the possession of the offender on account of the offender's employer, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing by directors or officers of companies

7. If the offender is a director or officer of a corporation or company, and the thing stolen is the property of the corporation or company, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing by agents etc.

8. If the thing stolen is any of the things following, that is to say—

- (a) property which has been received by the offender with a power of attorney for the disposition thereof;
- (b) money received by the offender with a direction that the same should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction;
- (c) the whole or part of the proceeds of any valuable security which has been received by the offender with a direction that the proceeds thereof should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction;
- (d) the whole or part of the proceeds arising from any disposition of any property which have been received by the offender by virtue of a power of attorney or other authority for the disposition of the property received by the offender with a direction that such proceeds should be applied to any purpose or paid to any person specified in the direction;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing property of value exceeding \$5 000

9. If the value of the thing stolen exceeds \$5 000, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing by tenants or lodgers

10. If the thing stolen is a fixture or chattel let to the offender to be used by him or her with a house or lodging, and its value exceeds \$1 000, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing after previous conviction

11. If the offender, before committing the offence, had been convicted upon indictment of any of the indictable offences defined in this Division, or had been twice previously summarily convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction under this Division, whether each of the convictions was in respect of an offence of the same character or not, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing of a vehicle

12. If the thing stolen is a vehicle the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Stealing by looting

13. If—

- (a) the offence is committed during a natural disaster, civil unrest or an industrial dispute; or
- (b) the thing stolen is left unattended by the death or incapacity of the person in possession of the property;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

Stealing firearm for use in another indictable offence

14. If—

- (a) the thing stolen is a firearm; and
- (b) the offender steals the firearm intending that it be used by anyone to commit an indictable offence;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Stealing firearm or ammunition

15. If the thing stolen is a firearm or ammunition, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

**CHAPTER 37—OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO
STEALING****Concealing registers**

399. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals or takes from its place of deposit any register which is authorised or required by law to be kept for authenticating or recording the title to any property, or for recording births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, or a copy of any part of any such register which is required by law to be sent to any public officer, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Concealing wills

400. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals any testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Concealing deeds

401. Any person who, with intent to defraud, conceals the whole or part of any document which is evidence of title to any land or estate in land is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Severing with intent to steal

403. Any person who makes anything moveable with intent to steal it is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had stolen the thing after it became moveable.

Fraudulently dealing with minerals in mines

405. Any person who takes, conceals, or otherwise disposes of, any ore of any metal or mineral in or about a mine, with intent to defraud any person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Bringing stolen goods into Queensland

406. Any person who, having at any place not in Queensland obtained any property by any act which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted the crime of stealing, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, brings such property into Queensland, or has it in the person's possession in Queensland, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had stolen it in Queensland; but so that the punishment does not exceed that which would be incurred for the same act under the laws in force in the place where the act by which the person obtained the property was done.

Fraudulent disposition of mortgaged goods

407.(1) Any person who, being the mortgagor of mortgaged goods, removes or disposes of the goods without the consent of the mortgagee, and with intent to defraud, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) In this section—

“mortgaged goods” includes any goods and chattels of any kind, and any live animals, and any progeny of any animals, and any crops or produce of the earth, whether growing or severed, which are subject for the time being to the provisions of any written instrument by which a valid charge or lien is created upon them by way of security for any debt or obligation.

(3) The consent of the mortgagee may be either express or implied from the nature of the property mortgaged.

Fraudulent appropriation of power

408. Any person who fraudulently abstracts or diverts to the person's own use or to the use of any other person any mechanical, illuminating, or electrical, power derived from any machine, apparatus, or substance, the property of another person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Unlawful user or possession of motor vehicles, aircraft or vessels

408A.(1) A person who—

- (a) unlawfully uses any motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel without the consent of the person in lawful possession thereof; or
- (b) has in the person's possession any motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel without the consent of the person in lawful possession thereof with intent to deprive the owner or person in lawful possession thereof of the use and possession thereof either temporarily or permanently;

is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(1A) If the offender uses or intends to use the motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel for the purpose of facilitating the commission of an indictable offence, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(1B) If the offender—

- (a) wilfully destroys, damages, removes or otherwise interferes with the mechanism (or part thereof) or other part of or equipment attached to the motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel;
- (b) intends to destroy, damage, remove or otherwise interfere with the mechanism (or part thereof) or other part of or equipment attached to the motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 12 years.

(1C) It is a defence to a charge of an offence defined in subsections (1) to (1B) to prove that the accused person had the lawful consent of the owner of the motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel to its use or possession by the accused person.

(2) This section applies without prejudice to any provision of any other Act relating to the unlawful use or possession of motor vehicles, aircraft or vessels save that an offender shall not be liable to be convicted under both this section and such other provision in respect of any one and the same unlawful use or possession of any motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel.

(3) In this section—

“vessel” means every kind of vessel designed for use on or in water, not propelled exclusively by oars.

Fraud

408C.(1) A person who dishonestly—

- (a) applies to his or her own use or to the use of any person—
 - (i) property belonging to another; or
 - (ii) property belonging to the person, or which is in the person’s possession, either solely or jointly with another person, subject to a trust, direction or condition or on account of any other person; or
- (b) obtains property from any person; or
- (c) induces any person to deliver property to any person; or
- (d) gains a benefit or advantage, pecuniary or otherwise, for any person; or
- (e) causes a detriment, pecuniary or otherwise, to any person; or
- (f) induces any person to do any act which the person is lawfully entitled to abstain from doing; or
- (g) induces any person to abstain from doing any act which that person is lawfully entitled to do; or
- (h) makes off, knowing that payment on the spot is required or expected for any property lawfully supplied or returned or for any service lawfully provided, without having paid and with intent to avoid payment;

commits the crime of fraud.

(2) An offender guilty of the crime of fraud is liable to imprisonment for 5 years save in any of the following cases when the offender is liable to imprisonment for 10 years, that is to say—

- (a) if the offender is a director or member of the governing body of a corporation, and the victim is the corporation;
- (b) if the offender is an employee of another person, and the victim is the other person;
- (c) if any property in relation to which the offence is committed came into the possession or control of the offender subject to a trust, direction or condition that it should be applied to any purpose or be paid to any person specified in the terms of trust, direction or condition or came into the offender's possession on account of any other person;
- (d) if the property, or the yield to the offender from the dishonesty, is of a value of \$5 000 or more.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) **“property”**, without limiting the definition of property in section 1,¹⁹ includes credit, service, any benefit or advantage, anything evidencing a right to incur a debt or to recover or receive a benefit, and releases of obligations; and
- (b) a person's act or omission in relation to property may be dishonest even though—
 - (i) he or she is willing to pay for the property; or
 - (ii) he or she intends to afterwards restore the property or to make restitution for the property or to afterwards fulfil his or her obligations or to make good any detriment; or
 - (iii) an owner or other person consents to doing any act or to making any omission; or
 - (iv) a mistake is made by another person; and
- (c) a person's act or omission in relation to property is not taken to be dishonest, if when the person does the act or makes the omission,

¹⁹ Section 1 (Definitions)

he or she does not know to whom the property belongs and believes on reasonable grounds that the owner cannot be discovered by taking reasonable steps, unless the property came into his or her possession or control as trustee or personal representative; and

- (d) persons to whom property belongs include the owner, any joint or part owner or owner in common, any person having a legal or equitable interest in or claim to the property and any person who, immediately before the offender's application of the property, had control of it; and
- (e) **"obtain"** includes to get, gain, receive or acquire in any way; and
- (f) if a person obtains property from any person or induces any person to deliver property to any person it is immaterial in either case whether the owner passes or intends to pass ownership in the property or whether he or she intends to pass ownership in the property to any person.

Computer hacking and misuse

408D.(1) A person who uses a restricted computer without the consent of the computer's controller commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

(2) If the person causes or intends to cause detriment or damage, or gains or intends to gain a benefit, the person commits a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 5 years.

(3) If the person causes a detriment or damage or obtains a benefit for any person to the value of more than \$5 000, or intends to commit an indictable offence, the person commits a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(4) It is a defence to a charge under this section to prove that the use of the restricted computer was authorised, justified or excused by law.

(5) In this section—

"benefit" includes a benefit obtained by or delivered to any person.

“computer” means all or part of a computer, computer system or computer network and includes, for example, all external devices connected to the computer in any way or capable of communicating with each other as part of a system or network.

“controller” means a person who has a right to control the computer’s use.

“damage” includes—

- (a) damage to any computer hardware or software; and
- (b) for information—any alteration, addition, removal or loss of, or other damage to, information.

“information” includes data, file, document, or computer language or coding.

“detriment” includes any detriment, pecuniary or otherwise, to any person.

“restricted computer” means a computer for which—

- (a) a device, code or a particular sequence of electronic impulses is necessary in order to gain access to or to use the computer; and
- (b) the controller—
 - (i) withholds or takes steps to withhold access to the device, or knowledge of the code or of the sequence or of the way of producing the code or the sequence, from other persons; or
 - (ii) restricts access or takes steps to restrict access to the device or knowledge of the code or of the sequence, or to the way of producing the sequence, to a person or a class of person authorised by the controller.

“use”, of a restricted computer, includes accessing or altering any information stored in, or communicate information directly or indirectly to or from, the restricted computer, or cause a virus to become installed on or to otherwise affect, the computer.

CHAPTER 38—STEALING WITH VIOLENCE—EXTORTION BY THREATS

Definition of “robbery”

409. Any person who steals anything, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of stealing it, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen, is said to be guilty of “robbery”.

Loaded arms

410. Any arm which is loaded in the barrel or chamber with any explosive substance, and with any solid substance capable of being projected, is deemed to be “loaded arms”, although an attempt to discharge the same may fail from want of proper appliances or from any other cause.

Punishment of robbery

411.(1) Any person who commits the crime of robbery is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) If the offender is or pretends to be armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, or is in company with 1 or more other person or persons, or if, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the robbery, the offender wounds or uses any other personal violence to any person, the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

Attempted robbery

412.(1) Any person who assaults any person with intent to steal anything, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the assault, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing intended to be stolen, or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) If the offender is or pretends to be armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, or is in company with 1 or more other person or persons, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(3) If the offender is armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon, instrument or noxious substance, and at or immediately before or immediately after the time of the assault the offender wounds, or uses other personal violence to, any person by the weapon, instrument or noxious substance, the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

Assault with intent to steal

413. Any person who assaults any person with intent to steal anything is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Demanding property with menaces with intent to steal

414. Any person who, with intent to steal anything, demands it from any person with threats of any injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to the other person, either by the offender or by any other person, if the demand is not complied with, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Demanding property, benefit or performance of services with threats

415.(1) Any person who with intent to extort or gain any property or benefit or the performance of services from any person—

- (a) knowing the contents of the document, causes a person to receive a document demanding without reasonable or probable cause—
 - (i) any property or benefit or the performance of services from any person; or
 - (ii) that anything be done or omitted to be done or be procured by any person;

and containing threats of injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to that person or any other person or to the public or any member or members of the public or to property, by the offender or any other person, if the demand is not complied with; or

- (b) orally demands without reasonable or probable cause—
- (i) any property or benefit or the performance of services from any person; or
 - (ii) that anything be done or omitted to be done or be procured by any person;

with threats of injury or detriment of any kind to be caused to that person or any other person or to the public or any member or members of the public or to property, by the offender or any other person, if the demand is not complied with,

is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(2) A person is not criminally responsible for an act referred to in subsection (1) if the injury or detriment is threatened to himself or herself only or to property of which the person is the sole owner.

(3) It is immaterial to the commission of an offence defined in this section that the threat does not specify the injury or detriment that is to be caused or the person or persons to whom or the property to which injury or detriment is to be caused.

(4) If the carrying out of the threat would be likely to cause—

- (a) loss of life or serious personal injury to any person; or
- (b) substantial economic loss in any industrial or commercial activity whether conducted by a public authority or as a private enterprise;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

(5) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section in which it is intended to rely on a circumstance of aggravation referred to in subsection (4) shall not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney-General.

Attempts at extortion by threats

416.(1) Any person who, with intent to extort or gain any property or benefit or the performance of services from any person—

- (a) accuses or threatens to accuse any person of committing any indictable offence, or of offering or making any solicitation or threat to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the

commission of any indictable offence; or

- (b) threatens that any person shall be accused by any other person of any indictable offence or of any such act; or
- (c) knowing the contents of the document, causes any person to receive any document containing any such accusation or threat as aforesaid;

is guilty of a crime.

(2) If the accusation or threat of accusation is of—

- (a) an offence for which the punishment of imprisonment for life may be inflicted; or
- (b) any of the offences defined in Chapter 22, or an attempt to commit any of such offences; or
- (c) an assault with intent to commit unlawful sodomy against any person, or an unlawful and indecent assault upon a male person; or
- (d) an attempt to commit the crime of rape against any person, or an assault with intent to commit the crime of rape against any person, or an unlawful and indecent assault upon a female; or
- (e) a solicitation or threat offered or made to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any of the offences aforesaid;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(3) In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(4) It is immaterial whether the person accused or threatened to be accused has or has not committed the offence or act of which the person is accused or threatened to be accused.

Procuring execution of deeds etc. by threats

417. Any person who, with intent to defraud, and by means of any unlawful violence to, or restraint of, the person of another, or by means of any threat of violence or restraint to be used to the person of another, or by means of accusing or threatening to accuse any person of committing any indictable offence, or of offering or making any solicitation or threat to any

person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any indictable offence, compels or induces any person—

- (a) to execute, make, accept, endorse, alter, or destroy, the whole or any part of any valuable security; or
- (b) to write, impress, or affix, any name or seal upon or to any paper or parchment, in order that it may be afterwards made or converted into or used or dealt with as a valuable security;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Taking control of aircraft

417A.(1) Any person who unlawfully either directly or indirectly takes or exercises control of any aircraft is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) If another person not being an accomplice of the offender is on board the aircraft the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(3) If the offender at or immediately before or immediately after the time of taking or exercising such control uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to take or exercise control of the aircraft or to prevent or overcome resistance to such control being taken or exercised or is armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument or is in company with one or more other person or persons or takes or exercises such control by any fraudulent representation trick device or other means the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

CHAPTER 39—BURGLARY— HOUSEBREAKING—AND LIKE OFFENCES

Definitions

418.(1) A person who breaks any part, whether external or internal, of a dwelling or any premises, or opens, by unlocking, pulling, pushing, lifting, or any other means whatever, any door, window, shutter, cellar, flap, or other thing, intended to close or cover an opening in a dwelling or any

premises, or an opening giving passage from one part of a dwelling or any premises to another, is said to break the dwelling or premises.

(2) A person is said to enter a dwelling or premises as soon as any part of the person's body or any part of any instrument used by the person is within the dwelling or premises.

(3) A person who obtains entrance into a dwelling or premises by means of any threat or artifice used for that purpose, or by collusion with any person in the dwelling or premises, or who enters any chimney or other aperture of the dwelling or premises permanently left open for any necessary purpose, but not intended to be ordinarily used as a means of entrance, is deemed to have broken and entered the dwelling or premises.

(4) In this chapter—

“premises” includes—

- (a) a building or structure and a part of a building or structure other than a dwelling; and
- (b) a tent, caravan, or vehicle; and
- (c) any similar place.

Burglary

419.(1) Any person who enters or is in the dwelling of another with intent to commit an indictable offence in the dwelling commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

(2) If the offender enters the dwelling by means of any break, he or she is liable to imprisonment for life.

(3) If—

- (a) the offence is committed in the night; or
- (b) the offender—
 - (i) uses or threatens to use actual violence; or
 - (ii) is or pretends to be armed with a dangerous or offensive weapon, instrument or noxious substance; or
 - (iii) is in company with 1 or more persons; or

(iv) damages, or threatens or attempts to damage, any property; the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

(4) Any person who enters or is in the dwelling of another and commits an indictable offence in the dwelling commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—imprisonment for life.

Entering or being in premises and committing indictable offences

421.(1) Any person who enters or is in any premises with intent to commit an indictable offence in the premises commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

(2) Any person who enters or is in any premises and commits an indictable offence in the premises commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

(3) If the offender gains entry to the premises by any break and commits an indictable offence in the premises, he or she is liable to imprisonment for life.

Possession of things used in connection with unlawful entry

425.(1) Any person who is found under any of the circumstances following, that is to say—

- (a) being armed with any dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, or a noxious substance, and being so armed with intent to break or enter a dwelling or premises, and to commit an indictable offence therein;
- (b) having in his or her possession anything intended for use in or in connection with the commission of an offence defined in section 419 or 421;²⁰
- (c) having in the person's possession by night without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, any instrument of

²⁰ Section 419 (Burglary) or 421 (Entering or being in premises and committing indictable offences)

housebreaking;

- (d) having in the person's possession by day any such instrument with intent to commit an indictable offence;
- (e) having his or her face masked or blackened or being otherwise disguised, with intent to commit an indictable offence;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) If the offender has been previously convicted of a crime relating to property, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Unlawful entry of vehicle

426. A person who unlawfully enters another person's vehicle commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

Unlawful entry of vehicle for committing indictable offence

427.(1) A person who unlawfully enters another person's vehicle with intent to commit an indictable offence commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

(2) If—

- (a) the offence is committed in the night; or
- (b) the offender—
 - (i) uses or threatens to use actual violence; or
 - (ii) is or pretends to be armed with a dangerous or offensive weapon, instrument or noxious substance; or
 - (iii) is in company with 1 or more persons; or
 - (iv) damages, or threatens or attempts to damage, any property;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

CHAPTER 40—OTHER FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

Obtaining property by passing valueless cheques

427A.(1) Any person who—

- (a) obtains from any other person any chattel, money, valuable security, credit, benefit or advantage by passing a cheque that is not paid on presentation for payment; or
- (b) passes a cheque in the discharge or attempted discharge of any debt, liability or obligation, which cheque is not paid on presentation for payment;

is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) It is a defence to a charge of an offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person—

- (a) had reasonable grounds for believing that the cheque would be paid in full on presentation for payment; and
- (b) had no intent to defraud.

(3) The fact that at the time when the cheque was passed there were some funds to the credit of the account on which the cheque was drawn is not of itself a defence to a charge of an offence defined in this section.

Conspiracy to defraud

430.(1) Any person who conspires with another by deceit or any fraudulent means to affect the market price of anything publicly sold, or to defraud the public, or any person, whether a particular person or not, or to extort any property from any person, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

Frauds on sale or mortgage of property

431. Any person who, being a seller or mortgagor of any property, or being the solicitor or agent of any such seller or mortgagor, with intent to

induce the purchaser or mortgagee to accept the title offered or produced to the purchaser or mortgagee, and with intent to defraud—

- (a) conceals from the purchaser or mortgagee any instrument material to the title, or any encumbrance; or
- (b) falsifies any pedigree on which the title depends or may depend;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Pretending to exercise witchcraft or tell fortunes

432. Any person who pretends to exercise or use any kind of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration, or undertakes to tell fortunes, or pretends from the person's skill or knowledge in any occult science to discover where or in what manner anything supposed to have been stolen or lost may be found, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 1 year.

CHAPTER 41—RECEIVING PROPERTY STOLEN OR FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED AND LIKE OFFENCES

Receiving stolen property etc.

433.(1) Any person who receives anything which has been obtained by means of any act constituting an indictable offence, or by means of any act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted an indictable offence and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, and has reason to believe the same to have been so obtained, is guilty of a crime.

(2) Where the thing so obtained has been—

- (a) converted into other property in any manner whatsoever; or
- (b) mortgaged or pledged or exchanged for any other property;

any person who, having reason to believe—

- (c) that the said property is wholly or in part the property into which the thing so obtained has been converted or for which the same has been mortgaged or pledged or exchanged; and
- (d) that the thing so obtained was obtained under such circumstances as to constitute a crime under subsection (1);

receives the whole or any part of the property into which the thing so obtained has been converted or for which the same has been mortgaged or pledged or exchanged, is guilty of a crime within the meaning of subsection (1) and may be indicted and punished accordingly.

(3) If the offence by means of which the thing was obtained is a crime, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(4) If the thing received is a firearm or ammunition, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(5) If the offender received the thing while acting as a pawnbroker or dealer in second hand goods, under a licence or otherwise, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

(6) In any other case the offender is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(7) For the purpose of proving the receiving of anything it is sufficient to show that the accused person has, either alone or jointly with some other person, had the thing in his or her possession, or has aided in concealing it or disposing of it.

Receiving after change of ownership

434. When a thing has been obtained by means of any act constituting an indictable offence, or by means of an act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted an indictable offence, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, and another person has acquired a lawful title to it, or, in the event of the thing having been converted into other property whatsoever or mortgaged or pledged or exchanged for other property as referred to in section 433 another person has acquired a lawful title to such other property or the proceeds or part proceeds of such conversion, mortgage, pledge, or exchange, a subsequent receiving of the thing or, as the case may be, of such other property or proceeds or part proceeds, is not an

offence although the receiver knows that the thing has previously been so obtained.

Taking reward for recovery of property obtained by means of indictable offences

435. Any person who corruptly receives or obtains, or corruptly agrees to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind upon an agreement or understanding that the person will help any person to recover anything which has been obtained by means of any act constituting an indictable offence, or by means of any act done at a place not in Queensland which if it had been done in Queensland would have constituted an indictable offence, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, is, unless the person has used all due diligence to cause the offender to be brought to trial for the offence, guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

CHAPTER 42—FRAUDS BY TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS—FALSE ACCOUNTING

Trustees fraudulently disposing of trust property

436.(1) Any person who, being a trustee of any property, destroys the property with intent to defraud, or with intent to defraud converts the property to any use not authorised by the trust, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

(3) If civil proceedings have been taken against a trustee in respect of any act done by the trustee which is an offence under the provisions of this section, the trustee cannot be afterwards prosecuted for the same cause, as for an offence, on the complaint of the person by whom the civil proceedings were taken, without the sanction of the court or Judge before whom the civil proceedings were had or are pending.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

“trustee” includes the following persons and no others, that is to say—

- (a) a trustee within the meaning of the *Trust Accounts Act 1973*;
- (b) trustees upon express trust created by a deed, will, or instrument in writing, whether for a public or private or charitable purpose;
- (c) trustees appointed by or under the authority of a statute for any such purpose;
- (d) persons upon whom the duties of any such trust as aforesaid devolve;
- (e) executors and administrators;
- (f) liquidators, trustees, and other like officers, acting under any law relating to joint stock companies or to insolvent debtors, by whomsoever appointed or elected.

Directors and officers of corporations or companies fraudulently appropriating property, or keeping fraudulent accounts, or falsifying books or accounts

437.(1) Any person who—

- (a) being a director or officer of a corporation or company, receives or possesses himself or herself as such of any of the property of the corporation or company otherwise than in payment of a just debt or demand, and, with intent to defraud, omits either to make a full and true entry thereof in the books and accounts of the corporation or company, or to cause or direct such an entry to be made therein; or
- (b) being a director, officer, or member, of a corporation or company, does any of the following acts with intent to defraud, that is to say—
 - (i) destroys, alters, mutilates, or falsifies, any book, document, valuable security, or account, which belongs to the corporation or company, or any entry in any such book, document, or account, or is privy to any such act;

- (ii) makes or is privy to making any false entry in any such book, document, or account;
- (iii) omits or is privy to omitting any material particular from any such book, document, or account;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

False statements by officials of companies

438.(1) Any person who, being a promoter, director, officer, or auditor of a corporation or company, either existing or intended to be formed, makes, circulates, or publishes, or concurs in making, circulating, or publishing, any written statement or account which, in any material particular, is to the person's knowledge false, with intent thereby to effect any of the purposes following, that is to say—

- (a) to deceive or defraud any member, shareholder, or creditor, of the corporation or company, whether a particular person or not;
- (b) to induce any person, whether a particular person or not, to become a member of, or to entrust or advance any property to, the corporation or company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Defence

439.(1) It is a defence to a charge of any of the offences defined in sections 436 to 438²¹ to prove that the accused person, before being charged with the offence, and in consequence of the compulsory process of a court of justice in an action or proceeding instituted in good faith by a party aggrieved, or in a compulsory examination or deposition before a court of

²¹ Section 436 (Trustees fraudulently disposing of trust property), 437 (Directors and officers of corporations or companies fraudulently appropriating property, or keeping fraudulent accounts, or falsifying books or accounts), 438 (False statements by officials of companies)

justice, disclosed on oath the act alleged to constitute the offence.

(2) A person is not entitled to refuse to answer any question or interrogatory in any civil proceeding in any court on the ground that the person's doing so might tend to show that the person had committed any such offence.

Misappropriation by members of local governments

440.(1) Any person who, being a member of a local government—

- (a) advisedly applies any money forming part of any fund under the control of the local government to any purpose to which, to the person's knowledge, it cannot lawfully be applied; or
- (b) advisedly concurs in any such application of any such money;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) In this section—

“**local government**” includes any corporation or board constituted or appointed under the authority of a statute, and charged with the administration of moneys for any purposes of local concern.

(3) A prosecution for either of the offences defined in this section cannot be begun except by the direction of a Crown Law Officer.

Fraudulent falsification of records

441. Any person who with intent to defraud—

- (a) makes a false entry in any record; or
- (b) omits to make an entry in any record; or
- (c) gives any certificate or information that is false in a material particular; or
- (d) in any way falsifies, destroys, alters or damages any record; or
- (e) produces or makes use of any record the person knows is false in a material particular;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

False accounting by public officer

442. Any person who, being an officer charged with the receipt, custody, or management of any part of the public revenue or property, knowingly furnishes any false statement or return of any money or property received by the person or entrusted to the person's care, or of any balance of money or property in the person's possession or under the person's control, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

CHAPTER 42A—SECRET COMMISSIONS**Definitions**

442A.(1) In this Chapter—

“advice given” or words to the like effect includes every report, certificate, statement, and suggestion intended to influence the person to whom the same is made or given, and every influence deliberately or expressly exercised by one person over another;

“agent” includes any corporation, firm, or person acting or having been acting, or desirous or intending to act, for or on behalf of any corporation, firm, or person, whether as agent, partner, co-owner, clerk, servant, employee, banker, broker, auctioneer, architect, clerk of works, charterer, master mariner, purser, or any member of the crew of a vessel, engineer, barrister, solicitor, legal practitioner, conveyancer, surveyor, buyer, salesperson, supervisor, trustee, official assignee, executor, administrator, liquidator, trustee in bankruptcy or of a deed of assignment, receiver, director, manager, or other officer or member of the committee or governing body of any corporation, club, partnership, or association, or in any other capacity, either alone or jointly with any other corporation, firm, or person, and whether in the person's own name or in the name of the person's principal or otherwise, and also includes a Minister of the Crown, and a person serving under the Crown or a Minister of the Crown, or corporation representing the Crown, and a person serving under any local government, harbour board, water authority, or any other local or public body constituted by or under any Act;

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“**contract**” includes contract of sale or of employment, or any other contract whatever including an order for any commodity;

“**court**” means the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, or Magistrate or justices having jurisdiction with respect to an offence against this Chapter;

“**in relation to his or her principal’s affairs or business**” implies the additional words ‘whether within the scope of his or her authority or course of his or her employment as agent or not’;

“**local government**” means a local government established under the *Local Government Act 1993*, and also includes the Brisbane City Council constituted under the *City of Brisbane Act 1924*;

“**person having business relations with the principal**” includes the Crown, a Minister of the Crown, or corporation representing the Crown, or any local government, harbour board, water authority, or any other local or public body constituted by or under any Act; also every corporation, firm, or other person, whether as principal or agent, carrying on or having carried on or desirous or intending to carry on any negotiation or business with any principal, or engaged or interested or having been engaged or interested in the performance of any contract with or in the execution of any work or business for or in the supply of any goods or chattels to any principal; and also includes any agent or employee of the Crown, a Minister of the Crown, or corporation representing the Crown, or of any local government, harbour board, water authority, or any other local or public body constituted by or under any Act, or of any such corporation, firm, or other person;

“**principal**” includes a corporation, firm, or other person for or on behalf of whom the agent acts, has acted, or is desirous or intending to act; the term also includes the Crown, a Minister of the Crown, or corporation representing the Crown, or any local government, harbour board, water authority, or any other local or public body constituted by or under any Act for or on behalf of whom the agent acts, has acted, or is desirous or intending to act;

“**solicit any valuable consideration**” and “**valuable consideration solicited,**” and words to the like effect, shall be construed with the following directions, namely, that every agent who diverts, obstructs,

gives untruthful reports, or interferes with the proper course of business or manufacture, or impedes or obstructs, or fails to use due diligence in the prosecution of any negotiation or business with the intent to obtain the gift of any valuable consideration from any other person interested in the said negotiation or business, or with intent to injure any such person, shall be deemed to have solicited a valuable consideration from a person having business relations with the principal of such agent.

“trustee” includes the Public Trustee, an executor, administrator, liquidator, official assignee, or trustee in bankruptcy, receiver, committee of the estate of a patient (within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1974*), person having power to appoint a trustee, or person entitled to obtain probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person, or any other person occupying a fiduciary position;

“valuable consideration” includes any real or personal property; also money, loan, office, place, employment, agreement to give employment, benefit, or advantage whatsoever, and any commission or rebate, payment in excess of actual value of the goods or service, deduction or percentage, bonus or discount, or any forbearance to demand any moneys or moneys’ worth or valuable thing; also some detriment, loss or responsibility given, suffered, or taken, or the refraining from carrying out or doing something which lawfully should be done; and the acceptance of any of the said things shall be deemed the receipt of a valuable consideration.

The offer of any valuable consideration includes any offer of any agreement or promise to give, and every holding out of any expectation of valuable consideration.

The receipt of any valuable consideration includes any acceptance of any agreement, promise, or offer to give, or of any holding out of any expectation of valuable consideration.

Prohibition of indirect acts

(2) Any act or thing prohibited by this Chapter is prohibited whether done directly or indirectly by the person mentioned or by or through any other person.

Receipt or solicitation of secret commission by an agent

442B. Any agent who corruptly receives or solicits from any person for himself or herself or for any other person any valuable consideration—

- (a) as an inducement or reward for or otherwise on account of doing or forbearing to do, or having done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his or her principal's affairs or business; or
- (b) the receipt or any expectation of which would in any way tend to influence the agent to show, or to forbear to show, favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his or her principal's affairs or business;

commits a crime.

Gift or offer of secret commission to an agent

442BA. Any person who corruptly gives or offers to any agent any valuable consideration—

- (a) as an inducement or reward for or otherwise on account of the agent doing or forbearing to do, or having done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his or her principal's affairs or business; or
- (b) the receipt or any expectation of which would in any way tend to influence the agent to show, or to forbear to show, favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his or her principal's affairs or business;

commits a crime.

Secret gifts received by parent, wife, child, partner etc. of agent

442C.(1) Any valuable consideration received or solicited by any parent, husband, wife, or child of any agent, or by his or her partner, clerk, or employee, from any person having business relations with the principal of such agent, shall be deemed to have been received or solicited by the agent unless it be proved that the valuable consideration was so received or solicited without the consent, knowledge, or privity of the agent.

Secret gifts to parent, wife, child, partner etc. of agent

(2) Any valuable consideration—

- (a) given or offered to any parent, husband, wife, or child of any agent, or to his or her partner, clerk, or employee, and so given or offered with the consent, knowledge, or privity of the agent; or
- (b) given or offered, at the agent's request, to any person by any person having business relations with the principal of such agent;

shall be deemed to have been given or offered to the agent.

False or misleading receipt or account

442D. Any person who with intent to deceive or defraud the principal gives to any agent, or any agent who receives or uses or gives to the principal any receipt, invoice, account, or document in respect of which or in relation to a dealing transaction or matter in which the principal is interested, and which—

- (a) contains any statement which is false or erroneous or defective in any important particular, or contains an overcharge or is in any way likely to mislead the principal; or
- (b) omits to state explicitly and fully the fact of any commission, percentage, bonus, discount, rebate, repayment, gratuity, or deduction having been made, given, or allowed, or agreed to be made, given, or allowed;

commits a crime.

Secret commission for advice given

442E. Whenever any advice is given by one person to another, and such advice is in any way intended or likely to induce or influence the person advised—

- (a) to enter into a contract with any third person; or
- (b) to appoint or join with another in the appointment, or to vote for or to aid in obtaining the election or appointment, or to authorise or join with another in authorising the appointment of any third person as trustee, director, manager, or official;

and any valuable consideration is, without the assent of the person advised, given by such third person to the person giving the advice, the gift or receipt of the valuable consideration is a crime; but this subsection shall not apply when the person giving the advice was, to the knowledge of the person advised, the agent of such third person, or when the valuable consideration was not given in respect of such advice.

Offer or solicitation of secret commission in return for advice given or to be given

442EA. Any offer or solicitation of a valuable consideration in respect of any advice given, or to be given, by one person to another with a view to induce or influence the person advised—

- (a) to enter into a contract with the person offering or solicited; or
- (b) to appoint or join with another in appointing, or to vote for or to aid in obtaining the election or appointment, or to authorise or join with another in authorising the appointment of the person offering or solicited as trustee, director, manager, or official;

and with the intent that the gift or receipt of such valuable consideration is not to be made known to the person advised, is a crime; but this subsection shall not apply when such first mentioned person is the agent of the person offering or solicited.

Secret commission to trustee in return for substituted appointment

442F. Any person who offers or gives any valuable consideration to a trustee, or any trustee who receives or solicits any valuable consideration for himself or herself or for any other person, without the assent of the persons beneficially entitled to the estate or of a Judge of the Supreme Court, as an inducement or reward for appointing or having appointed, or for joining or having joined with another in appointing, or for authorising or having authorised, or for joining or having joined with another in authorising, any person to be appointed in the person's stead or instead of the person and any other person as trustee, commits a crime.

