

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

POLICE ADMINISTRATION ACT

As in force at 14 August 1996

Table of provisions

Part I Preliminary

1	Short title	1
2	Commencement	1
3	Repeal and savings	1
4	Interpretation	1

Part II Police Force of the Northern Territory

Division 1 Establishment of Police Force

5	Northern Territory Police Force	3
6	Constitution of Police Force	3

Division 2 Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners

7	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police	3
8	Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Police	3
9	Remuneration of Commissioner, &c.	3
10	Retirement	4
11	Resignation	4
12	Acting Commissioner, &c.	4
13	Interim vacancies	5
14	Control and management of Police Force	6

Division 3 Appointment, resignation and dismissal of members

15	Commissioner may determine establishment of Police Force	6
16	Commissioner may appoint or promote members	6
16A	Members on probation	7
16AA	Issue of commission	7
16AAA	Term or contract employment	8
17	Preference for members, &c.	8
17A	Allowance for member having special qualifications	9
18	Police Cadets	11
19	Community and Auxiliary Police	11
20	Resignation	12
21	Reappointment of person who resigned to contest elections	12

22	Retirement.....	13
25	Function of members.....	13
26	Members to take oath.....	13
27	Oath binding on members	14
28	Members to serve the Crown.....	14

Division 4 Special Constables

29	Police officers of other jurisdictions	14
30	Appointment	15
31	Revocation.....	15
32	Oath.....	15
33	Evidence of appointment	15
34	Neglect of duty.....	15

Part III Conditions of service of members of Police Force

Division 1 Police Arbitral Tribunal

35	Establishment of Tribunal	15
36	Constitution of Tribunal.....	16
37	Appointment of other member	16
38	Procedures	16
39	Secretary to the Tribunal	16
40	Tribunal to fix date for meeting	16
42	Gazettal of determinations.....	16
43	Determination binding on all parties	17
44	Interpretation of determination.....	17
45	Witnesses	17
46	Oaths	17
47	Failure to answer summons.....	18
48	Offences by witnesses.....	18
49	Perjury	18
50	Protection of member	18

Division 2 Consent agreements

51	Parties to consent agreement.....	18
52	Consent agreements to be in writing	19
53	Certification of consent agreements by Tribunal.....	19
54	Consent agreement binding on all parties	19
55	Consent agreement to be notified in the <i>Gazette</i>	20
56	Duration of consent agreement	20
57	Effect of consent agreement of the Tribunal.....	20

Part IV Discipline

Division 1 Duties and obligations of members

75	General orders.....	20
76	Breaches of discipline.....	20
77	Effect of pending criminal proceedings.....	21

Division 2 Public interest dismissal

78	Dismissal	21
----	-----------------	----

Division 3 Disciplinary powers generally

79	Procedures in respect of breaches of discipline	22
80	Action may be taken pending decision on alleged breach.....	25
81	Review of actions or fines under section 79(3)(d)(ii) or 82(2)	26
82	Conduct of inquiry.....	27
83	Orders by Commissioner or prescribed member	28
84	Payment of fines and amount of money	29

Part V Inability of member to discharge duties

85	Interpretation	29
86	Application of Part	29
87	Inability of member to discharge duties	29
88	Review of grounds.....	30
89	Action following review	30
90	Stand-down during review under section 88.....	31
91	Medical incapacity	32

Part VI Appeals

Division 1 Promotion Appeals

92	Promotion Appeals	33
93	Promotions Appeal Boards.....	34

Division 2 Inability and disciplinary appeals

94	Inability or disciplinary appeals.....	35
95	Procedure, &c., of appeals	37

Division 3 General

96	Person to answer questions	39
97	Staff of Appeal Boards.....	39
98	Serving member on Appeal Board to be considered on duty	39
99	Disclosure of interests	39

100	Communication of Appeal Board matters	39
101	Protection of members, parties and witnesses	40

Part VII Police powers

Division 1 Preliminary

116	Interpretation	40
-----	----------------------	----

Division 2 Search and entry

117	Search warrants	42
118	Search warrant may be issued by telephone	43
119	Searches and emergencies	45
120	Power of police to enter premises used for entertainment.....	45

Division 2A Special provisions relating to dangerous drugs

120A	Definitions	46
120B	Search warrants	46
120BA	Seizure	48
120C	Searching vehicles, &c.	49
120D	Use of reasonable force	50
120E	Search of females.....	50

Division 3 Arrest

121	Arrest warrants	50
122	Arrest warrant may be issued by telephone	52
123	Arrest without warrant by members of Police Force	53
124	Arrest of person where warrant issued	53
125	Power to arrest interstate offenders.....	54
126	Power to enter to make arrest or preserve peace.....	54
127	Persons to be informed of reason for arrest	56

Division 4 Apprehension without arrest

127A	Definition.....	56
128	Circumstances in which a person may be apprehended	56
129	Period of apprehension	57
130	Protection of apprehended person	57
131	Release	58
132	Continued detention	58
133	Application to member for release	58

Division 5 Furnishing of name and address

134	Requirement to furnish names and addresses	59
-----	--	----

135	Disclosure of names	60
Division 6	Bringing detained person before a justice or court and obtaining evidence, &c., after taking into custody	
136	Application	60
137	Time for bringing person before justice or court	60
138	Determining reasonable period during which person detained, &c., to be brought before justice or court.....	61
Division 6A	Recording of confessions and admissions	
139	Definition.....	63
140	Person to be warned and given opportunity to inform friend or relative of person's whereabouts	63
141	Warning and offer of facilities to communicate to be tape-recorded	64
142	Electronic recording of confessions and admissions	64
143	Certain evidence may be admitted	65
Division 7	Forensic examinations	
144	Search of persons in lawful custody	65
145	Medical examinations	66
146	Certain non-intimate procedures on persons in custody.....	68
147	Destruction of prints, &c.	69
Division 8	Closure of public places	
148	Commissioner may close public places	71
Part VIII	Offences in relation to Police Force	
149	Delivery of property	71
150	False complaints.....	72
152	Deserting post	72
153	Assault on member.....	72
154	False representation	73
155	Communication of information	73
156	Personation	73
157	Offering bribes	73
158	Assault of member.....	74
159	Hindering member	74
160	Unlawfully aiding or securing release from custody.....	74
Part IX	Miscellaneous	
160A	Disciplinary, &c. investigations	74

161	Actions against members	74
162	Actions to be brought within specified periods.....	75
163	Vicarious liability of the Crown.....	76
164	Certificate of appointment.....	77
165	<i>Police Gazette</i>	77
166	Sale of goods.....	78
166AA	Medical examinations	78
166A	Service Medal.....	79
167	Regulations.....	79

Schedule

ENDNOTES

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 14 August 1996

POLICE ADMINISTRATION ACT

An Act relating to the police force

Part I Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Police Administration Act*.

2 Commencement

This Act shall come into operation on the date of commencement of the *Summary Offences Act*.

3 Repeal and savings

- (1) Notwithstanding the repeal of Part II of the *Police and Police Offences Ordinance* effected by section 4 of the *Summary Offences Act* a person who was a member of the Police Force under Part II of the *Police and Police Offences Ordinance* immediately before the commencement of this Act continues to be a member of the Police Force under this Act with the same rank and seniority and, subject to this Act, upon the same terms and conditions which applied to the member immediately before the commencement of this Act.
- (2) Notwithstanding the repeal of Part IV of the *Police and Police Offences Ordinance* effected by section 4 of the *Summary Offences Act* all warrants issued and all arrests and other actions taken by a member pursuant to Part IV of the *Police and Police Offences Ordinance* shall continue to have force and effect as if issued or taken under Part VII of this Act.

4 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act unless the contrary intention appears:

Aboriginal Community Police officer means a person appointed as an Aboriginal Community Police officer under section 19.

Appeal Board includes a Promotions Appeal Board, a Disciplinary Appeal Board and an Inability Appeal Board.

Assistant Commissioner means an Assistant Commissioner of Police appointed under section 8.

association means the Officers Association or the Police Association, as the case may be.

Commissioner means the Commissioner of Police appointed under section 7.

Deputy Commissioner means a Deputy Commissioner of Police appointed under section 8.

dismiss, in Parts IV, V and VI, in relation to a member, means to terminate the employment of the member because of a breach of discipline.

Judge means a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory.

justice means a person appointed to be a justice under the *Justices Act*.

magistrate means a person appointed to be a magistrate under the *Magistrates Act*.

member means a member of the Police Force.

Officers Association means the Northern Territory Police Commissioned Officers Association.

Police Association means the Northern Territory Police Association.

Police Cadet means a Police Cadet appointed under section 18.

Police Force means the Police Force of the Northern Territory of Australia established by this Act.

prescribed member means a member holding the prescribed rank.

retire, in Parts IV, V and VI, in relation to a member, means to terminate the employment of the member otherwise than by dismissing the member.

Special Constable means a Special Constable appointed under Division 4 of Part II.

Tribunal means the Police Arbitral Tribunal formerly constituted under the *Police and Police Offences Ordinance* and continued under Part III of this Act.

- (2) A reference in this Act to ***this Act*** includes a reference to the Regulations.

Part II Police Force of the Northern Territory

Division 1 Establishment of Police Force

5 Northern Territory Police Force

There is established by this Act the Police Force of the Northern Territory.

6 Constitution of Police Force

The Police Force shall consist of a Commissioner and other members appointed and holding office under and in accordance with this Act.

Division 2 Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners

7 Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police

The Administrator may, by commission, appoint a person to be Commissioner of Police.

8 Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Police

The Administrator may, by commission, appoint a person to be a Deputy or an Assistant Commissioner of Police.

9 Remuneration of Commissioner, &c.

- (1) Subject to the provisions contained in an Act (including this Act), the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner appointed under this Part:
- (a) shall be paid such remuneration and allowances; and
 - (b) shall hold office on such terms and conditions,
- as the Administrator, from time to time, determines.
- (2) The Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner appointed under this Part shall not be an employee for the purposes of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*.

- (3) In determining the matters specified in sub-section (1) the Administrator shall ensure that the remuneration and allowances and terms and conditions of the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner shall be not less than those of other members of the Police Force.
- (4) Where the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner ceases to hold office other than by reason of his death or resignation or his retirement under section 10, he shall be paid compensation to be determined by the Administrator.

10 Retirement

- (1) The Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner, who has attained the age of 55 years may retire from the Police Force.
- (2) The Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner, who attains the age of 60 years, shall cease to hold office as a member of the Police Force.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner may retire from the Police Force where he satisfies the Administrator that by reason of illness or other incapacity he is unable to discharge the duties of his position.
- (4) A retirement under subsection (3) is not effective until it is accepted by the Administrator.

11 Resignation

- (1) The Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner may resign his office by writing signed by him and delivered to the Administrator.
- (2) A notice of resignation under subsection (1) shall not have effect until it is accepted by the Administrator.

12 Acting Commissioner, &c.

- (1) The Minister may appoint a member to act from time to time as the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, during the absence from the Territory or from duty of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or a vacancy in any of those offices.
- (2) Subject to this section, a person appointed under subsection (1) during a vacancy shall not continue in office after the expiration of 12 months after the occurrence of the vacancy.

- (3) Where a person is appointed to act as the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner in pursuance of an appointment under subsection (1):
 - (a) a reference in a law of the Territory to the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, includes a reference to the person so appointed to act; and
 - (b) that person has all the powers, functions and duties conferred or imposed upon the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, by any law of the Territory.
- (4) Where a person is, under subsection (1), appointed to act in a position and that position becomes vacant while the person is so acting, the person may continue to act in that position until:
 - (a) the Minister otherwise directs;
 - (b) the position ceases to be vacant;
 - (c) the person resigns his appointment made under subsection (1); or
 - (d) a period of 12 months from the date on which the vacancy occurred expires,whichever first occurs.
- (5) A person may resign an appointment under subsection (1) by writing signed by him and delivered to the Minister.
- (6) A notice of resignation under subsection (5) shall not have effect until it is accepted by the Minister.
- (7) The validity of anything done by a person acting as Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in pursuance of an appointment under subsection (1) shall not be called in question by reason of any defect or irregularity in or in connection with his appointment or on the ground that the occasion for his appointment had not arisen or that the appointment had ceased to have effect.

13 Interim vacancies

- (1) Where there is an interval between the inability of the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner to carry out the duties of his office and an appointment by the Minister under section 12(1), the powers and functions of the office to which the inability relates may be

exercised by the member next senior to the member who held the office in respect of which the inability arose.

- (2) An action taken by a member in accordance with subsection (1) shall be deemed to be the action of the member appointed under section 12.

14 Control and management of Police Force

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Commissioner shall be charged and invested with the general control and management of the Police Force and may, in addition to those powers, exercise any powers conferred on a Superintendent or other officer of the Police Force.
- (2) The Commissioner shall exercise and perform all the powers and functions of his office in accordance with the directions in writing, if any, given to him by the Minister.
- (3) Subject to this Act, the Commissioner may, by writing under his hand, delegate to a member all or any of the powers of the Commissioner under this Act except this power of delegation.

Division 3 Appointment, resignation and dismissal of members

15 Commissioner may determine establishment of Police Force

Subject to this Act, the Commissioner may determine the number of members and ranks of the Police Force and the number of members who, at one time, may hold each of the ranks in the Police Force.

16 Commissioner may appoint or promote members

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Commissioner may:
 - (a) appoint a person eligible for appointment to the Police Force to be a member with the rank of Constable;
 - (aa) appoint a person eligible for appointment to the Police Force to be a member with a rank other than the rank of Constable; and
 - (b) promote a member, being a member who is qualified for promotion, to the rank next above the rank which that member held on the day immediately preceding the day on which the promotion was made.

- (1A) A person appointed under subsection (1)(a) shall, subject to section 16A, be on probation for a period of 12 months commencing on the date on which the person commences duties in pursuance of his appointment.
- (2) An appointment or promotion by the Commissioner under subsection (1) shall not be made so as to appoint a person or promote a member to the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.
- (3) The Commissioner may promote a member, being a member who is qualified for promotion, to a rank that is 2 ranks above the rank which that member held on the day immediately preceding the day on which the promotion was made where the Commissioner is satisfied that there is no member holding a rank next below the rank to which the promotion is made who is qualified for promotion to, and who has the skill and efficiency suitable to discharge the duties of the position within, the rank to which the promotion is made.

16A Members on probation

- (1) A person appointed on probation remains a probationer until his appointment is confirmed or terminated in accordance with this section.
- (2) On the expiration of the period of 12 months probation, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the Commissioner shall:
 - (a) confirm the appointment;
 - (b) terminate the appointment; or
 - (c) direct that the person continue on probation for a further period not exceeding 6 months as the Commissioner directs.
- (3) The Commissioner may, at any time during a period of probation, if he is of the opinion that the person on probation:
 - (a) has misconducted himself; or
 - (b) is unlikely to become an efficient member of the Police Force,terminate the appointment.

16AA Issue of commission

The Administrator may issue his commission to a member appointed or promoted under section 16 by the Commissioner to the rank of Superintendent or a rank above that rank, whether the appointment or promotion was made before or after the

commencement of this section.

16AAA Term or contract employment

- (1) The Commissioner may, from time to time, determine the duties or classes of duties in the Police Force of a member of or above the rank of Commander that:
 - (a) may be performed on an appointment for a fixed period; or
 - (b) may only be performed on an appointment for a fixed period.
- (2) Duties referred to in subsection (1) may, subject to the relevant determination under that subsection, be performed either by the appointment under section 16 of a person on contract or by the promotion or transfer of a member for a fixed term.
- (3) In making a determination under subsection (1), the Commissioner shall specify a period, not exceeding 5 years, as the period for which a person may be employed to perform the duties.
- (4) The Commissioner may determine the terms and conditions to apply to and in relation to employment to perform duties referred to in subsection (1), and where such a term or condition is inconsistent with this Act, the term or condition so determined prevails and the conditions of or under this Act, to the extent of the inconsistency, have no effect.
- (5) The period of employment to perform duties referred to in subsection (1) may be renewed from time to time by the Commissioner for a period not exceeding the duration of the original period.
- (6) Where duties referred to in subsection (1) are performed by a member promoted or transferred as referred to in subsection (2), the terms and conditions to which the member is subject as a permanent member at his rank shall be deemed to be varied, to the extent of the determination under subsection (4), for the duration of the period during which the member performs those duties.

