

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

SENTENCING BILL 1995

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## NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

### A BILL for AN ACT

to consolidate the law relating to the sentencing  
of offenders and for related purposes

**B**E it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory of Australia, with the assent as provided by the *Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act 1978* of the Commonwealth, as follows:

#### PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

##### 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the *Sentencing Act 1995*.

##### 2. COMMENCEMENT

The various provisions of this Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as is or are fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

##### 3. INTERPRETATION

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

"approved project", in relation to a community service order, means a rehabilitation program or work, or both, approved by a community service advisory committee under the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*;

"Chief Medical Officer" means the Chief Medical Officer appointed under the *Public Health Act*;

## *Sentencing*

"community service order" means a community service order made under Division 3 or 4 of Part 3;

"Court of Criminal Appeal" means the Supreme Court constituted in accordance with section 407 of the Criminal Code;

"Director" means the Director within the meaning of the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*;

"driver's licence" means a licence to drive a motor vehicle granted under the *Motor Vehicles Act*;

"fine" means the sum of money payable by an offender under an order of a court made on the offender being convicted or found guilty of an offence and includes costs but does not include money payable by way of restitution or compensation;

"home detention order" means an order made under Subdivision 2 of Division 5 of Part 3;

"hospital" has the same meaning as in the *Medical Services Act*;

"indefinite sentence" means a sentence of imprisonment for an indefinite term that -

(a) is to be reviewed under Subdivision 4 of Division 5 of Part 3; and

(b) is to continue until a court orders that the indefinite term of imprisonment is discharged;

"instalment order" means an order made under Division 3 of Part 3 that a fine be paid by 2 or more instalments and includes such an order as varied under that Division;

"monitoring device" has the same meaning as in the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*;

"motor vehicle" has the same meaning as in the *Motor Vehicles Act*;

"nominal sentence" means a sentence specified in an order under section 65(5);

"non-parole period", in relation to a sentence of imprisonment, means a period, fixed by or under Subdivision 3 of Division 5 of Part 3, during which an offender is not eligible to be released on parole;

"operational period", in relation to a sentence of imprisonment suspended under section 40, means the period specified under section 40(6);



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"offender" means a person found guilty of an offence;

"prison" has the same meaning as in the *Prison (Correctional Services) Act*;

"probation officer" has the same meaning as in the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*;

"proper officer", in relation to a court, means the officer of the court prescribed by the rules of the court or by regulations for the purpose of the provision in which the term is used;

"prosecutor" includes the Director of Public Prosecutions;

"registrar" means, as the case requires, a Registrar of the Supreme Court or a clerk or the judicial registrar of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction;

"restricted area" has the same meaning as in the *Liquor Act*;

"supervising officer" has the same meaning as in the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*;

"surveillance officer" has the same meaning as in the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*;

"undertaking" means a written undertaking in the prescribed form given by an offender to a court to conform to an order and to conditions of an order of the court.

(2) In this Act, a reference to a right of appeal includes a right to apply to obtain leave to appeal.

### 4. APPLICATION

This Act applies to all courts other than the Juvenile Court established under the *Juvenile Justice Act* and the Supreme Court when exercising its jurisdiction under or in pursuance of that Act.

## PART 2 - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

### 5. SENTENCING GUIDELINES

(1) The only purposes for which sentences may be imposed on an offender are -

- (a) to punish the offender to an extent or in a way that is just in all the circumstances;
- (b) to provide conditions in the court's order that will help the offender to be rehabilitated;

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- (c) to discourage the offender or other persons from committing the same or a similar offence;
  - (d) to make it clear that the community, acting through the court, does not approve of the sort of conduct in which the offender was involved;
  - (e) to protect the Territory community from the offender; or
  - (f) a combination of 2 or more of the purposes referred to in this subsection.
- (2) In sentencing an offender, a court shall have regard to -
- (a) the maximum and any minimum penalty prescribed for the offence;
  - (b) the nature of the offence and how serious the offence was, including any physical or emotional harm done to a victim;
  - (c) the extent to which the offender is to blame for the offence;
  - (d) any damage, injury or loss caused by the offender;
  - (e) the offender's character, age and intellectual capacity;
  - (f) the presence of any aggravating or mitigating factor concerning the offender;
  - (g) the prevalence of the offence;
  - (h) how much assistance the offender gave to law enforcement agencies in the investigation of the offence or other offences;
  - (j) whether the offender pleaded guilty to the offence and, if so, the stage in the proceedings at which the offender did so or indicated an intention to do so;
  - (k) time spent in custody by the offender for the offence before being sentenced;

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- (m) sentences imposed on, and served by, the offender in a State or another Territory of the Commonwealth for an offence committed at, or about the same time, as the offence with which the court is dealing;
  - (n) sentences already imposed on the offender that have not been served;
  - (p) sentences that the offender is liable to serve because of the revocation of orders made under this or any other Act for contraventions of conditions by the offender;
  - (q) if the offender is the subject of a community service order, the offender's compliance with the order;
  - (r) anything else prescribed by this Act to which the court is required to have regard; and
  - (s) any other relevant circumstance.
6. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING OFFENDER'S CHARACTER

In determining the character of an offender, a court may consider, among other things -

- (a) the number, seriousness, date, relevance and nature of any previous findings of guilt or convictions of the offender;
- (b) the general reputation of the offender; and
- (c) any significant contributions made by the offender to the community.

### PART 3 - SENTENCES

#### *Division 1 - General*

#### 7. SENTENCING AND OTHER ORDERS

Where a court finds a person guilty of an offence, it may, subject to any specific provision relating to the offence and this Part, make one or more of the following sentencing orders:

- (a) without recording a conviction, order the dismissal of the charge for the offence;
- (b) without recording a conviction, order the release of the offender;
- (c) record a conviction and order the discharge of the offender;

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- (d) record a conviction and order the release of the offender;
- (e) with or without recording a conviction, order the offender to pay a fine;
- (f) with or without recording a conviction, make a community service order in respect of the offender;
- (g) record a conviction and order that the offender serve a term of imprisonment that is suspended by it wholly or partly;
- (h) record a conviction and order that the offender serve a term of imprisonment that is suspended on the offender entering into a home detention order;
- (j) record a conviction and order that the offender serve a term of imprisonment;
- (k) impose any sentence or make any order authorised by this or any other Act.

### 8. CONVICTION OR NON-CONVICTION

(1) In deciding whether or not to record a conviction, a court shall have regard to the circumstances of the case including -

- (a) the character, antecedents, age, health or mental condition of the offender;
- (b) the extent, if any, to which the offence is of a trivial nature; or
- (c) the extent, if any, to which the offence was committed under extenuating circumstances.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by this or any other Act, a finding of guilt without the recording of a conviction shall not be taken to be a conviction for any purpose.

(3) A finding of guilt without the recording of a conviction -

- (a) does not prevent a court from making any other order that it is authorised to make in consequence of the finding by this or any other Act; and
- (b) has the same effect as if one had been recorded for the purpose of -
  - (i) appeals against sentence;

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- (ii) proceedings for variation or breach of sentence;
- (iii) proceedings against the offender for a subsequent offence; or
- (iv) subsequent proceedings against the offender for the same offence.

### *Division 2 - Dismissals, Discharges and Bonds*

#### *Subdivision 1 - General*

#### 9. PURPOSE OF ORDERS UNDER THIS DIVISION

An order may be made under this Division -

- (a) to provide for the rehabilitation of an offender by allowing the sentence to be served in the community;
- (b) to take account of the trivial, technical or minor nature of the offence committed;
- (c) to allow for circumstances in which it is inappropriate to record a conviction;
- (d) to allow for circumstances in which it is inappropriate to inflict any punishment other than a nominal punishment; or
- (e) to allow for the existence of other extenuating or exceptional circumstances that justify the court showing mercy to an offender.

#### *Subdivision 2 - Release without Conviction*

#### 10. UNCONDITIONAL DISMISSAL

A court which finds a person guilty of an offence may, without recording a conviction, dismiss the charge.

#### 11. RELEASE ON BOND WITHOUT CONVICTION

(1) A court which finds a person guilty of an offence may, without recording a conviction, order that the person be discharged on his or her giving such security as the court thinks fit that the person will -

- (a) appear before the court if called on to do so during the period of the order, being a period not longer than 5 years as is specified in the order;
- (b) be of good behaviour for the period of the order; and

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(c) observe any special conditions imposed by the court.

(2) Where a court makes an order under this section, the offender shall not leave the precincts of the court until he or she signs the order.

(3) A member of the Police Force may, without a warrant, arrest an offender who the member suspects, on reasonable grounds, has failed to comply with subsection (2).

(4) An offender in respect of whom an order under subsection (1) is made may be called on to appear before the court by -

(a) order of the court; or

(b) notice issued by the proper officer of the court.

(5) An application for an order under subsection (4)(a) may be made in the absence of the offender.

(6) An order or notice under subsection (4) shall be served on the offender not less than 4 days before the time specified in it for the appearance.

### *Subdivision 3 - Release on Conviction*

#### 12. UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE

A court may discharge a person whom it has convicted of an offence.

#### 13. RELEASE ON BOND FOLLOWING CONVICTION

(1) A court which finds a person guilty of an offence may record a conviction and order that the person be discharged on his or her giving such security as the court thinks fit that the person will -

(a) appear before the court if called on to do so during the period of the order, being a period not longer than 5 years as is specified in the order;

(b) be of good behaviour for the period of the order; and

(c) observe any conditions imposed by the court.

(2) Where a court makes an order under this section, the offender shall not leave the precincts of the court until he or she signs the order.

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(3) A member of the Police Force may, without a warrant, arrest an offender who the member suspects, on reasonable grounds, has failed to comply with subsection (2).

(4) An offender in respect of whom an order under subsection (1) is made may be called on to appear before the court by -

(a) order of the court; or

(b) notice issued by the proper officer of the court.

(5) An application for an order under subsection (4) (a) may be made in the absence of the offender.

(6) An order or notice under subsection (4) shall be served on the offender not less than 4 days before the time specified in it for the appearance.

### *Subdivision 4 - Variation and Breach of Orders for Release on Bond*

#### 14. VARIATION OF ORDER FOR RELEASE ON BOND

(1) A court which has made an order under section 11 or 13 may, on application under this subsection, if satisfied that -

(a) the circumstances of the offender have materially altered since the order was made and as a result the offender will not be able to comply with any condition of the order; or

(b) the offender is no longer willing to comply with the conditions of the order,

vary or cancel the order and, subject to subsection (2), deal with the offender for the offence or offences with respect to which it was made in any manner in which the court could deal with the offender if it had just found the offender guilty of the offence or those offences.

(2) In determining how to deal with an offender following the cancellation by it of an order made under section 11 or 13, the court shall take into account the extent to which the offender had complied with the order before its cancellation.

(3) An application under subsection (1) may be made at any time while the order is in force by -

(a) the offender;

(b) a prescribed person or a member of a prescribed class of persons; or

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- (c) the prosecutor.
- (4) Notice of an application under subsection (1) shall be given to -
  - (a) the offender; and
  - (b) where the sentencing court was -
    - (i) the Supreme Court, the Director of Public Prosecutions; or
    - (ii) the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the complainant or informant.
- (5) The court may order that a warrant to arrest the offender be issued if he or she does not attend before the court on the hearing of the application.

### 15. BREACH OF ORDER FOR RELEASE ON BOND

(1) Where, it appears to a prescribed person or a member of a prescribed class of persons, that an offender has failed without reasonable excuse to comply with a condition of an order made under section 11 or 13, he or she may apply in the prescribed form to the court which made the order for the making of an order under this section.

(2) Notice of an application under subsection (1) shall be given to the offender.

(3) A court may order that a warrant to arrest the offender be issued where the offender does not attend before the court on the hearing of the application.

(4) Where, on the hearing of an application under this section, a court is satisfied, by evidence on oath or by affidavit or by the admission of the offender, that the offender has failed without reasonable excuse to comply with a condition of the order, it may -

- (a) vary the order;
- (b) confirm the order originally made; or
- (c) cancel the order (if it is still in force) and, whether or not it is still in force, subject to subsection (5), deal with the offender for the offence or offences with respect to which the order was made in any manner in which the court could deal with the offender if it had just found the offender guilty of the offence or those offences.



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(5) In determining how to deal with an offender following the cancellation of an order made under section 11 or 13, a court shall take into account the extent to which the offender had complied with the order before its cancellation.