Liability of director etc. acting without authority

442G. Any director, manager, or officer of a company, or any officer or member of the crew of any vessel, or any person acting for another, who knowingly takes part in or is in any way privy to doing, or attempts to do, any act or thing without authority which, if authorised, would be in contravention of any of the provisions of this Chapter, commits a crime.

Penalty on conviction

442I. Any person guilty of a crime against any of the provisions of this chapter is—

- (a) liable, if a corporation, to a penalty of 3 400 penalty units, and if an individual, to 7 years imprisonment; and
- (b) in addition, liable to be ordered to pay to such person and in such manner as the court directs the amount or value, according to the estimation of the court, of any valuable consideration received or given by the person, or any part thereof, and such order shall be enforceable in the same manner as an order of the court.

Court may order withdrawal of trifling or technical cases

442J. If in any prosecution under this Chapter it appears to the court that the offence charged is, in the particular case, of a trifling or merely technical nature, or that in the particular circumstances it is inexpedient to proceed to a conviction, the court may in its discretion, and for reason stated on the application of the accused, dismiss the case; but the court may, if it thinks fit, make the order mentioned in section 442I.

Witness giving answers criminating himself or herself

442K.(1) A person who is called as a witness in any proceeding under this Chapter shall not be excused from answering any question relating to any offence against this Chapter on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate or tend to criminate the person.

(2) An answer to a question in any such proceeding shall not, except in the said proceeding or in the case of any prosecution for perjury in respect

of such answer, be in any proceeding, civil or criminal, admissible in evidence against the person so answering.

Certificate to witness

442L.(1) A witness in any proceeding under this Chapter who, in the judgment of the court, answers truly all questions which the witness is required by the court to answer shall be entitled to receive a certificate from the court stating that such witness has so answered.

Stay of proceedings against such witness

(2) When a person has received a certificate as aforesaid, and any criminal proceeding is at any time instituted against the person in respect of the offence which was in question in the proceeding in which the said person was called as a witness, the court having cognisance of the case shall, on proof of the certificate and of the identity of the offence in question in the 2 cases, stay the proceedings.

Custom of itself no defence

442M.(1) In any prosecution under this Chapter it does not amount to a defence to show that the receiving, soliciting, giving, or offering of any valuable consideration therein mentioned or referred to is customary in any trade, business, or calling.

Burden of proof that gift not secret commission

(2) If in any prosecution under this Chapter it is proved that any valuable consideration has been received or solicited by an agent from or given or offered to an agent by any person having business relations with the principal, without the assent of the principal, the burden of proving that such valuable consideration was not received, solicited, given, or offered in contravention of any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be on the accused.

Consent to prosecution

(3) No prosecution under this Chapter shall be commenced without the consent of a Crown Law Officer.

CHAPTER 44—OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING RELATING TO ANIMALS

Chapter Division 1—Indictable offences

Killing animals with intent to steal

444A.(1) Any person who kills any animal capable of being stolen with intent to steal the skin or carcass, or any part of the skin or carcass, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had stolen the animal.

(2) If the offender is sentenced to pay a fine in addition to, or instead of, imprisonment, the fine shall be not less than \$200 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F,²² not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal killed.

(3) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed \$25 000.

Using registered brands with criminal intention

444B.(1) Any person who, with intent to facilitate the commission of a crime, brands or marks any animal with a registered brand or registered mark without the permission of the owner of the brand or mark is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) If the offender is sentenced to pay a fine in addition to, or instead of, imprisonment, the fine shall be not less than \$200 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F, not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal branded or marked.

(3) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed \$25 000.

²² Section 450F (Animal valuers and valuations)

Chapter Division 2—Offences relating to animals punishable on summary conviction

Unlawfully using cattle

445.(1) Any person who unlawfully uses a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat or the young of any such animal, without the consent of the person in lawful possession thereof, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 1 year, or to a fine of not less than \$200 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F,²³ of not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal so used.

(2) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed \$5 000.

(3) Without in any wise limiting the meaning of the term “**unlawfully uses**”, such term shall, for the purposes of this section, also mean and include the unlawful possession, by any person, of any horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal, without the consent of the person in lawful possession thereof, and with intent to deprive the owner or person in lawful possession thereof of the use and/or possession of such horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal, either temporarily or permanently.

(4) It is a defence to a charge of an offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person had the lawful consent of the owner to the use or possession by the person of the animal in question.

Suspicion of stealing cattle

446.(1) When any horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal, is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been stolen,

²³ Section 450F (Animal valuers and valuations)

any person in whose possession or custody the animal or the skin or carcass, or any part of the skin or carcass, of the animal so suspected to have been stolen, is found, is guilty of an offence, unless the person proves that the person came lawfully by the thing in question; and the person is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$200 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F,²⁴ of not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal or skin or carcass or part of skin or carcass so found, or to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed \$5 000.

(3) It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the thing in question.

Illegal branding

447.(1) Any person who, knowing that the person is not the owner of an animal, brands or marks it, or knowingly permits it to be branded or marked, with the person's registered brand or the person's registered mark, is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$200 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F, of not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal so branded or marked, or to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed \$5 000.

Defacing brands

448.(1) Any person who—

- (a) alters, defaces, or otherwise renders undistinguishable, any registered brand or registered mark upon an animal; or

²⁴ Section 450F (Animal valuers and valuations)

- (b) knowingly permits any such act to be done by any person over whom the person has control;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$200 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F, of not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal with respect to which the act is done or to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed \$5 000.

Having in possession an animal with defaced brand

448A.(1) Any person in whose possession or custody any animal upon which any registered brand or registered mark has been altered, defaced, or otherwise rendered indistinguishable, or reasonably suspected to have been altered, defaced, or otherwise rendered indistinguishable, is found, is guilty of an offence, unless the person proves that the person came lawfully by the animal in question; and the person is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$200 or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F, of not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal so found or to imprisonment for 1 year.

(2) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed \$5 000.

(3) It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the animal in question.

Chapter Division 3—Procedural and auxiliary provisions

Committal for trial

450. If the justices before whom any person is brought, charged with any of the offences defined in Chapter Division 2, are of opinion that there ought to be a prosecution for an indictable offence, they may abstain from dealing

with the case summarily, and commit the defendant to take his or her trial for the indictable offence.

Arrest without warrant

450A. A person found committing any of the offences defined in Chapter Division 2 may be arrested without warrant by the owner of the property in question or the owner's servant or by any person authorised by such owner or servant.

Warrant in first instance

450B. A justice may issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of any person charged with any of the offences defined in Chapter Division 2.

Effect of civil proceedings

450C. If civil proceedings have been taken against any person in respect of any act done by the person which is an offence under any of the provisions of Chapter Division 2, the person cannot be prosecuted afterwards for the same cause, as for an offence, on the complaint of the person by whom the civil proceedings were taken.

CHAPTER 44A—SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF OFFENCES RELATING TO ANIMALS

Meaning of term “animal”

450D. In this Chapter—

“**animal**” means horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal.

Animals not tendered in certain cases

450E.(1) Subject to subsection (6), where—

- (a) an animal connected with a charge is in the possession or under the control of a police officer; and
- (b) the person charged does not claim ownership of the animal; and
- (c) the owner of the animal is desirous of slaughtering the animal or selling or consigning it for slaughter at a time prior to the tendering of it as an exhibit in connection with the charge; and
- (d) photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction of the animal and of any brand or other mark of identification are available for tendering as exhibits in connection with the charge and arrangements are made, between the police officer investigating the charge and the owner, for the hide or skin or any marked ear or any other part of the animal to be available for tendering as an exhibit in connection with the charge;

it is not necessary for the animal to be further kept in the possession or under the control of a police officer to be tendered as an exhibit in connection with the charge and, with the prior consent of a Crown Law Officer, it may be returned to the owner.

(2) The arrangements referred to in subsection (1)(d) shall include an undertaking from the owner that—

- (a) in a case of slaughter of the animal by the owner—the owner shall—
 - (i) slaughter the animal within 14 days of it being returned to the owner; and
 - (ii) within 14 days of slaughter, make available to the police officer investigating the charge the hide or skin or any marked ear or any other part of the animal that is to be available for tendering as an exhibit in connection with the charge and in the meantime comply with any requirement of the police officer in relation to the security or preservation thereof;
- (b) in a case of sale or consignment by the owner of the animal for slaughter—the owner shall require of the purchaser as a condition

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of sale or of the consignee, as the case may be, that—

- (i) the animal shall be slaughtered within 14 days of it being sold or received by the consignee; and
- (ii) within 14 days of slaughter, the hide or skin or any marked ear or any other part of the animal that is to be available for tendering as an exhibit in connection with the charge shall be made available to the police officer investigating the charge and that in the meantime any requirement of the police officer in relation to the security or preservation thereof shall be complied with.

(3) Subject to subsection (6), where—

- (a) an animal connected with a charge is in the possession or under the control of a police officer; and
- (b) the ownership of the animal is disputed by 2 or more persons 1 of whom may be, but need not be, the person charged; and
- (c) the persons claiming ownership together with all persons claiming any interest in the animal of whom the police officer investigating the charge is aware agree in writing to the animal being slaughtered on their behalf or sold or consigned on their behalf for slaughter at a time prior to the tendering of it as an exhibit in connection with the charge; and
- (d) photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction of the animal and of any brand or other mark of identification are available for tendering as exhibits in connection with the charge and arrangements are made, between the police officer investigating the charge and the persons referred to in paragraph (c) as claiming ownership or an interest, for the hide or skin or any marked ear or any other part of the animal to be available for tendering as an exhibit in connection with the charge;

it is not necessary for the animal to be further kept in the possession or under the control of a police officer to be tendered as an exhibit in connection with the charge and, with the prior consent of a Crown Law Officer, it may be handed over to a person nominated in the writing referred to in paragraph (c).

(4) The arrangements referred to in subsection (3)(d) shall include an undertaking from the persons referred to in subsection (3)(c) as claiming ownership of or an interest in the animal (“**the said persons**”) that—

- (a) in a case of the animal being slaughtered on behalf of the said persons—the said persons shall—
 - (i) cause the animal to be slaughtered within 14 days of it being handed over to the person nominated as referred to in subsection (3); and
 - (ii) within 14 days of slaughter, cause to be made available to the police officer investigating the charge the hide or skin or any marked ear or any other part of the animal that is to be available for tendering as an exhibit in connection with the charge and in the meantime cause any requirement of the police officer in relation to the security or preservation thereof to be complied with;
- (b) in a case of the animal being sold or consigned on behalf of the said persons for slaughter—the said persons shall require of the purchaser as a condition of sale or of the consignee, as the case may be, that—
 - (i) the animal shall be slaughtered within 14 days of it being sold or received by the consignee; and
 - (ii) within 14 days of slaughter, the hide or skin or any marked ear or any other part of the animal that is to be available for tendering as an exhibit in connection with the charge shall be made available to the police officer investigating the charge and that in the meantime any requirement of the police officer in relation to the security or preservation thereof shall be complied with.

(5) Where in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) or (3) the animal in question is not tendered as an exhibit in proceedings in connection with the charge and—

- (a) photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction as aforesaid and any hide, skin, ear or any other part of the animal as aforesaid are tendered in such proceedings; or

- (b) photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction as aforesaid are tendered in such proceedings and evidence is given therein showing that although arrangements were made as aforesaid for the tendering as an exhibit of the hide or skin or ear or any other part of the animal, the hide or skin or ear or other part is nevertheless no longer available for so tendering;

objection shall not be taken (or if taken shall not be allowed) to the receipt in evidence of any of them the photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction, hide, skin, ear or other part of the animal as evidence of—

- (c) the existence at the material time of the animal;
- (d) in the case of photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction—the condition at the material time of the animal;
- (e) any brand or other mark or feature of identification at the material time on or with respect to the animal.

(6) An animal shall not be returned or handed over under this section in any case where a Crown Law Officer is of the opinion that its production for tender as an exhibit is or is likely to be necessary or that in the circumstances of the case it is desirable that it be produced for tender as an exhibit.

Animal valuers and valuations

450F.(1) This section is applicable in every case in which a provision of this Code relates the amount of a fine to the value of an animal determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to this section.

(2) The Governor in Council may by gazette notice appoint animal valuers.

(3) The Governor in Council may make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code, for or with respect to—

- (a) terms and conditions of appointment of animal valuers;

- (b) qualifications, eligibility and experience of persons to be animal valuers;
- (c) fees and allowances payable to animal valuers;
- (d) appointment of animal valuers according to districts;
- (e) constitution of districts in relation to the appointment of animal valuers;
- (f) valuation of animals by animal valuers in districts for which they are appointed and in other districts, and circumstances in which valuations in other districts shall or may be made;
- (g) the selection, constitution and operation of panels of animal valuers, including method of selection of panels in districts and by whom animal valuers to constitute panels selected;
- (h) the selection of tribunals of animal valuers from panels to make valuations of animals, including method of selection and by whom animal valuers to constitute tribunals selected;
- (i) the constitution and operation of tribunals, including the number of animal valuers constituting a tribunal;
- (j) functions and duties of animal valuers;
- (k) the keeping of a register of animal valuers;
- (l) method of determination of valuation of animals in cases where animals available for inspection and in cases where animals not available for inspection and, in the latter case, use of hides, skins, ears, photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction, books, records and comparable prices for comparable animals;
- (m) method of determination of valuation of animals where animal valuers constituting tribunal are not in agreement as to value;
- (n) procedures in relation to meetings of tribunals and making of valuations of animals in conjunction with court proceedings and adjournments of proceedings;
- (o) identification of animals by tribunals;
- (p) issue and use of valuation certificates with respect to valuation of animals;

- (q) form of valuation certificates;
- (r) regulating matters and procedures relating to the initiation of the making of valuations of animals, times within which valuations are to be made in relation to any proceedings, adjournments of proceedings in connection with the making of animal valuations, use of valuation certificates in proceedings and receipt of valuation certificates as evidence in proceedings;
- (s) sufficiency of evidence of value of animals by tender of valuation certificates in proceedings until contrary value is proved, determination of value where contrary value is so proved, and application of such determined value;
- (t) facilitation of proof of—
 - (i) appointments of animal valuers; and
 - (ii) districts to which animal valuers are appointed or in which they may make animal valuations; and
 - (iii) selection of animal valuers to panels and tribunals; and
 - (iv) signatures of animal valuers;
- (u) such other matters as may be convenient for the operation of this section and its application in accordance with subsection (1) or that may be necessary or expedient to achieve the objects and purposes with respect to such operation and application.

Identification of animals and return to owners prior to tender in certain cases

450G. Where—

- (a) an animal connected with a charge is in the possession or under the control of a police officer; and
- (b) the ownership of the animal is not in dispute; and
- (c) the owner of the animal is desirous of the animal being returned to the owner at a time prior to the tendering of it as an exhibit in connection with the charge; and
- (d) the owner gives an undertaking in writing to produce the animal for the purpose of its tender as an exhibit in connection with the

charge when required to so produce it; and

- (e) a Crown Law Officer is of the opinion that in the circumstances of the case the animal may be returned to the owner prior to the tendering of it as an exhibit;

the animal may be so returned to the owner provided it is first inspected by a tribunal of animal valuers and, in the presence of the tribunal and as an aid to identification—

- (f) there is branded or marked on the animal by the police officer in whose possession or under whose control it is or by some other person acting under the officer's instructions a brand or mark identifying it as an animal held as an exhibit; and
- (g) photographs or tapes, films or any other means of visual reproduction of the animal are taken or made.

Licence disqualification where commission of offence facilitated by licence or use of vehicle

450H.(1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 398 (where the offence relates to the stealing of an animal), 444A, 444B, 445, 446, 447, 448, 448A or 468²⁵ and the court or Stipendiary Magistrate is satisfied that the commission of the offence by that person was facilitated by the holding by the person of a driver licence or by the use by the person of a motor vehicle, the court or Stipendiary Magistrate may order and direct in addition to any sentence that may be passed or penalty that may be imposed that the offender shall, from the date of conviction, be disqualified absolutely from holding or obtaining a driver licence to operate a motor vehicle or be so disqualified for such period as the court or Stipendiary Magistrate shall specify in the order.

(2) A copy of the order shall be transmitted to the chief executive of the department in which the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* is administered by the officer or clerk having custody of the

²⁵ Section 398 (Punishment of stealing), 444A (Killing animals with intent to steal), 444B (Using registered brands with criminal intention), 445 (Unlawfully using cattle), 446 (Suspicion of stealing cattle), 447 (Illegal branding), 448 (Defacing brands), 448A (Having in possession an animal with defaced brand) or 468 (Injuring animals)

records of the court wherein the conviction was recorded.

(3) In this section—

“**driver licence**” includes any driving licence or driving permit deemed to be equivalent in Queensland to and accepted in lieu of a driver licence for the purpose of authorising the holder thereof to drive in Queensland any vehicle of the type or class to the driving of which the driving licence or driving permit is applicable.

(4) Nothing contained in this section limits the operation of any other provision of any Act under which the court or Stipendiary Magistrate is empowered to do any act or thing in respect of the driving, or the driver licence, of any offender.

Forfeiture in cases of conviction for offences under specified sections

450I.(1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 398 (where the offence relates to the stealing of an animal), 444A, 444B, 445, 446, 447, 448, 448A or 468,²⁶ the court or Stipendiary Magistrate may order to be forfeited to Her Majesty any vehicle, vessel, animal, equipment or other property or thing used in connection with or to facilitate the commission of the offence of which the person has been convicted.

(2) Anything forfeited to Her Majesty pursuant to this section shall be dealt with or disposed of in such manner as the Attorney-General directs.

²⁶ Section 398 (Punishment of stealing), 444A (Killing animals with intent to steal), 444B (Using registered brands with criminal intention), 445 (Unlawfully using cattle), 446 (Suspicion of stealing cattle), 447 (Illegal branding), 448 (Defacing brands), 448A (Having in possession an animal with defaced brand) or 468 (Injuring animals)

CHAPTER 44B—OTHER OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION

Unlawful possession of shipwrecked goods

451.(1) Any person in whose possession or on whose premises anything which belongs to a vessel in distress, or wrecked, or stranded, is found, and which is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been unlawfully taken from the vessel, is guilty of an offence unless the person proves that the person came lawfully by the thing in question; and the person is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 6 months, or to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the thing so found, and \$40 in addition.

(2) The justices are required to order the thing in question to be delivered up to the rightful owner.

(3) It is a defence to a charge of the offence defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the thing in question.

Offering shipwrecked goods for sale

452.(1) Any person who offers or exposes for sale anything which is suspected, on reasonable grounds, to have been unlawfully taken from a vessel in distress, or wrecked, or stranded, is guilty of an offence unless the person proves that the person came lawfully by the thing in question; and the person is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 6 months, or to a fine of an amount equal to the value of the thing in question, and \$40 in addition.

(2) Any person employed in the public service may seize any such thing so offered for sale.

(3) If the accused person is convicted, the justices before whom the charge is tried are required to order the thing in question to be delivered up to the rightful owner thereof upon payment of a reasonable reward, to be ascertained by the justices, to the person who seized the same.

(4) It is a defence to a charge of either of the offences defined in this section to prove that the accused person came lawfully by the thing in question.

Arrest without warrant

455. A person found committing any of the offences defined in this Chapter may be arrested without warrant by the owner of the property in question or the owner's servant, or by any person authorised by such owner or servant.

Warrant in first instance

456. A justice may issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of any person charged with any of the offences defined in this Chapter.

Effect of summary conviction and of civil proceedings

457.(1) A person who has been summarily convicted of any of the offences defined in this Chapter and who has paid the fine or sum adjudged to be paid under the conviction, together with the costs (if any) or has suffered the imprisonment adjudged for non-payment thereof, or has suffered the imprisonment adjudged in the first instance, or has received the Royal mercy, or has been discharged without punishment upon making satisfaction to the person aggrieved, or whose sentence has been conditionally suspended, is not liable to any civil proceedings for the same cause at the suit of the person on whose complaint the person was convicted.

(2) If civil proceedings have been taken against any person in respect of any act done by the person which is an offence under any of the provisions of this Chapter, the person cannot be afterwards prosecuted for the same cause, as for an offence, on the complaint of the person by whom the civil proceedings were taken.

DIVISION 2—INJURIES TO PROPERTY**CHAPTER 45—DEFINITIONS****Unlawful acts**

458.(1) An act which causes injury to the property of another, and which

is done without the owner's consent, is unlawful unless it is authorised or justified or excused by law.

(2) It is immaterial that the person who does the injury is in possession of the property injured, or has a partial interest in it, or an interest in it as joint or part owner or owner in common.

(3) A person is not criminally responsible for an injury caused to property by the use of such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of defending or protecting himself, herself, or any other person, or any property, from injury which the person believes, on reasonable grounds, to be imminent.

Acts done with intent to defraud

459.(1) When an act which causes injury to property, and which would be otherwise lawful, is done with intent to defraud any person, it is unlawful.

(2) When an act which causes injury to property is done with intent to defraud any person, it is immaterial that the property in question is the property of the offender.

Damage

460. The term “**damage**” used in relation to a document includes obliterating and rendering illegible, either in whole or in part.

CHAPTER 46—OFFENCES

Arson

461. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to any of the things following, that is to say—

- (a) any building or structure whatever, whether completed or not;
- (b) any vessel, whether completed or not;

- (c) any stack of cultivated vegetable produce, or of mineral or vegetable fuel;
- (d) a mine, or the workings, fittings, or appliances of a mine;
- (e) any aircraft or motor vehicle;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Attempts to commit arson

462. Any person who—

- (a) attempts unlawfully to set fire to any such thing as is mentioned in section 461; or
- (b) wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to anything which is so situated that any such thing as is mentioned in section 461 is likely to catch fire from it;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Setting fire to crops and growing plants

463. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully sets fire to any of the things following, that is to say—

- (a) a crop of cultivated vegetable produce, whether standing or cut;
- (b) a crop of hay or grass, whether the natural or indigenous product of the soil or not, and whether under cultivation or not, and whether standing or cut;
- (c) any standing trees, saplings, or shrubs, whether indigenous or cultivated;
- (d) any heath, gorse, furze, or fern;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Attempting to set fire to crops etc.

464. Any person who attempts unlawfully to set fire to any such thing as is mentioned in section 463 is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Casting away ships

465. Any person who—

- (a) wilfully and unlawfully casts away or destroys any vessel, whether complete or not; or
- (b) wilfully and unlawfully does any act which tends to the immediate loss or destruction of a vessel in distress; or
- (c) with intent to bring a vessel into danger interferes with any light, beacon, mark, or signal, used for purposes of navigation, or for the guidance of sailors, or exhibits any false light or signal;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Attempts to cast away ships

466. Any person who attempts unlawfully to cast away or destroy a vessel, whether completed or not, or attempts unlawfully to do any act tending to the immediate loss or destruction of a vessel in distress, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Obstructing and injuring railways

467. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to obstruct the use of a railway or to injure any property upon a railway—

- (a) deals with the railway, or with anything whatever upon or near the railway in such a manner as to affect or endanger the free and safe use of the railway; or
- (b) shows any light or signal, or in any way deals with any existing light or signal, upon or near the railway; or
- (c) by any omission to do any act which it is the person's duty to do causes the free and safe use of the railway to be endangered;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Endangering the safe use of an aircraft

467A.(1) Any person who with intent to prejudice the safe use of an aircraft or to injure any property upon an aircraft—

- (a) deals with the aircraft or with anything whatever upon or near the aircraft or with anything whatever either directly or indirectly connected with the guidance control or operation of the aircraft in such a manner as to affect or endanger the free and safe use of the aircraft; or
- (b) by any omission to do any act which it is the person's duty to do causes the free and safe use of the aircraft to be endangered;

is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) Any person who while on board an aircraft wilfully does any act or makes any omission or is privy to any act or omission whereby to the person's knowledge the safety of the aircraft is or is likely to be endangered is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Injuring animals

468.(1) Any person who wilfully and unlawfully kills, maims, or wounds, any animal capable of being stolen is guilty of an indictable offence.

(2) If the animal in question is a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(3) In any other case the offender is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years, or, if the offence is committed by night, to imprisonment for 3 years.

(4) If the offender (whether guilty of a crime or a misdemeanour) kills or maims the animal and is sentenced to pay a fine in addition to, or instead of imprisonment, the fine shall be not less than 4 penalty units or, where in respect of the animal in question a value is determined in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made pursuant to section 450F,²⁷ not less than that value, whichever is the higher amount, for every animal killed or maimed.

²⁷ Section 450F (Animal valuers and valuations)

(5) However, the fine imposed in respect of the offence shall not exceed 500 penalty units.

Wilful damage

469. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully destroys or damages any property is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour, and the person is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for 5 years.

Punishment in special cases

Destroying or damaging an inhabited house or a vessel or an aircraft with explosives

1. If the property in question is a dwelling or a vessel or an aircraft, and the injury is caused by the explosion of any explosive substance, and if—

- (a) any person is in the dwelling or vessel or aircraft; or
- (b) the destruction or damage actually endangers the life of any person;

the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Sea bank, or sea wall, navigation works, or bridges

2. If—

- (a) the property in question is a bank or wall of the sea or of a river, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or a work which appertains to a port, harbour, dock, reservoir, or inland water, and the injury causes actual danger of inundation or damage to any land or building; or
- (b) the property in question is a railway, or is a bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, which is constructed over a highway, railway, or canal, or over which a highway, railway, or canal, passes, and the property is destroyed; or

- (c) the property in question, being a railway or being any such bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to render the railway, bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, or the highway, railway, or canal, passing over or under the same, or any part thereof, dangerous or impassable, and the same or any part thereof is thereby rendered dangerous or impassable;

the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Wills and registers

3. If the property in question is a testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, or a register which is authorised or required by law to be kept for authenticating or recording the title to any property, or for recording births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, or a copy of any part of any such register which is required by law to be sent to any public officer, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Wrecks

4. If the property in question is a vessel in distress, or wrecked, or stranded, or anything which belongs to such a vessel, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Railways

5. If the property in question is any part of a railway, or any work connected with a railway, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Aircraft

6. If the property in question is an aircraft or anything whatever either directly or indirectly connected with the guidance control or operation of an aircraft, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Other things of special value**7. If—**

- (a) the property in question, being a vessel, whether complete or not, is destroyed; or
- (b) the property in question, being a vessel, whether complete or not, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to destroy it or render it useless; or
- (c) the property in question is a light, beacon, buoy, mark, or signal, used for purposes of navigation, or for the guidance of sailors; or
- (d) the property in question is a bank or wall of the sea, or of a river, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or a work which appertains to a port, harbour, dock, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or which is used for the purpose of lading or unloading goods; or
- (e) the property in question, being a railway, or being a bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, which is constructed over a highway, railway, or canal, or over which a highway, railway, or canal passes, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to render the railway, bridge, viaduct, or aqueduct, or the highway, railway, or canal, passing over or under the same, or any part thereof, dangerous or impassable; or
- (f) the property in question, being anything in process of manufacture, or an agricultural or manufacturing machine, or a manufacturing implement, or a machine or appliance used or intended to be used for performing any process connected with the preparation of any agricultural or pastoral produce, is destroyed; or
- (g) the property in question, being any such thing, machine, implement, or appliance, as last aforesaid, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to destroy the thing in question or to render it useless; or
- (h) the property in question is a shaft or passage of a mine, and the injury is done with intent to damage the mine or to obstruct its working; or

- (i) the property in question is a machine, appliance, apparatus, building, erection, bridge, or road, appertaining to or used with a mine, whether the thing in question is completed or not; or
- (j) the property in question, being a rope, chain, or tackle, of whatever material, which is used in a mine, or upon any way or work appertaining to or used with a mine, is destroyed; or
- (k) the property in question, being any such rope, chain, or tackle, as last aforesaid, is damaged, and the damage is done with intent to destroy the thing in question or to render it useless; or
- (l) the property in question is a well, or bore for water, or the dam, bank, wall, or floodgate of a millpond or pool;

the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Deeds and records

8. If the property in question is a document which is deposited or kept in a public office, or which is evidence of title to any land or estate in land, the offender is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Graffiti

9.(1) If the property in question is in a public place, or is visible from a public place, and the destruction or damage is caused by—

- (a) spraying, writing, drawing, marking or otherwise applying paint or another marking substance; or
- (b) scratching or etching;

the offender commits a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 5 years.

(2) If the offence involves obscene or indecent representations, the offender is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(3) The court may—

- (a) whether or not it imposes any other penalty for the offence, order the offender to perform community service under the *Penalties*

and Sentences Act 1992, part 5, division 2,²⁸ including for example, removing graffiti from property; and

- (b) whether or not it imposes any penalty for the offence, order the offender to pay compensation to any person under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 3, division 4.²⁹

Educational institutions

10.(1) If the property in question is part of a school, education centre, college, university, or another educational institution, the offender commits a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The court may—

- (a) whether or not it imposes any other penalty for the offence, order the offender to perform community service work under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 5, division 2 including for example, cleaning or repairing any damaged property that is part of an educational institution; and
- (b) whether or not it imposes any penalty for the offence, order the offender to pay compensation to any person under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 3, division 4.

Attempts to destroy property by explosives

470. Any person who, unlawfully, and with intent to destroy or damage any property, puts any explosive substance in any place whatever, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Unlawful deposition of explosives

470A.(1) Any person who wilfully and without reasonable cause or excuse throws, leaves down, or otherwise deposits any explosive substance in any place whatsoever under such circumstances that it may cause injury

²⁸ *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 5 (Intermediate orders), division 2 (Community service orders)

²⁹ *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 3 (Releases, restitution and compensation), division 4 (Orders for restitution and compensation)

to any person or damage to the property of any person, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) The offender may be arrested without warrant.

Attempts to injure mines

471. Any person who, with intent to injure a mine or to obstruct the working of a mine—

- (a) unlawfully, and otherwise than by an act done underground in the course of working an adjoining mine—
 - (i) causes water to run into the mine or into any subterranean passage communicating with the mine; or
 - (ii) obstructs any shaft or passage of the mine; or
- (b) unlawfully obstructs the working of any machine, appliance, or apparatus, appertaining to or used with the mine, whether the thing in question is completed or not; or
- (c) unlawfully, and with intent to render it useless, injures or unfastens a rope, chain, or tackle, of whatever material, which is used in the mine or upon any way or work appertaining to or used with the mine;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Interfering with marine signals

472. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully removes, defaces, or renders invisible, any light, beacon, buoy, mark, or signal, used for purposes of navigation, or for the guidance of sailors, or unlawfully attempts to remove, deface, or render invisible, any such thing, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Interfering with navigation works

473. Any person who—

- (a) wilfully and unlawfully removes or disturbs any fixed object or materials used for securing a bank or wall of the sea, or of a river,

canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or for securing any work which appertains to a port, harbour, dock, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or inland water, or which is used for purposes of navigation or lading or unloading goods; or

- (b) unlawfully does any act with intent to obstruct the carrying on, completion, or maintenance, of the navigation of a navigable river or canal, and thereby obstructs such carrying on, completion, or maintenance;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Communicating infectious diseases to animals

474. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully causes, or is concerned in causing, or attempts to cause, any infectious or contagious disease to be communicated to or among any animal or animals capable of being stolen, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Travelling with infected animals

475. Any person who causes any animal which is infected with an infectious or contagious disease to travel, or, being the owner or 1 of 2 or more joint owners of any animal which is infected with an infectious or contagious disease, permits or connives at the travelling of any such animal, contrary to the provisions of any statute relating to infected animals of that kind, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Removing boundary marks

476. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully, and with intent to defraud, removes or defaces any object or mark which has been lawfully erected or made as an indication of the boundary of any land is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Obstructing railways

477. Any person who, by any unlawful act, or by any intentional omission to do any act which it is the person's duty to do, causes any

engine or vehicle in use upon a railway to be obstructed in its passage on the railway, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

Sending letters threatening to burn or destroy

478. Any person who, knowing the contents of the document, causes any person to receive any document threatening that any building or vessel, whether complete or not, or any stack of cultivated vegetable produce, or any such produce that is in or under a building, shall be burnt or destroyed, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Arrest without warrant

479. Any person found committing a misdemeanour defined in this chapter may be arrested without warrant by the owner of the property injured or the owner's employee or a person authorised by the owner or employee.

DIVISION 3—FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES—PERSONATION

CHAPTER 48—FORGERY IN GENERAL—DEFINITIONS

Definitions

484. In this Division—

“bank note” includes any negotiable instrument issued by or on behalf of any person or corporation in any part of the world, or issued by the authority of any state, prince, or government, and intended to be used as equivalent to money, either immediately on issue or at any time afterwards, and also includes a bank bill or bank post bill;

“document” does not include trademarks on articles of commerce;

“**seal**” includes any stamp, die, or other thing, of whatever material, from which an impression can be taken by means of pressure or of ink, or by any other means.

CHAPTER 49—PUNISHMENT OF FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES

Forgery and uttering

488.(1) A person who, with intent to defraud—

- (a) forges a document; or
- (b) utters a forged document;

commits a crime.

Maximum penalty if no other punishment is provided—3 years imprisonment.

(2) Subsection (1) applies whether or not the document is complete and even though it is not, or does not purport to be, binding in law.

Punishment in special cases

Public seals etc.

