

Queensland



BAIL ACT 1980

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This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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BAIL ACT 1980

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 July 2004]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the release of defendants charged with offences and for incidental and other purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Bail Act 1980*.

6 Definitions

In this Act—

“**adjourn**” includes postpone or reserve a question on a point of law.

“**admit**” to bail includes grant bail.

“**appeal**” includes an application for leave to appeal.

“**approved form**” see section 36C.¹

“**child**” see the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, schedule 4.²

“**committal for trial**” includes a committal for sentence.

“**conviction**” includes—

- (a) a finding of guilt;

1 Section 36C (Approval of forms)

2 *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, schedule 4—

“**child**” means—

- (a) a person who has not turned 17 years; or
- (b) after a day fixed under section 6—a person who has not turned 18 years.

- (b) a finding that a person is not guilty by reason of unsoundness of mind;
- (c) a conviction of an offence for which an order is made—
 - (ii) requiring the person to perform unpaid community service;
or
 - (iii) discharging the person absolutely or conditionally.

“court” includes a judge or justice whether sitting in court or chambers or acting in any other manner, a court exercising appellate jurisdiction and any justice or justices conducting an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence.

“criminal proceeding” includes a hearing, trial or appeal in relation to an offence.

“defendant” means a person charged with or convicted of an offence and includes such a person who is a party to an appeal.

“deputy director of public prosecutions” means, where the charge out of which a prosecution arises is a charge for an offence against the laws of the Commonwealth, the deputy director of public prosecutions in Queensland.

“hearing” means a proceeding before a court or judge or before any justice or justices dealing summarily with a charge of a simple offence or conducting an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence or a proceeding wherein a person is to be sentenced and includes a proceeding wherein a person is charged with an offence on indictment whether or not the person has been called upon to plead to that indictment.

“judge” includes a District Court judge.

“offence” includes an alleged offence.

“police establishment” means a police establishment under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.

“precincts”, of a court, means any land or building, or the part of any land or building, used for the purposes of the court.

“prison” includes any institution or place at which a child is detained pursuant to the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* and any other place where persons may be detained in lawful custody.

“proper officer”, when used in relation to a court, means—

- (a) in the case of the Supreme Court or the District Court—the registrar or any sheriff, deputy sheriff or under sheriff;
- (b) in the case of a Magistrates Court—the clerk of the court.

“simple offence” means an offence (whether or not indictable) punishable on summary conviction before a Magistrates Court by fine, imprisonment or otherwise.

“surrender into custody”, when used in relation to a defendant who is—

- (a) on bail; or
- (b) permitted to go at large without bail;

means surrender into the custody of the court at the time and place for the time being appointed for the defendant to do so.

“trial” means a proceeding wherein a person is charged with an offence on indictment and includes a proceeding wherein a person is to be sentenced.

“undertaking” means a promise in writing with respect to bail signed by a defendant or by a defendant and the defendant’s surety or sureties that the defendant will appear at a hearing or an adjourned hearing or upon the defendant’s trial or an appeal and surrender into custody and comply with such other conditions as are imposed for the defendant’s release on bail.

“vary”, when used in relation to bail, means impose further conditions after bail is granted, alter, amend or rescind conditions or alter the amount of bail.

“watch-house manager” means a watch-house manager under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*.

6A Delegation of powers by proper officer

(1) A proper officer may delegate the proper officer’s powers under this Act to an officer of the public service (an **“officer”**) mentioned in subsection (2) if the officer is a justice.

(2) If the proper officer is—

- (a) the sheriff—the powers may be delegated to an officer employed in the sheriff’s office or Magistrates Court registry; or

- (b) the registrar—the powers may be delegated to an officer employed in the District Court registry or Magistrates Court registry; or
- (c) the clerk of the court—the powers may be delegated to an officer employed in the Magistrates Court registry.

PART 2—GRANT AND ENLARGEMENT OF BAIL AND OTHER RELEASE

7 Power of police officer to grant bail

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person, who has been arrested in connection with a charge of an offence, is delivered into the custody of a police officer who is—
 - (i) the officer-in-charge of a police station or police establishment; or
 - (ii) a watch-house manager; and
- (b) the person is not detained under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, chapter 7, part 2;³ and
- (c) a prescribed police officer is satisfied the person can not be taken promptly before a court.

(2) The prescribed police officer—

- (a) shall investigate the question whether or not bail should be granted; and
- (b) may or, if it is not practicable to bring the person before a court within 24 hours after the person is taken into custody, must—
 - (i) grant bail to the person and release the person from custody in accordance with this Act, unless this Act otherwise provides; or

³ *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, chapter 7 (Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences), part 2 (Investigations and questioning)

- (ii) issue and serve on the person a notice to appear and release the person from custody.

(3) A person granted bail and released in accordance with this section shall be released—

- (a) pursuant to section 14;⁴ or
(b) on conditions for the person's release made by the police officer pursuant to section 11.⁵

(4) If the prescribed police officer refuses to grant bail to a person under this section, the officer must write the officer's reasons for the refusal—

- (a) on the papers relating to the person; or
(b) on the warrant; or
(c) in a register or record of persons in custody.

(5) The keeping of the person in custody is not unlawful only because of a failure to comply with subsection (4).

(6) A grant of bail to a person under this section, the issuing and serving on a person of a notice to appear and the person's release from custody thereon discharges the duty of taking that person before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

(7) A court before which a person granted bail pursuant to this section appears may enlarge, vary or revoke bail so granted.

(8) This section does not apply if the arrested person is a child.⁶

(9) In this section—

“notice to appear” see the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, schedule 4

“officer-in-charge”, of a police station or police establishment, includes a police officer nominated by the officer-in-charge of the police station or police establishment as the officer-in-charge of the police station or police establishment during the officer-in-charge's absence.

“prescribed police officer”, in relation to a person in custody, means—

4 Section 14 (Release of persons apprehended on making deposit of money as security for appearance)

5 Section 11 (Conditions of release on bail)

6 See the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 50 (Dealing with a child if court can not be promptly constituted).

- (a) if the person is in custody at a police station or police establishment—the officer-in-charge of the police station or police establishment; or
- (b) if the person is in custody at a watch-house—
 - (i) the watch-house manager; or
 - (ii) another police officer whose duties include performing functions at the watch-house in relation to persons in custody.

8 Power of court as to bail

(1) A court, subject to this Act—

- (a) may grant bail to a person held in custody on a charge of or in connection with an offence if—
 - (i) the person is awaiting a criminal proceeding to be held by that court in relation to that offence; or
 - (ia) the court is a Magistrates Court and the person is awaiting an appeal under the *Justices Act 1886*, section 222⁷ to be held in the District Court; or
 - (ii) the court has adjourned the criminal proceeding; or
 - (iii) the court has committed or remanded the person in the course of or in connection with a criminal proceeding to be held by that court or another court in relation to that offence;
- (b) may enlarge, vary or revoke bail so granted.

(2) A person in custody on a charge of or in connection with an offence who is not granted bail or released under section 11A⁸ must, unless the person has been sentenced for that offence, be remanded in custody.

(3) Save where this Act or any other Act otherwise provides, an enlargement of bail may, if the court thinks fit, be granted in the absence of the defendant.

(4) A person to whom bail is granted shall not be released from custody while the person is, for any other cause, being lawfully held in custody.

⁷ *Justices Act 1886*, section 222 (Appeal to a single judge)

⁸ Section 11A (Release of intellectually impaired person)

(5) The powers of the Court of Appeal with respect to bail may be exercised by a judge of the Supreme Court in the same manner as they may be exercised by the Court of Appeal, but, if the judge refuses an application with respect to bail, the person making the application may apply to the Court of Appeal and that court shall hear and determine the application.

9 Duty of court to grant bail in certain cases

Where a person held in custody on a charge of an offence of which the person has not been convicted appears or is brought before a court empowered by section 8 to grant bail to the person in relation to that offence, the court shall, subject to this Act, grant bail to that person or enlarge or vary bail already granted to the person in relation to that offence.

10 General powers as to bail

(1) The Supreme Court or a judge thereof may, subject to this Act, grant bail to a person held in custody on a charge of an offence, or in connection with a criminal proceeding, or enlarge, vary or revoke bail granted to a person in or in connection with a criminal proceeding whether or not the person has appeared before the Supreme Court in or in connection therewith.

(2) Notwithstanding that a person has been given in charge to the jury in connection with the person's trial commenced in the Supreme Court or the District Court the trial judge may in the trial judge's discretion exercise the powers conferred on a court by section 8(1)⁹ to grant bail to that person or to enlarge, vary or revoke bail already granted to the person.

(3) A decision as to bail made in accordance with subsection (2) by a trial judge shall be final and, notwithstanding this Act, a defendant in respect of whom such decision has been made shall not have the right to make a further application for bail in relation to the custody in which the defendant is then held.

10A No court fee payable for making application to Supreme Court

No fee is payable to an office of the Supreme Court for the making of an application for bail to the Supreme Court or a judge of the court.

⁹ Section 8 (Power of court as to bail)

10B No costs order

(1) A court may not make any order concerning costs in a bail proceeding.

(2) It does not matter whether the bail proceeding started, or the relevant offence was committed, before or after the commencement of this section.

(3) In this section—

“**bail proceeding**” includes—

- (a) an application under this Act; and
- (b) an application to grant, enlarge, vary or revoke bail under another Act; and
- (c) an appeal to the Court of Appeal from an order made on an application mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

11 Conditions of release on bail

(1) A court or police officer authorised by this Act to grant bail shall consider the conditions for the release of a person on bail in the following sequence—

- (a) the release of the person on the person’s own undertaking without sureties and without deposit of money or other security;
- (b) the release of the person on the person’s own undertaking with a deposit of money or other security of stated value;
- (c) the release of the person on the person’s own undertaking with a surety or sureties of stated value;
- (d) the release of the person on the person’s own undertaking with a deposit of money or other security of stated value and a surety or sureties of stated value;

but shall not make the conditions for a grant of bail more onerous for the person than those that in the opinion of the court or police officer are necessary having regard to the nature of the offence, the circumstances of the defendant and the public interest.

(2) Where a court or a police officer authorised by this Act to grant bail considers that the imposition of special conditions is necessary to secure that a person—

- (a) appears in accordance with the person's bail and surrenders into custody;
- (b) while released on bail does not—
 - (i) commit an offence; or
 - (ii) endanger the safety or welfare of members of the public; or
 - (iii) interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice whether in relation to the person or another person;

that court or police officer shall impose such conditions as the court or police officer thinks fit for any or all of such purposes.

(2A) Conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (2) shall not be more onerous for the person than those that in the opinion of the court or police officer are necessary having regard to the nature of the offence, the circumstances of the defendant and the public interest.

(3) If a court that grants bail on an adjournment of a hearing or while the defendant is awaiting trial considers an investigation ought to be made into the defendant's physical or mental condition, the bail may be made subject to a condition that the defendant undergo medical examination—

- (a) by a doctor at a specified institution or place other than a high security unit under the *Mental Health Act 2000*; or
- (b) by a specified doctor.

(3A) However, bail may be made subject to a condition that the defendant undergo a medical examination only if the proposed examination is an examination the defendant could lawfully be required to undergo if the defendant remained in custody.

(3B) If bail is subject to a condition mentioned in subsection (3), the court must arrange for a statement containing the following matters to be given to the institution, place or doctor—

- (a) the reasons for the investigation;
- (b) the information before the court about the defendant's physical or mental condition.