17 Preference for members, &c.

An appointment shall not be made under section 16(1)(aa) unless the appointment is to a prescribed position and:

- (a) the Commissioner has, not less than 42 days before the appointment, published or caused to be published in the *Police Gazette* a notice of the rank and duties of, and the qualifications required for, that position, together with a statement that:

- (i) if, in the Commissioner's opinion, having received applications from members, there is not amongst those members a member who has the skill and efficiency suitable for promotion to that position; or
- (ii) if, having received no applications from members for promotion to that position,

the Commissioner shall appoint to that position a person from outside the Police Force;

(b) where the Commissioner has:

- (i) received applications from members for promotion to the position; or
- (ii) received no applications from members for promotion to the position,

and has, in accordance with the statement referred to in paragraph (a), decided to appoint to that position a person from outside the Police Force, he has published or caused to be published in the *Police Gazette*, not later than 28 days before he makes the appointment, a notice that:

- (iii) having received applications from members for promotion to that position, he is of the opinion that there is not amongst those members a member who has the skill and efficiency suitable for promotion to that position; or
- (iv) having received no applications from members for promotion to that position, he intends to appoint to that position a person from outside the Police Force,

as the case may be; and

- (c) each appeal, if any, under section 67(1)(g), in respect of a decision referred to in paragraph (b) made in relation to the position, has been heard and determined.

17A Allowance for member having special qualifications

- (1) Subject to this section, the Commissioner may, where he is of the opinion that a member has special skills and qualifications:
 - (a) suitable for use in the Police Force; and
 - (b) which are being used by the member in the performance of his duties as a member,

but that the remuneration and allowances applicable to the rank held by that member do not adequately compensate that member for those special skills and qualifications, determine, subject to such terms and conditions as he thinks fit, that that member shall be paid, on and from the date specified in the determination, in addition to that remuneration and those allowances, an allowance, not exceeding the prescribed amount, sufficient, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to adequately compensate that member for those special skills and qualifications, and that member shall, accordingly, be paid the allowance.

- (2) Without limiting the generality of the Commissioner's power under subsection (1), the terms and conditions referred to in that subsection may specify that the allowance payable in pursuance of a determination under that subsection to a member shall cease to be paid to him where:
 - (a) his special skills and qualifications which gave rise to the determination are no longer being used by him in the performance of his duties as a member; or
 - (b) he is promoted within the Police Force.
- (3) Where a member the subject of a determination under subsection (1) is, after the determination is made, promoted within the Police Force and the Commissioner has not made that determination subject to the condition specified in subsection (2)(b), the Commissioner shall review that determination and, after that review, having regard to:
 - (a) whether the special skills and qualifications of the member which gave rise to that determination are still being used by him in the duties carried out by him as a member with the rank held by him after his promotion; and
 - (b) the difference between the remuneration and allowances applicable to the rank held by him immediately before his promotion and the remuneration and allowances from time to time applicable to the rank held by him after his promotion,may:
 - (c) vary the allowance payable in pursuance of that determination; or
 - (d) revoke that determination,with effect on and from that promotion.

18 Police Cadets

- (1) The Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint such persons as he considers necessary to be members of the Police Force with the rank of Police Cadet and, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, dismiss, discharge or suspend from duty for such period as he considers desirable, a Police Cadet.
- (2) A member who is a Police Cadet shall not be required to take the oath or make an affirmation under section 26 in relation to the exercise of his powers as a Police Cadet.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), a power conferred by this Act, or any other law in force in the Territory, on a member of the Police Force by virtue of his being such a member shall not be exercised by a member who is a Police Cadet.
- (4) Where a member of the Police Force who is a Police Cadet is appointed to be a Special Constable under this Part the member may, during the period of that appointment, exercise the powers of a member of the Police Force as provided by this Act and the terms and conditions of his appointment.
- (5) An appointment of a person to be a member of the Police Force with the rank, on appointment, of Constable shall not be made if there is a Police Cadet who is qualified for promotion to that rank.

19 Community and Auxiliary Police

- (1) The Commissioner and any member authorized in that behalf by the Commissioner may, in writing:
 - (a) appoint a person to be a member of the Police Force as an Aboriginal Community Police officer or Police auxiliary; and
 - (b) revoke any appointment made under this subsection.
- (2) The Commissioner may at any time revoke an appointment made under subsection (1) by a member authorized under that subsection.
- (3) An Aboriginal Community Police officer or Police auxiliary shall, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the instrument of his appointment, have the same powers, privileges, duties and obligations as a member of the Police Force appointed under this Act.

20 Resignation

- (1) A member of the Police Force other than the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner shall not resign his office or relinquish the duties of his office unless:
- (a) he is authorized in writing by the Commissioner to do so;
 - (b) he has given to the Commissioner on month's notice of his intention to do so; or
 - (c) his resignation is for the purpose of becoming a candidate for election as a member of a House of the Parliament of Australia or of a State, of the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory or of a prescribed legislative or advisory body of another Territory and:
 - (i) he has, before resigning, given to the Commissioner notice in writing of his intention to resign for that purpose; and
 - (ii) he resigns on a date not earlier than one month before the date on which nominations for the election close.
- (2) A member shall not resign his office or relinquish the duties of his office otherwise than in accordance with subsection (1).

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

21 Reappointment of person who resigned to contest elections

- (1) Where the Commissioner is satisfied that a person who was a member of the Police Force:
- (a) resigned from the Police Force for the purpose specified in section 20(1)(c) and after having given the notice required by that section;
 - (b) was a candidate for election to a House of the Parliament or to another assembly or body referred to in that paragraph; and
 - (c) failed to be elected,

the Commissioner shall, upon application by that person within 2 months after the declaration of the result of the election but subject to subsection (6), reappoint the person to a position in the Police Force having a salary, or range of salary, applicable to the position occupied by the member before the date of his resignation.

- (2) A person shall be reappointed under this section without being required to undergo any medical examination and whether or not he possesses the appropriate educational qualifications or meets the appropriate requirements.
- (3) A person shall be reappointed under this section without probation.
- (4) A person reappointed under this section shall be deemed to have continued in the Police Force as if he had not resigned but had been on leave of absence without pay during the period from the day on which his resignation became effective to and including the day immediately preceding the day on which he was reappointed.
- (5) The period referred to in subsection (4) shall, for all purposes, be deemed to form part of the member's period of service in the Police Force.
- (6) This section does not authorize the reappointment of a person who has attained the age of 60 years, except as a Police auxiliary where the person has not attained the age of 65 years.

22 Retirement

- (1) A member who has attained the age of 55 years may retire from the Police Force.
- (2) A member who attains the age of 60 years, or in the case of a Police auxiliary 65 years, ceases to be a member of the Police Force.

25 Function of members

Subject to this Act, a member shall perform the duties and obligations and have the powers and privileges as are, by any law in force in the Territory, conferred or imposed on him.

26 Members to take oath

- (1) A person shall not exercise or perform any of the powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed upon a member of the Police Force by a law of the Territory unless he has taken an oath or made an affirmation in accordance with the form in the Schedule.
- (2) An oath or affirmation for the purposes of subsection (1) may be taken or made before the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner who is a Commissioner for Oaths or Affidavits.

27 Oath binding on members

A person on taking and subscribing the oath or making the affirmation as provided in section 26, shall be bound by the terms and conditions of his employment as a member of the Police Force, as provided by this Act, until such time as he ceases to be a member of the Police Force.

28 Members to serve the Crown

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), every person, on taking and subscribing the oath or making the affirmation as provided in section 26, shall be deemed to have thereby entered into a written agreement with, and shall be thereby bound to serve the Crown as a member of the Police Force or in any other capacity if so instructed in accordance with this Act or the regulations, at the current rate of pay, until lawfully discharged.
- (2) No agreement of the type referred to in subsection (1) shall be set aside for want of reciprocity.
- (3) An agreement of the type referred to in subsection (1) may be cancelled at any time by the lawful discharge, dismissal or removal from office of any such person, or by the resignation of any such person being accepted by the Administrator or the Commissioner, as the case may be.

Division 4 Special Constables

29 Police officers of other jurisdictions

- (1) The Commissioner may at any time appoint or authorize the appointment of a member of the Police Force:
 - (a) of the Commonwealth;
 - (b) of a State of the Commonwealth; or
 - (c) of a Territory of the Commonwealth,to be a Special Constable, on such terms and conditions as the Commissioner thinks fit.
- (2) A person appointed in pursuance of subsection (1) shall be deemed to be a member of the Police Force and shall have the powers and duties of a member of the Police Force under any law in force in the Territory.

30 Appointment

- (1) The Commissioner may at any time appoint or authorize the appointment of a person, not being a person referred to in section 29, to be a Special Constable on such terms and conditions as the Commissioner thinks fit.
- (2) A person appointed in pursuance of subsection (1) shall, during the period of appointment of that person, be a member of the Police Force and shall have such powers and duties as are specified in the instrument appointing that person to be a Special Constable.

31 Revocation

The Commissioner may at any time revoke an appointment made under this Division.

32 Oath

A Special Constable shall, before proceeding to discharge his duties, make and subscribe, before a person authorized by the Commissioner, an oath or affirmation in accordance with the form in the Schedule.

33 Evidence of appointment

The Commissioner shall issue to each Special Constable evidence of appointment which shall for all purposes be evidence of the appointment and authority of the Special Constable to whom it is issued.

34 Neglect of duty

A Special Constable shall not neglect or refuse to obey any lawful order given to him in connection with the performance of the duties of his office.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months.

Part III Conditions of service of members of Police Force

Division 1 Police Arbitral Tribunal

35 Establishment of Tribunal

There shall be a Police Arbitral Tribunal which shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters relating to the remuneration and terms and conditions of service of members of

the Police Force other than the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner.

36 Constitution of Tribunal

The Tribunal shall be constituted by a member of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission established by the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* of the Commonwealth, appointed for that purpose, from time to time, by the President of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

37 Appointment of other member

Where no appointment is made under section 36 the Minister may appoint any other person to constitute the Tribunal.

38 Procedures

Subject to this Act, the procedures to be adopted at the hearings of the Tribunal shall be determined by the Tribunal.

39 Secretary to the Tribunal

There shall be a secretary to the Tribunal who shall be appointed by the Minister.

40 Tribunal to fix date for meeting

The Tribunal shall, wherever practicable, summon a meeting within 14 days of the receipt of the written request from the secretary of an association or the Commissioner to do so.

42 Gazettal of determinations

- (1) A determination made by the Tribunal in pursuance of this Division shall be notified in the *Gazette* by a notice stating that such determination has been made and specifying the place where copies of the determination can be purchased or obtained.
- (2) A determination shall, except to the extent to which it is expressed to come into operation on an earlier or later date, come into operation on the date of its notification in the *Gazette*.
- (3) When the Tribunal makes a determination under this Part, it shall forthwith send a copy of the determination to the Minister.
- (4) The Minister shall, on the first sitting day of the Legislative Assembly after he receives a copy of the determination forwarded to him pursuant to subsection (3), cause that copy to be laid before the Assembly.

43 Determination binding on all parties

- (1) Any determination made by the Tribunal in pursuance of this Act shall be binding on the Crown, the Commissioner and the members of the Police Force to whom it is expressed to relate.
- (2) A person shall not:
 - (a) fail or omit to abide by any determination; or
 - (b) do, or procure any person to do, anything in contravention of the provisions of a determination.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

44 Interpretation of determination

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Tribunal may, on its own motion or on the submission of any person or organization interested in any determination, give an interpretation of any term of an existing determination, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to any such interpretation in like manner as they apply to a determination.
- (2) Before giving any such interpretation on its own motion, the Tribunal shall hear argument on behalf of any person or organization who or which is interested in the determination and is desirous of being heard.

45 Witnesses

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, the Tribunal may, by writing, summon any person to attend the Tribunal at a time and place named in the summons to give evidence or produce any books, documents or writings in his custody or control which the Tribunal deems relevant to any proceedings before it and which the person is required by the summons to produce.
- (2) The Tribunal may, in its discretion, on the application of a party to proceedings before it, by writing, summon any person to appear as a witness before the Tribunal.

46 Oaths

The Tribunal may administer an oath to a person appearing as a witness before the Tribunal.

47 Failure to answer summons

A person served with a summons under section 45 shall not fail without reasonable excuse to attend the Tribunal, or to produce any documents, books or writings in his custody or control, which he was required by the summons to produce.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

48 Offences by witnesses

- (1) A person appearing as a witness before the Tribunal shall not refuse to be sworn or to make an affirmation or to answer any question relevant to the proceedings before the Tribunal which is put to him by the Tribunal.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed as compelling a person to answer any question which would tend to incriminate him.

49 Perjury

A witness before the Tribunal shall not knowingly give false testimony touching any matter material to any proceedings before the Tribunal.

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

50 Protection of member

The person constituting the Tribunal shall not be personally liable for any act or default of the Tribunal done or omitted to be done in good faith in administering this Part.

Division 2 Consent agreements

51 Parties to consent agreement

The Minister and an association may, from time to time, enter into consent agreements relating to the remuneration and terms and conditions of service of members of the Police Force and for that purpose the Minister may make an agreement -

- (a) relating to the remuneration and terms and conditions of service of members of the Police Force above the rank of Senior Sergeant (but not including the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner) – with the Officers Association; or

- (b) relating to the remuneration and terms and conditions of service of members of the Police Force of, or below, the rank of Senior Sergeant with the Police Association.

52 Consent agreements to be in writing

Every consent agreement made in pursuance of section 51 shall be in writing and, subject to this Part, shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding 5 years, as is specified in the agreement.

53 Certification of consent agreements by Tribunal

- (1) No consent agreement made in pursuance of section 51 shall have effect until it has been certified by the Tribunal and filed under subsection (3).
- (2) The Tribunal shall certify a consent agreement unless it is of the opinion that it is not in the public interest that it should be certified.
- (3) An agreement referred to in subsection (1) and certified under subsection (2) shall be filed with the secretary to the Tribunal and shall be of full force and effect according to its terms.
- (4) Upon certifying a consent agreement under subsection (2), the Tribunal shall transmit a copy of the certified consent agreement to the Minister.
- (5) The Minister shall, on the first sitting day of the Legislative Assembly after he receives a copy of the certified consent agreement, cause that copy to be laid before the Assembly.

54 Consent agreement binding on all parties

- (1) Every consent agreement shall during its continuance be binding on the Crown, the Commissioner and the members of the Police Force to whom it is expressed to relate.
- (2) A person shall not:
 - (a) fail or omit to abide by a term of a consent agreement; or
 - (b) do, or procure any person to do, anything in wilful contravention of the provisions of a consent agreement.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

55 Consent agreement to be notified in the *Gazette*

Any agreement made in pursuance of section 51 shall be notified in the *Gazette* by a notice stating that the agreement has been made and specifying the place where copies of the agreement can be purchased or obtained.

56 Duration of consent agreement

In default of any express provision to the contrary therein contained, an agreement shall, unless rescinded, and subject to any variation, continue in force after the expiration of the term specified therein, until the expiration of one month after either party thereto has given written notice to the secretary to the Tribunal and to the other party of his desire to determine it.

57 Effect of consent agreement of the Tribunal

A consent agreement, once certified and filed, shall have effect as a determination of the Tribunal.

Part IV Discipline

Division 1 Duties and obligations of members

75 General orders

- (1) The Commissioner may, from time to time, in writing, issue such general orders and instructions as are necessary to secure the good government and efficient working of the Police Force.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), general orders under that subsection may include a Code of Conduct to be observed in the Police Force.

76 Breaches of discipline

A member who:

- (a) engages in disgraceful or improper conduct, either on or off duty;
- (b) is negligent, inefficient or careless in the discharge of the member's duties;
- (c) contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of a Code of Conduct referred to in section 75(2);

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- (d) fails to obey a lawful direction, instruction or order given by, or caused to be issued by, the Commissioner or a member or person having authority over the member (including general orders and instructions issued under section 75(1)) or fails to be of good behaviour for a period fixed under section 83(c);
 - (e) uses a substance (including liquor or a drug) in a manner that results in unacceptable performance of the member's duties or improper conduct whilst on duty;
 - (f) is absent from duty except:
 - (i) where proper leave has been granted; or
 - (ii) with reasonable cause;
 - (g) is convicted of an offence, whether within or outside the Territory; or
 - (h) aids, abets, counsels or procures, or, by any act or omission, is directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in or a party to, a breach of discipline committed by another member in circumstances referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f),

by so being, using or doing, commits a breach of discipline.

77 Effect of pending criminal proceedings

For the avoidance of doubt, anything may be done or continued under this Part notwithstanding that criminal proceedings in respect of the matter to which it relates have been commenced or are contemplated.

Division 2 Public interest dismissal

78 Dismissal

- (1) Notwithstanding section 79 or anything else in this or any other Act, but subject to this section, where the Commissioner is of the opinion that an action of or omission by a member which, in the Commissioner's opinion, constitutes a breach of discipline is of such a nature that it is in the public interest that the member be immediately dismissed from the Police Force, the Commissioner may dismiss the member from the Police Force.

