



Crimes Act 1914

No. 12, 1914

Compilation No. 18A

Compilation date: 20 July 1984

Includes amendments: Act No. 63, 1984

Prepared by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, Canberra

About this compilation

This is a compilation of the *Crimes Act 1914* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 20 July 1984 (the **compilation date**).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the **endnotes**) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

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The *Legislation Act 2003* provides for First Parliamentary Counsel to make presentational changes to a compilation. Presentational changes are applied to give a more consistent look and feel to legislation published on the Register, and enable the user to more easily navigate those documents.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

Contents

Part I—Preliminary	1
1 Short title.....	1
3 Interpretation.....	1
3A Operation of Act	2
3B Arrangements with States, Northern Territory and Norfolk Island.....	2
Part IA—General	3
4 Application of common law	3
5 Aiders and abettors	3
6 Accessory after the fact.....	3
7 Attempts.....	3
7A Inciting to or urging the commission of offences	4
8 Power of arrest without warrant.....	4
8A Arrest without warrant for suspected offences	4
9 Seizure and condemnation of forfeitable goods	4
10 Search warrant	5
11 Prosecution where act an offence under different laws	6
12 How offences punishable.....	6
12A Certain offences may be dealt with summarily	6
13 Institution of proceedings in respect of offences	7
14 Proof of exceptions, &c.	7
15 Remand of defendant.....	7
16 Maximum penalties.....	8
17 Habitual criminals.....	9
17A Restriction on imposing sentences of imprisonment	10
18 Sentence of imprisonment	11
18A Enforcement of fines, &c.....	11
19 Cumulative sentences of imprisonment.....	11
19A Licences for offenders to be at large.....	14
19B Conditional release of offenders without proceeding to conviction.....	17
20 Conditional release of offenders	18
20A Power to discharge or vary conditions of recognizance	18
20B Offenders found to be insane.....	19
20C Offences by children and young persons.....	21
21 Time for commencement of prosecutions	22

21A	Form of indictments, information and summonses	22
21AA	Taking other offences into account.....	23
21B	Reparation for offences.....	26
21C	Burden of proof of lawful authority.....	26
21D	Prerogative of mercy.....	27
22	Privilege of Parliament not affected	27
23	Civil rights not affected	27
Part II—Offences against the Government		28
24	Treason.....	28
24AA	Treachery	29
24AB	Sabotage.....	31
24AC	Institution of prosecutions	32
24A	Definition of seditious intention	33
24B	Definition of seditious enterprise.....	33
24C	Offences	34
24D	Seditious words.....	34
24E	Punishment of offences.....	34
24F	Certain acts done in good faith not unlawful.....	35
25	Inciting to mutiny.....	36
26	Assisting prisoners of war to escape.....	36
27	Unlawful drilling.....	36
28	Interfering with political liberty.....	37
29	Destroying or damaging Commonwealth property	37
29A	False pretences.....	38
29B	False representation	38
29C	Statements in applications for grant of money, &c.	38
30	Seizing goods in Commonwealth custody.....	38
Part IIA—Protection of the Constitution and of Public and other Services		40
30A	Unlawful associations	40
30AA	Application for declaration as to unlawful association.....	41
30AB	Attorney-General may require information	42
30B	Officers of unlawful associations	43
30C	Advocating or inciting to crime	43
30D	Giving or soliciting contributions for unlawful associations.....	43
30E	Deregistration of newspaper	44
30F	Sale or distribution of books, &c.....	44
30FA	Imprints on publications	45

30FB	Broadcasting stations	45
30FC	Owner, &c., of building knowingly permitting meeting of unlawful association	45
30FD	Disqualification from voting of member of unlawful association.....	46
30G	Forfeiture of property held by an unlawful association.....	46
30H	Proof of membership of an association.....	46
30J	Industrial disturbances, lock-outs and strikes	47
30K	Obstructing or hindering the performance of services.....	48
30R	Effect of averments of prosecutor.....	49
Part III—Offences relating to the Administration of Justice		50
31	Definitions	50
32	Judicial corruption	50
33	Official corruption in relation to offences	51
34	Judge or magistrate acting oppressively or when interested.....	51
35	Giving false testimony	52
36	Fabricating evidence	52
36A	Intimidation of witnesses, &c.	52
37	Corruption of witnesses	53
38	Deceiving witnesses.....	53
39	Destroying evidence	54
40	Preventing witnesses from attending Court	54
41	Conspiracy to bring false accusation	54
42	Conspiracy to defeat justice.....	54
43	Attempting to pervert justice	55
44	Compounding offences	55
45	Inserting advertisements without authority of Court	55
46	Aiding prisoner to escape	55
47	Escaping.....	56
48	Permitting escape.....	56
49	Removing property under seizure.....	56
50	Obstructing officers of Courts	57
Part IV—Offences relating to the Coinage		58
51	Definitions	58
52	Gilding, &c., metal or other material with intent to make counterfeit coin	59
53	Making, &c., coining instruments	59
54	Making counterfeit coin.....	59

55	Buying or selling counterfeit coin	60
56	Possession of counterfeit coin, &c.....	60
57	Uttering counterfeit coin.....	60
58	Uttering metals, &c., as coin.....	61
59	Clipping or sweating coins	61
60	Possession of clippings, &c.	61
60A	Making, possessing or selling tokens, &c., resembling coins	61
61	Forfeiture of coining instruments	62
62	Defacing coins	62
62A	Defacing or destroying coins	62
Part V—Forgery		64
63	What amounts to forgery	64
63A	Tampering with notes or securities.....	65
64	What amounts to uttering.....	65
65	Forgery of seals.....	65
66	Forgery of official signatures.....	66
67	Forgery of Commonwealth documents.....	66
68	Forging official marks	67
69	Making special paper, &c., for	67
Part VI—Offences by and against Public Officers		69
70	Disclosure of information by Commonwealth officers	69
71	Stealing property of the Commonwealth	69
71A	Proof of general deficiency sufficient.....	70
72	Falsification of books or record by officers.....	70
73	Corruption and bribery of Commonwealth officers	71
73A	Corruption and bribery of members of the Parliament	71
74	False returns or certificates by officers.....	72
75	Personating public officers	72
76	Resisting or obstructing public officers.....	72
Part VII—Espionage and Official Secrets		74
77	Interpretation.....	74
78	Espionage and similar activities	75
79	Official secrets	77
80	Prohibited places.....	81
81	Harbouring spies	82
82	Search warrants.....	83
83	Unlawful soundings	84

83A	Illegal use of uniforms, official permits, impersonation, &c.....	85
83B	Arrest without warrant of offenders against this Part.....	87
84	Arrest of persons in or about prohibited places	88
84A	Search of suspects.....	89
85	Institution of prosecution.....	89
85A	Offences by companies, &c.	89
85B	Hearing in camera, &c.	90
85C	Imprints to be evidence.....	91
85D	Forfeiture of articles, &c.....	91
Part VIII—Miscellaneous		92
86	Conspiracy	92
87	False certificates	93
88	Buying or selling offices.....	93
89	Trespassing on Commonwealth land.....	93
89A	Discharging firearms on or over Commonwealth land.....	94
90	Trespass by cattle or live stock.....	95
90A	Destroying, &c., posters, &c., relating to Commonwealth loans	95
90B	False statements in documents filed, &c., under laws of a Territory	96
91	Regulations	96
Endnotes		97
Endnote 1—About the endnotes		97
Endnote 2—Abbreviation key		99
Endnote 3—Legislation history		100
Endnote 4—Amendment history		103

An Act relating to offences against the Commonwealth

Part I—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Crimes Act 1914*.

3 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

Commonwealth officer means a person holding office under, or employed by, the Commonwealth, and includes—

- (a) an officer or employee within the meaning of the *Public Service Act 1922*;
- (aa) a person permanently or temporarily employed in the Public Service of a Territory or in, or in connection with, the Defence Force, or in the Service of a public authority under the Commonwealth;
- (b) a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police;

constable means a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police or a member of the police force of a State or Territory;

have in 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;

property includes money and every thing, animate or inanimate, capable of being the subject of ownership;

Section 3A

public authority under the Commonwealth means any authority or body constituted by or under a law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory.

Queen's dominions includes a British protectorate and a British protected State.

3A Operation of Act

This Act applies throughout the whole of the Commonwealth and the Territories and also applies beyond the Commonwealth and the Territories.

3B Arrangements with States, Northern Territory and Norfolk Island

The Governor-General may make arrangements with the Governor of a State, the Administrator of the Northern Territory or the Administrator of Norfolk Island for the exercise of powers and the performance of functions by officers of the State or Territory, and for the making available of facilities of the State or Territory, for and in relation to the carrying out of sentences passed, and orders made, under this Act.

Part IA—General

4 Application of common law

The principles of the common law with respect to criminal liability shall, subject to this Act, apply in relation to offences against this Act.

5 Aiders and abettors

Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures, or by act or omission is in any way directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in, or party to, the commission of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed that offence and shall be punishable accordingly.

6 Accessory after the fact

Any person who receives or assists another person, who is, to his knowledge, guilty of any offence against a law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, in order to enable him to escape punishment or to dispose of the proceeds of the offence shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

7 Attempts

Any person who attempts to commit any offence against any law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punishable as if the attempted offence had been committed.

Section 7A

7A Inciting to or urging the commission of offences

If any person—

- (a) incites to, urges, aids or encourages; or
- (b) prints or publishes any writing which incites to, urges, aids or encourages,

the commission of offences against any law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory or the carrying on of any operations for or by the commission of such offences, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$2,000 or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.

8 Power of arrest without warrant

The powers of arrest without warrant possessed by a constable, or by any person, under the common law, with respect to breaches of the peace, may be exercised by any constable, or by any person, as the case may be, with respect to offences against this Act which involve any breach of the peace.

8A Arrest without warrant for suspected offences

Any constable may, without warrant, arrest any person, if the constable has reasonable ground to believe—

- (a) that the person has committed an offence against a law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory; and
- (b) that proceedings against the person by summons would not be effective.

9 Seizure and condemnation of forfeitable goods

- (1) Any constable may, without warrant, seize any articles which are forfeited or which he has reasonable ground to believe are forfeited under any law of the Commonwealth, and take them before a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (2) Where articles are taken before a court of summary jurisdiction under subsection (1), the court shall inquire into the matter and—

Section 10

- (a) if the court is satisfied that the articles are forfeited—shall order that the articles be condemned; or
 - (b) if the court is not so satisfied—shall order that the articles be delivered to such person as the court is satisfied is entitled to the articles.
- (2A) A court of summary jurisdiction may, before inquiring into a matter under subsection (2), require notice of the inquiry to be given to such persons as the court thinks fit.
- (3) Where any prosecution is pending, an order for the condemnation or the delivery to any person of any articles relating thereto shall not be made until the prosecution is determined.
- (4) All articles which are condemned as forfeited shall be dealt with as directed by the Attorney-General, and pending his direction may be detained in such custody as the court directs.

10 Search warrant

If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that there is in any house, vessel, or place—

- (a) anything with respect to which any offence against any law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory has been, or is suspected on reasonable grounds to have been, committed;
- (b) anything as to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it will afford evidence as to the commission of any such offence; or
- (c) anything as to which there is reasonable ground for believing that it is intended to be used for the purpose of committing any such offence;

he may grant a search warrant authorizing any constable named therein, with such assistance as he thinks necessary, to enter at any time any house, vessel, or place named or described in the warrant, if necessary by force, and to seize any such thing which he may find in the house, vessel, or place.

Section 11

11 Prosecution where act an offence under different laws

- (1) Where the act or omission of a person is an offence against a law of the Commonwealth and is also an offence against another law of the Commonwealth or some other law, the person may be prosecuted and convicted under either of those laws.
- (1A) Where an act or omission constitutes an offence against a law of a Territory, the validity of that law is not affected by reason only that the act or omission also constitutes an offence against a law of the Commonwealth.
- (2) Nothing in this Act shall render any person liable to be punished twice in respect of the same offence.

12 How offences punishable

- (1) Offences against this Act, other than offences expressed to be indictable offences, shall be punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction.
- (2) Where proceedings for an offence against this Act are brought in a court of summary jurisdiction, the court may either determine the proceedings, or commit the defendant for trial.
- (3) A court of summary jurisdiction may not impose a longer period of imprisonment than one year in respect of any one offence against this Act.

12A Certain offences may be dealt with summarily

- (1) Any proceeding in respect of an offence against this Act, although declared indictable, may, with the consent of the defendant, be heard and determined by a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (2) A court of summary jurisdiction may, if it thinks fit, upon the request of the prosecutor, hear and determine any proceeding in respect of an offence against this Act, although declared to be indictable, if the offence relates to property the value of which does not exceed \$500.

- (3) Where an offence is dealt with under this section the court may impose a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one year and, in its discretion, impose a pecuniary penalty not exceeding \$2,000 in addition to or in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment.
- (4) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, an offence against section 24, 24AA, 24AB or 78, or subsection 79(2) or (5), is punishable only on indictment.

13 Institution of proceedings in respect of offences

Unless the contrary intention appears in the Act or regulation creating the offence, any person may—

- (a) institute proceedings for the commitment for trial of any person in respect of any indictable offence against the law of the Commonwealth; or
- (b) institute proceedings for the summary conviction of any person in respect of any offence against the law of the Commonwealth punishable on summary conviction.

14 Proof of exceptions, &c.

Where any person is charged, before a court of summary jurisdiction, with an offence against the law of the Commonwealth, any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or does not accompany the description of the offence in the section of the law creating the offence, may be proved by the person charged, but need not be specified or negated in the information, and, if so specified or negated, no proof in relation to the matter so specified or negated shall be required on the part of the informant.

15 Remand of defendant

Where a person is charged, before a court of summary jurisdiction, with an offence against the law of the Commonwealth, if, from the absence of witnesses or from any other reasonable cause, it

Section 16

becomes necessary or advisable to defer the hearing of the case, the court before whom the accused person appears or is brought may—

- (a) by warrant from time to time remand the defendant to some gaol, lock-up, or other place of custody for such period as the court shall deem necessary to be there kept until the time appointed for continuing, the hearing, or
- (b) order the discharge of the defendant upon his entering into, a recognizance conditioned for his appearance at the time and place appointed for continuing the hearing.