1. If the thing forged—

- (a) purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, the great seal of the United Kingdom or of Queensland, or Her Majesty’s privy seal, or any privy signet of Her Majesty, or Her Majesty’s royal sign manual, or the seal of the Governor, or any public seal lawfully appointed to be used for authenticating an act of state in any part of Her Majesty’s dominions; or
- (b) is a document having on it or affixed to it any such seal, signet, or sign manual, or anything which purports to be, or is intended by

the offender to be understood to be, any such seal, signet, or sign manual;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for life.

Securities, titles, registers etc.

2. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, any of the things following, that is to say—

- (a) a document which is evidence of title to any portion of the public debt of any of Her Majesty's dominions or of any foreign state, or to any dividend or interest payable in respect of any such debt, or a transfer or assignment of any such document, or a receipt or certificate for any interest or money payable or accruing on or in respect of any such public debt;
- (b) a transfer or assignment of a share in any corporation, company, or society, whether domestic or foreign, or of any share or interest in the capital stock of any such corporation, company, or society, or in the debt of any such corporation, company, or society, or a receipt or certificate for any interest or money payable or accruing on or in respect of any such share, interest, or debt;
- (c) a document acknowledging or being evidence of the indebtedness of the Government of Queensland or of the government of any of Her Majesty's dominions, or of any foreign prince or state, to any person;
- (d) a document which by the law of Queensland or any other country is evidence of the title to any land or estate in land in Queensland or that other country, or an entry in any register or book which is such evidence;
- (e) a document which by law is required for procuring the registration of any title to any land or estate in land;
- (f) a testamentary instrument, whether the testator is living or dead, or a probate or letters of administration, whether with or without a will annexed;

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- (g) a bank note, bill of exchange, or promissory note, or an acceptance, indorsement, or assignment of either;
- (h) a deed, bond, or writing obligatory, or a warrant, order, or other security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or transfer of a valuable security, or for procuring or giving credit, whether negotiable or not, or an endorsement or assignment of any such document;
- (i) an accountable receipt, or an acknowledgment of the deposit, receipt, payment, or delivery, of money or goods, or of any valuable security, or an endorsement or assignment of any such document;
- (j) a bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or as authorising, or purporting to authorise, either by endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive the goods represented by the document, or an endorsement or assignment of any such document;
- (k) a charter party, or a shipping document accompanying a bill of lading, or an endorsement or assignment of either;
- (l) a policy of insurance of any kind;
- (m) a power of attorney or other authority to execute any such document as is hereinbefore in this section mentioned;
- (n) the signature of a witness to any of the documents hereinbefore in this section mentioned to which attestation is by law required;
- (o) a register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials authorised or required by law to be kept, or any entry in any such register;
- (p) a copy of any such register or entry mentioned in paragraph (o), which is authorised or required by law to be given or sent to or by any person;
- (q) a seal used by a registrar appointed to keep any such register mentioned in paragraph (o), or the impression of any such seal, or

the signature of any such registrar;
the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Documents relating to revenue and acts of state etc.

3. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, any of the things following, that is to say—

- (a) the signature of the Governor, or of a member of the Executive Council, or of a chief executive of a department of government of the State, upon any grant, commission, warrant, or order;
- (b) a seal or stamp used for the purposes of the public revenue in Queensland or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions or in any foreign state;
- (c) a document relating to the obtaining or receiving of any money payable on account of the public service of Queensland or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or any other property of Her Majesty in any part of Her dominions, or a power of attorney or other authority to execute any such document;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Court seals, records, process, evidence etc.

4. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, any of the things following, that is to say—

- (a) the seal of a court of record in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or a seal used at the chambers of a Judge of the Supreme Court for stamping or sealing summonses or orders;
- (b) a seal or signature by virtue whereof any document can by law be used as evidence;
- (c) any process of any court of justice in any part of Her Majesty's dominions;
- (d) a document issued or made by or out of or by the authority of any such court mentioned in paragraph (c);

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- (e) a document or copy of a document of any kind, which document or copy is intended by the offender to be used as evidence in any such court mentioned in paragraph (c);
- (f) a record or other document of or belonging to a court of record in any part of Her Majesty's dominions;
- (g) a copy or certificate of any record of any court mentioned in paragraph (f);
- (h) an instrument, whether written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, which is made evidence by any statute in force in Queensland;
- (i) a document which a justice is required or authorised by law to make, attest, or issue, and purporting to be made, attested, or issued, by a justice;
- (j) a stamp used for denoting the payment of fees or percentages in any court of justice;
- (k) a licence or certificate required or authorised by law to be given for the celebration of a marriage;
- (l) a consent to the marriage of a minor given by a person authorised by law to give it;
- (m) a certificate of marriage given under the provisions of the laws relating to the solemnisation of marriage;
- (n) a copy of the registry of a marriage;
- (o) a stamp issued or made under the laws relating to the post office;
- (p) a power of attorney or letter of attorney;
- (q) the signature of a witness to a power of attorney or letter of attorney;
- (r) a contract, or a writing which with other writings constitutes a contract or is evidence of a contract;
- (s) an authority or request for the payment of money or for the delivery of property;
- (t) an acquittance or discharge, or a voucher of having received any property, or any document which is evidence of the receipt of any

property;

- (u) any mark which under the authority of any statute is impressed upon or otherwise attached to or connected with any article for the purpose of denoting the quality of the article or the fact that it has been examined or approved by or under the authority of some public body or public officer;
- (v) a certificate given under the provisions of the laws relating to quarantine;

the offender is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Telegrams

5. If the thing forged purports to be, or is intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, a message to be sent by telegraph, or a message received by telegraph, the offender is liable to the same punishment as if the offender had forged a document to the same effect as the message.

Procuring execution of documents by false pretences

492. Any person who, by means of any false and fraudulent representation as to the nature, contents, or operation, of a document, procures another to sign or execute the document, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had forged the document.

Obliterating crossings on cheques

493. Any person who, with intent to defraud—

- (a) obliterates, adds to, or alters, the crossing on a cheque; or
- (b) knowingly utters a crossed cheque, the crossing on which has been obliterated, added to, or altered;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Making documents without authority

494. Any person who, with intent to defraud—

- (a) without lawful authority or excuse, makes, signs, or executes, for or in the name or on account of another person, whether by procuration or otherwise, any document; or
- (b) knowingly utters any document so made, signed, or executed, by another person;

is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Demanding property upon forged testamentary instruments

495. Any person who procures the delivery or payment to himself, herself or any other person of any property or money by virtue of any probate or letters of administration granted upon a forged testamentary instrument, knowing the testamentary instrument to have been forged, or upon or by virtue of any probate or letters of administration obtained by false evidence, knowing the grant to have been so obtained, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had forged the document or thing by virtue whereof the person procures the delivery or payment.

Purchasing forged bank notes

496. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, purchases or receives from any person, or has in the person's possession, a forged bank note, whether filled up or in blank, knowing it to be forged, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

False certificate of message received by telegraph

497. Any person who knowingly signs upon a document, which purports to be a copy of a document the contents whereof have been received by telegraph under the provisions of the laws authorising the transmission by telegraph of the contents of documents requiring signature or seal, a false certificate that it has been duly received under the provisions of those laws is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the

same punishment as if the person had forged the document of which it purports to be a copy.

Falsifying warrants for money payable under public authority

498. Any person, who, being employed in the public service, knowingly and with intent to defraud makes out or delivers to any person a warrant for the payment of any money payable by public authority for a greater or less amount than that to which the person on whose behalf the warrant is made out is entitled is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Falsification of registers

499.(1) Any person who, having the actual custody of any register or record kept by lawful authority, knowingly permits any entry which, in any material particular, is to the person's knowledge false, to be made in the register or record is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) The offender cannot be arrested without warrant.

Sending false certificate of marriage to registrar

500. Any person who signs or transmits to a person authorised by law to register marriages a certificate of marriage, or any document purporting to be a certificate of marriage, which, in any material particular, is to the person's knowledge false, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

False statements for the purpose of registers of births, deaths, and marriages

501. Any person who knowingly, and with intent to procure the same to be inserted in a register of births, deaths, or marriages, makes any false statement touching any matter required by law to be registered in any such register, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Contradictory statements

501A. If, on the trial for a person under section 501, the jury is satisfied—

- (a) the accused has made 2 statements and 1 is irreconcilably in conflict with the other; and
- (b) the accused made 1 of the statements knowing it to be false;

but the jury is unable to say which statement was falsely made, the jury may make a special finding to that effect and find the accused guilty of the offence.

Attempts to procure unauthorised status

502. Any person who—

- (a) by any false representation procures any authority authorised by any statute to issue certificates testifying that the holders thereof are entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, to issue to himself, herself or any other person any such certificate; or
- (b) falsely represents to any person that the person has obtained any certificate issued by any such authority; or
- (c) by any false representation procures himself, herself or any other person to be registered on any register kept by lawful authority as a person entitled to such a certificate, or as a person entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Counterfeiting trademarks

503.(1) Any person who, with intent to defraud or to enable another person to defraud—

- (a) makes a counterfeit trademark; or
- (b) knowingly uses a trademark, whether genuine or counterfeit, on any article, or on anything containing or connected with any article, in such a manner that the trademark so used signifies or

implies, or may reasonably induce any person to believe, contrary to the fact, that the article is such as is designated by the trademark;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 2 years, and to be fined at the discretion of the court.

(2) And every thing which the person has in the person's possession to which the trademark or counterfeit trademark has been so applied, and every instrument which the person has in the person's possession by means of which any such mark has been so applied, or which is intended for applying any such mark, is forfeited to Her Majesty.

(3) In this section—

“counterfeit” includes any imitation of a genuine mark which is not genuine and which resembles the genuine mark;

“trademark” includes any word or mark of any kind whatever, which is lawfully used by any person to denote that any article is of the person's manufacture, labour and skill, production, or merchandise, or is a thing of a peculiar or particular description made or sold by the person.

Circulating false copies of rules or lists of members of societies or companies

504. Any person who knowingly, and with intent to deceive or defraud, or to enable another person to deceive or defraud, utters to any person a document which purports to be a copy of the memorandum or articles of association or other constitution of a corporation or joint stock company, or of the rules or by-laws of any corporation or society, constituted under the authority of any statute, but is not a true copy thereof, or a document which purports to be a list of the members of any such corporation, company, or society, but is not a true list of such members, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

CHAPTER 50—FORGERY AND LIKE OFFENCES PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION

Forgery of sailors' tickets or documents relating to regulation of factories and shops

506. Any person who—

- (a) forges any document purporting to be, or intended by the offender to be understood to be or to be used as, a document required to be obtained or used under the provisions of the laws relating to the engagement or discharge of sailors, or the laws relating to the regulation of factories and shops; or
- (b) utters any document which is required to be obtained or used under the provisions of these laws, and which has been issued to another person, and falsely represents himself or herself to be the person named in the document;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 1 year, or to a fine of \$100.

Fraudulent use of adhesive stamps

507. Any person who—

- (a) fraudulently, and with intent that the stamp may be used again, removes an adhesive stamp, or causes an adhesive stamp to be removed, from any document; or
- (b) fraudulently, and with intent that the stamp may be used again, affixes an adhesive stamp which has been removed from any document to another document; or
- (c) knowingly utters an adhesive stamp which has been fraudulently, and with intent that it may be used again, removed from any document; or
- (d) knowingly utters any document which has on it an adhesive stamp that has been fraudulently, and with intent that it may be used again, removed from another document;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100.

False warranties or labels relating to the sale of food

508. Any person who—

- (a) knowingly gives to a purchaser a false warranty in writing with respect to an article of food or a drug sold by the person, whether as principal or agent; or
- (b) knowingly gives with any article of food or drug sold by the person a label which falsely described the article or drug sold; or
- (c) in any proceedings under the laws relating to the sale of food and drugs knowingly applies to an article of food or a drug a certificate or warranty given with respect to another article or drug;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$40.

Provisions of this Chapter alternative

509. The provisions of this Chapter are alternative and without prejudice to any other provisions of this Code relating to the same matters, but so that an offender cannot be twice convicted for the same act.

CHAPTER 51—PREPARATION FOR FORGERY

Instruments and materials for forgery

510. Any person who unlawfully—

- (a) makes, or starts or prepares to make, a thing with intent to use it to forge a document; or
- (b) possesses a thing with intent to use it to forge a document; or
- (c) uses a thing to forge a document; or

(d) disposes of a thing that has been used to forge a document; commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—14 years imprisonment.

CHAPTER 52—PERSONATION

Personation in general

514.(1) Any person who, with intent to defraud any person, falsely represents himself or herself to be some other person, living or dead, real or fictitious, is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour, and the person is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) If the representation is that the offender is a person entitled by will or operation of law to any specific property, and the person commits the offence with intent to obtain such property or possession thereof, the person is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 14 years.

Falsely acknowledging deeds, recognisances etc.

515. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person, makes, in the name of any other person, before any court or person lawfully authorised to take such an acknowledgment, an acknowledgment of liability of any kind, or an acknowledgment of a deed or other instrument, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 7 years.

Personation of a person named in a certificate

516. Any person who utters any document which has been issued by lawful authority to another person, and whereby that other person is certified to be a person possessed of any qualification recognised by law for any purpose, or to be the holder of any office, or to be entitled to exercise any profession, trade, or business, or to be entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, and falsely represents himself or herself to be the

person named in the document, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had forged the document.

Lending certificates for personation

517. Any person who, being a person to whom any document has been issued by lawful authority, whereby the person is certified to be a person possessed of any qualification recognised by law for any purpose, or to be the holder of any office, or to be entitled to exercise any profession, trade, or business, or to be entitled to any right or privilege, or to enjoy any rank or status, lends the document to another person with intent that that other may represent himself or herself to be the person named therein, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

DIVISION 4—OFFENCES CONNECTED WITH TRADE AND BREACH OF CONTRACT

CHAPTER 54—OTHER OFFENCES

Mixing uncertified with certified articles

533. When a mark has been attached to any article, or a certificate has been given with respect to any article, under the authority of any statute, for the purpose of denoting the quality of the article, or the fact that it has been examined or approved by or under the authority of some public body or public officer, any person who mixes with the article so marked or certified any other article which has not been so examined or approved, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Intimidation of workers and employers

534.(1) Any person who—

- (a) by violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by besetting the house or place of work of another, or by following another in a disorderly manner in a public highway, or by molesting or in any way obstructing,

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another by any physical act in the pursuit of the other person's lawful vocation—

- (i) compels or attempts to compel any person employed in any manufacture, trade, business, or occupation, to depart from the other person's employment, or to return the other person's work before it is finished; or
 - (ii) prevents any person who is not employed from accepting employment from any other person; or
- (b) uses violence to the person or property of another, or uses threats or intimidation of any kind to another, or by any physical act molests or in any way obstructs another—
- (i) for the purpose of inducing any person to belong to any club or association, or to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty; or
 - (ii) on account of any person not belonging to any particular club or association, or not having contributed or having refused to contribute to any common fund, or having refused to pay any fine or penalty; or
 - (iii) on account of any person not having complied, or refusing to comply, with any rules, orders, resolutions, or regulations, made or pretended to be made by any person, or persons, or club, or association, in order to obtain an advance of wages or to reduce the rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the hours of working in, or to decrease or alter the quantity of work done in, or to regulate the mode of carrying on, any manufacture, trade, or business, or the management thereof; or
- (c) by violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation of any kind, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, compels, or endeavours to compel, any person carrying on any manufacture, trade, or business, to make any alteration in the other person's mode of carrying it on, or to limit the number of the other person's apprentices, or the number or description of the other person's tradespersons, workers, or servants;

is guilty of an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 3 months.

(2) It is lawful for 1 or more person or persons acting in contemplation of or during the continuance of any industrial dispute to attend peaceably and in a reasonable manner at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business, or happens to be, if the person or persons so attend merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, and such attending is not deemed a besetting within the meaning of this section.

(3) Notification or warning of an intention to lock out or strike, or of an intention on the part of any worker or workers to refuse to enter into or continue in the employment of any employer, is not deemed a threat or intimidation or molestation or obstruction within the meaning of this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

“**industrial dispute**” has the same meaning as in the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

(5) A justice who is also an employer in the particular manufacture, trade, or business, in or concerning which any of the offences defined in this section is charged to have been committed cannot act as a justice upon a charge of such an offence.

(6) A person cannot refuse to give evidence upon a charge of any of the offences defined in this section on the ground that the person is liable to punishment under the provisions thereof, but every person who gives evidence on any such charge is indemnified against any prosecution against himself or herself for having offended in the matter with respect to which the person gives evidence.

(7) The action of persons who merely agree together to fix the rate of wages or prices which they will pay or accept for any work or article, or to fix the hours during which they will work in, or carry on, any manufacture, trade, or business, in which they are engaged, or who merely meet together and consult for the purpose of making any such agreement, is not deemed to be a physical act for the purposes of this section.

**PART 7—PREPARATION TO COMMIT
OFFENCES—CONSPIRACY—ACCESSORIES
AFTER THE FACT**

**CHAPTER 55—ATTEMPTS AND PREPARATION TO
COMMIT OFFENCES**

Attempts to commit offences

535. Any person who attempts to commit any indictable offence is guilty of an indictable offence, which, unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour.

Punishment of attempts to commit crimes

536.(1) Any person who attempts to commit a crime of such a kind that a person convicted of it is liable to the punishment of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term of 14 years or upwards, with or without any other punishment, is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) Any person who attempts to commit a crime of any other kind is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to a punishment equal to one-half of the greatest punishment to which an offender convicted of the crime which the person attempted to commit is liable.

Punishment of attempts to commit misdemeanours

537. Any person who attempts to commit a misdemeanour is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to a punishment equal to one-half of the greatest punishment to which an offender convicted of the offence which the person attempted to commit is liable.

Reduction of punishment

538.(1) When a person is convicted of attempting to commit an offence, if it is proved that the person desisted of the person's own motion from the further prosecution of the person's intention, without its fulfilment being

prevented by circumstances independent of the person's will, the person is liable to one-half only of the punishment to which the person would otherwise be liable.

(2) If that punishment is imprisonment for life, the greatest punishment to which the person is liable is imprisonment for 7 years.

Attempts to procure commission of criminal acts

539.(1) Any person who attempts to procure another—

- (a) to do an act or make an omission in Queensland; or
- (b) to do an act or make an omission outside Queensland,

being an act or omission of such a nature that, if the act were done or the omission made, an offence would thereby be committed—

- (c) in the case referred to in paragraph (a)—under the laws of Queensland; or
- (d) in the case referred to in paragraph (b)—under the laws in force in the place where the act or omission is proposed to be done or made;

whether by himself, herself or by the other person, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had attempted to do the same act or make the same omission in Queensland.

(1A) However, in the case referred to in subsection (1)(b), the punishment cannot exceed that which the person would have incurred under the laws in force where the act or omission was proposed to be done or made, if the person had attempted to do the proposed act or make the proposed omission.

(2) Any person who, while out of Queensland, attempts to procure another to do an act or make an omission in Queensland of such a nature that, if the person had done the act or made the omission in Queensland, the person would have been guilty of an offence is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had attempted to do the act or make the omission in Queensland.

Preparation to commit crimes with explosives etc.

540. Any person who makes or knowingly has in the person's possession any explosive substance, or any dangerous or noxious engine, instrument, or thing whatever, with intent by means thereof to commit, or for the purpose of enabling any other person by means thereof to commit, any crime, is guilty of a crime, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

CHAPTER 56—CONSPIRACY**Conspiracy to commit crime**

541.(1) Any person who conspires with another to commit any crime, or to do any act in any part of the world which if done in Queensland would be a crime, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it is proposed to be done, is guilty of a crime, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for 7 years; or, if the greatest punishment to which a person convicted of the crime in question is liable is less than imprisonment for 7 years, then to such lesser punishment.

(2) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

Conspiracy to commit other offences

542.(1) Any person who conspires with another to commit any offence which is not a crime, or to do any act in any part of the world which if done in Queensland would be an offence but not a crime, and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it is proposed to be done, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

Other conspiracies

543.(1) Any person who conspires with another to effect any of the purposes following, that is to say—

- (a) to prevent or defeat the execution or enforcement of any statute law;
- (b) to cause any injury to the person or reputation of any person, or to depreciate the value of any property of any person;
- (c) to prevent or obstruct the free and lawful disposition of any property by the owner thereof for its fair value;
- (d) to injure any person in the person's trade or profession;
- (e) to prevent or obstruct, by means of any act or acts which if done by an individual person would constitute an offence on the person's part, the free and lawful exercise by any person of the person's trade, profession, or occupation;
- (f) to effect any unlawful purpose;
- (g) to effect any lawful purpose by any unlawful means;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

(2) A prosecution for an offence defined in this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

Industrial disputes

543A.(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 534 or 543,³⁰ no act done or omission made by any 2 or more persons in contemplation or furtherance of any industrial dispute, and no agreement or combination by any 2 or more persons to do any act or make any omission or to procure any act to be done or omission to be made in contemplation or furtherance of any industrial dispute, shall render any of such persons guilty of any offence if such act or omission when done or made by an individual person would not have rendered such person guilty of an offence.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

“industrial dispute” has the same meaning as in the *Industrial Relations Act 1999*.

³⁰ Section 534 (Intimidation of workers and employers) or 543 (Other conspiracies)

CHAPTER 57—ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT

Accessories after the fact to crimes

544. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a crime is guilty of a crime, and is liable, if no other punishment is provided, to imprisonment for 2 years.

Accessories after the fact to misdemeanours and some other offences

545.(1) Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a misdemeanour, or to any offence of such a nature that the offender may be sentenced on summary conviction to imprisonment for 6 months, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to a punishment equal to one-half of the greatest punishment to which the principal offender is liable on conviction.

(2) If the principal offence is such that an offender is punishable on summary conviction, the accessory may also be summarily convicted.

PART 8—PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 58—ARREST

Chapter does not apply to police officers

545A. This chapter does not apply to a police officer.

Arrest without warrant generally

546. When an offence is such that the offender may be arrested without warrant generally—

- (b) it is lawful for any person who is called upon to assist a police officer in the arrest of a person suspected of having committed the offence, and who knows that the person calling upon the person to assist is a police officer, to assist the officer, unless the person

- knows that there is no reasonable ground for the suspicion;
- (c) it is lawful for any person who finds another committing the offence to arrest the other person without warrant;
 - (d) if the offence has been actually committed—it is lawful for any person who believes on reasonable ground that another person has committed the offence to arrest that person without warrant, whether that other person has committed the offence or not;
 - (e) it is lawful for any person who finds another by night, under such circumstances as to afford reasonable grounds for believing that the other person is committing the offence, and who does in fact so believe, to arrest the other person without warrant.

Arrest without warrant in special cases

547. Where it is provided with respect to an offence that the offender may be arrested without warrant subject to certain conditions, the provisions of section 546 apply to the offence in question, subject to those conditions.

Arrest of persons found committing offences on aircraft

547A. It is lawful for the person in command of an aircraft, on board the aircraft, and for persons acting with the person's authority to arrest or cause to be arrested without warrant any person whom the person finds committing, or whom on reasonable grounds the person suspects of having committed, or of having attempted to commit, or of being about to commit, an offence on or in relation to or affecting the use of the aircraft and for that purpose to use such force as the person or the person arresting believes, on reasonable grounds, to be necessary and is reasonable under the circumstances.

Arrest of persons found committing offences

548.(1) It is lawful for a justice to arrest without warrant any person whom the justice finds committing any indictable offence or committing any simple offence with respect to which it is provided that a person found committing it may be arrested without warrant.

(2) When it is provided with respect to an offence that a person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant generally, it is lawful for any person who finds another committing the offence to arrest the other person without warrant.

(3) When it is provided with respect to an offence that a person found committing the offence may be arrested without warrant by a specified person, or specified persons, it is lawful for any such person who finds another committing the offence to arrest the other person without warrant.

Arrest of offender committing indictable offences by night

549. It is lawful for any person who finds another person by night committing any indictable offence to arrest the other person without warrant.

Arrest during flight

550. It is lawful for any person to arrest without warrant any other person whom the person believes, on reasonable grounds, to have committed an offence and to be escaping from, and to be freshly pursued by, some person whom, on reasonable grounds, the person believes to have authority to arrest the other person for that offence.

Arrest of persons offering stolen property for sale etc.

551. It is lawful for any person to whom another offers to sell, pawn, or deliver, any property, and who believes, on reasonable grounds, that the property has been acquired by means of an offence with respect to which it is provided that a person found committing it may be arrested without warrant, to arrest that other person without warrant.

Duty of persons arresting

552. It is the duty of a person who has arrested another upon a charge of an offence to take the other person forthwith before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

CHAPTER 58A—INDICTABLE OFFENCES DEALT WITH SUMMARILY

Charges of indictable offences that must be dealt with summarily on prosecution election

552A.(1) This section applies to a charge before a Magistrates Court of any of the following indictable offences—

- (a) an offence against any of the following provisions—
 - section 141
 - section 142
 - section 143
 - section 144
 - section 148
 - section 233
 - section 340;³¹
- (b) any offence involving an assault, not being of a sexual nature or accompanied by an attempt to commit a crime, if the maximum penalty for the offence is not more than 5 years;
- (c) an offence of attempting to commit any of the above offences;
- (d) an offence of counselling or procuring the commission of any of the above offences;
- (e) an offence of becoming an accessory after the fact to any of the above offences.

(2) A charge of an offence mentioned in subsection (1) must be heard and decided summarily, if the prosecution elects to have the charge heard

³¹ Section 141 (Aiding persons to escape from lawful custody), 142 (Escape by persons in lawful custody), 143 (Permitting escape), 144 (Harbouring escaped prisoners etc.), 148 (Obstructing officers of courts of justice), 233 (Betting houses), 340 (Serious assaults)

and decided summarily.

(3) This section is subject to section 552D.³²

Charges of indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily

552B.(1) This section applies to a charge before a Magistrates Court of any of the following indictable offences—

- (a) an offence of stealing, fraud, receiving or other dishonesty, or of making anything moveable with intent to steal it, and the value of the property, benefit or detriment is not more than \$5 000;
- (b) an offence against section 406;³³
- (c) an offence relating to damage to or destruction of property up to the value of \$5 000;
- (d) an offence relating to an animal, skin or carcass or part of an animal, skin or carcass;
- (e) an offence against section 419 or 421,³⁴ if—
 - (i) the offence involved stealing or an intent to steal or an intent to destroy or damage property or the damage or destruction of property; and
 - (ii) the offender was not armed or pretending to be armed when the offence was committed; and
 - (iii) the value of any property stolen, damaged or destroyed was not more than \$1 000;
- (f) an offence against section 425;³⁵
- (fa) an offence against section 427;³⁶

³² Section 552D (When Magistrates Court must abstain from jurisdiction)

³³ Section 406 (Bringing stolen goods into Queensland)

³⁴ Section 419 (Burglary) or 421 (Entering or being in premises and committing indictable offences)

³⁵ Section 425 (Possession of things used in connection with unlawful entry)

³⁶ Section 427 (Unlawful entry of vehicle for committing indictable offence)

Criminal Code Act 1899

- (g) an offence against section 408A;³⁷
- (h) an offence of a sexual nature without a circumstance of aggravation where the complainant was 14 years of age or over at the time of the alleged offence and the defendant has pleaded guilty;
- (ha) an offence against section 339(1);³⁸
- (i) an offence involving an assault, other than an offence against section 339(1), if—
 - (i) the assault is—
 - (A) without a circumstance of aggravation; and
 - (B) is not of a sexual nature; and
 - (C) is not an assault mentioned in section 552A;³⁹ and
 - (ii) the maximum penalty for the offence is not more than 7 years;
- (j) an offence against section 328A(1);⁴⁰
- (k) an offence of unlawful stalking without a circumstance of aggravation;
- (l) an offence against chapter 22A;⁴¹
- (m) an offence against chapter 42A;⁴²
- (n) an offence of attempting to commit any of the above offences;
- (o) an offence of counselling or procuring the commission of any of the above offences;

³⁷ Section 408A (Unlawful user or possession of motor vehicles, aircraft or vessels)

³⁸ Section 339 (Assaults occasioning bodily harm)

³⁹ Section 552A (Charges of indictable offences that must be dealt with summarily on prosecution election)

⁴⁰ Section 328A (Dangerous operation of a vehicle)

⁴¹ Chapter 22A (Prostitution)

⁴² Chapter 42A (Secret commissions)

- (p) an offence of becoming an accessory after the fact to any of the above offences.

(2) A charge of an offence mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (e) or a charge of attempting to commit, or of counselling or procuring the commission of, or of becoming an accessory after the fact to, any of those offences must be dealt with summarily, unless the defendant informs the Magistrates Court that he or she wants to be tried by a jury.

(3) Also, if—

- (a) the defendant admits that he or she is guilty of an offence to which subsection (2) applies; and
- (b) the Magistrates Court considers the offence is of a nature that the defendant may be adequately punished on summary conviction;

the charge must be dealt with summarily under subsection (2) whether or not the value of any property in relation to which the offence was committed is less than the value mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (e).

(4) For subsection (3), it is immaterial that the defendant could be charged with an offence that the Magistrates Court has no jurisdiction to hear and decide because of the value of the property in question.

(5) A charge of an offence mentioned in subsection (1)(f) to (m), or a charge of attempting to commit, or of counselling or procuring the commission of, or of becoming an accessory after the fact to, any of those offences, must be dealt with summarily, unless the defendant informs the Magistrates Court that he or she wants to be tried by jury.

(6) This section is subject to section 552D.⁴³

Constitution of Magistrates Court

552C.(1) A Magistrates Court that summarily deals with an indictable offence under this chapter must be constituted by—

- (a) a magistrate; or
- (b) justices appointed under subsection (3) for the place at which the Magistrates Court is being held.

⁴³ Section 552D (When Magistrates Court must abstain from jurisdiction)

Criminal Code Act 1899

(2) Jurisdiction of the justices mentioned in subsection (1)(b) is limited to an offence—

- (a) that is dealt with on a plea of guilty; and
- (b) that the justices consider they may adequately punish by the imposition of a penalty not more than the maximum penalty they may impose under section 552H;⁴⁴ and
- (c) for an offence involving property—that involves property, or property damage or destruction, of a value not more than \$2 500.

(3) For subsection (1)(b), the Attorney-General may by gazette notice appoint a justice for a place specified in the gazette notice.

(4) A justice appointed under subsection (3) must be a justice of the peace (magistrates court) who the Attorney-General is satisfied has appropriate qualifications.

(5) A gazette notice may only specify a place appointed for holding a Magistrates Court—

- (a) that is within a trust area under the *Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984* and *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*; or
- (b) that the Attorney-General considers is remote.

(6) The *Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Declarations Act 1991*, section 29(4)(a)⁴⁵ is subject to subsections (1) to (3).

⁴⁴ Section 552H (Maximum penalty for indictable offences dealt with summarily)

⁴⁵ *Justices of the Peace and Commissioners for Declarations Act 1991*, section 29(4)(a)—

(4) A justice of the peace (magistrates court), in the exercise of any power to constitute a court for the purpose of a proceeding is limited to—

- (a) the hearing and determination of a charge of a simple offence or a regulatory offence pursuant to proceedings taken under the *Justices Act 1886* in a case where the defendant pleads guilty;

Justices Act 1886, section 4—

“**simple offence**” means any offence (indictable or not) punishable, on summary conviction before a Magistrates Court, by fine, imprisonment, or otherwise.

When Magistrates Court must abstain from jurisdiction

552D.(1) A Magistrates Court must abstain from dealing summarily with a charge under section 552A or 552B⁴⁶ if satisfied, at any stage, and after hearing any submissions by the prosecution and defence, that because of the nature or seriousness of the offence or any other relevant consideration the defendant, if convicted, may not be adequately punished on summary conviction.

(2) If the court abstains from jurisdiction, the proceeding for the charge must be conducted as a committal proceeding.

Charge may be heard and decided where defendant arrested or served

552E. Without limiting the places a charge may be heard summarily under section 552A or 552B, the charge may also be heard and decided at a place appointed for holding magistrates courts within the district in which the accused person was arrested on the charge or served with the summons for the charge under the *Justices Act 1886*.

Time for prosecution

552F. If a Magistrates Court hears and decides a charge summarily under section 552A or 552B, the Magistrates Court has jurisdiction despite the time that has elapsed from the time when the matter of complaint of the charge arose.

Value of property affecting jurisdiction to be decided by Magistrates Court

552G. For section 552B,⁴⁷ the value of property or of damage to property is the value as decided by the Magistrates Court.

⁴⁶ Section 552A (Charges of indictable offences that must be dealt with summarily on prosecution election) or 552B (Charges of indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily)

⁴⁷ Section 552B (Charges of indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily)

Maximum penalty for indictable offences dealt with summarily

552H.(1) A person is liable on summary conviction under section 552A or 552B to a maximum penalty of—

- (a) if the Magistrates Court is constituted by a magistrate—100 penalty units or 3 years imprisonment; or
- (b) if the Magistrates Court is constituted by justices under section 552C(1)(b)—100 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(2) However, in no case may the person be punished more than if the offence had been dealt with on indictment.

Procedure under section 552B

552I.(1) This section applies to any charge for an offence to which section 552B applies.

(2) If the defendant is not legally represented, the Magistrates Court is required—

- (a) to state the substance of the charge to the defendant; and
- (b) to explain to the defendant that he or she is entitled to be tried by a jury and is not obliged to make any defence; and
- (c) to ask the defendant whether he or she wants the charge to be dealt with summarily.

(3) Whether or not the defendant is legally represented, unless the defendant informs the Magistrates Court that he or she wants to be tried by a jury, the Magistrates Court must ask whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of the offence.

