



Recording of Evidence Act 1962

Current as at 5 April 2013

Information about this reprint

This reprint shows the legislation current as at the date on the cover and is authorised by the Parliamentary Counsel.

A new reprint of the legislation will be prepared by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel when any change to the legislation takes effect. This change may be because a provision of the original legislation, or an amendment to it, commences or because a particular provision of the legislation expires or is repealed.

When a new reprint is prepared, this reprint will become a historical reprint. Also, if it is necessary to replace this reprint before a new reprint is prepared, for example, to include amendments with a retrospective commencement, an appropriate note would be included on the cover of the replacement reprint and on the copy of this reprint at www.legislation.qld.gov.au.

The endnotes to this reprint contain detailed information about the legislation and reprint. For example—

- The table of reprints endnote lists any previous reprints and, for this reprint, gives details of any discretionary editorial powers under the Reprints Act 1992 used by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel in preparing it.
- The list of legislation endnote gives historical information about the original legislation and the legislation which amended it. It also gives details of uncommenced amendments to this legislation. For information about possible amendments to the legislation by Bills introduced in Parliament, see the Queensland Legislation Current Annotations at www.legislation.qld.gov.au/information.
- The list of annotations endnote gives historical information at section level.

All Queensland reprints are dated and authorised by the Parliamentary Counsel. The previous numbering system and distinctions between printed and electronic reprints are not continued.



Queensland

Recording of Evidence Act 1962

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Recording of Evidence Act 1962

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 5 April 2013]

An Act to make new provision for the recording of legal proceedings

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Recording of Evidence Act 1962*.

4 Definitions

In this Act—

court includes the Supreme Court and any judge thereof, a District Court and any judge thereof, the Industrial Court, a Magistrates Court, and any court or tribunal established and constituted by or under any law of this State.

courtroom means any room in which a judicial person sits or is likely to sit for the purposes of a legal proceeding.

dictation-tape means a medium (other than a master recording) containing the record or any part of the record made under this Act by mechanical means of a legal proceeding.

judicial person includes any judge, magistrate, industrial magistrate, justice, or coroner, and any arbitrator, commissioner, officer, registrar, or other person or body having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear or receive evidence or examine witnesses or other persons.

legal proceeding includes any proceeding (whether civil or criminal) in or before any court, any proceeding before justices, and any proceeding before any court or person (including any inquiry or examination, but not including an

arbitration) in which evidence is or may be given, as well as any part of any legal proceeding.

master recording means the medium containing a complete record under this Act of a legal proceeding.

mechanical means, in relation to the recording under this Act of any legal proceeding, means the recording by recording equipment.

medium means a disc, tape or other thing from which a record under this Act may be reproduced.

out-of-session recording means a recording of matter that—

- (a) takes place in a courtroom that is equipped with recording equipment to be used for the purposes of this Act; and
- (b) is made by that recording equipment; and
- (c) is made when no legal proceeding is taking place in the courtroom.

recorder means a person who carries out a recording service.

recording equipment means a tape recording machine or any mechanical, electronic or other device for recording matter.

recording service means—

- (a) the recording of relevant matter in a legal proceeding under section 5; or
- (b) the transcription of a record under this Act under an arrangement under section 5A or 5C; or
- (c) the transcription of a record under this Act by a public service employee in the department.

record under this Act—

- (a) in relation to a legal proceeding taking place in a courtroom—means the evidence (if any) and other matter (if any) recorded under section 5 and includes, if the record on a master recording is a digital recording, a replication of the record onto a separate data storage medium; or

- (b) if no legal proceeding is taking place in a courtroom—means matter recorded in an out-of-session recording.

transcription, in relation to any record under this Act, means the transcription to longhand writing, typewriting or other mode of the record.

4A When does a legal proceeding take place in a courtroom

A legal proceeding takes place in a courtroom when a judicial person sits for the purposes of a legal proceeding.

4B Recording may be continuous

- (1) This section applies if a courtroom is equipped with recording equipment to be used for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Matter in the courtroom may be recorded by that recording equipment whether or not a legal proceeding is taking place in the courtroom.

5 Recording of relevant matter in legal proceedings

- (1) All relevant matter in a legal proceeding is to be recorded.