### *Division 3 - Fines*

#### 16. POWER TO FINE

(1) Where a person is found guilty of an offence, the court may, subject to any specific provision relating to the offence, fine the offender.

(2) The maximum fine that a court may impose is -

(a) the maximum fine applicable to the offence under a provision of this or any other Act relating to the offence; or

(b) where there is no such maximum, \$2,000 or, in the case of a body corporate, \$10,000.

(3) Subsection (2) has effect subject to any specific provision of an Act relating to the offence.

#### 17. EXERCISE OF POWER TO FINE

(1) Where a court decides to fine an offender, it shall, in determining the amount of the fine and the way in which it is to be paid, take into account, as far as practicable -

(a) the financial circumstances of the offender; and

(b) the nature of the burden that its payment will impose on the offender.

(2) A court is not prevented from fining an offender only because it has been unable to find out the matters referred to in subsection (1).

(3) In considering the financial circumstances of an offender, a court shall take into account any other order that it or any other court has made or that it proposes to make -

(a) providing for the confiscation of the proceeds of the crime; or

(b) requiring the offender to make restitution or pay compensation.

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(4) Where a court considers that -

- (a) it would be appropriate both to impose a fine and to make a restitution or compensation order; and
- (b) the offender has insufficient means to pay both,

the court shall give preference to restitution or compensation, though it may also impose a fine.

(5) A court, in fixing the amount of a fine, may have regard to, among other things -

- (a) the loss or destruction of or damage to property suffered by a person; and
- (b) the value of any benefit derived by the offender,

as a result of the offence.

### 18. AGGREGATE FINES

Where a person is found guilty of 2 or more offences which are founded on the same facts or form or are part of a series of offences of the same or a similar character, the court may impose one fine in respect of those offences that does not exceed the sum of the maximum fines that could be imposed in respect of each of those offences.

### 19. PAYMENT OF FINE

(1) Subject to section 20, a fine shall be paid to the registrar of the court, where the offender is -

- (a) present when the fine is imposed, not later than one month after the fine is imposed; or
- (b) not present when the fine is imposed, not later than one month after a notice specifying the amount of the fine is sent by post to the offender at the address appearing on the charge sheet or to another address notified to the court by the offender.

### 20. INSTALMENT ORDERS AND TIME TO PAY ORDERS

Where a court imposes a fine, it may order that -

- (a) the fine be paid by instalments; or
- (b) the offender be allowed time to pay the fine.

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### 21. APPLICATION FOR INSTALMENT ORDER OR TIME TO PAY ORDER

An offender who has been fined by a court may, except where a warrant to enforce the order has issued, apply to the proper officer of the court, in the prescribed manner, for an order -

- (a) that the offender be allowed time to pay the fine;
- (b) that the fine be paid by instalments; or
- (c) for a variation of the terms of an instalment order or of an order allowing time to pay a fine.

### 22. VARIATION OF INSTALMENT ORDERS OR TIME TO PAY ORDER

(1) Where, on an application under this subsection, the court which made an instalment order or an order that an offender be allowed time to pay a fine is satisfied that -

- (a) the circumstances of the offender have materially altered since the order was made and as a result the offender will not be able to comply with the order; or
- (b) the offender is no longer willing to comply with the order,

it may vary the order or cancel it and, subject to subsection (2), deal with the offender for the offence or offences with respect to which it was made in any manner in which the court could deal with the offender if it had just found the offender guilty of the offence or those offences.

(2) In determining how to deal with an offender following the cancellation of an order, a court shall take into account the extent to which the offender had complied with the order before its cancellation.

(3) An application under subsection (1) may be made at any time while the order is in force by -

- (a) the offender;
- (b) a prescribed person or a member of a prescribed class of persons; or
- (c) the prosecutor.

(4) Notice of an application under subsection (1) shall be given to -

- (a) the offender; and

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(b) where the sentencing court was -

- (i) the Supreme Court, the Director of Public Prosecutions; or
- (ii) the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the complainant or informant.

(5) The court may order that a warrant to arrest the offender be issued if the offender does not attend before the court on the hearing of the application.

### 23. NOTICE OF ORDERS TO BE GIVEN

An order under this Division is not binding on an offender if the offender has not been given notice of it in the manner required by or under this Division.

### 24. APPLICATION OF FINES, &c.

The whole or any part of a fine, penalty or sum of money which by or under an Act is authorised or directed to be imposed on a person forms part of, and shall be paid into, the Consolidated Fund if no other way of appropriating or applying it is prescribed by law.

### 25. FAILURE TO PAY FINE

Where an offender defaults in the payment of a fine or an instalment under an instalment order, the court or the proper officer may issue a warrant of commitment.

### 26. COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER AFTER FAILURE TO PAY FINE

Where a warrant of commitment has issued under section 25 or been executed, the Director may, subject to this Division, order that the offender satisfy the payment of the fine or the part remaining unpaid by participating in an approved project.

### 27. APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

(1) An offender in respect of whom a warrant has been issued under section 25, may apply to the Director to participate in an approved project in satisfaction of the fine or the part remaining unpaid.

(2) On receiving an application under subsection (1), the Director may make a community service order where -

(a) he or she is satisfied -

- (i) the offender is a suitable person to participate in an approved project;

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- (ii) arrangements have been or will be made for the offender to participate in the approved project; and
  - (iii) there are no other warrants of commitment outstanding for which the offender may participate in an approved project; and
  - (b) the offender consents to the terms and conditions of the order.
- (3) The Director shall, before making a community service order, explain or cause to be explained to the offender, in language likely to be readily understood by the offender -
- (a) the purpose and effect of the order;
  - (b) the consequences that may follow if the offender fails to comply with the order; and
  - (c) the offender's rights under section 28.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), a community service order may be in respect of any number of fines for which warrants of commitment against an offender have been issued or executed.
- (5) A community service order shall not be made if -
- (a) the number of hours of participation in the approved project under the order exceeds 480; or
  - (b) there is or are in force one or more other community service orders and the number of hours of participation in the approved project, together with those hours of participation under the previous order or orders, exceeds 480.
- (6) The Director, on making a community service order, shall immediately notify -
- (a) the court at the place where the warrant of commitment was issued; and
  - (b) the person in whose possession the warrant is,
- of the making of the order.
- (7) A person, on being notified under subsection (6), shall immediately return the warrant of commitment to the court at the place where it was issued.

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(8) A court, on being notified under subsection (6), shall take no further action to enforce payment of the fine to which the order relates.

(9) Where a community service order is made and the offender is in prison -

- (a) the offender shall be discharged from the prison unless the offender is imprisoned for another offence other than that in respect of which the order is made; and
- (b) the amount of the fine to be paid in respect of which the order is made shall reduce by the prescribed amount for each day, excluding the first day, the offender is in prison under the warrant.

(10) Where a community service order is made, the offender shall satisfy the payment of the fine or the part remaining unpaid by participating in the approved project for 8 hours for each \$100 or part thereof remaining unpaid with a minimum of 8 hours and a maximum of 480 hours.

### 28. PAYMENT OF FINE AFTER COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

(1) Subject to this section, where a community service order is in force, the offender may pay to the court which imposed the fine the outstanding balance of the fine.

(2) Before making a payment under subsection (1), the offender shall notify the Director of his or her intention and the Director shall -

- (a) provide the offender with a written statement detailing the hours the offender participated in the approved project under the community service order and specifying the time within which the outstanding balance of the fine is to be paid; and
- (b) forward a copy of the written statement referred to in paragraph (a) to the court at the place where the offender is to pay the outstanding balance of the fine.

(3) Where a payment under subsection (1) is received, the registrar of the court shall reduce the amount of the fine to be paid by \$100 for each 8 hours the offender participated in the approved project under the community service order.

## *Sentencing*

### 29. REVOCATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

(1) The Director may revoke a community service order where he or she is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the offender is in breach of the order as specified in section 39(1).

(2) The Director shall -

(a) serve notice of the revocation on the offender; and

(b) immediately notify in writing the registrar of the court at the place where the fine was imposed of the revocation.

(3) A notice under subsection (2)(a) may be served on an offender -

(a) personally;

(b) by posting it to the offender at the offender's last-known or most usual place of residence or business; or

(c) by leaving it for the offender at the offender's last-known or most usual place of residence or business with some other person apparently resident or employed there and who is apparently over the age of 16 years.

(4) Where the Director revokes a community service order under subsection (1), the order shall be deemed, for the purposes of the enforcement of the payment of the fine or the amount unpaid, to have never been made and -

(a) the total amount of the fine or the amount unpaid may be recovered by a warrant of distress; or

(b) where the offender was released from prison on the making of the order, the offender may be arrested under the warrant of commitment under which authority the offender was previously imprisoned, and shall be imprisoned for the term specified in the warrant less the period which the offender had previously spent in prison under the warrant.

(5) Subsection (4) applies notwithstanding that the offender has participated in an approved project under the community service order.

## *Sentencing*

### 30. COMPLETION OF PROJECT UNDER COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

An offender who -

- (a) participates in an approved project for the number of hours required under the community service order; and
- (b) complies with the conditions of the order,

shall be deemed to have paid the fine and the Director shall, by notice in writing, advise the registrar of the court at the place where the fine was imposed that the offender has complied with the order and the registrar shall note that fact on the court record.

### 31. WARRANT OF DISTRESS RETURNED UNSATISFIED

(1) Where the person executing a warrant of distress returns that he or she cannot find sufficient personal property of the offender on which to levy the sums named in the warrant together with all lawful costs of execution, the court may cause to be issued a summons requiring the offender to attend before it on a specified date and at a specified place.

(2) Where an offender fails to attend as required by a summons issued under subsection (1), the court may order that a warrant to arrest the offender be issued.

(3) On an offender attending before it under this section, or in the offender's absence if the court is satisfied that the summons has been served, the court may order that the offender be imprisoned for a term fixed in accordance with subsection (5) and that subsection applies for this purpose except that the costs of execution shall not be taken into account.

(4) Instead of fixing a term of imprisonment under subsection (3) the court may, if satisfied that in all the circumstances of the case it is appropriate to do so, make a community service order requiring the offender to participate in an approved project for a number of hours fixed in accordance with subsection (6) and that subsection applies for this purpose except that the costs of execution shall not be taken into account.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (3), the term of imprisonment is one day for each \$50 or part thereof of the fine remaining unpaid.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (4), the number of hours of participation required is 8 hours for each \$100 or part thereof of the fine remaining unpaid with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 480 hours.



## *Sentencing*

### 32. COSTS

(1) Where a court makes an order under section 31(3) or (4), it may make such order relating to costs as it thinks fit.

(2) A court in fixing a term of imprisonment or hours of approved work under section 31(3) or (4) -

(a) include in the amount of the fine costs ordered to be paid under subsection (1); or

(b) order that those costs then unpaid be levied under a warrant of distress.

### 33. APPLICATION TO T.I.N.E.S. PROCEDURE

This Division does not apply to the use of the procedure set out in Division 2A of Part IV of the *Justices Act*.

#### *Division 4 - Community Service Orders*

### 34. COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

(1) A court which finds a person guilty of an offence may order the person to participate, within such time as the court may order, in an approved project for such number of hours, not exceeding 480, as are specified in the order.

(2) A community service order may require an offender to present himself or herself -

(a) at a place and to a person and within a time, specified in the order; or

(b) at a place and to a person and within the time and by the means as directed by the Director in writing.

(3) Where a court makes a community service order, the offender shall not leave the precincts of the court until he or she signs the order.

(4) Where a court makes a community service order, it shall ensure that a copy of the order is -

(a) given to the offender; and

(b) sent to the Director.

(5) Where a community service order contains a requirement in accordance with subsection (2)(b), the Director shall cause written notice of the direction to be given to the offender as soon as practicable after the order is made.

## *Sentencing*

### 35. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER MAY BE MADE BY COURT

A court shall not make a community service order unless it -

- (a) has been notified by a probation officer that arrangements have been or will be made for the offender to participate in an approved project under the order; and
- (b) is satisfied, after considering a report from a probation officer about the offender and his or her circumstances, and, if the court thinks necessary, hearing a probation officer, that -
  - (i) the offender is a suitable person to participate in the approved project; and
  - (ii) the project is approved and can be provided under the arrangements referred to in paragraph (a) for the offender to carry out.

### 36. WHERE MORE THAN ONE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER MADE

(1) Where a court makes a community service order in respect of 2 or more offences, the court shall not order the offender to participate in an approved project under the order for a number of hours that exceeds 480.