16 Maximum penalties

- (1) Subject to this Act, the penalty set out at the foot of any section or subsection of this Act is the maximum penalty which may be imposed in respect of an offence against the section or subsection, but the court before which any offender is convicted may impose any lesser penalty and, if it thinks a pecuniary penalty appropriate in all the circumstances of the case, may impose a fine in lieu of imprisonment.
- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, the maximum fine for an offence against this Act shall, subject to subsection (3), be as follows:
 - (a) if the offender is a natural person—
 - (i) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months—\$1,000;
 - (ii) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 12 months—\$2,000;
 - (iii) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 12 months but not exceeding 2 years—\$5,000;
 - (iv) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 2 years but not exceeding 5 years—\$10,000; and
 - (v) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 5 years—\$20,000; or

- (b) if the offender is a body corporate—
 - (i) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months—\$5,000;
 - (ii) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 12 months—\$10,000;
 - (iii) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 12 months but not exceeding 2 years—\$25,000;
 - (iv) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 2 years but not exceeding 5 years—\$50,000; and
 - (v) where the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 5 years—\$100,000.
- (3) Where a court of summary jurisdiction convicts a person of an offence against this Act, the maximum fine that the court may impose is—
 - (a) if the offender is a natural person—\$2,000; or
 - (b) if the offender is a body corporate—\$10,000.

17 Habitual criminals

- (1) Where a person convicted of an indictable offence against the law of the Commonwealth has been previously convicted on at least 2 occasions of indictable offences against the law of the Commonwealth, or of a State, or of a Territory, the court before which he is convicted may declare that he is a habitual criminal, and may direct, as part of his sentence, that on the expiration of the term of imprisonment then imposed upon him, he be detained in prison during the pleasure of the Governor-General.
- (2) The court, before passing sentence, may, if it thinks fit, hear evidence to enable it to determine whether or not the person so convicted should be declared a habitual criminal.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the **Governor-General** means the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, or the person for the

Section 17A

time being administering the government of the Commonwealth, acting with the advice of the Attorney-General.

17A Restriction on imposing sentences of imprisonment

- (1) A court shall not pass a sentence of imprisonment on any person for an offence against the law of the Commonwealth, or of the Australian Capital Territory or an external Territory that is prescribed for the purposes of this section, unless the court, after having considered all other available sentences, is satisfied that no other sentence is appropriate in all the circumstances of the case.
- (2) Where a court passes a sentence of imprisonment on a person for an offence against the law of the Commonwealth, or of the Australian Capital Territory or an external Territory that is prescribed for the purposes of this section, the court—
 - (a) shall state the reasons for its decision that no other sentence is appropriate; and
 - (b) shall cause those reasons to be entered in the records of the court.
- (3) The failure of a court to comply with the provisions of this section does not invalidate any sentence.
- (4) This section does not apply in relation to—
 - (a) an offence against this Act that is punishable by imprisonment for life or for a period of, or exceeding, 7 years; or
 - (b) any other offence against the law of the Commonwealth, or any offence against the law of the Australian Capital Territory or an external Territory that is prescribed for the purposes of this section, that is punishable only by imprisonment.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(b), an offence shall be regarded as punishable only by imprisonment if the court is empowered to pass a sentence of imprisonment for the offence, but is not empowered to impose a fine or other pecuniary penalty on a natural person for the offence or is empowered to impose a fine or

other pecuniary penalty on a natural person for the offence only as a condition of an order discharging or releasing the person.

18 Sentence of imprisonment

- (1) Where imprisonment is imposed in respect of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth it may (unless the contrary intention appears in the law) be imposed either with or without hard labour.
- (2) Where under the law of a State or Territory a convicted person may in particular cases be imprisoned in a particular kind or class of prison, a person convicted of an offence against the law of the Commonwealth may, in corresponding cases, be imprisoned in the kind or class of prison appropriate to the circumstances.

18A Enforcement of fines, &c.

- (1) The laws of a State or Territory with respect to the enforcement of fines ordered to be paid by offenders, including laws making provision for or in relation to—
 - (a) the awarding of imprisonment in default of payment of fines;
 - (b) the allowance of time for payment of fines;
 - (c) the payment of fines by instalments; or
 - (d) the giving of security for the payment of fines,shall, so far as those laws are applicable and are not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth, apply and be applied to persons who are convicted in that State or Territory of offences against laws of the Commonwealth.
- (2) A reference in this section to fines shall be read as including a reference to pecuniary penalties, costs or other amounts ordered to be paid by offenders.

19 Cumulative sentences of imprisonment

- (1) Where a person who is convicted of an offence against the law of the Commonwealth—

Section 19

- (a) is at the time of his conviction serving a term of imprisonment for another offence (whether against the law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory); or
- (b) has been sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment (otherwise than in default of the payment of a fine) for another offence (whether against the law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory), but has not at the time of his conviction commenced to serve that term of imprisonment,

the court before which the person is convicted may, by order, direct that any term of imprisonment imposed for or in respect of the first-mentioned offence (including a term of imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine imposed for the offence) shall commence at the expiration of the term of imprisonment that the person is so serving or had been so sentenced to serve, as the case may be.

(2) Where—

- (a) a person is convicted of 2 or more offences against the law of the Commonwealth before the same court at the same sitting; and
- (b) the person is sentenced to—
 - (i) 2 or more terms of imprisonment for the offences;
 - (ii) a term or terms of imprisonment for one or more of the offences and a term or terms of imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine or fines imposed for the other offence or offences; or
 - (iii) 2 or more terms of imprisonment in default of the payment of fines imposed for the offences,

the court may, by order, direct that all or some of the sentences shall be cumulative.

- (3) Where 2 or more sentences are, under subsection (2), directed to be cumulative, they shall take effect one after the other in such order as the court directs or, in default of such a direction, in accordance with the order in which the convictions are recorded.

(4) Where—

Section 19

- (a) a person is convicted of an offence or offences against the law of the Commonwealth, and an offence or offences against the law of a State or Territory, before the same court at the same sitting; and
- (b) the person is sentenced to—
 - (i) 2 or more terms of imprisonment for the offences;
 - (ii) a term or terms of imprisonment for one or more of the offences and a term or terms of imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine or fines imposed for the other offence or offences; or
 - (iii) 2 or more terms of imprisonment in default of the payment of fines imposed for the offences,

the court may, by order, direct that the sentence passed for the offence, or all or any of the sentences passed for the offences, against the law of the Commonwealth shall take effect after the sentence passed for the offence, or all or any of the sentences passed for the offences, against the law of the State or Territory, but nothing in this sub-section shall be taken to prevent the court from directing that a sentence passed for an offence against the law of the State or Territory shall take effect after sentence passed for an offence against the law of the Commonwealth.

(5) Where—

- (a) a person is convicted of an offence against the law of the Commonwealth; and
- (b) the person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the offence and also to a term of imprisonment in default of the payment of a fine imposed for the offence,

the court may, by order, direct that the term of imprisonment in default of the payment of the fine shall take effect after the other term of imprisonment.

- (6) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prevent a court from directing that any sentences of imprisonment shall be served concurrently.
- (7) A reference in this section to a fine shall be read as including a reference to a pecuniary penalty, an amount in respect of costs or

Section 19A

any other amount ordered to be paid by an offender for or in respect of an offence.”.

19A Licences for offenders to be at large

(1) In this section—

licence means a licence to be at large granted under subsection (2);

prescribed authority means—

- (a) a person who holds office as a Chief, Police, Stipendiary, Resident or Special Magistrate of a State and in respect of whom an arrangement in force under subsection (15) is applicable; or
- (b) a person who holds office as a Chief, Police, Stipendiary, Resident or Special Magistrate, or a District-Officer or Assistant District Officer, of a Territory;

the prescribed period, in relation to a licence, means—

- (a) if the person to whom the licence was granted was, at the time when the licence was granted, serving a term of imprisonment—the period commencing on the day on which the licence was granted and ending on the day which, if no remissions of his sentence were granted, would be the last day of that term; or
- (b) if the person to whom the licence was granted was, at the time when the licence was granted, being detained in prison by virtue of a direction given under section 17—the period of 3 years commencing on the day on which the licence was granted.

(2) Where—

- (a) a person is serving a term of imprisonment for an offence against a law of the Commonwealth; or
- (b) a person is being detained in prison by virtue of a direction given under section 17,

Section 19A

the Governor-General may, if he thinks it proper so to do in the circumstances, grant to that person, by writing under his hand, a licence to be at large.

- (3) A licence is sufficient authority for the release from prison of the person to whom it is granted.
- (4) A licence is subject to such conditions, if any, as are specified in the licence.
- (5) The Governor-General may, at any time before the expiration of the prescribed period, by writing under his hand—
 - (a) vary or revoke a condition of a licence or impose additional conditions; or
 - (b) revoke a licence.
- (6) The varying of a condition, or the imposing of an additional condition, under subsection (5) does not have effect until notice thereof has been given to the person to whom the licence was granted, being notice given before the expiration of the prescribed period.
- (7) Where—
 - (a) a licence granted to a person is revoked; or
 - (b) the person to whom a licence has been granted has, during the prescribed period, failed to comply with a condition of the licence or there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has, during that period, failed to comply with a condition of the licence,a constable may, without warrant, arrest the person.
- (8) Where a constable arrests a person in pursuance of subsection (7) on a ground specified in paragraph (7)(b), the constable shall, as soon as practicable, take that person before a prescribed authority and, if the prescribed authority is satisfied that that person without lawful excuse failed to comply with a condition of the licence granted to him, the prescribed authority shall cancel the licence.

Section 19A

- (9) A person brought before a prescribed authority under subsection (8) shall, unless the prescribed authority otherwise directs, be kept in custody until the prescribed authority has determined the matter.
- (10) Where a licence granted to a person who, at the time of the grant, was serving a term of imprisonment is revoked or cancelled, the person may, subject to subsection (12), be detained in prison to undergo imprisonment for the part of that term that he had not served at the time when he was released from prison in pursuance of the licence.
- (11) Where a licence granted to a person who, at the time of the grant, was being detained in prison by virtue of a direction given under section 17 is revoked or cancelled, the person may, subject to subsection (12), be detained in prison during the pleasure of the Governor-General as if the licence had not been granted.
- (12) Where a prescribed authority cancels a licence under subsection (8), the person to whom the licence was granted may appeal to the Supreme Court of a State or Territory against the cancellation and the Court shall—
 - (a) if it is satisfied that the ground on which the licence was cancelled has been established—confirm the cancellation; or
 - (b) if it is not so satisfied—order that the cancellation cease to have effect.
- (13) An appeal under subsection (12) shall be by way of re-hearing, but the Court may have regard to any evidence given before the prescribed authority.
- (14) For the purposes of the preceding provisions of this section, *the Governor-General* means the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, or the person for the time being administering the government of the Commonwealth, acting with the advice of the Attorney-General.
- (15) The Governor-General may arrange with the Governor of a State for the performance by persons who hold office as Chief, Police,

Stipendiary, Resident or Special Magistrates in that State of the functions of a prescribed authority under this section.

- (16) Notice of an arrangement under subsection (15) shall be published in the *Gazette*.

19B Conditional release of offenders without proceeding to conviction

- (1) Where—
- (a) a person is charged before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction with an offence against a law of the Commonwealth; and
 - (b) the Court is satisfied that the charge is proved but is of opinion, having regard to—
 - (i) the character, antecedents, age, health or mental condition of the person;
 - (ii) the extent, if any, to which the offence is of a trivial nature; or
 - (iii) the extent, if any, to which the offence was committed under extenuating circumstances,that it is inexpedient to inflict any punishment, or to inflict any punishment other than a nominal punishment, or that it is expedient to release the person on probation,
- the Court may, without proceeding to conviction, by order—
- (c) dismiss the charge; or
 - (d) discharge the person upon his giving security, with or without sureties, by recognizance or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Court that he will be of good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Court thinks fit to order and will appear for conviction and sentence when called on at any time during that period.
- (2) If the Court before which an offender is bound by recognizance under this section is satisfied, by information on oath, that the offender has failed to observe a condition of his recognizance, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest and, upon the person being apprehended and the Court being satisfied that he has failed to

Section 20

observe a condition of his recognizance, the Court may convict him of and sentence him for the offence with which he was originally charged as if he had not been released on recognizance.

- (3) The conviction of a person under the last preceding subsection does not prevent any security given in connexion with the recognizance from being enforced.

20 Conditional release of offenders

- (1) If the Court thinks fit to do so, it may release any person convicted of an offence against the law of the Commonwealth without passing any sentence upon him, upon his giving security, with or without sureties, by recognizance or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Court that he will be of good behaviour for such period as the Court thinks fit to order and will during that period comply with such conditions as the Court thinks fit to impose, or may order his release on similar terms after he has served any portion of his sentence.
- (2) If any person who has been released in pursuance of this section fails to comply with the conditions upon which he was released, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for the period provided by law in respect of the offence of which he was previously convicted.

- (3) The penalty provided by the last preceding subsection may be imposed by the Court by which the offender was originally convicted or by any Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which he is brought.
- (4) In addition, the recognizance of any such person and those of his sureties shall be estreated, and any other security shall be enforced.

20A Power to discharge or vary conditions of recognizance

- (1) Where a person has given a recognizance under either of the last two preceding sections, the Court before which the person is bound by his recognizance may—

Section 20B

- (a) upon application by an authorized person; and
 - (b) upon being satisfied that the conduct of the person bound by the recognizance has been such as to make it unnecessary that he should remain longer under supervision, discharge the recognizance.
- (2) An authorized person may apply to the Court before which a person is bound by a recognizance given under either of the last two preceding sections for a variation of the terms of the recognizance.
- (3) Upon application being made to a Court under the last preceding subsection, the Court shall summon the person bound by the recognizance to appear before the Court and, if he fails to show cause why the variation in the terms of the recognizance should not be made and it appears to the Court that the variation should be made, the Court may vary the terms of the recognizance by—
 - (a) extending or reducing the duration of the recognizance;
 - (b) altering the conditions of the recognizance; or
 - (c) inserting additional conditions in the recognizance.
- (4) A Court shall not extend the duration of a recognizance given by a person under section 19B beyond the period of three years from the date of the order under that section discharging the person.
- (5) In this section, **authorized person** means the Attorney-General or a person appointed under section 69 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903–1960 to prosecute indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth.

20B Offenders found to be insane

- (1) Where a person has been charged with an indictable offence against a law of the Commonwealth and—
 - (a) the person is unfit to be tried by reason of unsoundness of mind; or
 - (b) the person is acquitted by reason of unsoundness of mind at the time of the commission of the offence,

Section 20B

the court shall direct that the person be kept in strict custody until the pleasure of the Governor-General is known.