Examples of ways of recording—

- in shorthand
 - by recording equipment
- (2) The recording may be done—
 - (a) for any legal proceeding—
 - (i) under an arrangement under section 5A; or
 - (ii) by a public service employee in the department; or
 - (b) for a legal proceeding before QCAT—by a member of QCAT or an adjudicator under the QCAT Act; or
 - (c) for an inquiry or examination—under an arrangement under section 5C.

[s 5A]

- (3) Subsection (1) applies subject to any direction given by the court in which, or judicial person before whom, the legal proceeding is being taken.
- (4) In this section—
relevant matter, in a legal proceeding, means—
 - (a) evidence given in the legal proceeding; and
 - (b) a ruling, direction, address, summing-up or other matter in the legal proceeding.

5A Arrangements for recording services

- (1) The chief executive may enter into an arrangement with a person to provide either or both of the following services—
 - (a) the recording of relevant matter in legal proceedings under section 5;
 - (b) the transcription of records under this Act.

Note—

Under an arrangement, a recording or transcription may be carried out by the person who entered into the arrangement or someone else (for example, an employee, agent or subcontractor of the person who entered into the arrangement).

- (2) A certificate given by the chief executive that, on a stated day, an arrangement was in force under this section with a stated person for the provision of a stated recording service, is evidence of the matter.

5B Availability of copies of records and transcriptions

- (1) The chief executive must ensure appropriate arrangements are in place to ensure the availability to any person, by purchase or otherwise, of—
 - (a) copies of records under this Act; and
 - (b) copies of transcriptions of records under this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the extent that, under this or another Act or under an order of a court or judicial person, a

copy of a record or transcription must not be made available to a person.

- (3) The arrangements must include arrangements for providing copies of records or transcriptions on request—
 - (a) to judicial persons at no cost; and
 - (b) to other persons, at no cost or at a cost that is less than the amount that would otherwise be payable, in accordance with the entitlements prescribed under a regulation.
- (4) The chief executive may delegate, to an appropriately qualified officer of the department, a function of the chief executive under this section.

Example of a function—

Under a regulation made under subsection (3)(b), the chief executive may have a function of making a decision about whether a person qualifies for an entitlement to a free copy of a transcription.

- (5) In this section—

appropriately qualified includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate to exercise the function.

function includes a power.

5C Inquiries and examinations

- (1) This section applies in relation to a legal proceeding that is an inquiry or examination.
- (2) The court or person before whom the inquiry or examination is conducted may arrange for either or both of the following to be carried out—
 - (a) the recording of relevant matter in the proceeding under section 5;
 - (b) the transcription of a record under this Act of the proceeding.
- (3) An arrangement under subsection (2) may be for a recording or transcription to be carried out by an officer or employee of the court or person or by someone else (for example, a person

who also provides services under an arrangement with the chief executive under section 5A).

- (4) Section 5B does not apply in relation to a record under this Act of the proceeding (whether or not the record was made or transcribed under an arrangement under subsection (2)).

10 Record and transcription to be evidence

- (1) A record under this Act of a legal proceeding is to be received by a court or judicial person as evidence of anything recorded in the record.
- (2) A document purporting to be a transcription of a record under this Act, produced by a recorder, is to be received by a court or judicial person as evidence of anything recorded in the document, except to the extent the document is shown not to be an accurate transcription of the record.

11 Depositions of witnesses

- (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Act, rule, or practice, in all cases where it is prescribed or required by law that the deposition of a witness is to be read over to and signed by the witness, or that any evidence or other matter is to be reduced to or taken down in writing or signed, or there is some other provision of the law to the like effect, it shall be sufficient for all purposes if the deposition, evidence, or other matter, as the case may be, is recorded under this Act.
- (2) Any reference in any Act to the deposition of any witness or to the depositions of any witnesses taken shall, where the evidence of the witness or witnesses has been recorded under this Act, be read as a reference to a transcription of that record by a recorder.
- (3) A transcription by a recorder of a record under this Act need not be signed by the witness or by the court or judicial person in or before whom the deposition, evidence or other matter is taken or given.