(2) Where a court makes a community service order and there is in force one or more other orders in respect of the offender, the court shall not order the offender to participate in an approved project for a number of hours that would require the offender, after the making of the first-mentioned order, to participate in the project under the order and the previous order or orders for a number of hours that, in the aggregate, exceeds 480.

### 37. DUTIES OF OFFENDER IN CARRYING OUT COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

(1) An offender in respect of whom a community service order is in force -

- (a) shall participate, for the number of hours specified in the order, in such approved project as a probation officer directs;
- (b) shall participate in the project in a satisfactory manner;
- (c) shall, while participating in the project, comply with any reasonable direction of a probation officer or supervising officer; and

## *Sentencing*

- (d) shall inform a probation officer of a change in his or her residential address not later than 48 hours after the change.

(2) Except where he or she consents, an offender shall not be required to participate in an approved project under a community service order for more than 8 hours (exclusive of time allowed for meals) in any one day.

### 38. REVIEW OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

(1) A court, on the application of the Director or an offender, may -

- (a) discharge a community service order;
- (b) revoke a community service order and deal with the offender as if the offender had come before the court for sentence for the offence in respect of which the order was made;
- (c) reduce the number of hours the offender is required to participate in an approved project under the order; or
- (d) vary the time within which the offender is to complete his or her participation in the approved project.

(2) Where the Director makes an application under subsection (1), the court shall summons the offender to appear before it on the hearing of the application and, if the offender does not appear in answer to the summons, may order that a warrant to arrest the offender be issued.

(3) Where an offender makes an application under subsection (1), the court shall cause notice of the application and of the time and place fixed for the hearing to be served on the Director.

(4) Without limiting the matters that a court may take into consideration in reviewing a community service order, the grounds for reviewing such an order include the fact -

- (a) that the offender is in custody on a charge for another offence;
- (b) that the offender's behaviour is such that the carrying out of the terms of the order is impracticable; or
- (c) that the operation of the order offends other persons.

## *Sentencing*

### 39. BREACH OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

(1) An offender is in breach of a community service order if he or she -

- (a) fails to comply with a term or condition of the order;
- (b) fails to carry out his or her obligations under section 37(1);
- (c) disturbs or interferes with any other person participating in or doing anything under a community service order;
- (d) assaults, threatens, insults or uses abusive language to a probation officer or supervising officer;
- (e) changes his or her address for the purposes of evading the execution of this Act;
- (f) fails to pay the outstanding balance of a fine within the time specified in a written statement under section 28(2);
- (g) commits a breach of the Regulations; or
- (h) commits an offence against a law in force in the Territory during a time when he or she is participating in an approved project under the order.

(2) Where a court is satisfied that an offender is in breach of a community service order, it may -

- (a) issue a summons directing the offender to appear before the court on a date and at a time specified in the summons; or
- (b) where it is satisfied the offender may not appear, issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender.

(3) Where an offender served with a summons issued under subsection (2)(a) fails to attend before the court, the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender.

(4) Where a court is satisfied that an offender is in breach of a community service order, the court may, whether or not the order is in force at the time the offender appears before the court, order that the offender be imprisoned for such term as would equal one day of imprisonment for each 8 hours or part thereof of the approved project that the offender failed to participate in under the order or for 7 days, whichever is the greater.

## *Sentencing*

(5) For the purpose of determining the number of hours under subsection (4), the court may hear evidence from a probation officer or such other person as it thinks fit.

(6) Where a court imposes a term of imprisonment under subsection (4), the community service order shall be deemed to be revoked and the court -

- (a) may then deal with the offender for the offence in respect of which the community service order was made in any manner in which it could deal with the offender if it had just found the offender guilty of the offence; and
- (b) at the time of further dealing with the offender for the offence, may take into account -
  - (i) the term of imprisonment imposed for the breach of the order; and
  - (ii) the extent to which the offender had complied with the order.

(7) Where a court is satisfied that an offender is in breach of a community service order and there is more than one community service order in force in respect of the offender, the offender shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed -

- (a) to be in breach of all the orders; and
- (b) in respect of the offender's participation in the approved projects under the orders, to have participated in the projects in the order in which the orders were made.

(8) Where a community service order is made in respect of more than one offence and a court is satisfied that the offender is in breach of the order, the court shall deal with the offender under this section for all the offences in respect of which the order was made.

### *Division 5 - Custodial Orders*

#### *Subdivision 1 - Suspended Sentences of Imprisonment*

#### 40. SUSPENDED SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT

(1) A court which sentences an offender to a term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years may make an order suspending the sentence where it is satisfied that it is desirable to do so in the circumstances.

## *Sentencing*

(2) An order suspending a sentence of imprisonment may suspend the whole or a part of the sentence and the order may be subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit.

(3) A court shall not impose a suspended sentence of imprisonment unless the sentence of imprisonment, if unsuspended, would be appropriate in the circumstances having regard to this Act.

(4) Where an offender is convicted of more than one offence in the same proceeding, a court may only make an order suspending a sentence of imprisonment imposed by it where the aggregate period of imprisonment imposed in respect of all the offences does not exceed 5 years.

(5) A wholly suspended sentence of imprisonment shall be taken to be a sentence of imprisonment for the purposes of all enactments except an enactment providing for disqualification for, or loss of, office or the forfeiture or suspension of pensions or other benefits.

(6) A court shall specify in an order suspending a sentence of imprisonment a period of not more than 5 years from the date of the order during which the offender is not to commit another offence punishable by imprisonment if the offender is to avoid being dealt with under section 43.

(7) Where an offender is ordered to serve the whole or part of a wholly suspended sentence of imprisonment under section 43, then, for the purposes of any enactment providing for disqualification for, or loss of, office or the forfeiture or suspension of pensions or other benefits, the offender shall be taken to have been sentenced to imprisonment on the day on which the order was made under that section.

(8) A partly suspended sentence of imprisonment shall be taken, for all purposes, to be a sentence of imprisonment for the whole term stated by the court.

(9) For the purposes of this section, a suspended sentence of imprisonment imposed on an offender on appeal shall be taken to have been imposed by the appellate court.

(10) Notwithstanding subsection (9), where a suspended sentence of imprisonment is imposed on an offender on appeal, an application under this subdivision that may be made to a court may be made to the court whose order was appealed against and that court may deal with the offender notwithstanding that the court is not the court that imposed the sentence.

## *Sentencing*

### 41. EFFECT OF SUSPENDED SENTENCE

An offender in respect of whom a suspended sentence has been imposed under section 40 has to serve the sentence or part sentence held in suspense only if he or she is ordered to do so under section 43.

### 42. VARIATION OF ORDER CONDITIONALLY SUSPENDING SENTENCE

(1) A court which has made an order wholly suspending a sentence of imprisonment on certain conditions may, on application under this subsection, if satisfied that -

- (a) the circumstances of the offender have materially altered since the order was made and as a result the offender will not be able to comply with any condition of the order; or
- (b) the offender has failed or is no longer willing to comply with a condition of the order,

vary or cancel the order and, subject to subsection (2), deal with the offender for the offence or offences with respect to which the order was made in any manner in which the court could deal with the offender if it had just convicted the offender of the offence or those offences.

(2) In determining how to deal with an offender following the cancellation of an order suspending a sentence of imprisonment, the court shall take into account the extent to which the offender had complied with the order before its cancellation.

(3) An application under subsection (1) may be made at any time by -

- (a) the offender;
- (b) a prescribed person or a member of a prescribed class of persons; or
- (c) the prosecutor.

(4) Notice of an application under subsection (1) shall be given to -

- (a) the offender; and
- (b) where the sentencing court was -

- (i) the Supreme Court, the Director of Prosecutions; or

## Sentencing

- (ii) the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the complainant or informant.

(5) A court may order that a warrant be issued to arrest an offender where the offender does not attend before the court on the hearing of the application.

### 43. BREACH OF ORDER SUSPENDING SENTENCE

(1) Where -

- (a) while an order suspending a sentence of imprisonment under section 40 is in force; or
- (b) within the period of 2 years after the expiry of the operational period of a suspended sentence,

it appears to a prescribed person, or a member of a prescribed class of persons, that the offender, during the operational period, committed another offence punishable by imprisonment, he or she may apply, in the prescribed form, to the court which sentenced the offender for an order under this section.

(2) Where it appears to a prescribed person, or a member of a prescribed class of persons, that an offender has breached a condition to which an order suspending a sentence imposed on the offender is subject, he or she may apply, whether or not the order is still in force, in the prescribed form, to the court which sentenced the offender for an order under this section.

(3) Notice of an application under this section shall be given to the offender.

(4) The court may, on the hearing of an application under this section, order that a warrant be issued to arrest an offender where the offender does not attend before the court on the hearing of the application.

(5) Where, the court is satisfied, by evidence on oath or by affidavit or by the admission of the offender -

- (a) in respect of an application under subsection (1), that the offender has, during the relevant period referred to in subsection (1), committed another offence punishable by imprisonment; or
- (b) in respect of an application under subsection (2), that the offender breached a condition of the order,

it may -



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- (c) subject to subsection (7), restore the sentence or part sentence held in suspense and order the offender to serve it;
- (d) restore part of the sentence or part sentence held in suspense and order the offender to serve it;
- (e) in the case of a wholly suspended sentence, extend the operational period to a date after the date of the order; or
- (f) make no order with respect to the suspended sentence.

(6) Where a court orders an offender to serve a term of imprisonment that had been held in suspense, the term shall, unless the court otherwise orders, be served -

- (a) immediately; and
- (b) concurrently with any other term of imprisonment previously imposed on the offender by that or any other court.

(7) A court shall make an order under subsection (5)(c) unless it is of the opinion that it would be unjust to do so in view of all the circumstances which have arisen since the suspended sentence was imposed, including the facts of any subsequent offence and, if it is of that opinion, the court shall state its reasons.

(8) Where a court makes no order with respect to a suspended sentence, the proper officer of the court shall record the fact in the records of the court.

### *Subdivision 2 - Home Detention Orders*

#### 44. HOME DETENTION ORDER

(1) A court which sentences an offender to a term of imprisonment may make an order suspending the sentence on the offender entering into a home detention order where it is satisfied that it is desirable to do so in the circumstances.

(2) A court shall specify in the order the premises or place (which may include a restricted area) at which the offender is to reside or remain and the period, not exceeding 12 months, that the order is to remain in force.

(3) A home detention order may be subject to such terms and conditions as the court thinks fit including, but not limited to, that the offender -

## *Sentencing*

- (a) not leave the premises or place specified in the order except at the times and for the periods as prescribed or as otherwise permitted by the Director or a surveillance officer;
  - (b) wear or have attached a monitoring device in accordance with the directions of the Director, and allow the placing, or installation in, and retrieval from, the premises or place specified in the order of such machine, equipment or device necessary for the efficient operation of the monitoring device; and
  - (c) obey the reasonable directions of the Director.
- (4) Where a court makes a home detention order the offender shall not leave the precincts of the court until he or she signs the order.
- (5) A member of the Police Force may, without warrant, arrest an offender who the member suspects, on reasonable grounds, has failed to comply with subsection (2).
- (6) Where a court makes a home detention order, it shall ensure that a copy of the order is -
- (a) given to the offender; and
  - (b) sent to the Director.

### 45. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH HOME DETENTION ORDER MAY BE MADE

A court may make a home detention order only if -

- (a) it receives a report from the Director stating that -
  - (i) suitable arrangements are available for the offender to reside at the premises or place specified in the report;
  - (ii) the premises or place specified in the report is suitable for the purposes of a home detention order; and
  - (iii) the making of the home detention order is not likely to inconvenience or put at risk other persons living in those premises or at that place or the community generally; and

## *Sentencing*

- (b) the offender consents to the making of the order.

(2) For the purposes of making a report under subsection (1), the Director may take into account the views of those members of the community who, in the opinion of the Director, may be affected by the making of the home detention order.

### 46. WHERE MORE THAN ONE HOME DETENTION ORDER MADE

(1) Where a court makes a home detention order in respect of 2 or more offences, the aggregate period the order is to remain in force shall not exceed 12 months.

(2) Where a court makes a home detention order and there is or are in force in respect of the offender one or more other orders, the court shall not make a further order that results in the aggregate periods of the orders exceeding 12 months.

