NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

CRIMINAL RECORDS (SPENT CONVICTIONS) ACT 1992

As in force at 4 September 2025

Table of provisions

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title 1
2 Commencement 1
3 Interpretation 1
4 Application 6

Part 2 Spent convictions

5 Interpretation 6
6 Convictions may be spent 7
6A Spent convictions for offenders under 18 convicted in court other than Youth Justice Court 7
7 Where court does not record or proceed to conviction 9
8 Repealed provisions 10
9 Conditional pardons 10
10 Revival of convictions which are spent convictions 10

Part 3 Effect of spent records

Division 1 Disclosure of records

11 Person not required to disclose spent record 10
12 Unlawful disclosure of spent record 11
13 Spent records not to be taken into account for unauthorised purpose 12
14 Unlawfully obtaining information 12

Division 2 Exclusions

15 Exclusions in relation to spent convictions 12
15A Exclusion in relation to spent records 13

Part 4 Miscellaneous

16 Act does not authorise contravention of other laws 14
17 Act does not affect certain other lawful acts 14
18 Destruction of records 14
19 Regulations 15

ENDNOTES

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 4 September 2025

CRIMINAL RECORDS (SPENT CONVICTIONS) ACT 1992

An Act to facilitate the more effective rehabilitation of certain offenders by providing that, in certain circumstances, their criminal records relating to relatively minor offences may be spent and not form part of their criminal history, and for related purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Act 1992*.

2 Commencement

This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

3 Interpretation

(1) In this Act:

conditional pardon means an extension of the prerogative of mercy referred to in section 432 of the Criminal Code upon a condition referred to in that section.

court means:

(a) the Local Court; or

(b) the Youth Justice Court continued in existence by section 45 of the *Youth Justice Act 2005*; or

(d) the Supreme Court,

and includes a court of the Commonwealth, a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth having similar jurisdiction.

corresponding law or ***corresponding provision***, in relation to an Act or a provision of or under an Act of the Territory, means an Act or provision of or under an Act in force in a State or another

Territory of the Commonwealth that corresponds as nearly as practicable to the Act or provision of or under the Act of the Territory.

criminal record means a record of:

(a) a conviction;

(b) a finding that an offence is proved (and any order in relation to the finding) without the court proceeding to conviction;

(c) a conviction and the making of an order under section 5 of the *Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act 1971*;

(d) a finding or order made under Part 6 of the *Youth Justice Act 2005*;

(e) a quashed conviction;

(f) a pardon, including a conditional pardon;

(g) a charge in respect of which a finding or order referred to in paragraphs (a) to (f), inclusive, is made by a court;

(h) action taken in respect of a breach of custodial correctional facility discipline committed during a period of imprisonment; or

(j) disciplinary action taken while a youth offender is in a detention centre,

and includes such a record of a conviction, finding, order, quashed conviction, pardon, charge or action in a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth.

detention centre means a youth detention centre approved under section 147 of the *Youth Justice Act 2005* and includes a detention centre, however described, under a corresponding law.

equivalent offence means an offence against the relevant corresponding provision.

imprisonment:

(a) includes a period during which a person is subject to any of the following:

(i) an intensive community correction order with a home detention condition made under the *Sentencing Act 1995*;

(ii) a home detention order made under the *Sentencing Act 1995* as in force before the commencement of Part 2 of the *Sentencing and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022*;

(iii) a home detention order made under Part IVA of the *Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act 1971* as in force before the commencement of section 129 of the *Sentencing Act 1995*; but

(b) does not include the following:

(i) detention in a detention centre;

(ii) a sentence of periodic imprisonment referred to in section 83(1)(k) of the *Youth Justice Act 2005*;

(iii) a sentence imposed because of the failure to pay a penalty.

law enforcement agency means:

(a) the Police Force of the Northern Territory, the Australian Federal Police, or the police force of a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth; or