11A Retention and destruction of records

- (1) This section does not apply to a record under this Act that is an out-of-session recording.
- (2) The record on a master recording shall not be destroyed—
 - (a) within the time allowed by law for instituting any appeal or application for a rehearing or review in relation to the legal proceeding in question; or
 - (b) where an appeal or application for a rehearing or review or otherwise in relation to the legal proceeding in question is instituted—until that appeal or application is finally determined or otherwise terminated.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the record on a master recording may be destroyed if the record is a digital recording that has been replicated onto a separate data storage medium.
- (4) A relevant court or judicial person for a legal proceeding may make—
 - (a) an order that a record under this Act of the proceeding on a master recording be retained for the period, and on the conditions, that the court or judicial person considers appropriate; or
 - (b) if a transcription of a record under this Act of the proceeding has been made, an order authorising the destruction of the record on a master recording (whether or not an order has been made under paragraph (a)).
- (5) An order made under subsection (4)(a) in relation to the retention of a record that is a digital recording is taken to be satisfied if the record on the master recording has been replicated onto a separate data storage medium.
- (6) Subject to subsection (2) and to an order made under subsection (4), a record on a master recording, other than a record that may be destroyed under subsection (3), may be destroyed at any time—
 - (a) after a transcription of the record has been made;
 - (b) before such a transcription has been made if—

[s 11B]

- (i) the legal proceeding so recorded is not one in or before a court of record; or
 - (ii) the record is of a hearing *ex parte* by a Magistrates Court of a simple offence or breach of duty or is of some other prescribed class of legal proceeding in respect of a simple offence or breach of duty.
- (7) A record on a dictation-tape may be destroyed at any time—
 - (a) after a transcription of the record has been made; or
 - (b) as prescribed.
- (8) In this section—

relevant court or judicial person, for a legal proceeding, means a court in which or judicial person before whom—

 - (a) the legal proceeding is being taken; or
 - (b) an application, appeal or other matter relating to the proceeding is being heard or may be heard.

11B Access to out-of-session recording prohibited

- (1) A person can not have access to a record under this Act or a transcription of the record if the record is an out-of-session recording.
- (2) However, a recorder may access all recordings under this Act, including out-of-session recordings, for the purpose of carrying out a recording service.
- (3) This section applies despite anything to the contrary in another Act.

12 Offences

- (2) Any person (whether a recorder or not) who—
 - (a) wilfully records or transcribes or causes any other person to record or transcribe, in a false or incorrect manner any evidence or other matter required to be recorded under this Act; or

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- (b) unless authorised by or under this Act, destroys any record under this Act; or
 - (c) wilfully alters or falsifies or causes or permits anyone to alter or falsify any record under this Act or any transcription of a record under this Act;

shall be guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for 5 years.

13 Regulations

- (1) The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations providing for all or any purposes, whether generally or to meet particular cases, that may be convenient for the administration of this Act or that may be necessary or convenient to carry out the objects and purposes of this Act and, where there may be in this Act no provision or no sufficient provision in respect of any matter or thing necessary or expedient to give effect to this Act, providing for and supplying such omission or insufficiency.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing provisions of this section and without derogating from the other provisions of this Act, regulations may be made for or in respect of all or any of the purposes, matters, and things following—
 - (b) providing for and regulating and controlling the custody and manner in which records under this Act and transcriptions thereof are to be kept and the period for which or circumstances when the same are to be retained unless sooner destroyed under this Act;
 - (c) providing for and regulating and controlling the destruction of any records under this Act (other than records that are out-of-session recordings) and providing for the keeping and future effectiveness of transcriptions of records so destroyed;
 - (d) prescribing the type and class of equipment to be used if so prescribed in the recording of any legal proceeding by mechanical means and the manner in which it is to be operated;

[s 14]

- (e) providing for and regulating and controlling the making and issuing of transcriptions or copies of any record under this Act (other than a record that is an out-of-session recording) and prescribing the persons to whom the same may be issued;
- (f) providing for and fixing the fees to be paid in respect of the recording of all or any legal proceedings, in respect of transcriptions and copies of transcriptions thereof, and in respect of other prescribed matters, or for any of these, and prescribing the persons by whom all or any such fees shall be payable and providing for the recovery of and exemptions from such fees;
- (g) prescribing penalties for any contraventions of the regulations, but so that no such penalty shall exceed \$200.