### 47. REVIEW OF HOME DETENTION ORDER

(1) A court may, on the application of the Director or the offender and having regard to circumstances which have arisen or become known since the home detention order was made -

- (a) discharge the order;

- (b) revoke the order and -

- (i) confirm the sentence of imprisonment imposed on the offender; or

- (ii) order that the sentence of imprisonment be quashed and deal with the offender as if the offender had come before the court for sentence for the offence in respect of which the home detention order was made; or

- (c) vary the terms and conditions of the order including, subject to subsection (5), the period the order is to remain in force.

(2) Where the Director makes an application under subsection (1), the court shall summons the offender to appear and, if the offender does not appear in answer to the summons, the court may issue a warrant for the offender's arrest.

(3) Where an offender makes an application for an order under subsection (1), the court shall cause notice of the application and of the time and place fixed for the hearing to be served on the Director.

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(4) The court, in making an order under subsection (1)(a), may take into account -

- (a) the length of time the offender has complied with the home detention order; and
- (b) any report of the Director.

(5) An order under subsection (1)(c) shall not be made if the effect is that the period of the order, as varied, exceeds 12 months.

### 48. BREACH OF HOME DETENTION ORDER

(1) For the purposes of this subdivision, an offender breaches a home detention order if he or she -

- (a) fails to reside in or remain at the premises or place specified in the order;
- (b) fails to comply with a term or condition of the order;
- (c) wilfully destroys, damages or removes, or attempts to destroy, damage or remove, any part of a monitoring device or any associated machine, equipment or device;
- (d) fails to comply with a lawful request of a surveillance officer or member of the Police Force to undergo a breath test, breath analysis or blood test;
- (e) disturbs or interferes with any other person residing in the premises or at the place specified in the order;
- (f) assaults, threatens, insults or uses abusive language to a surveillance officer;
- (g) commits a breach of the Regulations; or
- (h) commits an offence against a law in force in the Territory during the term of the order.

(2) Where a court is satisfied, on reasonable grounds by an information laid before it, that an offender in respect of whom a home detention order has been made has breached the order as specified in subsection (1), it may -

- (a) issue a summons directing the offender to appear at a court on a date and at a time specified in the summons to show cause why the offender should not be further dealt with under this section; or

## Sentencing

(b) where the information is on oath and the court is satisfied that proceedings against the offender by summons might not be effective, issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender.

(3) Where an offender served with a summons issued under subsection (2)(a) fails to attend before the court, the court may, on proof of service of the summons, issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender.

(4) A member of the Police Force who suspects, on reasonable grounds, that an offender has breached a home detention order may, without warrant, arrest the offender and for that purpose may, by reasonable force if necessary, enter premises or a place.

(5) For the purposes of the application of sections 137 and 138 of the *Police Administration Act*, a breach of a home detention order shall be taken to be an offence.

(6) Where a court is satisfied that an offender has breached a home detention order, the court shall, except as provided for in subsection (9), revoke the order and the offender shall be imprisoned for the term suspended by the court on the making of the order as if the order had never been made and notwithstanding any period the offender may have served under the order.

(7) Where, after the expiration of the period of a home detention order, an offender in respect of whom the order was made is found guilty of an offence against a law in force in the Territory committed during the period of the order, the offender shall be imprisoned for the term suspended by the court on the making of the order as if the order had never been made and notwithstanding any period the offender may have served under the order.

(8) Where records purporting to relate to the activities of an offender, being records -

(a) generated by or through a monitoring device; or

(b) comprising the notebooks or diaries of a surveillance officer,

are produced to a court in a proceeding under this section, the matter contained in the records is, as far as it is applicable, evidence of the activities of the offender.

(9) A court is not required to revoke a home detention order where -

(a) the offender has breached the order by virtue of subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g); and

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(b) the court is of the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the offender or the breach, the order should continue in force.

(10) Where a court, in accordance with subsection (9), does not revoke a home detention order, it may, in directing that the order continue in force, vary the terms and conditions of the order, including, subject to subsection (11), the period the order is to remain in force.

(11) A variation of a home detention order shall not be made under subsection (10) if the effect of that variation is that the period of the order exceeds 12 months.

(12) Where an offender has breached a home detention order by virtue of subsection (1)(c), the offender is liable to pay the costs of restoring or replacing a monitoring device, or associated machine, equipment or device, destroyed or damaged in the breach of the order and those costs may be recovered from the offender as a debt due and payable to the Territory.

(13) Where an offender has breached a home detention order by virtue of subsection (1)(h) or found guilty of an offence in circumstances referred to in subsection (7) and the offender is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the offence, the term shall commence at the expiration of the term of imprisonment suspended on the making of the order.

### *Subdivision 3 - Imprisonment*

#### 49. TERM OF IMPRISONMENT WHERE NONE PRESCRIBED

Where a person is found guilty of an offence against a law in force in the Territory punishable by imprisonment but the maximum term of imprisonment is not prescribed by law, then the maximum term which may be ordered is imprisonment for 2 years.

#### 50. IMPRISONMENT TO BE SERVED CONCURRENTLY UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED

Unless otherwise provided by this Act or the court imposing imprisonment otherwise orders, where an offender is -

(a) ~~serving, or has been sentenced to serve, a term of imprisonment for an offence; and~~

## *Sentencing*

- (b) sentenced to serve another term of imprisonment for another offence,

the term of imprisonment for the other offence is to be served concurrently with the first offence.

### 51. CUMULATIVE ORDERS OF IMPRISONMENT

- (1) Where an offender is -

- (a) serving, or has been sentenced to serve, a term of imprisonment for an offence; and

- (b) sentenced to serve another term of imprisonment for another offence,

the term of imprisonment for the other offence may be directed to start from the end of the term of imprisonment for the first offence or an earlier date.

(2) Subsection (1) applies whether the term of imprisonment for the first offence is being served concurrently with or cumulatively on the term of imprisonment for another offence.

### 52. AGGREGATE SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT

Where an offender is found guilty of 2 or more offences joined in the same information, complaint or indictment, the court may impose one term of imprisonment in respect of both or all of those offences but the term of imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that could be imposed if a separate term were imposed in respect of each offence.

### 53. FIXING OF NON-PAROLE PERIOD BY SENTENCING COURT

(1) Subject to this section and sections 54 and 55, where a court sentences an offender to be imprisoned -

- (a) for life; or

- (b) for 12 months or longer, that is not suspended in whole or in part,

it shall, as part of the sentence, fix a period during which the offender is not eligible to be released on parole unless it considers that the nature of the offence, the past history of the offender or the circumstances of the particular case make the fixing of such a period inappropriate.

(2) Where a court sentences an offender to be imprisoned in respect of more than one offence, a period fixed under subsection (1) shall be in respect of the aggregate period of imprisonment that the offender is liable to serve under all the sentences then imposed.

## Sentencing

(3) This section does not apply to or in relation to the sentencing of an offender for the crime of murder.

### 54. MINIMUM NON-PAROLE PERIOD

(1) Subject to this section, where a court sentences an offender to be imprisoned for 12 months or longer that is not suspended in whole or in part, the court shall fix a period under section 53(1) of not less than 50% of the period of imprisonment that the offender is to serve under the sentence.

(2) Subsection (1) does not permit a court to fix a period under section 53(1) of less than 8 months.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the court under section 53(1) considers the fixing of a non-parole period is inappropriate.

### 55. FIXED NON-PAROLE PERIOD FOR CERTAIN SEXUAL OFFENCES

(1) Subject to this section, where a court sentences an offender to be imprisoned for an offence against section 192(3) of the Criminal Code that is not suspended in whole or in part, the court shall fix a period under section 53(1) of not less than 70% of the period of imprisonment that the offender is to serve under the sentence.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply where under section 53(1) the court considers that the fixing of a non-parole period is inappropriate.

(3) Where a court sentences an offender to be imprisoned for an offence or offences against the Criminal Code referred to subsection (1) and one or more other offences, the subsection applies only to and in relation to the offence or offences against the Criminal Code.

### 56. FIXING OF NON-PAROLE PERIOD OTHERWISE THAN BY SENTENCING COURT

(1) The failure of a sentencing court to fix a non-parole period under section 53(1) does not invalidate the sentence but the court may, on the application of the offender, the Director or the prosecutor, fix a non-parole period in accordance with that section in any manner in which the sentencing court might have done so.

(2) A court may fix a non-parole period under section 53(1) in respect of a term of imprisonment being served by an offender who, at the commencement of this subsection, is serving a sentence of imprisonment to which that subsection applies in respect of which a non-parole period had not been fixed.



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(3) A court may fix a non-parole period under subsection (2) on the application of the offender, the Director or the prosecutor and it may do so as if it had just sentenced the offender to the term of imprisonment.

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to a sentence of imprisonment imposed for the crime of murder.

### 57. FIXING OF NEW NON-PAROLE PERIOD IN RESPECT OF MULTIPLE SENTENCES

(1) Where -

(a) a court has sentenced an offender to be imprisoned for an offence and has fixed a non-parole period in respect of the sentence; and

(b) before the end of the non-parole period the offender is sentenced by a court to a further term of imprisonment in respect of which it proposes to fix a non-parole period,

it shall fix a new single non-parole period in respect of all the sentences the offender is to serve or complete.

(2) The new single non-parole period fixed at the time of the imposition of the further sentence -

(a) supersedes any previous non-parole period that the offender is to serve or complete; and

(b) shall not be such as to render the offender eligible to be released on parole earlier than would have been the case if the further sentence had not been imposed.

### 58. COURT TO TAKE ABOLITION OF REMISSIONS INTO ACCOUNT

(1) When sentencing an offender to a term of imprisonment of less than 12 months a court shall consider whether the sentence it proposes would result in the offender spending more time in custody, only because of the abolition of remission entitlements by section 6 of the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994*, than he or she would have spent had he or she been sentenced before the commencement of that section for a similar offence in similar circumstances.

(2) If the court considers that the sentence it proposes would have the result referred to in subsection (1) it shall reduce the proposed sentence in accordance with subsection (3).

## Sentencing

- (3) In applying this section a court -
- (a) shall assume that an offender sentenced before the commencement of section 6 of the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994* would have been entitled to the maximum remission entitlements; and
  - (b) shall not reduce a sentence by more than is necessary to ensure that the actual time spent in custody by an offender sentenced after that commencement is not greater, only because of the abolition of remissions, than it would have been if the offender had been sentenced before that commencement for a similar offence in similar circumstances.

- (4) For the purposes of this section -

"remission entitlements" means a remission under section 92 of the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Amendment Act*, as in force before the commencement of section 6 of the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994*, that may have been granted to a prisoner under the determination made under that section that was in force immediately before that commencement;

"term of imprisonment" includes -

- (a) a term that is suspended wholly or partly; and
- (b) any non-parole period fixed in respect of the term.

- (5) This section shall expire 5 years after its commencement.

- (6) It is intended that the expiry of this section will not of itself have any effect on sentencing practices and that after the expiry a court will have regard to sentencing practices current immediately before then as if this section had not expired.

### 59. ORDER OF SERVICE OF SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT

- (1) Where an offender has been sentenced to several terms of imprisonment in respect of any of which a non-parole period was fixed, the offender shall serve -

- (a) the term or terms in respect of which a non-parole period was not fixed;
- (b) the non-parole period; and

## *Sentencing*

- (c) unless and until released on parole, the balance of the term or terms after the end of the non-parole period,

in that order.

(2) Where, during the service of a sentence of imprisonment, a further sentence of imprisonment is imposed, service of the first-mentioned sentence shall, if necessary, be suspended in order that the sentences may be served in the order referred to in subsection (1).

### 60. SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT - WHETHER CONCURRENT OR CUMULATIVE

(1) A court which imposes a term of imprisonment for an offence against a law of the Territory on an offender already undergoing a sentence or sentences of imprisonment for an offence against a law of the Commonwealth shall direct when the new term commences, which shall be no later than immediately after -

- (a) the completion of that sentence or those sentences if a non-parole period or pre-release period (as defined in Part 1B of the *Crimes Act 1914* of the Commonwealth) was not fixed in respect of it or them; or

- (b) the end of that period, if one was fixed.

(2) This section has effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other Act.

### 61. SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT ON DEFAULT OF PAYMENT OF FINE

Every term of imprisonment imposed on an offender in default of payment of a fine or sum of money shall, unless otherwise directed by the court, be served -

- (a) cumulatively on any incomplete sentence or sentences of imprisonment imposed on the offender for the default of a payment of a fine or sum of money; and
- (b) concurrently with any incomplete sentence or sentences of imprisonment imposed on the offender, whether the other sentence was or the other sentences were imposed before or at the same time as that term.