(b) the Australian Crime Commission; or

(e) the Attorney-General for the Territory, the Commonwealth or for a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth; or

(f) persons employed in the Agency primarily responsible for law and the administration of justice, or a similar Department of the Commonwealth, a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth, or employed in a body administered by such a Department, being persons whose primary function is the institution or conduct of proceedings for offences; or

(g) the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Commonwealth or the Territory, or a similar body established under a law of a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth; or

(h) the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Commonwealth or the Territory, or a person performing a similar function appointed under a law of a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth; or

(j) a Crown Prosecutor; or

(k) a person who, under a law of the Commonwealth, the Territory or a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth, is permitted to practice as a legal practitioner, however described, to the extent to which he or she is engaged by or on behalf of the Crown to prosecute an offence; or

(l) the ICAC; or

(m) a person performing functions and exercising powers on behalf of an agency, authority, department or statutory body referred to in this definition; or

(n) a prescribed person or body.

non-traffic offence means an offence other than a traffic offence.

offence means an offence against a law in force in the Territory, the Commonwealth or a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth.

pardon means an extension of the prerogative of mercy referred to in section 431 of the Criminal Code, not being a conditional pardon.

public authority means a local government council or public authority constituted by or under an Act of the Territory, the Commonwealth or a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth, a government department or a statutory body or agency representing the Crown in any of its capacities, and includes a law enforcement agency and a person performing functions and exercising powers on behalf of the council, authority, department, statutory body or agency.

quashed conviction means:

(a) a conviction;

(b) a finding that an offence has been proved, without proceeding to conviction; or

(c) an order,

that, in accordance with subsection (2), shall be taken to have been quashed.

sexual offence means:

(a) an offence against Part V, Division 2 or section 201, 208H, 208HA, 208HB or 208HC or Part VIA, Divisions 3 to 7 of the Criminal Code; or

(b) an offence against Part V, Division 2 or section 188(2)(k), 192 or 192B of the Criminal Code, as in force before the commencement of Part 2 of the *Criminal Justice Legislation Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2023*; or

(c) an offence prescribed as a sexual offence for the purposes of this section; or

(d) an offence of:

(i) counselling or procuring; or

(ii) aiding or abetting the commission of; or

(iii) incitement or conspiring to commit; or

(iv) attempting to commit; or

(v) being an accessory after the fact to,

an offence referred to in this definition or an equivalent offence.

spent conviction means a criminal record which is spent in accordance with Part 2.

spent record means:

(a) a spent conviction;

(b) a criminal record in respect of:

(i) a quashed conviction; or

(ii) an offence in respect of which an unconditional pardon has been given;

(c) a charge not proceeded with; or

(d) a charge that has been withdrawn.

traffic offence means an offence against the *Traffic Act 1987* or the *Traffic Regulations 1999*, or an offence prescribed for this definition.

violent offence means an offence involving the use or threat of violence against another person.

Note for subsection (1)

The Interpretation Act 1978 contains definitions and other provisions that may be relevant to this Act.

(2) For the purposes of this Act:

(a) a conviction shall be taken to be quashed if it is quashed or set aside;

(b) a finding that an offence has been proved, without proceeding to a conviction, shall be taken to be quashed if it is quashed or set aside (except where it is set aside in order to impose a penalty);

(c) a finding that an offence has been proved, (and any order in relation to the finding) without the court proceeding to a conviction, shall be taken to be quashed if the finding is quashed or set aside;

(d) a conviction and the making of an order under section 5 of the *Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act 1971* shall be taken to be quashed if the conviction is set aside; and

(e) an order under Part 6 of the *Youth Justice Act 2005* shall be taken to be quashed if it is quashed or set aside.

(3) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to an Act or a provision of or under an Act of the Territory includes a reference to a corresponding law or corresponding provision, as the case may be.