(4) If the defendant says ‘guilty’ the Magistrates Court must convict.

(5) If the defendant says ‘not guilty’ the Magistrates Court must hear the defence.

(6) After the defendant enters a plea, the Magistrates Court must then deal with the charge summarily.

(7) Unless a defendant’s criminal history is admissible in evidence, the Magistrates Court must not have any regard to the defendant’s criminal

history—

- (a) before receiving a plea of guilty or making any decision of guilt; or
- (b) for deciding whether the defendant may be adequately punished on summary conviction.

Appeals against decision to decide charge summarily

552J.(1) This section applies if a person is summarily convicted or sentenced under section 552A or 552B.⁴⁸

(2) The grounds on which the person may appeal include that the Magistrates Court erred by deciding the conviction or sentence summarily.

(3) The grounds on which the Attorney-General may appeal against sentence include that the Magistrates Court erred by deciding the sentence summarily.

(4) On an appeal against sentence relying on a ground that the Magistrates Court erred by proceeding summarily, the court deciding the appeal may, if it decides to vary the sentence, impose the sentence the court considers appropriate up to the maximum sentence that could have been imposed if the matter had been dealt with on indictment.

CHAPTER 59—JURISDICTION—PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS—BAIL

Jurisdiction

553. The jurisdiction of courts of justice with respect to the trial of offenders is set forth in the laws relating to the constitution and jurisdiction of those courts respectively.

⁴⁸ Section 552A (Charges of indictable offences that must be dealt with summarily on prosecution election) or 552B (Charges of indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily)

Preliminary proceedings on charges of indictable offences

554. The practice and procedure relating to the examination and committal for trial of persons charged with indictable offences are set forth in the laws relating to justices of the peace, their powers and authorities.

Place of trial

557.(1) A person charged with committing an offence may be tried in any jurisdiction within which any act or omission or event which is an element of the offence takes place.

(2) A person charged with stealing any property may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which the person has the stolen property in the person's possession.

(3) A person charged with stealing anything while employed in the public service may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which the person is arrested or is in custody.

(4) A person charged with an offence which involves the receiving of any property by the person may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which the person has the property in the person's possession.

(5) A person charged with forging anything, or with uttering any false document or writing or anything counterfeit, may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which the person is arrested or is in custody.

(6) A person who is charged with counselling or procuring the commission of an offence, or with becoming an accessory after the fact to an offence, may also be tried in any jurisdiction within which the principal offender might be tried.

(7) A person who is charged with an offence committed out of Queensland, and who may lawfully be tried in Queensland, may be tried in any jurisdiction within which the person is arrested or is in custody.

(8) If a person is charged with committing an offence for which the person may lawfully be tried in Queensland and it is uncertain where the offence was committed, the person may be tried in any jurisdiction within which the person is arrested or is in custody.

(9) A person charged with committing an offence can be tried with the person's consent in any jurisdiction.

Persons brought before wrong court

558.(1) If on the trial of a person charged with any offence before any court it appears that the person is not properly triable before that court under any of the provisions of section 557, the person is not by reason thereof entitled to be acquitted, but the court may, at the request of the accused person, discharge the jury from giving a verdict, and direct that the person be tried before some proper court, and may remand the person for trial accordingly.

(2) If the person does not make such request, the trial is to proceed, and the verdict and judgment have the same effect in all respects as if the court had originally had jurisdiction to try the accused person.

(3) This section does not affect the right of an accused person to plead to the jurisdiction of a court.

Change of place of trial

559.(1) When a person has been committed for trial for an indictable offence at a court held at any place, whether the person has been granted bail or not, the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof may, on the application of the Crown or of the accused person, and upon good cause shown order that the trial shall be held at some other place, either before the same court or before some other court of competent jurisdiction, at a time to be named in the order.

(2) When an indictment has been presented against any person in the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court, the Court may, on the application of the Crown or the accused person, order that the trial shall be held at some place other than that named in the margin of the indictment and at a time to be named in the order.

(3) An application for a change of the place of trial for an indictable offence shall be granted if based upon the facts—

- (a) that the accused person has been committed for trial for another indictable offence at a court held at any other place or that an indictment has been presented to a court held at any other place charging the accused person with another offence; and
- (b) that the charge for the offence in respect of which the application is made and the charge for the offence referred to in paragraph (a)

could have been joined in the same indictment, had the offences been committed at the same place;

unless good cause is shown for not granting the application.

(4) When an order is made under the provisions of this section, the consequences are the same in all respects, and with regard to all persons, as if the accused person had been committed for trial at the place named in the order and at the Sittings named therein; and, if the person has been granted bail, the undertakings as to bail are to be deemed to be enlarged to that time and place accordingly.

(5) Notices given to persons who are bound to attend as witnesses are in like manner deemed to be enlarged to the same time and place and notice of that time and place shall be given to those persons.

CHAPTER 60—INDICTMENTS

Presenting indictments

560.(1) When a person charged with an indictable offence has been committed for trial and it is intended to put the person on trial for the offence, the charge is to be reduced to writing in a document which is called an indictment.

(2) The indictment is to be signed and presented to the court by a Crown Law Officer or some other person appointed in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

(3) If a person has been committed for trial for an indictable offence that may be tried in the District Court, the director of public prosecutions or a Crown prosecutor may present the indictment to either the Supreme Court or District Court.

(4) In deciding the court to which the indictment is to be presented, the director of public prosecutions or Crown prosecutor must have regard to—

- (a) the complexity of the case; and
- (b) the seriousness of the alleged offence; and

- (c) any particular importance attaching to the case; and
- (d) any other relevant consideration.

Ex officio informations

561.(1) A Crown Law Officer may present an indictment in any court of criminal jurisdiction against any person for any indictable offence, whether the accused person has been committed for trial or not.

(2) An officer appointed by the Governor in Council to present indictments in any court of criminal jurisdiction may present an indictment in that court against any person for any indictable offence within the jurisdiction of the court, whether the accused person has been committed for trial or not and against any person for an indictable offence who with the person's prior consent has been committed for trial or for sentence for an offence before that court.

Arrest of person charged in ex officio information

562. When an indictment has been presented against a person who is not in custody, and has not been committed for trial or held to bail to attend to be tried upon the charge set forth in the indictment, or who does not appear to be tried upon the charge set forth in the indictment, a Judge of the court in which the indictment is presented may issue a warrant under the Judge's hand to arrest the accused person and bring the person before a justice of the peace; and the justice before whom the person is brought may commit the person to prison until the person can be tried on the indictment, or may, in a proper case, grant bail.

Nolle prosequi

563.(1) A Crown Law Officer may inform any court, by writing under the officer's hand, that the Crown will not further proceed upon any indictment, or in relation to any charge contained in any indictment, then pending in the court.

(2) An officer appointed by the Governor in Council to present indictments in any court of criminal jurisdiction may inform that court, by signed writing, that the Crown will not further proceed upon any indictment,

or in relation to any charge contained in any indictment, then pending in that court.

(3) When such information is given to the court the accused person is to be discharged from any further proceedings upon that indictment or charge.

Form of indictment

564.(1) An indictment is to be intitled with the name of the court in which it is presented, and must, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, set forth the offence with which the accused person is charged in such a manner, and with such particulars as to the alleged time and place of committing the offence, and as to the person (if any) alleged to be aggrieved, and as to the property (if any) in question, as may be necessary to inform the accused person of the nature of the charge.

(2) If any circumstance of aggravation is intended to be relied upon, it must be charged in the indictment.

(3) It is sufficient to describe an offence in the words of this Code or of the statute defining it.

(4) The place of trial is to be named in the margin of the indictment.

General rules applicable to indictments

565. The following rules are applicable to all indictments—

- (a) any document or other thing may be described by any name or designation by which it is usually known, and any document may be described by its purport without setting out a copy or facsimile of the whole or any part of it;
- (b) a trademark may be described by that name, and any other mark may be described in any way which will indicate its nature, without setting out a copy or facsimile of it;
- (c) it is not necessary to set forth the value of anything mentioned in an indictment unless the value is an essential element of the offence;
- (d) it is not necessary to set forth the means or instrument by which any act is done, unless the means or instrument are an essential

element of the offence;

- (e) it is not necessary to set forth any particulars as to any person or thing which need not be proved, nor any other matter which need not be proved.

Particular indictments

566.(2) In an indictment for an offence which relates to taking or administering an oath or engagement, or to giving false testimony or to making a false statement on solemn declaration or otherwise, or to procuring the giving of false testimony or the making of a false statement, it is not necessary to set forth the words of the oath or engagement or testimony or statement, but it is sufficient to set forth the purport thereof, or so much of the purport as is material.

(3) In an indictment for an offence which relates to giving false testimony, or procuring or attempting to procure the giving of false testimony, it is not necessary to allege the jurisdiction of the court or tribunal before which the false testimony was given, or intended or proposed to be given.

(5) In an indictment in which it is necessary to mention money, such money may be described simply as money, without specifying any particular form of money.

(5A) Such an averment, so far as regards the description of the property, will be sustained by proof that the offender obtained or dealt with anything which is included in the term ‘money’, or any portion of the value, in such a manner as to constitute the offence, although the thing was delivered to the offender in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the person who delivered the same or to some other person, and has been returned accordingly.

(6) In an indictment in which it is necessary to mention any co-owners of property it is sufficient to name 1 of such persons, adding the words ‘and another’ or ‘and others’, as the case may be, and to state that the property belonged to the person so named and another or others, as the case may be.

(7) In an indictment against a man for an offence committed by him with respect to his wife’s separate property, the property may be alleged to be the property of the wife.

(8) In an indictment for an offence relating to any property of a company which is authorised to sue and be sued in the name of a public officer, the property may be alleged to be the property of the public officer.

(9) In an indictment for an offence relating to any property which by any statute is to be deemed to be the property of any officer of any institution, the property in question may be alleged to be the property of the officer of the institution for the time being by the officer's name of office.

(10) In an indictment for an offence relating to a testamentary instrument, it is not necessary to allege that the instrument is the property of any person.

(11) In an indictment for an offence relating to anything fixed in a square or street, or in a place dedicated to public use or ornament, or to anything in or taken from a public office, it is not necessary to allege that the thing in respect of which the offence is committed is the property of any person.

(12) In an indictment for an offence relating to a document which is evidence of title to land or an estate in land, the document may be described as being evidence of the title of the person or some 1 of the persons having an estate in the land to which the document relates, the land or some part thereof being described in some manner sufficient to identify it.

(13) In an indictment for stealing a chattel or fixture let to the offender, the chattel or fixture may be described as the property of the person who actually let it to hire.

(14) In an indictment against a person employed in the public service for an offence committed with respect to anything which came into the person's possession by virtue of the person's employment, the thing in question may be described as the property of Her Majesty.

(15) In an indictment for an offence respecting any property (whether within the meaning of section 1 or section 408C⁴⁹), if it is uncertain to which of 2 or more persons the property belonged at the time when the offence was committed, the property may be described as being the property of one or other of such persons, naming each of them, but without specifying which of them; and the indictment will be sustained, so far as regards the allegation of ownership, upon proof that at the time when the offence was committed the property belonged to one or other of such persons without ascertaining which of them.

⁴⁹ Section 1 (Definitions) or 408C (Fraud)

(16) In an indictment for the offence of obtaining or inducing the delivery of anything dishonestly, or of attempting to commit, or to procure the commission of, any such offence, it is not necessary to mention the owner of the property in question.

(17) In an indictment for an offence which involves any fraud or fraudulent pretence, it is not necessary to set forth the details of the fraud or pretence or trick or device.

Joinder of charges

567.(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided, an indictment must charge 1 offence only and not 2 or more offences.

(2) Charges for more than 1 indictable offence may be joined in the same indictment against the same person if those charges are founded on the same facts or are, or form part of, a series of offences of the same or similar character or a series of offences committed in the prosecution of a single purpose.

(3) Where more than 1 offence is charged in the same indictment, each offence charged shall be set out in the indictment in a separate paragraph called a “**count**” and the several statements of the offences may be made in the same form as in other cases without any allegation of connection between the offences.

(4) Counts shall be numbered consecutively.

Cases in which several charges may be joined

568.(1) In an indictment against a person for stealing property the person may be charged and proceeded against on 1 charge even though—

- (a) the property belongs to the same person or to different persons; or
- (b) the property was stolen over a space of time; or
- (c) different acts of stealing took place at different times, whether or not the different acts can be identified.

(2) In an indictment against a trustee to whom the *Trust Accounts Act 1973* applies, for stealing money or for an offence under section 436,⁵⁰ the trustee may be charged and proceeded against for the amount of a general deficiency notwithstanding that such general deficiency is made up of any number of specific sums of money, such sums being the property of different persons, the taking, destruction or conversion of which extended over any space of time.

(3) In an indictment against a person for fraud the person may be charged and proceeded against on 1 charge even though—

- (a) any number of specific frauds of the same type has been committed, whether or not each specific act of fraud can be identified; or
- (b) the frauds have extended over any space of time; or
- (c) property applied belongs to different persons, and has come into the possession or control of the accused person at different times and subject to different trusts, directions, conditions, or duties to account; or
- (d) the property, benefit, detriment or inducement belongs to or is caused to different persons.

(4) In an indictment against a person for receiving property the person may be charged and proceeded against on 1 charge even though—

- (a) the property belongs to different persons; or
- (b) the property was received over a space of time; or
- (c) different acts of receiving took place at different times, whether or not the different acts can be identified.

(5) In an indictment against a person for forgery or uttering the person may be charged and proceeded against on 1 charge even though—

- (a) any number of separate forgeries or utterings has been committed, whether or not the separate acts of forgery or uttering can be identified; or
- (b) the forgeries or utterings have extended over any space of time; or

⁵⁰ Section 436 (Trustees fraudulently disposing of trust property)

(c) there was an intent to defraud one or more than one person.

(6) Charges of—

- (a) breaking and entering a place and stealing therein any property; and
- (b) stealing the property; and
- (c) receiving the property, or any part thereof, knowing it to have been stolen;

or any 2 of such charges may be joined in the same indictment, and the accused person may, according to the evidence, be convicted of the offence referred to in paragraph (a), the offence referred to in paragraph (b) or the offence referred to in paragraph (c).

(7) Where such an indictment is preferred against 2 or more persons, all or any of them may, according to the evidence, be convicted of the offence referred to in subsection (6)(a), the offence referred to in subsection (6)(b) or the offence referred to in subsection (6)(c); or, according to the evidence, 1 or more of them may be convicted of 1 of the offences and the other or others of them may be convicted of another of the offences or of 1 or the other of the other offences.

(8) However, if the jury find specially that the accused person, or all or any of the accused persons where the indictment is preferred against 2 or more persons—

- (a) broke and entered the place and stole therein the property in question; or
- (b) stole the property; or
- (c) received the property, or any part thereof, knowing it to have been stolen; or
- (d) committed 1 of any 2 of those offences;

and that they are unable to say which of those offences was committed by such person or persons, as the case may be, such person or persons shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the Judge shall enter a conviction for the offence for which the least or the lesser punishment is provided.

(9) Any number of persons charged with committing or with procuring the commission of the same offence, although at different times, or of being accessories after the fact to the same offence, although at different times, and any number of persons charged with receiving, although at different times, any property which has been obtained by means of a crime or misdemeanour, or by means of an act which if it had been done in Queensland would be a crime or misdemeanour and which is an offence under the laws in force in the place where it was done, or any part of any property so obtained, may be charged with substantive offences in the same indictment, and may be tried together notwithstanding that the principal offender or the person who so obtained the property is not included in the same indictment, or is not amenable to justice.

(10) Any number of persons charged with committing different or separate offences arising substantially out of the same facts or out of closely related facts so that a substantial part of the facts is relevant to all the charges may be charged in the same indictment and tried together.

Accessories

569. A person who counsels or procures another person to commit an offence, or who aids another person in committing an offence, or who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence, or who becomes an accessory after the fact to an offence, may be charged in the same indictment with the principal offender, and may be tried with the principal offender or separately, or may be indicted and tried separately, whether the principal offender has or has not been convicted, or is or is not amenable to justice.

Statement of previous conviction

570. In an indictment for an offence charged to have been committed after a conviction for any offence, it is sufficient, after charging the subsequent offence, to state the substance and effect of the indictment or complaint, and the conviction, for the previous offence, and the time and place of such conviction.

Formal defects

571.(1) An indictment is not open to objection by reason of the designation of any person by a name of office or other descriptive appellation instead of by the person's proper name, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, unless the time is an essential element of the offence, nor for stating imperfectly the time at which the offence was committed, nor for stating the offence to have been committed on an impossible day, or on a day that never happened or has not yet happened.

(2) An objection to an indictment for a formal defect apparent on its face must be taken by motion to quash the indictment before the jury is sworn, and not afterwards.

Amendment of indictments

572.(1) If, on the trial of a person charged with an indictable offence, there appears to be a variance between the indictment and the evidence, or it appears that any words that ought to have been inserted in the indictment have been omitted, or any count that ought to have been included in the indictment has been omitted, or that any words that ought to have been omitted have been inserted, the court may, if it considers that the variance, omission, or insertion, is not material to the merits of the case, and that the accused person will not be prejudiced thereby in the person's defence on the merits, order the indictment to be amended, so far as it is necessary, on such terms (if any) as to postponing the trial, and directing it to be had before the same jury or another jury, as the court may think reasonable.

(2) The indictment is thereupon to be amended in accordance with the order of the court.

(3) If the court is satisfied no injustice will be done by amending the indictment, the court may make the order at any time before, or at any stage of, the trial on the indictment, or after verdict.

(4) When an indictment has been amended, the trial is to proceed, at the appointed time, upon the amended indictment, and the same consequences ensue, in all respects and as to all persons, as if the indictment had been originally in its amended form.

(5) If it becomes necessary to draw up a formal record in any case in which an amendment has been made, the record is to be drawn up setting out the indictment as amended, and without taking any notice of the fact of the amendment having been made.

Particulars

573. The court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, direct particulars to be delivered to the accused person of any matter alleged in the indictment, and may adjourn the trial for the purpose of such delivery.

Summary convictions

574. The provisions of this Chapter relating to indictments apply to complaints preferred against offenders upon their trial before justices in order to their summary conviction of an indictable offence.

CHAPTER 61—EFFECT OF INDICTMENT

Offences involving circumstances of aggravation

575. Except as hereinafter stated, upon an indictment charging a person with an offence committed with circumstances of aggravation, the person may be convicted of any offence which is established by the evidence, and which is constituted by any act or omission which is an element of the offence charged, with or without any of the circumstances of aggravation charged in the indictment.

Indictment containing count of murder or manslaughter

576.(1) Upon an indictment against a person containing a count of the crime of murder, the person may be convicted on that count of the crime of manslaughter if that crime is established by the evidence but not on that count of any other offence than that with which the person is charged except as otherwise expressly provided.

(2) Upon an indictment against a person containing a count of the crime of manslaughter the person cannot on that count be convicted of any other offence except as otherwise expressly provided.

Charge of homicide of child

577. However, upon an indictment charging a person with the murder of any person, or with unlawfully killing any person, if upon the evidence it appears that the person alleged to have been killed was a child of which a female had recently been delivered, the accused person may be convicted of an offence defined in section 313 or 314,⁵¹ if any offence under either of those sections is established by the evidence.

Charge of offence of a sexual nature

578.(1) Upon an indictment charging a person with the crime of rape, the person may be convicted of any offence, if established by the evidence, defined in section 208, 209, 210(1), 215, 216, 217(1), 218, 222 or 352.⁵²

(1A) On an indictment charging a person with the crime of unlawful sodomy under any part of section 208, the person may be convicted of any offence, if established by the evidence, defined in section 209, 210(1), 216, 217, 218 or 352.

(2) Upon an indictment charging a person with having unlawful carnal knowledge with or of a child under the age of 16 years, the person may be convicted of any offence, if established by the evidence, defined in section 210(1), 217 or 218.

(3) Upon an indictment charging a person with unlawfully and indecently assaulting another, the person may be convicted of any offence, if established by the evidence, defined in section 210(1).

⁵¹ Section 313 (Killing unborn child) or 314 (Concealing the birth of children)

⁵² Section 208 (Unlawful sodomy), 209 (Attempted sodomy), 210 (Indecent treatment of children under 16), 215 (Carnal knowledge with or of children under 16), 216 (Abuse of intellectually impaired persons), 217 (Procuring young person etc. for carnal knowledge), 218 (Procuring sexual acts by coercion etc.), 222 (Incest) or 352 (Sexual assaults)

(4) Upon an indictment charging a person with incest or an attempt to commit incest, the person may be convicted of any offence, if established by the evidence, defined in section 208, 209, 210(1), 215, 216, 217, 218, 349, 350 or 352.

(5) A person convicted of any offence pursuant to this section may be convicted of that offence with any circumstance of aggravation established by the evidence.

Charge of specific injury—charge of injury with specific intent

579.(1) Upon an indictment charging a person with an offence of which the causing of some specific result is an element, the person may be convicted of any offence which is established by the evidence, and of which an intent to cause that result, or a result of a similar but less injurious nature, is an element.

(2) Upon an indictment charging a person with an offence of which an intent to cause some specific result is an element, the person may be convicted of any offence which is established by the evidence and of which the unlawful causing of that result is an element.

Charge of injury to property

580. Upon an indictment charging a person with an offence of which destruction of property, or wilfully and unlawfully doing any specific damage to property, is an element, the person may be convicted of wilfully and unlawfully damaging the property, or of wilfully and unlawfully damaging the property in any lesser degree, if either of such offences is established by the evidence.

Offences of dishonesty

581. Upon an indictment charging a person with any of the offences following, that is to say—

- (a) stealing, with or without a circumstance of aggravation;
- (b) fraud, with or without a circumstance of aggravation;

- (c) obtaining from any other person any chattel, money or valuable security by passing a cheque that is not paid on presentation for payment;
- (d) unlawful use or possession of a vehicle, with or without a circumstance of aggravation;
- (e) unlawfully receiving anything under section 433;⁵³
- (f) counselling or procuring any other person to commit any of such offences;

the person may be convicted of any other of such offences committed with respect to the same property, if such other offence is established by the evidence.

Charge of procuring commission of offence or wrongful act

582.(1) Upon an indictment charging a person with procuring the commission of any offence, the person may be convicted of procuring the commission of any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging the person with committing the offence of which the accused person is alleged to have procured the commission.

(2) Upon an indictment charging a person with procuring another to do an act or make an omission of such a nature that if the accused person had done the act or made the omission, the person would have been guilty of an offence, the person may be convicted of procuring that other person to do any other act or make any other omission which is established by the evidence, and which is of such a nature that if the accused person had done that act or made that omission the person would have been guilty of an offence, such last-named offence being itself of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging the person with committing the offence of which the accused person would have been guilty if the person had done the act or made the omission which the person is alleged to have procured to be done or made.

⁵³ Section 433 (Receiving stolen property etc.)

Conviction for attempt to commit offence

583.(1) Upon an indictment charging a person with committing any offence, the person may be convicted of attempting to commit that offence, or of attempting to commit any other offence of which the person might be convicted upon the indictment.

(2) Upon an indictment charging a person with procuring the commission of any offence, the person may be convicted of attempting to procure the commission of that offence, or of attempting to procure the commission of any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging the person with committing the offence of which the accused person is alleged to have procured the commission.

(3) Upon an indictment charging a person with attempting to commit any offence, the person may be convicted of attempting to commit any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging the person with committing the offence which the accused person is alleged to have attempted to commit.

(4) Upon an indictment charging a person with attempting to procure the commission of any offence, the person may be convicted of attempting to procure the commission of any other offence of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging the person with committing the offence of which the accused person is alleged to have attempted to procure the commission.

(5) Upon an indictment charging a person with attempting to procure another to do an act or make an omission of such a nature that if the act had been done or the omission had been made, an offence would thereby have been committed the person may be convicted of attempting to procure that other person to do any other act or make any other omission of such a nature that if the act had been done or the omission had been made an offence would thereby have been committed, such last mentioned offence being itself of such a nature that a person may be convicted of it upon an indictment charging the person with doing the act or making the omission which the accused person is alleged in the indictment to have attempted to procure that other person to do or make.

When evidence shows offence of similar nature

584.(1) If, on the trial of a person charged with any indictable offence, the evidence establishes that the person is guilty of another indictable offence of such a nature that upon an indictment charging the person with it the person might have been convicted of the offence with which the person is actually charged, the person may be convicted of the offence with which the person is so charged.

(2) A person so tried is not liable to be afterwards prosecuted for the offence so established by the evidence, unless the court before which the trial is had thinks fit to discharge the jury from giving any verdict, and to direct the accused person to be indicted for that offence; in which case the person may be dealt with in all respects as if the person had not been put upon trial for the offence with which the person is actually charged.

Effect of conviction

585. A person convicted under any of the provisions of sections 575 to 584 is liable to the same punishment as if the person had been convicted on an indictment charging the person with the offence of which the person is actually convicted.

Corrupt practices

586. If, on the trial of a person charged with an indictable offence relating to elections the evidence establishes that the person is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of an offence relating to elections and punishable on summary conviction, the person may be convicted of such last mentioned offence, and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had been summarily convicted of that offence.

Illegal practices

587. If, on the trial of a person charged with an offence relating to elections and punishable on summary conviction, the evidence establishes that the person is guilty of an indictable offence relating to elections, the person is not entitled to have the charge dismissed if the evidence also establishes that the person did any act or acts such as to constitute the offence with which the person is actually charged.

Charge of stealing cattle

588. If, on the trial of a person charged with stealing a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal, the evidence establishes that the person is not guilty of the offence charged, but is guilty of any of the offences following, that is to say—

- (a) unlawfully using the animal without the consent of the owner, or of the person in lawful possession thereof;
- (b) branding or marking the animal, or knowingly permitting it to be branded or marked, with the person's registered brand or registered mark, knowing that the person is not the owner of the animal;
- (c) altering or defacing, or otherwise rendering undistinguishable, any registered brand or registered mark upon the animal;
- (d) knowingly permitting any act as mentioned in paragraph (c) to be done by any person over whom the person has control;

the person may be convicted of the offence so established by the evidence, and is liable to the same punishment as if the person had been summarily convicted of that offence.

Charges of stealing certain animals and of killing certain animals with intent to steal

588A.(1) In this section—

“**animal**” means horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, wether, boar, sow, barrow, deer, buffalo or goat, or the young of any such animal.

(2) If on the trial of a person charged with stealing an animal the evidence establishes that the person is not guilty of the offence charged but is guilty of the offence of killing an animal with intent to steal the skin or carcass or any part of the skin or carcass, the person may be convicted of the latter offence and is liable to the punishment prescribed in respect of that offence.

(3) If on the trial of a person charged with killing an animal with intent to steal the skin or carcass or any part of the skin or carcass the evidence establishes that the person is not guilty of the offence charged but is guilty

of the offence of stealing an animal, the person may be convicted of the latter offence and is liable to the punishment prescribed in respect of that offence.

(4) A reference in this section to the offence of killing an animal with intent to steal the skin or carcass or any part of the skin or carcass is a reference to the offence of killing an animal with intent to steal the skin or, as the case may be, the carcass or, as the case may be, part of the skin or, as the case may be, part of the carcass.

Indictment for joint receiving

589. Upon an indictment charging 2 or more persons jointly with an offence of which the receiving of any property is an element, if the evidence establishes that 1 or more of them separately received any part or parts of the property under such circumstances as to constitute an offence, such 1 or more of the accused persons may be convicted of the offence or offences so established by the evidence.

CHAPTER 62—TRIAL—ADJOURNMENT—PLEAS— PRACTICE

Bringing accused to trial

590.(1) Subject to section 561,⁵⁴ when a person charged with an indictable offence has been committed for trial and it is intended to put the person upon his or her trial for the offence, the director of public prosecutions or a Crown prosecutor must present the indictment no later than 6 months after the date on which the person was committed for trial.

(2) If—

- (a) an indictment is not so presented; or
- (b) it becomes apparent that evidence necessary to establish the offence is not going to be available; or

⁵⁴ Section 561 (Ex officio informations)

(c) the accused has absconded and is not likely to be found before the expiry of the period; or

(d) for any other reason it is impracticable to present the indictment;

the director of public prosecutions or a Crown prosecutor may apply to the Court at any time before or after the expiry of the period for an extension of time within which to present an indictment.

(3) The court hearing the application may, if satisfied that good cause is shown and no miscarriage of justice is likely to result, grant the extension of time the court considers just.

(4) If an indictment is not presented before the expiry of the period or any extension of the period, the person is entitled to be discharged from the consequences of his or her committal.

Notice of alibi

590A.(1) An accused person shall not upon the person's trial on indictment, without the leave of the court, adduce evidence in support of an alibi unless, before the expiration of the prescribed period, the person gives notice of particulars of the alibi.

(2) An accused person shall not upon the person's trial on indictment, without the leave of the court, call any other person to give evidence in support of an alibi unless—

(a) the notice under subsection (1) includes the name and address of the person or, if the name or address is not known to the accused person at the time the accused person gives the notice, any information in the accused person's possession that may be of material assistance in locating the person; or

(b) where the name or address is not included in the notice, the court is satisfied that the accused person, before giving the notice, took and thereafter continued to take all reasonable steps to secure that the name or address would be ascertained; or

(c) where the name or address is not included in the notice and the accused person subsequently discovers the name or address or receives other information that may be of material assistance in locating the person, the accused person gives notice forthwith of

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the name, address or, as the case may be, other information; or

- (d) where the accused person is notified by or on behalf of the director of public prosecutions that the person has not been traced by the name or located at the address given, the accused person gives notice forthwith of any information then in the accused person's possession or subsequently received by the accused person that may be of material assistance in locating the person.

(3) The court shall not refuse leave under this section if it appears to the court that the accused person was not, upon the accused person's committal for trial, informed by the justices of the requirements of this section.

(4) Evidence tendered to disprove an alibi may, subject to a direction by the court, be given before or after evidence is given in support of the alibi.

(5) A notice purporting to be given under this section on behalf of the accused person by the person's solicitor shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be given with the authority of the accused person.

(6) A notice under this section—

- (a) shall be in writing;
- (b) shall be given to the director of public prosecutions;
- (c) shall be duly given if it is delivered to or left at the office of the director of public prosecutions or sent by certified mail addressed to the director of public prosecutions at the Director's office.

(7) In this section—

“evidence in support of an alibi” means evidence tending to show that by reason of the presence of the accused person at a particular place or in a particular area at a particular time the accused person was not, or was unlikely to have been, at the place where the offence is alleged to have been committed at the time of its alleged commission;

“the prescribed period” means the period of 14 days after the date of the committal for trial of the accused person.

Advanced notice of expert evidence

590B.(1) If a party to a trial intends to adduce expert evidence in relation to an issue in the trial, he or she must—

- (a) as soon as practicable—give the other parties to the trial written notice of the name of the expert, and any finding or opinion he or she proposes to adduce; and
- (b) as soon as practicable before the trial date—give the other parties to the proceeding a copy of the expert report on which the finding or opinion is based.

(2) The directions judge under section 592A⁵⁵ or trial judge may fix times for compliance with subsection (1).

Advance notice of representation if person who made it is unavailable

590C.(1) If a party to a trial intends to adduce evidence of a representation under the *Evidence Act 1977*, section 93B,⁵⁶ the party must, as soon as practicable before the trial date, give each of the other parties to the trial written notice of the party's intention.

(2) The notice must state—

- (a) the party intends to adduce evidence of a representation under the *Evidence Act 1977*, section 93B; and
- (b) the name of the person with personal knowledge of an asserted fact who made a representation and the reason the person is unavailable to give evidence about the asserted fact; and
- (c) the name of the person who saw, heard or otherwise perceived the representation; and
- (d) details of the representation and the circumstances in which it was made.

(3) The directions judge under section 592A or trial judge may fix a time for compliance with subsection (1).

⁵⁵ Section 592A (Pre-trial directions and rulings)

⁵⁶ *Evidence Act 1977*, section 93B (Admissibility of representation in prescribed criminal proceedings if person who made it is unavailable)

Accelerating trial of persons not under committal

591. When an indictment is presented in any court against any person who has not been committed for trial or held to bail upon the charge set forth in the indictment, and the accused person is not brought to trial within a year after the indictment is presented, the court may, upon the application of the accused person or any of the accused persons, if more than 1, authorise the accused person to bring on the trial, and the accused person may bring on the trial accordingly, unless in the meantime the court is informed that the Crown will not further proceed upon the indictment.

Adjournment of trial

592.(1) The court to which a person has been committed or remanded for trial on indictment or before which an indictment is presented may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the trial and may remand the accused person accordingly.

(1A) A trial may be adjourned whether or not—

- (a) the accused person is present;
- (b) the accused person has been called upon to plead to the indictment;
- (c) a jury has been sworn;
- (d) evidence has been given.

(2) The Crown shall, where it is proposed to make application for an adjournment in the absence of an accused person who is detained in a place of legal detention, notify in writing that accused person—

- (a) that the application is to be made and the nature, date, time and place thereof; and
- (b) that the accused person may furnish to the court a statement in writing in relation to the application; and
- (c) that the accused person may be represented by counsel on the hearing of the application.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

“adjourn the trial” includes postpone the trial in a case where the accused person has not been called upon to plead to the indictment.