- (2) Where a court has, under subsection (1), directed that a person be kept in strict custody until the pleasure of the Governor-General is known, the Governor-General may, by writing under his hand, order that the person be detained in safe custody in such place and in accordance with such directions, if any, as the Governor-General specifies in the order.
- (3) The Governor-General may, from time to time, by writing under his hand, vary an order made under subsection (2), either as to the place specified in the order or the directions so specified, or as to both, in such manner as he thinks fit.
- (4) The Governor-General may, by writing under his hand, order that a person detained in safe custody in pursuance of an order made under subsection (2) (being a person who, by reason of unsoundness of mind, has been acquitted of the offence with which he was charged) be released from custody either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as are specified in the order.
- (5) Where the Governor-General orders that a person be released from custody subject to conditions, the Governor-General may, at any time, by writing under his hand—
 - (a) vary or revoke any or all of the conditions or impose additional conditions; or
 - (b) revoke the order.
- (6) Where an order made in respect of a person under subsection (4) is revoked or the person fails to comply with a condition of such an order, the person may, without warrant, be arrested by any constable and may be detained in safe custody in accordance with the order made in respect of the person under subsection (2) as if the order under subsection (4) had not been made.
- (7) Upon the Governor-General making an order under subsection (4) that a person be released from custody unconditionally or upon the Governor-General revoking all the conditions subject to which a

person has been released from custody in pursuance of an order made under that subsection, the order made under subsection (2) in respect of the person ceases to have effect.

- (8) Where an order is made under subsection (2) in respect of a person who, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is unfit to be tried, he shall be detained until the Governor-General is satisfied by the certificate in writing of not less than 2 duly qualified medical practitioners that the person has become of sound mind and is fit to be tried, and, upon the Governor-General being so satisfied, the Governor-General may, by writing under his hand, order the removal of the person to such custody as is specified in the order so that he may be tried for the offence with which he was charged.
- (9) For the purposes of the preceding provisions of this section, ***the Governor-General*** means the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, or the person for the time being administering the government of the Commonwealth, acting with the advice of the Attorney-General.
- (10) The Governor-General may make arrangements with the Governor of a State for or in relation to the detention in institutions maintained by the State of persons in respect of whom orders are made under subsection (2).

20C Offences by children and young persons

- (1) A child or young person who, in a State or Territory, is charged with or convicted of an offence against a law of the Commonwealth may be tried, punished or otherwise dealt with as if the offence were an offence against a law of the State or Territory.
- (2) Where a person under the age of 18 years is convicted of an offence against a law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by death, he shall not be sentenced to death but the court shall impose such other punishment as the court thinks fit.

Section 21

21 Time for commencement of prosecutions

- (1) A prosecution in respect of an offence against any law of the Commonwealth may be commenced as follows:—
 - (a) where the maximum term of imprisonment in respect of the offence in the case of a first conviction exceeds 6 months—at any time after the commission of the offence;
 - (b) where the maximum term of imprisonment in respect of the offence in the case of a first conviction does not exceed 6 months—at any time within one year after the commission of the offence; and
 - (c) where the punishment provided in respect of the offence is a pecuniary penalty and no term of imprisonment is mentioned—at any time within one year after the commission of the offence.
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision in any law of the Commonwealth passed before the commencement of this Act and providing any shorter time for the commencement of the prosecution, any prosecution for an offence against the law may be commenced at any time within one year after the commission of the offence.
- (3) Where by any law of the Commonwealth any longer time than the time provided by this section is provided for the commencement of a prosecution in respect of an offence against that law, a prosecution in respect of the offence may be commenced at any time within that longer time.

21A Form of indictments, information and summonses

- (1) If at the hearing of any indictment, information or summons any objection is taken for an alleged defect therein in substance or in form, or if objection is taken to any variance between the indictment, information or summons and the evidence adduced at the hearing in support thereof, the court may make such amendment in the indictment, information or summons as appears to it to be desirable or to be necessary to enable the real question in dispute to be determined.

- (2) If in any such case the court considers that the defendant has been misled by the form in which the indictment, information or summons has been made out, it may adjourn the hearing of the case for such period as it thinks fit and may make such order as to the costs of the adjournment as it thinks proper.
- (3) The power of the court under subsection (1) shall not be exercised in cases where the court considers that the required amendments cannot be made without injustice to the defendant.

21AA Taking other offences into account

- (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence or offences against the law of the Commonwealth, and the court before which the person is convicted is satisfied that—
 - (a) there has been filed in the court a document in, or to the effect of, the form prescribed for the purposes of this section;
 - (b) the document contains a list of other offences against the law of the Commonwealth, or of the Australian Capital Territory or an external Territory that is prescribed for the purposes of this section, for which the person has been charged, presented for trial or committed for sentence;
 - (c) the document has been signed—
 - (i) by the Director of Public Prosecutions;
 - (ii) for and on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, by a person authorized by the Director of Public Prosecutions, by instrument in writing, to sign documents under this subsection; or
 - (iii) by a person appointed under section 69 of the *Judiciary Act 1903* to prosecute indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth,and by the person convicted;
 - (d) a copy of the document has been given to the person; and
 - (e) in all the circumstances it is proper to do so,the court may, with the consent of the prosecutor and before passing sentence on the person, ask him whether he admits his guilt in respect of all or any of the offences specified in the list and

Section 21AA

wishes them to be taken into account by the court in passing sentence on him for the offence or offences of which he has been convicted.

- (2) Subject to subsection (3), if the person admits his guilt in respect of all or any of the offences specified in the list and wishes to have them taken into account by the court in passing sentence on him for the offence or offences of which he has been convicted, the court may, if it thinks fit, in passing sentence on him for the offence or offences of which he has been convicted, take into account all or any of the offences in respect of which the person has admitted his guilt.
- (3) The court shall not take into account under this section any indictable offence that it would not have jurisdiction to try even if the defendant consented to the court hearing and determining proceedings for the offence or the prosecutor requested the court to hear and determine those proceedings.
- (3A) Subsection (3) does not prevent a court from taking into account an indictable offence where the court has jurisdiction to sentence a person charged with that offence
- (4) Where the court takes into account under this section all or any of the offences in respect of which the person has admitted his guilt, the sentence passed on him for any of the offences of which he has been convicted shall not exceed the maximum penalty that the court would have been empowered to impose on him for the offence if no offence had been so taken into account.
- (5) Where an offence is taken into account under this section, the court may make such orders with respect to reparation, restitution, compensation, costs and forfeiture as it would have been empowered to make if the person had been convicted before the court of the offence, but shall not otherwise impose any separate punishment for the offence.
- (6) Where the court makes an order under subsection (5) in respect of an offence taken into account under this section, there shall be such rights of appeal in respect of the order as there would have been if

the order had been an order made upon the conviction of the person for that offence.

- (7) An order made under subsection (5) in respect of an offence taken into account under this section lapses, by force of this sub-section, if the conviction or each conviction, as the case may be, in respect of which the offence was taken into account is quashed or set aside.
- (8) Where an offence is taken into account under this section, the court shall certify, upon the document filed in the court, the offence taken into account and the conviction or convictions in respect of which the offence was taken into account and thereafter no proceedings shall be taken or continued in respect of the offence unless the conviction or each conviction, as the case may be, in respect of which the offence has been taken into account has been quashed or set aside.
- (9) An admission of guilt made under and for the purposes of this section is not admissible in evidence in any proceedings taken or continued in respect of the offence in respect of which the admission was made or in respect of any other offence specified in the list contained in the document filed in the court.
- (10) An offence taken into account under this section shall not, by reason of its so being taken into account, be regarded for any purpose as an offence of which a person has been convicted.
- (11) In or in relation to any criminal proceeding, reference may lawfully be made to, or evidence may lawfully be given of, the fact that an offence was taken into account under this section in passing sentence for an offence for which a person was convicted if, in or in relation to that proceeding—
 - (a) reference may lawfully be made to, or evidence may lawfully be given of, the fact that the person was convicted of the last-mentioned offence; and
 - (b) had the person been convicted of the offence so taken into account, reference could lawfully have been made to, or

Section 21B

evidence could lawfully have been given of, the fact that the person had been convicted of that offence.

- (12) The fact that an offence was taken into account under this section may be proved in the same manner as the conviction or any of the convictions, as the case may be, in relation to which it was taken into account may be proved.

21B Reparation for offences

Where—

- (a) a person is convicted of an offence against a law of the Commonwealth; or
 - (b) an order is made under section 19B in relation to an offence against a law of the Commonwealth committed by a person.
- the court may, in addition to the penalty, if any, imposed upon the person, order the offender—
- (c) to make reparation to the Commonwealth or to a public authority under the Commonwealth, by way of money payment or otherwise, in respect of any loss suffered, or any expense incurred, by the Commonwealth or the authority, as the case may be, by reason of the offence; or
 - (d) to make reparation to any person, by way of money payment or otherwise, in respect of any loss suffered by the person as a direct result of the offence.

21C Burden of proof of lawful authority

Where under any law of the Commonwealth any act, if done without lawful authority, or without lawful authority or excuse, or without permission, is an offence against that law, the burden of proving that the act was done with lawful authority, or with lawful authority or excuse, or with permission (as the case may be), shall be on the person accused.

21D Prerogative of mercy

Nothing in this Part shall be construed as affecting the powers vested in the Governor-General in the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy.

22 Privilege of Parliament not affected

Nothing in this Act shall derogate from any power or privilege of either House of the Parliament or of the members or committees of either House of Parliament as existing at the commencement of this Act.

23 Civil rights not affected

Nothing in this Act shall affect the right of any person aggrieved by any act or omission which is punishable as an offence against this Act to institute civil proceedings in any court in respect of such act or omission.

Part II—Offences against the Government

24 Treason

- (1) A person who—
- (a) kills the Sovereign, does the Sovereign any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction of the Sovereign or maims, wounds, imprisons or restrains the Sovereign;
 - (b) kills the eldest son and heir apparent, or the Queen Consort, of the Sovereign;
 - (c) levies war, or does any act preparatory to levying war, against the Commonwealth;
 - (d) assists by any means whatever, with intent to assist, an enemy—
 - (i) at war with the Commonwealth, whether or not the existence of a state of war has been declared; and
 - (ii) specified by proclamation made for the purpose of this paragraph to be an enemy at war with the Commonwealth;
 - (e) instigates a foreigner to make an armed invasion of the Commonwealth or any Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth; or
 - (f) forms an intention to do any act referred to in a preceding paragraph and manifests that intention by an overt act,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence, called treason, and liable to the punishment of death.
- (2) A person who—
- (a) receives or assists another person who is, to his knowledge, guilty of treason in order to enable him to escape punishment; or
 - (b) knowing that a person intends to commit treason, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to a

Section 24AA

constable or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the offence,
shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

- (3) On the trial of a person charged with treason on the ground that he formed an intention to do an act referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) and manifested that intention by an overt act, evidence of the overt act shall not be admitted unless the overt act was alleged in the indictment.
- (4) A sentence of death passed by a court in pursuance of this section shall be carried into execution in accordance with the law of the State or Territory in which the offender is convicted or, if the law of that State or Territory does not provide for the execution of sentences of death, in accordance with the directions of the Governor-General.

24AA Treachery

- (1) A person shall not—
 - (a) do any act or thing with intent—
 - (i) to overthrow the Constitution of the Commonwealth by revolution or sabotage; or
 - (ii) to overthrow by force or violence the established government of the Commonwealth, of a State or of a proclaimed country; or
 - (b) within the Commonwealth or a Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth—
 - (i) levy war, or do any act preparatory to levying war, against a proclaimed country;
 - (ii) assist by any means whatever, with intent to assist, a proclaimed enemy of a proclaimed country; or
 - (iii) instigate a person to make an armed invasion of a proclaimed country.

Section 24AA

- (2) Where a part of the Defence Force is on, or is proceeding to, service outside the Commonwealth and the Territories not forming part of the Commonwealth, a person shall not assist by any means whatever, with intent to assist, any persons—
- (a) against whom that part of the Defence Force, or a force that includes that part of the Defence Force, is or is likely to be opposed; and
 - (b) who are specified, or included in a class of persons specified, by proclamation to be persons in respect of whom, or a class of persons in respect of which, this subsection applies.
- (3) A person who contravenes a provision of this section shall be guilty of an indictable offence, called treachery.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

- (4) In this section—

proclaimed country means a country specified by proclamation made for the purpose of this definition to be a proclaimed country, and includes any colony, overseas territory or protectorate of that country, or any territory for the international relations of which that country is responsible, which is a colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory to which the proclamation is expressed to extend;

proclaimed enemy, in relation to a proclaimed country, means an enemy—

- (a) of and at war with a proclaimed country, whether or not the existence of a state of war has been declared; and
 - (b) specified by proclamation made for the purpose of this definition to be an enemy of and at war with that country.
- (5) A proclamation shall not be made for the purpose of the definition of “proclaimed country”, or for the purpose of the definition of “proclaimed enemy”, in subsection (4) except in pursuance of a resolution of each House of the Parliament passed within the preceding period of 21 days.

Section 24AB**24AB Sabotage**

- (1) In this section—

act of sabotage means the destruction, damage or impairment, for a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth, of any article—

- (a) that is used, or intended to be used, by the Defence Force or a part of the Defence Force or is used, or intended to be used, in the Commonwealth or a Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth, by the armed forces of a country that is a proclaimed country for the purposes of section 24AA;
- (b) that is used, or intended to be used, in or in connexion with the manufacture, investigation or testing of weapons or apparatus of war;
- (c) that is used, or intended to be used, for any purpose that relates directly to the defence of the Commonwealth; or
- (d) that is in or forms part of a place that is a prohibited place within the meaning of section 80;

article includes any thing, substance or material.

- (2) A person who—

- (a) carries out an act of sabotage; or
 - (b) has in his possession any article that is capable of use, and which he intends for use, in carrying out an act of sabotage,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 15 years.

- (3) On a prosecution under this section it is not necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of a particular act tending to show a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth and, notwithstanding that such an act is not proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case, from his conduct or from his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth.

Section 24AC

- (4) On a prosecution under this section, evidence is not admissible by virtue of subsection (3) if the magistrate exercising jurisdiction with respect to the examination and commitment for trial of the defendant, or the judge presiding at the trial, as the case may be, is of the opinion that that evidence—
 - (a) would not tend to show that the purpose of the defendant was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth; or
 - (b) would, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and notwithstanding subsection (5), prejudice the fair trial of the defendant.
- (5) If evidence referred to in subsection (4) is admitted at the trial, the judge shall direct the jury that the evidence may be taken into account by the jury only on the question whether the purpose of the defendant was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth and must be disregarded by the jury in relation to any other question.