- (2) The Commissioner shall not exercise the power of dismissal under subsection (1):
 - (a) unless a notice is served on the member:
 - (i) setting out details of the action or omission constituting the breach of discipline and the reasons why the Commissioner is of the opinion that the member should be immediately dismissed; and
 - (ii) requesting the member to respond to the notice not later than 7 days after the notice is served on the member; and
 - (b) until 7 days has elapsed since the service of the notice under paragraph (a) and the Commissioner has taken into account the response, if any, of the member.
- (3) A notice under subsection (2) shall be served by delivering it to the member personally or by posting it to the member at the member's last known place of residence.
- (4) The Commissioner may suspend a member from the Police Force, with or without salary, pending the response by the member to a notice under subsection (2).
- (5) A member who is suspended under subsection (4) shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, be paid salary during the period of suspension.

Division 3 Disciplinary powers generally

79 Procedures in respect of breaches of discipline

- (1) Where:
 - (a) the Commissioner believes, on reasonable grounds, that a member; or
 - (b) a prescribed member believes, on reasonable grounds, that a member of a rank below that of the prescribed member,has committed a breach of discipline and the member has not been dismissed under section 78, the Commissioner or the prescribed member shall, if the Commissioner or prescribed member considers that the breach is serious enough to warrant action being taken under this Division and, whether or not a response to a notice under section 78(2) is pending, serve a notice on the member containing details of the alleged breach of discipline and requiring the member

to provide a written explanation within a period of 7 days after service of the notice.

- (2) Where the Commissioner or prescribed member is satisfied with the explanation provided as required under subsection (1), the Commissioner or prescribed member shall take no further action on the matter.
- (3) Where a member served with a notice under subsection (1) admits the breach of discipline or does not respond to the notice within the period specified in that subsection, the Commissioner or prescribed member may:
 - (a) take no further action on the matter;
 - (b) counsel the member;
 - (c) cause the member to be formally cautioned in writing; or
 - (d) where the Commissioner or prescribed member considers the breach of discipline is of such a serious nature that action under paragraph (b) or (c) is not appropriate:
 - (i) in the case of the Commissioner – take such action under section 83 as the Commissioner thinks appropriate as if the Commissioner had received a report under that section; or
 - (ii) in the case of the prescribed member – report the breach of discipline to the Commissioner recommending a course of action that the Commissioner might consider taking under section 83 or himself take such action in relation to, or impose such a fine on, the member as the prescribed member has power to take or impose under this Act.
- (4) Where a member served with a notice under subsection (1):
 - (a) does not respond to the notice within the period specified;
 - (b) responds to the notice within the period specified but does not admit the breach of discipline; or
 - (c) the Commissioner or prescribed member is not satisfied with the explanation provided,the Commissioner or prescribed member may:
 - (d) as an alternative to immediate action under subsection (3), in

a case referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection; or

(e) in any case referred to in paragraph (b) or (c),

arrange for an investigation to be carried out by a member or members to determine whether the member has in fact committed a breach of discipline.

(5) Nothing in this Part shall be taken as preventing a prescribed member who arranges an investigation referred to in subsection (4) from himself carrying out the investigation, alone or in conjunction with another member or other members.

(6) An investigation referred to in subsection (4) shall be completed within a period of 3 months after it is arranged or such longer period as the Commissioner from time to time allows, after reviewing the progress of the investigation before the expiration of that period or the expiration of each succeeding period of one month during which the investigation continues.

(7) In the course of an investigation referred to in subsection (4), if the member or members carrying out the investigation is or are of the opinion that it is relevant to the investigation for the member the subject of the investigation to be so examined, the member or members may direct that member to submit to an examination by one or more:

(a) medical practitioners, dentists within the meaning of the *Dental Act* or persons registered under the *Health Practitioners and Allied Professionals Registration Act*; and/or

(b) other persons having relevant qualifications,

as the member or members carrying out the investigation thinks or think fit.

(8) Where a member has been directed under subsection (7)(a) to submit to an examination, the member may, in addition, submit to an examination by a medical practitioner, dentist or other person registered as referred to in that paragraph, of the member's own choice and submit the report of that examination to the Commissioner or prescribed member, as the case may be, who shall take the report into account.

(9) Where, as a result of an investigation, the Commissioner or prescribed member:

(a) continues to believe, on reasonable grounds, that the member has committed a breach of discipline, the Commissioner or

prescribed member may:

- (i) take no further action;
 - (ii) counsel the member;
 - (iii) cause the member to be formally cautioned in writing; or
 - (iv) charge the member with the breach of discipline alleged;
or
- (b) is satisfied that the member has not committed a breach of discipline, the Commissioner or prescribed member shall take no further action.
- (10) Where the Commissioner or prescribed member charges a member with a breach of discipline under subsection (9)(a)(iv), he shall appoint a prescribed member or prescribed members (including, with the consent of the member charged, the prescribed member laying the charge) to conduct an inquiry into the charge.
- (11) Where a member is charged with a breach of discipline under subsection (9)(a)(iv), a notice of the charge shall be served on the member.
- (12) A notice under subsection (11) shall:
- (a) contain details of the charge and the date, time and place of the inquiry into the charge; and
 - (b) be served on the member by delivering it to the member personally or by posting it to the member at the member's last-known place of residence.

80 Action may be taken pending decision on alleged breach

- (1) Where:
- (a) the Commissioner believes, on reasonable grounds, that a member; or
 - (b) a prescribed member believes, on reasonable grounds (and advises the Commissioner in writing of the belief), that a member of a rank below that of the prescribed member,
- has committed a breach of discipline, the Commissioner may, at any time after the notice under section 79(1) has been served on the member:
- (c) transfer the member to other duties at the same rank;

- (d) direct the member to take any leave that has accrued to the member under this Act; or
 - (e) subject to subsection (3), suspend the member from the Police Force,
- or do any one or more of those things, to have effect either concurrently or sequentially.
- (2) A decision of the Commissioner under subsection (1):
 - (a) is final and is not capable of being reviewed in a court;
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), remains in force until all actions under this Part in respect of the member are completed; and
 - (c) may be varied or revoked by the Commissioner at any time before those actions are completed.
 - (3) A member who is suspended under this section shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, be paid salary during the period of the suspension.
 - (4) Where a member is:
 - (a) suspended under this section and, in pursuance of subsection (3), his suspension is without salary; or
 - (b) directed under subsection (1)(d) to take leave which has accrued to the member,and subsequently no action under section 79(3) or (9) is taken (or, as a result of an appeal under Part VI, no such action is allowed) in relation to the alleged breach of discipline:
 - (c) the member shall be paid, in respect of the period of the suspension, the salary to which the member would have been entitled had the suspension not been imposed; or
 - (d) have his leave re-instated,as the case may be.

81 Review of actions or fines under section 79(3)(d)(ii) or 82(2)

- (1) Where under section 79(3)(d)(ii) or 82(2) a prescribed member takes action or imposes a fine on a member, the member may, within 7 days after being advised of the action or fine, apply in writing to the Assistant Commissioner in the Police command in which the member was employed at the time the breach was

committed, to have the matter reviewed.

- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving an application under subsection (1), the Assistant Commissioner shall arrange for a prescribed member holding a rank higher than that of the prescribed member taking the action or imposing the fine to review the matter.
- (3) Subject to the Regulations and the directions, if any, of the Assistant Commissioner, a prescribed member required under subsection (2) to review a matter may review it in such manner as the prescribed member thinks fit and, in substitution for the action taken or penalty imposed by the other prescribed member, take such action or impose such fine as he thinks fit and which could have been taken or imposed by the other prescribed member.
- (4) Nothing in this section prevents a member from appealing under Part VI against an action taken or fine imposed under subsection (3) or section 79(3)(d)(ii).

82 Conduct of inquiry

- (1) At an inquiry under section 79(10) into a charge of breach of discipline by a member:
 - (a) the member may be accompanied by a friend or colleague or a member of an association of which the member belongs, but the member may not be represented by a legal practitioner;
 - (b) the inquiry may proceed in the absence of the member where the member fails to attend and it is proved to the satisfaction of the member or members conducting the inquiry that a notice under section 79(11) was served on the member;
 - (c) the inquiry shall be at the discretion of the prescribed member or members conducting it and shall be conducted with as little formality and technicality as possible, given the need to properly and equitably consider the matters before the prescribed member or members;
 - (d) the prescribed member or members conducting the inquiry is or are not bound by the rules of evidence but the prescribed member is or members are bound by the rules of natural justice; and
 - (e) the prescribed member or members conducting the inquiry shall ensure that the inquiry is electronically recorded.
- (2) As soon as practicable after completing an inquiry referred to in

subsection (1), the prescribed member or members conducting the inquiry, if of the opinion that the member committed the breach of discipline:

- (a) may, take such action in relation to, or impose such fine on, the member permitted by the Regulations as the prescribed member or members think fit; or
- (b) shall, if not permitted by the Regulations to take the action or impose a fine the prescribed member or members considers or consider appropriate, in writing, report the opinion to the Commissioner or the prescribed member making the appointment under section 79(10) (or another prescribed member who is permitted by the Regulations to take the action or impose the fine) indicating the reasons for the opinion and recommending a course of action the Commissioner or prescribed member might consider taking in the matter.

83 Orders by Commissioner or prescribed member

The Commissioner or prescribed member, on receiving a report under section 79(3)(d)(ii) or 82(2), may take no further action on the matter or (in the case of a prescribed member, to the extent that the Regulations so permit):

- (a) counsel the member;
- (b) cause the member to be formally cautioned in writing;
- (c) take no further action on the basis that the member be of good behaviour for a period, not exceeding 12 months, fixed by the Commissioner or prescribed member;
- (d) impose on the member a fine not exceeding \$2,000;
- (e) reduce the member to a rank below the rank which the member held at the date of the inquiry;
- (f) reduce the rate of salary of the member to a rate of salary within the limits of the salary fixed for the rank held by the member;
- (g) transfer the member to other duties;
- (h) suspend the member from the Police Force , for a period not exceeding 3 months, subject to such conditions as the Commissioner specifies;
- (j) dismiss the member from the Police Force; or

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- (k) order the member to pay, by way of costs, compensation or restitution, such amount as the Commissioner or prescribed member considers appropriate to the matter,

or do any one or more of those things, to have effect either concurrently or sequentially.

84 Payment of fines and amount of money

- (1) A fine imposed under section 79(3)(d), 81(3), 82(2) or 83(d) is a debt due and payable to the Territory by the member on whom it is imposed.
- (2) An order to pay an amount by way of costs, compensation or restitution under section 83(k) is a debt due and payable to the person in respect of whom the order is made by the member against whom the order is made.

Part V Inability of member to discharge duties

85 Interpretation

In this Part, **Commissioner** includes a delegate of the Commissioner.

86 Application of Part

This Part does not apply to or in relation to breaches of discipline to which Part IV applies or in relation to medical incapacity.

87 Inability of member to discharge duties

Where the Commissioner is of the opinion, on reasonable grounds, that a member:

- (a) is not fit to discharge, suited to perform or capable of efficiently performing, the duties the member is employed to perform;
- (b) because of circumstances beyond the member's control, is not performing those duties efficiently or satisfactorily; or
- (c) is not qualified for the efficient and satisfactory performance of those duties,

the Commissioner shall, by notice in writing, advise the member of the Commissioner's opinion and the grounds on which the Commissioner has formed the opinion, and invite the member, within 14 days, to indicate in writing whether the member agrees

with the Commissioner's opinion or to explain in writing any matter referred to in the notice.

88 Review of grounds

- (1) As soon as practicable after the expiration of the 14 days referred to in section 87, the Commissioner shall, if not satisfied with the member's explanation, if any, arrange for a review to be carried out by one or more members to determine whether the Commissioner's opinion is well founded and shall, in writing, advise the member accordingly.
- (2) In the course of a review referred to in subsection (1), if the member or members carrying out the review is or are of the opinion that it is relevant to the review for the member to be so examined, the member or members may direct the member to submit to an examination by one or more medical practitioners, dentists within the meaning of the *Dental Act* or persons registered under the *Health Practitioners and Allied Professionals Registration Act* as the member or members carrying out the review think fit.
- (3) Where a member has been directed under subsection (2) to submit to an examination, the member may, in addition, submit to an examination by a medical practitioner, dentist or other person registered as referred to in that subsection, of the member's own choice and submit the report of that examination to the member or members carrying out the review, who shall take the report into account.
- (4) Where a member refuses to comply with a direction under subsection (2), the member or members carrying out the review shall notify the Commissioner of the refusal and the Commissioner, on receiving the notification, shall take such action under this Act (other than dismissing the member) as the Commissioner thinks fit.
- (5) The member or members carrying out the review shall, in writing, advise the Commissioner and the member of their findings as a result of the review.

89 Action following review

If a member on whom a notice under section 87 is served indicates that the member agrees with the Commissioner's assessment or, as a consequence of a review referred to in section 88(1), the Commissioner remains of the opinion on the same or different grounds revealed by the review, the Commissioner may take no action or:

- (a) direct the member to take any leave that has accrued to the member under this Act;

- (b) stand the member down from the Police Force, on full salary on compassionate grounds, for a period not exceeding 3 months;
- (c) transfer the member to other duties, including duties (and at a rate of salary) of a lower rank; or
- (d) advise the member, in writing, that the Commissioner intends to retire the member from the Police Force.

90 Stand-down during review under section 88

- (1) At any time after a notice under section 87 has been served on a member the Commissioner may, if of the opinion that it is desirable to do so:
 - (a) stand the member down from the Police Force for a period not exceeding 3 months;
 - (b) direct the member to take any leave that has accrued to the member under this Act; or
 - (c) transfer the member to perform other duties, including duties (and at a rate of salary) of a lower rank,pending the explanation of the member under section 87, the outcome of the review under section 88, the expiration of the period in which an appeal can be made, or where such an appeal is made, the final determination of the appeal,
 - (d) or do any one or more of those things, to have effect either concurrently or sequentially.
- (2) Except as provided in this section, a decision of the Commissioner is final and is not capable of being reviewed in a court.
- (3) The Commissioner may, from time to time, extend a period during which a member is stood down under subsection (1) for such periods, each not exceeding 3 months, as the Commissioner thinks fit.
- (4) A member who is stood down under subsection (1) shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, be paid salary during the period during which the member is stood down.
- (5) Where a member appeals against the intention of the Commissioner to retire the member as referred to in section 89(d) and the appeal is allowed, the standing down of the member under this section terminates on the date on which the appeal is allowed.

- (6) The standing down of a member under this section, unless it is sooner terminated, terminates on action being taken by the Commissioner under section 89(c) or (d).
- (7) If for any reason other than retirement as referred to in section 89(d) a period during which a member is stood down under this section without salary comes to an end, the member shall be paid, in respect of that period, the salary to which the member would have been entitled had he not been stood down.
- (8) Unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, a period during which a member is stood down under this section, other than a period that is terminated by or under this section, shall not be taken into account as service in calculating the person's sickness, recreation or long service leave entitlements as a member.

91 Medical incapacity

- (1) A member shall be taken to be totally and permanently incapacitated for the purposes of this section if, because of a physical or mental condition, it is unlikely that the member will ever be able to work in any employment or hold any office for which the member is reasonably qualified by education, training or experience or could become reasonably qualified after retraining.
- (2) Where the Commissioner or a prescribed member is of the opinion, on reasonable grounds, that a member or a member of a rank below that of the prescribed member is unable to efficiently or satisfactorily perform the member's duties because of a physical or mental condition, the Commissioner or prescribed member may direct the member to submit to an examination by one or more medical practitioners, dentists within the meaning of the *Dental Act* or persons registered under the *Health Practitioners and Allied Professionals Registration Act* as the Commissioner or prescribed member, as the case may be, thinks fit.
- (3) Where a member has been directed under subsection (2) to submit to an examination, the member may, in addition, submit to an examination by a medical practitioner, dentist or other person registered as referred to in that subsection, of the member's own choice and submit the report of that examination to the Commissioner or prescribed member, as the case may be, who shall take the report into account.

- (4) After considering the results of the examination or examinations under subsection (2) or (3) (or under section 79(7) or (8) or 88(2) or (3)) and all other relevant information available to the Commissioner or prescribed member, as the case may be:
 - (a) the Commissioner may determine whether the member is totally and permanently incapacitated; or
 - (b) the prescribed member shall report the findings of the examination to the Commissioner who may then so determine.
- (5) Where the Commissioner determines, or, following a report under subsection (4)(b), determines, that a member is totally and permanently incapacitated, the Commissioner may, after considering the provisions of any superannuation legislation applying to the member, retire the member from the Police Force on the grounds of invalidity or take such action under this Part as the Commissioner thinks appropriate.
- (6) Where the Commissioner, after considering the results of the review and examinations under subsection (2) or (3) (or under section 79(7) or (8) or 88(2) or (3)) and all other information available to him (including a report under subsection (4)(b)) does not determine that the member is totally and permanently incapacitated but assesses the member to be unable to perform the member's duties efficiently or satisfactorily because of a physical or mental condition, the Commissioner shall take whatever steps he considers reasonable and practicable to facilitate the member resuming those duties or take such other action under this Part as the Commissioner thinks appropriate.