11A Release of intellectually impaired person

(1) This section applies if a police officer or court authorised by this Act or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* to grant bail considers—

- (a) a person held in custody on a charge of or in connection with an offence is, or appears to be, an intellectually impaired person; and
- (b) the person does not, or appears not to, understand the nature and effect of entering into an undertaking under section 20;¹⁰ and
- (c) if the person understood the nature and effect of entering into the undertaking, the person would be released on bail.

(2) The police officer or court may release the person without bail by—

- (a) releasing the person into the care of another person who ordinarily has the care of the person or with whom the person resides; or
- (b) permitting the person to go at large.

(3) A person's release is on condition the person will surrender, at the time and place stated in the notice under section 11B, into the custody of the court stated in the notice.

(4) If the person surrenders into the custody of the court stated in the notice, the court may release the person again under subsection (2).

(5) A court authorised by this Act or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* to grant bail may revoke a release.

(6) A person's release by a police officer discharges any duty to take the person before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

(7) In this section—

“intellectually impaired person” means a person who has a disability that—

- (a) is attributable to an intellectual, psychiatric, cognitive or neurological impairment or a combination of these; and
- (b) results in—
 - (i) a substantial reduction of the person's capacity for communication, social interaction or learning; and
 - (ii) the person needing support.

10 Section 20 (Undertaking as to bail)

11B Release notice

(1) This section applies if a person is released under section 11A, whether for the first time or because of section 11A(4).

(2) The police officer or court releasing the person must give the person a notice in the approved form stating—

- (a) the person's name and place of residence; and
- (b) the charge on which or the offence in connection with which the person was in custody; and
- (c) if the person is released into the care of another person, the other person's name and place of residence; and
- (d) the court into whose custody the person is required to surrender as a condition of release; and
- (e) the time and place the person is required to surrender into the court's custody.

(3) The notice must also include a warning that a warrant will be issued for the person's arrest if the person fails to surrender into the court's custody at the time and place stated.

(4) If the person is released into the care of another person, the police officer or court must also give the other person a copy of the notice.

12 Restriction on publication of information, evidence and the like given in bail application

(1) Where the complainant or prosecutor or a person appearing on behalf of the Crown opposes a defendant's release under this part or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5, the court, at any time during the hearing of the application for bail, may make an order directing that the evidence taken, the information furnished, the representations made by or on behalf of either party or the reasons given by the court for the grant or refusal of bail or release under section 11A¹¹ or any part thereof or any of them shall not be published by any means—

- (a) if an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence is held—before the defendant is discharged; or

11 Section 11A (Release of intellectually impaired person)

- (b) if the defendant is tried or committed for trial—before the trial is ended.

(2) A person who fails without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies upon the person, to comply with an order made under subsection (1) commits an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

13 When only the Supreme Court may grant bail

Only the Supreme Court or a judge of the Supreme Court may grant bail to a person charged with an offence under the Criminal Code if, on conviction, the sentencing court will have to decide which of the following sentences to impose on the person—

- (a) imprisonment for life, which cannot be mitigated or varied under the Criminal Code or any other law;
- (b) an indefinite sentence under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 10.¹²

14 Release of persons apprehended on making deposit of money as security for appearance

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person, who has been arrested in connection with a charge of an offence, other than an indictable offence or an offence mentioned in the schedule, is delivered into the custody of a police officer who is—
 - (i) the officer-in-charge of a police establishment; or
 - (ii) a watch-house manager; and
- (b) the person has not first appeared before a justice in relation to the offence; and
- (c) the police officer is satisfied the person can not be taken promptly before a court.

(1A) If the police officer considers it appropriate, the police officer may grant bail to the person and release the person from custody on the person

¹² *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 10 (Indefinite sentences)

making a deposit of money as security for the person's appearance before a court on the day and at the time and place notified to the person under this section.

(1B) If either of the following happens, the police officer may release the person without bail—

- (a) a person charged with being drunk in a public place is released into the care of a person at a place of safety under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 210;¹³
- (b) a person charged with a minor drugs offence within the meaning of the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, schedule 4 signs an agreement to attend a drug diversion assessment program under section 211¹⁴ of that Act.

(2) The police officer who accepts a deposit of money from a person and grants bail to the person under subsection (1A) or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5—

- (a) shall cause a bench charge sheet to be completed with the following particulars and kept at the police establishment or watch-house—
 - (i) the name, place of residence and occupation of the person;
 - (ii) a short statement of the offence;
 - (iii) the amount of the deposit of money;
 - (iv) the day, time and place appointed for the person's appearance before the court or justice and the court or justice before which or whom the person is required to appear;
- (b) must give the person a notice in the approved form that includes the particulars required under a regulation.

(3) The police officer who accepts a deposit of money from a person and grants bail to the person at a place other than a place for holding Magistrates Courts and thereupon releases the person from custody shall cause the bench charge sheet referred to in subsection (2)(a) to be

13 *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 210 (Additional case when arrest for being drunk in a public place may be discontinued)

14 *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 211 (Additional case when arrest for minor drugs offence may be discontinued)

forwarded to the clerk of the court at the place where that person is required to appear.

(5) Where a person granted bail and released from custody pursuant to this section fails to appear before a court or justice in accordance with the bail, the court or justice shall, subject to subsections (7) and (9), order the forfeiture of the deposit of money made by the person in connection with the bail.

(6) Where a person granted bail and released from custody pursuant to this section appears before a court or justice in accordance with the bail, the court or justice shall order that the amount of the deposit of money paid by the person be refunded to the person unless the court or justice orders that the amount or a part thereof be applied in or towards payment of any penalty or costs imposed or awarded or unless, where the hearing is adjourned and the person is permitted to go at large without bail, the court or justice orders that the amount or a part thereof be applied as security for the person's appearance at the time and place to which the hearing is adjourned or to be determined (which the court or justice is hereby empowered to do) whereupon, in the latter case, if the person fails to appear at the time and place to which the hearing is adjourned or that has been determined the court or justice shall deal with the deposit of money in accordance with subsection (5) and that subsection shall apply and extend accordingly.

(7) Where a person granted bail and released from custody pursuant to this section does not appear in accordance with the bail but applies to the court or justice by counsel or solicitor for an adjournment of the hearing and the court or justice grants the adjournment, the court or justice may, in lieu of ordering the amount of the deposit of money to be forfeited, order that the amount or a part thereof be applied as security for the person's appearance at the time and place to which the hearing is adjourned or to be determined or permit the person to go at large without bail.

(7A) If the person fails to appear at the time and place appointed or determined for the continuation of the hearing in accordance with the bail the court or justice shall deal with the deposit of money in accordance with subsection (5) and that subsection shall apply and extend accordingly.

(8) Subsections (6) to (7A) apply in relation to the proceedings before a court or justice at all times and places to which the hearing is, from time to time, adjourned.

(9) Where a person has been granted bail and released thereon after making a deposit of money as security for the person's appearance and the

hearing is adjourned pursuant to subsection (7) to a time and place to be determined and that person does not appear at the time and place so determined, steps shall not be taken to forfeit such deposit of money unless the court or justice is satisfied that reasonable notice of the time and place so determined has been given to the person.

(10) This section does not prejudice or in any way affect—

- (a) the powers of a court or justice with respect to adjournments or the issue of warrants of apprehension; or
- (b) the operation of any Act relating to the forfeiture of bail.

14A Magistrates Courts may grant cash bail or permit to go at large

(1) Where a Magistrates Court adjourns the hearing of a charge of an offence other than an indictable offence or an offence specified in the schedule, the court (whether or not the defendant is already on bail) may—

- (a) grant bail to the defendant and, in lieu of ordering the defendant to enter into an undertaking, order that the defendant be released from custody on making a deposit of money with the clerk of the court as security that the defendant will surrender into custody; or
- (b) permit the defendant to go at large without bail on the condition that the defendant will surrender into custody.

(2) Where—

- (a) a person accepts a deposit of money from a defendant pursuant to subsection (1)(a), that person; or
- (b) a Magistrates Court permits a defendant to go at large pursuant to subsection (1)(b), the clerk of the court;

must give the defendant a notice in the approved form that includes the particulars required under a regulation.

(3) Where a defendant granted bail pursuant to this section and released from custody fails to surrender into custody, the court shall, subject to subsections (5) and (7), order the forfeiture of the deposit of money made by the defendant in connection with the bail.

(4) Where a defendant granted bail pursuant to this section and released from custody surrenders into custody, the court shall order that the amount of the deposit of money paid by the defendant be refunded to the defendant unless—

- (a) it orders that the amount or a part thereof be applied in or towards payment of any penalty or costs imposed or awarded; or
- (b) where the hearing is adjourned and the defendant is permitted to go at large without bail, the court orders that the amount or a part thereof be applied as security that the defendant will surrender into custody.

(4A) In the case specified in subsection (4)(b), if the defendant fails to surrender into custody the court shall deal with the deposit of money in accordance with subsection (3) and that subsection shall apply and extend accordingly.

(5) Where a defendant granted bail pursuant to this section and released from custody fails to surrender into custody but applies to the court by the defendant's counsel or solicitor for an adjournment of the hearing and the court grants the adjournment, the court may—

- (a) in lieu of ordering the amount of the deposit of money to be forfeited, order that the amount or a part thereof be applied as security that the defendant will surrender into custody; or
- (b) permit the defendant to go at large without bail on the condition that the defendant will surrender into custody.

(5A) Where an order is made under subsection (5)(a) and the defendant fails to surrender into custody the court shall deal with the deposit of money in accordance with subsection (3) and that subsection shall apply and extend accordingly.

(6) Subsections (4) to (5A) apply in relation to proceedings before a Magistrates Court at all times and places to which the hearing is adjourned.

(7) Where a defendant has been granted bail and released thereon after making a deposit of money as security that the defendant will surrender into custody and the hearing is adjourned pursuant to subsection (5) to a time and place to be determined and the defendant fails to surrender into custody the court shall not make an order forfeiting the deposit of money unless it is satisfied that reasonable notice of the time and place so determined has been given to the defendant.

15 Procedure upon application for bail

In a proceeding about the release of a person under this part or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5—

- (a) the court may, subject to paragraph (b), make such investigations on oath or otherwise of and concerning the defendant as the court thinks fit; and
- (b) the defendant shall not be examined or cross-examined by the court or any other person as to the offence with which the defendant is charged and no inquiry shall be made of the defendant as to that offence; and
- (c) the complainant or prosecutor or any person appearing on behalf of the Crown may submit, in addition to other relevant evidence, evidence by affidavit or otherwise—
 - (i) to prove that the defendant—
 - (A) has been convicted previously of an indictable offence;
 - (B) has been charged with and is awaiting trial on an indictable offence;
 - (C) has failed previously to appear in accordance with the defendant's undertaking and surrender into custody; or
 - (ii) to show the circumstances of the offence particularly as they relate to the probability of conviction of the defendant; and
- (d) the court shall take into consideration such relevant matters as are agreed upon by the complainant or prosecutor and the defendant or the defendant's counsel or solicitor; and
- (e) the court may receive and take into account evidence of any kind that it considers credible or trustworthy in the circumstances.

16 Refusal of bail

(1) Notwithstanding this Act, a court or police officer authorised by this Act to grant bail shall refuse to grant bail to a defendant if the court or police officer is satisfied—

- (a) that there is an unacceptable risk that the defendant if released on bail—
 - (i) would fail to appear and surrender into custody;
 - (ii) would while released on bail—
 - (A) commit an offence; or

- (B) endanger the safety or welfare of a person who is claimed to be a victim of the offence with which the defendant is charged or anyone else's safety or welfare; or
 - (C) interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice, whether for the defendant or anyone else; or
- (b) that the defendant should remain in custody for the defendant's own protection.