24AC Institution of prosecutions

- (1) Proceedings for the commitment for trial of a person, or for the summary conviction of a person, in respect of an offence against section 24, 24AA or 24AB shall not be instituted except by the Attorney-General or with the consent of the Attorney-General or of a person thereto authorized in writing by the Attorney-General.
- (2) Notwithstanding that consent has not been obtained as provided by subsection (1)—
 - (a) a person may be arrested for an offence referred to in that subsection; or
 - (b) a warrant for the arrest of a person for such an offence may be issued and executed,
and he may be charged, and may be remanded in custody or on bail, but—
 - (c) no further proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained; and

Section 24A

- (d) he shall be discharged if proceedings are not continued within a reasonable time.

24A Definition of seditious intention

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 against either House of the Parliament of the United Kingdom;
 - (c) to excite disaffection against the Government or Constitution of any of the Queen's dominions;
 - (d) to excite disaffection against the Government or Constitution of the Commonwealth or against either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth;
 - (e) to excite disaffection against the connexion of the Queen's dominions under the Crown;
 - (f) to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure the alteration, otherwise than by lawful means, of any matter in the Commonwealth established by law of the Commonwealth; or
 - (g) to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects so as to endanger the peace, order or good government of the Commonwealth,
- is a seditious intention.

24B Definition of seditious enterprise

- (1) A seditious enterprise is an enterprise undertaken in order to carry out a seditious intention.
- (2) Seditious words are words expressive of a seditious intention.

Section 24C

24C Offences

Any person who—

- (a) engages in or agrees or undertakes to engage in, a seditious enterprise;
 - (b) conspires with any person to carry out a seditious enterprise;
 - (c) counsels, advises or attempts to procure the carrying out of a seditious enterprise,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.

24D Seditious words

- (1) Any person who writes, prints, utters or publishes any seditious words shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.

- (2) A person cannot be convicted of any of the offences defined in section 24C or this section upon the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

24E Punishment of offences

- (1) An offence under section 24C or 24D shall be punishable either on indictment or summarily, but shall not be prosecuted summarily without the consent of the Attorney-General.
- (2) If any person who is prosecuted summarily in respect of an offence against section 24C or 24D, elects, immediately after pleading, to be tried upon indictment, the court or magistrate shall not proceed to summarily convict that person but may commit him for trial.
- (3) The penalty for an offence under section 24C or 24D shall, where the offence is prosecuted upon indictment, be imprisonment for any period not exceeding 3 years, and, where the offence is prosecuted summarily, shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or both.

24F Certain acts done in good faith not unlawful

- (1) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this Part makes it unlawful for a person—
- (a) to endeavour in good faith to show that the Sovereign, the Governor-General, the Governor of a State, the Administrator of a Territory, or the advisers of any of them, or the persons responsible for the government of another country, has or have been, or is or are, mistaken in any of his or their counsels, policies or actions;
 - (b) to point out in good faith errors or defects in the government, the constitution, the legislation or the administration of justice of or in the Commonwealth, a State, a Territory or another country, with a view to the reformation of those errors or defects;
 - (c) to excite in good faith another person to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter established by law in the Commonwealth, a State, a Territory or another country;
 - (d) to point out in good faith, in order to bring about their removal, any matters that are producing, or have a tendency to produce, feelings of ill-will or hostility between different classes of persons; or
 - (e) to do anything in good faith in connexion with an industrial dispute or an industrial matter.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), an act or thing done—
- (a) for a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth;
 - (b) with intent to assist an enemy—
 - (i) at war with the Commonwealth; and
 - (ii) specified by proclamation made for the purpose of paragraph 24(1)(d) to be an enemy at war with the Commonwealth;
 - (c) with intent to assist a proclaimed enemy, as defined by subsection 24AA(4), of a proclaimed country as so defined; or

Section 25

- (d) with intent to assist persons specified in paragraphs 24AA(2)(a) and (b),
is not an act or thing done in good faith.

25 Inciting to mutiny

- (1) Any person who knowingly attempts—
- (a) to seduce any person serving in the Queen's Forces from his duty and allegiance; or
 - (b) to incite any person serving in the Queen's Forces to commit an act of mutiny, or any traitorous or mutinous act; or
 - (c) to incite any person serving in the Queen's Forces to make or endeavour to make a mutinous assembly,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

- (2) In this section the expression *person serving in the Queen's Forces* includes any person serving in an arm of the Defence Force of Australia or in the armed forces of the United Kingdom or any British possession.

26 Assisting prisoners of war to escape

A person who knowingly aids an alien enemy who is a prisoner of war to escape, or in his escape, from a prison or place of confinement, or from the Commonwealth or a Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

27 Unlawful drilling

- (1) Any person who—
- (a) in contravention of the directions of a proclamation by the Governor-General in that behalf, trains or drills any other

Section 28

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 a proclamation by the Governor-General, 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, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

- (2) Any person who, at any meeting or assembly held in contravention of the directions of a proclamation by the Governor-General in that behalf, is trained or drilled to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements, or evolutions, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

28 Interfering with political liberty

Any person who, by violence or by threats or intimidation of any kind, hinders or interferes with the free exercise or performance, by any other person, of any political right or duty, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.

29 Destroying or damaging Commonwealth property

Any person who wilfully and unlawfully destroys or damages any property, whether real or personal, belonging to the Commonwealth or to any public authority under the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

Section 29A

29A False pretences

- (1) Any person who, with intent to defraud, by any false pretence obtains from the Commonwealth or from any public authority under the Commonwealth any chattel, money, valuable security or benefit, shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) Any person who, with intent to defraud, by any false pretence, causes or procures any money to be paid, or any chattel, valuable security or benefit to be delivered or given, by the Commonwealth or by any public authority under the Commonwealth to any person, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

29B False representation

Any person who imposes or endeavours to impose upon the Commonwealth or any public authority under the Commonwealth by any untrue representation, made in any manner whatsoever, with a view to obtain money or any other benefit or advantage, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

29C Statements in applications for grant of money, &c.

A person who, in or in connexion with or in support of, an application to the Commonwealth, to a Commonwealth officer or to a public authority under the Commonwealth for any grant, payment or allotment of money or allowance under a law of the Commonwealth makes, either orally or in writing, any untrue statement shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

30 Seizing goods in Commonwealth custody

Any person who, without lawful authority, takes any goods or property out of the possession, custody, or control of the

Section 30

Commonwealth or a public authority under the Commonwealth or out of the possession, custody, or control of a Commonwealth officer who has the possession, custody, or control thereof by virtue of his office, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

Section 30A

**Part IIA—Protection of the Constitution and of
Public and other Services**

30A Unlawful associations

- (1) The following are hereby declared to be unlawful associations, namely:—
- (a) any body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, which by its constitution or propaganda or otherwise advocates or encourages—
 - (i) the overthrow of the Constitution of the Commonwealth by revolution or sabotage;
 - (ii) the overthrow by force or violence of the established government of the Commonwealth or of a State or of any other civilized country or of organized government; or
 - (iii) the destruction or injury of property of the Commonwealth or of property used in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States, or which is, or purports to be, affiliated with any organization which advocates or encourages any of the doctrines or practices specified in this paragraph;
 - (b) any body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, which by its constitution or propaganda or otherwise advocates or encourages the doing of any act having or purporting to have as an object the carrying out of a seditious intention as defined in section 24A.
- (1A) Without limiting the effect of the provisions of subsection (1), any body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, which is, in pursuance of section 30AA, declared by the Federal Court of Australia to be an unlawful association, shall be deemed to be an unlawful association for the purposes of this Act.

- (2) Any branch or committee of an unlawful association, and any institution or school conducted by or under the authority or apparent authority of an unlawful association, shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an unlawful association.

30AA Application for declaration as to unlawful association

- (1) The Attorney-General may apply to the Federal Court of Australia for an order calling upon any body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, to show cause why it should not be declared to be an unlawful association.
- (2) An application under subsection (1)—
 - (a) shall be made on the ground that the body of persons to which it relates is one which is described in subsection 30A(1); and
 - (b) shall be by summons which may contain averments setting out the facts relied upon in support of the application.
- (3) The provisions of section 30R shall apply in relation to averments contained in the summons as if they were averments of the prosecutor in a prosecution for an offence under this Part.
- (4) Service of a summons under this section upon the body of persons specified in the summons may be effected by publication of the summons in the *Gazette* and in a daily newspaper circulating in the city or town in which the head office in Australia of that body is stated in the summons to be situate, but the Court may order such further or other service as it thinks fit.
- (5) Any officer or member of the body of persons specified in any summons issued under this section may appear on behalf of that body to show cause.
- (7) If cause to the contrary is not shown to the satisfaction of the Court, it may make an order declaring the respondent body of persons to be an unlawful association.
- (8) Any person who is an interested person in relation to any declaration made under this section may, within 14 days after the

Section 30AB

making of any such declaration, apply to the Federal Court of Australia for the setting aside of the order.

- (9) Any application made under subsection (8) shall be heard by a Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia, and upon the hearing of the application the Court may affirm or annul the order.

30AB Attorney-General may require information

- (1) If the Attorney-General believes that any person has in his possession any information or documents relating to an unlawful association, he may require the person, or, in the case of a corporation, any person holding a specified office in the corporation—
- (a) to answer questions;
 - (b) to furnish information; and
 - (c) allow the inspection of documents belonging to, or in the possession of, that person or that corporation, as the case may be,
- relating to—
- (d) any money, property or funds belonging to or held by or on behalf of an unlawful association, or as to which there is reasonable cause to believe that they belong to or are held by or on behalf of an unlawful association;
 - (e) any payments made directly or indirectly by, to, or on behalf of, an unlawful association, or as to which there is reasonable cause to believe that they are so made; or
 - (f) any transactions to which an unlawful association is or is reasonably believed to be a party.
- (2) Any person failing or neglecting to answer questions, furnish information or produce documents as required in pursuance of this section, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

30B Officers of unlawful associations

Any person over the age of 18 years who is a member of an unlawful association, and any person who occupies or acts in any office or position in or of an unlawful association, or who acts as a representative of an unlawful association, or who acts as a teacher in any institution or school conducted by or under the authority or apparent authority of an unlawful association, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

30C Advocating or inciting to crime

Any person who by speech or writing advocates or encourages—

- (a) the overthrow of the Constitution of the Commonwealth by revolution or sabotage;
- (b) the overthrow by force or violence of the established government of the Commonwealth or of a State or of any other civilized country or of organized government; or
- (c) the destruction or injury of property of the Commonwealth or of property used in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for any period not exceeding 2 years.

30D Giving or soliciting contributions for unlawful associations

(1) Any person who—

- (a) gives or contributes money or goods to an unlawful association; or
- (b) receives or solicits subscriptions or contributions of money or goods for an unlawful association,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

Section 30E

- (2) For the purposes of this section the printer and the publisher of a newspaper or periodical which contains any solicitation of subscriptions or contributions of money or goods for an unlawful association, or any notification or indication as to places where or persons to whom payment or delivery may be made of subscriptions or contributions of money or goods for an unlawful association, shall be deemed to solicit subscriptions or contributions of money or goods for an unlawful association.

30E Deregistration of newspaper

- (1) No book, periodical, pamphlet, handbill, poster or newspaper issued by or on behalf or in the interests of any unlawful association shall—
- (a) if posted in Australia, be transmitted through the post; or
 - (b) in the case of a newspaper, be registered as a newspaper under the provisions of the *Postal Services Act 1975*.
- (2) Any newspaper registered under that Act, which is issued by or on behalf or in the interests of any unlawful association, shall be removed from the register.
- (3) Any book, periodical, pamphlet, handbill, poster or newspaper posted in Australia, the transmission of which would be a contravention of this Act, shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth and shall be destroyed or disposed of as provided in the regulations in force under the *Postal Services Act 1975*.

30F Sale or distribution of books, &c.

Any person who knowingly prints, publishes, sells or exposes for sale or who circulates or distributes any book, periodical, pamphlet, handbill, poster or newspaper for or in the interests of or issued by any unlawful association shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

30FA Imprints on publications

- (1) The imprint appearing upon any book, periodical, pamphlet, handbill, poster or newspaper shall, in any proceedings under this Part, be *prima facie* evidence that the book, periodical, pamphlet, handbill, poster or newspaper was printed or published by or on behalf of, or in the interests of, the person or body of persons specified in the imprint.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, ***imprint*** means a statement of the name and address of the printer or of the publisher of the book, periodical, pamphlet, handbill, poster or newspaper with or without a description of the place where it is printed.

30FB Broadcasting stations

- (1) The Minister for Communications may cancel any licence issued, under the *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905* and the regulations thereunder, in respect of any broadcasting station from which is broadcast—
 - (a) any propaganda or advocacy in favour of any object specified in subparagraphs 30A(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii); or
 - (b) any seditious matter,and, where any licence so issued has expired, may refuse to renew the licence.
- (2) For the purposes of this section—

broadcasting station means a station for the purpose of broadcasting messages by means of wireless telegraphy;

seditious matter means any propaganda or matter disclosing a seditious intention as defined by section 24A.

30FC Owner, &c., of building knowingly permitting meeting of unlawful association

Any person who, being the owner, lessee, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or place, knowingly permits

Section 30FD

therein any meeting of an unlawful association or of any branch or committee thereof, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

30FD Disqualification from voting of member of unlawful association

Any person who, at the date of any declaration made by a court under this Part declaring any body of persons to be an unlawful association, is a member of the Committee or Executive of that association, shall not for a period of 7 years from that date be entitled to have his name placed on or retained on any roll of electors for the Senate or House of Representatives, or to vote at any Senate election or House of Representatives election unless so entitled under section 41 of the Constitution.

30G Forfeiture of property held by an unlawful association

All goods and chattels belonging to an unlawful association, or held by any person for or on behalf of an unlawful association, and all books, periodicals, pamphlets, handbills, posters or newspapers issued by or on behalf of, or in the interests of, an unlawful association shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

30H Proof of membership of an association

In any prosecution under this Act, proof that the defendant has, at any time since the commencement of this section—

- (a) been a member of an association;
- (b) attended a meeting, of an association;
- (c) spoken publicly in advocacy of an association or its objects;
- or
- (d) distributed literature of an association,

shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be evidence that at all times material to the case he was a member of the association.