Part VI Appeals

Division 1 Promotion Appeals

92 Promotion Appeals

- (1) Subject to this section, where the Commissioner:
 - (a) promotes under section 16(1)(b) or (3) a member to a rank of or below the rank of Senior Sergeant;
 - (b) makes a decision referred to in section 17(b);
 - (c) makes an appointment contrary to section 18(5); or
 - (d) refuses under section 166AA(3) to promote or transfer a member,

an appeal may be made, in the prescribed manner and form, to a Promotions Appeal Board against the promotion, decision, appointment or refusal by:

- (e) in the case of a promotion referred to in paragraph (a) – a member who is qualified, and who has applied, for promotion to the rank to which that promotion was made;
 - (f) in the case of a decision referred to in paragraph (b) – a member who is qualified, and who has applied, for promotion to the prescribed position;
 - (g) in the case of an appointment referred to in paragraph (c) – a Police Cadet who was, at the time of the appointment, qualified for promotion to the rank of Constable and who is still so qualified; and
 - (h) in the case of a refusal referred to in paragraph (d) – the member whose promotion or transfer was refused.
- (2) An appeal under this section shall be lodged within 21 days after the notification in the *Police Gazette* is given of the promotion, decision or appointment, or such longer period as the Commissioner, in a particular case, allows.
- (3) The only ground on which an appeal may be made under this section is that the appellant has superior merit to the member promoted or person appointed, as the case may be.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the procedures in and in relation to an appeal under this section (including the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of evidence), are as prescribed or, where there is no procedure prescribed in relation to a particular matter, are in the discretion of the Appeal Board.
- (5) Neither the Commissioner nor an appellant may be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing of an appeal under this section.

93 Promotions Appeal Boards

- (1) For the purposes of section 92, the Commissioner shall, from time to time, establish such number of Promotions Appeal Boards as are required to expeditiously deal with appeals under that section.

- (2) A Promotions Appeal Board shall be constituted by the following persons appointed by the Minister:
 - (a) a Chairman, who shall be appointed from a panel approved for that purpose by the Minister on the advice of the Commissioner given after consultation by the Commissioner with the associations;
 - (b) a person nominated by the relevant association; and
 - (c) one other person.
- (3) A Promotions Appeal Board may:
 - (a) strike out an appeal that it considers vexatious or frivolous; and
 - (b) in any case, award costs in respect of an appeal.
- (4) In determining an appeal, a Promotions Appeal Board may:
 - (a) disallow the appeal;
 - (b) allow the appeal and direct the Commissioner to promote the appellant; or
 - (c) direct the Commissioner to re-advertise the vacancy.
- (5) Where the Commissioner is directed under subsection (4)(b) to promote an appellant but the appellant is unwilling to accept the promotion, the Commissioner may refer the matter back to the Appeal Board for directions (and the Appeal Board has jurisdiction to give such directions) or re-advertise the vacancy.
- (6) The Chairman and members of a Promotions Appeal Board hold office for such periods and on such terms and conditions as the Minister thinks fit and specifies in the instrument of appointment.

Division 2 Inability and disciplinary appeals

94 Inability or disciplinary appeals

- (1) A member aggrieved by:
 - (a) the action of the Commissioner under section 78;
 - (b) the action under section 81(3) by a member;
 - (c) the action under section 79(3)(d) or 83 by the Commissioner or a prescribed member;

- (d) a direction, action or intention under section 89 by or of the Commissioner; or
- (e) a decision or opinion as a result of which such an action was taken, direction given or intention made,

may, within 14 days after being notified of the action, direction or intention (or, in a case referred to in paragraph (b), within 14 days after being notified of the action taken as a result of a review under section 81(3)), and in the prescribed manner and form:

- (f) in the case of an action referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or a decision or opinion relating to such action – appeal to a Disciplinary Appeal Board against the action; or
- (g) in the case of a direction, action or intention referred to in paragraph (d) or a decision or opinion relating to such direction, action or intention – appeal to an Inability Appeal Board against the direction, action or intention.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, an Appeal Board shall be constituted by the following persons appointed by the Minister:

- (a) a Chairman, who shall be appointed from a panel approved for that purpose by the Minister on the advice of the Commissioner given after consultation by the Commissioner with the associations;
- (b) a person nominated by the relevant association; and
- (c) one other person.

- (3) Nothing in this Act prevents more than one Disciplinary or Inability Appeal Board (to deal with different matters under this Part) being in existence at the one time.

- (4) The Chairman and members of a Disciplinary or Inability Appeal Board hold office for such periods and on such terms and conditions as the Minister thinks fit and specifies in the instrument of appointment.

- (5) A person shall not be appointed as the Chairman of a Disciplinary or Inability Appeal Board unless the person is enrolled as a legal practitioner of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth and has been so enrolled for not less than 5 years or, in the opinion of the Minister, the person has other suitable qualifications or experience.

- (6) In determining an appeal, a Disciplinary or Inability Appeal Board may:
 - (a) disallow the appeal; or
 - (b) allow the appeal in whole or in part and direct the Commissioner or member to take such action under sections 78, 79(3)(d), 81(3), 83 or 89 as the Appeal Board considers necessary.
- (7) In this section, for the purpose of enabling an appeal under subsection (1) against the dismissal of a member from the Police Force to be made, **member** includes a former member.

95 Procedure, &c., of appeals

- (1) This section applies only to and in relation to appeals under section 94.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), an appeal shall be by way of a review of the material taken into account by the Commissioner or prescribed member against whose direction, action, intention, decision or opinion the appeal is lodged.
- (3) Where a party to an appeal considers that there was additional material that was not available to the Commissioner or prescribed member before he took the action or formed the intention, the party may, in the prescribed manner and form, apply to the Appeal Board to admit that material and, in its discretion, to deal with the appeal as a hearing de novo.
- (4) For the purpose of determining whether to admit the material or to declare the appeal a hearing de novo, the Appeal Board may conduct a preliminary hearing.
- (5) The decision of the Appeal Board on an application under subsection (3) is capable of being reviewed by a court.
- (6) The procedure for an appeal or a preliminary hearing is, subject to this section and the Regulations, within the discretion of the Appeal Board.
- (7) An appeal under this Part shall be conducted with as little formality and technicality, and with as much expedition, as the requirements of this Part and a proper consideration of the matter permit.
- (8) If an Appeal Board thinks fit, an appeal may be determined without an oral hearing.

- (9) Where an Appeal Board conducts an appeal by holding an oral hearing, it shall give reasonable notice to the appellant, the Commissioner and any other person who is joined as a party to the appeal of the date, time and place at which the oral hearing is to occur.
- (10) An appeal shall not be heard in public unless either party to the appeal so requests and the Appeal Board agrees.
- (11) Where an Appeal Board conducts an appeal by holding an oral hearing, each party is entitled to appear and to tender a written summary of the submissions made at the oral hearing.
- (12) Where an Appeal Board conducts an appeal without holding an oral hearing, each party is entitled to tender written submissions.
- (13) An Appeal Board, when conducting an appeal as a hearing de novo, may admit evidence at the appeal notwithstanding that the evidence would not be admissible in a court.
- (14) An Appeal Board, when conducting an appeal as a hearing de novo, may:
 - (a) summon a person whose evidence appears to be material to the appeal;
 - (b) take evidence on oath and, for that purpose, may administer an oath; and
 - (c) require a person to produce documents or records in the person's possession or under the person's control which appear to be material to the appeal.
- (15) A person who, without reasonable excuse (and to whom, where the person is not a member, payment or tender of reasonable expenses has been made), neglects or fails to attend in obedience to a summons under subsection (14) or to be sworn or make an affirmation, to answer relevant questions or to produce relevant documents when required to do so under that subsection, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: \$5,000.

- (16) An Appeal Board may:
 - (a) strike out an appeal that it considers vexatious or frivolous; and
 - (b) in any case, award costs both in respect of a preliminary hearing and the appeal.

- (17) An Appeal Board shall give its decisions in writing, shall cause copies of decisions to be served on each of the parties and shall, if a party within 14 days after the copy of the relevant decision is served on him so requests, provide the party with written reasons for the decision.

Division 3 General

96 Person to answer questions

A person is not excused from answering a question when required to do so under this Part on the ground that the answer to the question might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty, but the answer to any such question is not admissible in evidence against the person in any other proceedings against the person under this Act or in criminal proceedings against the person in a court.

97 Staff of Appeal Boards

- (1) There shall be a Registrar of Appeal Boards who shall be appointed by the Minister.
- (2) The Registrar shall perform such duties and functions as are provided by or under this Act and such other duties and functions as a Chairman of an Appeal Board directs.
- (3) The Registrar, and the staff necessary to assist the Registrar, shall be persons appointed or employed under this Act or the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*.

98 Serving member on Appeal Board to be considered on duty

A member who attends or travels to or from a meeting of an Appeal Board in the member's capacity as a member of the Appeal Board shall be regarded as performing the functions and duties of his office as a member of the Police Force during that period.

99 Disclosure of interests

Where a matter comes before an Appeal Board in which a member of the Appeal Board is directly concerned, the member shall notify his interest to the Minister and shall temporarily cease to act, and the Minister shall, in the prescribed manner, appoint a temporary substitute member of the Appeal Board.

100 Communication of Appeal Board matters

A member of an Appeal Board shall not communicate information which he has received in the performance of the member's duties in

connection with the exercise of the powers or the performance of the functions of the Appeal Board to a person other than a member of the Appeal Board or to a person to whom the Appeal Board has authorised the member to communicate the information.

Penalty: \$2,000.

101 Protection of members, parties and witnesses

- (1) A member of an Appeal Board has, in the performance of the member's duty as a member, the same protection as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- (2) A legal practitioner or other person appearing before an Appeal Board has the same protection and immunity as a barrister has in appearing for a party in proceedings in the Supreme Court.
- (3) Subject to this Act, a person summoned to attend or a person appearing before an Appeal Board as a witness has the same protection, and is, in addition to the penalties provided by this Act, subject to the same liabilities, in any civil or criminal proceedings, as a witness in proceedings in the Supreme Court.

Part VII Police powers

Division 1 Preliminary

116 Interpretation

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, unless the contrary intention appears:
 - (a) anything with respect to which an offence has been committed or is believed on reasonable grounds to have been committed;
 - (b) anything with respect to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it will offer evidence of the commission of any such offence; or
 - (c) anything with respect to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is intended to be used for the purposes of committing any such offence,

shall be taken to be a thing connected with or relating to an offence, and includes anything that has been unlawfully obtained in connection with or relating to an offence.

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

aircraft includes any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air.

ship means any vessel used in navigation, other than air navigation, and includes a barge, lighter or any other floating vessel.

vehicle means any vehicle propelled by internal combustion, steam, gas, oil, electricity or any other power and used or intended for use or adapted or capable of being adapted for use on roads, whether or not it is in a fit state for such use, and includes any trailer or caravan intended or adapted or capable of being adapted for use as an attachment to such a vehicle, any chassis or body, with or without wheels, appearing to form or to have formed part of such a vehicle, trailer or caravan and anything attached to such a vehicle, trailer or caravan.

- (3) A reference in this Part to a ship shall, when the context so admits, include a reference to an aircraft but shall not include a reference to a vessel then employed in the defence forces of Australia or in the defence forces of a foreign government.
- (4) A reference in this Part to land shall, where the context so admits, include a reference to a building, structure, premises or a place.
- (5) For the purposes of this Part, the term **offensive weapon** means a gun, pistol, sword, knife or bludgeon, or any article made or adapted to cause damage to property or to cause injury or fear of injury to the person or by which the person having it intends to cause damage to property or to cause injury or fear of injury to the person.
- (6) A reference in this Part to an offence shall, unless the contrary intention appears, include a reference to a crime, a felony, a misdemeanour and any offence triable summarily and shall include an offence against a law of the Commonwealth or of the Territory.
- (7) In this Part, a reference to an information, unless the contrary intention appears, includes a complaint, and informant includes a complainant.
- (8) For the purposes of this Part, a person shall be deemed to have made an application to a Judge, magistrate or justice by telephone if his application, any submissions concerning his application, and any information required by the Judge, magistrate or justice in connection with his application are furnished to the Judge, magistrate or justice either wholly or in part, by means of telephone, telex, radio or similar facilities.

- (9) For the purposes of this Part, a person shall not be taken to have been charged with an offence unless:
- (a) subject to paragraph (b), particulars of the charge have been entered in a Police Station charge book; or
 - (b) where it is not practicable to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a), a person is held in custody following his arrest and has been advised by a member that he will be charged with an offence.

Division 2 Search and entry

117 Search warrants

- (1) Where an information on oath is laid before a justice alleging that there are reasonable grounds for believing that anything connected with an offence may be concealed on the person of, in the clothing that is being worn by or in any property in the immediate control of, a person, the justice may issue a search warrant authorizing a member of the Police Force named in the warrant, with such assistance as he thinks necessary, to search the person of, the clothing that is being worn by or property in the immediate control of, the person, if necessary by force, and seize any such thing that he may find in the course of the search.
- (2) Where an information on oath is laid before a justice alleging that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is in or upon any land, vehicle or vessel, anything relating to an offence, the justice may issue a search warrant authorizing a member of the Police Force named in the warrant, with such assistance as he thinks necessary, to enter into or upon and search the land, vehicle or vessel, if necessary by force, and to seize any such thing that he may find in or upon the land, vehicle or vessel.
- (3) A justice shall not issue a warrant under subsection (1) or (2) in relation to an information unless:
 - (a) the information sets out or has attached to it a written statement of the grounds upon which the issue of the warrant is sought;
 - (b) the informant or some other person has given to the justice, either orally or by affidavit, such further information, if any, as the justice requires concerning the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is being sought; and
 - (c) the justice is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for issuing the warrant.

- (4) Where a justice issues a warrant under subsection (1) or (2) he shall record in writing the grounds upon which he relied to justify the issue of the warrant.
- (5) There shall be stated in the warrant issued under this section the following particulars:
 - (a) the purpose for which the search or entry is authorized;
 - (b) a description of the nature of the things authorized to be seized; and
 - (c) the date, not being a date later than 14 days after the date of issue of the warrant, upon which the warrant ceases to have effect.
- (6) A member may, at any time before a warrant issued under subsection (1) or (2) is executed, make application to a justice to withdraw the warrant.

118 Search warrant may be issued by telephone

- (1) Where it is impracticable for a member of the Police Force to make application in person to a justice for a search warrant under this Act, the member may make application for a search warrant to a justice by telephone in accordance with this section.
- (2) Before making application to a justice by telephone under subsection (1), a member shall prepare an information on oath of a kind referred to in section 117(1) or (2) and, where required by the justice, an affidavit setting out the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is sought, but may, if it is necessary to do so, make the application before the information and the affidavit, if required, have been sworn.
- (3) Where a justice is satisfied, upon application made under subsection (1), that there are reasonable grounds for issuing a warrant, the justice may issue such a search warrant as he could issue under section 117 if the application had been made to him in accordance with that section.
- (4) Where a justice issues a warrant under subsection (3):
 - (a) the justice shall complete and sign the warrant;
 - (b) the justice shall inform the member by telephone of the terms of the warrant signed by him, and record on the warrant his reasons for issuing it; and

- (c) the member shall complete in duplicate a form of warrant in the terms furnished to him by the justice and write on it the name of the justice who issued the warrant and the date on which and time at which it was issued.
- (5) Where a justice issues a warrant under subsection (3), the member shall, not later than the day next following the date of the expiry of the warrant, forward to the justice who issued the warrant the form of warrant prepared by the member and the information and affidavit, if any, duly sworn in connection with the issue of the warrant.
- (6) Upon receipt of the documents referred to in subsection (5), the justice shall compare the copy of the form of warrant forwarded to him with the warrant signed by him and, if he is satisfied that they are in substance identical, he shall note this fact on the warrant signed by him and forward the warrant together with the copy of the form of warrant and the information and affidavit, if any, to the Commissioner of Police or to such member of the Police Force as may be specified by the Commissioner.
- (7) A form of warrant completed by a member in accordance with subsection (4) is, if it is in accordance with the terms of the warrant signed by the justice, authority for any entry or seizure that it authorizes.
- (8) Where it is necessary for a court, in any proceeding, to be satisfied that any entry or seizure was authorized by a warrant issued by a justice in accordance with this section, and the warrant signed by the justice in accordance with this section is not produced in evidence, the court shall assume, unless the contrary is proved, that the entry or seizure was not authorised by such warrant.
- (9) Where an application has been made to a justice pursuant to subsection (1) and the application has been refused by the justice, subject to subsection (10), neither the member of the Police Force who made the application nor any other member who has any cause to suspect that an application has been made by another member under subsection (1) in respect of the same matter, shall make a further application to any justice pursuant to subsection (1) in respect of that matter.
- (10) Where an application made pursuant to subsection (1) has been made to a justice and the application has been refused by that justice a further application may be made to a justice where a member satisfies a justice that the member has, since the time of the original application, received further information or evidence which is material to an application under subsection (1).