4 Application

(1) This Act binds the Crown not only in right of the Territory but also, so far as the legislative power of the Legislative Assembly permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

(2) This Act applies to and in relation to offences committed in the Territory, or in a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth, before or after the commencement of this Act.

(3) This Act does not affect the operation of the *Evidence (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*.

Part 2 Spent convictions

5 Interpretation

In this Part ***criminal record*** does not include a criminal record of:

(a) a sexual offence;

(b) an offence by a body corporate; or

(c) a prescribed offence.

6 Convictions may be spent

(1) In this section ***criminal record*** does not include a record of a conviction of an offence in respect of which a sentence of imprisonment for more than 6 months was imposed, whether or not the sentence was suspended.

(2) Subject to this Part, a criminal record is a spent conviction on the expiration of a period, immediately after the date of conviction of the offence, of:

(a) where the offender was convicted in the Youth Justice Court within the meaning of the *Youth Justice Act 2005* – 5 years; and

(b) in any other case – 10 years,

during which period the offender has not:

(c) been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment; or

(d) served all or any part of a sentence of imprisonment.

(2A) If the offender was convicted in a court other than the Youth Justice Court (within the meaning of the *Youth Justice Act 2005*) for an offence that the offender committed before attaining 18 years of age, his or her criminal record is, subject to this section and section 6A, a spent conviction on the expiration of the period specified in subsection (2)(b).

(3) A conviction for a subsequent traffic offence and any period of imprisonment served in respect of the offence shall be taken into account in calculating a period referred to in subsection (2) only in respect of a conviction relating to a traffic offence.

(4) A conviction for a subsequent non-traffic offence and any period of imprisonment served in respect of the offence shall be taken into account in calculating a period referred to in subsection (2) only in respect of a conviction relating to a non-traffic offence.

6A Spent convictions for offenders under 18 convicted in court other than Youth Justice Court

(1) In this section:

criminal record has the same meaning as in section 6.

offender means a person who was convicted in a court other than the Youth Justice Court (within the meaning of the *Youth Justice Act 2005*) for an offence the offender committed before attaining the age of 18 years.

(2) The criminal record of an offender is not a spent conviction unless:

(a) subject to this section:

(i) 5 years has expired since the date of conviction of the offence; and

(ii) the offender applies under subsection (3) for the conviction to be a spent conviction and is given notification under subsection (6) that the conviction is a spent conviction; or

(b) subject to section 6, the period specified in section 6(2)(b) has expired.

(3) After the expiry of 5 years after the date an offender is convicted of an offence, the offender may apply to the Commissioner of Police for the conviction to be a spent conviction.

(4) On receipt of the application, the Commissioner must conduct an inquiry to ascertain whether 5 years during which the offender has not:

(a) been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment; or

(b) served all or any part of a sentence of imprisonment,

has expired since the date of the offender's conviction.

(5) In ascertaining whether the 5 year period has expired:

(a) a conviction for a subsequent traffic offence and any period of imprisonment served in respect of the offence is taken into account in calculating the 5 year period only in respect of a conviction relating to a traffic offence; and

(b) a conviction for a subsequent non-traffic offence and any period of imprisonment served in respect of the offence is taken into account in calculating the 5 year period only in respect of a conviction relating to a non-traffic offence.

(6) If the 5 year period has expired in accordance with subsections (4) and (5), the conviction is a spent conviction and the Commissioner must give written notice to the offender accordingly.

7 Where court does not record or proceed to conviction

(1) Where a person has been convicted of an offence but a court, without recording the conviction, discharges the person absolutely, the criminal record (if any) of the conviction is a spent conviction immediately the person is discharged.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), a criminal record in respect of a finding that an offence is proved without the court proceeding to conviction is a spent conviction immediately the finding or order is made.

(3) A criminal record of a finding or order made under section 83 of the *Youth Justice Act 2005*, not being an order made under subsection (1)(a) or (b) of that section, without the court proceeding to conviction, is a spent conviction immediately the period specified in the order expires if the person subject to it has by that time complied with all of its requirements or where, before that time, he or she has complied with all of its requirements and there is no continuing obligation to be met, on the completion of those requirements.