30J Industrial disturbances, lock-outs and strikes

- (1) If at any time the Governor-General is of opinion that there exists in Australia a serious industrial disturbance prejudicing or threatening trade or commerce with other countries or among the States, he may make a Proclamation to that effect, which Proclamation shall be and remain in operation for the purposes of this section until it is revoked.
- (2) Any person who, during the operation of such Proclamation, takes part in or continues, or incites to, urges, aids or encourages the taking part in, or continuance of, a lock-out or strike—
- (a) in relation to employment in or in connexion with the transport of goods or the conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States; or
 - (b) in relation to employment in, or in connexion with, the provision of any public service by the Commonwealth or by any Department or public authority under the Commonwealth,
- shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one year.
- (3) For the purposes of this section—

employee includes any person whose usual occupation is as an employee;

employer includes any person whose usual occupation is as an employer;

lock-out includes the closing of a place or part of a place of employment, if the closing is unreasonable, and the total or partial refusal of employers, acting in combination, to give work, if the refusal is unreasonable, or the total or partial suspension of work by an employer, if the suspension is unreasonable, with a view to compel his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept any term or condition of employment;

Section 30K

strike includes the total or partial cessation of work by employees, acting in combination, if the cessation is unreasonable, as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made by them or by other employees on employers, and the total or partial refusal of employees, acting in combination, to accept work, if the refusal is unreasonable, and also includes job control.

30K Obstructing or hindering the performance of services

Whoever, by violence to the person or property of another person, or by spoken or written threat or intimidation of any kind to whomsoever directed, or, without reasonable cause or excuse, by boycott or threat of boycott of person or property—

- (a) obstructs or hinders the provision of any public service by the Commonwealth or by any Department or public authority under the Commonwealth;
- (b) compels or induces any person employed in or in connexion with the provision of any public service by the Commonwealth or by any Department or public authority under the Commonwealth to surrender or depart from his employment;
- (c) prevents any person from offering or accepting employment in or in connexion with the provision of any public service by the Commonwealth or by any Department or public authority under the Commonwealth;
- (d) obstructs or hinders the transport of goods or the conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States;
- (e) compels or induces any person employed in or in connexion with the transport of goods or the conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States to surrender or depart from his employment; or
- (f) prevents any person from offering or accepting employment in or in connexion with the transport of goods or the conveyance of passengers in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

30R Effect of averments of prosecutor

- (1) In any prosecution for an offence under this Part, or for an offence to which any provision of this Part is material, the averments of the prosecutor contained in the information or indictment shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matter or matters averred.
- (2) Subsection (1) shall apply to any matter so averred although—
 - (a) evidence in support or rebuttal of the matter averred or of any other matter is given by witnesses; or
 - (b) the matter averred is a mixed question of law and fact, but in that case the averment shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact only.
- (3) Any evidence given by witnesses in support or rebuttal of a matter so averred shall be considered on its merits and the credibility and probative value of such evidence shall be neither increased nor diminished by reason of this section.
- (4) This section shall not lessen or affect any onus of proof otherwise falling on the defendant.
- (5) Any book, periodical, pamphlet, handbill, poster or newspaper purporting to be issued by or on behalf of, or in the interests of, an association shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be so issued.

Part III—Offences relating to the Administration of Justice

31 Definitions

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

holder of a judicial office means the holder of a judicial office under the Commonwealth, or the holder of a judicial office acting in the exercise of federal jurisdiction, and includes an arbitrator or umpire under any law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory;

judicial proceeding means a proceeding in or before a federal court, court exercising federal jurisdiction or court of a Territory, and includes a proceeding before a body or person acting under the law of the Commonwealth, or of a Territory, in which evidence may be taken on oath.

32 Judicial corruption

Any person who—

- (a) being the holder of a judicial office, corruptly asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, 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 him in his judicial capacity; or
- (b) corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give, confer, procure, or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for, any person holding a judicial office, 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,

shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

33 Official corruption in relation to offences

Any person who—

- (a) being a judge or magistrate not acting judicially, or being a Commonwealth officer employed in a capacity not judicial for the prosecution or detention or punishment of offenders, corruptly asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself 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 him, with a view to corrupt or improper interference with the due administration of justice under the law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, or the procurement or facilitation of the commission of any offence against the law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, or the protection of an offender or intending offender against the law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory from detection or punishment; or
 - (b) corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give, confer, procure, or attempt to procure to, upon, or for, any such judge, magistrate, or Commonwealth officer, any property or benefit of any kind, on account of any such act or omission on the part of the judge, magistrate, or officer,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

34 Judge or magistrate acting oppressively or when interested

Any person who—

- (a) being a judge or magistrate and being required or authorized by law to admit any person accused of an offence against the law of the Commonwealth to bail, without reasonable excuse, and in abuse of his office, requires excessive and unreasonable bail, or
- (b) being a judge or magistrate, wilfully and perversely exercises federal jurisdiction in any matter in which he has a personal interest,

Section 35

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

35 Giving false testimony

- (1) Any person who, in any judicial proceeding, or for the purpose of instituting any judicial proceeding, knowingly gives false testimony touching any matter, material in that proceeding, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

- (2) For the purpose of this section it is immaterial whether the testimony was given on oath or not on oath, or was given orally or in writing, or whether the court or tribunal to which it was given was properly constituted or was held in the proper place, or whether the person who gave the testimony was a competent witness or not, or whether the testimony was admissible or not.

36 Fabricating evidence

Any person who, with intent to mislead any tribunal in any judicial proceeding—

- (a) fabricates evidence, or
(b) knowingly makes use of fabricated evidence,
shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

36A Intimidation of witnesses, &c.

A person who—

- (a) threatens, intimidates or restrains;
(b) uses violence to or inflicts an injury on;
(c) causes or procures violence, damage, loss or disadvantage to;
or
(d) causes or procures the punishment of,

a person for or on account of his having appeared, or being about to appear, as a witness in a judicial proceeding shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

37 Corruption of witnesses

Any person who—

- (a) gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give, confer, 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 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, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself, 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,

shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

38 Deceiving witnesses

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 that person as a witness, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

Section 39

39 Destroying evidence

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, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

40 Preventing witnesses from attending Court

A person who wilfully prevents or wilfully endeavours to prevent another person who has been summoned to attend as a witness in a judicial proceeding from attending as a witness or from producing anything in evidence pursuant to the subpoena or summons shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

41 Conspiracy to bring false accusation

Any person who conspires with another to charge any person falsely or cause any person to be falsely charged with any offence against the law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

42 Conspiracy to defeat justice

Any person who conspires with another to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat, the course of justice in relation to the judicial power of the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

43 Attempting to pervert justice

Any person who attempts, in any way not specially defined in this Act, to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat, the course of justice in relation to the judicial power of the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

44 Compounding offences

Any person who asks receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, upon any agreement or understanding that he will compound or conceal any indictable offence against the law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory, or will abstain from, discontinue, or delay any prosecution for any such offence, or will withhold any evidence thereof, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.

45 Inserting advertisements without authority of Court

Any person who, without authority, or knowing the advertisement to be false in any material particular, inserts in the *Gazette* or in any newspaper an advertisement purporting to be published under the authority of any federal court, any court in the exercise of federal jurisdiction or any court of a Territory, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

46 Aiding prisoner to escape

Any person who—

- (a) aids a person in escaping, or attempting to escape, from lawful custody in respect of any offence against the law of the Commonwealth, or

Section 47

(b) conveys anything into a prison with intent to facilitate the escape therefrom of a prisoner who is in custody in respect of an offence against the law of the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

47 Escaping

Any person who, being a person in lawful custody under sentence after conviction for any offence against the law of the Commonwealth, escapes from such custody, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

48 Permitting escape

Any person who, being an officer of a prison or a constable or a Commonwealth officer, and being charged for the time being with the custody of any person in respect of any offence against the law of the Commonwealth, wilfully permits him to escape from custody, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

49 Removing property under seizure

Any person who, when any property has been attached or taken under the process or authority of any federal court, court acting in the exercise of federal jurisdiction or any court of a Territory, knowingly and with intent to hinder or defeat the attachment or process, receives, removes, retains, conceals, or disposes of the property, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

50 Obstructing officers of Courts

Any person who wilfully obstructs or resists any person lawfully charged with the execution of an order or warrant of any federal court, court acting in the exercise of a federal jurisdiction or any court of a Territory, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

Part IV—Offences relating to the Coinage

51 Definitions

In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

coin includes—

- (a) coin made in whole or in part out of material other than metal; and
- (b) the coin of any country or place outside Australia;

coining instrument includes any stamp, mould, press for coinage, tool, instrument, appliance, or machine—

- (a) adapted to make the resemblance of both or either of the sides of any coin, or any part of either side thereof, or
- (b) adapted or intended to be used for marking coin round the edges with marks or figures apparently resembling those on any genuine coin, or
- (c) adapted for making blanks in the shape of any genuine coin.

counterfeit as applied to coin, means—

- (a) coin not genuine but resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for genuine coin,
- (b) genuine coin which has been prepared or altered so as to resemble or be apparently intended to resemble or pass for coin of a higher denomination, and
- (c) genuine coin which has been clipped or filed or the size or weight of which has otherwise been diminished, and which has been prepared or altered so as to conceal the clipping, filing or diminution;

and includes any such coin whether it is or is not in a fit state to be uttered, and whether the process of preparation or alteration is or is not complete;

current, in relation to coin, means coin of any of the kinds or denominations of coin which are or have been coined in a mint in

any part of the Queen's dominions or are lawfully current in any part of the Queen's dominions;

utter includes using, dealing with, or acting upon, and attempting to use, deal with, or act upon, and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with, or act upon, the thing in question as if it were genuine.

52 Gilding, &c., metal or other material with intent to make counterfeit coin

Any person who—

- (a) gilds or silvers any piece of metal or other material of a fit size or figure to be coined, or colours any piece of metal or other material of such a size so as to make it look like gold or silver, with intent that it shall be coined into counterfeit gold or silver coin, or
- (b) makes any piece of metal or other material into a fit size or figure to facilitate the coining from it of any counterfeit gold or silver coin with intent that any counterfeit gold or silver coin shall be made from it,

shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for ten years.

53 Making, &c., coining instruments

Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him), makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in possession, or receives, or disposes of, any coining instrument, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for seven years.

54 Making counterfeit coin

Any person who makes or begins to make any counterfeit current coin shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Section 55

Penalty: Imprisonment for ten years.

55 Buying or selling counterfeit coin

Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him)—

- (a) buys, sells, receives, pays, or disposes of, any counterfeit coin at a lower rate than it imports or is apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such thing, or
 - (b) brings or receives into Australia any counterfeit coin, knowing it to be counterfeit,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for seven years.

56 Possession of counterfeit coin, &c.

Any person who has in possession—

- (a) any counterfeit coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, with intent to utter it or with intent that it may be uttered by any other person; or
 - (b) any bullion, metal, material, substance or article intending to use it, or knowing that it is intended to be used, in or in connexion with the making of counterfeit coin,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for three years.

57 Uttering counterfeit coin

Any person who utters any counterfeit coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for three years.

58 Uttering metals, &c., as coin

Any person who, with intent to defraud, utters as and for current coin—

- (a) any coin which is not a current coin, or
- (b) any medal or piece of metal or other material, whether a coin or not, which is of less value than the current coin as and for which it is uttered,

shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for two years.

59 Clipping or sweating coins

Any person who deals with any current coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight, with intent that when so dealt with it may pass as current coin, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for ten years.

60 Possession of clippings, &c.

Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him), has in his possession or disposes of any metal or other material or substance which, to his knowledge, was obtained by dealing with current coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight, whether that metal, material or substance consists of filings, clippings, dust or bullion, is in solution or is in any other form, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for seven years.

60A Making, possessing or selling tokens, &c., resembling coins

Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him), makes, sells, offers for sale or has in his possession for sale, any medal, cast, token or other like thing, not being a genuine coin, that—

- (a) resembles in size, figure and colour any current coin;

Section 61

- (b) bears a device resembling a device on a current coin; or
- (c) is so formed that it can, by gilding, silvering, colouring, washing or other like process, be so dealt with as to resemble a current coin,

and is capable of being passed for genuine coin, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for one year.

61 Forfeiture of coining instruments

- (1) All coining instruments made by, or being in the possession of, any person without lawful authority, any metal or other material or substance intended to be made into counterfeit coins, all counterfeit coins, whether partly made or finished, and any material, substance or article used or intended to be used in or in connexion with the making of counterfeit coins, shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth.
- (2) Any person who, without lawful authority (proof whereof shall lie upon him), deals with or moves alters or interferes with anything which under this Part is forfeited to the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for one year.

62 Defacing coins

Any person who defaces any current coin by stamping thereon any name or word, whether the weight of the coin is or is not thereby diminished, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for one year.

62A Defacing or destroying coins

- (1) A person who, without the consent of an authorized person, defaces or destroys, by melting or otherwise, a current gold coin shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 62A

Penalty: Imprisonment for one year.

- (2) A person who, without the consent of an authorized person, destroys, by melting or otherwise, a current coin, not being a current gold coin, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for six months.

- (3) A person who, without the consent of an authorized person, in the course of carrying on any trade or business, defaces a current coin, not being a current gold coin, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for six months.

- (4) In this section, ***authorized person*** means the Treasurer or a person authorized in writing by the Treasurer to grant consents for the purposes of this section.

Part V—Forgery

63 What amounts to forgery

- (1) A person shall be deemed to forge a seal, signature, document, register, or record, as the case may be—
 - (a) if he makes a counterfeit of the seal, or of the impression of the seal;
 - (b) if he makes a counterfeit of the signature;
 - (c) if he makes a document, register, or record, which is false, knowing it to be false; or
 - (d) if he, without authority, by any means whatever, alters a genuine document, register, or record, in any material particularwith intent that the counterfeit seal or impression of a seal or signature, or the false or altered document, register, or record, may be used, acted on, or accepted, as genuine, to the prejudice of the Commonwealth, or of any State or person, or with intent that the Commonwealth, or any State or person, may, in the belief that it is genuine, be induced to do or refrain from doing any act whether in Australia or elsewhere.
- (2) A person shall be deemed to make a counterfeit of a seal, or of an impression of a seal, or of a signature, if he, without authority—
 - (a) in the case of a seal, makes a seal in the form of the genuine seal, or in a form resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for the genuine seal;
 - (b) in the case of an impression of a seal, makes an impression of the genuine seal, or an impression, resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for the impression of the genuine seal; or
 - (c) in the case of a signature, makes a signature in the form of the genuine signature, or in a form resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for the genuine signature.

63A Tampering with notes or securities

- (1) Any person who, with intent to defraud, splits or otherwise tampers with the paper on which any Australian note or other Commonwealth security is printed, written or made, in such a manner as to sever from the note or security any material part thereof, shall be deemed to have forged the note or security, and both the note or security and the part severed therefrom shall be deemed to be forgeries.
- (2) In this section *paper* includes any substance on which a note or security is printed, written or made.

64 What amounts to uttering

A person shall be deemed to utter a forged seal, signature, document; register, or record, if he tenders or puts it off, or attempts to tender or put it off, or uses or deals with it, or attempts to use or deal with it, or attempts to induce any person to use, deal with, act upon, or accept it.