Pre-trial directions and rulings

592A.(1) If the Crown has presented an indictment before a court against a person, a party may apply for a direction or ruling, or a judge of the court may on his or her initiative direct the parties to attend before the court for directions or rulings, as to the conduct of the trial.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1) a direction or ruling may be given in relation to—

- (a) the quashing or staying of the indictment; or
- (b) the joinder of accused or joinder of charges; or
- (c) the provision of a statement, report, proof of evidence or other information; or
- (d) noting of admissions and issues the parties agree are relevant to the trial or sentence; or
- (e) deciding questions of law including the admissibility of evidence and any step that must be taken if any evidence is not to be admitted; or
- (f) ascertaining whether a defence of insanity or diminished responsibility or any other question of a psychiatric nature is to be raised; or
- (g) the psychiatric or other medical examination of the accused; or
- (h) the exchange of medical, psychiatric and other expert reports; or
- (i) the reference of the accused to the Mental Health Tribunal; or
- (j) the date of trial and directing that a date for trial is not to be fixed until it is known whether the accused proposes to rely on a defence of insanity or diminished responsibility or any other question of a psychiatric nature; or
- (k) the return of subpoenas and notices to Crown witnesses; or
- (l) the *Evidence Act 1977*, part 2, division 6;⁵⁷ or
- (m) encouraging the parties to narrow the issues and any other

⁵⁷ *Evidence Act 1977*, part 2 (Witnesses), division 6 (Cross-examination of protected witnesses)

administrative arrangement to assist the speedy disposition of the trial.

(3) A direction or ruling is binding unless the trial judge, for special reason, gives leave to re-open the direction or ruling.

(4) A direction or ruling must not be subject to interlocutory appeal but may be raised as a ground of appeal against conviction or sentence.

Directions as to trial upon adjournment

593.(1) Where the trial of a person charged or to be charged with an offence on indictment is adjourned, the court in open court may direct the trial to be held at a later sittings of the same court or before some other court of competent jurisdiction.

(1A) Upon a direction in the latter case, the indictment and other proceedings shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the court giving the direction to the proper officer of the court to which the accused person is remanded and the latter court has the same jurisdiction to try the accused person as if the person had been committed originally to be tried before it.

(2) Where the court directs a trial to be held at a later sittings of the same court, it shall at the same time pronounce the time and place for the commencement of the sittings to which the trial is adjourned.

Enlargement of notices to witnesses on adjournment of trial

593A.(1) Where the trial of a person charged or to be charged with an offence on indictment is adjourned, the court may enlarge the notice given to any witness.

(2) Where a notice to witness is enlarged in accordance with subsection (1), the witness is bound to attend to give evidence at the time and place to which the trial is adjourned in the same manner as if the witness had been given a fresh notice.

Accused person to be called upon to plead to indictment

594.(1) On the presentation of the indictment or at any later time, the accused person is to be informed in open court of the offence with which he

or she is charged, as set forth in the indictment, and is to be called upon to plead to the indictment, and to say whether he or she is guilty or not guilty of the charge.

(2) If the indictment contains more than one count, a plea to any number of counts may, with the consent of the accused person, be taken at one and the same time on the basis that the plea to one count will be treated as a plea to any number of similar counts on the same indictment.

(3) The trial is deemed to begin and the accused person is deemed to be brought to trial when the person is so called upon.

(4) The court may allow anything that must or may be done in relation to the arraignment of the accused person to be done over an audio visual link or audio link, if the prosecutor and the accused person agree to the use of the link.

(5) For subsection (4), anything done, for the accused person's arraignment, over an audio visual link or audio link between the person and the court sitting in open court is taken to be done in open court.

(6) The provisions of the *Evidence Act 1977* relating to the use of an audio visual link or audio link in criminal proceedings apply for, and are not limited by, subsection (4).

Presence in court and plea where accused person is a corporation

594A.(1) Where an indictment is presented against a corporation in respect of an indictable offence, the corporation may be present in court by its representative and it may, on arraignment, enter a plea in writing by its representative.

(1A) Any plea so entered by the representative shall for all purposes be taken to be a plea entered by the corporation.

(2) If the corporation is not present in court by its representative or if, though it is so present, it does not enter a plea in writing by its representative, the court shall order a plea of not guilty to be entered on behalf of the corporation.

(2A) A plea so entered has the same effect as if it had been actually pleaded, and the trial of the corporation may proceed accordingly.

(3) In respect of a trial, any requirement by law that anything shall be done in the presence of the accused person or shall be read or said to or asked of the accused person shall, in the case of a corporation present in court by its representative, be construed as a requirement that that thing shall be done in the presence of the representative or read or said to or asked of the representative.

(3A) If the corporation is not present in court by its representative, it shall not be necessary for the thing to be done or read or said or asked.

(4) Where, in respect of a trial, anything is required to be done or said by the accused person personally, it may, in the case of a corporation present in court by its representative, be done or said by the representative, and anything so done or said shall for all purposes be taken to be done or said by the corporation.

(4A) Nothing contained in subsection (4) limits the provisions of subsection (1) or (1A) or the provisions of section 616.⁵⁸

(5) In this section—

“**representative**” means a person appointed by the corporation to represent it for the purposes of this section; but a person so appointed is not, by virtue only of being so appointed, qualified to act on behalf of the corporation before the court for any other purpose.

(6) A representative need not be appointed under the seal of the corporation; and a statement in writing purporting to be signed by a managing director of the corporation or by any other person (by whatever name called) having, or being one of the persons having, the management of the affairs of the corporation to the effect that the person named in the statement has been appointed as the representative of the corporation for the purposes of this section shall be admissible without further proof as prima facie evidence that that person has been so appointed.

Delivery of copy of indictment

595. When an indictment is presented against any person, the court is required, upon the person’s application, to order a copy of the indictment to be delivered to the person without fee.

⁵⁸ Section 616 (Defence by counsel)

Motion to quash indictment

596.(1) The accused person may before pleading apply to the court to quash the indictment on the ground that it is calculated to prejudice or embarrass the person in the person's defence to the charge, or that it is formally defective.

(2) Upon such motion the court may quash the indictment, or may order it to be amended in such manner as the court thinks just, or may refuse the motion.

Misnomer

597. If the accused person says that the person is wrongly named in the indictment, the court may, on being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the error, order the indictment to be amended.

Separate trials where 2 or more charges against the same person

597A.(1) Where before a trial or at any time during a trial the court is of opinion that the accused person may be prejudiced or embarrassed in the person's defence by reason of the person's being charged with more than 1 offence in the same indictment or that for any other reason it is desirable to direct that the person should be tried separately for any 1 or more than 1 offence charged in an indictment the court may order a separate trial of any count or counts in the indictment.

(1AA) In considering potential prejudice, embarrassment or other reason for ordering separate trials under this provision in relation to alleged offences of a sexual nature, the court must not have regard to the possibility that similar fact evidence, the probative value of which outweighs its potentially prejudicial effect, may be the result of collusion or suggestion.

(1A) The court may discharge a jury sworn from giving a verdict on the count or counts directed to be tried separately.

(2) The procedure on the separate trial of a count shall be the same in all respects as if the count had been set out in a separate indictment.

(3) The court may adjourn a separate trial, remand the accused person and make such orders as to bail and as to the enlargement of notices to witnesses and otherwise as the court thinks fit.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

“**adjourn a separate trial**” includes postpone a separate trial in a case where the accused person has not been called upon to plead to a count in an indictment.

Pleas

598.(1) If the accused person does not apply to quash the indictment or move for a separate trial of any count or counts of the indictment, the person must either plead to it, or demur to it on the ground that it does not disclose any offence cognisable by the court.

(2) If the accused person pleads, the person may plead either—

- (a) that the person is guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, or, with the consent of the Crown, of any other offence of which the person might be convicted upon the indictment; or
- (b) that the person is not guilty; or
- (c) that the person has already been convicted upon an indictment on which the person might have been convicted of the offence with which the person is charged, or has already been convicted of an offence of which the person might be convicted upon the indictment; or
- (d) that the person has already been acquitted upon an indictment on which the person might have been convicted of the offence with which the person is charged, or has already been acquitted upon indictment of an offence of which the person might be convicted upon the indictment; or
- (e) that the person has already been tried and convicted or acquitted of an offence committed or alleged to be committed under such circumstances that the person cannot under the provisions of this Code be tried for the offence charged in the indictment; or
- (f) that the person has received the Royal pardon for the offence charged in the indictment; or
- (g) that the court has no jurisdiction to try the person for the offence.

(3) Two or more pleas may be pleaded together, except that the plea of guilty cannot be pleaded with any other plea to the same charge.

(4) An accused person may plead and demur together.

Defence of truth of defamatory matter to be specially pleaded

599. A person charged with the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, who sets up as a defence that the defamatory matter is true and that it was for the public benefit that the publication should be made, must plead that matter specially, and may plead it with any other plea, except the plea of guilty.

Persons committed for sentence

600.(1) When a person has been committed by a justice for sentence for an offence, the person is to be called upon to plead to the indictment in the same manner as other persons, and may plead either that the person is guilty of the offence charged in the indictment or, with the consent of the Crown, of any other offence of which the person might be convicted upon the indictment.

(2) If the person pleads not guilty, the court, upon being satisfied that the person duly admitted before the justice that the person was guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, is to direct a plea of guilty to be entered, notwithstanding the person's plea of not guilty.

(3) A plea so entered has the same effect as if it had been actually pleaded.

(4) If the court is not so satisfied, or if, notwithstanding that the accused person pleads guilty, it appears to the court upon examination of the depositions of the witnesses that the person has not in fact committed the offence charged in the indictment or any other offence of which the person might be convicted upon the indictment, the plea of not guilty is to be entered, and the trial is to proceed as in other cases when that plea is pleaded.

(5) A person who has been committed for sentence may plead any of the other pleas mentioned in section 598.⁵⁹

Standing mute

601.(1) If an accused person, on being called upon to plead to an indictment, will not plead or answer directly to the indictment, the court may, if it thinks fit, order a plea of not guilty to be entered on behalf of the accused person.

(2) A plea so entered has the same effect as if it had been actually pleaded.

Plea of autrefois convict or autrefois acquit

602. In a plea that the accused person has already been convicted or acquitted, it is sufficient to state that the accused person has been lawfully convicted or acquitted, as the case may be, of the offence charged in the indictment, or of the other offence of which the person alleges that the person has been convicted or acquitted, and, in the latter case, to describe the offence by any term by which it is commonly known.

Trial on plea to the jurisdiction

603. Upon a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, the court is to proceed to satisfy itself in such manner and upon such evidence as it thinks fit, whether it has jurisdiction or not, and may ascertain the fact by the verdict of a jury or otherwise.

Trial by jury

604.(1) Subject to subsection (2), if the accused person pleads any plea or pleas other than the plea of guilty, a plea of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict or a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, the person is by such plea, without any further form, deemed to have demanded that the issues raised by such plea or pleas shall be tried by a jury, and is entitled to have them tried accordingly.

⁵⁹ Section 598 (Pleas)

(2) Issues raised by a plea of *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict* must be tried by the court.

Demurrer

605.(1) When an accused person demurs only and does not plead any plea, the court is to proceed to hear and determine the matter forthwith.

(2) If the demurrer is overruled, the accused person is to be called upon to plead to the indictment.

(3) When an accused person pleads and demurs together, it is in the discretion of the court whether the plea or demurrer shall be first disposed of.

(4) No joinder in demurrer is necessary.

Separate trials

606. When 2 or more persons are charged in the same indictment, whether with the same offence or with different offences, the court may, at any time during the trial, on the application of any of the accused persons, direct that the trial of the accused persons or any of them shall be had separately from the trial of the other or others of them, and for that purpose may, if a jury has been sworn, discharge the jury from giving a verdict as to any of the accused persons.

Juries

607. The law respecting the qualifications of jurors and the summoning of jurors to attend for the trial of persons charged with indictable offences, and the challenges allowed to such persons, is set forth in the laws relating to juries and jurors.

Want of understanding of accused person

613.(1) If, when the accused person is called upon to plead to the indictment, it appears to be uncertain, for any reason, whether the person is capable of understanding the proceedings at the trial, so as to be able to make a proper defence, a jury of 12 persons, to be chosen from the panel of

jurors, are to be empanelled forthwith, who are to be sworn to find whether the person is so capable or no.

(2) If the jury find that the accused person is capable of understanding the proceedings, the trial is to proceed as in other cases.

(3) If the jury find that the person is not so capable they are to say whether the person is so found by them for the reason that the accused person is of unsound mind or for some other reason which they shall specify, and the finding is to be recorded, and the court may order the accused person to be discharged, or may order the person to be kept in custody in such place and in such manner as the court thinks fit, until the person can be dealt with according to law.

(4) A person so found to be incapable of understanding the proceedings at the trial may be again indicted and tried for the offence.

Defence by counsel

616.(1) Every person charged with an offence is entitled to make the person's defence at the person's trial and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by the person's counsel.

(2) In this section—

“**counsel**” includes any person entitled to audience as an advocate.

Presence of accused

617.(1) Subject to this section the trial must take place in the presence of the accused person.

(2) If an accused person so conducts himself or herself as to render the continuance of the proceedings in the person's presence impracticable, the court may order the person to be removed and may direct the trial to proceed in the person's absence.

(3) Where 2 or more accused persons are charged in the 1 indictment, if it is made to appear to the court that any of them is unable to be present by reason of the person's illness or infirmity, the court may permit the person to be absent during the whole or any part of the trial if it is satisfied—

- (a) that the interests of the accused person will not be prejudiced by the trial proceeding in the person's absence; and
- (b) that the interests of justice require that the trial should proceed in the person's absence.

(4) The court may in any case permit a person charged with a misdemeanour to be absent during the whole or any part of the trial on such conditions as it thinks fit.

(5) If an accused person absents himself or herself during the trial without leave, the court may direct a warrant to be issued to arrest the person and bring the person before the court forthwith.

Evidence in defence

618. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the proper officer of the court shall ask the accused person whether the person intends to adduce evidence in the person's defence.

Speeches by counsel

619.(1) Before any evidence is given at the trial of an accused person the counsel for the Crown is entitled to address the jury for the purpose of opening the evidence intended to be adduced for the prosecution.

(2) If the accused person or any of the accused persons, if more than 1, is defended by counsel, and if such counsel or any of such counsel says that the accused person does not intend to adduce evidence, the counsel for the Crown is entitled to address the jury a second time for the purpose of summing up the evidence already given against such accused person or persons for whom evidence is not intended to be adduced.

(3) At the close of the evidence for the prosecution the accused person, and each of the accused persons, if more than 1, may by himself, herself or the person's counsel address the jury for the purpose of opening the evidence (if any) intended to be adduced for the defence, and after the whole of the evidence is given may again address the jury upon the whole case.

(4) If evidence is adduced for an accused person, the counsel for the Crown is entitled to reply.

(5) If evidence is adduced for 1 or more of several accused persons, but not for all of them, the counsel for the Crown is entitled to reply with respect to the person or persons by whom evidence is so adduced, but not with respect to the other or others of them.

(6) However, a Crown Law Officer is entitled to reply in all cases, whether evidence is adduced by any accused person or not.

Summing up

620.(1) After the evidence is concluded and the counsel or the accused person or persons, as the case may be, have addressed the jury, it is the duty of the court to instruct the jury as to the law applicable to the case, with such observations upon the evidence as the court thinks fit to make.

(2) After the court has instructed the jury they are to consider their verdict.

Special verdict

624. In any case in which it appears to the court that the question whether an accused person ought or ought not to be convicted of an offence may depend upon some specific fact, or that the proper punishment to be awarded upon conviction may depend upon some specific fact, the court may require the jury to find that fact specially.

General verdict on charge of defamation

625. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 624, the jury, on the trial of a person charged with the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, may give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty upon the whole matter in issue, in like manner as in other cases.

Procedure on charge of an offence committed after previous conviction

630.(1) The proceedings upon an indictment for committing an offence after a previous conviction or convictions are required to be as follows, that is to say—

- (a) the accused person is in the first instance to be called upon to plead to so much only of the indictment as charges the subsequent offence;
- (b) if the accused person pleads any plea which raises an issue to be tried by a jury, the jury are to be charged in the first instance to inquire concerning the subsequent offence only;
- (c) if the accused person pleads guilty, or if upon trial the accused person is convicted of the subsequent offence, the person is then, and not before, to be asked whether the person had been previously convicted as alleged in the indictment;
- (d) if the accused person answers that the person had been so previously convicted, the court may proceed to pass sentence upon the person accordingly;
- (e) if the accused person denies that the person had been so previously convicted, or will not answer directly to the question, the jury are then to be charged to inquire concerning the previous conviction or convictions; and in that case it is not necessary that the jury should be sworn afresh, but the oath already taken by them is deemed to extend to such last mentioned inquiry.

(2) However, if on the trial of a person charged with a subsequent offence, the person offers evidence of the person's good character, the Crown may, in answer thereto, and before any verdict is given, offer evidence of the person's conviction of the previous offence or offences, and in that case the jury are required to inquire concerning the previous conviction or convictions at the same time that they inquire concerning the subsequent offence.

Further pleas

631.(1) When the issues raised by any plea or pleas, except the plea of not guilty, have been found against an accused person who has not pleaded the plea of not guilty, the person is to be called upon to plead afresh, and, if those issues have been tried by a jury, the court may direct the issues raised by any fresh plea to be tried by the same jury or by another jury.

(2) If the court directs them to be tried by the same jury, it is not necessary that the jury should be sworn afresh, but the oath already taken by them is to be deemed to extend to the trial of such fresh issues.

Plea of guilty during trial

631A.(1) If, at any time before the jury returns its verdict, the accused person informs the court that—

- (a) he or she wishes to change his or her plea to one of guilty of the offence charged in the indictment; or
- (b) he or she wishes to plead guilty to any other offence of which he or she might be convicted upon the indictment;

the court—

- (c) in the case referred to in paragraph (a)—may direct that the accused person be again called upon in open court to plead to the indictment, and to say whether he or she is guilty or not guilty of the offence charged; or
- (d) in the case referred to in paragraph (b)—may direct, with the consent of the Crown, that the accused person be called upon in open court to plead to any other offence of which he or she might be convicted upon the indictment, and to say whether he or she is guilty or not guilty of that offence.

(1A) It is not necessary for the plea to be taken in the jury's presence.

(2) If the accused person does not plead guilty to the offence charged in the indictment or, in the circumstances described in subsection (1)(d), to another offence, the trial shall proceed.

(3) If the accused person pleads guilty to the offence charged in the indictment or, in the circumstances described in subsection (1)(d), to another offence, the jury shall be discharged from giving their verdict in respect of the offence charged in the indictment.

(4) A plea of guilty to an offence made by the accused person in the circumstances described in this section shall have effect as if made by him or her when called upon at the beginning of a trial to plead to an indictment charging him or her with that offence.

CHAPTER 63—EVIDENCE—PRESUMPTIONS OF FACT

Corroboration

632.(1) A person may be convicted of an offence on the uncorroborated testimony of 1 witness, unless this Code expressly provides to the contrary.⁶⁰

(2) On the trial of a person for an offence, a judge is not required by any rule of law or practice to warn the jury that it is unsafe to convict the accused on the uncorroborated testimony of 1 witness.

(3) Subsection (1) or (2) does not prevent a judge from making a comment on the evidence given in the trial that it is appropriate to make in the interests of justice, but the judge must not warn or suggest in any way to the jury that the law regards any class of persons as unreliable witnesses.

Evidence on trials for perjury and subornation

634. On the trial of a person charged with an offence of which the giving of false testimony by any person at the trial of a person charged with an offence is an element, a certificate setting out the substance and effect only, without the formal parts, of the indictment or complaint, and the proceedings at the trial, and purporting to be signed by the officer having the custody of the records of the court where the indictment or complaint was tried, or by the officer's deputy, is sufficient evidence of the trial, without proof of the signature or official character of the person who appears to have signed the certificate.

Evidence of previous conviction

635.(1) On the trial of a person charged with an offence alleged to have been committed after a previous conviction, a certificate setting out the substance and effect only, without the formal parts, of the indictment, verdict, and judgment, or of the complaint and conviction, purporting to be

⁶⁰ See sections 52 (Sedition), 57 (False evidence before Parliament), 117 (False claims), 125 (Evidence on charge of perjury) and 195 (Evidence).

signed by the officer having the custody of the records of the court where the accused person was first convicted, or by the officer's deputy is, upon proof of the identity of the person of the offender, sufficient evidence of the conviction, without proof of the signature or official character of the person who appears to have signed the certificate.

(2) If the previous conviction was a summary conviction, the conviction is presumed not to have been appealed against until the contrary is shown.

Evidence of blood relationship

636.(1) In this section—

“blood relationship” means the blood relationship existing between a person charged with a prescribed offence and the person in respect of whom or, as the case may be, with whom a prescribed offence is alleged to have been committed;

“prescribed offence” means an offence—

- (a) defined in section 222;⁶¹ or
- (b) defined in section 208, 209, 210 or 216(2)⁶² where it is alleged as a circumstance of aggravation that the offence was committed in respect of a child under the age of 16 years who is the lineal descendant of the person charged.

(2) On the trial of a person charged with a prescribed offence—

- (a) blood relationship is sufficiently proved by proof that the relationship is reputed to exist and it is not necessary to prove that the person charged or the person in respect of whom or with whom the prescribed offence is alleged to have been committed or any person (living or dead) upon whom the blood relationship depends was born in lawful wedlock;
- (b) the person charged is, until the contrary is proved, presumed to

⁶¹ Section 222 (Incest)

⁶² Section 208 (Unlawful sodomy), section 209 (Attempted sodomy), section 210 (Indecent treatment of children under 16), section 216 (Abuse of intellectually impaired persons)

have had knowledge at the time the prescribed offence is alleged to have been committed of the blood relationship.

Evidence of gaming

637. On the trial of a person charged with an offence of such a nature that proof that any place was kept or used or resorted to for playing at any game of chance, or of mixed chance and skill, is necessary, it is not necessary to prove that any person there found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Evidence of authority

638. The averment in an indictment that the prosecution is instituted by the direction of or with the consent of a Crown Law Officer, or with the consent of the Attorney-General, or at the request of the Government of any State, is sufficient evidence of the fact, until the contrary is shown.

Averments about public officers and public service officers or employees

639. On the trial of a person charged with any offence of which the fact that some person was at some particular time a public officer or public service officer or employee is an element, the averment in the indictment or complaint that any person therein mentioned was a public officer or public service officer or employee at any time therein stated is sufficient evidence of the fact, until the contrary is shown.

Evidence on certain charges of stealing money

641.(1) On the trial of a person charged with stealing, while employed in the public service, money which was the property of Her Majesty, or which came into the person's possession by virtue of the person's employment, or charged with stealing, while a clerk or servant, money which was the property of the person's employer or which came into the person's possession on account of the person's employer or being a trustee within the meaning of the *Trust Accounts Act 1973* charged with stealing money of which the person is a trustee on behalf of any other person or with an

offence under section 436,⁶³ an entry in any book of account kept by the accused person, or kept in, under, or subject to, the person's charge or supervision, purporting to be an entry of the receipt of any money, is evidence that the money so purporting to have been received was so received by the person.

(2) On the trial of a person charged with any such offence, it is not necessary to prove the stealing or the conversion with intent to defraud within the meaning of section 436 by the accused person of any specific sum of money, if, on examination of the books of account or entries kept or made by the person, or kept or made in, under, or subject to, the person's charge or supervision, or by any other evidence, there is proof of a general deficiency, and if the jury are satisfied that the accused person stole or converted with intent to defraud within the meaning of section 436 the deficient money or any part of it.

(3) And on the trial of a person charged with any offence as a trustee referred to in subsection (1), the ownership of or the right, title, use or benefit in, to or of the money the subject matter of the charge may be laid in the indictment in the name of any one or other of the persons (the "beneficiaries") of whose money the person charged is the trustee as aforesaid specifying any one of the beneficiaries by name with the addition of the words 'and others', and it is immaterial whether or no the evidence establishes that the said money was the property of any specific one of the beneficiaries, or that the right, title, use or benefit in, to or of the said money was in any specific one of the beneficiaries and the indictment will be sustained so far as regards that allegation upon proof that the property in, or the right, title, use or benefit in, to or of the money was in one or other of the beneficiaries without ascertaining which of them.

Evidence on charges relating to seals and stamps

642. On the trial of a person charged with any offence relating to any seal or stamp used for the purposes of the public revenue, or of the Post Office, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions or in any foreign state, a dispatch from 1 of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmitting to the Governor any stamp, mark, or impression, and stating it to be a genuine stamp, mark, or impression, of a die, plate, or other instrument, provided,

⁶³ Section 436 (Trustees fraudulently disposing of trust property)

made, or used, by or under the direction of the proper authority of the country in question for the purpose of expressing or denoting any stamp duty or postal charge, is admissible as evidence of the facts stated in the dispatch; and the stamp, mark, or impression, so transmitted may be used by the court and jury and by witnesses for the purposes of comparison.

Intention to injure, deceive or defraud

643. On the trial of a person charged with any offence of which an intent to injure or deceive or defraud, or an intent to enable another person to deceive or defraud, is an element, it is not necessary to prove an intent to injure or deceive or defraud any particular person, or an intent to enable any particular person to deceive or defraud any particular person.

Admissions

644.(1) An accused person may by himself, herself or the person's counsel admit on the trial any fact alleged against the person, and such admission is sufficient proof of the fact without other evidence.

(2) The Crown may by its counsel admit on the trial of an accused any fact relevant to the trial where the accused is in agreement with this being done, and such admission is sufficient proof of the fact without other evidence.

(3) In this section—

“**trial**” also includes, and it is hereby declared to have always included, proceedings before justices dealing summarily with an indictable offence.

Witness giving incriminating answers

644A.(1) A person who is called as a witness in any proceeding for an offence against section 59, 60, 87, 103, 118, 120, 121, 122, 127 or 133,⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Section 59 (Member of Parliament receiving bribes), 60 (Bribery of member of Parliament), 87 (Official corruption), 103 (Bribery), 118 (Bargaining for offices in public service), 120 (Judicial corruption), 121 (Official corruption not judicial but relating to offences), 122 (Corrupting or threatening jurors), 127 (Corruption of witnesses) or 133 (Compounding crimes)

must not be excused from answering any question relating to the offence on the ground that the answer to the question may incriminate or tend to incriminate himself or herself.

(2) An answer to a question in a proceeding to which this section applies is not admissible in evidence against the person giving the answer other than in the proceeding or in a prosecution for perjury in respect of the answer.

CHAPTER 64—VERDICT—JUDGMENT

Accused person insane during trial

645.(1) If on the trial of any person charged with an indictable offence it is alleged or appears that the person is not of sound mind, the jury are to be required to consider the matter, and if the jury find that the person is not of sound mind, the finding is to be recorded, and thereupon the court is required to order the person to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as the court thinks fit, until the person is dealt with under the *Mental Health Act 1974*.

(2) A person so found to be not of sound mind may be again indicted and tried for the offence.

Discharge of persons acquitted

646. If the jury find that the accused person is not guilty, or give any other verdict which shows that the person is not liable to punishment, the person is entitled to be discharged from the charge of which the person is so acquitted.

Acquittal on ground of insanity

647.(1) However, if, on the trial of a person charged with any indictable offence, it is alleged or appears that the person was not of sound mind at the time when the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence occurred, the jury are to be required to find specially, if they find that the person is not guilty, whether the person was of unsound mind at the time when such act

or omission took place, and to say whether the person is acquitted by them on account of such unsoundness of mind; and if they find that the person was of unsound mind at the time when such act or omission took place, and say that the person is acquitted by them on account of such unsoundness of mind, the court is required to order the person to be kept in strict custody, in such place and in such manner as the court thinks fit, until the person is dealt with pursuant to the *Mental Health Act 1974*.

(2) In any such case the Governor, in the name of Her Majesty, may give such order for the safe custody of such person during the Governor's pleasure, in such place of confinement, and in such manner, as the Governor in Council may think fit.

Convicted person to be called on to show cause

648. When an accused person pleads that the person is guilty of any offence, and when, upon trial, an accused person is convicted of any offence, the proper officer is required to ask the person whether the person has anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon the person, but an omission to do so does not invalidate the judgment.

Arrest of judgment

649.(1) A person convicted of an indictable offence, whether on the person's plea of guilty or otherwise, may at any time before sentence move that judgment be arrested on the ground that the indictment does not disclose any offence.

(2) Upon the hearing of the motion the court may allow any such amendments of the indictment as it might have allowed before verdict.

(3) The court may either hear and determine the motion forthwith or may reserve the question of law for the consideration of the Court of Appeal as hereinafter provided.

Sentence

650. If a motion to arrest the judgment is not made or is dismissed, the court may pass sentence upon the offender forthwith or make any other order it may make by law instead of passing sentence.

Court may decide summary offences if a person is charged on indictment

651.(1) If an indictment has been presented against a person before a court, the court may also, subject to section 652(2) to (4) and subsection (2), hear and decide summarily any charge of a summary offence that has been laid against the person.

(2) The court must not hear and decide the summary offence unless—

- (a) the court considers it appropriate to do so; and
- (b) the accused person is represented by a legal practitioner; and
- (c) the Crown and the accused consent to the court so doing; and
- (d) the accused person states his or her intention of entering a plea of guilty to the charge; and
- (e) the complaint or bench charge sheet for the offence, or a copy, is before the court, whether or not returnable before another court.

(3) Subject to this section, the practices of the court and the express provisions of this Code relating to taking a plea on an indictment apply to the taking of a plea to the charge in a complaint or bench charge sheet.

(4) On convicting the person of the summary offence, the court may make any orders in relation to the conviction a magistrates court may make.

(5) The power to make rules for the court extends to the making of rules in relation to the practice and procedure to be applied in the hearing and decision summarily of summary offences by the court.

(6) If the court hears and decides a charge summarily, the court has jurisdiction despite the time that has elapsed from the time when the matter of complaint of the charge arose.

(7) In this section—

“summary offence” means—

- (a) a simple or regulatory offence; or
- (b) an offence for which—
 - (i) proceedings for a charge of the offence may be taken summarily under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*; and

- (ii) the prosecution has made an election under section 45⁶⁵ of that Act.

Proceedings to transmit charge for summary offence

652.(1) A charge for a summary offence may be transmitted to the registry of a court for the purpose of the charge being dealt with under section 651 at any time despite any limitation in any Act as to the time for commencing proceedings for a summary offence.

(2) If a person charged with committing a summary offence wishes to have the offence heard and decided under section 651, he or she must make written application to the clerk of the relevant court of summary jurisdiction to take any necessary steps to transmit the relevant complaint or bench charge sheet to the registrar of the court that is to deal with the charge under section 651 (the “**receiving court**”).

(3) An application under subsection (2) must be a written statement signed by the applicant containing at least—

- (a) a declaration by that person under the *Oaths Act 1867*; and
- (b) the following information—
 - (i) the charge to be transmitted;
 - (ii) the defendant’s intention to plead guilty to the offence charged;
 - (iii) that the defendant wishes to have the charge transferred for no other reason than to plead guilty to the charge before the receiving court.

(4) On being satisfied that the application fulfils the requirements of this section the clerk of the relevant court of summary jurisdiction must transmit, by any secure and expeditious means, the relevant complaint or bench charge sheet, or a copy, to the registrar of the receiving court.

(5) On the final decision of the transmitted charge by the receiving court, the registrar of the court must, within 1 calender month, notify the result of the decision to the clerk of the relevant court of summary jurisdiction from

⁶⁵ *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 45 (Proceedings for offences)

which the charge was transmitted and no further appearance is required in that court by any party to the proceeding.

Remission of proceedings to court exercising summary jurisdiction

653.(1) This section applies if a charge against a person for a summary offence has been transmitted to the registry of a court for the purpose of the charge being dealt with under section 651.

(2) If—

- (a) the person states an intention of entering a plea of not guilty before the court to the charge or enters a plea of not guilty before the court to the charge; or
- (b) any of the conditions mentioned in section 651(2) are not satisfied; or
- (c) the person has been dealt with on the indictment mentioned in section 651(1) before the charge for the summary offence is brought before the court; or
- (d) for any other reason the court decides not to deal with the charge;

the court must direct that the charge must be heard by a court exercising summary jurisdiction and order the court registrar to send the relevant court record to the registrar of the court exercising summary jurisdiction.

Effect of summary conviction for indictable offences

659. When a person has been summarily convicted of an indictable offence, the conviction is to be deemed a conviction of a simple offence only, and not of an indictable offence.

CHAPTER 65—COSTS

Costs of prosecution in certain cases

660.(1) When a person is convicted on indictment of any indictable

offence relating to the person of any person, the court, on the application of the person aggrieved by the offence, may, in addition to any sentence which is passed upon the offender, adjudge the offender to pay to the person aggrieved the person's costs of prosecution, together with a sum by way of compensation for any loss of time suffered by the person by reason of the offence of which the offender is convicted.

(2) An order for the payment of such costs, or of any sum so awarded by way of compensation, may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment of the court given in an action.

(3) If any money was found on the person of the offender on the offender's arrest, the court may order it to be applied towards the payment of any money so ordered to be paid by the offender.

(4) When an order is made under the provisions of this section for the payment of money by way of compensation to an aggrieved person, the offender is not liable to any civil proceedings for the same cause at the suit of that person.

Taxation

662.(1) Costs of a prosecution or defence must be taxed by the proper officer of the court in which the indictment is presented.

(2) If the indictment is presented in a Circuit Court, the costs must be taxed by the proper officer of the Supreme Court.

(3) In this section—

“costs of defence” includes costs incurred by the accused person both before and after the person's committal;

“costs of prosecution” includes costs incurred by the person aggrieved in order to the committal of the offender, and costs incurred by the person with the consent of the Crown for the purposes of the trial.

Enforcement of judgment of Circuit Court

663. When an order is made by a Circuit Court under the provisions of this Chapter, it may be recorded in the Supreme Court, and may then be enforced in the same manner as a judgment of that Court given in an action.