(1A) Where it has not been practicable to obtain sufficient information for the purpose of making a decision in connection with any matter specified in subsection (1) due to lack of time since the institution of proceedings against a defendant the court before which the defendant appears or is brought shall remand the defendant in custody with a view to having further information obtained for that purpose.

(2) In assessing whether there is an unacceptable risk with respect to any event specified in subsection (1)(a) the court or police officer shall have regard to all matters appearing to be relevant and in particular, without in any way limiting the generality of this provision, to such of the following considerations as appear to be relevant—

- (a) the nature and seriousness of the offence;
- (b) the character, antecedents, associations, home environment, employment and background of the defendant;
- (c) the history of any previous grants of bail to the defendant;
- (d) the strength of the evidence against the defendant.

(3) Where the defendant is charged—

- (a) with an indictable offence that is alleged to have been committed while the defendant was at large with or without bail between the date of the defendant's apprehension and the date of the defendant's committal for trial or while awaiting trial for another indictable offence; or
- (b) with an offence to which section 13¹⁵ applies; or

15 Section 13 (When only the Supreme Court may grant bail)

- (c) with an indictable offence in the course of committing which the defendant is alleged to have used or threatened to use a firearm, offensive weapon or explosive substance; or
- (d) with an offence against this Act;

the court or police officer shall refuse to grant bail unless the defendant shows cause why the defendant's detention in custody is not justified and, if bail is granted or the defendant is released under section 11A,¹⁶ must include in the order a statement of the reasons for granting bail or releasing the defendant.

(4) In granting bail in accordance with subsection (3) a court or police officer may impose conditions in accordance with section 11.¹⁷

(5) This section does not apply if the defendant is a child.¹⁸

17 Enlargement of undertaking

(1) An undertaking may, with the consent of any person or persons offering to be surety or sureties, contain a provision for its enlargement without the further consent of the surety or sureties upon such adjournments of the criminal proceeding as are from time to time directed.

(1A) Subsection (1) does not prejudice in any way the right of a person offering to be surety to elect to be bound with respect to an undertaking that may be enlarged only with the person's consent given at the time of the enlargement and the court shall not refuse to grant bail to a person by reason only that a person offering to be surety has so elected.

(2) Where a criminal proceeding is adjourned, the court may enlarge the undertaking of the defendant if the defendant is then on bail and, where there is a surety or are sureties to the undertaking, the court shall, unless the undertaking otherwise provides, obtain the consent of the surety or sureties to such enlargement and thereupon the defendant shall be bound to attend the court at the time and place or sittings to which the criminal proceeding has been adjourned and be bound by all other conditions imposed by the original undertaking without entering into a fresh undertaking and the surety or sureties shall be bound accordingly.

16 Section 11A (Release of intellectually impaired person)

17 Section 11 (Conditions of release on bail)

18 See the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 48 (Decisions about bail and related matters).

(3) An enlargement pursuant to subsection (2) may include a condition that the defendant surrender into custody at the date, time and place fixed for the trial or appeal.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the court may make such order as to bail and as to the commitment of the defendant to prison until bail is forthcoming as the court thinks fit.

(5) An undertaking may be enlarged pursuant to subsection (2) if any condition of the undertaking remains to be fulfilled notwithstanding that the defendant has surrendered into custody in compliance with the undertaking.

(6) An endorsement on the papers relating to the defendant to the effect that the defendant's undertaking has been enlarged in accordance with subsection (2) and specifying the time and place or sittings at which the defendant is bound to attend the court and purporting to be signed by the judge or justices constituting the court or the proper officer thereof shall be evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence that the bail was so enlarged.

(7) Also, any record of an order of the court relating to the defendant, whether or not the record is signed, is evidence that the defendant's bail was enlarged if—

- (a) an indictment relating to the defendant has been presented to the court; and
- (b) the record is to the effect that—
 - (i) the defendant's undertaking has been enlarged under subsection (2); and
 - (ii) the defendant's trial has been adjourned to a later sittings of a court to be held at a particular place.

18 Endorsement of decision as to bail or release on papers and warrant

A court that grants or refuses bail to a defendant or releases a defendant under section 11A¹⁹ shall endorse or cause to be endorsed on the papers relating to the defendant and on the warrant of remand, committal or, as the

¹⁹ Section 11A (Release of intellectually impaired person)

case may be, commitment (if any) its decision as to bail or release and the court or the proper officer thereof shall certify—

- (a) where bail is granted—
 - (i) consent to the defendant's release on bail; and
 - (ii) the amount of money or other security (if any) to be deposited; and
 - (iii) the amount of any surety or sureties to be required; and
 - (iv) the special conditions (if any) applicable to the defendant's release on bail; or
- (b) where the defendant is released under section 11A—
 - (i) consent to the defendant's release without bail; and
 - (ii) whether the defendant is released into the care of another person or permitted to go at large; and
 - (iii) if the defendant is released into the care of another person, the person's name; and
 - (iv) the court into whose custody the defendant is required to surrender as a condition of release; and
 - (v) the time and place the defendant is required to surrender into the court's custody; or
- (c) where bail is refused—
 - (i) the refusal of bail; and
 - (ii) the grounds for such refusal.

19 Application re refusal or conditions of bail

(1) A defendant held in custody in relation to an offence who has been refused bail or having been granted bail feels aggrieved by the amount fixed or any condition imposed for the defendant's release from custody may make application to a court empowered by section 8²⁰ to grant bail to the defendant for an order granting or varying bail.

20 Section 8 (Power of court as to bail)

(2) On the hearing of the application, the court may, subject to this Act, grant bail to the defendant, vary the bail already granted or refuse the application.

19A Consideration of unrecorded convictions

(1) This section applies to a person in custody in connection with a charge of an offence if the person has previously been found guilty of an offence, as a child, without a conviction being recorded.

(2) A court or police officer deciding whether to release the person or keep the person in custody may have regard to the finding.

19B Review of particular decisions

(1) This section does not apply to the following decisions about release under this part—

- (a) a decision by the Supreme Court;
- (b) a decision under section 10(2);²¹
- (c) a decision by a magistrate acting as a reviewing court under this section.

(2) If a decision has been made about release under this part or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5, for a defendant, the defendant, complainant or prosecutor or a person appearing on behalf of the Crown may apply to the reviewing court for a review of the decision.

(3) The reviewing court is—

- (a) for a decision by a police officer or justice who is not a magistrate—a Magistrates Court constituted by a magistrate; or
- (b) for any other decision—the Supreme Court constituted by a single judge.

(4) A complainant, prosecutor or a person appearing on behalf of the Crown who makes an application under subsection (2) must take reasonable steps to inform the defendant of the time and place for the hearing of the application.

²¹ Section 10 (General powers as to bail)

(5) The hearing may proceed in the defendant's absence, if the reviewing court is satisfied the steps were taken.

(6) On the review, additional or substitute evidence or information may be given and the reviewing court may make any order it considers appropriate.

(7) However, the orders that may be made under subsection (6) are limited by sections 13, 16 and 17(1A)²² and, if the defendant is a child, the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 48.

(8) The person or court that made the decision under review must give the reviewing court any documents in the person's or court's possession that may be relevant to the review.

(9) The reviewing court must decide an application under this section as soon as is reasonably practicable.

19C Review by Supreme Court of magistrate's decision on a review

(1) If a decision is made by a magistrate on a review of a decision about release under this part or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5, the defendant, complainant or prosecutor or a person appearing on behalf of the Crown may apply to the Supreme Court as constituted by a single judge for a review of the magistrate's decision.

(2) A complainant, prosecutor or a person appearing on behalf of the Crown who makes an application under subsection (1) must take reasonable steps to inform the defendant of the time and place for the hearing of the application.

(3) The hearing may proceed in the defendant's absence, if the reviewing court is satisfied the steps were taken.

(4) The decision may be reviewed only with the court's leave.

(5) On the review, additional or substitute evidence or information may be given and the court may make any order it considers appropriate.

(6) However, the orders that may be made under subsection (5) are limited by sections 16 and 17(1A) and, if the defendant is a child, the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 48.

22 Sections 13 (When only the Supreme Court may grant bail), 16 (Refusal of bail) and 17 (Enlargement of undertaking)

19D Warrants in aid of orders under section 19B or 19C

A reviewing court that makes an order under section 19B or 19C may, for the purpose of giving effect to the order, issue a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant directing that the defendant be brought before a stated court.

19E Review provisions do not affect other powers

Sections 19B to 19D do not affect a power of the Supreme Court under section 10,²³ or any other power of a court to grant, enlarge, vary or revoke bail under other provisions of this or any other Act.

PART 3—UNDERTAKINGS AND SURETIES**20 Undertaking as to bail**

(1) A defendant to whom bail is granted in or in connection with a criminal proceeding (other than a defendant to whom bail is granted under section 14 or 14A²⁴) shall, before being released from custody, enter into an undertaking in the approved form.

(2) A defendant—

- (a) who is committed for trial; or
- (b) who has been convicted and has appealed against the conviction or sentence imposed thereon;

and to whom bail is granted shall provide and the undertaking shall contain the defendant's residential address and an address for service of notices within 25 km of the court before which the defendant is required to appear.

(3) In the case of bail granted to a defendant requiring the defendant's appearance before a Magistrates Court, Childrens Court or, as the case may be, any justice or justices conducting an examination of witnesses in relation to an indictable offence the undertaking shall be subject to—

23 Section 10 (General powers as to bail)

24 Section 14 (Release of persons apprehended on making deposit of money as security for appearance) or 14A (Magistrates Courts may grant cash bail or permit to go at large)

- (a) the following conditions—
 - (i) that the defendant must surrender into custody as required;
 - (ii) that the defendant must not depart from the court unless the bail is enlarged;
 - (iii) whether or not the defendant is represented, that the defendant must obey the directions of the court in relation to any further appearance, whether the directions are given to the defendant personally or to the defendant's counsel or solicitor; and
- (b) such further conditions—
 - (i) as are imposed in accordance with section 11(2) or (3)²⁵ or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 52; and
 - (ii) as the court thinks fit to impose.

(3AA) Despite subsection (3) and unless otherwise directed by the court, the defendant need not surrender into custody or appear personally if the defendant is represented by the defendant's counsel or solicitor.

(3A) In the case of bail granted to a defendant following the defendant's committal for trial the undertaking shall be subject to—

- (a) conditions that the defendant—
 - (i) shall appear or be represented by the defendant's counsel or solicitor before the court to which the defendant is committed for trial at the time stated in, and in accordance with, the notice given pursuant to section 27;²⁶
 - (ii) if the notice states that it is intended to ask the court to proceed with the trial at the time stated in the notice—shall surrender into custody and not depart from the court unless the bail is enlarged;
 - (iii) shall obey the directions of the court, whether given to the defendant personally or to the defendant's counsel or solicitor, with respect to any further appearance and, if directed to appear personally, shall surrender into custody and not depart from the court unless the bail is enlarged;

25 Section 11 (Conditions of release on bail)

26 Section 27 (Notice of trial)

- (iv) shall notify the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions in writing forthwith of any change of address for service of notices or residential address other than that arising from the defendant's surrender into custody;
- (b) such further conditions—
 - (i) as are imposed in accordance with section 11(2) or (3) or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 52; and
 - (ii) as the court thinks fit to impose.

(3B) In the case of bail granted to a defendant under section 13²⁷ at a time prior to the commencement of or during the examination of witnesses in relation to the indictable offence in respect of which the defendant has been so granted bail the undertaking may be subject to the condition that if the defendant is committed for trial the bail shall be enlarged, in which case the undertaking shall be subject to the conditions set out in subsection (3A)(a).