### 62. COMMENCEMENT OF SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT

(1) Subject to this Division, a sentence of imprisonment commences on the day it is imposed unless the offender is not then in custody in which case it commences on the day he or she is apprehended under a warrant of commitment issued in respect of the sentence.

## Sentencing

(2) Where an offender to whom subsection (3) applies is, in the period during which service of the sentence is suspended under that subsection, imprisoned under another sentence, the unexpired portion of the suspended sentence takes effect -

- (a) if it is to be served cumulatively on the sentence or sentences the offender is then undergoing, on the day that sentence is, or those sentences are, completed; or
- (b) in any other case, at the end of the period of suspension.

(3) Where an offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment and allowed to be or to go at large pending an appeal or the consideration of any question of law reserved or case stated is imprisoned under another sentence at the time when the appeal, question of law or case stated is finally determined, the first-mentioned sentence or the unexpired portion of it takes effect -

- (a) if it is to be served cumulatively on the sentence or sentences the offender is then undergoing, on the day that sentence is, or those sentences are, completed; or
- (b) in any other case, on the day on which the appeal, question of law or case stated is finally determined.

(4) Subsection (3) applies unless the sentencing court or the court determining the appeal, question of law or case stated otherwise directs.

### 63. CALCULATION OF TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this or any other Act or in a rule of law or practice, a sentence of imprisonment shall be calculated exclusive of any time during which service of the sentence is suspended under section 62(2) or (3).

(2) Where an offender lawfully imprisoned under a sentence escapes or fails to return after an authorised absence, the period between then and the day on which the person surrenders or is apprehended does not count in calculating the term to be served, and service of the sentence is suspended during that period.

(3) Where an offender serving a sentence of imprisonment is -

- (a) subject to an order made under section 23 of the *Mental Health Act*; or

## Sentencing

- (b) at a hospital outside the prison at which the sentence is being served in accordance with the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*,

the time that the offender is subject to the order or at the hospital counts in calculating the term to be served.

(4) Except as expressly provided or expressly ordered, a sentence of imprisonment on conviction, takes effect from the day the court passes sentence on the offender and a sentence of imprisonment on summary conviction takes effect from the commencement of the offender's custody under the sentence.

(5) Where an offender has been in custody on account of his or her arrest for an offence and the offender is convicted of that offence and sentenced to imprisonment it may be ordered that such imprisonment shall be regarded as having commenced on the day on which the offender was arrested or on any other day between that day and the day on which the court passes sentence.

(6) A person who escapes from lawful custody while undergoing a sentence involving deprivation of liberty, on recapture, shall undergo the punishment that the person was undergoing at the time of his or her escape for a term equal to that during which the person was absent from prison after his or her escape and before the expiration of the term of his or her original sentence and whether at the time of his or her recapture the term of that sentence has or has not expired.

### 64. SERVING OF BALANCE OF TERM OF IMPRISONMENT WHEN SENTENCED TO FURTHER IMPRISONMENT

(1) In this section, "offence" includes an offence against an Act or a regulation of the Commonwealth.

(2) Where -

(a) a person has been sentenced or committed in the Territory to a term of imprisonment for an offence committed while a parole order under the *Parole of Prisoners Act* is or was in force in relation to the person; and

(b) the parole order is, by reason of that sentence or committal, deemed to have been revoked by virtue of section 5(8) of that Act,

the court by which the person is sentenced or committed shall order the person to be imprisoned for the term that the person had not served at the time when the person was released from prison under the parole order, which term of imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which the person is sentenced or committed for the later offence.

## *Sentencing*

### *Subdivision 4 - Indefinite Sentences for Violent Offenders*

#### 65. INDEFINITE SENTENCE - IMPOSITION

(1) In this section, "violent offence" means -

(a) a crime -

(i) that, in fact, involves the use, or attempted use, of violence against a person; and

(ii) for which an offender may be sentenced to imprisonment for life;

(b) an offence against section 127 or 128 of the Criminal Code where the penalty for the offence is that specified in subsection (2) of those sections; or

(c) an offence against section 129 or 192 of the Criminal Code.

(2) The Supreme Court may sentence an offender convicted of a violent offence or violent offences to an indefinite term of imprisonment.

(3) An order under this section may be made on the Supreme Court's initiative or on an application made by the prosecutor.

(4) The Supreme Court shall not fix a non-parole period in respect of an indefinite sentence.

(5) The Supreme Court shall specify in the order imposing an indefinite sentence a nominal sentence of a period equal to the period that it would have fixed had it not imposed an indefinite sentence.

(6) Where the Supreme Court imposes more than one indefinite sentence on an offender convicted of more than one violent offence in the same proceeding, the Court shall specify one nominal sentence that shall apply to all the indefinite sentences.

(7) Where an offender is serving an indefinite sentence and the offender is convicted of another violent offence, the Supreme Court shall, if it imposes an indefinite sentence on the offender for the other violent offence, specify one nominal sentence that shall apply to all the indefinite sentences.

(8) The Supreme Court shall not impose an indefinite sentence on an offender unless it is satisfied that the offender is a serious danger to the community because of -

## *Sentencing*

- (a) the offender's antecedents, character, age, health or mental condition;
- (b) the severity of the violent offence; and/or
- (c) any special circumstances.

(9) In determining whether the offender is a serious danger to the community, the Supreme Court shall have regard to -

- (a) whether the nature of the offence is exceptional;
- (b) the offender's antecedents, age and character;
- (c) any medical, psychiatric, prison or other relevant report in relation to the offender;
- (d) the risk of serious physical harm to members of the community if an indefinite sentence were not imposed; and/or
- (e) the need to protect members of the community from the risk referred to in paragraph (d).

(10) Subsection (9) does not limit the matters to which the Supreme Court may have regard in determining whether to impose an indefinite sentence.

### 66. PROSECUTION TO INFORM COURT

(1) Where a prosecutor intends to make an application under section 65(3), the prosecutor shall inform the Supreme Court after the offender has been convicted of the offence.

(2) An application under section 65(3) shall be made not later than 14 days after the conviction.

(3) On being informed under subsection (1), the Supreme Court shall remand the offender in custody and shall not admit the offender to bail.

### 67. ADJOURNMENT

The Supreme Court may impose an indefinite sentence on the offender only where -

- (a) the offender is advised at, or shortly after, the time of conviction that the court may consider imposing an indefinite sentence on -
  - (i) its own initiative; or
  - (ii) an application made by counsel for the prosecution; and

## *Sentencing*

- (b) the court has, after advising the offender under paragraph (a), adjourned the offender's sentencing for not less than 28 days or such shorter period where the offender and counsel for the prosecution agree, from the day of conviction of the violent offence so that evidence on sentence may be called by the prosecution and the offender.

### 68. EVIDENCE

(1) Subject to the admissibility of the evidence, before the Supreme Court imposes an indefinite sentence it shall hear evidence -

- (a) called by the prosecutor; and
- (b) given or called by the offender, if the offender elects to give or call evidence.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the rules of evidence apply to evidence given or called under subsection (1).

(3) In proving the severity of a violent offence, the transcript of the trial and submissions made on sentence are admissible.

### 69. COURT TO GIVE REASONS

(1) Where the Supreme Court imposes an indefinite sentence it shall give reasons for imposing the sentence.

(2) Reasons referred to in subsection (1) shall be given at the time an indefinite sentence is imposed.

### 70. ONUS OF PROOF

The prosecution has the onus of proving that an offender is a serious danger to the community.

### 71. STANDARD OF PROOF

The Supreme Court may make a finding that an offender is a serious danger to the community only if it is satisfied -

- (a) by acceptable and cogent evidence; and
- (b) to a high degree of probability,

that the evidence is of sufficient weight to justify the finding.



## *Sentencing*

### 72. REVIEW - PERIODIC

(1) Where the Supreme Court imposes an indefinite sentence, it -

(a) shall for the first time review the indefinite sentence not later than 6 months after an offender has served -

(i) 50% of the offender's nominal sentence; or

(ii) if the offender's nominal sentence is imprisonment for life, 13 years of the nominal sentence; and

(b) shall review the indefinite sentence at subsequent intervals of not more than 2 years from when the last review was made.

(2) Subject to section 73, the Director of Public Prosecutions shall make the application that is required to be made to cause the reviews referred to in subsection (1) to be carried out.

### 73. REVIEW - APPLICATION BY OFFENDER

(1) An offender imprisoned on an indefinite sentence may apply to the Supreme Court for the indefinite sentence to be reviewed at any time after the Supreme Court makes its first review under section 72(1)(a), if the Supreme Court gives leave to apply, on the ground that there are exceptional circumstances that relate to the offender.

(2) The court shall immediately forward a copy of the application to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(3) Not later than 14 days after the making of the application, the court shall give directions to enable the application to be heard.

(4) Subject to any directions given by the court, the application shall be heard not later than 28 days from the day on which it is made.

### 74. DISCHARGE OF INDEFINITE SENTENCE

(1) Unless it is satisfied to a high degree of probability that the offender is still a serious danger to the community when a review is made under section 72 or 73, the Supreme Court shall -

(a) order that the indefinite sentence is discharged; and

## *Sentencing*

- (b) sentence the offender under this Act for the violent offence for which the indefinite sentence was imposed.
- (2) Where the Supreme Court does not make an order under subsection (1)(a), the indefinite sentence continues in force.
- (3) A sentence imposed under subsection (1)(b) -
  - (a) is taken to have started on the day the indefinite sentence was originally imposed;
  - (b) takes the place of the indefinite sentence; and
  - (c) shall be not less than the nominal sentence.

### 75. RE-INTEGRATION PROGRAMS

(1) An offender sentenced under section 74(1)(b) may apply to be released to a prescribed program, of not less than 5 years duration, that is designed to assist the offender to re-integrate into the community.

(2) Where a term of imprisonment imposed under section 74(1)(b) ends within 5 years after the offender's release to a program referred to in subsection (1), the term of imprisonment is taken, for the purposes of subsection (1), to extend until the end of the 5 years.

(3) An offender may apply, in the prescribed manner, to be discharged from a program to which the offender was released under subsection (1) at any time after the end of the term of imprisonment imposed under section 74(1)(b).

### 76. PROPER OFFICER TO GIVE REPORT

(1) On the hearing of a review under section 72 or 73, the Supreme Court may direct the proper officer of the Supreme Court to give to the Court such reports, as the Court considers appropriate, to assist the Court in conducting the review.

(2) A person who is requested to give a report referred to in subsection (1) shall comply with the request.

(3) A report referred to in subsection (1) shall be relevant to the period from the time the indefinite sentence was imposed on the offender or the last review was made by the Supreme Court.

(4) A report referred to in subsection (1) is in addition to any other evidence that may be placed before the Supreme Court.

## *Sentencing*

- (5) An offender is entitled to-
  - (a) cross examine a person who made a report referred to in subsection (1) and any other witnesses; and
  - (b) call evidence in rebuttal of a report and any other evidence.

### 77. APPEALS

(1) An offender may appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal against the refusal of the Supreme Court to make an order under section 74(1).

(2) The Director of Public Prosecutions may appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal against an order of the Supreme Court made under section 74(1).

(3) On an appeal under this section, the Court of Criminal Appeal may, in the case of an appeal under -

- (a) subsection (1), confirm the refusal and dismiss the appeal or uphold the appeal and make the order that it thinks ought to have been made; or
- (b) subsection (2), confirm the order and dismiss the appeal or uphold the appeal and quash the order made.

(4) An indefinite sentence revives on the quashing of an order under subsection (1) and the original warrant to commit or other authority for the offender's imprisonment is to be regarded as again in force.

### 78. HEARINGS - OFFENDER TO BE PRESENT

(1) Subject to this section, the offender shall be present during the hearing of -

- (a) evidence under section 68 and
- (b) an application made under section 72 or 73.

(2) The Supreme Court may order that, at the time evidence under section 68 is to be heard, the person in charge of the place where the offender is imprisoned shall bring the offender before the Supreme Court.

(3) On the hearing of an application made under section 72 or 73, the Supreme Court may order the person in charge of the place where the offender is imprisoned to bring the offender before the Supreme Court.