CHAPTER 67—APPEAL—PARDON

Definitions

668.(1) In this Chapter—

“**appellant**” includes a person who has been convicted and desires to appeal under this Chapter;

“**Court**” means the Court of Appeal;

“**court of trial**” means any court from whose finding, sentence, or other determination a person is by this Act entitled to appeal or to apply for leave to appeal;

“**registrar**” means the registrar of the Court;

“**sentence**” includes any order made by the court of trial on conviction of a person with reference to the person’s person or property whether or not the person is adversely affected thereby and whether or not the order is made instead of passing sentence.

(2) The power of the Court to pass any sentence includes a power to make any such order.

(3) For the purposes of this Chapter a person acquitted on the ground of insanity, where such insanity was not set up as a defence by the person, shall be deemed to be a person convicted, and any order to keep the person in custody shall be deemed to be a sentence.

Reservation of points of law

668B.(1) When any person is indicted for any indictable offence, the court of trial must, on the application of counsel for the accused person made before verdict, and may in its discretion, either before or after judgment, without such application, reserve any question of law which arises on the trial for the consideration of the Court.

(2) If the accused person is convicted, and a question of law has been so reserved before judgment, the court of trial may either pronounce judgment on the conviction and respite execution of the judgment, or postpone the judgment until the question has been considered and decided, and may either commit the person convicted to prison or grant bail to the person

conditioned to appear at such time and place as the court of trial may direct, and to render himself or herself in execution, or to receive judgment, as the case may be.

(3) The Judge of the court of trial is thereupon required to state, in a case signed by the Judge, the question of law so reserved, with the special circumstances upon which it arose; and the case is to be transmitted to the Court.

(4) Any question so reserved is to be heard and determined as an appeal by the Court.

(5) The Court may send the case back to be amended or restated if it thinks it necessary so to do.

Appeal from arrest of judgment

668C.(1) When the court of trial before which a person is convicted on indictment arrests judgment, the court is required, on the application of counsel for the prosecution, to reserve a case for the consideration of the Court as hereinbefore provided.

(2) On the hearing of the case the Court may affirm or reverse the order arresting judgment.

(3) If the order is reversed, the Court is to direct that judgment be pronounced upon the offender, and the offender is to be ordered to appear at such time and place as the Court may direct to receive judgment, and any justice may issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender.

(4) An offender so arrested may be granted bail by order of the Court or a Judge thereof, which may be made at the time when the order directing judgment to be pronounced is made, or afterwards.

Right of appeal

668D.(1) A person convicted on indictment, or a person convicted of a summary offence by a court under section 651, may appeal to the Court—

- (a) against the person's conviction on any ground which involves a question of law alone; and

- (b) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the Judge of the court of trial that it is a fit case for appeal, against the person's conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or question of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal; and
- (c) with the leave of the Court, against the sentence passed on the person's conviction.

(2) A person summarily convicted under section 651 may appeal to the court, with the leave of the court, against the sentence passed on conviction, including any order made under that section.

Determination of appeal in ordinary cases

668E.(1) The Court on any such appeal against conviction shall allow the appeal if it is of opinion that the verdict of the jury should be set aside on the ground that it is unreasonable, or cannot be supported having regard to the evidence, or that the judgment of the court of trial should be set aside on the ground of the wrong decision of any question of law, or that on any ground whatsoever there was a miscarriage of justice, and in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

(1A) However, the Court may, notwithstanding that it is of the opinion that the point or points raised by the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, dismiss the appeal if it considers that no substantial miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

(2) Subject to the special provisions of this Chapter, the Court shall, if it allows an appeal against conviction, quash the conviction and direct a judgment and verdict of acquittal to be entered.

(3) On an appeal against a sentence, the Court, if it is of opinion that some other sentence, whether more or less severe, is warranted in law and should have been passed, shall quash the sentence and pass such other sentence in substitution therefor, and in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Powers of Court in special cases

668F.(1) If it appears to the Court that an appellant, though not properly convicted on some count or part of the indictment, has been properly convicted on some other count or part of the indictment, the Court may either affirm the sentence passed at the trial or pass such sentence, whether more or less severe, in substitution therefor, as it thinks proper, and as may be warranted in law by the conviction on the count or part of the indictment on which it considers the appellant has been properly convicted.

(2) Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence, and the jury could on the indictment have found the appellant guilty of some other offence, and on the finding of the jury it appears to the Court that the jury must have been satisfied of facts which proved the appellant guilty of that other offence, the Court may, instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the verdict found by the jury a verdict of guilty of that other offence, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed at the trial as may be warranted in law for that other offence, not being a sentence of greater severity.

(3) Where, on the conviction of the appellant, the jury have found a special verdict, and the Court considers that a wrong conclusion has been arrived at by the court of trial on the effect of that verdict, the Court may, instead of allowing the appeal, order such conclusion to be recorded as appears to the Court to be in law required by the verdict, and pass such sentence, whether more or less severe, in substitution for the sentence passed at the trial, as may be warranted in law.

(4) If on any appeal it appears to the Court that, although the appellant committed the act or made the omission charged against the appellant, the appellant was not of sound mind at the time when the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence occurred, so as not to be responsible therefor according to law, the Court may quash the sentence passed at the trial, and order the appellant to be kept in strict custody in the same manner as if a jury had found that fact specially under section 647.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ Section 647 (Acquittal on ground of insanity)

Power to grant new trial

669. On an appeal against a conviction on indictment, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of the appellant, order a new trial in such manner as it thinks fit, if the Court considers that a miscarriage of justice has occurred, and that, having regard to all the circumstances, such miscarriage of justice can be more adequately remedied by an order for a new trial than by any other order which the Court is empowered to make.

Appeal by Attorney-General

669A.(1) The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against any sentence pronounced by—

- (a) the court of trial;
- (b) a court of summary jurisdiction in a case where an indictable offence is dealt with summarily by that court;

and the Court may in its unfettered discretion vary the sentence and impose such sentence as to the Court seems proper.

(1A) The Attorney-General may appeal to the court against an order staying proceedings or further proceedings on an indictment.

(2) The Attorney-General may refer any point of law that has arisen at the trial upon indictment of a person in relation to any charge contained therein to the Court for its consideration and opinion thereon if the person charged has been—

- (a) acquitted of the charge; or
- (b) discharged in respect of that charge after counsel for the Crown, as a result of a determination of the court of trial on that point of law, has duly informed the court that the Crown will not further proceed upon the indictment in relation to that charge; or
- (c) convicted, following a determination of the court of trial on that point of law—
 - (i) of a charge other than the charge that was under consideration when the point of law arose; or
 - (ii) of the same charge with or without a circumstance of aggravation.

Criminal Code Act 1899

(2A) The Attorney-General may refer to the Court for its consideration and opinion a point of law that has arisen at the summary trial of a charge of an indictable offence, if the person charged has been—

- (a) acquitted of the charge at the summary trial; or
- (b) discharged on the charge after the prosecution, because of a decision on the point of law by the court of trial, indicates to the court that it will not further proceed on the charge in the proceeding before the court; or
- (c) convicted, following a determination of the court of trial on that point of law—
 - (i) of a charge other than the charge that was under consideration when the point of law arose; or
 - (ii) of the same charge with or without a circumstance of aggravation.

(3) Notice of the reference shall be given to the person acquitted or, as the case may be, discharged.

(4) Upon the reference the Court shall hear argument—

- (a) by the Attorney-General or by counsel on the Attorney-General's behalf; and
- (b) if the person so desires, by the person acquitted or discharged or by counsel on his or her behalf;

and thereupon shall consider the point referred and furnish to the Attorney-General its opinion thereon.

(5) Where the reference relates to a trial in which the person charged has been acquitted or convicted, the reference shall not affect the trial of nor the acquittal or conviction of the person.

(6) If a person convicted summarily of an indictable offence appeals to a District Court judge under the *Justices Act 1886*, section 222⁶⁷ and, in relation to the same conviction, the Attorney-General appeals under this section—

⁶⁷ *Justices Act*, section 222 (Appeal to a single judge)

- (a) the convicted person's appeal is, by force of this section, removed to the Court of Appeal; and
- (b) both appeals must be heard together by the Court of Appeal.

(7) In this section—

“**discharged**” includes the dismissal or striking out of a charge at a summary trial.

Revesting and restitution of property on conviction

670.(1) Subject to section 134⁶⁸ of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, the operation of any order for the restitution of any property, or for the payment of compensation to an aggrieved person, made by the court of trial, and the operation of the provisions of section 26(1)⁶⁹ of the *Sale of Goods Act 1896* as to the revesting of the property in stolen goods on conviction, shall (unless such court directs to the contrary in any case in which in its opinion the title to the property is not in dispute) be suspended—

- (a) until the expiration of the time provided for appealing to the Court; and
- (b) where notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal is given within the time provided, until the determination of the appeal or refusal of the application or, where the appeal is by the Attorney-General against sentence within the time provided, until the determination of that appeal;

and in cases where the operation of any such order or the operation of the said provisions is suspended until the determination of the appeal, the order or provisions, as the case may be, shall not take effect as to the property in question if the conviction is quashed on appeal, except by the special order of the Court.

(2) The Court may annul or vary any such order, although the conviction is not quashed.

⁶⁸ Section 134 (Requirements of order have effect despite appeal) of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*

⁶⁹ Section 26 (Revesting of property in stolen goods on conviction of offender) of the *Sale of Goods Act 1896*

(3) Where any matter arises before the Court in relation to the operation or suspension of the operation of any such order as aforesaid or the operation or suspension of the operation of such provisions as aforesaid, the person in whose favour the order is made or the person benefiting from the operation of the said provisions, as the case may be, may by himself, herself or the person's counsel or solicitor appear before the Court and there make submissions in connection with such matter.

Time for appealing

671.(1) Any person convicted desiring to appeal to the Court, or to obtain the leave of the Court to appeal from any conviction or sentence, shall give notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal, in the prescribed manner, within 1 calendar month of the date of such conviction or sentence.

(2) An appeal to the Court by the Attorney-General against sentence shall be made within 1 calendar month of the date of such sentence.

(3) The time within which notice of appeal, or notice of an application for leave to appeal, may be given or within which the Attorney-General may appeal against sentence may be extended at any time by the Court.

Judge's notes and report to be furnished on appeal

671A.(1) The Judge of the court of trial shall, in the case of any appeal or application for leave to appeal, furnish to the registrar the Judge's notes of the trial, and also a report giving the Judge's opinion upon the case or upon any point arising in the case.

(2) However, where shorthand notes have been taken in accordance with this Chapter, a transcript of such notes may be furnished in lieu of such Judge's notes.

Supplemental powers

671B.(1) The Court may, if it thinks it necessary or expedient in the interests of justice—

- (a) order the production of any document, exhibit, or other thing connected with the proceedings; and

- (b) order any persons who would have been compellable witnesses at the trial to attend and be examined before the Court, whether they were or were not called at the trial, or order any such persons to be examined before any Judge of the Court, or before any officer of the Court, or justice, or other person appointed by the Court for the purpose, and admit any depositions so taken as evidence; and
- (c) receive the evidence, if tendered, of any witness (including the appellant) who is a competent, but not a compellable, witness; and
- (d) where any question arising on the appeal involves prolonged examination of documents or accounts, or any scientific or local investigation, which cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be conveniently conducted before the Court, refer the question for inquiry and report to a commissioner appointed by the Court, and act upon the report of such commissioner so far as the Court thinks fit; and
- (e) appoint any person with special expert knowledge to act as assessor to the Court in any case in which it appears to the Court that such special knowledge is required for the determination of the case;

and exercise in relation to the proceedings of the Court any other powers which may for the time being be exercised by the Supreme Court on appeals or applications in civil matters, and issue any warrant or other process necessary for enforcing the orders or sentences of the Court.

(2) However, in no case shall any sentence be increased by reason of or in consideration of any evidence that was not given at the trial.

(3) Subject to this Chapter, the general rules may provide that any application under subsection (1)(a), (b), (d), or (e) may be heard and determined by a Judge of the Court.

Right of appellant to be present

671D.(1) An appellant, notwithstanding that the appellant is in custody, shall be entitled to be present if the appellant desires it, on the hearing of the appellant's appeal, except where the appeal is on some ground involving a question of law alone.

(1A) On an appeal on such ground, and on an application for leave to appeal, and on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal, the appellant shall not be entitled to be present, except by leave of the Court.

(2) The power of the Court to pass any sentence may be exercised notwithstanding that the appellant is not present.

Appeals permitted in writing

671E. An appellant shall be entitled to present the appellant's case and argument to the Court in writing if the appellant so desires.

Costs of appeal

671F.(1) On the hearing or determination of an appeal, or any proceedings preliminary or incidental thereto, no costs shall be allowed on either side.

(2) The expenses of any assessor appointed, and of any witnesses attending on the order of the Court or examined, and of and incidental to any examination or reference, and of the appearance of an appellant on the hearing of the appeal or on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to the appeal, shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund up to an amount allowed by the registrar; but, subject to any regulations as to rates of payment made by the Crown Law Officer, the decision of the registrar may be reviewed by the Court or a Judge thereof.

Grant of bail to appellant and custody when attending Court

671G.(1) An appellant who is not granted bail shall, pending the determination of the appeal, be treated in such manner as may be directed under the laws relating to prisons.

(3) The time during which an appellant, pending the determination of the appeal, is released on bail, and (subject to any directions which the Court may give to the contrary on any appeal) the time during which an appellant, if in custody, is specially treated as an appellant under this section, shall not count as part of any term of imprisonment under the appellant's sentence.

(3A) Any imprisonment under such sentence, whether it is the sentence passed by the court of trial or the sentence passed by the Court, shall,

subject to any directions which the Court may give under subsection (3), be deemed to be resumed or to begin to run, as the case requires, if the appellant is in custody, as from the day on which the appeal is determined, and if the appellant is not in custody as from the day on which the appellant is received into prison under the sentence.

(4) Provision shall be made under the laws relating to prisons for the manner in which an appellant, when in custody, is to be brought to any place where the appellant is entitled to be present, or ordered to be taken, for the purposes of this Chapter, and for the manner in which the appellant is to be kept in custody whilst absent from prison for the purpose; and an appellant whilst in custody in accordance with those laws shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

(5) Where pursuant to an appeal to the Court by the Attorney-General against sentence the Court varies the sentence—

- (a) by imposing a term of imprisonment; or
- (b) in a case where the court of trial imposed a term of imprisonment—by increasing the term of imprisonment imposed;

then, subject to any order the Court may make or any direction it may give to the contrary in the circumstances—

- (c) the term of imprisonment referred to in paragraph (a) shall commence from the time the person in question is received into prison pursuant to the decision of the Court or, where that person is already in prison in respect of imprisonment arising out of another matter, from the date of the decision of the Court;
- (d) in the service of the increased term of imprisonment referred to in paragraph (b) by the person in question, any part of the sentence already served by the person shall be taken into account.

Duties of registrar

671H.(1) The registrar shall take all necessary steps for obtaining a hearing of any appeals or applications, notice of which is given to the registrar, and shall obtain and lay before the Court in proper form all documents, exhibits, and other things relating to the proceedings in the court of trial which appear necessary for the proper determination of the appeal or

application.

(2) If it appears to the registrar that any notice of appeal or of application for leave to appeal against a conviction or sentence does not show any substantial ground of appeal, the registrar may refer the appeal to the Court for summary determination; and the Court may thereupon, if it considers that the appeal is frivolous or vexatious, dismiss the appeal summarily without calling upon any person to attend the hearing.

(3) The registrar shall furnish the necessary forms and instructions in relation to notices of appeals or notices of application to any person who demands the same, and to officers of courts, superintendents of prisons, and to such other officers or persons as the registrar thinks fit, and the superintendent of every prison shall cause such forms and instructions to be placed at the disposal of prisoners desiring to appeal or to make any application, and shall cause any such notice given by a prisoner in the superintendent's custody to be forwarded on behalf of the prisoner to the registrar.

Documents, exhibits etc.

671J. Any documents, exhibits, or other things connected with any proceedings before a court of trial, in respect of which any person is entitled or may be authorised to appeal, shall be kept in the custody of the court of trial for such time as may be prescribed, subject to such power as may be prescribed for the conditional release of any such documents, exhibits, or other things from that custody.

Recording of trial proceedings

671K.(1) The proceedings at every trial of any person on indictment shall, if practicable, be recorded in shorthand or by a mechanical device (as referred to in the *Recording of Evidence Act 1962*) or partly in shorthand and partly by such a mechanical device.

(2) On any notice of appeal or application for leave to appeal, a record of the proceedings or any part thereof shall, if directed by the registrar, be furnished to the registrar for the use of the Court or any Judge thereof.

(3) A copy of a record of proceedings or of any part thereof may be furnished to any party interested in accordance with provisions of the

Criminal Practice Rules 1999 and the Criminal Practice Rules 1999, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may prescribe, in respect of a trial or in respect of an appeal or in respect of both a trial and an appeal—

- (a) charges for the copy of the record or part thereof;
- (b) circumstances in which such charges may be varied or waived and on whose or by what authority they may be varied or waived;
- (c) who is a ‘party interested’ for the purpose of having furnished to the person a copy of the record or part thereof;
- (d) the authorisation of the furnishing of a copy of a record of proceedings or of any part thereof to any other person on the ground that such person has a sufficient interest therein, and by whom any such authorisation may be made.

(4) In addition to the foregoing, the Attorney-General may cause a copy of a record of proceedings or of any part thereof to be furnished to any person in such circumstances and subject to such conditions as the Attorney-General thinks fit.

(5) The Crown is entitled to receive a copy of any record of proceedings or of any part thereof without payment of any charge.

(6) The furnishing in accordance with this section and, in an appropriate case, the *Criminal Practice Rules 1999* of a copy of any record of proceedings or of any part thereof shall not render the Crown, a Crown Law Officer, the registrar or any shorthand reporter or recorder or other person responsible for or associated with that furnishing liable in any way in law in respect thereof.

Powers exercisable by a Judge

671L. The powers of the Court to give leave to appeal, to extend the time in which notice of appeal or of an application for leave to appeal may be given and to allow the appellant to be present at any proceedings in cases where the appellant is not entitled to be present without leave may be exercised by any Judge of the Court in the same manner as they may be exercised by the Court, and subject to the same provisions; but if the Judge refuses an application on the part of the appellant to exercise any such power in the appellant’s favour, the appellant shall be entitled to have the application determined by the Court.

Appeals from the decisions of the Court

672.(1) Where an appeal to the Court is upheld, and the appellant is entitled to have the conviction against the appellant quashed by order of the Court, the Court may, upon application on behalf of the Crown, at any time before the release of such appellant, either by the same or by a separate order, direct that execution of the order quashing the appellant's conviction be stayed for such time (not exceeding 7 days) as the Court thinks fit; and the Court or a Judge thereof shall thereupon make such order for the detention of the appellant or the appellant's return to any former custody, or for granting bail to the appellant, as the Court or Judge thinks fit, for the time during which such stay has been directed.

(2) The Court or a Judge thereof may, upon application by or on behalf of the Crown Law Officer, make such order for the detention of the appellant or for granting bail to the appellant pending the hearing of an appeal to the High Court of Australia as the Court or a Judge may think fit, and may at any time vary or rescind such order.

(3) On the application of any appellant deeming himself or herself wronged by any failure to diligently prosecute such appeal, the Court or a Judge thereof may order the immediate execution of the original order of the Court quashing the conviction, and may order the appellant's immediate release, and the Court may further, if it thinks fit, award the appellant such compensation as appears just.

Pardoning power preserved

672A. Nothing in sections 668 to 672 shall affect the pardoning power of the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty, but the Crown Law Officer, on the consideration of any petition for the exercise of the pardoning power having reference to the conviction of any person or to any sentence passed on a convicted person, may—

- (a) refer the whole case to the Court, and the case shall be heard and determined by the Court as in the case of an appeal by a person convicted;
- (b) if the Crown Law Officer desires the assistance of the Court on any point arising in the case with a view to the determination of the petition, refer that point to the Court for its opinion thereon,

and the Court shall consider the point so referred and furnish the Crown Law Officer with its opinion thereon accordingly.

Conditional remission of sentence by Governor

675.(1) In any case in which the Governor is authorised, on behalf of Her Majesty, to extend the Royal mercy to an offender under sentence of imprisonment, the Governor may extend mercy upon condition of the offender entering into a recognisance conditioned as in the case of offenders discharged by the Court upon suspension of the execution of a sentence.

(2) The offender is thereupon liable to the same obligations, and is liable to be dealt with in all respects in the same manner, as a person discharged by the Court on recognisance upon such suspension.

Pardon in case of imprisonment for non-payment of money

676. The Governor may extend the Royal mercy to any person imprisoned upon conviction of any of the offences defined in chapter 44, although the person is imprisoned for non-payment of money which is payable to some private person.

Effect of pardon

677. A pardon by the Governor, on behalf of Her Majesty, has the effect of discharging the convicted person from the consequences of the conviction.

**CHAPTER 69—SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF
PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH OFFENCES—
RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY UNLAWFULLY
ACQUIRED**

Search of aircraft

679A.(1) If it appears to the person in command of an aircraft that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any offence involving the safety of the aircraft has been or is being or is about to be or may be committed on board or in relation to the aircraft it shall be lawful for the person and for any person acting by the person's authority with such assistance as the person or such person may think necessary to search or cause to be searched—

- (a) the aircraft and any person luggage and freight on board the aircraft; and
- (b) any person who is about to board the aircraft and any luggage or freight that is about to be placed on board the aircraft;

and seize—

- (c) anything whether animate or inanimate and whether living or dead as to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it will of itself or by or on scientific examination, afford evidence as to the commission of any offence; or
- (d) anything as to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is intended to be used for the purpose of committing any offence;

and take it before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

- (2) A female shall not be searched under this section except by a female.

Property found on offenders on arrest

680. When, on the arrest of any person on a charge of an offence relating to property, the property in respect of which the offence is alleged to be committed is found in the person's possession, the person arresting the

person may take such property before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

Disposal of property seized

682.(1) When anything is seized or taken under the provisions of this Code, the person seizing or taking it is required forthwith to carry it before a justice.

(2) The justice may cause the thing so seized or taken to be detained in such custody as the justice may direct, taking reasonable care for its preservation, until the conclusion of any investigation that may be held with respect to it; and, if any person is committed for trial for any offence committed with respect to the thing so seized or taken, or committed under such circumstances that the thing so seized or taken is likely to afford evidence at the trial, the justice may cause it to be further detained in like manner for the purpose of being produced in evidence at such trial.

(3) If no person is so committed, the justice is required to direct that the thing be returned to the person from whom it was taken, unless the justice is authorised or required by law to dispose of it otherwise.

(4) If the thing so seized or taken is anything forged or counterfeit, or is of such a nature that a person who has it in the person's possession without lawful authority or excuse is guilty of an offence, then, if any person is committed for trial for any offence committed with respect to it or committed under such circumstances as aforesaid and is convicted, the court before which the person is convicted, or, in any other case, any justice, may cause it to be defaced or destroyed.

(5) If the thing so seized or taken is of such a nature that a person who has it in his or her possession, knowing its nature and without lawful authority or excuse, is guilty of an offence, then, as soon as it appears that it will not be required, or further required, in evidence against the person who had it in his or her possession, it is to be delivered to the Treasurer, or some person authorised by the Treasurer to receive it.

Explosives

683. If the thing seized or taken is an explosive substance found in a vessel or vehicle, the person acting in the execution of the warrant may for

24 hours after seizure, and for such longer time as is necessary for the purpose of removal to a safe place of deposit, use the vessel or the vehicle, with the tackle and furniture thereof, or the beasts, and accoutrements belonging thereto as the case may be, paying afterwards to the owner of the vessel or vehicle a sufficient recompense for its use, which is to be assessed by the justice or justices before whom the suspected offender is brought, and, in case of non-payment immediately after such assessment, may be recovered before 2 justices in a summary way.

Orders for delivery of certain property

685B.(1) Where any property has come into the custody or possession of a court or justices in connection with any charge, the court or justices, on the conclusion of the trial and on the application of the prosecutor, may make an order for the delivery of the property to the person appearing to the court or justices to be the person lawfully entitled thereto or, if that person cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as to the court or justices seems just.

(2) An order so made shall not be a bar to the right of any person to recover the property by action from the person to whom it is delivered by virtue of the order.

CHAPTER 70—INFORMATIONS BY PRIVATE PERSONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES—EX OFFICIO INDICTMENTS

Information by leave of the Court by private prosecutors

686.(1) Any person may by leave of the Supreme Court present an information against any other person for any indictable offence, alleged to have been committed by such other person.

(2) An information presented by leave of the Court is to be signed by the person on whose application the leave is granted, or some other person appointed by the Court in that behalf, and filed in the Supreme Court.

(3) The person who signs the information is called the prosecutor.

(4) The information is to be intituled ‘The Queen on the prosecution of the prosecutor (naming the person) against the accused person (naming the person)’, and must state that the prosecutor informs the Court by leave of the Court.

(5) Except as otherwise expressly provided, the information and the proceedings upon it are subject to the same rules and incidents in all respects as an indictment presented by a Crown Law Officer and the proceedings upon such an indictment as hereinbefore set forth.

Security to be given by prosecutor for costs of defence

687. Before the information is presented the prosecutor is to be required to give security, in such amount and in such manner as the Court on giving leave to present the information may direct, that the prosecutor will prosecute the information without delay, and will pay to the accused person such costs incurred by the accused person in respect of the person’s defence to the charge as the Court may order the prosecutor to pay.

Service of information

688. An office copy of the information is to be served upon the accused person, upon which copy there must be endorsed a summons, under the hand of the registrar and seal of the Court, requiring the person to appear and plead to the information within the same time after service within which the person would be required to enter an appearance after service of a writ in a civil action.

Plea

689. The accused person is required within the time so limited to enter an appearance and file the person’s plea in writing in the Supreme Court, and to deliver a copy thereof forthwith to the prosecutor.

Default of plea

690.(1) If the accused person does not plead to the information according

to the exigency of the summons endorsed on the copy served on the person, the prosecutor may serve the accused person with a notice to the effect that unless the person pleads or demurs within 8 days a plea of not guilty will be filed in the person's name.

(2) Upon filing an affidavit setting forth the service of the information and of such notice, and of default of pleading in accordance with the exigency of the notice, the prosecutor may cause a plea of not guilty to be filed for the accused person, and thereupon the same proceedings may be had as if the accused person had filed a plea of not guilty.

(3) Or, in the case of a misdemeanour, judgment of conviction may, by leave of the Court or a Judge, be entered against the accused person for want of a plea.

(4) But the Court or a Judge may, either before or after the time so prescribed, allow further time for the accused person to plead or demur to the information.

Time and place of trial

691. When the accused person pleads any plea, or when a plea of not guilty is filed for the person by the prosecutor, either party may apply to a Judge to appoint the time and place of trial, of which notice is to be given to the accused person.

Effect of judgment for prosecutor on demurrer

692.(1) If the accused person demurs only, and does not plead any plea, and judgment is given against the person on demurrer, the person is required to plead to the information within such time as the Court or a Judge may allow.

(2) If the accused person makes default in doing so, the same proceedings may be taken as if the person had made default in pleading in the first instance.

Effect of judgment by default

693.(1) If judgment of conviction is entered against the accused person for want of a plea, the person is required to attend to receive the judgment of

the Court at a time and place to be appointed by a Judge.

(2) If the accused person does not so attend, any justice may issue a warrant to arrest the person and bring him or her before the Court to receive judgment.

Costs of defence

694. In either of the following cases, that is to say—

- (a) if the accused person pleads to the information, and is not brought to trial within a year after filing the person's plea; or
- (b) if a Crown Law Officer informs the Court that the Crown Law Officer will not further proceed on the information; or
- (c) if the accused person is acquitted upon trial;

the Court, or the Judge before whom the trial (if any) is had, may award costs to the accused person.

Practice to be applied on ex officio information

695. When an indictment is presented in the Supreme Court by a Crown Law Officer against any person who has not been committed for trial for the offence charged in the indictment, the Crown may proceed thereon in the manner prescribed in this Chapter with respect to informations filed by private prosecutors, except that no security shall be required.

CHAPTER 71—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Power to protect victim of violence by prohibiting publication of information about proceedings

695A.(1) This section applies to—

- (a) a judge of a court—
 - (i) to which someone has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence involving personal violence; or

- (ii) before which an indictment has been presented for an offence involving personal violence; and
 - (b) a magistrate summarily hearing and deciding a proceeding for an indictable offence involving personal violence, including a committal proceeding.
- (2) The judge or magistrate may make an order prohibiting, indefinitely or for a specified time, the publication of information about the address of a person against whom the violence is alleged to have been committed.
- (3) The order may be made on application by the person, or by the prosecution acting in the person's interests.
- (4) The order may be made only if the information is not relevant to the guilt or innocence of the charged person.
- (5) An application for an order under this division may be made—
- (a) in chambers; and
 - (b) only in the presence of persons the judge or magistrate allows.
- (6) On the hearing of the application the judge or magistrate may receive and act on information the judge or magistrate considers appropriate.
- (7) In this section—
- “**address**”, of a person, means the address of the person's residence, school, place of employment or other address.
- “**proceeding for an offence involving personal violence**” includes a proceeding for an application under the *Criminal Offence Victims Act 1995*, part 3.⁷⁰

Court may direct certain persons to be prosecuted for perjury

697.(1) If it appears to any court that any person has been guilty of perjury in any testimony given before it, the court may commit the person to take the person's trial for such perjury before any court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as if the person had been charged before a justice with the same perjury, and sufficient evidence had been given against

⁷⁰ *Criminal Offence Victims Act 1995*, part 3 (Compensation for personal injury from indictable offences)

the person.

(2) A person so committed may be granted bail in the same manner as if the person had been committed for trial by a justice.

(3) The court may order that any person be given a notice to appear and give evidence at the trial of a person so directed to be prosecuted.

(4) In this section—

“**court**” includes any person before whom a writ of inquiry is executed, but does not include a Magistrates Court.

Staying prosecution for publication of parliamentary paper

699.(1) A person prosecuted on a charge of the unlawful publication of defamatory matter which is contained in any paper published by the person, or by the person’s servant, by order or under the authority of the Legislative Assembly, may, at any stage of the proceedings, apply to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof or to the court in which the proceedings are pending, for an order staying the prosecution, first giving 24 hours notice of intention so to do to the prosecutor; and upon production to the court or Judge of a certificate under the hand of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Clerk of the Parliament stating that the paper in respect of which the prosecution is instituted was published by the defendant, or by the defendant’s servant, by order or under the authority of the Assembly, together with an affidavit verifying such certificate, the court or Judge is required immediately to stay the prosecution, and may order the prosecutor to pay to the defendant the defendant’s costs of defence.

(2) A person prosecuted on a charge of the unlawful publication of defamatory matter which is contained in a copy of, or an extract from or abstract of, any such paper, may, at any stage of the proceedings, apply to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, or to the court in which the proceedings are pending, for an order staying the prosecution; and upon production to the court or Judge of an original of such paper, together with such a certificate as aforesaid, and an affidavit verifying the same, the court or Judge may stay the prosecution, and may order the prosecutor to pay to the defendant the defendant’s costs of defence.

Certificate of dismissal by justices

700.(1) When justices dismiss a complaint of an offence punishable on summary conviction, whether an indictable offence or not, they may, if required and if they think fit, give the accused person a certificate of dismissal.

(2) Such a certificate is a bar to any further prosecution of the accused person for the same cause.

Saving of civil remedies

702. Except when expressly so provided, the prosecution or conviction of a person for an offence does not affect any civil remedy which any person aggrieved by the offence may have against the offender.

No court fees in criminal cases

704. No fees can be taken in any court of criminal jurisdiction or before any justice from any person who is charged with an indictable offence for any proceeding had or taken in the court or before the justice with respect to the charge.

Copies of depositions to be allowed to persons committed for trial

705.(1) Any person who is committed for trial or granted bail for any indictable offence is entitled to have on demand from the person who has the lawful custody thereof copies of the depositions of the witnesses on whose depositions the person has been so committed or granted bail.

(2) However, if the demand is not made before the day appointed for the commencement of the sittings of the court at which the trial of the person on whose behalf the demand is made is to take place, the person is not entitled to have any such copy unless the Judge is of opinion that the copy may be made and delivered without delay or inconvenience to the trial.

(3) The court may postpone a trial on account of the accused person not having previously had a copy of the depositions.

Inspection of depositions at trial

706. Any person who is tried for any offence is entitled at the time of the person's trial to inspect without fee all depositions, or copies of depositions, which have been taken against the person and returned into the court before which the trial is had.

Forms of criminal proceedings

707. A form prescribed under a rule of court for a criminal proceeding is taken to be—

- (a) sufficient for the purpose for which it is to be used; and
- (b) if used, a sufficient statement of the relevant offence or matter.

PART 9—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**CHAPTER 72—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR
ACT NO. 18 OF 1999****Transitional provision for Act No. 18 of 1999**

709. On a charge of unlawful stalking committed after the commencement of the *Criminal Code (Stalking) Amendment Act 1999* (the “**commencement**”), evidence of an act described in section 359B(c) done before the commencement may be admitted for the purpose of deciding whether an act done after the commencement constituted unlawful stalking.

CHAPTER 73—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR JUSTICE LEGISLATION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT (No. 2) 1999

Transitional provision for Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1999

710.(1) This section applies if, after the commencement of the *Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1999*, section 11⁷¹—

- (a) a charge of an offence against section 339(1)⁷² is before the Supreme or District Court; and
- (b) the person charged with the offence informs the court that he or she does not want to be tried by jury; and
- (c) the prosecutor agrees to the charge being dealt with summarily.