(3C) In the case of bail granted to a defendant in circumstances not provided for in subsection (3), (3A) or (3B) the undertaking shall be subject to—

- (a) the condition that the defendant notify the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions in writing forthwith of any change of address for service of notices or residential address other than that arising from the defendant's surrender into custody;
- (b) such further conditions as are imposed by the court granting bail.

(4) A defendant who is taken into custody upon charges for 2 or more offences and who has been granted bail may be released from custody upon entering, together with the defendant's surety or sureties (if any) into 1 undertaking for the defendant's appearance at a specified court, time and place or sittings upon all or any 2 or more of the charges.

(5) The justice, police officer, person in charge of a prison or his or her delegate, or officer of the department for the time being administering the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* authorised by subsection (6) before whom a defendant and the defendant's surety or sureties (if any) sign an undertaking—

27 Section 13 (When only the Supreme Court may grant bail)

- (a) shall satisfy himself or herself that the defendant and the surety or sureties understand the nature and extent of the obligations of the defendant under the conditions of the bail and the consequences of the defendant's failure to comply with them;
 - (b) shall give to the defendant and the defendant's surety or sureties a notice of the undertaking in the approved form.
- (6) An undertaking in respect of which the conditions have been fixed may be entered into before—
- (a) a justice;
 - (b) a police officer authorised by this Act or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* to grant bail;
 - (c) where a party to the undertaking—
 - (i) is in prison, the person in charge within the meaning of the *Corrective Services Act 2000*, or the person in charge's delegate authorised in writing in that behalf;
 - (ii) is a child detained in a place established under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 8—a person for the time being in charge of the place.
- (7) A person referred to in subsection (6) before whom an undertaking is entered into shall, forthwith after it is entered into, forward the undertaking to the proper officer of the court that granted the bail referred to in the undertaking.

21 Sureties

- (1) Every surety to an undertaking must be a person who—
- (a) has attained the age of 18 years; and
 - (b) has not been convicted of an indictable offence; and
 - (c) is not an involuntary patient, under the *Mental Health Act 2000*, who is, or is liable to be, detained in an authorised mental health service under that Act or is not a person for whom a guardian or administrator has been appointed under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000*; and
 - (d) is not an insolvent under administration; and
 - (e) has not been, and is not likely to be, charged; and

(f) is worth not less than the amount of bail in real or personal property.

(2) A person who enters into an undertaking as a surety becomes bound, upon its forfeiture, to pay to Her Majesty the sum of money set forth in the undertaking with respect to that surety.

(3) Where a defendant is required to provide any surety or sureties, regard shall be had in considering the suitability of a person as a surety, in addition to other relevant matters, to the following—

- (a) the person's financial resources;
- (b) the person's character and antecedents;
- (c) the person's proximity to the defendant (whether by kinship, place of residence or otherwise).

(4) Before accepting a person as a surety, a justice shall satisfy himself or herself as to the sufficiency of the means of the person and shall require that person to make before the justice an affidavit of justification in the approved form.

(5) A justice before whom an affidavit of justification is sworn shall ask the proposed surety all questions that are required by any Act or law to be asked in the circumstances or that appear to the justice to be necessary.

(6) A surety, in order to satisfy the sufficiency of his or her means, may deposit in the office of the proper officer of the court that granted bail to the defendant or of some other court or with the person in charge of the prison in which the defendant is detained the amount of his or her surety in money and where the undertaking is subsequently forfeited, the court shall apply the amount so deposited towards satisfaction of the surety's obligation with respect thereto.

(6A) Where a surety, in order to satisfy the sufficiency of his or her means, produces to a justice before whom the surety makes an affidavit of justification—

- (a) any property; or
- (b) any document to satisfy the justice that the surety owns or has an interest in any real or personal property;

the justice shall record on the affidavit details of the property or document and return the property or document to the surety.

(7) A court to which it is made to appear that a surety required to be provided by an undertaking has sworn an affidavit of justification that is

false in a material particular may revoke the bail and issue a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant concerned.

(8) A person shall not be accepted as a surety if it appears to the justice before whom the affidavit of justification of that person is sworn that it would be ruinous or injurious to the person or the person's family if the undertaking were forfeited.

22 Procedure where sureties do not attend prison

(1) Where a certificate as to bail is endorsed on papers or warrant pursuant to section 18²⁸ and it is not convenient for the proposed surety or sureties to attend at the prison in which the defendant is detained to sign the undertaking, the proper officer of the court that made the endorsement may make a duplicate of the certificate endorsed on the papers or warrant.

(1A) A justice, upon production to the justice of that duplicate and the undertaking, may obtain the signature or, as the case may be, signatures of the proposed surety or sureties on the undertaking in conformity with the certificate and witness that signature or those signatures.

(1B) Where the undertaking as so signed is transmitted to the person in charge of the prison and produced to a person authorised by section 20(6) together with the papers or warrant with the certificate endorsed thereon and the duplicate certificate, that person may thereupon obtain the signature of the defendant on the undertaking, witness that signature and order the release from custody of the defendant and the person in charge of the prison shall, if the defendant is detained for no other lawful purpose, forthwith obey such order.

(2) Where a defendant is detained in a prison at 1 place and the proposed surety or sureties is or are resident at another place too far removed to enable the procedure laid down in subsections (1) to (1B) to be carried out immediately, it shall be sufficient compliance with the subsections if the following procedure is adopted—

- (a) upon request made in that behalf the person in charge of the prison in which the defendant is detained shall advise the proper officer of the court in the district in which the surety or sureties are resident that a certificate of bail has been granted and of the terms and conditions of that bail;

28 Section 18 (Endorsement of decision as to bail on papers and warrant)

- (b) the proper officer may thereupon arrange to have the surety or, as the case requires, sureties execute a separate undertaking binding the surety or sureties in conformity with the certificate as to bail, advise the person in charge of the prison in which the defendant is detained that this has been done and forward forthwith to the person in charge of the prison the undertaking so executed;
- (c) a person authorised by section 20(6) upon being satisfied that the undertaking referred to in paragraph (b) has been executed and production to the person of the papers or warrant with the certificate as to bail endorsed thereon may thereupon obtain the signature of the defendant on a separate undertaking and witness that signature and thereupon the provisions of subsections (1) to (1B) as to the release of the defendant from custody apply.

23 Application to court by surety for discharge

(1) A surety for the appearance of a defendant who has been released on bail may make application to the court before which the defendant is required to appear in accordance with his or her undertaking or the court that granted bail at any time before a condition of the undertaking is broken, or the defendant is arrested by a police officer under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 200,²⁹ for the discharge of the surety from liability with respect to the undertaking.

(2) The court may make such orders as it thinks fit including an order that the surety be discharged from liability with respect to the undertaking.

(3) The court, where it discharges a surety in accordance with subsection (2), may issue a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant directing that the defendant be committed to prison and that the person in charge of the prison keep the defendant until such time as—

- (a) a further surety or other security is furnished; or
- (b) the defendant is bound by a condition of the undertaking to appear before the court specified in the undertaking, in which case the person in charge shall cause the defendant to so appear in accordance with that condition.

²⁹ *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 200 (Arrest of person granted bail)

24 Apprehension of defendant by surety

(1) Where a defendant has been released on bail to appear before a court, a surety for the bail may, at any time before the defendant is required to appear and surrender into custody in accordance with this Act, apprehend the defendant and bring the defendant before the court before which the defendant is required to appear or a justice.

(1A) A police officer shall, if required by the surety to do so, assist the surety in the apprehension.

(2) The court or justice may, upon the appearance of the defendant before the court or justice, order that the liability of the surety be discharged and may call upon the defendant to furnish another surety in the same amount and, if the defendant fails to do so, may commit the defendant to prison.

(3) A defendant committed to prison following the defendant's appearance pursuant to subsection (2) may apply to the court before which the defendant was required to appear or any other court to be granted bail again and the court—

- (a) may refuse the application; or
- (b) may grant the application and make such order with respect to the number of sureties (if any) and the amount and conditions of bail as it thinks proper in the circumstances.

25 Effect of death of surety

(1) The estate of a surety who dies before an undertaking entered into by a defendant is forfeited shall not be subject to liability in respect of that undertaking.

(2) Where a surety has died, the defendant may be required by the court to furnish another surety to act in the stead of the surety who has died.

26 Offence of indemnifying surety

(1) Where a person indemnifies another person or agrees with another person to indemnify that other person against any liability that that other person may incur as a surety to secure the appearance in answer to bail and the surrender into custody of a defendant the first mentioned person and that other person commit an offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty—17 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year.

- (2) It is immaterial, in relation to an offence defined in subsection (1)—
- (a) whether the agreement is made before or after the person to be indemnified becomes a surety; or
 - (b) whether or not the person becomes a surety; or
 - (c) whether the agreement contemplates compensation in money or money's worth.

PART 4—GENERAL PROVISIONS

27 Notice of trial

(1) Where a defendant who has been committed for trial is on bail to appear at the trial and it is intended to present an indictment against the defendant the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions or a person duly authorised by the director or deputy director in writing in that behalf, either generally or in a particular case, shall cause notice to be given to the defendant or the defendant's solicitor and to each of the defendant's sureties (if any) advising of the time when and the place where the indictment will be presented.

(2) The notice shall be given a reasonable time before the date fixed for the presentation of the indictment having regard to all the circumstances and it may be oral or written save when it is given to a defendant in which case it shall be written.

(3) The notice shall state whether it is intended to ask the court to proceed with the trial upon the presentation of the indictment or adjourn the trial.

(4) Where the trial is to be adjourned the defendant need not appear personally before the court when an indictment is presented against the defendant provided the defendant is represented by the defendant's counsel or solicitor.

27A Warrant for apprehension of defendant for failing to enter into undertaking etc. before leaving precincts of court

(1) This section applies if a court grants bail to a defendant and the defendant leaves the precincts of the court—

- (a) if the defendant is required to enter into an undertaking under section 20³⁰—without entering into the undertaking; or
- (b) if there are conditions of the bail the defendant must comply with before leaving the precincts of the court—without fulfilling the conditions.

(2) The court may issue a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant.

(3) The warrant must—

- (a) name the defendant against whom it is issued; and
- (b) state the reason, under subsection (1)(a) or (b), for its issue; and
- (c) order all police officers to apprehend the defendant and bring the defendant before the court to be dealt with according to law.

28 Warrant for apprehension of defendant by Supreme or District Court

(1) Where a defendant who has entered into an undertaking conditioned that the defendant will appear before the Supreme Court or the District Court breaks a condition of the defendant's undertaking, or if the court is satisfied that the defendant is likely to break any such condition, the court before which the defendant is required to appear, on application made by the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions or a person duly authorised by the director or deputy director in writing in that behalf, either generally or in a particular case—

- (a) after notice of the intention to make the application has been given to the defendant; or
- (b) without giving notice pursuant to paragraph (a) if the defendant cannot be found, has absconded or is likely to abscond;

may issue a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant.

30 Section 20 (Undertaking as to bail)

(2) Where a defendant for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under subsection (1) for failing to surrender into custody in accordance with the defendant's undertaking—

- (a) surrenders into the custody of the court that issued the warrant as soon as is practicable after the time for the time being appointed for the defendant to do so; and
- (b) satisfies the court that the failure to surrender into custody was due to reasonable cause;

the court may withdraw and cancel the warrant.

(2A) Where a defendant for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under subsection (1) on the ground that the defendant has broken a condition of the defendant's undertaking (other than the condition that the defendant surrender into custody) prior to the execution of the warrant satisfies the court that issued the warrant that breaking of the condition was due to reasonable cause the court may withdraw and cancel the warrant.

(2B) Where a defendant for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under subsection (1) on the ground that the defendant is likely to break a condition of the defendant's undertaking (including the condition that the defendant surrender into custody) prior to the execution of the warrant satisfies the court that issued the warrant that the defendant is not likely to break that condition the court may withdraw and cancel the warrant.