14 Declaratory provision for Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005

- (1) Despite section 11(4), the destruction of the record on a master-tape before the commencement of section 11(5) as inserted by the *Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005*, section 139 is authorised if the record was a digital recording that had been replicated onto a separate data storage medium.
- (2) The amendment of the *Recording of Evidence Regulation 1992* by the *Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005* does not affect the power of the Governor in Council to further amend the regulation or to repeal it.

16 Transitional provision for Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008, pt 26

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement of this section—
 - (a) a person has applied for a copy of a record under this Act or a transcription of the record; and

- (b) the person has not been issued with the copy or transcription.
- (2) It is declared that section 11B applies, and is taken to have always applied, in relation to the record or transcription.

17 Transitional provision for Classification of Computer Games and Images and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013

- (1) This section applies to an appointment as a shorthand reporter or recorder that was in force under section 6 immediately before the commencement.
- (2) The appointment ends on the commencement.
- (3) In this section—
commencement means the commencement of this section.

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 5 April 2013. Future amendments of the Recording of Evidence Act 1962 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

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
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	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised version
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

A new reprint of the legislation is prepared by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel each time a change to the legislation takes effect.

The notes column for this reprint gives details of any discretionary editorial powers under the *Reprints Act 1992* used by the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel in preparing it. Section 5(c) and (d) of the Act are not mentioned as they contain mandatory requirements that all amendments be included and all necessary consequential amendments be incorporated, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind. Further details of the use of any discretionary editorial power noted in the table can be obtained by contacting the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel by telephone on 3237 0466 or email legislation.queries@oqpc.qld.gov.au.

From 29 January 2013, all Queensland reprints are dated and authorised by the Parliamentary Counsel. The previous numbering system and distinctions between printed and electronic reprints is not continued with the relevant details for historical reprints included in this table.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	1992 Act No. 40	14 August 1992	19 July 1994
1A	1996 Act No. 37	1 December 1996	21 January 1997

Endnotes

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1B	2005 Act No. 70	8 December 2005	
1C	2007 Act No. 37	28 September 2007	R1C withdrawn, see R2
2	—	28 September 2007	
2A	2008 Act No. 59	25 November 2008	
2B	2010 Act No. 42	14 October 2010	

Current as at 5 April 2013	Amendments included 2013 Act No. 3	Notes
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5 List of legislation

Recording of Evidence Act 1962 No. 33

date of assent 19 December 1962

commenced on date of assent

amending legislation—

Justices Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1968 No. 14 pt 3

date of assent 19 April 1968

commenced on date of assent

Corrective Services (Consequential Amendments) Act 1988 No. 88 s 4

date of assent 1 December 1988

commenced 15 December 1988 (see s 2(2) of Act and o in c pubd gaz 10 December 1988 p 1675)

Public Service (Administrative Arrangements) Act 1990 (No. 2) No. 80 s 3 sch 6

date of assent 14 November 1990

commenced on date of assent

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1

date of assent 14 August 1992

commenced on date of assent

Public Service Act 1996 No. 37 ss 1–2, 147 sch 2

date of assent 22 October 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 361)

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 70 s 1, pt 20 div 1

date of assent 8 December 2005

commenced on date of assent

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007 No. 37 pts 1, 29

date of assent 29 August 2007

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 28 September 2007 (2007 SL No. 241)

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008 No. 59 s 1, pt 26, s 119 sch

date of assent 25 November 2008
commenced on date of assent

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010 No. 42 ss 1, 214 sch

date of assent 14 October 2010
commenced on date of assent

Classification of Computer Games and Images and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013 No. 3 ss 1, 2(2)(e), pt 8

date of assent 26 February 2013
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 5 April 2013 (2013 SL No. 39)