(2) The court may order that—

- (a) the matter be remitted to a court of summary jurisdiction for the charge to be dealt with summarily; and
- (b) the court registrar send the relevant court record to the registrar of the relevant court of summary jurisdiction.

(3) The court may not make an order under subsection (2) if satisfied that because of the nature or seriousness of the offence or any other relevant consideration the defendant, if convicted, may not be adequately punished on summary conviction.

⁷¹ *Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1999*, section 11 (Amendment of s 552B (Charges of indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily))

⁷² Section 339 (Assaults occasioning bodily harm)

CHAPTER 74—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT 2000

Transitional provision for Criminal Law Amendment Act 2000

711.(1) In relation to an indictment mentioned in section 578(1), (1A) or (4)⁷³ charging a person with an offence that was committed before the commencement of this section, the reference in those provisions to section 352 is a reference to section 337 as in force at any time before the commencement of this section.

(2) In relation to an indictment presented before the commencement of this section, the person charged in the indictment may be convicted of an offence because of section 578 only if the person could have been convicted of the offence because of section 578 as in force immediately before the commencement of this section.

⁷³ Section 578 (Charge of offence of a sexual nature)

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

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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 8 November 2000. Future amendments of the Criminal Code Act 1899 and the Criminal Code 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 |
| amdt | = | amendment | prov | = | provision |
| ch | = | chapter | pt | = | part |
| def | = | definition | pubd | = | published |
| div | = | division | R[X] | = | Reprint No.[X] |
| exp | = | expires/expired | RA | = | Reprints Act 1992 |
| gaz | = | gazette | reloc | = | relocated |
| hdg | = | heading | renum | = | renumbered |
| ins | = | inserted | rep | = | repealed |
| lap | = | lapsed | s | = | section |
| notfd | = | notified | sch | = | schedule |
| o in c | = | order in council | sdiv | = | subdivision |
| om | = | omitted | SIA | = | Statutory Instruments Act 1992 |
| orig | = | original | SIR | = | Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992 |
| p | = | page | SL | = | subordinate legislation |
| para | = | paragraph | sub | = | substituted |
| prec | = | preceding | unnum | = | unnumbered |
| pres | = | present | | | |
| 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. 70 of 1993 | 26 March 1994 |
| 1A | to Act No. 58 of 1995 | 7 August 1996 |
| 1B | to Act No. 58 of 1995 | 14 March 1997 |
| 1C | to Act No. 9 of 1997 | 4 July 1997 |
| 2 | to Act No. 38 of 1997 | 1 August 1997 |
| 2A | to Act No. 82 of 1997 | 9 December 1997 |
| 2B | to Act No. 19 of 1998 | 3 April 1998 |
| 2C | to Act No. 19 of 1999 | 18 June 1999 |
| 3 | to Act No. 5 of 2000 | 31 March 2000 |
| 3A | to Act No. 23 of 2000 | 14 July 2000 |
| 3B | to Act No. 23 of 2000 | 29 September 2000 |

5 Tables in earlier reprints for Criminal Code Act 1899

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

| Name of table | Reprint No. |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Renumbered provisions | 1 |

6 List of legislation for Criminal Code Act 1899

Criminal Code Act 1899 63 Vic No. 9

date of assent 28 November 1899

s 2 sch 1 commenced 1 January 1901 (see s 2)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Note—This Act was to have been repealed by Criminal Code No. 37 of 1995 s 460(1) sch 4 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) deferred to 14 June 1997) (1996 SL No. 84 s 2(2)) but the 1995 Code was never proclaimed into force and repealed by 1997 No. 3 s 121

as amended by—

Criminal Code Correction of Errors Act 1900 64 Vic No. 7

date of assent 20 November 1900

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law Revision Act 1908 8 Edw 7 No. 18 s 2 sch 1

date of assent 23 December 1908

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995

commenced on date of assent

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997 No. 3 ss 1, 2(2), pt 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)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1997 No. 82 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 5 December 1997

commenced on date of assent

7 List of annotations for Criminal Code Act 1899

Saving

s 3 amd R1 (see RA s 40)

Civil remedies**hdg prec (2)** om 1997 No. 3 s 4(1)**s 6** amd 1997 No. 3 s 4(2)–(3); 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch**Printing of amendments****s 9** om 1908 8 Edw 7 No. 18 s 2 sch 1**General rules****s 10** om 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1**SCHEDULE 2—STATUTES OF THE REALM IN FORCE IN QUEENSLAND**

om R1 (see s 40 RA)

SCHEDULE 3—STATUTES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND

amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch

om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 4

om R1 (see RA s 40)

8 Tables in earlier reprints for Criminal Code

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

| Name of table | Reprint No. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Changed citations and remade laws | 1 |
| Changed titles | 1 |
| Comparative legislation | 1 |
| Corrected minor errors | 1, 3 |
| Obsolete and redundant provisions | 1 |
| Renumbered provisions | 1 |

9 List of legislation for Criminal Code**Criminal Code (schedule 1 to 63 Vic No. 9)**

date of assent 28 November 1899

commenced 1 January 1901 (see s 2 of Act)

Note—This Code was to have been repealed by Criminal Code No. 37 of 1995 s 460(1) sch 4 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) deferred to 14 June 1997) (1996 SL No. 84 s 2(2)) but the 1995 Code was never proclaimed into force and repealed by 1997 No. 3 s 121

as amended by—

Criminal Code Correction of Errors Act 1900 64 Vic No. 7

date of assent 20 November 1900

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law Revision Act 1908 8 Edw 7 No. 18 s 5 sch 3

date of assent 23 December 1908
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23

date of assent 26 November 1913
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1913 (No. 2) 4 Geo 5 No. 25

date of assent 26 November 1913
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22

date of assent 3 December 1914
commenced on date of assent

Trade Union Act 1915 6 Geo 5 No. 31 pt 2

date of assent 29 December 1915
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2

date of assent 31 July 1922
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1922 (No. 2) 13 Geo 5 No. 26

date of assent 16 October 1922
commenced on date of assent

State Children Acts Amendment Act 1928 19 Geo 5 No. 19 s 3

date of assent 14 November 1928
commenced on date of assent

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1929 20 Geo 5 No. 28 s 119

date of assent 23 December 1929
commenced on date of assent

Art Union Regulation Act 1930 21 Geo 5 No. 11 s 3

date of assent 2 October 1930
commenced on 23 October 1930 (proc pubd gaz 25 October 1930 p 1592)

Criminal Code (Prohibition of Secret Commissions) and Further Amendment Act 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40

date of assent 24 December 1931
commenced on date of assent

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1932 23 Geo 5 No. 36 s 85

date of assent 6 January 1933
commenced 1 February 1933 (proc pubd gaz 14 January 1933 p 316)

Dairy Produce Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1934 25 Geo 5 No. 11 s 11

date of assent 25 October 1934
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1939 3 Geo 6 No. 28

date of assent 1 December 1939
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14

date of assent 29 April 1943
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 pt 2

date of assent 5 April 1945
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1946 10 Geo 6 No. 22

date of assent 11 April 1946
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1946 11 Geo 6 No. 6 ss 5–6

date of assent 20 December 1946
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1948 12 Geo 6 No. 48 pt 2

date of assent 9 December 1948
commenced on date of assent

Traffic Act 1949 13 Geo 6 No. 26 s 24

date of assent 22 April 1949
commenced 1 February 1950 (proc pubd gaz 7 January 1950 p 37)

Elections Acts and the Criminal Code Amendment Act 1952 1 Eliz 2 No. 4 pt 3

date of assent 9 April 1952
commenced 1 December 1952 (proc pubd gaz 15 November 1952 p 1210)

Criminal Code and Justices Acts Amendment Act 1956 5 Eliz 2 No. 5 pt 2

date of assent 29 October 1956
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1957 6 Eliz 2 No. 1

date of assent 5 April 1957
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code and Other Acts Amendment Act 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11

date of assent 29 March 1961
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1964 No. 14

date of assent 6 April 1964
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1968 No. 44

date of assent 19 December 1968
commenced 1 January 1969 (see s 2)

Criminal Code and the Offenders Probation and Parole Act Amendment Act 1971 No. 41 pt 2

date of assent 25 October 1971
commenced on date of assent

Elections Act and the Criminal Code Amendment Act 1973 No. 8 pt 3

date of assent 11 April 1973
commenced 1 July 1973 (proc pubd gaz 19 May 1973 p 476)

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1973 No. 53

date of assent 25 October 1973
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code and the Justices Act and Another Act (Stock Offences) Amendment Act 1973 No. 88 pt 2

date of assent 20 December 1973
commenced 1 April 1974 (proc pubd gaz 16 February 1974 p 687)

Public Defence Act 1974 No. 3 s 3(1)(b)

date of assent 2 April 1974
commenced 1 July 1974 (proc pubd gaz 15 June 1974 p 997)

Age of Majority Act 1974 No. 57 s 8 sch

date of assent 27 September 1974
commenced 1 March 1975 (proc pubd gaz 16 November 1974 p 1083)

Limitations of Actions Act 1974 No. 75 s 4 sch

date of assent 1 November 1974
commenced 1 July 1975 (see s 2)

Criminal Code and the Justices Act Amendment Act 1975 No. 27

date of assent 15 May 1975
commenced 1 July 1975 (see s 1(4))

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1976 No. 25

date of assent 22 April 1976
commenced 1 July 1976 (see s 2)

Jury Act and Other Acts Amendment Act 1976 No. 39 pt 4

date of assent 5 May 1976
commenced 30 August 1976 (proc pubd gaz 24 July 1976 p 1718)

Justices Act and the Criminal Code Amendment Act 1977 No. 13 pt 3

date of assent 14 April 1977
commenced 1 July 1977 (proc pubd gaz 18 June 1977 p 1050)

Evidence Act 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G

date of assent 3 October 1977
commenced 1 January 1978 (see s 1(2))

Justices Act and the Criminal Code Amendment Act 1978 No. 10 pt 3

date of assent 31 May 1978
commenced on date of assent

Status of Children Act 1978 No. 30 s 14 sch

date of assent 8 June 1978
commenced 1 January 1979 (see s 1(2))

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1979 No. 2 pt 2

date of assent 6 April 1979
commenced 7 April 1979 (proc pubd gaz 7 April 1979 p 1359)

Bail Act 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

date of assent 14 May 1980
commenced 1 July 1980 (proc pubd gaz 28 June 1980 p 1634)

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1982 No. 34

date of assent 1 September 1982
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1982 (No. 2) No. 59

date of assent 3 December 1982
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1984 No. 28

date of assent 5 April 1984
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1984 (proc pubd gaz 30 June 1984
p 1475)

Criminal Code and Bail Act Amendment Act 1984 No. 32 pt 2

date of assent 12 April 1984
commenced on date of assent

**Mental Health Act, Criminal Code and Health Act Amendment Act 1984 No. 66
pt 3**

date of assent 12 September 1984
commenced 1 July 1985 (proc pubd gaz 27 April 1985 p 2349)

Director of Prosecutions Act 1984 No. 95 s 34(3)

date of assent 6 December 1984
commenced 17 January 1985 (proc pubd gaz 19 January 1985 p 165)

Regulatory Offences Act 1985 No. 32 s 10

date of assent 17 April 1985
commenced 29 April 1985 (proc pubd gaz 27 April 1985 p 2349)

Criminal Code Amendment Act 1986 No. 1

date of assent 6 March 1986
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
ss 4–25, 27(b), 28–35, 60–65, 66(b), 67–80 and 83–97 commenced 29 March
1986 (proc pubd gaz 29 March 1986 p 1289 as amd by proc pubd gaz 5 April
1986 p 1396)
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1987 (proc pubd gaz 13 June 1987
p 1461)

Corrective Services (Consequential Amendments) Act 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2 (as amd by 1989 No. 103 s 3 sch)

date of assent 1 December 1988

commenced 15 December 1988 (see s 2(2) and o in c pubd gaz 10 December 1988 p 1675)

Criminal Code, Evidence Act and Other Acts Amendment Act 1989 No. 17 pt 2 (as amd 1994 No. 87 s 4(1) sch 3 pt 2 (as from 1 December 1994))

date of assent 30 March 1989

ss 8, 56(b) never proclaimed into force and rep 1994 No. 87 s 4(1) sch 3 pt 2 remaining provisions commenced 3 July 1989 (proc pubd gaz 24 June 1989 p 1821 as amd by proc pubd gaz 1 July 1989 p 2190)

Public Service (Administrative Arrangements) Act (No. 2) 1990 No. 80 s 3 sch 1

date of assent 14 November 1990

commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code and Another Act Amendment Act 1990 No. 93

date of assent 7 December 1990

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 January 1991 (proc pubd gaz 19 January 1991 p 174)

Referendums Legislation Amendment Act 1990 No. 101 pt 6

date of assent 12 December 1990

commenced on date of assent

Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991 No. 68 pts 1, 10 s 111 sch 2

date of assent 24 October 1991

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 14 December 1991 (1991 SL No. 173)

Statutory Instruments Act 1992 No. 22 pts 1, 8

date of assent 1 June 1992

commenced on date of assent

Criminal Law (Escaped Prisoners) Amendment Act 1992 No. 25 pts 1–2

date of assent 1 June 1992

commenced on date of assent

Electoral Act 1992 No. 28 pts 1, 10 div 3

date of assent 1 June 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 June 1992 (1992 SL No. 160)

Juvenile Justice Act 1992 No. 44 pts 1, 7 s 235 sch 3

date of assent 19 August 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 September 1993 (1993 SL No. 313)

Penalties and Sentences Act 1992 No. 48 pts 1, 12, 13 ss 197, 207 sch

date of assent 24 November 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 November 1992 (1992 SL No. 377)

Prostitution Laws Amendment Act 1992 No. 65 pts 1, 3

date of assent 7 December 1992

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 1993 (1993 SL No. 11)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1992 No. 68 ss 1–3 sch 2

date of assent 7 December 1992

commenced on date of assent

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1993 No. 65

date of assent 23 November 1993

commenced on date of assent

**Justice and Attorney-General Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993
No. 68 pts 1, 6**

date of assent 23 November 1993

commenced on date of assent

Local Government Act 1993 No. 70 ch 1, pt 1, ch 3, pt 1 s 804 sch

date of assent 7 December 1993

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 26 March 1994 (see s 2(5))

Fisheries Act 1994 No. 37 pts 1, 13 s 244 sch 2

date of assent 8 September 1994

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 January 1995 (1995 SL No. 9)

**Criminal Code No. 37 of 1995 ss 1–2, 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2, 459(4) sch 3 pt 2
div 2, 459(6) sch 3 pt 3 div 2 (as amd by 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1 (as
from 16 June 1995) (see s 2(1) sch 1))**

date of assent 16 June 1995

ss 1–2, 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(2))

remaining provisions never proclaimed into force and rep 1997 No. 3 s 121

Jury Act 1995 No. 42 ss 1–2, 76 sch 2

date of assent 9 November 1995

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 17 February 1997 (1997 SL No. 13)

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

commenced on date of assent

**Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997 No. 3 ss 1, 2(2) pt 3 (as amd by 1997 No. 9
ss 1, 2(2), 3 pt 9 sch 1 (as from 1 July 1997) (1997 SL No. 152))**

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, 3**

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(1) pt 7**

date of assent 15 May 1997

commenced on date of assent

**Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Remote Communities (Justice Initiatives)
Amendment Act 1997 No. 32**

date of assent 18 July 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 August 1997 (1997 SL No. 234)

Friendly Societies (Queensland) Act 1997 No. 35 ss 1–2, 38 sch

date of assent 18 July 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

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Courts Reform Amendment Act 1997 No. 38 ss 1–2, pt 4

date of assent 18 July 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced on 1 August 1997 (1997 SL No. 235)

**Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1997 No. 82
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date of assent 5 December 1997

commenced on date of assent

**Police and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 No. 19 ss 1–2
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date of assent 26 March 1998

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Corrective Services Legislation Amendment Act 1999 No. 9 pt 1 sch

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date of assent 30 March 1999

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Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 16 ss 1–2 sch

date of assent 22 April 1999

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Criminal Code (Stalking) Amendment Act 1999 No. 18 pts 1–2

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Road Transport Reform Act 1999 No. 42 ss 1–2(1), 54(3) sch pt 3

date of assent 2 September 1999
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date of assent 6 December 1999
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date of assent 6 December 1999
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date of assent 14 December 1999
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date of assent 8 June 2000
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date of assent 27 June 2000
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10 List of annotations for Criminal Code

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 sub 1990 No. 93 s 5; 1997 No. 3 s 21
 amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch

Attempted sodomy

prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 22(1)
s 209 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 11
 sub 1990 No. 93 s 6
 amd 1997 No. 3 s 22(2)–(3)

Indecent treatment of children under 16

prov hdg amd 1975 No. 27 s 6(a)
s 210 amd 1975 No. 27 s 6(b)–(d); 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 sub 1989 No. 17 s 12
 amd 1997 No. 3 s 23

Bestiality

prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 24(1)
s 211 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 3; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 sub 1990 No. 93 s 7
 amd 1997 No. 3 s 24(2)

Defilement of Girls under Twelve

s 212 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 4; 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 4; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7)
 sch 1 pt G
 sub 1986 No. 1 s 12; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1989 No. 17 s 13

Owner etc. permitting abuse of children on premises**prov hdg** sub 1997 No. 3 s 25(1)**s 213** amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(i); 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1986 No. 1 s 13; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
sub 1989 No. 17 s 13
amd 1990 No. 93 s 8; 1997 No. 3 s 25(2)–(6)**Attempt to Abuse Girls under Ten****s 214** amd 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1986 No. 1 s 14; 1988 No. 5 sch 2
om 1989 No. 17 s 14**Carnal knowledge with or of children under 16****prov hdg** amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(ii); 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch; 2000 No. 43 s 17(1)**s 215** amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(ii); 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 5; 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
sub 1989 No. 17 s 14
amd 1997 No. 3 s 26; 2000 No. 43 s 17(2)–(5)**Abuse of intellectually impaired persons****prov hdg** amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(iii); 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch**s 216** amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(iii); 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 6; 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1986 No. 1 s 15; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
sub 1989 No. 17 s 14
amd 1990 No. 93 s 9; 1992 No. 65 s 7; 1997 No. 3 s 27**Procuring young person etc. for carnal knowledge****s 217** amd 1974 No. 57 s 8 sch; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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amd 1997 No. 3 s 28**Procuring sexual acts by coercion etc.****s 218** amd 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 16
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amd 1997 No. 3 s 29; 1999 No. 73 s 172**Taking child for immoral purposes****prov hdg** amd 1997 No. 3 s 30(1)**s 219** amd 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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amd 1990 No. 93 s 10; 1997 No. 3 s 30(2)–(5); 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch**Unlawful Detention with Intent to Defile or in a Brothel****s 220** amd 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1989 No. 17 s 18**Conspiracy to defile****s 221** amd 1986 No. 1 s 16; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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Incest

s 222 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 5; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 19
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Incest by adult female

s 223 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 6; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

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s 224 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

The like by women with child

s 225 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 226 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 227 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 7; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1999 No. 73 s 173

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s 228 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 20; 2000 No. 43 s 18

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s 229 amd 1989 No. 17 s 21

Indictable offences against morality that may be dealt with summarily

s 229A ins 1975 No. 27 s 7
amd 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 22
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Maintaining a sexual relationship with a child

prov hdg amd 1997 No. 3 s 33(1)
s 229B ins 1989 No. 17 s 23
amd 1997 No. 3 s 33(2)–(13)

CHAPTER 22A—PROSTITUTION

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s 229C ins 1992 No. 65 s 10

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s 229E ins 1992 No. 65 s 10
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s 229F ins 1992 No. 65 s 10

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s 229G ins 1992 No. 65 s 10
amd 1997 No. 3 s 34; 1999 No. 73 s 175

Knowingly participating in provision of prostitution

s 229H ins 1992 No. 65 s 10
amd 1999 No. 73 s 176

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s 229I ins 1992 No. 65 s 10
amd 1999 No. 73 s 177

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s 229J ins 1992 No. 65 s 10

Having an interest in premises used for the purposes of prostitution etc.

s 229K ins 1992 No. 65 s 10
amd 1999 No. 73 s 178

Permitting young person etc. to be at place used for prostitution

s 229L ins 1992 No. 65 s 10

Police officer may require person to provide name and address etc.

s 229M ins 1992 No. 65 s 10
om 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Evidence that place is being used for prostitution

s 229N ins 1992 No. 65 s 10

Non-compellability of health service providers

s 229O ins 1992 No. 65 s 10

Summary proceedings

s 229P ins 1992 No. 65 s 10
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

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s 231 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1992 No. 65 s 11

Gaming houses

s 232 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Betting houses

s 233 amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 4; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 35

Lotteries

s 234 amd 1930 21 Geo 5 No. 11 s 3; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Acting as keeper of gaming houses, betting houses, and lotteries

prov hdg amd 1992 No. 65 s 12(1)

s 235 amd 1992 No. 65 s 12(2)

Misconduct with regard to corpses

s 236 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

False information as to health of foreign ships

s 237 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Contamination of goods

s 238 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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s 239 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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s 240 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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s 241 sub 1997 No. 9 s 22

Frauds on land laws

s 242 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 243 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 244 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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s 245 amd 1946 11 Geo 6 No. 6 s 5; 1989 No. 17 s 24

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s 255 amd 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

Police officer preventing escape from arrest

s 256 amd 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xiii)
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Preventing escape or rescue after arrest

s 258 amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Examination of person of accused persons in custody

s 259 sub 1989 No. 17 s 25
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Preventing a breach of the peace

s 260 amd 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Suppression of riot by Magistrates

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2
 s 262 amd 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

**Prevention of crimes and offences for which an offender may be arrested
without warrant—prevention of violence by patients under Mental
Health Act 1974**

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2
s 266 amd 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2

Defence of dwelling

s 267 sub 1997 No. 3 s 36

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s 274 amd 1997 No. 3 s 37

Defence of moveable property with claim of right

s 275 amd 1997 No. 3 s 38

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s 276 amd 1997 No. 3 s 39

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s 277 amd 1997 No. 3 s 40

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s 278 amd 1997 No. 3 s 41

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s 279 amd 1997 No. 3 s 42

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s 280 amd 1997 No. 3 s 43

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prov hdg amd 1997 No. 3 s 44(1)

s 281 sub 1964 No. 14 s 3
amd 1997 No. 3 s 44(2)–(4)

Duty of person who has care of child

s 286 amd 1989 No. 17 s 26
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s 287 om 2000 No. 23 s 293 sch 2

Limitation as to Time of Death

s 299 om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

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s 300 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7

Definition of Wilful Murder

s 301 om 1971 No. 41 s 5

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s 302 amd 1971 No. 41 s 6

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s 303 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7

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s 304 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7

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s 304A ins 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 5
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Punishment of murder

s 305 amd 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xiv); 1971 No. 41 s 7; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2;
1992 No. 48 s 207 sch; 1997 No. 4 s 19

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s 306 amd 1986 No. 1 s 17; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 307 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 308 amd 1986 No. 1 s 18; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 46(2)

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s 309 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 310 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 313 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 47

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s 316 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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prov hdg amd 1997 No. 3 s 48(1)

s 317 amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch; 1986 No. 1 s 20; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2;
1997 No. 3 s 48(2)–(3)

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prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 49(1)

s 317A ins 1964 No. 14 s 4
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 49(2)–(6)

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s 319A ins 1964 No. 14 s 5
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 320 amd 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 320A ins 1997 No. 3 s 51

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prov hdg amd 1997 No. 3 s 52(1)

s 321 amd 1986 No. 1 s 23; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 52(2)

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s 321A ins 1997 No. 3 s 53

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s 322 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Wounding and similar acts

s 323 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 8; 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 323A ins 2000 No. 43 s 19

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s 323B ins 2000 No. 43 s 19

Failure to supply necessities

s 324 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Endangering life or health of apprentices or servants

s 325 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 2000 No. 23 s 293 sch 2

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s 326 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 54

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s 327 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Negligent acts causing harm

s 328 amd 1948 12 Geo 6 No. 48 s 6; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 55(1)

s 328A ins 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 9
amd 1948 12 Geo 6 No. 48 s 7
sub 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 6

amd 1964 No. 14 s 6; 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1982 No. 59 s 2; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 27; 1997 No. 3 s 55(2)–(9); 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch

Additional power to convict for dangerous driving

s 328B ins 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 9
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s 328C ins 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 9
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amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 8
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s 329 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 330 amd 1938 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 331 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 333 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 335 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 56

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om 2000 No. 43 s 21

Assaults on persons protecting wrecks

s 338 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

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s 338A ins 1964 No. 14 s 8
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Assaults occasioning bodily harm

s 339 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 10; 1986 No. 1 s 24; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2;
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om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 31A)**Assaults occasioning bodily harm****s 343A** ins 1975 No. 27 s 8
amd 1976 No. 25 ss 4, 19 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1**Aggravated assaults****s 344** amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 12; 1946 11 Geo 6 No. 6 s 6; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 10; 1975 No. 27 s 9; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 29
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amd 1997 No. 3 s 62(2)–(5) (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 3 sch 1)
sub 2000 No. 43 s 24**Meaning of “consent”****s 348** amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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om 1989 No. 17 s 32
(prev s 349) amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 13; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
renum 2000 No. 43 s 23

Assault with intent to commit rape

prov hdg (prev s 336 hdg) amd 1990 No. 93 s 11
sub 1997 No. 3 s 57(1)

s 351 orig s 351 amd 1974 No. 57 s 8 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 2000 No. 43 s 25
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No. 3 s 57(2)
reloc and renum 2000 No. 43 s 20

Sexual assaults

prov hdg amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(iv)

s 352 prev s 352 amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(iv); 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1989 No. 17 s 32
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s 353 om 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G

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s 354 amd 1986 No. 1 s 25; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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s 354A ins 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 11
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s 355 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

False certificates by officers charged with duties relating to liberty

s 356 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Unlawful custody of patient under Mental Health Act 1974

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2
s 358 amd 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2

Threats

s 359 amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 12; 1997 No. 9 s 24

CHAPTER 33A—UNLAWFUL STALKING

ch hdg ins 1999 No. 18 s 3

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s 359A ins 1993 No. 65 s 3
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359B ins 1999 No. 18 s 3

What is immaterial for unlawful stalking

359C ins 1999 No. 18 s 3

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359D ins 1999 No. 18 s 3

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om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1**Bigamy****s 360** amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 14; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2**Unlawful celebration of marriage****s 361** amd 1974 No. 57 s 8 sch**Child-stealing****s 363** amd 1946 10 Geo 6 No. 22 s 2; 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G; 1978 No. 30 s 14 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 34**Abduction of child under 16****s 363A** ins 1989 No. 17 s 35
amd 1999 No. 66 s 9**Cruelty to children under 16****s 364** amd 1989 No. 17 s 36
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(as amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1)

Absolute protection—privileges of Judges, witnesses and others in courts of justice

- s 372 amd 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2
 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 11) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Absolute protection—reports of official inquiries

- s 373 amd 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2
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- s 374 amd 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2
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Protection—fair comment

- s 375 amd 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2 (as amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1)
 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 14) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Protection—truth

- s 376 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 15) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

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- s 377 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 16) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

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- s 378 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 17) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Relevancy and public benefit questions of fact

- s 379 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 19) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Unlawful publication of defamatory matter

- s 380 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2
 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 9) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Defamation of members of Parliament by strangers

- s 381 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2
 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 10) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Defence in case of defamation by words, sounds, signs, signals, or gestures

- s 382 om 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Publishing or threatening to publish defamatory matter with intent to extort money

- s 383 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
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Liability of proprietor, publisher, and editor of periodicals

- s 384 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 30) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

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- s 385 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 31) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Protection of innocent sellers of books

- s 386 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 32) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Protection of employers

- s 387 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 33) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Prosecution of newspapers to be by sanction of a Judge after notice

s 388 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 34) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Summary jurisdiction in trivial cases of defamation

s 389 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 35) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Things capable of being stolen

s 390 amd 1986 No. 1 s 26
 sub 1997 No. 3 s 64

Definition of “stealing”

s 391 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 15; 1989 No. 17 s 37

Punishment of stealing

s 398 amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 13; 1964 No. 14 s 9; 1973 No. 88 s 5; 1986
 No. 1 s 27; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 38; 1997 No. 3 s 65

Concealing registers

s 399 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Concealing wills

s 400 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Concealing deeds

s 401 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Killing animals with intent to steal

s 402 renum as s 444A 1986 No. 1 s 38(a)–(b)

Using registered brands with criminal intention

s 404 renum as s 444B 1986 No. 1 s 39(a)–(b)

Fraudulently dealing with minerals in mines

s 405 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Fraudulent disposition of mortgaged goods

s 407 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Fraudulent appropriation of power

s 408 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Unlawful user or possession of motor vehicles, aircraft or vessels

s 408A ins 1957 6 Eliz 2 No. 1 s 2
 amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 14; 1964 No. 14 s 10
 sub 1975 No. 27 s 11
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Indictable offences relating to user or possession of motor vehicles, aircraft or vessels that may be dealt with summarily

s 408B ins 1976 No. 25 s 5
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Fraud

- prov hdg** sub 1997 No. 3 s 66(1)
s 408C ins 1979 No. 2 s 5
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 39; 1997 No. 3 s 66

Computer hacking and misuse

- s 408D** ins 1997 No. 3 s 67

Punishment of robbery

- s 411** amd 1986 No. 1 s 28; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Attempted robbery

- prov hdg** sub 1997 No. 3 s 68(1)
s 412 amd 1986 No. 1 s 29; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 68(2)–(3)

Assault with intent to steal

- s 413** amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Demanding property with menaces with intent to steal

- s 414** amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Demanding property, benefit or performance of services with threats

- prov hdg** amd 1976 No. 25 s 6(a)
s 415 sub 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 15;
amd 1976 No. 25 s 6(b); 1977 No. 13 s 15
sub 1984 No. 32 s 4
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 69

Attempts at extortion by threats

- s 416** amd 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xv); 1976 No. 25 s 7; 1986 No. 1 s 30; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1990 No. 93 s 14; 1997 No. 3 s 70

Procuring execution of deeds etc. by threats

- s 417** amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 40

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- s 417A** ins 1964 No. 14 s 11
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Definitions

- s 418** amd 1997 No. 3 s 71

Burglary

- s 419** amd 1976 No. 25 s 8; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
sub 1997 No. 3 s 72

Entering dwelling house with intent to commit an indictable offence

- prov hdg** amd 1976 No. 25 s 9(a)
s 420 amd 1976 No. 25 s 9(b); 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Entering or being in premises and committing indictable offences

- s 421** amd 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 7
 sub 1975 No. 27 s 12
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 sub 1997 No. 3 s 73

Breaking into places with intent to commit indictable offences

- s 422** amd 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 8
 sub 1975 No. 27 s 13
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Breaking into Place of Worship and Committing Crime

- s 423** om 1975 No. 27 s 14

Breaking into Place of Worship with Intent to Commit a Crime

- s 424** om 1975 No. 27 s 15

Possession of things used in connection with unlawful entry

- prov hdg** amd 1976 No. 25 s 10(a)
 sub 1997 No. 3 s 74(1)
- s 425** amd 1976 No. 25 s 10(b); 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 74(2)–(5)

Definitions for purposes of chapter

- s 425A** ins 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 16
 amd 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 9
 sub 1975 No. 27 s 16
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Unlawful entry of vehicle

- s 426** prev s 426 amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 16
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1
 pres s 426 ins 1998 No. 19 s 22

Unlawful entry of vehicle for committing indictable offence

- s 427** prev s 427 sub 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 17
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1
 pres s 427 ins 1998 No. 19 s 22

CHAPTER 40—OTHER FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

- ch hdg** amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch
 sub 1997 No. 3 s 75

Obtaining property by passing valueless cheques

- s 427A** ins 1975 No. 27 s 17
 amd 1986 No. 1 s 31; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 76

Obtaining execution of valuable security by a false pretence or wilfully false promise

- s 428** sub 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 18
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Cheating

s 429 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Conspiracy to defraud

s 430 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 17; 1986 No. 1 s 32; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Frauds on sale or mortgage of property

s 431 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Pretending to exercise witchcraft or tell fortunes

s 432 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Receiving stolen property etc.

s 433 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 18; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 77;
1999 No. 66 s 6 sch

Receiving after change of ownership

prov hdg amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch

s 434 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 19

Taking reward for recovery of property obtained by means of indictable offences

s 435 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Trustees fraudulently disposing of trust property

s 436 amd 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 10; 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1986 No. 1 s 33;
1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Directors and officers of corporations or companies fraudulently appropriating property, or keeping fraudulent accounts, or falsifying books or accounts

s 437 amd 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1986 No. 1 s 34; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

False statements by officials of companies

s 438 amd 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1986 No. 1 s 35; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Misappropriation by members of local governments

s 440 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Fraudulent falsification of records

s 441 amd 1975 No. 27 s 41 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
sub 1997 No. 3 s 78

False accounting by public officer

s 442 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

CHAPTER 42A—SECRET COMMISSIONS

ch hdg ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 2

Definitions

s 442A ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 2
def “**local government**” amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch

Receipt or solicitation of secret commission by an agent

- s 442B** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 3
amd 1997 No. 3 s 79(1)
(2) renum as s 442BA 1997 No. 3 s 79(2)

