SUPPLEMENTARY GAZETTE



THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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RULES OF COURT

SUPREME COURT ACT 1935 DISTRICT COURT ACT 1991 MAGISTRATES COURT ACT 1991

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Joint Criminal Rules 2022

In accordance with the Supreme Court Act 1935, the District Court Act 1991 and the Magistrates Court Act 1991, and all other enabling powers, the Joint Criminal Rules 2022 set out in the Schedule below have been made –

- as rules of the Supreme Court by 3 or more Judges of the Supreme Court; and
- as rules of the District Court by the Chief Judge and 2 or more other Judges of that Court; and
- as rules of the Magistrates Court by the Chief Magistrate and 2 or more other Magistrates; and
- as rules of the Environment, Resources and Development Court by the Senior Judge and 1 other Judge; and
- as rules of the Youth Court by the Judge and the magistrates who are members of the principal judiciary of the of that Court, and such rules will apply to and in relation to the Court in accordance with their terms.

Dated this 16th day of August 2022.

CHIEF JUSTICE KOURAKIS
CHIEF JUDGE EVANS
CHIEF MAGISTRATE HRIBAL
SENIOR JUDGE EVANS
JUDGE ELDRIDGE

JOINT CRIMINAL RULES 2022 SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of the District Court, the Senior Judge of the Environment Resources and Environment Court, the Judge of the Youth Court and the Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates Court make the following Joint Criminal Rules 2022 under the Supreme Court Act 1935, the District Court Act 1991, the Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1993, the Youth Court Act 1993 and the Magistrates Court Act 1991, and all other enabling powers.

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The numbering convention adopted in these Rules provides for a gap in the numbering of rules between chapters. The rule numbering in each chapter begins with a new factor of ten. For example, the last rule in Chapter 1 is rule 3 but the first rule in Chapter 2 is rule 11.

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Chapter 1—Preliminary

Part 1—Introduction

1.1—Title

These Rules may be cited as the *Joint Criminal Rules 2022*.

1.2—Commencement

These Rules come into effect—

- (a) subject to subrule (b), on the date of their publication in the Gazette;
- (b) if these Rules are published in the Gazette on a day other than a Monday, on the date that is the first Monday following that publication.

1.3—Repeal

The Previous Rules are repealed.

1.4—Transition

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders—
 - (a) these Rules apply to—
 - (i) a proceeding commenced; and
 - (ii) a step in a proceeding taken,

on or after the commencement date; and

- (b) the <u>Previous Rules</u> continue to govern a <u>step</u> in a proceeding taken before the <u>commencement date</u>.
- (2) If the time to commence or take a <u>step</u> in a proceeding under the <u>Previous Rules</u> has not expired as at the <u>commencement date</u>, the time to commence or take a <u>step</u> in the proceeding continues to be governed by the <u>Previous Rules</u> (unless these Rules provide for a longer time).
- (3) Despite subrule (1), provisions of the <u>Previous Rules</u> applying to the name of the informant in a <u>Lower Court</u> proceeding commenced before the <u>commencement date</u> or in an appeal (whenever commenced) from or in respect of such a <u>Lower Court</u> proceeding continue to apply after the <u>commencement date</u> in respect of that <u>Lower Court</u> proceeding or any such appeal.
- (4) Despite rules 75.1(3), 82.3(1) and 93.2(4), unless the Court otherwise orders, if material that would have been contained in an evidentiary material brief if these Rules had been in force previously has been filed in a proceeding before the commencement date, any evidentiary material brief filed in the proceeding in that court or another court to which the proceeding is transferred or the defendant or youth committed for trial or sentence must be filed in hard copy form.
- (5) Despite rules 75.1(4), 82.3(2) and 93.2(5), unless the Court otherwise orders, if material that would have been contained in an evidentiary material brief if these Rules had been in force previously has been served in a proceeding before the commencement date, any evidentiary material brief served in the proceeding in that court or another court to which the proceeding is transferred or the defendant or youth committed for trial or sentence must be served in hard copy form.

1.5—Object

(1) The object of these Rules is to facilitate the just, efficient, timely and cost-effective determination of proceedings governed by these Rules.

Notes-

Section 3 of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021* generally applies the provisions of the Act to "legislative instruments".

These Rules are a "legislative instrument" within the meaning of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021*.