(4) If a court finds an offence proved and, without recording a conviction, makes an order specified in subsection (5), the criminal record of the offence is a spent conviction immediately after the order ceases to be in force, if the person has complied with all the requirements of the order.

(5) For subsection (4), the following orders are specified:

(a) a community correction order under the *Sentencing Act 1995*;

(b) an order under section 10 of the *Sentencing Act 1995*;

(c) an order under section 11 of the *Sentencing Act 1995* as in force before the commencement of Part 2 of the *Sentencing and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022*;

(d) an order under section 4 of the *Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act 1971* as in force before the commencement of section 129 of the *Sentencing Act 1995*.

8 Repealed provisions

A criminal record in respect of an offence against a provision of an Act is a spent conviction immediately the provision is repealed, except where:

(a) a provision in an Act enacted in the jurisdiction before or in substitution for the first-mentioned provision, substantially of the same effect, is in force; or

(b) the provision in respect of the offence, or a record of the offence, is prescribed for the purposes of this section.

9 Conditional pardons

A criminal record of a conditional pardon is a spent conviction immediately the conditions to which it is subject are complied with.

10 Revival of convictions which are spent convictions

(1) The criminal record of a conviction of a person in respect of a non-traffic offence ceases to be a spent conviction on the conviction of the person of a non-traffic offence punishable by imprisonment.

(2) The criminal record of a conviction of a person in respect of a traffic offence ceases to be a spent conviction on the conviction of the person of a traffic offence punishable by imprisonment.

(3) If, pursuant to subsection (1) or (2), a criminal record ceases to be a spent conviction, on the conviction of the person for a subsequent offence that criminal record may again become a spent conviction pursuant to section 6.

(4) However, for section 6(2), the period commences immediately after the date of conviction for the subsequent offence.

Part 3 Effect of spent records

Division 1 Disclosure of records

11 Person not required to disclose spent record

Subject to this Part, where a record is a spent record:

(a) the person to whom it relates is not required to disclose to another person that spent record;

(b) a question concerning a person's convictions, criminal history or criminal record or a record of a similar kind shall be taken to refer only to a record which is not a spent record; and

(c) in the application to a person of a provision of an Act or instrument of a legislative or administrative character:

(i) a reference to a conviction, criminal history or criminal record or record of a similar kind shall be taken to be a reference only to a record which is not a spent record; and

(ii) a reference to a person's character or fitness shall not be taken as permitting or requiring a spent record to be taken into account.

12 Unlawful disclosure of spent record

(1) A person with access to records kept by or on behalf of a public authority which include spent records who, other than in accordance with this Part, discloses a spent record or information relating to a spent record to a person without the consent of the person to whom the record relates, is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

(2) A person who knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, that a record is a spent record and who, other than in accordance with this Part, discloses the spent record or information relating to the spent record without the consent of the person to whom that spent record relates, is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

(3) The Commissioner of Police may disclose a spent conviction to a law enforcement agency, to the holder of a prescribed office or to a prescribed person for the purpose of the prosecution of an offence or the making of submissions on sentencing in respect of an offence.

(4) A law enforcement agency may disclose a spent conviction to another law enforcement agency for the purpose of a criminal investigation, the prosecution of an offence or the making of submissions on sentencing in respect of an offence.

(5) A law enforcement agency, where required to do so by, or in the course of a proceeding before, a court, may disclose a spent conviction to the court, but a court shall not require such a disclosure or permit publication of any information so disclosed

unless it is of the opinion that the interests of justice in the particular circumstances require the disclosure and/or publication.

(6) A person employed by or working for an archive or a library may make available to a member of the public, or to an officer of another archive or library, in accordance with the normal procedures of the first-mentioned archive or library, material that is normally available for public scrutiny which contains information relating to a spent record.