(3) A warrant issued under this section—

- (a) shall name or otherwise describe the defendant against whom it is issued; and
- (b) shall set out the reasons for the issue thereof; and
- (c) shall order the police officers to whom it is directed to apprehend the defendant against whom it is issued and cause the defendant to be brought before a Magistrates Court or, as the case may be, Childrens Court to be dealt with according to law.

28A Other warrants for apprehension of defendant

(1) A court that a defendant is required to appear before may issue a warrant for the defendant's apprehension if the defendant fails to surrender into custody after being—

Bail Act 1980

-
- (a) released on bail by the Supreme Court or District Court on condition that the defendant will appear before a Magistrates Court; or
 - (b) released on bail by a Magistrates Court or the Childrens Court, or by any justice or justices conducting a committal proceeding, on the defendant entering into an undertaking; or
 - (c) released on bail under section 7(2)(b);³¹ or
 - (d) released on bail on the defendant making a deposit of money under section 14 or 14A;³² or
 - (e) released on bail that has been continued under section 34A(2) or 34B(2);³³ or
 - (ea) released, on bail or without bail, under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5;³⁴ or
 - (f) permitted to go at large without bail.

(2) Where a defendant for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under subsection (1)—

- (a) surrenders into the custody of the court that issued the warrant as soon as is practicable after the time for the time being appointed for the defendant to do so; and
- (b) satisfies the court that the failure to surrender into custody was due to reasonable cause;

the court may withdraw and cancel the warrant.

(3) A warrant issued under this section—

- (a) shall name or otherwise describe the defendant against whom it is issued; and
- (b) shall set out the court into the custody of which the defendant failed to surrender and the time and place of that failure; and

31 Section 7 (Power of police officer to grant bail)

32 Section 14 (Release of persons apprehended on making deposit of money as security for appearance) or 14A (Magistrates Courts may grant cash bail or permit to go at large)

33 Section 34A (Varying bail if summary charge transmitted from court of summary jurisdiction to another court) or 34B (Varying bail if summary charge transmitted from receiving court back to court of summary jurisdiction)

34 *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5 (Bail and custody of children)

- (c) shall order the police officers to whom it is directed to apprehend the defendant against whom it is issued and cause the defendant to be brought before a Magistrates Court or, as the case may be, Childrens Court to be dealt with according to law.

(4) A court shall not issue a warrant under subsection (1)—

- (a) where the defendant was released on bail or permitted to go at large without bail to appear at a time and place to be determined; or
- (b) where the hearing was adjourned in the defendant's absence and the defendant was not represented by counsel or solicitor;

unless it is satisfied that—

- (c) the defendant cannot be found, has absconded or is likely to abscond; or
- (d) reasonable notice of the time and place so determined or, as the case may be, the time to which the hearing was adjourned has been given to the defendant.

28B Warrant authority to apprehend defendant on other charges

A warrant issued under section 28 or 28A(1)(a), (b), (c) or (e) to apprehend a defendant for the reason that the defendant failed to surrender into custody shall be sufficient authority for a police officer to whom it is directed to apprehend the defendant upon any other charge in respect of which the defendant failed to surrender into custody at the same court, time and place or sittings as the defendant was required to surrender into custody on the charge in respect of which the warrant was issued.

28C Warrant for apprehension of person released under section 11A

(1) If a person is released under section 11A³⁵ on condition the person will surrender into the custody of a particular court at the time and place stated in the notice under section 11B³⁶ and the person fails to surrender into the court's custody at the time and place—

- (a) the court may issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person directing that the person be brought before the court; and

35 Section 11A (Release of intellectually impaired person)

36 Section 11B (Release notice)

- (b) the person is not liable to any other penalty for the failure to surrender.
- (2) The warrant must—
- (a) name or describe the person; and
 - (b) state the name of the court; and
 - (c) state the time and place stated in the notice under section 11B at which the person was required to surrender into the court's custody; and
 - (d) state the person failed to surrender into the court's custody at the stated time and place; and
 - (e) order the police officers to whom it is directed to apprehend the person and cause the person to be brought before the court to be dealt with according to law.
- (3) The court may withdraw and cancel the warrant if—
- (a) the person surrenders into the court's custody as soon as is practicable after the stated time; and
 - (b) the court is given a satisfactory explanation as to why the person failed to surrender into custody as required.

29 Offence to breach conditions of bail

(1) A defendant must not break any condition of the undertaking on which the defendant was granted bail requiring the defendant's appearance before a court.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—
- (a) a defendant who is a child; or
 - (b) a condition that the defendant surrender into custody.³⁷

³⁷ For defendants who fail to surrender into custody see section 33 (Failure to appear in accordance with undertaking).

29A Procedure in respect of defendants apprehended under s 21(7) or the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

(1) A defendant apprehended—

- (a) under a warrant issued under section 21(7);³⁸ or
- (b) under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 200;³⁹

shall—

- (c) subject to paragraph (d), be brought forthwith before a Magistrates Court or, as the case may be, Childrens Court to be dealt with according to law;
- (d) where the defendant is apprehended within 24 hours before the time at which the defendant is bound by a condition of the defendant's undertaking to appear before a court—be kept in custody and the person in whose custody the defendant is shall cause the defendant to surrender into the custody of the court at the time and place for the time being appointed for the defendant to do so.

(2) The court before which a defendant is brought pursuant to subsection (1)—

- (a) if it is satisfied that the defendant has broken, or is likely to break, a condition of the defendant's undertaking may—
 - (i) revoke the bail and commit the defendant to prison with a direction to the person in charge of the prison that the person in charge keep the defendant and cause the defendant to surrender into the custody of the court specified in the undertaking at the time and place for the time being appointed for the defendant to do so; or
 - (ii) release the defendant on the defendant's original undertaking or vary the defendant's bail; or
- (b) if it is not satisfied that the defendant has broken, or is likely to break, a condition of the defendant's undertaking, may release the defendant on the defendant's original undertaking or vary the defendant's bail.

38 Section 21 (Sureties)

39 *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, section 200 (Arrest of person granted bail)

30 Apprehension on variation or revocation of bail

(1) Bail granted to a defendant on an undertaking may be varied or revoked, upon the application of the Crown or, as the case may be, complainant by—

- (a) the court that granted the bail; or
- (b) the court before which an indictment has been presented; or
- (c) the Supreme Court;

if the court is of the opinion that it is necessary or desirable in the interests of justice to do so.

(2) An application under subsection (1) may be made *ex parte*—

- (a) after notice of intention to make the application has been given to the defendant and the defendant's surety or sureties; or
- (b) without giving notice pursuant to paragraph (a) if the defendant—
 - (i) has absconded or if the court is satisfied that the defendant is likely to abscond; or
 - (ii) has broken, or if the court is satisfied that the defendant is likely to break, a condition of the defendant's undertaking.

(3) If an application under subsection (1) is made in the manner permitted by subsection (2)(b), the court may—

- (a) order that notice of the application be given to the defendant and the defendant's surety or sureties notifying that if the defendant fails to surrender into custody in accordance with the notice a warrant may issue for the apprehension of the defendant; or
- (b) forthwith issue a warrant to apprehend the defendant and bring the defendant before the court to show cause why the defendant's bail should not be varied or revoked.

(4) If on the date and at the time and place specified in a notice given pursuant to subsection (2)(a) or (3)(a) the defendant—

- (a) fails to surrender into custody, the court may issue a warrant for the defendant's apprehension;
- (b) surrenders into custody and fails to satisfy the court that it is not necessary or desirable in the interests of justice that the defendant's bail be varied or revoked the court may—

- (i) vary the bail in such manner as it thinks fit; or
- (ii) revoke the bail;
- (c) surrenders into custody and satisfies the court that it is not necessary or desirable in the interests of justice that the defendant's bail be varied or revoked the court may order that the defendant be released from custody on the defendant's original undertaking.

(5) A surety or sureties to whom notice is given under subsection (2)(a) or (3)(a) shall be entitled to appear at the hearing of the application and give evidence and the court may if it thinks fit adjourn the hearing to enable the surety or sureties to do so.

31 Forfeiture of undertaking

(1) Where a defendant who has been released on bail fails to appear before the court in accordance with the defendant's undertaking and surrender into custody the court may forthwith declare the undertaking to be forfeited.

(2) The court that forfeits an undertaking—

- (a) shall endorse or cause to be endorsed on the undertaking—
 - (i) the respects in which the undertaking has not been complied with; and
 - (ii) the declaration of forfeiture and particulars of any order made by the court;
- (b) shall transmit to the proper officer of the court the undertaking so endorsed.

32 Forfeiture of deposit or other security

(1) Where an undertaking that has been declared forfeited because of the failure of the person released on bail to appear in accordance with the undertaking contains as a condition of bail the making of a deposit of money or other security, the court that declares the forfeiture may order that the deposit or other security so made be forfeited and paid to Her Majesty.

(2) The court shall endorse or cause to be endorsed on the undertaking particulars of every order made pursuant to this section.

32A Order for payment of amount under forfeited undertaking

(1) A court that orders the payment of an amount under section 32 for which there is a surety must also order—

- (a) that the surety pay the amount undertaken by the surety to be paid on the forfeiture of the undertaking to the proper officer of the court immediately or within the time or by the instalments stated in the order; and
- (b) that in default of payment of the amount, the surety be imprisoned for the term, of not more than 2 years, stated in the order.

(2) If all or part of the amount remains unpaid after the time allowed by the court, the proper officer may register the amount under the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, section 34.⁴⁰

32B Variation or revocation of order forfeiting bail undertaking

(1) If a court orders a defendant or a surety to pay an amount under section 32 or 32A, the defendant or the surety may apply in the approved form to the court that made the order or, for a Magistrates Court, any magistrate, for an order revoking or varying the order.

(2) The application—

- (a) may only be made on the ground that, having regard to all the circumstances, it would be against the interests of justice to require the person to pay the amount ordered to be paid; and
- (b) must be made within 28 days after the relevant undertaking is forfeited or the longer time the court allows for payment of the amount; and
- (c) must briefly state the circumstances relied on; and
- (d) must be filed with the proper officer of the court and served, at least 14 days before the date set for the hearing of the application, on the complainant or, for an undertaking entered into after an indictment is presented, whoever of the following is relevant—
 - (i) the State crown solicitor;

⁴⁰ *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, section 34 (Default in paying fine, penalty or other amount under court order)

(ii) for an offence against a law of the Commonwealth, the Australian Government Solicitor in Queensland.

(3) Despite subsection (2)(b), if the undertaking was forfeited in the absence of the defendant, an application may be made within 28 days after the order comes to the notice of the applicant.

(4) At any time after the application is filed, the applicant may apply to the court for a stay of proceedings to which the application relates.

(5) The court may grant the stay and do any of the following—

- (a) direct the return of any unenforced warrant;
- (b) postpone the issue of a warrant;
- (c) stay the enforcement of any warrant until the application is decided.

(6) Also, the court may hear the application earlier than 14 days after service of the application if the parties consent to the earlier hearing.

(7) The court must decide the application and may—

- (a) vary the order; or
- (b) revoke the order; or
- (c) refuse the application.

33 Failure to appear in accordance with undertaking

(1) A defendant who—

- (a) fails to surrender into custody in accordance with the defendant's undertaking; and
- (b) is apprehended under a warrant issued pursuant to section 28 or 28A(1)(a), (b), (c) or (e);⁴¹

commits an offence against this Act.