65 Forgery of seals

- (1) Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged—
 - (a) the Great Seal of Australia or the public seal of a Territory;
 - (b) the seal of the High Court or any other federal court, or any seal used by the High Court or any other federal court;
 - (c) the official seal of a Minister of State;
 - (d) any official seal used by any Department of the Commonwealth, or any public authority under the Commonwealth; or
 - (e) an official seal of which, under a law of the Commonwealth or a Territory, judicial notice is to be taken,shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

Section 66

- (2) Any person who, without lawful authority (proof whereof shall lie upon him), makes, or has in possession, any die or stamp capable of making an impression, in the form of any of the seals referred to in this section, or resembling, or apparently intended to resemble or pass for any of those seals, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

- (3) Every die or stamp made or had in possession in contravention of this section shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

66 Forgery of official signatures

Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged, the signature of—

- (a) the Governor-General;
- (b) any Justice of the High Court, or any Justice or Judge of any other federal court;
- (c) a Minister of State;
- (d) the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the chairman of any committee of either House; or
- (e) a person of whose signature, under a law of the Commonwealth or a Territory, judicial notice is to be taken, shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

67 Forgery of Commonwealth documents

Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged—

- (a) any document issuable by, or deliverable to, the Senate or the House of Representatives, or any officer thereof;
- (b) any document issuable by, or deliverable to, any Department of the Commonwealth or any public authority under the Commonwealth, or any Commonwealth officer;

- (c) any document issuable by, or deliverable to, the High Court, or any other federal court, or any Justice, judge or officer thereof;
 - (d) any register or record kept by the Senate or the House of Representatives, or any officer thereof;
 - (e) any register, book, record or other document kept by any Department of the Commonwealth or any public authority under the Commonwealth or any Commonwealth officer ; or
 - (f) any register or record kept by the High Court or any other federal court, or any officer thereof,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 10 years.

68 Forging official marks

Any person who, without lawful authority (proof whereof shall lie upon him) and with intent to deceive, makes any mark resembling, or apparently intended to resemble or pass for, any authorized official stamp or mark of any Department of the Commonwealth or of any public authority under the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

69 Making special paper, &c., for

- (1) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him)—
 - (a) knowingly makes, uses, has in possession, or disposes of, paper resembling, or apparently intended to resemble or pass for, paper which is specially provided by proper authority for the purposes of any Commonwealth document; or
 - (b) knowingly makes, uses, or has in possession or disposes of, any instrument or thing for making any mark resembling, or apparently intended to resemble or pass for, any distinctive mark used in or on any paper specially provided by proper authority for the purpose of any Commonwealth document,

Section 69

shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 4 years.

- (2) Any paper, instrument, or thing made or used in contravention of this section shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Part VI—Offences by and against Public Officers

70 Disclosure of information by Commonwealth officers

- (1) A person who, being a Commonwealth officer, publishes or communicates, except to some person to whom he is authorized to publish or communicate it, any fact or document which comes to his knowledge, or into his possession, by virtue of his office, and which it is his duty not to disclose, shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person who, having been a Commonwealth officer, publishes or communicates, without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him), any fact or document which came to his knowledge, or into his possession, by virtue of his office, and which, at the time when he ceased to be a Commonwealth officer, it was his duty not to disclose, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

71 Stealing property of the Commonwealth

- (1) Any person who steals or fraudulently misappropriates or fraudulently converts to his own use any property belonging to the Commonwealth, or to any public authority under the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

- (2) Any property which comes into the possession of any Commonwealth officer by reason of the fact that he is a Commonwealth officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the property of the Commonwealth, or, if the officer is employed in the service of a public authority under the Commonwealth, of that authority, notwithstanding that the officer was not authorized to receive it.

Section 71A

- (3) A person who receives property belonging to the Commonwealth or to a public authority under the Commonwealth knowing the property to have been stolen or obtained in circumstances that amount to an offence against a law of the Commonwealth shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

- (4) For the purposes of this section, property in the possession, custody or control of the Commonwealth or of a public authority under the Commonwealth shall be deemed to belong to the Commonwealth or to that authority, as the case may be.

71A Proof of general deficiency sufficient

In any prosecution under section 71, it shall not be necessary to prove the stealing, fraudulent misappropriation or conversion of any specific sum of money or other property if there is proof of a general deficiency on the examination of the books of account or entries kept or made by the defendant or otherwise and the court or jury is satisfied that the accused stole, fraudulently misappropriated or converted to his own use the deficient money or other property or any part thereof.

72 Falsification of books or record by officers

Any person who, being a Commonwealth officer, fraudulently and in breach of his duty—

- (a) makes any false entry in any book, record or document;
 - (b) omits to make any entry in any book, record or document;
 - (c) by act or omission falsifies any book, record or document;
 - (d) destroys or damages any book, record or document;
 - (e) furnishes any false return of any property; or
 - (f) omits to furnish any return of any property,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

73 Corruption and bribery of Commonwealth officers

- (1) In this section, *Commonwealth officer* includes a person who performs services for or on behalf of the Commonwealth, a Territory or a public authority under the Commonwealth.
- (2) A Commonwealth officer who asks for or receives or obtains, or offers or agrees to ask for or receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, on an understanding that the exercise by him of his duty or authority as a Commonwealth officer will, in any manner, be influenced or affected, is guilty of an offence.
- (3) A person who, in order to influence or affect a Commonwealth officer in the exercise of his duty or authority as a Commonwealth officer, gives or confers, or promises or offers to give or confer, any property or benefit of any kind to or on the Commonwealth officer or any other person is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

73A Corruption and bribery of members of the Parliament

- (1) A member of either House of the Parliament who asks for or receives or obtains, or offers or agrees to ask for or receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, on an understanding that the exercise by him of his duty or authority as such a member will, in any manner, be influenced or affected, is guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person who, in order to influence or affect a member of either House of the Parliament in the exercise of his duty or authority as such a member or to induce him to absent himself from the House of which he is a member, any committee of that House or from any committee of both Houses of the Parliament, gives or confers, or promises or offers to give or confer, any property or benefit of any kind to or on the member or any other person is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

Section 74

74 False returns or certificates by officers

Any person who, being a Commonwealth officer, and employed in a capacity in which he is required or enabled to furnish returns or statements touching—

- (a) any remuneration payable or claimed to be payable to himself or to any other person, or
- (b) 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 his knowledge, false in any material particular, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

75 Personating public officers

Any person who—

- (a) personates any Commonwealth officer on an occasion when the latter is required to do any act or attend in any place by virtue of his office or employment; or
- (b) falsely represents himself to be a Commonwealth officer, and assumes to do any act or attend in any place for the purpose of doing any act by virtue of his pretended office or employment,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

76 Resisting or obstructing public officers

Any person who wilfully obstructs or resists any Commonwealth officer while engaged in the discharge or attempted discharge of the duties of his office under any law of the Commonwealth, or wilfully obstructs or resists any person while engaged in the discharge or attempted discharge of any duty imposed on him by any law of the Commonwealth, or by violence or threats or

Section 76

intimidation of any kind interferes with, hinders or obstructs any person performing any service or function for or on behalf of the Commonwealth in the performance of that service or function, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

Part VII—Espionage and Official Secrets

77 Interpretation

- (1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

article includes any thing, substance or material;

cipher includes—

- (a) a code or cryptogram;
- (b) a system, method, device or machine whereby a cipher, code or cryptogram may be created; and
- (c) a code word, password or identification signal;

information means information of any kind whatsoever, whether true or false and whether in a material form or not, and includes—

- (a) an opinion; and
- (b) a report of a conversation;

model includes design, pattern and specimen;

plan includes a written record of a survey or of a bearing or measurement taken for the purpose of fixing the position of a place;

sketch includes a representation of a place or thing;

the Commonwealth includes the Territories.

- (2) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears—

- (a) expressions referring to obtaining, collecting, recording, using, having in possession, communicating, receiving or retaining include obtaining, collecting, recording, using, having in possession, communicating, receiving or retaining in whole or in part, and whether the thing or information itself, or only the substance, effect or description of the thing

- or information, is obtained, collected, recorded, used, possessed, communicated, received or retained;
- (b) expressions referring to obtaining or retaining any sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document, article or information include copying or causing to be copied the whole or a part of the sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document, article or information; and
 - (c) expressions referring to the communication of any sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document, article or information include the transfer or transmission, or the publishing, of the sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document, article or information.
- (3) A reference in this Part to a sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article or to information shall be read as including a reference to a copy of, a part of or a copy of a part of a sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article or information.
 - (4) For the purposes of this Part, a place that is occupied by, or a thing that is under the control of, the Commonwealth shall be deemed to belong to the Commonwealth.
 - (5) This Part applies to and in relation to a sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article by whomsoever it is made and whatsoever information it contains.

78 Espionage and similar activities

- (1) If a person for a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions—
 - (a) makes a sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article that is likely to be, might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy or a foreign power;
 - (b) obtains, collects, records, uses, has in his possession or communicates to another person a sketch, plan, photograph,

Section 78

model, cipher, note, document, article or information that is likely to be, might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy or a foreign power; or

(c) approaches, is in the neighbourhood of, is in, enters, inspects or passes over a prohibited place,
he shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

(2) On a prosecution under this section—

(a) it is not necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of a particular act tending to show a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions and, notwithstanding that such an act is not proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case, from his conduct or from his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions; and

(b) if any sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document, article or information relating to or used in a prohibited place, or anything in such a place, was made, obtained, collected, recorded, used, possessed or communicated by any person other than a person acting under lawful authority, it shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been made, obtained, collected, recorded, used, possessed or communicated for a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions.

(3) On a prosecution under this section, evidence is not admissible by virtue of paragraph 2(a) if the magistrate exercising jurisdiction with respect to the examination and commitment for trial of the defendant, or the judge presiding at the trial, as the case may be, is of the opinion that that evidence, if admitted—

Section 79

- (a) would not tend to show that the purpose of the defendant was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions; or
 - (b) would, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and notwithstanding subsection (4), prejudice the fair trial of the defendant.
- (4) If evidence referred to in subsection (3) is admitted at the trial, the judge shall direct the jury that the evidence may be taken into account by the jury only on the question whether the purpose of the defendant was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions and must be disregarded by the jury in relation to any other question.

79 Official secrets

- (1) For the purposes of this section, a sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article is a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article in relation to a person, and information is prescribed information in relation to a person, if the person has it in his possession or control and—
- (a) it has been made or obtained in contravention of this Part;
 - (b) it has been entrusted to the person by a Commonwealth officer or a person holding office under the Queen or he has made or obtained it owing to his position as a person—
 - (i) who is or has been a Commonwealth officer;
 - (ii) who holds or has held office under the Queen;
 - (iii) who holds or has held a contract made on behalf of the Queen or the Commonwealth;
 - (iv) who is or has been employed by or under a person to whom a preceding subparagraph applies; or
 - (v) acting with the permission of a Minister,
- and, by reason of its nature or the circumstances under which it was entrusted to him or it was made or obtained by him or for any other reason, it is his duty to treat it as secret; or

Section 79

- (c) it relates to a prohibited place or anything in a prohibited place and—
 - (i) he knows; or
 - (ii) by reason of its nature or the circumstances under which it came into his possession or control or for any other reason, he ought to know,that it should not be communicated to a person not authorized to receive it.
 - (2) If a person for a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions—
 - (a) communicates a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article, or prescribed information, to a person, other than—
 - (i) a person to whom he is authorized to communicate it; or
 - (ii) a person to whom it is, in the interest of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions, his duty to communicate it,or permits a person, other than a person referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii), to have access to it;
 - (b) retains a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it; or
 - (c) fails to comply with a direction given by lawful authority with respect to the retention or disposal of a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article,he shall be guilty of an indictable offence.
- Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.
- (3) If a person communicates a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article, or prescribed information, to a person, other than—
 - (a) a person to whom he is authorized to communicate it; or

Section 79

(b) a person to whom it is, in the interest of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions, his duty to communicate it,

or permits a person, other than a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), to have access to it, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

(4) If a person—

(a) retains a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it;

(b) fails to comply with a direction given by lawful authority with respect to the retention or disposal of a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article; or

(c) fails to take reasonable care of a prescribed sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document or article, or prescribed information, or to ensure that it is not communicated to a person not authorized to receive it or so conducts himself as to endanger its safety,

he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

(5) If a person receives any sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document, article or information, knowing or having reasonable ground to believe, at the time when he receives it, that it is communicated to him in contravention of section 78 or subsection (2) of this section, he shall be guilty of an indictable offence unless he proves that the communication was contrary to his desire.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

(6) If a person receives any sketch, plan, photograph, model, cipher, note, document, article or information, knowing, or having reasonable ground to believe, at the time when he receives it, that it

Section 79

is communicated to him in contravention of subsection (3), he shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves that the communication was contrary to his desire.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

- (7) On a prosecution under subsection (2) it is not necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of a particular act tending to show a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions and, notwithstanding that such an act is not proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case, from his conduct or from his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions.
- (8) On a prosecution under this section, evidence is not admissible by virtue of subsection (7) if the magistrate exercising jurisdiction with respect to the examination and commitment for trial of the defendant, or the judge presiding at the trial, as the case may be, is of the opinion that that evidence, if admitted—
 - (a) would not tend to show that the purpose of the defendant was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions; or
 - (b) would, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and notwithstanding subsection (9), prejudice the fair trial of the defendant.
- (9) If evidence referred to in subsection (8) is admitted at the trial, the judge shall direct the jury that the evidence may be taken into account by the jury only on the question whether the purpose of the defendant was a purpose intended to be prejudicial to the safety or defence of the Commonwealth or a part of the Queen's dominions and must be disregarded by the jury in relation to any other question.
- (10) A person charged with an offence against subsection (2) may be found guilty of an offence against subsection (3) or (4) and a

person charged with an offence against subsection (5) may be found guilty of an offence against subsection (6).