Gift or offer of secret commission to an agent

- s 442BA** (prev s 442B(2)) renum 1997 No. 3 s 79(2)
amd 1997 No. 3 s 79(3)

Secret gifts received by parent, wife, child, partner etc. of agent

- s 442C** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 4

False or misleading receipt or account

- s 442D** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 5
amd 1997 No. 3 s 80

Secret commission for advice given

- s 442E** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 6
amd 1997 No. 3 s 81(1)
(2) renum as s 442EA 1997 No. 3 s 81(2)

Offer or solicitation of secret commission in return for advice given or to be given

- s 442EA** (prev s 442E(2)) renum 1997 No. 3 s 81(2)
amd 1997 No. 3 s 81(3)

Secret commission to trustee in return for substituted appointment

- s 442F** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 7
amd 1997 No. 3 s 82

Liability of director etc. acting without authority

- s 442G** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 8
amd 1997 No. 3 s 83

Offences

- s 442H** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 9
amd 1934 25 Geo 5 No. 11 s 11
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Penalty on conviction

- s 442I** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 10
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 84

Court may order withdrawal of trifling or technical cases

- s 442J** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 11

Witness giving answers criminating himself or herself

- s 442K** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 12

Certificate to witness

- s 442L** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 12

Custom of itself no defence

- s 442M** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 13

CHAPTER 43—SUMMARY CONVICTION FOR STEALING AND LIKE INDICTABLE OFFENCES**ch hdg** om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1**Indictable offences which may be dealt with summarily****s 443** amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 20(1); 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 19; 1964 No. 14 s 12; 1973 No. 88 s 6; 1975 No. 27 s 18; 1976 No. 25 ss 11, 19 sch; 1986 No. 1 s 36; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 41
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1**Procedure****s 444** amd 1964 No. 14 s 13; 1976 No. 25 s 12; 1989 No. 17 s 42
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1**CHAPTER 44—OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING RELATING TO ANIMALS****ch hdg** amd 1986 No. 1 s 37(a)**Chapter Division 1—Indictable offences****ch div hdg** ins 1986 No. 1 s 37(b)**Killing animals with intent to steal****s 444A** (prev s 402) renum 1986 No. 1 s 39(a)–(b)
amd 1986 No. 1 s 38(c)**Using registered brands with criminal intention****s 444B** (prev s 404) renum 1986 No. 1 s 39(a)–(b)
amd 1986 No. 1 s 39(c); 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2**Chapter Division 2—Offences relating to animals punishable on summary conviction****ch div hdg** ins 1986 No. 1 s 40**Unlawfully using cattle****s 445** amd 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 15; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 20; 1986 No. 1 s 41; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2**Suspicion of stealing cattle****s 446** amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 21; 1973 No. 88 s 7; 1986 No. 1 s 42; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2**Illegal branding****s 447** amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 22; 1973 No. 88 s 8; 1986 No. 1 s 43; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; R1 (see RA s 39)**Defacing brands****s 448** amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 23; 1973 No. 88 s 9; 1986 No. 1 s 44; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2**Having in possession an animal with defaced brand****s 448A** ins 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 16
amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 24; 1973 No. 88 s 10; 1986 No. 1 s 45; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Chapter Division 3—Procedural and auxiliary provisions**ch div hdg** ins 1986 No. 1 s 46**Time for prosecution****s 449** amd 1931 22 Geo 5 No. 40 s 17; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 25; 1986 No. 1 s 47
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1**Committal for trial****s 450** amd 1986 No. 1 s 48**Arrest without warrant****s 450A** ins 1986 No. 1 s 49
amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3**Warrant in first instance****s 450B** ins 1986 No. 1 s 50**Effect of civil proceedings****s 450C** ins 1986 No. 1 s 51**CHAPTER 44A—SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF OFFENCES RELATING TO ANIMALS****ch hdg** ins 1986 No. 1 s 52**Meaning of term “animal”****s 450D** ins 1986 No. 1 s 53**Animals not tendered in certain cases****s 450E** ins 1986 No. 1 s 54**Animal valuers and valuations****s 450F** ins 1986 No. 1 s 55
amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch**Identification of animals and return to owners prior to tender in certain cases****s 450G** ins 1986 No. 1 s 56**Licence disqualification where commission of offence facilitated by licence or use of vehicle****s 450H** ins 1986 No. 1 s 57
amd 1989 No. 17 s 43; 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch**Forfeiture in cases of conviction for offences under specified sections****s 450I** ins 1986 No. 1 s 58
amd 1989 No. 17 s 44**CHAPTER 44B—OTHER OFFENCES ANALOGOUS TO STEALING PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION****ch hdg** ins 1986 No. 1 s 59**Unlawful possession of shipwrecked goods****s 451** amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2**Offering shipwrecked goods for sale****s 452** amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Unlawfully dredging for oysters

s 453 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1994 No. 37 s 244 sch 2

Unlawfully taking fish

s 454 om 1994 No. 37 s 244 sch 2

Arrest without warrant

s 455 amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Effect of summary conviction and of civil proceedings

s 457 amd 1986 No. 1 s 60

Unlawful acts

s 458 amd 1997 No. 3 s 85

Damage

s 460 amd 1997 No. 3 s 86

Arson

s 461 amd 1948 12 Geo 6 No. 48 s 10; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Attempts to commit arson

s 462 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Setting fire to crops and growing plants

s 463 amd 1986 No. 1 s 61; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Attempting to set fire to crops etc.

s 464 amd 1986 No. 1 s 62; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Casting away ships

s 465 amd 1986 No. 1 s 63; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Attempts to cast away ships

s 466 amd 1986 No. 1 s 64; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Obstructing and injuring railways

s 467 amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch; 1986 No. 1 s 65; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Endangering the safe use of an aircraft

s 467A ins 1964 No. 14 s 14
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Injuring animals

s 468 amd 1986 No. 1 s 66; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 45

Wilful damage

prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 87(1)

s 469 amd 1964 No. 14 s 15; 1986 No. 1 s 67; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3
 s 87(2)–(4)

Attempts to destroy property by explosives

s 470 amd 1986 No. 1 s 68; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Unlawful deposition of explosives

s 470A ins 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 21
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Attempts to injure mines

s 471 amd 1986 No. 1 s 69; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Interfering with marine signals

s 472 amd 1986 No. 1 s 70; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Interfering with navigation works

s 473 amd 1986 No. 1 s 71; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Communicating infectious diseases to animals

s 474 amd 1986 No. 1 s 72; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Travelling with infected animals

s 475 amd 1986 No. 1 s 73; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Removing boundary marks

s 476 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Obstructing railways

s 477 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Sending letters threatening to burn or destroy

s 478 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 88

Arrest without warrant

s 479 sub 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 22; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

CHAPTER 47—SUMMARY CONVICTION FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES

ch hdg om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Offences which may be dealt with summarily

s 480 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 23; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 26; 1964 No. 14
s 16; 1975 No. 27 s 19; 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2;
1989 No. 17 s 46
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Procedure

s 481 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Trivial charges

s 482 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Effect of summary conviction and of civil proceedings

s 483 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Definitions

s 484 amd 1997 No. 3 s 89

Further definitions

s 485 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Definition of forgery

s 486 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Certain matters immaterial

s 487 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Forgery and uttering

prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 90(1)

s 488 amd 1986 No. 1 s 74; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1990 No. 80 s 3 sch 1; 1997 No. 3 s 90(2)

Uttering false documents and counterfeit seals

s 489 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Uttering cancelled or exhausted documents

s 490 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Uttering cancelled stamps

s 491 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Obliterating crossings on cheques

s 493 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Making documents without authority

s 494 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 91

Demanding property upon forged testamentary instruments

s 495 hdg amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch

Purchasing forged bank notes

s 496 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Falsifying warrants for money payable under public authority

s 498 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Falsification of registers

s 499 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Sending false certificate of marriage to registrar

s 500 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

False statements for the purpose of registers of births, deaths, and marriages

s 501 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Contradictory statements

s 501A ins 1997 No. 3 s 92 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 3 sch 1)

Attempts to procure unauthorised status

s 502 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Counterfeiting trademarks

s 503 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Circulating false copies of rules or lists of members of societies or companies

s 504 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Sending false telegrams

s 505 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Forgery of sailors' tickets or documents relating to regulation of factories and shops

prov hdg amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch
s 506 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Instruments and materials for forgery

s 510 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 sub 1997 No. 3 s 93

Counterfeit stamps

s 511 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Paper for postal purposes

s 512 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Paper and dies for postage stamps

s 513 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Personation in general

s 514 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 3 s 94

Falsely acknowledging deeds, recognisances etc.

s 515 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch

Lending certificates for personation

s 517 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

CHAPTER 53—FRAUDULENT DEBTORS

ch hdg om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Definition

s 518 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Absconding with property in contemplation of or immediately after insolvency

s 519 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Frauds by insolvents

s 520 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Other frauds by insolvents

s 521 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Falsification of books by insolvents

s 522 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Frauds by insolvents in course of insolvency proceedings

s 523 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Failure by insolvents to discover property

s 524 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Failure to keep proper books

s 525 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Concealing documents

s 526 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Receiving insolvent's property with intent to defraud

s 527 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Making false claim in insolvency

s 528 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Concealing property of insolvents

s 529 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Fraudulent dealing with property by debtors

s 530 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Concealment by officers of companies on reduction of capital

s 531 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Falsification of books of companies

s 532 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Mixing uncertified with certified articles

s 533 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Intimidation of workers and employers

s 534 amd 1915 6 Geo 5 No. 31 s 36; 1929 20 Geo 5 No. 28 s 119(1); 1932 23
 Geo 5 No. 36 s 85(1); 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 2000
 No. 46 s 3 sch

Attempts to commit offences

s 535 amd 1997 No. 3 s 95

Punishment of attempts to commit crimes

s 536 amd 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xvi); 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Reduction of punishment

s 538 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Attempts to procure commission of criminal acts

s 539 amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch
 sub 1989 No. 17 s 47

Preparation to commit crimes with explosives etc.

s 540 amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch; 1986 No. 1 s 75; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Conspiracy to commit crime

s 541 amd 1986 No. 1 s 76; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Conspiracy to commit other offences

s 542 amd 1986 No. 1 s 77; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Other conspiracies

s 543 amd 1986 No. 1 s 78; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Industrial disputes

s 543A ins 1915 6 Geo 5 No. 31 s 37
prev s 543A om 1929 20 Geo 5 No. 28 s 119(2)
pres s 543A ins 1932 23 Geo 5 No. 36 s 85(2)
amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch

Accessories after the fact to crimes

s 544 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Accessories after the fact to misdemeanours and some other offences

s 545 amd 1973 No. 88 s 11; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Chapter does not apply to police officers

s 545A ins 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Arrest without warrant generally

s 546 amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Arrest of persons found committing offences on aircraft

s 547A ins 1964 No. 14 s 17

Arrest of persons found committing offences

s 548 amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

CHAPTER 58A—INDICTABLE OFFENCES DEALT WITH SUMMARILY

ch hdg ins 1997 No. 3 s 96

Charges of indictable offences that must be dealt with summarily on prosecution election

s 552A ins 1997 No. 3 s 96 (as amd 1997 No. 9 ss 30(1), 3 sch 1)

Charges of indictable offences that may be dealt with summarily

s 552B ins 1997 No. 3 s 96 (as amd 1997 No. 9 ss 30(2)–(4), 3 sch 1); 1997 No. 32 s 3 sch
amd 1998 No. 19 s 23; 1999 No. 66 s 11

Constitution of Magistrates Court

s 552C ins 1997 No. 3 s 96 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 3 sch 1)
sub 1997 No. 32 s 4

When Magistrates Court must abstain from jurisdiction

prov hdg amd 1997 No. 32 s 3 sch

s 552D ins 1997 No. 3 s 96
amd 1997 No. 32 s 3 sch

Charge may be heard and decided where defendant arrested or served

s 552E ins 1997 No. 3 s 96 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 3 sch 1)

Time for prosecution

s 552F ins 1997 No. 3 s 96 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 3 sch 1)
amd 1997 No. 32 s 3 sch

Value of property affecting jurisdiction to be decided by Magistrates Court

prov hdg amd 1997 No. 32 s 3 sch

s 552G ins 1997 No. 3 s 96 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 3 sch 1)

Maximum penalty for indictable offences dealt with summarily

s 552H ins 1997 No. 3 s 96
sub 1997 No. 32 s 5

Procedure under section 552B

s 552I ins 1997 No. 3 s 96 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 3 sch 1)
amd 1997 No. 32 s 3 sch

Appeals against decision to decide charge summarily

s 552J ins 1997 No. 3 s 96
amd 1997 No. 32 s 3 sch

Bail

s 555 amd 1964 No. 14 s 18
om 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Forfeiture of recognizance before appointed day

s 555A ins 1975 No. 27 s 20
om 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Summary convictions—time

s 556 amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 27
om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Place of trial

s 557 amd 1956 5 Eliz 2 No. 5 s 4; 1989 No. 17 s 48

Change of place of trial

s 559 amd 1977 No. 13 s 16; 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1; 1989 No. 17 s 49

Presenting indictments

prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 97(1)

s 560 amd 1997 No. 3 s 97(2); 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch

Ex officio informations

s 561 amd 1956 5 Eliz 2 No. 5 s 5

Arrest of person charged in ex officio information

s 562 amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch; 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Nolle prosequi

s 563 amd 1997 No. 3 s 98

Particular indictments

s 566 amd 1979 No. 2 s 6; 1997 No. 3 s 99

Joinder of charges

s 567 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7
 sub 1976 No. 25 s 13

Cases in which several charges may be joined

s 568 amd 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 11; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 28; 1964 No. 14
 s 19; 1976 No. 25 s 14; 1979 No. 2 s 7; 1986 No. 1 s 79; 1997 No. 3
 s 100; 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch

Accessories

s 569 amd 1997 No. 3 s 101

Amendment of indictments

s 572 amd 1997 No. 3 s 102

Indictment containing count of murder or manslaughter

s 576 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7
 sub 1976 No. 25 s 15

Charge of homicide of child

s 577 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7; 1997 No. 3 s 103

Charge of offence of a sexual nature

s 578 amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(v); 1976 No. 25 s 19 sch
 sub 1989 No. 17 s 50
 amd 1997 No. 3 s 104; 2000 No. 43 s 28

Offences of dishonesty

prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 105(1)

s 581 amd 1979 No. 2 s 8; 1986 No. 1 s 80; 1997 No. 3 s 105(2)–(4)

Charge of stealing cattle

s 588 amd 1986 No. 1 s 81

Charges of stealing certain animals and of killing certain animals with intent to steal

s 588A ins 1986 No. 1 s 82

Bringing accused to trial

s 590 sub 1975 No. 27 s 21; 1997 No. 3 s 106
 amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch

Notice of alibi

s 590A ins 1975 No. 27 s 22
 amd 1986 No. 1 s 83; 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch

Advanced notice of expert evidence

s 590B ins 1997 No. 3 s 107

Advance notice of representation if person who made it is unavailable

s 590C ins 2000 No. 43 s 29

Adjournment of trial

s 592 sub 1975 No. 27 s 23

Pre-trial directions and rulings

s 592A ins 1997 No. 3 s 108
amd 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2; 2000 No. 43 s 30

Directions as to trial upon adjournment

s 593 sub 1975 No. 27 s 24

Enlargement of notices to witnesses on adjournment of trial

s 593A ins 1975 No. 27 s 25
amd 1977 No. 13 s 17
sub 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Effect of enlargement of recognizance

s 593B ins 1975 No. 27 s 25
amd 1988 No. 13 s 18
om 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Accused person to be called upon to plead to indictment

s 594 amd 1975 No. 27 s 26; 1997 No. 3 s 109; 1999 No. 65 s 6

Presence in court and plea where accused person is a corporation

s 594A ins 1978 No. 10 s 6

Separate trials where 2 or more charges against the same person

s 597A ins 1976 No. 25 s 16
amd 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1; 1997 No. 3 s 110

Pleas

s 598 amd 1976 No. 25 s 17

Trial by jury

s 604 amd 1997 No. 3 s 111

Accused person to be informed of the person's right of challenge

s 608 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Challenge to array

s 609 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Challenges to individual jurors for cause

s 610 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Time for challenging

s 611 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Ascertainment of facts as to challenge

s 612 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Want of understanding of accused person

s 613 amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 29

Jury to be sworn and informed of charge

s 614 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Discharge of juror by court

s 615 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Presence of accused

s 617 sub 1982 No. 34 s 2

Evidence in defence

s 618 sub 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 30; 1975 No. 27 s 27

Prisoner and husband and wife of prisoner competent but not compellable witnesses

s 618A ins 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 31
om 1977 No. 47 s 3(7) sch 1 pt G

Speeches by counsel

s 619 amd 1975 No. 27 s 28

Jury not to separate

s 621 amd 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xvii); 1971 No. 41 s 7; 1973 No. 53 s 2
om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Confinement of jury

s 622 amd 1976 No. 39 s 38
om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

View

s 623 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Discharge of jury

s 626 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Incapacity of Judge

s 627 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Incapacity and unavailability of juror

s 628 amd 1976 No. 39 s 39
sub 1982 No. 59 s 3
om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Verdict on Sunday

s 629 om 1995 No. 42 s 76 sch 2

Plea of guilty during trial

s 631A ins 1989 No. 17 s 51
amd 1997 No. 3 s 112

Corroboration

s 632 sub 1986 No. 1 s 84; 1997 No. 3 s 113
amd 2000 No. 43 s 31

Evidence on charge of treason

s 633 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Evidence of blood relationship

s 636 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 24
sub 1989 No. 17 s 52
amd 1997 No. 3 s 114

Evidence of authority

s 638 amd 1986 No. 1 s 85

Averments about public officers and public service officers or employees

prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 115(1)

s 639 amd 1997 No. 3 s 115(2)–(3)

Evidence on trial for defamation

s 640 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 36) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Evidence on certain charges of stealing money

s 641 amd 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 12

Intention to injure, deceive or defraud

s 643 prov hdg sub 1997 No. 3 s 116

Admissions

s 644 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 25; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 32; 1986 No. 1 s 86

Witness giving incriminating answers

s 644A ins 1997 No. 3 s 117

Accused person insane during trial

s 645 amd 1984 No. 66 s 58; 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2

Acquittal on ground of insanity

s 647 amd 1984 No. 66 s 59; 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2

Arrest of judgment

s 649 amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 s 2(2)

Sentence

s 650 amd 1948 12 Geo 6 No. 48 s 11; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 33; 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1
sub 1989 No. 17 s 53
amd 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

Court may decide summary offences if a person is charged on indictment

prov hdg sub 1999 No. 66 s 12(1)

s 651 orig s 651 om 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xviii)
prev s 651 ins 1986 No. 1 s 87
om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch
pres s 651 ins 1997 No. 3 s 118 (as amd 1997 No. 9 s 31)
amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 1999 No. 16 s 2 sch; 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch; 1999 No. 66 s 12(2)–(3)

Proceedings to transmit charge for summary offence

prov hdg amd 1999 No. 16 s 2 sch

s 652 prev s 652 om 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xviii)
pres s 652 ins 1997 No. 3 s 118
amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch; 1999 No. 66 s 13; 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch

Remission of proceedings to court exercising summary jurisdiction

s 653 prev s 653 om 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xviii)
pres s 653 ins 1999 No. 66 s 14

Solitary Confinement

s 654 om 1986 No. 1 s 88

Whipping

s 655 om 1986 No. 1 s 88

Conditional Suspension of Punishment on First Conviction

s 656 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 26; 1948 12 Geo 6 No. 48 s 12; 1971 No. 41
s 8; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

Discharge of Offender in certain Cases

s 657 om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

Power to permit release of certain persons charged

s 657A ins 1975 No. 27 s 29
om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

Assessment of Value of Property: Appropriation of Fines dependent on Value

s 658 om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

CHAPTER 64A—HABITUAL CRIMINALS

ch hdg ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 s 2(2)
om 1992 No. 48 s 197(1)

Judge may Declare Convicted Person an Habitual Criminal

s 659A ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 3
amd 1945 9 Geo 6 No. 11 s 13; 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 34; 1988 No. 88
s 5 sch 2
om 1992 No. 48 s 197(1)

Reformatory Prisons

s 659B ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 4
om 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Prisons Act and Code to apply

s 659C ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 5
om 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Detention of Habitual Criminals

s 659D ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 6
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1992 No. 48 s 197(1)

Alcoholic Liquor Prohibited

s 659E ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 7
om 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Prisoners to be Employed

s 659F ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 8
om 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Discharge

s 659G ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 9
om 1992 No. 48 s 197(1)

Conditions under which Offender may be Arrested

s 659H ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 10
amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2
om 1992 No. 48 s 197(1)

Regulations

s 659I ins 1914 5 Geo 5 No. 22 ss 2(2), 11
om 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Costs in cases of defamation

s 661 amd 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2
reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 37) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

CHAPTER 65A—COMPENSATION FOR INJURY

ch hdg ins 1968 No. 44 s 4
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Interpretation

s 663A ins 1968 No. 44 s 4
def “**Minister**” amd 1990 No. 80 s 3 sch 1
def “**prescribed amount**” ins 1975 No. 27 s 30
amd 1984 No. 28 s 3
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Particular prescribed amounts

s 663AA ins 1984 No. 28 s 4
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Court may order payment for compensation

s 663B ins 1968 No. 44 s 4
amd 1975 No. 27 s 31; 1984 No. 28 s 5
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Further matters for consideration by court in determining amount of order

s 663BA ins 1984 No. 28 s 6
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Governor in Council may approve ex gratia payment where offender convicted

s 663C ins 1968 No. 44 s 4
amd 1975 No. 27 s 32
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Governor in Council may approve ex gratia payment in other cases

s 663D ins 1968 No. 44 s 4
amd 1975 No. 27 s 33
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

General

s 663E ins 1968 No. 44 s 4
om 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Execution of Sentence of Death

s 664 om 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xix)

Commutation of Capital Sentence

s 665 om 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xix)

Whipping

s 666 om 1986 No. 1 s 89

CHAPTER 66—EXECUTION OF SENTENCE

ch hdg om 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div 2

Levy of fine and costs on conviction for defamation

s 667 reloc (as 1889 53 Vic No. 12 s 38) 1995 No. 37 s 459(2) sch 3 pt 1 div

Definitions

s 668 om 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 s 2(1)
ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3–4
amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 35; 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch
def “**Court**” sub 1991 No. 68 s 111 sch 2
def “**sentence**” amd 1989 No. 17 s 54

Court of Appeal

s 668A ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 5
amd 1986 No. 1 s 90
om 1991 No. 68 s 111 sch 2

Reservation of points of law

s 668B ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 6
amd 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Appeal from arrest of judgment

s 668C ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 7

Right of appeal

s 668D ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 8
amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 1999 No. 66 s 15

Determination of appeal in ordinary cases

s 668E ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 9

Powers of Court in special cases

s 668F ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 10

Power to grant new trial

s 669 om 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 s 2(1)
ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 11

Appeal by Attorney-General

s 669A ins 1939 3 Geo 6 No. 28 s 4
sub 1975 No. 27 s 34
amd 1989 No. 17 s 55; 1993 No. 68 s 11; 1997 No. 3 s 119; 1997 No. 38
s 13

Revesting and restitution of property on conviction

s 670 om 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 s 2(1)
ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 12
amd 1986 No. 1 s 91; 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

Time for appealing

s 671 om 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 s 2(1)
ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 13
amd 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xx); 1986 No. 1 s 92; 1997 No. 9 s 25

Judge's notes and report to be furnished on appeal

s 671A ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 14

Supplemental powers

s 671B ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 15

Legal Assistance to Appellant

s 671C ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 16
om 1974 No. 3 s 3(1)(b)

Right of appellant to be present

s 671D ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 17

Appeals permitted in writing

s 671E ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 18

Costs of appeal

s 671F ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 19
amd 1975 No. 27 s 35

Grant of bail to appellant and custody when attending Court

s 671G ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 20
amd 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1; 1986 No. 1 s 93; 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Duties of registrar

s 671H ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 21
amd 1961 10 Eliz 2 No. 11 s 36; 1975 No. 27 s 36

Documents, exhibits etc.

s 671J ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 22

Recording of trial proceedings

s 671K ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 23
sub 1986 No. 1 s 94
amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch; 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch

Powers exercisable by a Judge

s 671L ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 24
amd 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Appeals from the decisions of the Court

s 672 om 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 s 2(1)
ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 25
amd 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Pardoning power preserved

s 672A ins 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 ss 3, 26
amd 1922 13 Geo 5 No. 2 s 3(xxi)

Appeals from summary convictions

s 673 sub 1975 No. 27 s 37
om 1997 No. 38 s 14

Appeal from Summary Convictions to District Court

s 674 om 1975 No. 27 s 38

Conditional remission of sentence by Governor

s 675 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2

Pardon in case of imprisonment for non-payment of money

s 676 amd 1997 No. 82 s 3 sch

Summary Jurisdiction of Justices in case of Indictable Offences committed by Children not more than Twelve Years of Age

s 678 amd 1971 No. 41 s 7; 1986 No. 1 s 95
om 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3

Search warrant

s 679 amd 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 27; 1964 No. 14 s 20
om 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

CHAPTER 69—SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH OFFENCES—RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY UNLAWFULLY ACQUIRED

ch hdg amd 2000 No. 43 s 32

Search of aircraft

s 679A ins 1964 No. 14 s 21

Powers of police officers in respect of offences relating to certain animals

s 679B ins 1973 No. 88 s 12
amd 1986 No. 1 s 96
om 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Power of search on arrest

s 680A ins 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 28
om 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

Seizure of counterfeit coin, tools for coining etc.

s 681 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Women detained for immoral purposes

s 684 om 2000 No. 43 s 33

Restitution of Property

s 685 om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

Orders for restitution and compensation

s 685A ins 1975 No. 27 s 39
 amd 1988 No. 88 s 5 sch 2; 1989 No. 17 s 56(a); 1989 No. 17 s 56(b)
 (never proclaimed into force and om 1994 No. 87 s 4(1) sch 3 pt 2)
 om 1992 No. 48 s 207 sch

Orders for delivery of certain property

s 685B ins 1986 No. 1 s 97
 amd 2000 No. 5 s 373 sch 2

Information by leave of the Court by private prosecutors

s 686 amd R1 (see RA s 39)

Effect of judgment for prosecutor an demurrer

s 692 hdg amd 1908 8 Edw 7 No. 18 s 5 sch 3

Power to protect victim of violence by prohibiting publication of information about proceedings

s 695A ins 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2

Names of jury to be given to person charged with treason or concealment of treason

s 696 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Court may direct certain persons to be prosecuted for perjury

s 697 amd 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Committal of fraudulent debtors

s 698 amd 1900 64 Vic No. 7 s 1 sch; 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1
 om 1997 No. 3 s 120 sch 1

Custody of girls under 18

prov hdg amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(vi); 1974 No. 57 s 8 sch
s 701 amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 25 s 2(vi); 1943 7 Geo 6 No. 14 s 29; 1974 No. 57
 s 8 sch
 om 2000 No. 43 s 34

Limitation of Proceeding

s 703 om 1974 No. 75 s 4 sch

Copies of depositions to be allowed to persons committed for trial

s 705 amd 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1

Forms of criminal proceedings

s 707 amd 1913 4 Geo 5 No. 23 s 2(3); 1980 No. 35 s 4(1) sch 1; 1989 No. 17
 s 57
 sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

CHAPTER 72—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

ch hdg ins 1999 No. 18 s 4
 om 1999 No. 66 s 6 sch

PART 1—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE COURTS REFORM AMENDMENT ACT 1997

pt hdg ins 1999 No. 18 s 4
om 1999 No. 66 s 6 sch

Transitional—provision for Courts Reform Amendment Act 1997

s 708 ins 1997 No. 38 s 15
exp 1 August 1999 (see s 708(3))

PART 2—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CRIMINAL CODE (STALKING) AMENDMENT ACT 1999

pt hdg ins 1999 No. 18 s 5
om 1999 No. 66 s 6 sch

PART 9—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

pt hdg ins 1999 No. 66 s 6 sch

CHAPTER 72—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR ACT NO. 18 OF 1999

ch hdg ins 1999 No. 66 s 6 sch

Transitional provision for Act No. 18 of 1999

prov hdg sub 1999 No. 66 s 6 sch
s 709 ins 1999 No. 18 s 5

CHAPTER 73—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR JUSTICE LEGISLATION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT (No. 2) 1999

ch hdg ins 1999 No. 66 s 16

Transitional provision for Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1999

s 710 ins 1999 No. 66 s 16

CHAPTER 74—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT 2000

ch hdg ins 2000 No. 43 s 35

Transitional provision for Criminal Law Amendment Act 2000

s 711 ins 2000 No. 43 s 35

11 Transitional and savings provisions for Criminal Code

Section 2 of the Criminal Code Amendment Act of 1922 provides—

Abolition of capital punishment

2. The sentence of punishment by death shall no longer be pronounced or recorded, and the punishment of death shall no longer be inflicted.

Section 3 of the Criminal Code Amendment Act 1968 provides—

Application of Act

3. This Act does not apply in respect of compensation for injury suffered before the commencement of this Act.

Sections 9–10 of the Criminal Code and the Offenders Probation and Parole Act Amendment Act 1971 provides—

References in Acts (other than this Act) to Wilful Murder

9. A reference in any Act (other than this Act), or in any instrument made under any such Act, to—

- (a) “wilful murder”;
- (b) “wilful murder or murder”;
- (c) “wilful murder and murder”;
- (d) “wilful murder, murder”,

shall, unless the context is such that it would be inappropriate or the contrary intention appears, be read as a reference to “murder” and the Act or instrument shall have effect accordingly.

Transitional

10.(1) Where a person is charged on indictment with an offence against section 301 of *The Criminal Code* before the commencement of this Act and the trial on the indictment is continued after that commencement, the trial shall be continued, and punishment shall be imposed and enforced upon a conviction in the proceedings, as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Where before the commencement of this Act a person has committed an offence against section 301 of *The Criminal Code* in respect of which he has not been charged on indictment before that commencement, he may be charged under section 302 of *The Criminal Code* as amended by this Part of this Act in respect of the act or omission constituting the offence as if at the time of doing the act or making the omission constituting the offence as if at

the time of doing the act or making the omission the said section 302 as so amended had been of force and effect.

Section 19 of the Justices Act and the Criminal Code Amendment Act 1977 provides—

Notes to sections of Code deemed to be headings

19. Where, in the form in which a section inserted by way of amendment in *The Criminal Code* was enacted, there appears a note in and at the beginning of the section it shall be deemed that such note is and was enacted as a heading appearing immediately above the section in and at the beginning of which it appears.

Section 3 the Regulatory Offences Act 1985 provides—

Act not to alter The Criminal Code

3. Subject to the provisions of section 10, nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter the provisions of The Criminal Code.

Section 16 the Criminal Code and Another Act Amendment Act 1990 provides—

Transitional

16.(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who before the commencement of this Act commits—

- (a) an offence defined in sections 208 (1) or (3) of *The Criminal Code* as it exists immediately before the commencement; or
- (b) an offence defined in section 209 or 535 of *The Criminal Code* constituted by an attempt to commit an offence defined in paragraph (a);

cannot thereafter be convicted of the offence unless it is committed in respect of a person not an adult within the meaning of *The Criminal Code*

(3) A person who, before the commencement of this Act commits an offence defined in section 211 of *The Criminal Code* as it existed immediately before the commencement, cannot thereafter be convicted of the offence.

(4) A provision of this section stating that a person cannot be convicted after the commencement of this Act of an offence defined in a specified section of *The Criminal Code* committed before the commencement does not have the effect that such a person cannot be charged convicted and punished for an offence defined in some other section of *The Criminal Code* where the circumstances in question constitute an offence defined in that other section.

12 Provisions that have not commenced and are not incorporated into reprint

The following provisions are not incorporated in this reprint because they had not commenced before the reprint date (see Reprints Act 1992, s 5(c)).

Mental Health Act 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2 reads as follows—

1. Section 145A(a)—

omit, insert—

‘(a) the custody of a patient mentioned in the *Mental Health Act 2000*, section 535; or’.

2. Section 146—

omit.

3. Section 266, heading, ‘1974’—

omit, insert—

‘2000’.

4. Section 266, from ‘a patient’ to ‘1974)’—*omit, insert—*‘an involuntary patient under the *Mental Health Act 2000*⁷⁴’.**5. Section 358, heading, ‘1974’—***omit, insert—*

‘2000’.

6. Section 358, from ‘a patient’ to ‘1974)’—*omit, insert—*‘an involuntary patient under the *Mental Health Act 2000*⁷⁵’.**7. Section 592A(2)(i), ‘Mental Health Tribunal’—***omit, insert—*

‘Mental Health Court’.

⁷⁴ *Mental Health Act 2000*, schedule 2 (Dictionary)—

“**involuntary patient**” means a person—

- (a) who is, or is liable to be, detained, under chapter 2, part 4, in an authorised mental health service for assessment; or
- (b) for whom an involuntary treatment order is in force; or
- (c) who is a classified or forensic patient.

⁷⁵ *Mental Health Act 2000*, schedule 2 (Dictionary)—

“**involuntary patient**” means a person—

- (a) who is, or is liable to be, detained, under chapter 2, part 4, in an authorised mental health service for assessment; or
- (b) for whom an involuntary treatment order is in force; or
- (c) who is a classified or forensic patient.

- 8. Section 645(1) and 647(1), ‘*Mental Health Act 1974*—
omit, insert—
*‘Mental Health Act 2000’.***