Section 14 of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021* provides that, in interpreting a provision of an Act or a legislative instrument, the interpretation that best achieves the purpose or object of the Act or the instrument (whether or not that purpose or object is expressly stated in the Act or instrument) is to be preferred to any other interpretation.

- (2) The practice, procedure and processes of the Court shall have as their goals—
 - (a) the elimination of any lapse of time from the commencement of a proceeding to its final determination beyond that reasonably required for the identification of the factual and legal issues in dispute between the parties and the preparation of the case for trial or other determination; and
 - (b) encouraging the resolution of proceedings to the extent possible or of issues in proceedings.
- (3) These Rules are not intended to defeat a proper prosecution by or frustrate a proper defence of a party who is genuinely endeavouring to comply with the procedures of the Court.
- (4) Proceedings in the Court will be managed and supervised with a view to best attaining the objects in subrules (1) and (2).
- (5) These Rules are to be construed and applied, and the processes and procedures of the Court conducted, so as to best attain the objects in subrules (1) and (2).

1.6—Application of Rules

- (1) Subject to the following subrules, unless the Court orders otherwise, these Rules apply to all <u>criminal proceedings</u> and appellate proceedings in the Supreme Court, District Court, Environment, Resources and Development Court, Youth Court and Magistrates Court of South Australia.
- (2) A provision of these Rules appearing under a heading referring to <u>Lower Courts</u> only applies as a rule of the <u>Lower Courts</u> and does not apply as a rule of the <u>Higher Courts</u>.
- (3) A provision of these Rules appearing under a heading referring to <u>Higher Courts</u> only applies as a rule of the <u>Higher Courts</u> and does not apply as a rule of the <u>Lower Courts</u>.
- (4) A provision of these Rules appearing under a heading referring to a specified Court or Courts only applies as a rule of the specified Court or Courts and does not apply as a rule of another Court.

Part 2—Interpretation

2.1—Definitions

(1) In these Rules—

address for service—see rule 35.2;

alibi means a case or suggestion that the defendant or youth was in a particular place or within a particular area at a particular time and therefore tending to rebut an allegation made against the defendant or youth in the proceeding;

answer charge appearance means a hearing in a <u>committal proceeding</u> that is after the <u>committal appearance</u>,

and includes—

- (a) a <u>hearing</u> that when listed is intended to comprise an answer charge hearing within the meaning of section 109(1)(b) and section 113 of the <u>Procedure</u> Act:
- (b) a hearing of a committal oral examination application;
- (c) a <u>hearing</u> at which a witness is cross-examined pursuant to leave granted under section 114(1)(b)(ii) of the <u>Procedure Act</u>; and
- (d) a <u>hearing</u> that comprises an answer charge hearing within the meaning of section 109(1)(b) and sections 113 and 114 of the <u>Procedure Act</u>;

answer charge date means the date fixed for the answer charge appearance;

answer charge contested hearing means—

- (a) a <u>hearing</u> of a <u>committal subpoena application</u>;
- (b) a hearing of a committal oral examination application;
- (c) a <u>hearing</u> at which a witness is cross-examined pursuant to leave granted under section 114(1)(b)(ii) of the <u>Procedure Act</u>; or
- (d) a <u>hearing</u> of a no case submission after a defendant or youth has given a <u>no</u> case submission notice;

appeal—see rule 181.1;

appellant—see rule 181.1;

appellate hearing—see rule 181.1;

appellate proceeding—see rule 181.1;

audio link means audio communication between the Court and a participant by telephone or other electronic means for the purpose of a court hearing;

audio visual link means audio visual communication between the Court and a participant by video or other electronic means for the purpose of a court hearing;

authorised witness means—

(a) a person authorised under section 27A and Schedule 1 clause 2 of the *Oaths Act 1936* to take an affidavit in South Australia; and

Note-

Section 27A and Schedule 1 clause 2 of the *Oaths Act 1936* authorise the following persons to take affidavits:

- (a) a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court;
- (b) a justice of the peace;
- (c) a police officer, other than a police officer who is a probationary constable;
- (d) a person admitted and enrolled as a notary public of the Supreme Court;
- (e) any other person of a class prescribed by regulation.