80 Prohibited places

The following places shall be prohibited places—

- (a) any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, aerodrome, camp, ship, aircraft, telegraph or signal station, or office, belonging to the Queen or the Commonwealth, and any other place belonging to the Queen or the Commonwealth used for the purpose of building, repairing, making, obtaining or storing any ship, aircraft, arms, or materials or instruments of use in time of war, or any plans or documents relating thereto;
- (aa) any camp, barracks or place where prisoners of war, internees or members of the Defence Force are detained;
- (b) any place not belonging to the Queen or the Commonwealth where any ship, aircraft, arms, or materials or instruments of use in time of war, or any plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, obtained, tested or stored under contract with, or with any person on behalf of, the Queen or the Commonwealth;
- (c) any place belonging to the Queen or the Commonwealth which is for the time being declared by the Governor-General to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Part on the ground that information with respect thereto, or damage thereto, would be useful to an enemy or to a foreign power; and
- (d) any railway, road, way, or channel, or other means of communication by land or water (including any works or structures being part thereof or connected therewith), or any place used for gas, water, electricity works or other works for purposes of a public character, or any place where any ship, aircraft, arms, or materials or instruments of use in time of war, or any plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, obtained, tested or stored otherwise than on behalf of the Queen or the Commonwealth, which is for the

Section 81

time being declared by the Governor-General by proclamation to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Part, on the ground that information with respect thereto, or the destruction or obstruction thereof, or interference therewith, would be useful to an enemy or to a foreign power.

81 Harbours spies

- (1) Any person who—
- (a) knowingly harbors any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to be a spy; or
 - (b) knowingly permits any persons, whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to be spies, to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control; or
 - (c) having harbored any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to be a spy, or having permitted any persons whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to be spies to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control, refuses to disclose to any authorized officer any information which it is in his power to give in relation to that person or those persons,
- shall be guilty of an offence.
- Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.
- (2) For the purposes of this section any person who has committed any offence or is about to commit any offence against this Part (other than this section) shall be deemed to be a spy.
- (3) In this section, *authorized officer* means—
- (a) a member or special member of the Australian Federal Police;
 - (b) an officer of the Defence Force who is in command or in charge of a prohibited place;

- (c) a member of the police force of a State or Territory who is the principal officer of police in any town or locality; or
- (d) any other person declared by the Attorney-General, in writing, to be an authorized officer for the purposes of this section.

82 Search warrants

- (1) If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied, by information on oath, that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Part has been, is being or is about to be committed, he may grant a search warrant.
- (2) A search warrant granted under this section authorizes any constable or Commonwealth officer who is named in, or is lawfully in possession of, the warrant, with such assistance as he thinks necessary, to—
 - (a) enter, if necessary by force, at any time, any premises or place named or described in the warrant;
 - (b) search the premises or place and every person found therein and every person whom he reasonably believes to be about to enter or to have recently left the premises or place;
 - (c) break open and search any cupboard, drawer, chest, trunk, box, package or other receptacle, whether a fixture or not, in the premises or place;
 - (d) seize anything that he finds on the premises or place or on any such person, and which he has reasonable grounds to believe is evidence of or otherwise relates to any offence or suspected offence which has been, is being or is about to be committed against this Part;
 - (e) make extracts from or copies of any book, document or paper liable to seizure under the warrant; and
 - (f) take such action as he considers expedient to prevent the commission of an offence against this Part.
- (3) Where a search warrant is granted under this section—

Section 83

- (a) the person who applied for the grant of the warrant shall forward to the Attorney-General a report of all the circumstances relating to the granting of the warrant; and
 - (b) the constable or Commonwealth officer who executes the warrant shall forward to the Attorney-General a report of all the circumstances relating to the execution of the warrant.
- (4) A female shall not be searched under this section except by a female.
- (5) In this section, *premises* includes vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

83 Unlawful soundings

- (1) Any person who in the Commonwealth or in any Territory—
- (a) takes any unlawful soundings;
 - (b) makes any record of any unlawful soundings;
 - (c) knowingly has in possession any record of unlawful soundings;
 - (d) communicates to any person outside the Commonwealth or any Territory any record of or information concerning unlawful soundings; or
 - (e) communicates to any other person any record of or information concerning unlawful soundings with intent that the record or information may be communicated to any person outside the Commonwealth or any Territory,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

- (2) For the purposes of this section all soundings taken in the territorial waters of the Commonwealth or any Territory shall be deemed to be unlawful unless they were made under the authority of the Queen, the Commonwealth Government, or a State Government, or the Government of a Territory, or were reasonably necessary for the navigation of the vessel from which they were taken or for any purpose in which the vessel from which they were taken was lawfully engaged.

Section 83A

- (3) In any prosecution under this section, proof that any soundings were not unlawfully taken shall lie upon the defendant.
- (4) Any figure or word or sign representing a figure (other than the printed figures appearing on any official or recognised map or chart) appearing on any map or sketch of any portion of the coast or territorial waters of Australia or of a Territory shall, in the absence of satisfactory proof to the contrary, be deemed to be a record of an unlawful sounding, but nothing in this subsection shall affect proof of unlawful soundings in any other manner.
- (5) All records of unlawful soundings including all maps or charts having thereon any record of unlawful soundings shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth.
- (6) A reference in this section to soundings shall be read as including a reference to a hydrographic survey and a reference to the taking of soundings shall be read as including a reference to the making of a hydrographic survey.

83A Illegal use of uniforms, official permits, impersonation, &c.

- (1) A person who, for the purpose of contravening, or of assisting another person to contravene, a provision of this Part or of gaining admission, or of assisting another person to gain admission, to a prohibited place—
 - (a) uses or wears, without lawful authority, a naval, military, air force, police or other official uniform, or a uniform so nearly resembling such a uniform as to be likely to deceive, or falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear such a uniform;
 - (b) makes use of a disguise or false name or knowingly conceals his identity or nationality;
 - (c) forges, alters, tampers with, disposes of or destroys an official permit or knowingly uses or has in his possession a forged, altered or irregular official permit or official paper or anything so closely resembling an official permit or official paper as to be likely to deceive;

Section 83A

- (d) personates, or falsely represents himself to be, a person—
 - (i) who is or has been a Commonwealth officer;
 - (ii) who holds or has held office under the Queen;
 - (iii) who holds or has held a contract made on behalf of the Queen or the Commonwealth;
 - (iv) who is or has been employed by or under a person to whom a preceding subparagraph applies; or
 - (v) acting with the permission of a Minister;
 - (e) without lawful authority or excuse, manufactures, uses or disposes of, or has in his possession or under his control—
 - (i) an official die, key, badge, device, seal or stamp;
 - (ii) an impression of such a die, key, badge, device, seal or stamp; or
 - (iii) an official paper; or
 - (f) counterfeits an official die, key, badge, device, seal or stamp, or uses, disposes of or has in his possession or under his control—
 - (i) a counterfeited official die, key, badge, device, seal or stamp;
 - (ii) anything so closely resembling an official die, key, badge, device, seal or stamp as to be likely to deceive; or
 - (iii) any paper so closely resembling an official paper as to be likely to deceive,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

- (2) A person who, without lawful authority or excuse—
 - (a) allows another person to have possession of an official permit issued for the use of the first-mentioned person alone;
 - (b) being a person for whose use an official permit has been issued, fails to comply with a direction or condition appearing on, or given by the authority which issued, the permit;

Section 83B

- (c) has in his possession or use an official permit issued for the use of some person other than himself;
 - (d) on obtaining possession of an official permit by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore it to—
 - (i) the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued;
 - (ii) a Commonwealth officer; or
 - (iii) a constable; or
 - (e) manufactures, alters, disposes of or has in his possession or use an official die, key, badge, device, seal, or paper or anything so closely resembling such an article as to be likely to deceive,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 7 years.

- (3) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) the expression ***official permit*** means a naval, military, air force, police or official passport, pass, permit, badge, certificate, licence or document which—
 - (i) purports to identify the holder or authorizes him to do an act or thing; and
 - (ii) is used or intended for use in the service of the Queen or of the Commonwealth; and
 - (b) a die, key, badge, device, seal, stamp or paper shall be deemed to be an official die, key, badge, device, seal, stamp or paper, as the case may be, if it is used or intended for use in the service of the Queen or of the Commonwealth.

83B Arrest without warrant of offenders against this Part

A person may, without warrant, arrest another person—

- (a) if that other person has committed, is committing, has attempted to commit or is attempting to commit an offence against this Part;
- (b) if there is immediate danger that that other person will commit or attempt to commit an offence against this Part; or

Section 84

- (c) if that first-mentioned person is a constable and he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that that other person has committed, is committing, has attempted to commit, is attempting to commit or is about to commit an offence against this Part,

and the arrested person may be detained in proper custody to be dealt with according to law.

84 Arrest of persons in or about prohibited places

- (1) Where a Commonwealth officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person who is in, or in the neighbourhood of, a prohibited place has committed, is committing, has attempted to commit, is attempting to commit or is about to commit an offence against this Part, the Commonwealth officer may, without warrant, arrest that person.
- (2) A person who is arrested in pursuance of subsection (1) shall forthwith be brought before the officer or other person in charge of the prohibited place.
- (3) The officer or other person in charge of the prohibited place may order the person brought before him to be detained pending further investigation, and the person shall thereupon be detained.
- (4) If a person is arrested under this section, a report of the facts and circumstances shall forthwith be made by the officer or other person in charge of the prohibited place to the Attorney-General and—
 - (a) if no charge is laid against the suspected person within 24 hours after his arrest—he shall be released from detention; or
 - (b) if a charge is laid against the suspected person—he shall be dealt with according to law.
- (5) No action lies against the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth officer or any other person in respect of any arrest or detention in pursuance of this section, but if the Governor-General is satisfied that an arrest or detention was made without reasonable cause he

Section 84A

may award reasonable compensation in respect of the arrest or detention.

84A Search of suspects

- (1) If a Commonwealth officer or a constable, while acting in the course of his duty or employment, has reasonable ground for suspecting that a person who—
 - (a) is about to enter or leave the Commonwealth;
 - (b) has been in or near, or has passed over, a prohibited place; or
 - (c) is behaving or has behaved in a suspicious manner,is in possession of evidence of an offence against this Part, the officer or constable may cause the person, his belongings and any bag or other article in his possession to be searched, and may, without warrant, detain the person for that purpose.
- (2) A female shall not be searched under this section except by a female.

85 Institution of prosecution

- (1) A prosecution under this Part shall be instituted only by or with the consent of the Attorney-General or of a person acting under his direction but a person charged with an offence against this Part may be arrested, or a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and he may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney-General or a person acting under his direction has not been obtained, but no further proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall prevent the discharging of the accused if proceedings are not continued within a reasonable time.

85A Offences by companies, &c.

Where an offence against this Part is committed by a company or corporation, or by a member or servant of a partnership acting in

Section 85B

the course of the business of the partnership, every director and officer of that company or corporation, or every member of that partnership, as the case may be, shall be guilty of that offence, unless he proves that the act or omission constituting the offence occurred without his knowledge or consent.

85B Hearing in camera, &c.

- (1) At any time before or during the hearing before a federal court, a court exercising federal jurisdiction or a court of a Territory of an application or other proceedings, whether in pursuance of this Act or otherwise, the judge or magistrate, or other person presiding or competent to preside over the proceedings, may, if satisfied that such a course is expedient in the interest of the defence of the Commonwealth—
 - (a) order that some or all of the members of the public shall be excluded during the whole or a part of the hearing of the application or proceedings;
 - (b) order that no report of the whole or a specified part of or relating to the application or proceedings shall be published; or
 - (c) make such order and give such directions as he thinks necessary for ensuring that no person, without the approval of the court, has access, either before, during or after the hearing of the application or the proceedings, to any affidavit, exhibit, information or other document used in the application or the proceedings that is on the file in the court or in the records of the court.
- (2) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with an order made or direction given in pursuance of this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

85C Imprints to be evidence

- (1) The imprint appearing upon a book, periodical, pamphlet, hand-bill, poster or newspaper is, in a prosecution for an offence against this Part, evidence that the book, periodical, pamphlet, hand-bill, poster or newspaper was printed or published by the person specified in the imprint.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, *imprint* means a statement of the name and address of the printer or the publisher of the book, periodical, pamphlet, hand-bill, poster or newspaper, with or without a description of the place where it is printed.

85D Forfeiture of articles, &c.

A photograph, sketch, plan, model, article, cipher, note, record, document, die, key, badge, device, seal, stamp or paper which is made, obtained, collected, recorded, retained, forged, possessed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Part is forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Part VIII—Miscellaneous

86 Conspiracy

- (1) A person who conspires with another person—
- (a) to commit an offence against a law of the Commonwealth;
 - (b) to prevent or defeat the execution or enforcement of a law of the Commonwealth;
 - (c) to effect a purpose that is unlawful under a law of the Commonwealth;
 - (d) to effect a lawful purpose by means that are unlawful under a law of the Commonwealth; or
 - (e) to defraud the Commonwealth or a public authority under the Commonwealth,
- shall be guilty of an indictable offence.
- Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.
- (2) Notwithstanding the penalty set out at the foot of subsection (1)—
- (a) where the offender conspired with another person to commit an offence against a law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by death—the Court before which the offender is convicted may impose a penalty of imprisonment for life or such lesser penalty as it thinks fit; and
 - (b) where the offender conspired with another person to commit an offence against a law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for a greater period than 3 years—the offender is punishable as if he had committed that offence.
- (3) In this section, *law of the Commonwealth* includes a law of a Territory.

87 False certificates

Any person who, being authorized or required by a law of the Commonwealth to give any certificate touching any matter by virtue whereof the rights of any person may be harmfully affected, gives a certificate which is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

88 Buying or selling offices

Any person who—

- (a) corruptly asks, receives, or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person on account of anything done or omitted to be done or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by him or any other person, with regard to the appointment or contemplated appointment of any person to any office or employment in the Australian Public Service or the public service of a Territory, or with regard to any application by any person for employment in the Australian Public Service or the public service of a Territory; 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;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

89 Trespassing on Commonwealth land

- (1) A person who, without lawful excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him), trespasses or goes upon any prohibited Commonwealth land shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000.

Section 89A

- (2) Where a person is found upon prohibited Commonwealth land, a constable or an authorized Commonwealth officer may request the person to furnish his name and address to the constable or officer and, if the person fails to comply with the request, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$1,000.

- (3) Where a person is found upon prohibited Commonwealth land and a constable or authorized Commonwealth officer has reasonable grounds to believe that that person has gone upon the land in circumstances that amount to an offence against subsection (1), the constable or officer may apprehend that person and that person may be detained in proper custody to be dealt with according to law.
- (4) An authorized Commonwealth officer shall not, under this section, request a person to furnish his name or address, or apprehend a person, unless he first produces to the person the instrument by virtue of which he is an authorized Commonwealth officer.
- (5) In this section—

authorized Commonwealth officer means a Commonwealth officer declared by a Minister, by instrument in writing, to be an authorized Commonwealth officer for the purposes of this section;

prohibited Commonwealth land means land belonging to, or in the occupation of, the Commonwealth or a public authority under the Commonwealth, being land upon which is posted a notice to the effect that trespassing upon the land is prohibited.