13 Spent records not to be taken into account for unauthorised purpose

A person who takes into account a spent record for a purpose not authorised by or under an Act is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

14 Unlawfully obtaining information

A person who fraudulently or dishonestly obtains or attempts to obtain information in respect of a spent record kept by or on behalf of a public authority is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

Division 2 Exclusions

15 Exclusions in relation to spent convictions

Sections 11 and 13 do not apply in respect of a spent conviction:

(a) in relation to an application for appointment or employment as a Supreme Court Judge, Local Court Judge, justice of the peace or police officer;

(c) for arson or attempted arson in relation to an application by the person to whom the spent conviction relates to be appointed to or employed in or otherwise engaged in fire fighting or fire prevention;

(d) relating to a violent offence, to a request by a public authority for information about the conviction where the information is sought for the purpose of determining whether to grant, reissue or revoke a licence, permit or registration under the *Firearms Act 1997*;

(e) in relation to the consideration of the suitability of a person to be a juror;

(f) to or in relation to proceedings before a court (or investigations for the purpose of such proceedings or determining whether proceedings should be commenced), including the giving of evidence or the conduct of the case before, or the making of a decision (including a decision concerning sentencing) by, the court, but where a disclosure of a spent conviction is made to the court the court shall not permit the publication of any information so disclosed unless it is of the opinion that the interests of justice in the particular circumstances require its publication.

15A Exclusion in relation to spent records

(1) Sections 11 and 13 do not apply in respect of a spent record in relation to an application for appointment or employment to do work principally involving the care, instruction or supervision of vulnerable persons.

(1AA) In addition, sections 11 and 13 do not apply in respect of a spent record in relation to an application for a screening check to obtain a clearance to provide services or supports to participants in the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

(1A) In addition, sections 11 and 13 do not apply in respect of a spent record in relation to an application to become one of the following:

(a) a correctional services officer;

(b) a public sector employee in the Agency administering the *Correctional Services Act 2014*;

(c) an official visitor;

(d) a volunteer.

(1B) In addition, sections 11 and 13 do not apply in respect of a spent record in relation to:

(a) an application for appointment or employment as the ICAC, an Acting ICAC, a member of ICAC staff, the Inspector or a member of Inspector staff; or

(b) anything done under section 126 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017*.

(2) In this section:

Acting ICAC, see section 4 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017*.

correctional services officer, see section 16 of the *Correctional Services Act 2014*.

Inspector, see section 4 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017*.

member of ICAC staff, see section 4 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017*.

member of Inspector staff, see section 4 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017*.

official visitor, see section 4 of the *Correctional Services Act 2014*.

spent record includes:

(a) a finding that an offence has not been proved; and

(b) a charge that is pending.

volunteer, see section 4 of the *Correctional Services Act 2014*.

vulnerable persons includes children, aged persons and persons with a physical or intellectual disability or mental illness.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

16 Act does not authorise contravention of other laws

Nothing in this Act authorises a person to disclose a charge, finding, order or conviction, or to take a charge, finding, order or conviction into account, if to do so would contravene any other law in force in the Territory.

17 Act does not affect certain other lawful acts

Nothing in this Act affects anything lawfully done before a matter to which this Act applies becomes, or becomes the subject of, a spent record.

18 Destruction of records

This Act does not authorise the destruction by or on behalf of a public authority of a spent record.

19 Regulations

(1) The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters:

(a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or

(b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

(2) The Regulations may provide that this Act or a provision of this Act does not affect another Act or a provision of another Act, whether enacted before or after the commencement of this Act and, on a regulation being so made, this Act shall be construed accordingly.

(3) The Regulations may provide that a provision of this Act does not apply to or in relation to:

(a) a specific record or part of a record or information relating to that record;

(b) a specified person or class of persons; and/or

(c) specified circumstances,

and on a regulation being so made this Act shall be construed accordingly.