(2) It is a defence to an offence defined in subsection (1) if the defendant satisfies the court that the defendant had reasonable cause—

- (a) for failing to surrender into custody in accordance with the defendant's undertaking; and

⁴¹ Section 28 (Warrant for apprehension of defendant by Supreme or District Court) or 28A (Other warrants for apprehension of defendant)

- (b) for failing to appear before the court specified in the defendant's undertaking and surrender into custody as soon after the time for the time being appointed for the defendant to do so as is reasonably practicable.

(3) Proceedings for an offence against this section—

- (a) shall be instituted and taken, without the laying of a complaint;
- (b) shall be taken in accordance with the following procedures—
 - (i) production to the court before which a defendant apprehended under a warrant issued under section 28 or 28A(1)(a), (b), (c) or (e) is brought of that warrant shall be evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of the undertaking and of the failure to surrender into custody and that the issue of the warrant was duly authorised by the decision or order of the court that issued the warrant;
 - (ii) judicial notice shall be taken of the signature of the person who issued the warrant referred to in subparagraph (i) and that that person was duly authorised to issue the warrant.

(3A) Upon production to the court of the warrant the court shall then and there call on the defendant to prove why the defendant should not be convicted of an offence against this section.

(4) Where a court in making an order under this section directs that a term of imprisonment (the “**first mentioned term of imprisonment**”) be imposed (whether in the first instance or in default payment of a fine) upon a defendant then, notwithstanding any Act, law or practice—

- (a) the first mentioned term of imprisonment shall take effect from the expiration of the deprivation of liberty of the defendant pursuant to a term of imprisonment—
 - (i) imposed upon the defendant pursuant to this section or a law of the Commonwealth or the State at the same time as the first mentioned term of imprisonment is imposed; or
 - (ii) which the defendant is serving pursuant to this section or a law of the Commonwealth or the State at the time the first mentioned term of imprisonment is imposed;
- (b) if during the time the defendant is serving the first mentioned term of imprisonment a further term of imprisonment is imposed upon the defendant pursuant to a law of the Commonwealth or

the State, the further term of imprisonment shall take effect from the expiration of the deprivation of liberty of the defendant pursuant to the first mentioned term of imprisonment;

- (c) if before the defendant commences to serve the first mentioned term of imprisonment a further term of imprisonment is imposed upon the defendant pursuant to a law of the Commonwealth or the State, the first mentioned term of imprisonment shall take effect from the expiration of the deprivation of liberty of the defendant pursuant to the further term of imprisonment.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the defendant was a child when the defendant committed the offence mentioned in subsection (1).

33A Certain offences may be dealt with

Where—

- (a) a defendant has been dealt with by a Magistrates Court or, as the case may be, Childrens Court under section 33; and
- (b) the court is informed that the defendant consents to the court dealing with—
- (i) the offence in respect of which the defendant failed to surrender into custody; or
- (ii) any other offence with which the defendant has been charged and not dealt with; and
- (c) the offence referred to in paragraph (b) is an offence which may be heard and determined by the court; and
- (d) the court is satisfied from material produced before it by evidence on oath or otherwise that the defendant has not been dealt with for the offence referred to in paragraph (b); and
- (e) the defendant pleads guilty to the offence referred to in paragraph (b);

the court shall then and there proceed to deal with the defendant for the offence referred to in paragraph (b).

33B Committal or remand of certain defendants

(1) Where a defendant appears before a Magistrates Court or, as the case may be, Childrens Court (the “**first mentioned court**”) charged with an

offence against section 33, the first mentioned court, whether or not it convicts the defendant of that offence, without further inquiry or examination, shall commit the defendant to be dealt with according to law by the court that issued the warrant referred to in section 33(1)(b) for the offence in respect of which the defendant failed to surrender into custody unless the first mentioned court deals with the defendant under section 33A for the offence.

(2) A court in exercising the jurisdiction conferred by subsection (1) may grant bail to the defendant or by its warrant commit the defendant to prison with a direction to the person in charge of the prison that the person in charge cause the defendant to surrender into the custody of the court that issued the warrant referred to in section 33(1)(b) in accordance with the defendant's undertaking at the time and place for the time being appointed for the defendant to do so.

33C Jurisdiction

(1) The powers conferred by sections 33 and 33A⁴² may be exercised by a Magistrates Court or Childrens Court at a place appointed for the holding of Magistrates Courts in any district appointed for the purpose of Magistrates Courts under the *Justices Act 1886* or in any division deemed to be such a district, regardless of where the offence was committed.

(2) The exercise of jurisdiction conferred by section 33B in respect of a defendant brought before a Magistrates Court or Childrens Court shall be in addition to the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by the *Justices Act 1886*, section 101.⁴³

33D Postponing issue or enforcement of a warrant

(1) This section applies if an application is made to the court for a warrant for the apprehension of a person who has failed to appear before the court.

(2) The court may postpone the issue or enforcement of the warrant to allow the person a further opportunity to appear before the court.

42 Sections 33 (Failure to appear in accordance with undertaking) and 33A (Certain offences may be dealt with)

43 *Justices Act 1886*, section 101 (Committal of person who has been apprehended)

34 Effect of apprehension on another charge of defendant on bail

(1) The apprehension of a defendant who has been released on bail to appear before a court on another charge shall not vacate the undertaking to which the bail relates and that undertaking shall continue to bind the defendant and the defendant's surety or sureties (if any) until the defendant is discharged or sentenced in respect of the offence to which the bail relates.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the court may commit to prison a defendant on bail who is arrested on another charge or may grant bail to the defendant.

(3) Where a defendant who has been released on bail to appear for trial is committed to prison pursuant to subsection (2), the sureties (if any) for the defendant's appearance are, without other authority than this subsection, discharged from liability in respect of the bail while the defendant remains in prison.

34A Varying bail if summary charge transmitted from court of summary jurisdiction to another court

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a person charged with a summary offence before a court of summary jurisdiction is granted bail (the “**summary bail**”) by the court to appear before it on the charge; and
- (b) the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction transmits the complaint or bench charge sheet or a copy of it to the registrar of another court (the “**receiving court**”) under the Criminal Code, section 652(4).⁴⁴

(2) The summary bail is continued and is taken to have been granted by the receiving court on the conditions imposed by the court of summary jurisdiction.

(3) However, the summary bail is taken to be varied to require the defendant to appear before the receiving court for the hearing of the summary offence on the day the receiving court has set for the hearing of the charge on indictment before it.

⁴⁴ Criminal Code, section 652 (Proceedings to transmit charge for summary offence)

34B Varying bail if summary charge transmitted from receiving court back to court of summary jurisdiction

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) section 34A applies; and
- (b) under the Criminal Code, section 653(2),⁴⁵ the receiving court—
 - (i) directs that the charge be heard by a court exercising summary jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) orders the court registrar to send the relevant court record to the clerk of the court exercising summary jurisdiction.

(2) The summary bail is taken to have been granted by the court exercising summary jurisdiction on the conditions that applied to it under section 34A.

(3) However, the summary bail is taken to be varied to require the defendant to appear before the court of summary jurisdiction for the hearing of the summary charge on the day set by the receiving court on the day it gives the direction and makes the order.

(4) The day set by the receiving court must be not earlier than 1 month after the day it gives the direction and makes the order.

(5) In this section—

“**receiving court**” has the meaning given by section 34A(1)(b).

“**summary bail**” has the meaning given by section 34A(1)(a).

35 Proceedings for offences

(1) A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall be taken by way of summary proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the *Justices Act 1886* (subject to such modifications to those provisions as are made by sections 33 and 33A⁴⁶), and may be taken notwithstanding that more than 1 year has elapsed since commission of the offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence against this Act shall be liable to a penalty of 40 penalty units or to imprisonment for 2 years.

45 Criminal Code, section 653 (Remission of proceedings to court exercising summary jurisdiction)

46 Sections 33 (Failure to appear in accordance with undertaking) and 33A (Certain offences may be dealt with)

36 Evidentiary provisions

In a proceeding for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) a certificate purporting to be signed by the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions or person duly authorised by the director or deputy director setting forth—
 - (i) that a notice has been given to a specified person at a specified address and the contents of such notice;
 - (ii) that a notice has or has not been received by the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions or, where the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions has authorised another person to sign a certificate, that other person from a specified person and, where the certificate relates to the receipt of the notice, the contents of such notice;

shall be evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein;

- (b) a document purporting to be or to be a copy of—
 - (i) an undertaking;
 - (ii) a declaration of forfeiture made by a court of an undertaking;
 - (iii) an order made by a court in consequence of a forfeiture by that court of an undertaking with respect to a surety, deposit of money or security;
 - (iv) a certificate containing particulars of the respects in which an undertaking has not been complied with;
 - (v) an enlargement or variation of an undertaking;

in any case purporting to be certified by an officer of the court having custody of the document to be or relate to the undertaking with which it is alleged in the proceeding the defendant has failed to comply shall be evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein;

- (ba) where an officer of the court does not have knowledge of the respects in which a defendant has failed to comply with his or her

undertaking—an affidavit, or a document purporting to be a copy of an affidavit, sworn by a person having that knowledge shall be evidence, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of the matters contained therein;

- (c) it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment or signature of the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions or other authorised person;
- (d) a bench charge sheet purporting to be a bench charge sheet referred to in sections 14(2) and 14(3)⁴⁷ shall, upon its production in that proceeding, be evidence and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of all matters recorded therein that are relevant to the proceeding.

36A Service of notices

A written notice required to be given under this Act shall be taken to have been duly given to the person to whom it is directed if it is served on the person personally or—

- (a) in the case of a defendant—if it is delivered to the defendant's address for service of notices or sent by prepaid post to the defendant at that address;
- (b) in the case of a defendant's solicitor—it is delivered to the solicitor's place of business or sent by prepaid post to the solicitor at that address;
- (c) in the case of a surety—it is delivered to the surety's address given with respect to his or her undertaking or sent by prepaid post to the surety at that address.

36B When bail ceases to have effect

Where the director of public prosecutions or, as the case may be, deputy director of public prosecutions or a person duly authorised by the director or deputy director in writing in that behalf, either generally or in a particular case, advises the court to which a defendant has been committed for trial that the director or deputy director will not be presenting an indictment against the defendant the defendant is thereby discharged from

⁴⁷ Section 14 (Release of persons apprehended on making deposit of money as security for appearance)

complying with the conditions specified in the defendant's undertaking and to which the undertaking is subject pursuant to this Act and thereupon the undertaking shall cease to have effect.

36C Approval of forms

- (1) The chief executive may approve forms for—
- (a) anything for which this Act requires or permits an approved form to be used; or
 - (b) another use under this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to forms for court proceedings.

37 Regulation-making power

The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

PART 5—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

38 Transitional provisions for State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999

(1) This section applies if, on the commencement of this section, a surety has not paid an amount under an order under the *Crown Proceedings Act 1980*, section 14 (the “**repealed law**”).⁴⁸

(2) Despite the repeal of the repealed law, the following provisions have effect—

- (a) the order continues to have effect as if it were an order made under section 32A of this Act;⁴⁹
- (b) any amount that has not been paid under the order continues to be payable until it is paid or otherwise satisfied;

48 *Crown Proceedings Act 1980*, section 14 (Recovery of amount undertaken by surety)

49 Section 32A (Order for payment of amount under forfeited undertaking)

- (c) despite the repeal of the *Crown Proceedings Act 1980*, section 15,⁵⁰ an application may be made under section 32B⁵¹ as if the order forfeiting the recognisance or made against the surety were an order under section 32A;
- (d) any warrant that has not been enforced may be enforced according to its terms as if the repealed law had not been repealed;
- (e) any proceeding commenced before the repeal for an order under the repealed law may be continued as if it were a proceeding for an order under section 32A.⁵²

39 Provision concerning references to s 28A(1)(a)

(1) It is declared that, during the relevant period, the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 14H⁵³ applied so that the reference to section 28A(1)(a) in sections 28B and 33⁵⁴ included a reference to section 28A(1)(b), (c) and (e).