119 Searches and emergencies

- (1) A member of the Police Force may, in circumstances of such seriousness and urgency as to require and justify immediate search or entry without the authority of an order of a court or of a warrant issued under this Part, without warrant:

- (a) search the person of, the clothing that is being worn by and property in the immediate control of, a person reasonably suspected by him to be carrying anything connected with an offence; or
- (b) enter into or upon any land, vehicle or vessel, on or in which he believes, on reasonable grounds, that anything connected with an offence is situated,

and if the member of the Police Force believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent the loss or destruction of anything connected with an offence, he may seize any such thing that he finds in the course of that search, or upon or in the land, vehicle or vessel, as the case may be.

- (2) A member of the Police Force who believes on reasonable grounds that a person is carrying an offensive weapon may stop that person and search the person for any such weapon and seize such weapon if it is found on the person.
- (3) A member of the Police Force who believes on reasonable grounds that an offensive weapon is being carried in any vehicle or vessel may stop and enter the vehicle or vessel and seize any such weapon found in the vehicle or vessel.
- (4) The powers given by this section are in addition to and shall not derogate from any other powers of a member of the Police Force.

120 Power of police to enter premises used for entertainment

- (1) A member of the Police Force may, without warrant, enter into or upon any land:
- (a) being used for any show, exhibition, sport, games, contest or entertainment and to which the public is admitted (whether admission thereto is obtained by payment of money or otherwise); or
 - (b) being used for the purposes of any form of racing.

- (2) Where a member of the Police Force has entered into or upon any land pursuant to subsection (1) he may order any person who is a reputed thief or who is disorderly or indecent or who is soliciting for the purposes of prostitution to leave that land.
- (3) If any such person refuses or fails to leave such land on being ordered by a member of the Police Force to do so, he commits an offence.

Penalty: \$200.

- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2), a reputed thief is a person who has on at least 2 occasions in the period of 5 years immediately preceding the occasion of the exercise of the powers given to the member by this section, been found guilty of an offence described in Part VII of the *Criminal Code Act*, Part IV of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act*, as in force at any time during that period, or any similar offence in any other part of Australia.

Division 2A Special provisions relating to dangerous drugs

120A Definitions

In this Division ***dangerous drug*** has the same meaning as it has in the *Misuse of Drugs Act*.

120B Search warrants

- (1) Where it is made to appear to a justice, by application on oath, that there are reasonable grounds for believing:
 - (a) that there is on or in land, an aircraft, vehicle or ship a dangerous drug;
 - (b) that a dangerous drug may be concealed on a person or on or in property in the immediate control of a person; or
 - (ba) that a dangerous drug may, within the next following 72 hours:
 - (i) be brought on or into land, an aircraft, vehicle or ship; or
 - (ii) be concealed on a person or on or in property in the immediate control of a person,

the justice may issue a warrant authorizing a member of the Police Force named in the warrant, with such assistance as the member thinks necessary, to search:

- (c) in a case referred to in paragraph (a) or (ba)(i):
 - (i) the land, aircraft, vehicle or ship;
 - (ii) any person found on or in the land, aircraft, vehicle or ship; and
 - (iii) any person who enters the land, aircraft, vehicle or ship while the search is in progress; and
 - (d) in a case referred to in paragraph (b) or (ba)(ii), or in respect of a person referred to in paragraph (c)(ii) or (iii):
 - (i) the person;
 - (ii) the clothing worn by the person; or
 - (iii) the property in the immediate control of the person.
- (2) A warrant issued under subsection (1)(a) or (ba)(i) authorizes the member to whom it is issued to direct a person referred to in subsection (1)(c)(ii) or (iii) to remain on or in the land, aircraft, vehicle or ship for as long as is reasonably required for the purposes of the search of the land, aircraft, vehicle or ship and of the person.
- (3) Section 112(1) of the Criminal Code applies to and in relation to a person directed under subsection (2) as if the person were in the lawful custody of the member while so directed.
- (4) Under this section:
- (a) an application for a warrant and a submission concerning an application may be made in whole or in part;
 - (b) information concerning an application may be furnished in whole or in part; and
 - (c) an oath may be administered,
- by telephone, telex, radio or other similar means.
- (5) A warrant issued under this section shall remain in force for such period as the justice issuing it specifies in the warrant.

- (6) Where a warrant is issued as the result of an action taken under or in pursuance of subsection (4), the justice issuing it shall send it to the Commissioner within 7 days after it is issued.
- (7) Where it is necessary for a member to satisfy a person that a warrant under this section was issued authorizing the member to conduct a search and, for reasonable cause, the member cannot, at the time of the search, produce the warrant, the member may produce a copy of the warrant completed and endorsed in accordance with subsection (8) and the production of the copy shall be deemed to be a production of the warrant.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7), a member shall:
 - (a) complete a form of warrant substantially in the terms of the warrant issued; and
 - (b) write on that form of warrant a statement that a warrant in those terms was issued giving:
 - (i) the name of the justice who issued the warrant; and
 - (ii) the date, time and place on and at which it was issued.

120BA Seizure

A member of the Police Force may seize:

- (a) anything found in the possession of a person or as the result of a search, being a thing that the member suspects, on reasonable grounds, is a dangerous drug;
- (b) money, a valuable security or other thing:
 - (i) found in the possession of a person; or
 - (ii) found as the result of a search,being money, a valuable security or thing that the member suspects, on reasonable grounds, was received or acquired by a person directly or indirectly as or from the proceeds or part of the proceeds of the supply of a dangerous drug;
- (c) an acknowledgement, note or other thing:
 - (i) found in the possession of a person; or
 - (ii) found as a result of a search,

being an acknowledgement, note or thing that the member suspects, on reasonable grounds:

(iii) entitles a person to receive; or

(iv) is evidence that a person is entitled to receive,

money or money's worth that is the proceeds or part of the proceeds of the supply of a dangerous drug;

(d) a thing found in the possession of a person as the result of a search, being a thing that the member suspects, on reasonable grounds, is evidence of the commission of an offence against the *Misuse of Drugs Act*;

(e) where a person is apprehended for an offence against the *Misuse of Drugs Act*, an article or thing:

(i) found in the possession of the person; or

(ii) found as the result of a search,

being an article or thing that is of a type used in the manufacture, production, cultivation, use or administration of a dangerous drug; or

(f) any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other conveyance which a member believes on reasonable grounds is being or has been used or is intended to be used in the commission of an offence against the *Misuse of Drugs Act*.

120C Searching vehicles, &c.

A member of the Police Force may stop and search, and detain for the purposes of that search:

(a) an aircraft, vehicle or ship if the member has reasonable grounds to suspect that a dangerous drug may be found on or in it;

(b) a person found on or in the aircraft, vehicle or ship; or

(c) a person in a public place if the member has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person has in his or her possession, or is in any way conveying, a dangerous drug.

120D Use of reasonable force

The power to search conferred by section 120C or 126(2AA) or by a warrant issued under section 120B authorizes a member:

- (a) to use such reasonable force as is necessary to break into, enter and search the land, aircraft, vehicle or ship to be searched;
- (b) to use such reasonable force as is necessary to open any cupboard, drawer, chest, trunk, box, package or other receptacle, whether a fixture or not, found on or in the land, aircraft, vehicle or ship; and
- (c) to use such reasonable force as is necessary to carry out a search of a person authorized by or under this Division.

120E Search of females

- (1) A search of a female under this Division shall be carried out only:
 - (a) by a female member of the Police Force;
 - (b) by a medical practitioner authorized by a member to carry out the search; or
 - (c) where there is neither a female member nor a medical practitioner available – by a female person authorized by a member to carry out the search.
- (2) Where a medical practitioner or a female person is authorized under subsection (1) to carry out a search of a female, the medical practitioner or female person carrying out the search has, for the purposes of that search, the same powers, and is subject to the same protection, as a member.

Division 3 Arrest

121 Arrest warrants

- (1) Where an information on oath is laid before a justice alleging that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person has committed an offence:
 - (a) the justice may, subject to subsection (3), issue a warrant for the arrest of the person and for bringing him before a court specified in the warrant to answer to the information and to be further dealt with according to law; or

- (b) the justice may issue a summons requiring the person to appear before a court to answer to the information.
- (2) At any time after a justice has issued a summons requiring a person to appear before a court to answer to an information under subsection (1) and before the summons has been duly served on the person, a justice may, subject to subsection (3), issue a warrant for the arrest of the person and for bringing him before a court specified in the warrant to answer to the information and to be further dealt with according to law.
- (3) A justice shall not issue a warrant under subsection (1) or (2) in relation to an information unless:
 - (a) an affidavit has been furnished to the justice setting out the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is being sought;
 - (b) the informant or some other person has furnished to the justice such further information, if any, as the justice requires concerning the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is being sought; and
 - (c) the justice is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for issuing the warrant.
- (4) Where an informant furnishes information to a justice for the purposes of subsection (3)(b), he shall furnish the information on oath.
- (5) Where a justice issues a warrant under subsection (1), he shall state on the affidavit furnished to him in accordance with subsection (3) which of the grounds, if any, specified in that affidavit he has relied on to justify the issue of the warrant and particulars of any other grounds relied on by him to justify the issue of the warrant.
- (6) Nothing in this section affects the application of section 19A of the *Service and Execution of Process Act 1901* of the Commonwealth.
- (7) A member may, at any time before a warrant issued under subsection (1) is executed, make application to a justice to withdraw the warrant.
- (8) Where a warrant issued under subsection (1) has been executed the person arrested shall be charged with the offence specified in the warrant.

122 Arrest warrant may be issued by telephone

- (1) Where it is impracticable for a member of the Police Force to make application to a justice for an arrest warrant under this Act, the member may make application for an arrest warrant to a justice by telephone in accordance with this section.
- (2) Before making application to a justice by telephone under subsection (1), the member shall prepare an information of a kind referred to in section 121 and, where required by the justice, an affidavit setting out the grounds on which the issue of the warrant is sought, but may, if it is necessary to do so, make the application before the information and the affidavit, if required, have been sworn.
- (3) Where a justice is, upon application made under subsection (1), satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for issuing a warrant, the justice may issue such an arrest warrant as he could issue under section 121 if the application had been made to him in accordance with that section.
- (4) Where a justice issues a warrant under subsection (3):
 - (a) the justice shall complete and sign the warrant;
 - (b) the justice shall inform the member by telephone of the terms of the warrant signed by him, and record on the warrant his reasons for issuing it; and
 - (c) the member shall complete in duplicate a form of warrant in the terms furnished to him by the justice and write on it the name of the justice who issued the warrant and the date on which and time at which it was issued.
- (5) Where a justice issues a warrant under subsection (3), the member shall, not later than the day next following the date of the execution of the warrant, forward to the justice who issued the warrant the form of warrant prepared by the member and the information and affidavit, if any, duly sworn in connection with the issue of the warrant.
- (6) Upon receipt of the documents referred to in subsection (5), the justice shall compare the copy of the form of warrant forwarded to him with the warrant signed by him and, if he is satisfied that they are in substance identical, he shall note this fact on the warrant signed by him and forward the warrant together with the copy of the form of warrant and the information and affidavit, if any, to the Commissioner of Police or to such member of the Police Force as may be specified by the Commissioner.

- (7) A form of warrant completed by a member in accordance with subsection (4) is, if it is in accordance with the terms of the warrant signed by the justice, authority for any arrest that it authorizes.
- (8) Where it is necessary for a court in any proceeding to be satisfied that an arrest was authorized by a warrant issued by a justice in accordance with this section, and the warrant signed by the justice in accordance with this section is not produced in evidence, the court shall assume, unless the contrary is proved, that the arrest was not authorized by such warrant.
- (9) Where an application has been made to a justice pursuant to subsection (1) and the application has been refused by the justice, subject to subsection (10), neither the member of the Police Force who made the application nor any other member who has any cause to suspect that an application has been made by another member under subsection (1) in respect of the same matter, shall make a further application to any justice pursuant to subsection (1) in respect of that matter.
- (10) Where an application made pursuant to subsection (1) has been made to a justice and the application has been refused by that justice a further application may be made to a justice where a member satisfies a justice that the member has, since the time of the original application, received further information or evidence which is material to an application under subsection (1).

123 Arrest without warrant by members of Police Force

- (1) A member of the Police Force may, without warrant, arrest and take into custody any person where he believes on reasonable grounds that the person has committed, is committing or is about to commit an offence.

124 Arrest of person where warrant issued

- (1) A member of the Police Force may, without warrant, arrest and take into custody any person who the member has reasonable cause to believe is a person for whose apprehension or committal a warrant has been issued by any Judge, magistrate or justice.
- (2) Where a member arrests a person under subsection (1), the member shall, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, produce or cause to be produced to the person the warrant authorizing his apprehension or committal, where the person has been apprehended in pursuance of a warrant authorizing his apprehension, and the person shall be charged with the offence specified in the warrant.

125 Power to arrest interstate offenders

- (1) A member of the Police Force may, without warrant, arrest and take into custody a person if the member believes on reasonable grounds that the person has, in a State or another Territory, committed an offence against the law of that State or Territory and there is under the law of the Northern Territory a similar offence that is punishable by imprisonment for a period exceeding 6 months.
- (3) A justice before whom a person arrested under subsection (1) is brought may:
 - (a) discharge the person;
 - (b) admit the person to bail on such conditions and recognizances as the justice thinks fit; or
 - (c) authorize the detention of the person for a reasonable time pending the endorsement, under the *Service and Execution of Process Act 1901* of the Commonwealth, of a warrant issued in the State or Territory in which the offence was committed.

126 Power to enter to make arrest or preserve peace

- (1) Where a member of the Police Force has, under a warrant, power to arrest a person, he may enter into or upon any premises, vehicle or vessel, by force if necessary, and with such assistance as he thinks necessary at any time of the day or night or between such times as may be specified in the warrant, for the purpose of arresting the person if the member believes on reasonable grounds that the person is in or on the premises, vehicle or vessel.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), where a member of the Police Force may, without warrant, arrest a person, the member may enter into or upon, by force if necessary, and with such assistance as he thinks necessary, any premises, vehicle or vessel, at any time of the day or night for the purpose of arresting the person if the member believes on reasonable grounds that the person has committed an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 6 months and that he is in or on the premises, vehicle or vessel.
- (2A) A member of the Police Force may, by reasonable force if necessary, enter any premises, vehicle or vessel if he believes, on reasonable grounds, that:
 - (a) a person on or in the premises, vehicle or vessel has suffered, is suffering or is in imminent danger of suffering personal injury at the hands of another person; or

- (b) a contravention of an order under the *Domestic Violence Act* has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur on or in the premises, vehicle or vessel,

and remain on or in the premises, vehicle or vessel for such period, and take such reasonable actions, as the member considers necessary:

- (c) to verify the grounds of the member's belief;
- (d) to ensure that, in the member's opinion, the danger no longer exists;
- (e) to prevent a breach of the peace or a contravention of the order; or
- (f) where a person on or in the premises, vehicle or vessel has suffered personal injury, to give or arrange such assistance to that person as is reasonable in the circumstances.

(2AA) A member of the Police Force may, having entered premises or a vehicle or vessel in pursuance of subsection (2A), search the premises, vehicle or vessel for firearms or offensive weapons if the member believes, on reasonable grounds, that:

- (a) a firearm or offensive weapon is located on or in the premises, vehicle or vessel; and
- (b) to leave it on or in the premises, vehicle or vessel could place a person in imminent danger of suffering personal injury or an aggravation of personal injury already received,

and may seize any firearm, offensive weapon or similar article found as the result of the search.

(2AB) A firearm seized under subsection (2AA) shall be dealt with in accordance with the *Firearms Act*.

(2AC) In this section:

firearm has the same meaning as it has in the *Firearms Act*.

offensive weapon has the same meaning as it has in the Criminal Code.

(2B) In subsection (2A) **premises** includes land and any building or structure on land.