(4) Without limiting the Administrator's power under this section, the Minister shall, in the fifth year after regulations referred to in subsection (3) are made and in each succeeding fifth year thereafter while any such regulations remain in force, review the regulations for the purpose of deciding whether the Administrator should be advised to repeal or amend the regulations.

ENDNOTES

1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

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

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION

***Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Act 1992* (Act No. 76, 1992)**
Assent date 14 December 1992
Commenced 29 March 1993 (*Gaz* G12, 24 March 1993, p 3)

***Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Amendment Act 1993* (Act No. 35, 1993)**
Assent date 14 September 1993
Commenced 14 September 1993

***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)

***Statute Law Revision Act 1996* (Act No. 42, 1996)**
Assent date 17 September 1996
Commenced 17 September 1996

***Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Amendment Act 1998* (Act No. 8, 1998)**
Assent date 25 March 1998
Commenced 22 April 1998 (*Gaz* G15, 22 April 1998, p 4)

***Criminal Records (Spent Convictions) Amendment Act 2002* (Act No. 26, 2002)**
Assent date 5 July 2002
Commenced 31 July 2002 (*Gaz* G30, 31 July 2002, p 3)

***Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2002* (Act No. 59, 2002)**
Assent date 7 November 2002
Commenced 7 November 2002

***Law Reform (Gender, Sexuality and De Facto Relationships) Act 2003* (Act No. 1, 2004)**
Assent date 7 January 2004
Commenced 17 March 2004 (*Gaz* G11, 17 March 2004, p 8)

***Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2004* (Act No. 54, 2004)**

Assent date	15 September 2004
Commenced	27 October 2004 (*Gaz* G43, 27 October 2004, p 3)

***Australian Crime Commission (Consequential Amendments) Act 2005* (Act No. 7, 2005)**

Assent date	17 March 2005
Commenced	18 May 2005 (s 2, s 2 *Australian Crime Commission Act 2005* (Act No. 6, 2005) and *Gaz* G20, 18 May 2005, p 2)

***Justice Portfolio (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2005* (Act No. 20, 2005)**

Assent date	6 May 2005
Commenced	13 July 2005 (*Gaz* G28, 13 July 2005, p 3)

***Youth Justice (Consequential Amendments) Act 2005* (Act No. 33, 2005)**

Assent date	22 September 2005
Commenced	1 August 2006 (s 2, s 2 *Youth Justice Act 2005* (Act No. 32, 2005) and *Gaz* G30, 26 July 2006, p 3)

***Statute Law Revision Act 2007* (Act No. 4, 2007)**

Assent date	8 March 2007
Commenced	8 March 2007

***Justice Legislation Amendment (Penalties) Act 2010* (Act No. 12, 2010)**

Assent date	20 May 2010
Commenced	1 July 2010 (*Gaz* G24, 16 June 2010, p 2)

***Statute Law Revision Act 2010* (Act No. 29, 2010)**

Assent date	9 September 2010
Commenced	13 October 2010 (*Gaz* G41, 13 October 2010, p 2)

***Evidence (National Uniform Legislation) (Consequential Amendments) Act 2012* (Act No. 23, 2012)**

Assent date	21 November 2012
Commenced	1 January 2013 (*Gaz* G51, 19 December 2012, p 4)

***Local Government Amendment Act 2014* (Act No. 19, 2014)**

Assent date	2 June 2014
Commenced	s 16: 1 July 2014; s 18: 1 December 2014; rem: 2 June 2014, (s 2)

***Correctional Services (Related and Consequential Amendments) Act 2014* (Act No. 27, 2014)**

Assent date	4 September 2014
Commenced	9 September 2014 (*Gaz* S80, 9 September 2014, p 2)