## Sentencing

(4) Where the offender acts in a way that makes the hearing of the evidence or application in the offender's presence impracticable, the Supreme Court may order that -

- (a) the offender be removed; and
- (b) the hearing of the application continue in the offender's absence.

(5) Where the Supreme Court is satisfied that the offender is unable to be present during the hearing of the evidence or application because of the offender's illness or another reason, the Supreme Court may allow the offender to be absent during the whole or a part of the hearing if it is satisfied that -

- (a) the offender's interests will not be prejudiced by the hearing continuing in the offender's absence; and
- (b) the interests of justice require that the hearing should continue in the offender's absence.

### PART 4 - MENTAL HEALTH ORDERS

#### 79. ASSESSMENT ORDERS

(1) Where a person is found guilty of an offence and the court -

- (a) is of the opinion that -
  - (i) the person appears to be suffering from a mental illness that may require treatment;
  - (ii) the treatment can be obtained by admission to or detention in a hospital; and
  - (iii) the person may require to be admitted or detained in a hospital for his or her health or safety or for the protection of members of the public; and
- (b) receives advice in writing from the Chief Medical Officer that facilities are available at a hospital to undertake an assessment of the person's suitability for an order under section

80,

it may make an order that the person be admitted to and detained in a hospital for a period, not exceeding 72 hours, as specified in the order to enable an assessment to be made of his or her suitability for an order under section 80.

## *Sentencing*

(2) At the expiry of an order made under subsection (1), or at any time before then, the court may -

- (a) in accordance with section 80, make an order under that section; or
- (b) pass sentence on the person according to law.

### 80. HOSPITAL ORDERS

(1) Where a person is found guilty of an offence and the court -

- (a) is satisfied by the production of a certificate in the prescribed form of the Chief Medical Officer or by any other evidence that -
  - (i) the person appears to be suffering from a mental illness that requires treatment;
  - (ii) the treatment can only be obtained by admission to and detention in a hospital; and
  - (iii) the person should be admitted as a patient for his or her health or safety or for the protection of members of the public; and
- (b) receives a report in the prescribed form from the Chief Medical Officer that facilities are available at a hospital for the person to undertake the treatment and the admission, detention and treatment is appropriate,

it may -

- (c) sentence the person and order that the person be admitted to and detained in a hospital to enable the diagnosis, assessment and treatment of the person for a period, not exceeding 3 months, as determined by the Chief Medical Officer;
- (d) instead of sentencing the person, order that the person be admitted to and detained in a hospital to enable the diagnosis, assessment and treatment of the person for a period, not exceeding 3 months, as specified in the order; or
- (e) sentence the person and order that the person be admitted to and detained in a hospital to enable the treatment of the person for a period specified in the order.

## Sentencing

(2) An order under subsection (1) may be subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit.

(3) A court shall not make an order under subsection (1)(e) unless, but for the mental illness of the person, it would have sentenced the person to a term of imprisonment.

(4) Where a court makes an order under subsection (1)(e), it -

- (a) shall not specify a period of detention in a hospital that is longer than the period of imprisonment to which the person would have been sentenced had the order not been made; and
- (b) shall, subject to Subdivision 3 of Division 5 of Part 3, fix a non-parole period in accordance with that Subdivision as if the order were a term of imprisonment.

(5) At any time before the end of the period specified in an order under subsection (1)(e) the Chief Medical Officer may discharge the person named in the order from the hospital and the order has effect as a sentence of imprisonment for the unexpired portion of it and that unexpired portion shall be served in a prison unless the person is released on parole.

(6) A non-parole period fixed under subsection (4) is only relevant in the circumstances referred to in subsection (5).

(7) A court may make an order under subsection (1) in respect of a person whether or not an assessment of the person has been made under an order made under section 79.

### 81. EXPIRATION OF CERTAIN HOSPITAL ORDERS

(1) At the expiry of an order made under section 80(1)(d), or at any time before then, the court, after considering a report from the Chief Medical Officer specifying the results of the diagnosis, assessment and treatment of the person may -

- (a) make a further order in respect of the person under section 80(1)(d); or
- (b) pass sentence, including by way of an order under section 80(1)(e), on the person according to law.

## *Sentencing*

(2) Where a court, in passing sentence under subsection (1)(b), imposes a term of imprisonment on the person or makes an order that the person be detained in a hospital under section 80(1)(e), it shall deduct the period of time that the person was detained under the order made under section 80(1)(d).

### 82. CONSENT TO TREATMENT

Subject to section 83, a court shall not make an order under this Part relating to the treatment of a person unless the consent of the person to the treatment is obtained.

### 83. TREATMENT BY ORDER OF COURT

(1) A court may order that a person undertake treatment notwithstanding that the person's consent is not obtained where the court is satisfied by the production of a certificate in the prescribed form of the Chief Medical Officer or by any other evidence that the person is incapable, because of his or her mental illness, of giving his or her consent to the treatment.

(2) Where a court orders that a person undertake treatment, the court may specify in the order -

- (a) the treatment that may be given to the person;
  - (b) the operations that may be performed on the person;
  - (c) the procedures that may be carried out in respect of the person;
  - (d) the methods of control that may be exercised over the person; and/or
  - (e) the removal of the person from one hospital to another (including outside the Territory).
- (3) The Chief Medical Officer shall not allow -
- (a) treatment to be given to;
  - (b) an operation to be performed on;
  - (c) a procedure to be carried out in respect of;
  - (d) a method of control to be exercised over; or
  - (e) the removal from a hospital of,

a person ordered to undertake treatment under this Part unless -

- (f) it has been authorized by a court;

## Sentencing

- (g) by reason of an emergency, it is not practicable to delay the treatment, operation, procedure, control or removal; or
- (h) in the case of treatment, it is, in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer, a recognized standard medical treatment.

(4) A court shall not make an order under subsection (2)(a) or (b) except for the purpose of treating an illness.

### 84 CUSTODY OF ADMITTED PERSON

(1) A court, when making an order under this Part, may include in the order the name of the person who shall be responsible for taking the offender -

- (a) to the hospital named in the order; and
- (b) from the hospital to the court in connection with the exercise by the court of its powers under this Part.

(2) A copy of the order and the advice or report, as the case may be, of the Chief Medical Officer is to accompany the offender to the hospital named in the order.

### 85. VARIATION OF HOSPITAL ORDERS

(1) A court which has made an order under section 80 may, on application under this subsection, if satisfied that the offender is no longer willing to comply with the order or a condition to which the order is subject, vary or cancel the order and deal with the offender for the offence with respect to which it was made in any manner in which the court could deal with the offender if it had just found the offender guilty of the offence.

(2) An application under subsection (1) may be made at any time while the order is in force by -

- (a) the offender;
- (b) a prescribed person or a member of a prescribed class of persons; or
- (c) the prosecutor.

(3) Notice of an application under subsection (1) shall be given to -

- (a) the offender; and



## *Sentencing*

(b) where the sentencing court was -

- (i) the Supreme Court, the Director of Public Prosecutions; or
- (ii) the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the complainant or informant.

(4) A court may order that a warrant to arrest the offender be issued where the offender does not attend before the court on the hearing of the application.

### 86. BREACH OF HOSPITAL ORDERS

(1) Where, it appears to a prescribed person or a member of a prescribed class of persons, that an offender has failed to comply with an order made under section 80, he or she may apply in the prescribed form to the court which made the order for the making of an order under this section.

(2) Notice of an application under subsection (1) shall be given to the offender.

(3) A court may order that a warrant to arrest the offender be issued where the offender does not attend before the court on the hearing of the application.

(4) Where, on the hearing of an application under this section, a court is satisfied, by evidence on oath or by affidavit or by the admission of the offender, that the offender has failed without reasonable excuse to comply with the order, it may -

- (a) vary the order; or
- (b) cancel the order and deal with the offender for the offence with respect to which the order was made in any manner in which the court could deal with the offender if it had just found the offender guilty of the offence.

### PART 5 - ORDERS IN ADDITION TO SENTENCE

#### *Division 1 - Restitution and Compensation Orders*

### 87. APPLICATION OF THIS DIVISION

A court may make an order under this Division whether or not it records a conviction and where the offender is acquitted on the ground of voluntary intoxication in the circumstances set out in section 383 of the Criminal Code.

## Sentencing

### 88. ORDERS FOR RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION

A court may order an offender -

- (a) to pay compensation for injury suffered by a person in the course of or in connection with the commission of the offence;
- (b) to make restitution of property taken in the course of or in connection with the commission of an offence; and/or
- (c) to pay compensation for the loss or destruction or damage to property that occurs in the course of or in connection with the commission of an offence.

### 89. REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS OF RESTORING PROPERTY, &c.

(1) A court may order an offender to pay the reasonable costs incurred by the Territory arising out of the commission of the offence including the costs of removing, disposing, dispersing, destroying, rehabilitating and/or cleaning up a thing used in or associated with the commission of the offence.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a thing includes real property.

### 90. MAKING OF ORDER

(1) An order under this Division is in addition to any other order to which an offender is liable.

(2) Where an offence is taken into account under section 107 in imposing sentence on an offender for another offence, the court may make an order under this Division.

(3) Where a court makes an order under this Division because of subsection (2), then, notwithstanding section 107, the offender has the same right of appeal as if the court had convicted the offender of the offence in relation to which the order was made.

(4) A court may only make an order for restitution under this Division where it is satisfied that there has been property loss and that the person claiming the loss is entitled to recover the property.

(5) A court shall not make an order under this Division where the person whose property was taken, lost, destroyed or damaged does not consent to the order being made.

## *Sentencing*

### 91. APPLICATION FOR ORDER

(1) An order under this Division may be made on the court's own motion or on the application of the prosecutor.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) requires a prosecutor to make an application on behalf of a person.

### 92. FORM OF ORDER

An order under this Division may specify -

- (a) the amount to be paid by way of restitution, compensation or costs;
- (b) the person to whom restitution is to be made or compensation is, or costs are, to be paid;
- (c) the time within which restitution is to be made or compensation is, or costs are, to be paid; and
- (d) the way in which restitution is to be made, compensation is, or costs are, to be paid.

### 93 IMPRISONMENT FOR BREACH OF ORDER

(1) A court which makes an order under this Division may order that the offender be imprisoned if the offender fails to comply with the order.

(2) A court may only make an order under subsection (1) where a conviction has been recorded against the offender.

(3) A term of imprisonment ordered to be served under subsection (1) shall not be longer than 12 months.

(4) In making an order under subsection (1), a court may give such directions as it thinks fit for the enforcement of the order including a direction that the offender appear before the court -

- (a) at a time and place stated in the direction; or
- (b) when called on by notice,

to show cause why the offender should not be imprisoned because of the offenders failure to comply with the order.

(5) Where an offender fails to appear as required by a direction under subsection (4), the court may issue a warrant to arrest the offender and for the offender to be brought before the court to show cause in accordance with the direction.

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### 94. EXTENSION OF TIME OF ORDER

(1) A court which makes an order under this Division, may extend the time stated in the order within which the restitution is to be made or the compensation is, or costs are, to be paid.

(2) A court which grants an extension of time under subsection (1) may vary the extended time.

### 95. PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION BY INSTALMENT

Where compensation is ordered to be paid by instalments and an instalment is not paid, the same proceedings may be taken as if the original order had directed that the unpaid instalments be paid in a single amount and the amount had not been paid.

### 96. APPLICATION BY PERSON AGAINST WHOM ORDER MADE

An offender ordered by a court to pay compensation under section 88 may apply to the proper officer of the court in the manner prescribed by the rules of the court for an order -

- (a) that time be allowed for the payment of the compensation;
- (b) that the compensation be paid by instalments;  
or
- (c) for the variation of an order providing for the compensation to be paid by instalments.

### 97. ORDERS NOT TO AFFECT OTHER RIGHTS

Nothing in this Division affects the right of a person to bring and maintain a civil action except that anything done or paid under an order made under this Division shall be taken into account in any award of damages.

## *Division 2 - Other Orders*

### 98. CANCELLATION OF DRIVER'S LICENCE

Where a person found guilty or convicted of an offence used a motor vehicle when committing or to facilitate the commission of the offence, the court may, if the offender -

- (a) holds a driver's licence, cancel the licence and, if the court thinks fit, disqualify the offender from obtaining one for such time as it thinks fit; or

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- (b) does not hold a driver's licence, disqualify the offender from obtaining one for such time as it thinks fit.