- (3) Nothing in this section shall limit or prevent the exercise of any other powers of a member of the Police Force pursuant to any other law in force in the Territory whereby a member may enter into or upon any premises, vehicle or vessel, whether with or without a warrant.

127 Persons to be informed of reason for arrest

- (1) A member of the Police Force who arrests a person for an offence shall inform the person, at the time of the arrest or as soon as practicable thereafter, of the offence for which he is arrested.
- (2) A member who arrests a person for an offence shall be taken to have complied with subsection (1) if he informs the person of the substance of the offence for which he is arrested, and it is not necessary for him to do so in language of a precise or technical nature.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to or in relation to the arrest of a person:
- (a) if that person ought, by reason of the circumstances in which he is arrested, to know the substance of the offence for which he is arrested; or
 - (b) if the person arrested makes it impracticable by reason of his actions, for the member effecting the arrest to inform him of the offence for which he is arrested.

Division 4 Apprehension without arrest

127A Definition

In this Division ***intoxicated*** means seriously affected apparently by alcohol or a drug.

128 Circumstances in which a person may be apprehended

- (1) Where a member has reasonable grounds for believing that a person is intoxicated with alcohol or a drug and that that person is in a public place or trespassing on private property the member may, without warrant, apprehend and take that person into custody.
- (2) For the purposes of carrying out his duties under subsection (1), a member may, without warrant, enter upon private property.
- (3) A member of the Police Force who takes a person into custody under subsection (1) may:
- (a) search or cause to be searched that person; and

- (b) remove or cause to be removed from that person for safe keeping, until the person is released from custody, any money or valuables that are found on or about that person and any item on or about that person that is likely to cause harm to that person or any other person or that could be used by that person or any other person to cause harm to himself or another.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the person of a woman shall not be searched except by a woman.
- (5) All money or valuables taken from a person under subsection (3) shall be recorded in a register kept for that purpose and shall be returned to that person on receipt of a signature or other mark made by that person in the register.

129 Period of apprehension

- (1) Subject to this Division, a person who has been apprehended and taken into custody under this section shall be held in the custody of a member of the Police Force, but only for so long as it reasonably appears to the member of the Police Force in whose custody he is held that the person remains intoxicated.
- (2) Subject to this Division, where it reasonably appears to a member of the Police Force in whose custody a person is held at the time under this section that the person is no longer intoxicated, the member shall, without any further or other authority than this subsection, release that person or cause him to be released from custody without his entering into any recognizance or bail.
- (3) A person who has been taken into custody under section 128 and who is in custody after midnight and before half past 7 o'clock in the morning on that day, may be held in custody until half past 7 o'clock in the morning on that day, notwithstanding that the person is no longer intoxicated.

130 Protection of apprehended person

- (1) A person in custody after apprehension under section 128:
 - (a) shall not be charged with an offence;
 - (b) shall not be questioned by a member in relation to an offence;
and
 - (c) shall not be photographed or have his fingerprints taken.

- (2) Where a person is questioned in contravention of subsection (1)(b) any answers which he may give to any such question shall be inadmissible in evidence against him in any proceedings.

131 Release

- (1) The member of the Police Force in whose custody a person is held under this Division may, at any time, without any further or other authority than this subsection, release that person or cause him to be released without his entering into a recognizance or bail, into the care of a person who the member reasonably believes is a person capable of taking adequate care of that person.
- (2) A person in custody shall not be released under subsection (1) into the care of another person if the person in custody objects to being released into the care of that person.

132 Continued detention

- (1) If, after a period of 6 hours after a person has been taken into custody under section 128, it reasonably appears to the member in whose custody he is held that that person is still intoxicated with alcohol or a drug, the member shall bring the person, as soon as practicable, unless sooner released under this Division, before a justice.
- (2) Where a person is brought before a justice under subsection (1), the justice shall, if it appears to him that the grounds for continuing the person's detention under subsection (1):
- (a) no longer exist – order the release of the person from custody; or
 - (b) continue to exist – give such directions as he thinks fit to a member for the safety and welfare of the person including, if he thinks fit, keeping him in the custody of a member (but only for so long as it reasonably appears to the member in whose custody he is held at the time that those grounds continue) or releasing him from custody.

133 Application to member for release

- (1) A person apprehended under section 128 may, at any time after such apprehension, request a member to take him before a justice in order that the person may make an application to the justice for his release.

- (2) Where a request is made of a member under subsection (1) he shall, if it is reasonably practicable for the person to be brought before a justice forthwith, bring the person, or cause the person to be brought, before the justice forthwith unless sooner released.

Division 5 Furnishing of name and address

134 Requirement to furnish names and addresses

- (1) Where a member of the Police Force believes on reasonable grounds that a person whose name or address is unknown to the member may be able to assist him in his inquiries in connection with an offence that has been, may have been or may be committed, the member may request the person to furnish to the member the person's name or address, or both.
- (2) Where a member requests a person under subsection (1) to furnish his name or address, or both his name and address, to the member and informs the person of his reason for the request, the person:
- (a) shall not refuse or fail to comply with the request;
 - (b) shall not furnish to the member a name that is false in a material particular; and
 - (c) shall not furnish to the member as his address an address other than the full and correct address of his ordinary place of residence.

Penalty: \$200.

- (3) Where a member who makes a request of a person under subsection (1) is requested by the person to furnish to the person the member's name, or the address of his place of duty, or both, the member:
- (a) shall not refuse or fail to comply with the request;
 - (b) shall not furnish to the person a name that is false in a material particular; and
 - (c) shall not furnish to the person as the address of his place of duty an address other than the correct address of his ordinary place of duty.

Penalty: \$200.

135 Disclosure of names

- (1) A member of the Police Force shall, when requested to do so:
- (a) by a legal practitioner representing a person held in custody under a law in force in the Territory; or
 - (b) by the spouse (including a de facto spouse), parent or child of a person held in custody under a law in force in the Territory,
- disclose to the person so requesting, whether or not a person is being held in custody and if so where that person is being so held.
- (2) A disclosure under subsection (1) that a person is being held in custody shall only be made with the consent of the person being so held.

**Division 6 Bringing detained person before a justice or court
 and obtaining evidence, &c., after taking into
 custody**

136 Application

Nothing in this Division applies to or in relation to a person held in custody under Division 4.

137 Time for bringing person before justice or court

- (1) Without limiting the operation of section 123, but subject to subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a person taken into lawful custody under this or any other Act shall (subject to that Act where taken into custody under another Act) be brought before a justice or a court of competent jurisdiction as soon as is practicable after being taken into custody, unless he or she is sooner granted bail under the *Bail Act* or is released from custody.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other law in force in the Territory (including the common law), but subject to subsection (3) a member of the Police Force may, for a reasonable period, continue to hold a person he has taken into lawful custody in custody to enable:
- (a) the person to be questioned; or
 - (b) investigations to be carried out,

to obtain evidence of or in relation to an offence that the member believes on reasonable grounds involves the person, whether or not:

- (c) it is the offence in respect of which the person was taken into custody; or
- (d) the offence was committed in the Territory,

and the person shall not be granted bail under Part III or section 33 of the *Bail Act* while so detained, whether or not he or she has been charged with an offence.

- (3) A member of the Police Force may continue to hold a person under subsection (2) for the purposes of enabling the person to be questioned or investigations to be carried out to obtain evidence of or in relation to:

- (a) the offence in respect of which the person was taken into custody, only if it is an offence the maximum penalty for which, in the jurisdiction in which it is believed to have been committed, is imprisonment for any period; or
- (b) an offence that is not the offence in respect of which the person was taken into custody, only if it is an offence the maximum penalty for which, in the jurisdiction in which it is believed to have been committed, is imprisonment for 5 years or more.

138 Determining reasonable period during which person detained, &c., to be brought before justice or court

In determining what is a reasonable period for the purposes of section 137(2), but without limiting the discretion of the justice or the court, a justice or court before whom or which the question is brought shall, so far as it is relevant, take into account:

- (a) the time taken for investigators with knowledge of or responsibility for the matter to attend to interview the person;
- (b) the number and complexity of matters to be investigated;
- (c) the time taken to interview available witnesses;
- (d) the need of investigators to assess relevant material in preparation for interviewing the person;

- (e) the need to transport the person from the place of detention to a place where appropriate facilities were available to conduct an interview or other investigation;
- (f) the number of people who need to be questioned during the period of detention in respect of any offence reasonably believed to have been committed by the person;
- (g) the need to visit the place where any offence under investigation is believed to have been committed or any other place reasonably connected with the investigation of any such offence;
- (h) the time taken to communicate with a legal adviser, friend or relative of the detained person;
- (j) the time taken by a legal adviser, friend or relative of the person or an interpreter to arrive at the place where the questioning or the investigation took place;
- (k) the time taken in awaiting the completion of forensic investigations or procedures;
- (m) the time during which the investigation or questioning of the person was suspended or delayed to allow the person to receive medical attention;
- (n) the time taken by any examination of the person in pursuance of section 145;
- (p) the time the person in custody has been in the company of police prior to and after the commencement of custody;
- (q) the time during which the investigation or questioning of the person was suspended or delayed:
 - (i) to allow the person to rest; or
 - (ii) because of the intoxication of the person;
- (r) the time taken to arrange and conduct an identification parade;
- (s) the time taken for an operating electronic recording facility to become available to record the interviewing of the person; and

- (t) any interruptions to the electronic recording of the interviewing of the person because of technical reasons (such as a breakdown in equipment or a power failure) beyond the control of the interviewing member.

Division 6A Recording of confessions and admissions

139 Definition

In this Division:

electronic recording includes a recording of sound and/or pictures, by electronic means.

relevant offence, in relation to a confession or admission, means:

- (a) in the case of an admission or confession made on or after 1 July 1992 and before 1 July 1993, an offence the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment for life or in excess of 7 years;
- (b) in the case of an admission or confession made on or after 1 July 1993 and before 1 July 1994, an offence the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment for life or for 7 years or more;
- (c) in the case of an admission or confession made on or after 1 July 1994, an offence the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment in excess of 2 years.

140 Person to be warned and given opportunity to inform friend or relative of person's whereabouts

Before any questioning or investigation under section 137(2) commences, the investigating member must inform the person in custody that the person:

- (a) does not have to say anything but that anything the person does say or do may be given in evidence; and
- (b) may communicate with or attempt to communicate with a friend or relative to inform the friend or relative of the person's whereabouts,

and, unless the investigating member believes on reasonable grounds that:

- (c) the communication would result in the escape of an accomplice or the fabrication or destruction of evidence; or

- (d) the questioning or investigation is so urgent, having regard to the safety of other people, that it should not be delayed,

the investigating member must defer any questioning or investigation that involves the direct participation of the person for a time that is reasonable in the circumstances and afford the person reasonable facilities to enable the person to make or attempt to make the communication.

141 Warning and offer of facilities to communicate to be tape-recorded

The investigating member who is required by section 140 to give the person in custody the information required by that section to be given shall, if practicable, electronically record the giving of the information and the person's responses, if any.

142 Electronic recording of confessions and admissions

- (1) Subject to section 143, evidence of a confession or admission made to a member of the Police Force by a person suspected of having committed a relevant offence is not admissible as part of the prosecution case in proceedings for a relevant offence unless:

- (a) where the confession or admission was made before the commencement of questioning, the substance of the confession or admission was confirmed by the person and the confirmation was electronically recorded; or
- (b) where the confession or admission was made during questioning, the questioning and anything said by the person was electronically recorded,

and the electronic recording is available to be tendered in evidence.

- (2) If the questioning of a person is electronically recorded as required by this section, or the giving of information is recorded as required under section 141, the investigating member shall:

- (a) inform the person that the person is entitled to a copy of the electronic recording on request;
- (b) if the recording is an audio recording only or a video recording only, cause the recording or a copy of it to be made available to the person or the person's legal representative, without charge, within 7 days after request;
- (c) if both an audio recording and a video recording were made, cause the audio recording or copy of it to be made available to the person or the person's legal representative, without

charge, within 7 days after request and cause the person or the person's legal representative to be notified that an opportunity will be provided, on request, for viewing the video recording; and

- (d) if the transcript of the electronic recording is prepared by the police, cause a copy of the transcript to be made available on request to the person or the person's legal representative, without charge, within 7 days after the request.
- (3) Except as provided in this section, nothing in this section prevents the use of an electronic recording in proceedings for an offence against a law in force in the Territory.

143 Certain evidence may be admitted

A court may admit evidence to which this Division applies even if the requirements of this Division have not been complied with, or there is insufficient evidence of compliance with those requirements, if, having regard to the nature of and the reasons for the non-compliance or insufficiency of evidence and any other relevant matters, the court is satisfied that, in the circumstances of the case, admission of the evidence would not be contrary to the interests of justice.

Division 7 Forensic examinations

144 Search of persons in lawful custody

- (1) Where a person is in lawful custody on a charge of an offence, a member of the Police Force may search his person, the clothing that he is wearing and any property in his immediate control and may use such force as is reasonably necessary for this purpose, if he believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to do so:
 - (a) for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is concealed on his person, in his clothing or in that property, a weapon or other article capable of being used to inflict injury upon a person or to assist him to escape from custody; or
 - (b) for the purpose of preventing the loss or destruction of evidence relating to an offence.
- (2) The member may seize any weapon or other article referred to in subsection (1) or anything relating to an offence, found as a result of a search in accordance with that subsection.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not authorize a member to require a person to remove any clothing that he is wearing unless the member has

reasonable grounds for believing that the removal and examination and detention of such clothing may afford evidence of the commission of the offence with which the person is charged, and the person is provided with adequate clothing to replace the clothing removed.

- (4) Any search carried out pursuant to subsection (1) shall, wherever practicable, be carried out by a member of the same sex as the person searched.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prevent the search of the person of a person, or of property under the control of a person and the removal from that person of any property for safe keeping upon his being admitted as an inmate of a gaol, lock-up, prison or like place after being charged with an offence.

145 Medical examinations

- (1) A member of the Police Force may arrange for a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist to examine the body of the person in lawful custody on a charge of an offence if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the examination may provide evidence relating to the offence or to any other offence punishable by imprisonment and:
 - (a) the person has given his consent in writing; or
 - (b) a magistrate has approved the examination under subsection (6).
- (2) An examination conducted pursuant to subsection (1) may include the taking of X-rays and other photo-graphs, salivary and other tests and dental impressions or bite-marks of the person examined.
- (3) A member of the Police Force may arrange for a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist to take a specimen from a person in lawful custody on a charge of an offence for the purpose of having the specimen analysed or otherwise examined if the member has reasonable grounds for believing that an analysis or other examination of the specimen may provide evidence relating to the offence or to any other offence punishable by imprisonment, and:
 - (a) the person has given his consent in writing; or
 - (b) the magistrate has authorized the taking of the specimen under subsection (6).
- (4) A registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist may examine the person of a person and take a specimen from a person

in the circumstances described in subsection (1) or (3), as the case may be, and for this purpose may call upon the assistance of a member of the Police Force, who may use such reasonable force as may be necessary for the purpose of conducting the examination or taking the specimen.

- (5) A member of the Police Force who has reasonable grounds for the belief referred to in subsection (1) or (3), whichever is applicable, in relation to a person who is in lawful custody in respect of an offence may:

- (a) make application to a magistrate in person; or
- (b) if it is impracticable for him to make application to a magistrate in person – make application to a magistrate by telephone,

for approval for a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist to examine the person of the person, or take a specimen from the person, as the case may be.

- (6) A magistrate to whom application is made under subsection (5) may, after hearing the member and the person who is in lawful custody, if he is satisfied that the member has reasonable grounds for the belief referred to in subsection (1) or (3), whichever is applicable, approve in writing, the examination of the person of the person, or the taking of a specimen from the person, as the case may be.

- (7) Where a magistrate gives his approval in relation to an application made to him under subsection (5) by telephone, the magistrate shall cause the instrument giving approval to be forwarded to the applicant before the examination.

- (8) Before arranging for a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist to examine a person in lawful custody or to take a specimen from such a person, a member of the Police Force shall inquire whether the person wishes to have a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist of his own choice present during the examination or the taking of the specimen and, if he states that he does so wish, shall:

- (a) provide reasonable facilities to enable the person to arrange for a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist of his choice to be so present; and
- (b) unless it would be impracticable to do so – arrange for the examination to be made, or the specimen to be taken, at a time when the registered medical practitioner or the registered dentist chosen by the person can be present.