***Local Court (Related Amendments) Act 2016* (Act No. 8, 2016)**

Assent date	6 April 2016
Commenced	1 May 2016 (s 2, s 2 *Local Court (Repeals and Related Amendments) Act 2016* (Act No. 9, 2016) and *Gaz* S34, 29 April 2016)

***Justice and Other Legislation Amendment (Australian Crime Commission) Act 2017* (Act No. 9, 2017)**

Assent date	31 May 2017
Commenced	31 May 2017

Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (Consequential and Related Amendments) Act 2018 **(Act No. 3, 2018)**

Assent date	21 February 2018
Commenced	30 November 2018 (s 2, s 2 *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2017* (Act No. 23, 2017) and *Gaz* S94, 30 November 2018)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2018 **(Act No. 10, 2018)**

Assent date	23 May 2018
Commenced	20 June 2018 (*Gaz* S41, 20 June 2018)

Sex Industry Act 2019 **(Act No. 40, 2019)**

Assent date	13 December 2019
Commenced	12 June 2020 (*Gaz* S35, 11 June 2020)

National Disability Insurance Scheme (Worker Clearance) Act 2020 **(Act No. 7, 2020)**

Assent date	9 March 2020
Commenced	1 July 2020 (*Gaz* G17, 29 April 2020, p 2)

Criminal Justice Legislation Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2023 **(Act No. 20, 2023)**

Assent date	17 August 2023
Commenced	25 March 2024 (*Gaz* S20, 22 March 2024)

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024 **(Act No. 4, 2024)**

Assent date	14 March 2024
Commenced	pt 5, div 1: 30 October 2023 (s 2(2)); pt 3, div 2: 25 March 2024 (s 2(3), s 2 *Sentencing and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2022* (Act No. 28, 2022) and *Gaz* S19, 22 March 2024); pt 4: 25 March 2024 (s 2(4), s 2 *Criminal Justice Legislation Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2023* (Act No. 20, 2023) and *Gaz* S20, 22 March 2024); rem: 15 March 2024 (s 2(1))

Youth Justice Legislation Amendment Act 2025 **(Act No. 21, 2025)**

Assent date	11 August 2025
Commenced	4 September 2025 (*Gaz* S53, 28 August 2025)

3 GENERAL AMENDMENTS

General amendments of a formal nature (which are not referred to in the table of amendments to this reprint) are made by the *Interpretation Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Act No. 22 of 2018) to: ss 1, 3, 4, 6, 6A, 7, 15 and 15A.

4 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

s 3	amd No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 42, 1996, s 6; No. 8, 1998, s 4; No. 59, 2002, s 5; No. 54, 2004, s 7; No. 7, 2005, s 3; No. 33, 2005, s 5; No. 29, 2010, s 7; No. 19, 2014, s 26; No. 27, 2014, s 4; No. 8, 2016, s 45; No. 9, 2017, s 9; No. 10, 2018, s 6; No. 3, 2018, s 15; No. 4, 2024, s 27; No. 20, 2023, s 54
s 4	amd No. 33, 2005, s 5; No. 23, 2012, s 32; No. 21, 2025, s 37
s 6	amd No. 26, 2002, s 4; No. 33, 2005, s 5
s 6A	ins No. 26, 2002, s 5 amd No. 33, 2005, s 5; No. 4, 2007, s 7
s 7	amd No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 33, 2005, s 5; No. 4, 2024, s 28
s 10	amd No. 20, 2005, s 25

s 12	amd No. 35, 1993, s 2; No. 12, 2010, s 3
s 13	amd No. 1, 2004, s 26; No. 12, 2010, s 3
s 14	amd No. 12, 2010, s 3
s 15	amd No. 8, 1998, s 5; No. 1, 2004, s 27; No. 27, 2014, s 5; No. 8, 2016, s 45; No. 40, 2019, s 34
s 15A	ins No. 1, 2004, s 28 amd No. 27, 2014, s 6; No. 3, 2018, s 16; No. 7, 2020, s 64