### 99. PASSPORT ORDERS

(1) Where an offender is convicted of an offence, the court may, in addition to any other order it may make under this Act, order that the offender -

- (a) remain in Australia or the Territory;
- (b) not apply for or obtain an Australian passport; and/or
- (c) surrender every passport, whether Australian or foreign, held by the offender.

(2) An offender who contravenes or fails to comply with an order made under subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years.

(3) Where a court makes an order under subsection (1)(c) -

- (a) the passport or passports shall be given to the proper officer of the court;
- (b) the proper officer of the court shall cause the passport or passports to be kept in such custody as he or she thinks fit for such period, or on the occurrence of any contingency, as is specified by the court; and
- (c) the passport or passports shall, in accordance with the terms specified under paragraph (b), be returned to the offender unless the court orders otherwise.

(4) Where a court makes an order under subsection (1)(b) or (c), the proper officer of the court shall, as soon as is practicable after the order is made, give a copy of it to the Minister administering the *Passports Act 1938* of the Commonwealth.

(5) An order under subsection (1) remains in force for the duration of the sentence (whether or not the sentence is one that involves, in whole or part, a term of imprisonment).

(6) Where an order under subsection (1) requires the offender to surrender a passport -

- (a) the passport shall be given to the proper officer of the court; and

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(b) the proper officer shall cause the passport to be kept in such custody as the proper officer considers appropriate until -

(i) the passport is returned under subsection (7); or

(ii) the authority that issued the passport requests its return,

whichever happens first.

(7) Where a passport is still in the custody of the proper officer of the court when the order under subsection (1) finishes, the proper officer shall cause it to be returned to the offender.

### PART 6 - MAKING OF SENTENCING AND OTHER ORDERS

#### *Division 1 - Conditional Orders*

#### 100. CONDITION OF ORDER TO UNDERTAKE TREATMENT PROGRAM

Where a court may attach a condition to an order or require an offender to give an undertaking, the court may, as a condition of the order or as part of the undertaking, require an offender to undertake a prescribed treatment program.

#### 101. CONSENT OF OFFENDER TO CONDITIONAL ORDERS

A court shall not make an order which has attached to it conditions or which requires an offender to give an undertaking unless the conditions are explained to the offender in accordance with section 102 and offender consents to -

(a) the order being made and to the conditions being attached; or

(b) the conditions being included in the undertaking,

as the case may be.

#### 102. EXPLANATION OF ORDERS

(1) Where a court proposes to make an order which has attached to it conditions to which an offender is required to consent or which requires an offender to give an undertaking, it shall, before making the order, explain or cause to be explained to the offender, in language likely to be readily understood by the offender -

(a) the purpose and effect of the proposed order;

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- (b) the consequences that may follow if the offender fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the proposed order;
- (c) where the proposed order requires the offender to undertake a program referred to in section 100, the benefits and detriments of the program, including the medical risks and benefits of any drugs used in the program; and
- (d) the manner in which the proposed order may be varied.

(2) Non-compliance with subsection (1) does not affect the validity of the order.

### *Division 2 - Information and Reports before Passing Sentence*

#### 103. ASSESSMENT OF OFFENDER BEFORE CERTAIN ORDERS MADE

(1) A court shall, before imposing a sentence on an offender that requires the offender to be under the supervision of a probation officer, have regard to a report of the Director as to the suitability of the offender to be under supervision.

(2) A report under subsection (1) may be in writing or given orally to the court.

#### 104. INFORMATION BEFORE PASSING SENTENCE OR MAKING ORDER

(1) A court may, before passing sentence on an offender, receive such information as it thinks fit to enable it to impose the proper sentence.

(2) A court may, before making an order for restitution or compensation under Division 1 of Part 5, receive such information as it thinks fit to enable it to make the proper order.

#### 105. COURT MAY ORDER PRE-SENTENCE REPORT

A court may, before passing sentence on an offender, order a pre-sentence report in respect of the offender and adjourn the proceedings to enable the report to be prepared and may admit the offender to bail or remand the offender in custody.

#### 106. CONTENTS OF PRE-SENTENCE REPORT

(1) A pre-sentence report may set out all or any of the following matters which, on investigation, appear to the author of the report to be relevant to the sentencing of the offender and are readily ascertainable by him or her:

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- (a) the age of the offender;
- (b) the social history and background of the offender;
- (c) the medical and psychiatric history of the offender;
- (d) the offender's educational background;
- (e) the offender's employment history;
- (f) the circumstances of other offences of which the offender has been found guilty and which are known to the court;
- (g) the extent to which the offender is complying with a sentence currently imposed on the offender;
- (h) the offender's financial circumstances;
- (j) any special needs of the offender;
- (k) any courses, programs, treatment, therapy or other assistance that could be available to the offender and from which the offender may benefit.

(2) The author of a pre-sentence report shall include in the report any other matter relevant to the sentencing of the offender which the court has directed to be set out in the report.

### *Division 3 - Taking other Charges into Account*

#### 107. DISPOSAL OF OTHER PENDING CHARGES

(1) Where a court finds a person guilty of an offence or offences, not being or including treason or murder, and the court is satisfied that -

- (a) there has been filed in court a document, in the prescribed form, containing a list of other offences, whether indictable or summary, not being or including treason or murder, in respect of which the offender has been charged or committed for trial;
- (b) a copy of the document has been provided to the offender; and
- (c) in all the circumstances it is proper to do so,



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the court may, with the consent of the prosecution, before passing sentence ask the offender whether the offender admits having committed all or any of the listed offences and wishes them to be taken into account by the court when passing sentence for the offence or offences of which the offender has been found guilty.

(2) A document referred to in subsection (1) shall be signed by -

(a) a member of the Police Force or the prosecutor;  
and

(b) the offender.

(3) Where an offender admits having committed all or any of the offences listed in a document under subsection (1) and wishes them to be taken into account, the court may, if it thinks fit, do so but shall not impose a sentence in respect of an offence of which the offender has been found guilty in excess of the maximum sentence that might have been imposed if no listed offence had been taken into account.

(4) Where an offence is taken into account under this section, the court may make any order that it would have been empowered to make under Part 5 if the offender had been convicted before the court of the offence but shall not otherwise impose any separate punishment for the offence.

(5) An order made under subsection (4) in respect of an offence taken into account may be appealed against as if it had been made on the conviction of the offender for that offence.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (3), a court shall not take into account a charge of an offence which it would not have jurisdiction to try even with the consent of the person charged with it.

(7) The court shall certify on the document filed in court any listed offences that have been so taken into account and the convictions in respect of which this has been done.

(8) Proceedings shall not be taken or continued in respect of any listed offence certified under subsection (7) unless each conviction in respect of which it has been taken into account has been quashed or set aside.

(9) An admission made under and for the purposes of this section is not admissible in evidence in any proceeding taken or continued in respect of the offence to which it relates.

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(10) A person shall not, for any purpose, be taken to have been convicted of an offence taken into account under and in accordance with this section only because it was so taken into account.

(11) Whenever, in or in relation to any criminal proceeding, reference may lawfully be made to, or evidence may lawfully be given of, the fact that a person was convicted of a crime, reference may likewise be made to, or evidence may likewise be given of, the taking into account under this section of any other offence or offences when sentence was imposed in respect of that conviction.

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

### *Division 4 - Passing of Sentence*

#### 108. TIME AND PLACE OF SENTENCE

(1) The sentence for an offence may be imposed in open court at any time and place in the Territory.

(2) A court at a trial of an offence or receiving a plea of guilty to an offence may, when it thinks it desirable in the interests of justice so to do and from time to time if necessary -

(a) fix, or indicate by reference to a fact or event, the time; and

(b) fix the place,

at which the sentence is to be imposed.

(3) A court which is to impose sentence for an offence may -

(a) admit the person to bail; or

(b) make an order or orders for the removal in custody of the person from one place in the Territory to another.

(4) A person to be sentenced for an offence shall, while in custody pending sentencing, be taken to be in the lawful custody of the Director or the Commissioner of Police (according to whether the person is in a prison or in police custody).

(5) This section does not take away from any power of a court under statute or at common law.

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### 109. SENTENCE BY ANOTHER JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE

(1) Subsection (2) applies where, on the trial of an offence -

- (a) a verdict of guilty has been found or a plea of guilty has been received but no judgment or sentence has been given or passed on it; and
- (b) the judge or magistrate who presided at the trial or received the plea (as the case requires) goes out of office or it appears to be probable that because of incapacitating illness or other serious cause he or she will be unable to give judgment or pass sentence within a reasonable time.

(2) Where this subsection applies, any other judge or magistrate (as the case requires) may in open court take (if necessary) all steps preliminary to the giving of judgment or the passing of sentence and may give judgment or pass sentence.

(3) In all cases where it is possible so to do, the judge or magistrate referred to in subsection (1)(b) shall be consulted before judgment is given or sentence is passed under subsection (2).

(4) Non-compliance with subsection (3) does not affect the validity of the judgment or sentence.

(5) The question whether it appears probable that a judge or magistrate will be unable for the reasons referred to in subsection (1)(b) to give judgment or pass sentence within a reasonable time shall be decided by the Chief Justice or the Chief Magistrate (as the case requires) and his or her decision is not liable to be challenged on any ground whatsoever.

(6) Where, on the trial of an offence -

- (a) a verdict of guilty has been found or a plea of guilty has been received; and
- (b) all steps preliminary to the giving of judgment or the passing of sentence have been taken but no judgment or sentence has been given or passed,

any other judge or magistrate (as the case requires) may give the judgment or pass the sentence determined by the judge or magistrate who presided at the trial or received the plea (as the case requires).

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(7) A judgment given or sentence passed under subsection (2) or (6) has for all purposes the same effects and consequences as if it had been given or passed by the judge or magistrate who presided at the trial or received the plea (as the case requires).

(8) This section does not take away from any power of a judge or magistrate under statute or at common law.

### 110. SENTENCES NOT INVALIDATED BY FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

(1) The failure of a court to give reasons or to comply with any other procedural requirement contained in this Act in sentencing an offender does not invalidate any sentence imposed by it.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) prevents a court on an appeal against sentence from reviewing a sentence imposed by a court in circumstances where there has been a failure that is referred to in that subsection.

## PART 7 - CORRECTION OF SENTENCES

### 111. CORRECTION OF SENTENCES BY SUPREME COURT

(1) Where -

(a) a person has been sentenced (whether at first instance or on appeal) by a court (including the Supreme Court) for an offence; or

(b) the sentencing court was the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, application is made to the Supreme Court for relief or remedy in the nature of certiorari to remove the proceeding into the Supreme Court,

and the Supreme Court determines that the sentence imposed was beyond the power of the sentencing court or its own power, if it was the sentencing court, it may, instead of quashing the sentence, amend the sentence by substituting for the sentence imposed a sentence which the sentencing court had power to impose.

(2) Unless the Supreme Court otherwise directs, a sentence of imprisonment imposed by it under subsection (1) commences on the day on which the sentence imposed in the earlier proceeding purported to take effect but in calculating the term to be served under the sentence any time during which the offender was at large (whether on bail or otherwise) shall be disregarded.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) extend and apply, with necessary changes, to any order made on, but not forming part of, the sentence of an offender as if reference in those subsections to a sentence included a reference to such an order.

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### 112. COURT MAY REOPEN PROCEEDING TO CORRECT SENTENCING ERRORS

(1) Where a court has in, or in connection with, criminal proceedings (including a proceeding on appeal) -

- (a) imposed a sentence that is not in accordance with the law; or
- (b) failed to impose a sentence that the court legally should have imposed,

the court (whether or not differently constituted) may reopen the proceedings unless it considers the matter should more appropriately be dealt with by a proceeding on appeal.

(2) Where a court reopens proceedings, it -

- (a) shall give the parties an opportunity to be heard;
- (b) may impose a sentence that is in accordance with the law; and
- (c) may amend any relevant conviction or order to the extent necessary to take into account the sentence imposed under paragraph (b).

(3) A court may reopen proceedings -

- (a) on its own initiative at any time; or
- (b) on the application of a party to the proceedings made not later than -
  - (i) 28 days after the day the sentence was imposed; or
  - (ii) such further time as the court allows.

(4) An application for leave to make an application under subsection (3)(b)(ii) may be made at any time.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), this section does not affect any right of appeal.

(6) For the purposes of an appeal under any Act against a sentence imposed under subsection (3)(b), the time within which the appeal must be made starts from the day the sentence is imposed under subsection (2)(b).