- (9) Where a person in lawful custody is examined by a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist in accordance with subsection (1), or a specimen is taken from such a person in accordance with subsection (3), a member of the Police Force shall, upon application by the person, provide the person with a copy of the report of the registered medical practitioner or the registered dentist furnished in respect of the examination or of the report of the analysis or other examination of the specimen.
- (10) Where a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist:
- (a) makes an examination of the person of a person; or
 - (b) takes a specimen from a person,
- in pursuance of arrangements duly made by a member of the Police Force under this section, proceedings do not lie against the registered medical practitioner or the registered dentist in respect of anything reasonably done by him for the purpose of the examination, or for the purpose of taking the specimen.
- (11) Nothing in this section shall be taken:
- (a) to prevent a registered medical practitioner or a registered dentist from examining a person in lawful custody at the request of that person or for the purpose of treating him for an illness or injury; or
 - (b) to affect the power of a court to exclude evidence obtained through force or inhumane treatment.
- (12) In this section:
- specimen***, in relation to a person, includes a sample of, or taken from, the body of the person and any substance found on the body of the person.
- registered dentist*** means a dentist or dental specialist registered under the *Dental Act*.
- (13) The powers given by this section are in addition to and shall not derogate from any other powers of members of the Police Force pursuant to any other law in force in the Territory.

146 Certain non-intimate procedures on persons in custody

- (1) Subject to any general orders or directions issued or given from time to time by the Commissioner of Police, a member of the Police Force holding the rank of Sergeant or a higher rank, or for the time being in charge of a police station may, in respect of a person in

lawful custody:

- (a) on a charge of an offence; or
- (b) in relation to a warrant issued in accordance with any law in force in the Territory,

take or cause to be taken:

- (c) prints of the hands, fingers, feet or toes of the person; or
- (d) photographs of the person.

- (2) In exercising his powers under subsection (1) a member of the Police Force may, for that purpose, use such force and may call upon such assistance as may be necessary.

147 Destruction of prints, &c.

- (1) Where proceedings are not instituted against a person for an offence in relation to which he was examined under section 145 or in relation to which a specimen was taken under that section, or in relation to which he was required to submit to the taking of prints or photographs under section 146:

- (a) within the period of 12 months after such examination occurred or the specimens, prints or photographs were taken; or
- (b) if that period is extended under subsection (4) within that period as from time to time so extended,

the person having the custody of the report of the examination, or the report of the analyses or other examination of the specimen, or the specimen itself, or the Commissioner of Police in the case of prints or photographs, as the case may be, shall cause them and all copies thereof to be destroyed.

- (2) Where proceedings are instituted against a person for an offence in relation to which he was examined under section 145 or in relation to which a specimen was taken under that section, or in relation to which he was required to submit to the taking of prints or photographs under section 146:

- (a) within the period of 12 months after the examination occurred or the specimens, prints or photographs were taken; or
- (b) if that period is extended under subsection (4) within that period as from time to time so extended,

but the court does not convict the person of the offence, or find, without recording a conviction, that the person committed the offence, the person having the custody of the report of the examination, or the report of the analyses or other examination of the specimen, or the specimen itself, or the Commissioner of Police in the case of prints or photographs as the case may be, shall cause them and all copies thereof to be destroyed.

- (3) Where an examination occurred or specimens were taken from a person under section 145 or prints or photo-graphs to which section 146 applies were taken of, or in relation to, a person, the Commissioner of Police may, at any time before proceedings are instituted against the person in respect of an offence to which the examination, specimens, prints or photographs relate, but not after:
- (a) the expiration of the period of 12 months after the examination occurred or the specimens, prints or photographs were taken; or
 - (b) if that period has been extended under this section – the expiration of that period as so extended or as last so extended, as the case may be,

make application to a magistrate to extend that period, or to extend further that period as previously or last previously extended, as the case may be.

- (4) Where application is made to a magistrate under this section to extend the period, or to extend further such a period as previously, or last previously, extended, the magistrate shall:
- (a) if he is satisfied, by information on oath, that there are special reasons why the period should be extended for a period or why the period as previously, or as last previously, extended should be further extended for a period – direct that the period be extended, or that period as previously, or last previously, extended be further extended, for a specified period; or
 - (b) if he is not so satisfied – dismiss the application.
- (5) The regulations may make provision for and in relation to the hearing of applications under this section, including provision for permitting a person concerned to appear before the magistrate upon the hearing of an application to extend a period.

Division 8 Closure of public places**148 Commissioner may close public places**

- (1) Where 12 or more persons take part in an assembly in or upon a public place and conduct themselves in a manner that results in unlawful physical violence to any person or unlawful damage to property, the Commissioner of Police may direct, either orally or in writing, that the place or any part thereof be closed and be kept closed to the public for such period of time specified in the direction as the Commissioner considers to be necessary to prevent the continuation of such conduct in or upon that place.
- (2) Where a person conducts himself in a manner that creates an immediate and substantial risk of unlawful physical violence resulting to himself or any other person, the Commissioner of Police may direct, either orally or in writing, that a public place be closed and be kept closed to the public for such period of time specified in the direction as the Commissioner considers to be necessary to prevent the infliction of unlawful physical violence on that person or on any other person.
- (3) If any person is in or upon any public place that has been closed in pursuance of subsection (1) or (2) and is advised by a member of the Police Force that the place has been so closed, that person shall forthwith leave that place upon being requested to do so by the member, and it is an offence for the person to refuse or fail to comply with the request.

Penalty: \$200.

Part VIII Offences in relation to Police Force**149 Delivery of property**

- (1) A person who ceases to be a member of the Police Force shall not refuse to deliver up to the Commissioner, or to such person, and at such time and place, as the Commissioner directs, all property which has been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, or which is in his custody by virtue of his having been a member.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

- (2) A justice may issue a warrant to search for and seize all property not delivered up as required by subsection (1), wherever the same may be found.

150 False complaints

(1) Where:

(a) a person, by any means:

- (i) makes a statement;
- (ii) creates a circumstance; or
- (iii) does any other act or thing,

intending to create an impression, which the person knows to be false, that a situation exists or an event has occurred, being a situation or event that, if it did exist or had occurred, would be liable, upon the making of a complaint, to be investigated under this Act (irrespective of whether the person knew or intended that the situation or event would be liable to be investigated under this Act in particular); and

(b) a complaint to which this Act applies is made, whether by the person referred to in paragraph (a) or by another person, incorporating or referring to the statement, circumstances, act or thing as a material element of the complaint,

the first-mentioned person is guilty of an offence.

(2) Proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) shall not be commenced except with the consent in writing of the Director of Public Prosecutions, or of a person, or of a person included in a class of persons, authorised by the Director of Public Prosecutions, by writing, to give such consents.

152 Deserting post

A member shall not desert his post.

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

153 Assault on member

A member shall not assault another member:

- (a) who holds or who is performing or exercising the functions or duties of a rank superior to the first-mentioned member; or
- (b) of the same rank under whose control, direction or supervision the first-mentioned member is performing his duties.

Penalty: \$1,000 or imprisonment for 6 months or both.

154 False representation

- (1) A person shall not knowingly make a false representation in connection with an application for appointment to the Police Force.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

- (2) A prosecution under this section shall only be brought with the written consent of the Commissioner and upon the finding of guilt of a person of an offence under subsection (1), the Commissioner may terminate the appointment, if any, of the person so found guilty.

155 Communication of information

- (1) A member shall not, without reasonable cause, publish or communicate any fact or document to any other person which comes to the knowledge or into the possession of the member in the course of his duties as a member and which the member has not been authorized to disclose.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

- (2) A person shall not publish or communicate any fact or document after he has ceased to be a member and which, if he had still been a member, he would not have been entitled to disclose.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

156 Personation

Any person shall not without lawful excuse, personate a member of the Police Force.

Penalty: \$500 or imprisonment for 3 months or both.

157 Offering bribes

A person shall not directly or indirectly:

- (a) offer or give any bribe or reward to;
- (b) enter into any agreement with; or
- (c) seek any undertaking from,

a member of the Police Force for the purpose of that member forgoing any of the duties of that member.

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

158 Assault of member

A person shall not resist a member in the execution of his duty or aid or incite any other person to resist a member in the course of his duty.

Penalty: \$1,000 or imprisonment for 6 months or both.

159 Hindering member

A person shall not hinder or obstruct a member in the execution of his duty or aid or abet any other person to hinder or obstruct a member in the execution of his duty.

Penalty: \$1,000 or imprisonment for 6 months or both.

160 Unlawfully aiding or securing release from custody

(2) A person shall not aid any unlawful act which:

- (a) results in the release of any person from lawful custody; or
- (b) is done in preparation for securing the release of any person from lawful custody.

Penalty: \$1,000 or imprisonment for 6 months or both.

Part IX Miscellaneous**160A Disciplinary, &c. investigations**

Nothing in Part IV or V shall prevent the Commissioner or a prescribed member from conducting or causing to be conducted such investigations as he otherwise has the power to conduct or require to be conducted to establish a belief referred to in those Parts or shall prevent anything found as the result of such an investigation from being used in any investigation or inquiry under this Act or in criminal proceedings before a court.

161 Actions against members

- (1) Where any action is brought against a member of the Police Force for any act done by that member in accordance with the terms of a warrant issued by a justice or magistrate, such member shall not be responsible for:
 - (a) any irregularity in the issue of such a warrant; or
 - (b) want of jurisdiction in the justice or magistrate who issued the warrant in respect of which the action is brought.

(2) Where, in any action of a kind referred to in subsection (1), a member:

- (a) produces the warrant to which the action relates;
- (b) proves that the signature which appears on the warrant and which purports to be that of a justice or magistrate, is the handwriting of a person whose name appears subscribed on the warrant as a justice or magistrate;
- (c) proves that the person referred to in paragraph (b) is reputed to be and acts as a justice or magistrate, possessing jurisdiction to issue the warrant to which the action relates; and
- (d) proves that the acts complained of were done in obedience to such warrant,

a verdict shall be found in favour of the member who shall be entitled to recover the cost of the suit as determined by the court before whom the action was brought.

162 Actions to be brought within specified periods

- (1) All actions and prosecutions against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within 2 months after the act complained of was committed, and not otherwise.
- (2) In any such action the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereon.
- (3) No plaintiff shall succeed in any such action if tender of sufficient amends has been made before the action is brought, or if a sufficient sum of money has been paid into court after action is brought by or on behalf of the defendant, together with the costs incurred up to that time.
- (4) Where, in any such action:
 - (a) a verdict is given for the defendant;
 - (b) the plaintiff becomes non-suited or discontinues any such action after issue is joined; or
 - (c) judgment is given against the plaintiff,

the defendant shall recover his full costs as between solicitor and client, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by law in other cases.

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- (5) Notwithstanding that a verdict has been given for the plaintiff in any such action, the plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant unless the Judge before whom the trial takes place certifies his approbation of the action and the verdict obtained thereon.

163 Vicarious liability of the Crown

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), the Crown is liable in respect of a tort committed by a member in the performance or purported performance of his duties as a member in like manner as a master is liable in respect of a tort committed by his servant in the course of the employment of that servant and, shall in respect of such tort, be treated for all purposes as a joint tortfeasor with the member.
- (2) In proceedings by way of a claim for damages in respect of a tort, the acts done by a member in the performance or purported performance of his duties as a member may be relied on as constituting contributory negligence by the Crown if the acts could have been so relied on if they had been done by an employee of the Crown in the course of his employment.
- (3) The liability of the Crown under subsection (1) in respect of a tort committed by a member does not extend to a liability to pay damages in the nature of punitive damages in respect of the tort.
- (4) Where damages or costs, other than damages in the nature of punitive damages, are awarded against a member in proceedings with respect to a tort committed by a member in the performance or purported performance of his duties as a member, the Crown may pay the whole or a part of the damages or costs awarded against the member and any costs incurred, and not recovered, by him in the proceedings.
- (5) Where a sum is liable to be paid by a member under a settlement agreed to by him of a claim that has, or might have, given rise to proceedings of the kind referred to in subsection (4), the Crown may pay the whole or a part of that sum.
- (6) Where the Crown:
- (a) pays moneys by way of damages or costs in respect of a tort committed by a member, being moneys that the Crown is liable to pay by virtue of subsection (1) or pays in accordance with subsection (4); or
 - (b) pays a sum in accordance with subsection (5),
- the Crown may recover, in a court of competent jurisdiction, contribution from the member in respect of the payment.

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- (7) In proceedings for contribution under subsection (6), the amount of the contribution recoverable is such amount as is found by the court to be just and equitable in all the circumstances.
 - (8) For the purposes of this section, any act done, or purported to have been done, by a member in the capacity of a Special Constable, an Aboriginal Community Police officer or Police Cadet shall be deemed to have been done in the performance, or purported performance, as the case may be, of his duties as a member.

164 Certificate of appointment

- (1) The Commissioner may issue to a member a certificate under his hand certifying that, on a specified date, the member was appointed to be a member of the Police Force, a Special Constable, an Aboriginal Community Police officer or a Police auxiliary, as the case may be.
- (2) The production, in any proceedings, of the certificate of the kind referred to in subsection (1) is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the certificate and unless the contrary is proved, a document purporting to be such a certificate shall be deemed to be such a certificate and shall be deemed to have been duly issued.

165 Police Gazette

- (1) The Commissioner may authorize the publication of a document to be known as the *Police Gazette* containing such orders, instructions, determinations, directions, notices and other things:
 - (a) as are required to be published in it by this Act or by the regulations; or
 - (b) as the Commissioner thinks fit.
- (2) No person, other than a member of the Police Force shall, without reasonable cause, knowingly:
 - (a) have in his possession a copy of the *Police Gazette*, referred to in subsection (1); or
 - (b) reproduce in any manner the whole or a part of a *Police Gazette* of the kind referred to in subsection (1).

Penalty: \$200.

- (3) No liability, civil or criminal, shall attach to the Crown, the Commissioner or any person acting under the direction of the Commissioner, for anything contained in the *Police Gazette*.

166 Sale of goods

- (1) Subject to the *Classification of Publications Act*, any goods and chattels which have lawfully come into the possession of a member of the Police Force in the course of the duties of that member and which remain unclaimed, for a period of not less than 3 months, by a person who has a legal right to those goods or chattels may, after notice has been published in the *Gazette* of the intention to sell or otherwise dispose of those goods or chattels, be sold by public auction or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner directs.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1), if the goods or chattels described therein are, in the opinion of a member, of a perishable nature, the Commissioner may at any time authorize the sale or other disposal of such goods or chattels in such manner as the Commissioner directs and without publication of prior notice in the *Gazette*.
- (3) Every sale or other disposal carried out in accordance with this section shall be valid as against all persons.

166AA Medical examinations

- (1) Where the Commissioner proposes to promote or transfer under this Act a member, the Commissioner:
 - (a) in the case of:
 - (i) a proposed promotion – shall; or
 - (ii) a proposed transfer – may,by notice in writing served on the member, request that member to undergo a medical examination, at a time and place specified in the notice, for the purpose of ascertaining the medical fitness of that member to discharge the duties attaching to the position to which it is proposed to promote or transfer that member.
- (2) A member the subject of a request under subsection (1) shall, at the time and place specified in the request, undergo the medical examination specified in that request.
- (3) Where a medical examination referred to in subsection (1)(a) of a member shows that he does not have the medical fitness to discharge the duties attaching to the position to which it is proposed to promote or transfer him, the Commissioner may, for that reason, refuse to so promote or transfer that member.

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- (4) For the purposes of this section, medical fitness, in relation to a member, includes the mental health of the member.

166A Service Medal

- (1) The Administrator may award a medal, to be known as Police Service Medal, to a member who, subject to subsection (2), has completed 10 years continuous meritorious service in the Territory as a member.
- (2) The Commissioner may determine that a period of service as a member of a police force established by an Act of the Commonwealth or of a police force of a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth, whether that service was performed before or after the commencement of this section, may be counted as part of the service referred to in subsection (1) and that service may be counted accordingly.
- (3) The Police Service Medal shall be in such form, and with such attachments, as the Administrator thinks fit.

167 Regulations

- (1) The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters that are required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for giving effect to this Act.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may make provision for or with respect to:
- (a) the method of notifying the establishment and strength of the Police Force to members;
 - (b) the conditions of eligibility for appointment to the Police Force;
 - (c) the duties of members;
 - (d) the powers and obligations of members carrying out or in relation to an investigation arranged in pursuance of section 79(4) or an inquiry under section 82, and the procedures of such an investigation or inquiry;
 - (e) examinations for qualification for promotion;
 - (f) the promotion of members;
 - (g) prescribing the manner in which and the grounds on which appeals may be made to the Police Appeal Board;

- (ga) services which may be provided by the Police Force and for which fees may be charged;
- (gb) fees for services prescribed under paragraph (ga) and the recovery of those fees;
- (h) the general government, management and discipline of the Police Force; and
- (j) prescribing the powers of a prescribed member for the purposes of section 79(3)(d)(ii).