89A Discharging firearms on or over Commonwealth land

- (1) A person who, without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him), discharges a firearm upon or over a prohibited area shall be guilty of an offence and the firearm shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 6 months.

Section 90

- (2) A person who commits an offence against this section may be apprehended by a constable or an authorized Commonwealth officer and detained in proper custody to be dealt with according to law.
- (3) An authorized Commonwealth officer shall not, under this section, apprehend a person unless he first produces to the person the instrument by virtue of which he is an authorized Commonwealth officer.
- (4) In this section—

authorized Commonwealth officer means a Commonwealth officer declared by a Minister, by instrument in writing, to be an authorized Commonwealth officer for the purposes of this section;

prohibited area means land belonging to, or in the occupation of, the Commonwealth or a public authority under the Commonwealth, being land upon which is posted a notice to the effect that shooting upon or over the land is prohibited.

90 Trespass by cattle or live stock

Any person who, without lawful excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him), suffers or permits any cattle or other live stock in his possession, custody, or control, to trespass or stray upon any land belonging to, or in the occupation of, the Commonwealth, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$100.

90A Destroying, &c., posters, &c., relating to Commonwealth loans

A person shall not, without lawful authority, destroy, injure, disfigure or remove a poster, advertisement or notice relating to a Commonwealth loan.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

Section 90B

90B False statements in documents filed, &c., under laws of a Territory

A person who—

- (a) in a document that, under a law of a Territory, is, or is required to be, produced or furnished to, or filed or lodged with, a Commonwealth officer; or
 - (b) in a document that is required to be registered under, or to be prepared for the purposes of, a law of a Territory,
- knowingly makes a false statement shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

91 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed, or necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnotes**Endnote 1—About the endnotes**

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2003* authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe how an amendment is to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

can be given effect as intended, then the misdescribed amendment can be incorporated through an editorial change made under section 15V of the *Legislation Act 2003*.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the amendment is not incorporated and “(md not incorp)” is added to the amendment history.

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	o = order(s)
am = amended	Ord = Ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
c = clause(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x	pres = present
Ch = Chapter(s)	prev = previous
def = definition(s)	(prev...) = previously
Dict = Dictionary	Pt = Part(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Div = Division(s)	reloc = relocated
ed = editorial change	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
F = Federal Register of Legislation	rs = repealed and substituted
gaz = gazette	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Crimes Act 1914	12, 1914	29 Oct 1914	29 Oct 1914	
Crimes Act 1915	6, 1915	7 May 1915	29 Oct 1914 (s 3)	—
War Precautions Act Repeal Act 1920	54, 1920	2 Dec 1920	s 11, 12: 2 Dec 1920	—
Crimes Act 1926	9, 1926	16 Mar 1926	29 Mar 1926 (s 2 and gaz 1926, p 437)	—
Crimes Act 1928	13, 1928	22 June 1928	22 June 1928	—
Crimes Act 1932	30, 1932	30 May 1932	30 May 1932	—
Judiciary Act 1937	5, 1937	3 July 1937	s 5 and The Sch: 3 July 1937	s 5
Crimes Act 1941	6, 1941	4 Apr 1941	3 Sep 1939 (s 2)	—
Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act 1946	77, 1946	14 Dec 1946	Third Sch: 1 Jan 1947 (s 2)	—
Statute Law Revision Act 1950	80, 1950	16 Dec 1950	s 16 and First Sch: 31 Dec 1950 (s 2)	s 16
Crimes Act 1955	10, 1955	31 May 1955	s 3-5: 31 May 1955 (s 2)	—
Crimes Act 1959	11, 1959	23 Apr 1959	s 3: 23 Apr 1959 (s 2) s 4: 14 Jan 1960 (s 2 and gaz 1960, p 47)	—
Crimes Act 1960	84, 1960	13 Dec 1960	13 Dec 1960 (s 2)	—
Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966	93, 1966	29 Oct 1966	First Sch: 1 Dec 1966 (s 2(1))	
Crimes Act 1973	33, 1973	27 May 1973	27 May 1973 (s 2)	—
Statute Law Revision Act 1973	216, 1973	19 Dec 1973	Sch 1: 31 Dec 1973 (s 2)	—

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Act 1975	56, 1975	12 June 1975	Sch 2: 1 July 1975 (s 2(1))	—
Jurisdiction of Courts (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1979	19, 1979	28 Mar 1979	s 124: 28 Mar 1979 (s 2(1)) Sch: 15 May 1979 (s 2(3) and gaz 1979, No S86)	s 124
Australian Federal Police (Consequential Amendments) Act 1979	155, 1979	28 Nov 1979	Sch: 19 Oct 1979 (s 2(1))	—
Australian Federal Police (Consequential Amendments) Act 1980	70, 1980	28 May 1980	Sch: 28 May 1980 (s 2)	—
Crimes (Currency) Act 1981	122, 1981	17 Sept 1981	s 31-33: <u>awaiting commencement (s 2(2))</u>	—
Crimes Amendment Act 1982	67, 1982	16 June 1982	s 1, 2, 14 and Sch 2: 16 June 1982 (s 2(1)) s 6, 8 and 9: <u>awaiting commencement (s 2(2))</u> Remainder: 1 Nov 1982 (s 2(2) and gaz 1982 No G43)	s 4(2), 5(2), <u>(6(2), 7(2), 8(2), (3), 10(2) and 13(2)</u>
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1982	80, 1982	22 Sept 1982	s 60-65: <u>awaiting commencement (s 2(6))</u>	—

Endnotes

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Act	Number and year	Assent	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
Defence Force (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982	153, 1982	31 Dec 1982	s 38: <u>awaiting commencement (s 2)</u>	—
Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1983	91, 1983	22 Nov 1983	s 6(1); 20 Dec 1983 (s 2(1)) Sch: 22 Nov 1983 (s 2(6))	s 6(1)
Director of Public Prosecutions (Consequential Amendments) Act 1983	114, 1983	14 Dec 1983	s 8: <u>awaiting commencement (s 2(2), (3))</u> s 9: 5 Mar 1984 (s 2(1))	—
Radiocommunications (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1983	136, 1983	22 Dec 1983	s 5 and Sch: <u>awaiting commencement (s 2)</u>	<u>s 5</u>
Australian Government Solicitor (Consequential Amendments) Act 1984	10, 1984	10 Apr 1984	s 4(1), (3): 1 July 1984 (s 2(1)) Sch: <u>awaiting commencement (s 2(2))</u>	s 4(1), (3)
Public Service Reform Act 1984	63, 1984	25 June 1984	Sch 5: 20 July 1984 (s 2(4) and gaz 1984, No S276)	—

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part I	
s 2.....	am No 9, 1926 rs No 11, 1959; No 84, 1960 am No 33, 1973 rep No 216, 1973
s 3.....	am No 9, 1926; No 30, 1932; No 11, 1959; No 84, 1960; No 216, 1973; No 155, 1979; No 70, 1980; No 67, 1982; No 63, 1984
s 3A.....	ad No 84, 1960
s 3B.....	ad No 67, 1982
Part IA	
Part IA heading.....	ad No 84, 1960
s 5.....	am No 9, 1926; No 84, 1960; <u>No 153, 1982</u>
s 6.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 7.....	am No 9, 1926; No 84, 1960
s 7A.....	ad No 54, 1920 am No 84, 1960; No 93, 1966; No 216, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 8A.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 84, 1960
s 9.....	am No 9, 1926; No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 10.....	am No 9, 1926; No 84, 1960
s 11.....	am No 84, 1960
s 12.....	am No 80, 1950; No 67, 1982
s 12A.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 84, 1960; No 93, 1966; No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 14.....	am No 9, 1926; No 67, 1982
s 15.....	am No 67, 1982
s 16.....	am No 93, 1966; No 67, 1982
s 17.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982; <u>No 80, 1982</u>

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s 17A.....	ad No 67, 1982
s 18.....	am No 9, 1926; No 84, 1960
s 18A.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am <u>No 67, 1982</u>
s 19.....	am No 80, 1950; No 84, 1960
	rs No 67, 1982
s 19A.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 19B.....	ad No 84, 1960
	rs <u>No 67, 1982</u>
s 20.....	am No 9, 1926
	rs <u>No 67, 1982</u>
s 20A.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973
	rs <u>No 67, 1982</u>
	am <u>No 80, 1982</u>
s 20AA.....	ad <u>No 67, 1982</u>
	am <u>No 80, 1982</u> ; <u>No 114, 1983</u> ; <u>No 10, 1984</u>
s 20AB.....	ad <u>No 67, 1982</u>
s 20AC.....	ad <u>No 67, 1982</u>
	am <u>No 80, 1982</u>
s 20B.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982 (<u>s 9</u>)
s 20C.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 21.....	am No 9, 1926; No 67, 1982
s 21A.....	ad No 9, 1926
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 21AA.....	ad No 67, 1982
	am No 91, 1983; No 114, 1983
s 21B.....	ad No 9, 1926

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 21C	ad No 9, 1926
s 21D	ad No 84, 1960
s 22	am No 67, 1982
s 23	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
Part II	
s 24	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 24AA	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 24AB	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 24AC	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 24A	ad No 54, 1920
	am No 84, 1960
s 24B	ad No 54, 1920
s 24C	ad No 54, 1920
	am No 67, 1982
s 24D	ad No 54, 1920
	am No 67, 1982
s 24E	ad No 54, 1920
	am No 93, 1966; No 67, 1982
s 24F	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 25	am No 80, 1950; No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 26	rs No 84, 1960
s 27	am No 67, 1982
s 28	am No 67, 1982
s 29	am No 67, 1982

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s 29A.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 67, 1982
s 29B.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 6, 1941; No 67, 1982
s 29C.....	ad No 9, 1926 rs No 84, 1960 am No 67, 1982
s 30.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
Part IIA	
Part IIA.....	ad No 9, 1926
s 30A.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 30, 1932; No 33, 1973; No 19, 1979; No 67, 1982
s 30AA.....	ad No 30, 1932 am No 5, 1937; No 33, 1973; No 19, 1979; No 67, 1982
s 30AB.....	ad No 30, 1932 am No 93, 1966; No 67, 1982
s 30B.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 67, 1982
s 30C.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 30D.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 67, 1982
s 30E.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 30, 1932; No 84, 1960; No 56, 1975; No 67, 1982
s 30F.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 30, 1932; No 67, 1982
s 30FA.....	ad No 30, 1932
s 30FB.....	ad No 30, 1932 am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982 rep <u>No 136, 1983</u>
s 30FC.....	ad No 30, 1932

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	am No 93, 1966; No 67, 1982
s 30FD.....	ad No 30, 1932
	am No 33, 1973; No 19, 1979; No 67, 1982
s 30G.....	ad No 9, 1926
	am No 84, 1960
s 30H.....	ad No 9, 1926
s 30J.....	ad No 9, 1926
	am No 33, 1973
s 30K.....	ad No 9, 1926
	am No 67, 1982
s 30L.....	ad No 9, 1926
	rs No 30, 1932
	rep No 33, 1973
s 30M.....	ad No 9, 1926
	rep No 33, 1973
s 30N.....	ad No 9, 1926
	am No 93, 1966
	rep No 33, 1973
s 30P.....	ad No 9, 1926
	rep No 33, 1973
s 30Q.....	ad No 9, 1926
	rep No 33, 1973
s 30R.....	ad No 9, 1926
	am No 67, 1982
Part III	
s 31.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 32.....	am No 67, 1982
s 33.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 34.....	am No 67, 1982
s 35.....	am No 216, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 36.....	am No 67, 1982

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s 36A.....	ad No 84, 1960 am No 67, 1982
s 37.....	am No 67, 1982
s 38.....	am No 67, 1982
s 39.....	am No 67, 1982
s 40.....	rs No 84, 1960 am No 67, 1982
s 41.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 42.....	am No 67, 1982
s 43.....	am No 67, 1982
s 44.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 45.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 46.....	am No 67, 1982
s 47.....	am No 67, 1982
s 48.....	am No 216, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 49.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 50.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
Part IV	
Part IV.....	rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 51.....	am No 80, 1950; No 10, 1955; No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 52.....	am No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 53.....	rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 54.....	rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 55.....	rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 56.....	am No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 57.....	rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 58.....	am No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s 59.....	am No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 60.....	rs No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 60A.....	ad No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 61.....	am No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 62A.....	ad No 10, 1955 rs No 84, 1960 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
Part V	
s 63.....	am No 80, 1950; No 67, 1982
s 63A.....	ad No 9, 1926 rep <u>No 122, 1981</u>
s 65.....	am No 84, 1960; No 216, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 66.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 67.....	am No 9, 1926; No 67, 1982
s 68.....	am No 67, 1982
s 69.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
Part VI	
s 70.....	rs No 84, 1960 am No 67, 1982
s 71.....	rs No 9, 1926 am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 71A.....	ad No 9, 1926 am No 67, 1982
s 72.....	am No 9, 1926; No 67, 1982; <u>No 80, 1982</u>
s 73.....	rs No 9, 1926 am No 84, 1960 rs No 67, 1982

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
s 73A.....	ad No 67, 1982
s 74.....	am No 67, 1982
s 75.....	am No 67, 1982
s 76.....	am No 9, 1926; No 67, 1982
Part VII	
Part VII heading.....	rs No 84, 1960
s 77.....	am No 9, 1926
	rs No 84, 1960
s 78.....	am No 77, 1946
	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 79.....	am No 77, 1946
	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 80.....	am No 77, 1946; No 84, 1960; No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 81.....	am No 84, 1960; No 33 1973; No 216, 1973; No 155, 1979; No 70, 1980; No 67, 1982
s 82.....	rs No 84, 1960
s 83.....	am No 84, 1960; No 67, 1982
s 83A.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 83B.....	ad No 84, 1960
s 84.....	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 84A.....	ad No 84, 1960
s 85.....	am No 216, 1973
s 85A.....	ad No 84, 1960
s 85B.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 85C.....	ad No 84, 1960
s 85D.....	ad No 84, 1960

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Part VIII	
s 85E	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 33, 1973
	rep No 67, 1982
s 86.....	am No 6, 1915
	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 87.....	am No 67, 1982
s 88.....	am No 67, 1982
s 89.....	am No 13, 1928; No 77, 1946
	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 93, 1966; No 33, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 89A.....	ad No 13, 1928
	rs No 84, 1960
	am No 67, 1982
s 90.....	am No 93, 1966; No 67, 1982
s 90A.....	ad No 10, 1955
	am No 93, 1966; No 67, 1982
s 90B.....	ad No 84, 1960
	am No 216, 1973; No 67, 1982
s 91.....	ad No 30, 1932
	am No 84, 1960
	rep No 33, 1973
	ad No 67, 1982