6 List of annotations

Short title

s 1 sub 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1

Severability

s 2 om 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1

Repeal of 6 Geo. 5 No. 26, Savings

s 3 om 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1

Definitions

prov hdg

sub 2008 No. 59 s 120(1)

s 4

def *court* amd 2013 No. 3 s 49(3)

def *courtroom* ins 2008 No. 59 s 120(2)

def *dictation-tape* ins 1968 No. 14 s 19(a)

amd 2013 No. 3 s 49(4)

def *judicial person* amd 2005 No. 70 s 138(1); 2013 No. 3 s 49(5)

def *legal proceeding* amd 2013 No. 3 s 49(6)–(6A)

def *master recording* ins 2013 No. 3 s 49(2)

def *master-tape* ins 1968 No. 14 s 19(b)

om 2013 No. 3 s 49(1)

def *mechanical means* amd 2008 No. 59 s 120(3)

def *medium* ins 2013 No. 3 s 49(2)

def *Minister* sub 1990 No. 80 s 3 sch 6

om 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1

def *out-of-session recording* ins 2008 No. 59 s 120(2)

def *recorder* sub 2013 No. 3 s 49(1)–(2)

def *recording equipment* ins 2008 No. 59 s 120(2)

def *recording service* ins 2013 No. 3 s 49(2)

def *record under this Act* amd 2005 No. 70 s 138(2); 2008 No. 59 s 120(4)–

(5); 2013 No. 3 s 49(7)

def *shorthand reporter* om 2013 No. 3 s 49(1)

def *tape* ins 1968 No. 14 s 19(c)

om 2013 No. 3 s 49(1)

When does a legal proceeding take place in a courtroom

s 4A ins 2008 No. 59 s 121

Recording may be continuous

s 4B ins 2008 No. 59 s 121

Recording of relevant matter in legal proceedings

s 5 amd 2008 No. 59 s 119 sch
sub 2013 No. 3 s 50

Arrangements for recording services

s 5A ins 2013 No. 3 s 50

Availability of copies of records and transcriptions

s 5B ins 2013 No. 3 s 50

Inquiries and examinations

s 5C ins 2013 No. 3 s 50

Power to appoint shorthand reporters and recorders

s 6 amd 1996 No. 37 s 147 sch 2; 2007 No. 37 s 143; 2008 No. 59 s 119 sch; 2010
No. 42 s 214 sch
om 2013 No. 3 s 51

Oath of office

s 7 om 2013 No. 3 s 51

Persons recording under this Act to be officers of the court

s 8 amd 2010 No. 42 s 214 sch
om 2013 No. 3 s 51

Transcription may be made by another officer

s 9 om 2013 No. 3 s 51

Record and transcription to be evidence

s 10 sub 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1
amd 2013 No. 3 s 52

Depositions of witnesses

prov hdg sub 2008 No. 59 s 122(1)

s 11 amd 1968 No. 14 s 20; 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1; 2005 No. 70 s 139; 2008 No.
59 s 122(2)–(7); 2013 No. 3 s 53

Retention and destruction of records

s 11A ins 2008 No. 59 s 123
(2)–(7) (prev s 11(4)–(9)) renum and reloc 2008 No. 59 s 122(7)
amd 2010 No. 42 s 214 sch; 2013 No. 3 s 54

Access to out-of-session recording prohibited

s 11B ins 2008 No. 59 s 123
amd 2013 No. 3 s 55

Offences

s 12 amd 1988 No. 88 s 4(1); 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1; 2010 No. 42 s 214 sch;
2013 No. 3 s 56

Regulations

s 13 amd 1968 No. 14 s 21; 2008 No. 59 s 124; 2013 No. 3 s 57

Declaratory provision for Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005

s 14 prev s 14 om 1992 No. 40 s 163 sch 1
pres s 14 ins 2005 No. 70 s 140

Transitional provision for Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2007

s 15 ins 2007 No. 37 s 144
om 2013 No. 3 s 58

Transitional provision for Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008, pt 26

s 16 ins 2008 No. 59 s 125

Transitional provision for Classification of Computer Games and Images and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013

s 17 ins 2013 No. 3 s 59

7 Forms notified or published in the gazette

Lists of forms are no longer included in reprints. Now see the separate forms document published on the website of the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel at <www.legislation.qld.gov.au> under Information—Current annotations. This document is updated weekly and the most recent changes are marked with a change bar.

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