Schedule

sections 26 and 32

FORM 1

FORM OF OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MEMBERS

I, A.B., do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady the Queen as a member of the Northern Territory Police Force without fear or favour, affection or ill-will from this day and until I am legally discharged from that Force; that I will see and cause Her Majesty's peace to be kept and preserved, that I will prevent, to the best of my powers, all offences against Her Majesty's peace and against all laws in force in the Northern Territory of Australia and that, while I remain a member of the Northern Territory Police Force, I will, to the best of my skill and knowledge, faithfully discharge all my duties according to law – So help me God!

Taken and subscribed at
this day of
19 .

Before me,

FORM 2

sections 26 and 32

FORM OF AFFIRMATION TO BE MADE BY MEMBERS

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady the Queen as a member of the Northern Territory Police Force without fear or favour, affection or ill-will from this day and until I am legally discharged from that Force; that I will see and cause Her Majesty's peace to be kept and preserved, that I will prevent, to the best of my powers, all offences against Her Majesty's peace and against all laws in force in the Northern Territory of Australia and that, while I remain a member of the Northern Territory Police Force, I will, to the best of my skill and knowledge, faithfully discharge all my duties according to law.

Made and subscribed at
this day of
19 .

Before me,

ENDNOTES

1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended	od = order
app = appendix	om = omitted
bl = by-law	pt = Part
ch = Chapter	r = regulation/rule
cl = clause	rem = remainder
div = Division	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired	rep = repealed
f = forms	s = section
Gaz = <i>Gazette</i>	sch = Schedule
hdg = heading	sdiv = Subdivision
ins = inserted	SL = Subordinate Legislation
lt = long title	sub = substituted
nc = not commenced	

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION

Police Administration Act 1978 (Act No. 18, 1979)

Assent date	26 January 1979
Commenced	1 August 1979 (s 2, s 2 <i>Summary Offences Act 1979</i> (Act No. 130, 1979) and <i>Gaz</i> G30, 26 July 1979, p 5)

Police Administration Act 1979 (Act No. 74, 1979)

Assent date	28 June 1979
Commenced	28 June 1979

Police Administration Act (No. 2) 1979 (Act No. 136, 1979)

Assent date	7 November 1979
Commenced	14 November 1980 (s 2, s 2 <i>Classification of Publications Act 1979</i> (Act No. 135, 1979) and <i>Gaz</i> G45, 7 November 1980, p 1)

Remuneration (Statutory Bodies) Act 1979 (Act No. 9, 1980)

Assent date	14 January 1980
Commenced	8 February 1980 (<i>Gaz</i> G6, 8 February 1980, p 6)

Police Administration Amendment Act 1981 (Act No. 27, 1981)

Assent date	25 March 1981
Commenced	25 March 1981

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 4) 1981 (Act No. 4, 1982)

Assent date	12 February 1982
Commenced	12 February 1982

Police Administration Amendment Act 1982 (Act No. 64, 1982)

Assent date	8 October 1982
Commenced	29 June 1983 (s 2, s 2 <i>Bail Act 1982</i> (Act No. 57, 1982) and <i>Gaz</i> S19, 19 June 1983)

Police Administration Amendment Act 1983 (Act No. 5, 1983)

Assent date 27 April 1983
Commenced 27 April 1983

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1983 (Act No. 18, 1983)

Assent date 24 June 1983
Commenced 24 June 1983

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 3) 1983 (Act No. 35, 1983)

Assent date 3 October 1983
Commenced 3 October 1983

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 4) 1983 (Act No. 74, 1983)

Assent date 28 November 1983
Commenced 1 February 1984 (Gaz G4, 1 February 1984, p 8)

Statute Law Revision Act 1984 (Act No. 28, 1984)

Assent date 20 July 1984
Commenced 20 July 1984

Police Administration Amendment Act 1985 (Act No. 12, 1985)

Assent date 1 April 1985
Commenced 19 June 1985 (Gaz G24, 19 June 1985, p 2)

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1985 (Act No. 47, 1985)

Assent date 26 September 1985
Commenced 26 September 1985

Police Administration Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 11, 1986)

Assent date 19 May 1986
Commenced 19 May 1986

Police Administration Amendment Act 1988 (Act No. 10, 1988)

Assent date 30 March 1988
Commenced 30 March 1988

Police Administration Amendment Act 1989 (Act No. 6, 1989)

Assent date 28 March 1989
Commenced 30 October 1989(s 2, s 2 *Justices Amendment Act 1989* (Act No. 7, 1989) and Gaz S61, 27 October 1989)

Amending Legislation

Police Administration (Subsequential Amendments) Act 1989 (Act No. 52, 1989)

Assent date 20 September 1989
Commenced 20 September 1989

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1989 (Act No. 27, 1989)

Assent date 15 June 1989
Commenced 15 June 1989

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 3) 1989 (Act No. 40, 1989)

Assent date 20 September 1989
Commenced 25 October 1989 (s 2, s 2 *Criminal Code Amendment Act 1989* (Act No. 44, 1989) and Gaz G42, 25 October 1989, p 4)

Police Administration Amendment Act 1990 (Act No. 19, 1990)

Assent date 12 April 1990
Commenced 1 November 1990 (s 2, s 2 *Misuse of Drugs Act 1990* (Act No. 15, 1990) and *Gaz* G40, 10 October 1990, p 3)

Statute Law Revision Act 1990 (Act No. 33, 1990)

Assent date 11 June 1990
Commenced 11 June 1990

Statute Law Revision Act 1991 (Act No. 31, 1991)

Assent date 25 June 1991
Commenced 25 June 1991

Police Administration Amendment Act 1991 (Act No. 67, 1991)

Assent date 14 November 1991
Commenced 14 November 1991

Dental (Consequential Amendments) Act 1991 (Act No. 75, 1991)

Assent date 10 December 1991
Commenced 31 January 1992 (*Gaz* S7, 31 January 1992)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991 (Act No. 77, 1991)

Assent date 16 December 1991
Commenced 16 December 1991

Police Administration Amendment Act 1992 (Act No. 16, 1992)

Assent date 23 April 1992
Commenced 10 June 1992 (s 2, s 2 *Misuse of Drugs Act 1992* (Act No. 11, 1992) and *Gaz* G23, 10 June 1992, p 3)

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1992 (Act No. 36, 1992)

Assent date 25 June 1992
Commenced 15 July 1992 (*Gaz* G28, 15 September 1992, p 3)

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 3) 1992 (Act No. 56, 1992)

Assent date 24 September 1992
Commenced 1 January 1993 (s 2, s 2 *Firearms Amendment Act 1992* (Act No. 54, 1992) and *Gaz* S66, 24 December 1992, p 3)

Public Sector Employment and Management (Consequential Amendments) Act 1993 (Act No. 28, 1993)

Assent date 30 June 1993
Commenced 1 July 1993 (s 2, s 2 *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993* (Act No. 11, 1993) and *Gaz* S53, 29 June 1993)

Police Administration Amendment Act 1993 (Act No. 38, 1993)

Assent date 14 September 1993
Commenced 1 January 1994 (s 2, s 2 *Domestic Violence Act 1992* (Act No. 67, 1992) and *Gaz* G51, 22 December 1993, p 3)

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1993 (Act No. 69, 1993)

Assent date 9 November 1993
Commenced 9 November 1993

Police Administration Amendment Act 1994 (Act No. 20, 1994)

Assent date 18 April 1994
Commenced 1 December 1994 (Gaz S57, 1 December 1994)

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994 (Act No. 54, 1994)

Assent date 22 September 1994
Commenced 7 November 1994 (s 2, s 2 *Misuse of Drugs Act 1994* (Act No. 56, 1994) and Gaz G44, 2 November 1994, p 3)

Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 3) 1994 (Act No. 55, 1994)

Assent date 22 September 1994
Commenced 22 September 1994

Statute Law Revision Act 1995 (Act No. 14, 1995)

Assent date 23 June 1995
Commenced 23 June 1995

Sentencing (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996 (Act No. 17, 1996)

Assent date 19 April 1996
Commenced 1 July 1996 (s 2, s 2 *Sentencing Act 1995* (Act No. 39, 1995) and Gaz S15, 13 June 1996)

Police Administration Amendment Act 1996 (Act No. 21, 1996)

Assent date 17 June 1996
Commenced 14 August 1996 (s 2, s 2 *Summary Offences Amendment Act (No. 2) 1996* (Act No. 22, 1996) and Gaz G32, 7 August 1996, p 3)

3 SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

s 6 *Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 2) 1983* (Act No. 18, 1983)
s 7 *Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 3) 1983* (Act No. 35, 1983)
s 39 *Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 4) 1983* (Act No. 74, 1983)
ss 3 and 4 *Police Administration Amendment Act 1986* (Act No. 11, 1986)
s 8 *Police Administration Amendment Act 1988* (Act No. 10, 1988)
ss 14 and 15 *Police Administration Amendment Act 1994* (Act No. 20, 1994)
s 4 *Police Administration Amendment Act (No. 3) 1994* (Act No. 55, 1994)

4 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

It	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
ss 1 – 2	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 3	amd No. 74, 1983, s 4; No. 33, 1990, s 9
s 4	amd No. 74, 1979, s 3; No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 74, 1983, s 5; No. 55, 1994, s 2; No. 20, 1994, s 4
ss 5 – 6	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 7	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 35, 1983, s 3
s 8	amd No. 35, 1983, s 4
s 9	amd No. 74, 1983, s 6; No. 28, 1993, s 3
s 12	amd No. 27, 1981, s 3
s 13	amd No. 27, 1981, s 4
s 14	amd No. 33, 1990, s 9
s 15	amd No. 20, 1994, s 5
s 16	amd No. 74, 1979, s 4; No. 18, 1983, s 3; No. 74, 1983, s 7

s 16A	ins No. 18, 1983, s 4
s 16AA	ins No. 35, 1983, s 5 amd No. 28, 1984, s 3; No. 31, 1991, s 14
s 16AAA	ins No. 20, 1994, s 6
s 17	amd No. 74, 1979, s 5 sub No. 74, 1983, s 8 amd No. 47, 1985, s 3
s 17A	ins No. 74, 1983, s 8
s 18	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3
s 19	amd No. 18, 1983, s 5; No. 67, 1991, s 3; No. 55, 1994, s 3; No. 56, 1994, s 3
s 21	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 67, 1991, s 4
s 22	amd No. 4, 1982, s 3; No. 67, 1991, s 5
ss 23 – 24	sub No. 74, 1983, s 9 rep No. 20, 1994, s 7
s 29	amd No. 74, 1983, s 10
s 38	amd No. 33, 1990, s 9
s 39	amd No. 74, 1983, s 11
s 41	rep No. 9, 1980, s 6
s 42	amd No. 27, 1981, s 13
s 51	amd No. 27, 1981, s 13; No. 11, 1986, s 2
s 52	amd No. 27, 1981, s 5
s 53	amd No. 27, 1981, s 13; No. 74, 1983, s 12
s 56	amd No. 74, 1983, s 13
pt III	
div 3 hdg	rep No. 33, 1990, s 9
s 58	rep No. 33, 1990, s 9
pt IV hdg	amd No. 74, 1983, s 14 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 59	amd No. 27, 1981, s 6; No. 74, 1983, s 15
s 60	amd No. 27, 1981, s 7; No. 74, 1983, s 16; No. 11, 1986, s 2; No. 33, 1990, s 9 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 61	rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 62	amd No. 9, 1980, s 6; No. 27, 1981, s 8 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 63	amd No. 27, 1981, s 9 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 64	rep No. 40, 1981, s 10
s 65	rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 66	amd No. 28, 1993, s 3 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 67	amd No. 74, 1979, s 6; No. 27, 1981, s 11 sub No. 74, 1983, s 17 amd No. 47, 1985, s 4; No. 11, 1986, s 2 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 67A	ins No. 74, 1983, s 17 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 67B	ins No. 74, 1983, s 17 amd No. 47, 1985, s 5 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 68	amd No. 27, 1981, s 12 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 68A – 68C	ins No. 74, 1983, s 18 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 69	amd No. 74, 1983, s 19 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 70 – 73	rep No. 20, 1994, s 8

s 74	sub No. 74, 1983, s 20; No. 47, 1985, s 6 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt IV hdg	ins No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt IV	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 75	amd No. 33, 1990, s 9 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 76 – 77	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt IV	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 78	amd No. 74, 1983, s 21 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt IV	
div 3 hdg	ins No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 79 – 84	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt V hdg	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 85	amd No. 74, 1983, s 22 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 86	sub No. 74, 1983, s 23 amd No. 28, 1984, s 3; No. 77, 1991, s 13 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 87	sub No. 74, 1983, s 23 amd No. 33, 1990, s 9 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 87A	ins No. 74, 1983, s 23 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 88	amd No. 74, 1983, s 24 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 89	amd No. 74, 1983, s 25 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 90	amd No. 74, 1983, s 26; No. 11, 1986, s 2 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 91	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt VI hdg	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt VI	
div 1 hdg	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 92	amd No. 9, 1980, s 6; No. 74, 1983, s 27 sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 93	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt VI	
div 2 hdg	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 94	rep No. 74, 1983, s 28 ins No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 95	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
pt VI	
div 3 hdg	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 96 – 101	sub No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 102 – 103	rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 104	amd No. 74, 1983, s 29 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 105	rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 106	amd No. 74, 1983, s 30 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 107	sub No. 74, 1983, s 31 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 108	sub No. 74, 1983, s 32 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8

s 109	amd No. 74, 1983, s 33 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 110 – 111	sub No. 74, 1983, s 34 rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
ss 112 – 115	rep No. 20, 1994, s 8
s 116	amd No. 74, 1979, s 7; No. 21, 1996, s 3
s 118	amd No. 74, 1979, s 8
s 120	amd No. 28, 1984, s 3; No. 17, 1996, s 6
pt VII	
div 2A hdg	ins No. 19, 1990, s 3
s 120A	ins No. 19, 1990, s 3
s 120B	ins No. 19, 1990, s 3 amd No. 69, 1993, s 2
s 120BA	ins No. 16, 1992, s 3 amd No. 54, 1994, s 3
s 120C	ins No. 19, 1990, s 3
s 120D	ins No. 19, 1990, s 3 amd No. 56, 1992, s 3
s 120E	ins No. 19, 1990, s 3
s 121	amd No. 10, 1988, s 3
s 123	amd No. 10, 1988, s 4; No. 36, 1992, s 4
s 124	amd No. 74, 1979, s 9; No. 10, 1988, s 5
s 125	amd No. 10, 1988, s 6
s 126	amd No. 6, 1989, s 3; No. 56, 1992, s 4; No. 38, 1993, s 3
s 127A	ins No. 5, 1983, s 2
s 128	amd No. 5, 1983, s 3
s 132	sub No. 5, 1983, s 4
s 133	amd No. 74, 1979, s 10
s 134	amd No. 74, 1979, s 11
pt VII	
div 6 hdg	rep No. 64, 1982, s 3 ins No. 10, 1988, s 7
s 136	amd No. 74, 1979, s 12 rep No. 64, 1982, s 3 ins No. 10, 1988, s 7
s 137	amd No. 74, 1979, s 13 rep No. 64, 1982, s 3 ins No. 10, 1988, s 7 amd No. 36, 1992, s 5
s 138	rep No. 64, 1982, s 3 ins No. 10, 1988, s 7 amd No. 36, 1992, s 6
pt VII	
div 6A hdg	ins No. 36, 1992, s 7
ss 139 – 143	rep No. 64, 1982, s 3 ins No. 36, 1992, s 7
s 144	amd No. 74, 1979, s 14
s 145	amd No. 75, 1991, s 3
s 150	sub No. 20, 1994, s 9
s 151	rep No. 20, 1994, s 9
s 152	sub No. 40, 1989, s 3
s 153	sub No. 74, 1983, s 35
s 154	amd No. 17, 1996, s 6
s 158	amd No. 20, 1994, s 10
s 160A	ins No. 20, 1994, s 11
s 160	amd No. 40, 1989, s 4
s 163	amd No. 55, 1994, s 3
s 164	amd No. 33, 1990, s 9; No. 67, 1991, s 6; No. 55, 1994, s 3

ENDNOTES

s 166	amd No. 136, 1979, s 3; No. 74, 1983, s 36; No. 27, 1989, s 2
s 166AA	ins No. 74, 1983, s 37 amd No. 28, 1984, s 3; No. 20, 1994, s 12; No. 14, 1995, s 12
s 166A	ins No. 35, 1983, s 6
s 167	amd No. 74, 1979, s 15; No. 74, 1983, s 38; No. 12, 1985, s 3; No. 20, 1994, s 13