(7) This section applies to a sentence imposed, or required to be imposed, whether before or after the commencement of this section.

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### PART 8 - APPEALS AGAINST SENTENCE IMPOSED ON VARIATION OR BREACH

#### 113. APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE IMPOSED ON VARIATION OR BREACH

A person sentenced by a court in a proceeding for variation or breach of a sentencing order has a right of appeal against sentence as if -

- (a) the court had immediately before imposing it found the person guilty, or convicted the person, of the offence in respect of which the sentencing order was originally made; and
- (b) the sentence was a sentence imposed on that finding of guilt or conviction.

### PART 9 - REMISSION OF SENTENCE

#### 114. REMISSION OF SENTENCE BY ADMINISTRATOR

(1) In this section, "remission order" means an order made under subsection (2).

(2) The Administrator may, by writing under his or her hand, order the remission, with or without conditions, of a sentence of imprisonment under, or in respect of an offence against, a law of the Territory.

(3) The Administrator may, by writing under his or her hand -

- (a) vary or revoke the conditions to which a remission order is subject;
  - (b) impose additional conditions on a remission order; or
  - (c) revoke a remission order.
- (4) Where a remission order has been -
- (a) revoked; or
  - (b) contravened or a condition to which the remission order is subject has not been complied with,

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a member of the Police Force may, without warrant, arrest the person released under the remission order.

(5) Where information is laid before a Justice alleging that a remission order has been -

- (a) revoked; or

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- (b) contravened or a condition to which the remission order is subject has not been complied with,

the Justice may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person released under the remission order.

(6) A Justice shall not issue a warrant under subsection (5) unless -

- (a) the informant and any other person furnishing information required by the Justice concerning the issue of the warrant furnishes the information on oath; and
- (b) the Justice is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for issuing the warrant.

(7) Where a person has been arrested under subsection (4)(a) or (5)(a), the person shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before a magistrate and the magistrate shall, if satisfied that the remission order has been revoked, issue a warrant for the commitment of the person to prison to serve the part of the term of imprisonment that the person had not served at the time the remission order was made.

(8) Where a person has been arrested in accordance with subsection (4)(b) or (5)(b), the person shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before a magistrate and, if the magistrate is satisfied that the person brought before him or her has, without lawful excuse, contravened, or failed to comply with a condition of, the remission order, the magistrate may revoke the remission order.

(9) A person brought before a magistrate in accordance with subsection (7) or (8) shall, unless the magistrate determines otherwise, be kept in custody until the magistrate has determined the matter.

(10) Where, under subsection (8), a remission order is revoked in respect of a person who was serving a term of imprisonment at the time that the remission order was made, the magistrate may issue a warrant for the commitment of the person to prison to serve the part of the term of imprisonment that the person had not served at the time that the remission order was made.

(11) Where a magistrate acting in accordance with subsection (8) revokes a remission order, the person in respect of whom the remission order was made may appeal to the Supreme Court against the revocation, and the Supreme Court shall, if it is -

- (a) satisfied that the grounds under which the remission order was revoked have been established - confirm the revocation; or

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- (b) not so satisfied - order that the revocation cease to have effect.

(12) Division 2 of Part VI of the *Justices Act* applies to and in relation to an appeal made under subsection (11).

### PART 10 - PREROGATIVE OF MERCY

#### 115. RELEASE BY ADMINISTRATOR IN EXERCISE OF PREROGATIVE OF MERCY

(1) The Administrator may, in any case in which he or she is authorised on behalf of Her Majesty to extend mercy to any person under sentence of imprisonment, do so by directing that the person be released, even before the end of a non-parole period -

- (a) on giving an undertaking; or
- (b) on parole under and subject to the *Parole of Prisoners Act*.

(2) An undertaking under subsection (1)(a) -

- (a) shall have as a condition that the person be of good behaviour;
- (b) may have as a condition that the person be under the supervision of an employee employed in the Agency responsible under the Minister for the administration of the *Prisons (Correctional Services) Act*; and
- (c) may have any other condition that the Administrator considers to be in the interests of the person or the community.

(3) The period of an undertaking under subsection (1)(a) is the period fixed by the Administrator, which shall be not less than the unexpired term of the original sentence.

(4) A person who gives an undertaking under subsection (1)(a) shall be released from custody.

(5) Where, at any time during the period of an undertaking under subsection (1)(a), the Court of Summary Jurisdiction is satisfied by evidence on oath or by affidavit or by the admission of the person who gave the undertaking that that person has failed without reasonable excuse to comply with any condition of the undertaking it may impose a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and direct that the person be committed to prison for the unexpired term of the original sentence.



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(6) Except with the consent of the person who gave the undertaking, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction shall not deal with the person under subsection (5) unless the person has been served with a notice to attend on the hearing of the proceeding.

(7) The Court of Summary Jurisdiction may order that a warrant to arrest be issued against a person who gave an undertaking if he or she does not attend before the Court on the hearing of the proceeding under subsection (5).

(8) A registrar of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction may sign any warrant that may be necessary for the purpose of subsection (5) and the period of imprisonment after committal begins on the day of the committal, if the person is then before the Court, and if not, on the day of his or her subsequent arrest.

(9) A person who gives an undertaking under subsection (1)(a) is discharged from the original sentence at the end of the period of the undertaking if an order has not been made under subsection (5).

(10) If the Court of Summary Jurisdiction recommitts a person to prison under this section, the Prisons (Correctional Services) Act applies as if the person had just been convicted by the Court and sentenced to be imprisoned for a term equal to the unexpired term of the original sentence.

(11) A fine imposed under this section shall be taken for all purposes to be a fine payable on a conviction of an offence.

### 116. PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES MAY BE REMITTED

The Administrator may -

- (a) remit in whole or in part any sum of money which is imposed under any Act as a penalty or forfeiture; and
- (b) order the discharge from prison of any person who is imprisoned for non-payment of any sum of money so imposed,

although the sum is in whole or in part payable to a party other than the Crown.

## PART 11 - MISCELLANEOUS

### 117. OFFENDER TO BE PRESENT WHEN SENTENCE IMPOSED

(1) A court shall not make an order under Part 3 unless the offender in respect of whom the order is to be made is before the court.

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(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to -

- (a) an order imposing a fine under section 16; or
- (b) an order made on the hearing of an appeal.

### 118. FINE IN ADDITION TO OR INSTEAD OF IMPRISONMENT

An offence against an Act or an instrument of a legislative or administrative character that is punishable by a term of imprisonment (other than life) is, unless the contrary intention appears, punishable, in addition to or instead of imprisonment, by a maximum fine that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$5,000 or, in the case of a body corporate, \$25,000 by the term of imprisonment expressed in years or a fraction of a year, where the term of imprisonment is less than 12 months.

### 119. LOCATION AND EFFECT OF PENALTY PROVISIONS

A penalty set out at the foot of a provision of an Act or an instrument of a legislative or administrative character shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as indicating that a contravention (whether by act or omission) of the provision is an offence against the Act or instrument punishable on a finding of guilt by a penalty not exceeding that set out.

### 120. LESSER SENTENCE MAY BE IMPOSED

Subject to anything to the contrary in this or any other Act, a court may, as it thinks fit in sentencing an offender, impose a shorter term of imprisonment or a lesser amount as a fine than that prescribed.

### 121. EFFECT OF ALTERATIONS IN PENALTIES

(1) Where an Act, including this Act, or an instrument of a legislative or administrative character increases the penalty or the maximum or minimum penalty for an offence, the increase applies only to an offence committed after the commencement of the provision effecting the increase.

(2) Where an Act, including this Act, or an instrument of a legislative or administrative character reduces the penalty or the maximum or minimum penalty for an offence, the reduction extends to an offence committed before the commencement of the provision effecting the reduction for which no penalty had been imposed at that commencement.

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### 122. JURISDICTION OF COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

Where the Court of Summary Jurisdiction has jurisdiction under an Act to hear and determine a crime in a summary manner, the court shall not impose on the person found guilty of the crime a sentence of imprisonment of more than 5 years or a fine greater than \$25,000.

### 123. OLD OFFENCES RELEVANT IN DETERMINING PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

(1) A finding of guilt or conviction of an old offence counts as a finding of guilt or conviction of a new offence for the purpose of determining whether or not a person has previously been found guilty or convicted of the new offence.

(2) For the purposes of this section -

(a) an old offence is an offence under a repealed statutory provision which is constituted by the same acts, omissions, matters, circumstances or things as an offence (the new offence) under an Act or an instrument of a legislative or administrative character which substantially re-enacts (whether in the same language or not) the repealed statutory provision; and

(b) a repealed statutory provision is an Act or a provision of an Act that has been repealed or an instrument of a legislative or administrative character or a provision of such an instrument that has been repealed or revoked.

(3) This section applies even where the new offence differs from the old offence in -

(a) its penalty;

(b) the procedure applicable to its prosecution;

(c) its classification; or

(d) its name,

unless a contrary intention appears in the Act or the instrument of a legislative or administrative character that creates the new offence.

### 124. ABOLITION OF COMMON LAW BONDS

A court does not have jurisdiction to release an offender on a recognisance or bond to be of good behaviour and to appear for sentence when called on.

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### 125. PROCEDURAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

The power to make rules under the *Supreme Court Act* and to make regulations under the *Justices Act* extends to and applies in relation to the making of rules or regulations (as the case requires) for and with respect to the manner of making applications under this Act, court procedures and proceedings, the functions of a proper officer of the court and all other matters relating to the functions of a court under this Act.

### 126. FACILITATION OF PROOF

Where an offender is before a court to be dealt with for a breach of a sentencing order made under this Act -

- (a) an averment of the prosecutor that the offender is the person in respect of whom the order was made is evidence of the matter so averred; and
- (b) on the averring of the fact referred to in paragraph (a), the offender may be asked by the court whether the person was convicted of the offence or offences in respect of which the order was made and, if the person admits the conviction or convictions, no further proof of the conviction or convictions is necessary.

### 127. SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS, &c.

Subject to this Act, a document required to be given to or served on a person under this Act may be given to or served on the person -

- (a) by delivering it to the person; or
- (b) by leaving it at the person's last-known or most usual place of residence or business with some other person who is apparently over the age of 16 years and living or working there.

### 128. 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 -

- (a) be of general or limited application;

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- (b) confer a discretionary authority or impose a duty on a specified person or a specified class of person;
- (c) prescribe the fees payable in respect of any matter under this Act; and/or
- (d) prescribe penalties, not exceeding \$2,000, for offences against the Regulations.

### 129. REPEAL

The Acts and Ordinances specified in the Schedule are repealed.

### 130. SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL

(1) This Act applies to a sentence imposed after the commencement of this section, irrespective of when the offence was committed.

(2) Where, immediately before the commencement of this section, an order under the *Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act* or a sentence was in force in respect of a person, the person continues to be subject to the requirements of the order or sentence in all respects as if this Act has not commenced but the order or sentence may be cancelled or varied and any failure to comply with it may be dealt with under this Act as if it were made or imposed after the commencement of this section.

(3) Where, immediately before the commencement of this section, a declaration under the section 397 or a direction under 401 of the *Criminal Code* detaining a person at the Administrator's pleasure was in force, the person continues to be subject to the requirements of the declaration or direction in all respects, and the declaration or direction shall be subject to, and the person may be dealt with under, the *Criminal Code* or section 8A of the *Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act* as in force before that commencement, as if this Act had not commenced.

(4) The Regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the commencement of the various provisions of this Act.

(5) For the purposes of this section, an order made or imposed by an appellate court after the commencement of this section on setting aside an order made or a sentence imposed before that commencement shall be taken to have been made or imposed at the time the original order was made or the sentence imposed.

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## Sentencing

### SCHEDULE

Section 129

#### ACTS AND ORDINANCES REPEALED

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Ordinance 1971</i>             | No. 34, 1971 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Ordinance 1978</i>             | No. 68, 1978 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act 1979</i>                   | No. 35, 1979 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Act 1980</i>                   | No. 11, 1980 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Amendment Act 1982</i>         | No. 61, 1982 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Amendment Act 1986</i>         | No. 57, 1986 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Amendment Act 1987</i>         | No. 53, 1987 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Amendment Act 1989</i>         | No. 24, 1989 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Amendment Act (No. 2) 1989</i> | No. 84, 1989 |
| <i>Criminal Law (Conditional Release of Offenders) Amendment Act 1990</i>         | No. 14, 1990 |

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