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), if a defendant was apprehended during the relevant period under an affected warrant, subsections (3) and (4) apply.

(3) Section 28B is taken to have applied in relation to the affected warrant as if the reference in section 28B to a warrant issued under section 28A(1)(a) included a reference to the affected warrant.

(4) If the defendant was convicted of an offence against section 33, section 33 is taken to have applied, in relation to the defendant and the proceedings for the offence against section 33, as if the references in section 33 to a warrant issued under section 28A(1)(a) included a reference to the affected warrant.

(5) In this section—

50 *Crown Proceedings Act 1980*, section 15 (Variation or rescission of order forfeiting recognisance or made against a surety to an undertaking as to bail)

51 Section 32B (Variation or revocation of order forfeiting bail undertaking)

52 Section 32A (Order for payment of amount under forfeited undertaking)

53 *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 14H (References taken to be included in reference to law)

54 Sections 28B (Warrant authority to apprehend defendant on other charges) and 33 (Failure to appear in accordance with undertaking)

“affected warrant” means a warrant issued before the commencement date under old section 28A(1)(a)(ii), (iii) or (iv) or during the relevant period under section 28A(1)(b), (c) or (e).

“commencement date” means the date the *Criminal Law Amendment Act 2002*, the schedule, amendments of the *Bail Act 1980* commenced.

“old”, in relation to a provision, means the provision as in force from time to time before the commencement date.

“relevant period” means the period beginning on the commencement date and ending immediately before the commencement of this section.

40 Provisions concerning bail decisions under s 7

(1) It is declared that a bail decision made under section 7 during the relevant period is not invalid only because the police officer making the decision lacked the capacity to make it.

(2) In this section—

“bail decision” means a decision to grant, or refuse to grant, bail.

“relevant period” means the period starting on 1 July 2000 and ending immediately before the commencement of this section.

SCHEDULE**OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF WHICH BAIL BY WAY OF
DEPOSIT OF MONEYS OR CASH BAIL SHALL NOT BE
GRANTED**

sections 14 and 14A

Offences defined in—

- the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, section 79⁵⁵
- the *Racing and Betting Act 1980*, sections 214, 216, 217 and 219.⁵⁶

55 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*, section 79 (Driving etc. whilst under influence of liquor or drugs or with prescribed concentration of alcohol in blood or breath)

56 *Racing and Betting Act 1980*, sections 214 (Unlawful bookmaking by persons other than racing bookmakers etc.), 216 (Prohibition of opening, keeping or using a common betting house), 217 (Possession of instrument of betting) and 219 (Resorting to common betting house prohibited)

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 1 July 2004. Future amendments of the Bail Act 1980 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

TABLE OF REPRINTS

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
1	to 1993 Act No. 76	14 December 1993	23 December 1993
2	to 1995 Act No. 58	18 December 1995	2 May 1996
2A	to 1996 Act No. 22	23 December 1996	24 January 1997
2B	to 1997 Act No. 9	1 July 1997	1 July 1997
3	to 1997 Act No. 9	1 July 1997	28 August 1998
3A	to 1999 Act No. 16	22 April 1999	30 April 1999
3B	to 1999 Act No. 19	30 April 1999	23 July 1999
4	to 2000 Act No. 16	1 July 2000	7 July 2000
4A	to 2000 Act No. 43	27 October 2000	27 October 2000
4B	to 2000 Act No. 43	27 October 2000	16 November 2000
5	to 2000 Act No. 63	27 November 2000	1 December 2000
5A	to 2000 Act No. 63	1 July 2001	7 September 2001
5B	to 2000 Act No. 63	28 February 2002	1 March 2002

(Column discontinued)

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
5C	to 2002 Act No. 23	19 July 2002	
5D	to 2002 Act No. 34	16 August 2002	
5E	to 2003 Act No. 3	4 March 2003	
5F rv	to 2003 Act No. 3	1 July 2003	
5G	to 2003 Act No. 92	3 December 2003	
5H	to 2003 Act No. 92	8 December 2003	
5I	to 2003 Act No. 92	5 January 2004	
5J	to 2004 Act No. 11	1 July 2004	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed names and titles	1, 2
Renumbered provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Bail Act 1980 No. 35

date of assent 14 May 1980

commenced 1 July 1980 (proc pubd gaz 28 June 1980 p 1634)

amending legislation—

Bail Act Amendment Act 1982 No. 56

date of assent 3 December 1982

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 18 April 1983 (proc pubd gaz 9 April 1983 p 1689)

Bail Act Amendment Act 1984 No. 11

date of assent 27 February 1984

commenced on date of assent

Criminal Code and Bail Act Amendment Act 1984 No. 32 pt 3

date of assent 12 April 1984

commenced on date of assent

Drugs Misuse Act 1986 No. 36 s 60(2) sch 6 pt 2

date of assent 5 September 1986

commenced 27 October 1986 (proc pubd gaz 25 October 1986 p 1242)

Family Services Act 1987 No. 32 s 69(1), (11) sch (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 30 April 1987

commenced 9 June 1987 (proc pubd gaz 30 May 1987 p 846)

amending legislation—

Acts Amendment and Construction Act 1988 No. 47 s 3 sch 1 (amends 1987 No. 32 above)

date of assent 12 May 1988
commenced on date of assent

Corrective Services (Consequential Amendments) Act 1988 No. 88 s 3 sch 1

date of assent 1 December 1988
commenced 15 December 1988 (see s 2(2) and order publ gaz 10 December 1988 p 1675)

Bail Act and Other Acts Amendment Act 1988 No. 105 pt 2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 14 December 1988
s 8 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 4 December 1989 (proc publ gaz 11 November 1989 p 1961)

amending legislation—

Bail Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1989 No. 38 pt 3 (amends 1988 No. 105 above)

date of assent 5 May 1989
commenced on date of assent

Bail Act and Another Act Amendment Act 1989 No. 38 pt 2

date of assent 5 May 1989
commenced on date of assent

Juvenile Justice Act 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3

date of assent 19 August 1992
commenced 1 September 1993 (1993 SL No. 313)

Bail Amendment Act 1993 No. 34

date of assent 23 July 1993
commenced on date of assent

Justice and Attorney-General Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 No. 68 s 12 sch

date of assent 23 November 1993
commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

date of assent 14 December 1993
commenced on date of assent

Criminal Offence Victims Act 1995 No. 54 ss 1–2, 45 sch 2

date of assent 22 November 1995
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 18 December 1995 (1995 SL No. 383)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1

date of assent 28 November 1995
commenced on date of assent

Juvenile Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1996 No. 22 pts 1, 4 sch 3

date of assent 15 August 1996

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 23 December 1996 (1996 SL No. 395)

Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997 No. 3 ss 1, 2(2), 122 sch 2

date of assent 3 April 1997

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1997 (1997 SL No. 152)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997 No. 9 ss 1–2(1) pt 3

date of assent 15 May 1997

commenced on date of assent

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 16 s 1 pt 2

date of assent 22 April 1999

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 No. 19 ss 1–3 sch

date of assent 30 April 1999

commenced on date of assent

Road Transport Reform Act 1999 No. 42 ss 1–2(1), 54(3) sch pt 3

date of assent 2 September 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 1999 (see s 2(1))

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 2) 1999 No. 66 ss 1, 2(2) pt 2

date of assent 6 December 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2000 (2000 SL No. 15)

Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 3) 1999 No. 67 pts 1–2

date of assent 6 December 1999

commenced on date of assent

Note—s 5 (amd s 28A) could not be given effect on date of assent but commenced 1 March 2000

State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999 No. 70 ss 1–2, 166 sch 1

date of assent 6 December 1999

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 27 November 2000 (2000 SL No. 274)

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 No. 5 ss 1–2, 461 (prev s 373) sch 3 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 23 March 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(1), (3) and 2000 SL No. 174)

amending legislation—

**Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2000
No. 22 ss 1, 28(1), 3 sch amdts 45–47 (amends 2000 No. 5 above)**

date of assent 23 June 2000
commenced on date of assent

Guardianship and Administration Act 2000 No. 8 ss 1–2, 263 sch 3

date of assent 20 April 2000
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (2000 SL No. 125)

Mental Health Act 2000 No. 16 ss 1–2, 590 sch 1 pt 2

date of assent 8 June 2000
ss 1–2, 590 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))
remaining provisions commenced 28 February 2002 (2002 SL No. 27) (provisions were to commence 8 June 2002 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2001 SL No. 46 s 2)))

Criminal Law Amendment Act 2000 No. 43 pts 1–2

date of assent 13 October 2000
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 27 October 2000 (2000 SL No. 270)

Corrective Services Act 2000 No. 63 ss 1, 2(2), 276 sch 2

date of assent 24 November 2000
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2001 (2001 SL No. 88) (remaining provisions were to commence 2 April 2001 but the commencing proclamation (2000 SL No. 335) was repealed (2001 SL No. 23))

Criminal Law Amendment Act 2002 No. 23 ss 1–2(1), (3), pt 2, s 3 sch

date of assent 23 May 2002
ss 1–3 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))
remaining provisions commenced 19 July 2002 (2002 SL No. 157)

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 No. 34 ss 1, 74 sch 6

date of assent 16 August 2002
commenced on date of assent

Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2002 No. 39 pts 1, 4

date of assent 29 August 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2002 SL No. 350)

Juvenile Justice Act 1992 No. 44 s 341(3) (prev s 262(3)) sch 3 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

amending legislation—

Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2002 No. 39 ss 1, 2, 115, 118 (amends 1992 No. 44 above)

date of assent 29 August 2002
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2002 SL No. 350)

Sexual Offences (Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2003 No. 3 ss 1–2(1), pt 1A

date of assent 4 March 2003

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

Evidence (Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2003 No. 55 pts 1–2

date of assent 18 September 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 5 January 2004 (2003 SL No. 280)

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 77 ss 1, 2(3), pt 6

date of assent 6 November 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 8 December 2003 (2003 SL No. 310)

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003**No. 92 s 1, pt 3**

date of assent 3 December 2003

commenced on date of assent

Legal Profession Act 2004 No. 11 ss 1, 2(2), 596 sch 1

date of assent 31 May 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2004 (2004 SL No. 106)

7 List of annotations

Title amd 1988 No. 105 s 5**Commencement****s 2** om R2 (see RA s 37)**Arrangement****s 3** om R1 (see RA s 36)**Repeals and savings****s 4** om 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch**Non-application****s 5** om 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch**Definitions****prov hdg** sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1**s 6** amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1def “**admit**” ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1def “**approved form**” ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1def “**child**” ins 2002 No. 39 s 122

amd 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118) (amdt could not be given effect)

def “**conviction**” amd 1988 No. 105 s 6(a)def “**Crown Solicitor**” om 1988 No. 105 s 6(b)def “**deputy director of public prosecutions**” ins 1988 No. 105 s 6(c)

def “**Director of Prosecutions**” ins 1988 No. 105 s 6(c)
om 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

def “**judge**” ins 1988 No. 105 s 6(d)

def “**police establishment**” ins 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

def “**police force**” om 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch

def “**precincts**” ins 1999 No. 67 s 3

def “**prison**” amd 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3

def “**proper officer**” amd 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch

def “**surrender into custody**” sub 1988 No. 105 s 6(e)

def “**undertaking**” amd 1988 No. 105 s 6(f)

def “**watch-house manager**” ins 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3

Delegation of powers by proper officer

s 6A ins 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1

PART 2—GRANT AND ENLARGEMENT OF BAIL AND OTHER RELEASE

pt hdg amd 2000 No. 43 s 4

Power of police officer to grant bail

prov hdg amd 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch

s 7 amd 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3 (amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
amdt 45); 2002 No. 23 s 5; 2002 No. 39 s 123; 2003 No. 92 s 16; 2004
No. 11 s 596 sch 1

Power of court as to bail

s 8 amd 1982 No. 56 s 3; 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 2000 No. 43 s 5; 2003 No. 55 s 4

General powers as to bail

s 10 amd 1982 No. 56 s 4; 1999 No. 16 s 4; 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch

No court fee payable for making application to Supreme Court

s 10A ins 1993 No. 34 s 3

No costs order

s 10B ins 2003 No. 3 s 2B

Conditions of release on bail

s 11 amd 1988 No. 105 s 7; 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 1993 No. 68 s 12 sch; 1993
No. 76 s 3 sch 1; 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2

Release of intellectually impaired person

s 11A ins 2000 No. 43 s 6
amd 2002 No. 39 s 124

Release notice

s 11B ins 2000 No. 43 s 6

Restriction on publication of information, evidence and the like given in bail application

s 12 amd 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 2000 No. 43 s 7; 2002 No. 39 s 125; 1992 No. 44
s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)

When only the Supreme Court may grant bail

s 13 amd 1984 No. 11 s 2; 1984 No. 32 s 7; 1986 No. 36 s 60(2) sch 6 pt 2; 1988 No. 105 s 8; 1989 No. 38 s 3
sub 1993 No. 34 s 4

Release of persons apprehended on making deposit of money as security for appearance

s 14 amd 1988 No. 105 s 9; 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3 (amd 2000 No. 22 s 28(1)); 2002 No. 39 s 126; 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)

Magistrates Courts may grant cash bail or permit to go at large

s 14A ins 1988 No. 105 s 10
amd 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Release of persons apprehended for drunkenness on making deposit of money as security for appearance

s 14B ins 1988 No. 105 s 10A (amd 1989 No. 38 s 5)
exp 3 December 1992 (see s 14B(8))
om R1 (see RA s 37)

Procedure upon application for bail

s 15 amd 1988 No. 105 s 11; 2000 No. 43 s 8; 2002 No. 39 s 127; 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)

Refusal of bail

s 16 amd 1982 No. 56 s 13; 1988 No. 105 s 12; 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3; 1993 No. 34 ss 5, 2 sch; 1995 No. 54 s 45 sch 2; 2000 No. 43 s 9; 2002 No. 39 s 128

Enlargement of undertaking

s 17 amd 1988 No. 105 s 13; 1999 No. 66 s 4

Endorsement of decision as to bail or release on papers and warrant

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 43 s 10(1)

s 18 amd 2000 No. 43 s 10(2)–(5)

Consideration of unrecorded convictions

s 19A ins 1996 No. 22 s 105
sub 2002 No. 39 s 129

Review of particular decisions

prov hdg sub 2000 No. 43 s 11(1)

s 19B ins 1999 No. 16 s 5
amd 2000 No. 43 s 11(2); 2002 No. 39 s 130; 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)

Review by Supreme Court of magistrate's decision on a review

s 19C ins 1999 No. 16 s 5
amd 2000 No. 43 s 12; 2002 No. 39 s 131; 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)

Warrants in aid of orders under section 19B or 19C

s 19D ins 1999 No. 16 s 5

Review provisions do not affect other powers

s 19E ins 1999 No. 16 s 5

Undertaking as to bail

s 20 amd 1982 No. 56 ss 5, 13; 1987 No. 32 s 69(1) sch; 1988 No. 88 s 3(1) sch 1; 1988 No. 105 s 14; 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3; 1993 No. 34 ss 6, 2 sch; 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1; 1997 No. 3 s 122 sch 2; 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2; 2002 No. 23 s 6; 2002 No. 39 s 132; 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)

Sureties

s 21 amd 1988 No. 105 s 15; 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1; 2000 No. 8 s 263 sch 3; 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2; 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Procedure where sureties do not attend prison

s 22 amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Application to court by surety for discharge

s 23 amd 1988 No. 105 s 16; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3 (amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch amdt 46); 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Apprehension of defendant by surety

s 24 amd 1988 No. 105 s 17; 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch

Offence of indemnifying surety

s 26 amd 1988 No. 105 s 18; 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch

Notice of trial

s 27 amd 1982 No. 56 s 6
sub 1988 No. 105 s 19

Warrant for apprehension of defendant for failing to enter into undertaking etc. before leaving precincts of court

s 27A ins 1999 No. 67 s 4

Warrant for apprehension of defendant by Supreme or District Court

s 28 amd 1982 No. 56 s 7
sub 1988 No. 105 s 20
amd 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 1999 No. 19 s 3 sch

Other warrants for apprehension of defendant

prov hdg sub 2002 No. 23 s 3 sch
s 28A ins 1988 No. 105 s 20 (amd 1989 No. 38 s 6)
amd 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 1999 No. 66 s 5; 1999 No. 67 s 5 (amdt inoperative until 1 March 2000 when 1999 No. 66 s 5 commenced); 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3; 2002 No. 23 s 3 sch; 2002 No. 39 s 133; 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118); 2003 No. 92 s 17

Warrant authority to apprehend defendant on other charges

s 28B ins 1988 No. 105 s 20
amd 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 2003 No. 3 s 2C

Warrant for apprehension of person released under section 11A

s 28C ins 2000 No. 43 s 13

Offence to breach conditions of bail

s 29 amd 1988 No. 105 s 21; 1992 No. 44 s 235 sch 3; 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch; 1997 No. 9 s 9; 1999 No. 67 s 6
sub 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3
amd 2002 No. 39 s 134

Procedure in respect of defendants apprehended under s 21(7) or the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3
s 29A ins 1988 No. 105 s 22
amd 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3 (amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch amdt 47); 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Apprehension on variation or revocation of bail

s 30 amd 1982 No. 56 s 8
sub 1988 No. 105 s 23

Forfeiture of undertaking

s 31 amd 1982 No. 56 s 9; 1988 No. 105 s 24

Forfeiture of deposit or other security

s 32 amd 1982 No. 56 s 13; 1999 No. 70 s 166 sch 1

Order for payment of amount under forfeited undertaking

s 32A ins 1999 No. 70 s 166 sch 1

Variation or revocation of order forfeiting bail undertaking

s 32B ins 1999 No. 70 s 166 sch 1

Failure to appear in accordance with undertaking

s 33 sub 1982 No. 56 s 10; 1988 No. 105 s 25
amd 2002 No. 34 s 74 sch 6; 2003 No. 3 s 2D; 2002 No. 39 s 135

Certain offences may be dealt with

s 33A ins 1982 No. 56 s 10
sub 1988 No. 105 s 25
amd 2002 No. 34 s 74 sch 6

Committal or remand of certain defendants

s 33B ins 1988 No. 105 s 25
amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Jurisdiction

s 33C ins 1988 No. 105 s 25

Postponing issue or enforcement of a warrant

s 33D ins 2003 No. 77 s 27

Varying bail if summary charge transmitted from court of summary jurisdiction to another court

s 34A ins 1999 No. 67 s 7

Varying bail if summary charge transmitted from receiving court back to court of summary jurisdiction

s 34B ins 1999 No. 67 s 7

Proceedings for offences

s 35 sub 1982 No. 56 s 11; 1988 No. 105 s 26

Evidentiary provisions

s 36 amd 1988 No. 105 s 27

Service of notices

s 36A ins 1988 No. 105 s 28

When bail ceases to have effect

s 36B ins 1988 No. 105 s 28

Approval of forms

s 36C ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Regulation-making power

prov hdg amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

s 37 sub 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch
amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

PART 5—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

pt hdg ins 1999 No. 70 s 166 sch 1

Transitional provisions for State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999

s 38 prev s 38 ins 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch
om 1993 No. 76 s 3 sch 1
ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1
exp 28 May 1996 (see s 38(3))
pres s 38 ins 1999 No. 70 s 166 sch 1

Provision concerning references to s 28A(1)(a)

s 39 ins 2003 No. 3 s 2E

Provisions concerning bail decisions under s 7

s 40 ins 2003 No. 92 s 18

SCHEDULE 1

om 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch

SCHEDULE—OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF WHICH BAIL BY WAY OF DEPOSIT OF MONEYS OR CASH BAIL SHALL NOT BE GRANTED

sch hdg (prev sch 2 hdg) sub 1993 No. 34 s 2 sch
amd 1982 No. 56 s 12; 1999 No. 42 s 54(3) sch pt 3; 2000 No. 5 s 461 sch 3;
2003 No. 77 s 28(1)

sch amd 2003 No. 77 s 28(2)

8 List of forms notified or published in the gazette

See forms published gazette 4 August 2000 pp 1217–8 and notified under the
Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991

**Form 1 Version 1—Statement of reasons for investigation into physical or mental
condition of defendant**

pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517

- Form 2 Version 1—Particulars of persons granted bail by deposit of money**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 3 Version 1—Notice of person granted bail by deposit of money**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 4 Version 1—Notice of time and place of adjourned hearing of offence where defendant does not appear personally in accordance with his bail**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 5 Version 1—Notice of person granted bail by deposit of money or permitted to go at large without bail**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 6 Version 1—Duplicate certificate of bail**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 7 Version 1—Undertaking as to Bail**
pubd gaz 31 May 1996 p 816
- Form 8 Version 1—Notice to defendant and surety or sureties of undertaking as to bail**
pubd gaz 31 May 1996 p 816
- Form 9 Version 1—Undertaking as to Bail following Committal for Trial or for Sentence**
pubd gaz 31 May 1996 p 816
- Form 10 Version 1—Undertaking as to Bail following grant of Bail by Judge of the Supreme or District Court or Court of Appeal**
pubd gaz 31 May 1996 p 816
- Form 10A Version 1—Undertaking as to Bail following grant of Bail by an Order of the Supreme Court prior to commencement of or during examination of witnesses**
pubd gaz 31 May 1996 p 816
- Form 10B Version 1—Undertaking Following Grant of Appeal Bail by Magistrate**
pubd gaz 13 February 2004 p 602
- Form 11 Version 1—Affidavit of Justification**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 12 Version 1—Warrant to apprehend defendant where surety gives false information**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 14 Version 1—Warrant to apprehend defendant on application by surety for discharge from liability with respect to undertaking as to bail**
pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517
- Form 14A Version 1—Warrant for apprehension of defendant for failing to enter into undertaking etc before leaving precincts of court**
pubd gaz 28 May 2004 p 273

Form 15 Version 1—Warrant to apprehend defendant who has not appeared in accordance with undertaking

pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517

Form 16 Version 1—Warrant to apprehend defendant who has not appeared in accordance with undertaking

pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517

Form 16A Version 1—Notice of Exercise of Power under section 29A

pubd gaz 24 October 1997 p 782

Form 17 Version 1—Warrant of committal where bail has been revoked

pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517

Form 19 Version 1—Warrant to apprehend defendant on application for revocation or variation of bail (s 30(3))

pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517

Form 20 Version 1—Warrant to apprehend defendant on application for revocation or variation of bail (s 30(4))

pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517

Form 22 Version 1—Warrant committing a defendant who has failed to appear in accordance with undertaking

pubd gaz 24 August 2001 p 1517

Form 23 Version 1—Release notice (by court)

pubd gaz 24 November 2000 p 1180

Form 24 Version 1—Release notice (by police officer)

pubd gaz 24 November 2000 p 1180

Form 25 Version 1—Warrant for apprehension of person released under section 11A

pubd gaz 24 November 2000 p 1180