Regulation 7 of the *Oaths Regulations 2021* prescribes the additional class of any person empowered, authorised or permitted by or under any Act or rules of a court or tribunal to take affidavits.

(b) in respect of an affidavit made outside South Australia—a person authorised to take an affidavit under the laws of the place where the affidavit is made;

Bail Act means the Bail Act 1985;

bail application means an application relating to bail and includes—

- (a) an application for release on bail in accordance with sections 4 and 8 of the Bail Act;
- (b) an application for review of a decision by a police officer on an application for under section 15 of the <u>Bail Act</u>;
- (c) an application for a determination that a person is a <u>serious and organised</u> <u>crime suspect</u> under section 3A(1) of the <u>Bail Act</u>;
- (d) an application to revoke a bail agreement or issue a warrant under section 6(4), 18(1) or 19A of the Bail Act;
- (e) an application to vary a condition of a bail agreement under section 6(4) of the Bail Act;
- (f) an application to vary or revoke a guarantee in respect of a bail agreement under section 7(4) of the <u>Bail Act</u>;
- (g) an application for estreatment under section 19 of the <u>Bail Act</u>; or
- (h) any other application under the <u>Bail Act</u> except an application for review of a bail decision governed by <u>Chapter 9</u>, <u>Part 2</u> of these Rules;

bail authority means a court or person constituted as a bail authority by or under section 5 of the <u>Bail Act</u> or a Magistrate acting under section 83 of the <u>Service and Execution of Process Act</u> as the case requires;

business day means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday;

by consent means with the written consent or consent given orally in court by all affected parties;

CAA website means the website operated by the Courts Administration Authority to which the public has access;

charge category means—

- (a) if the offence is a State offence—a <u>major indictable offence</u>, a <u>minor indictable offence</u> or a summary offence as defined by section 5 of the <u>Procedure Act</u>;
- (b) if the offence is a Commonwealth offence—a <u>Commonwealth indictable</u> offence or a summary offence as defined by section 4H of the <u>Crimes Act</u>; or
- (c) in either case—a <u>summary offence not punishable by imprisonment or detention;</u>

charge determination appearance means a hearing in a <u>Lower Court</u> in a proceeding in which the Information includes a charge of an indictable offence, when it has not been determined that the defendant or youth is to be tied or sentenced in the <u>Lower Court</u>, that is listed for hearing after a charge determination is expected to have been made;

Chief Executive means—

- (a) in respect of a proceeding in the Youth Court—the Chief Executive within the meaning of the *Youth Justice Administration Act 2016* (presently the Chief Executive of the Department of Human Services); or
- (b) in respect of a proceeding in a Court other than the Youth Court—the CE within the meaning of the *Correctional Services Act 1982* (presently the Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services);

Chief Judge means the Chief Judge of the District Court;

Chief Judicial Officer means—

- (a) in respect of the Supreme Court—the <u>Chief Justice</u> or acting <u>Chief Justice</u>;
- (b) in respect of the District Court—the Chief Judge or acting Chief Judge;
- (c) in respect of the Environment, Resources and Development Court—the <u>Senior Judge</u> or acting <u>Senior Judge</u> of that Court;
- (d) in respect of the Youth Court—the Judge or acting Judge of that Court; and
- (e) in respect of the Magistrates Court—the <u>Chief Magistrate</u> or acting <u>Chief Magistrate</u>;

Chief Justice means the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

Chief Magistrate means the Chief Magistrate of the Magistrates Court;

commencement date means the date on which these Rules come into effect under rule 1.2;

Commissioner of Police means the Commissioner within the meaning of the Police Act 1988;

committal appearance means a hearing in a committal proceeding that is after a precommittal appearance and before the answer charge appearance,

and includes—

- (a) a hearing or adjourned hearing that when listed is intended to comprise a committal appearance within the meaning of section 109(1)(a) and section 110 of the <u>Procedure Act</u>; and
- (b) a hearing that comprises a committal appearance within the meaning of section 109(1)(a) and section 110 of the <u>Procedure Act</u>;

committal oral examination application means an application under section 114(1)(b)(ii) of the <u>Procedure Act</u> for leave to call a witness for oral examination;

committal proceeding means a proceeding—

- (a) in the Magistrates Court in which the highest charge category is a <u>major</u> <u>indictable offence</u> and it has not been determined that the defendant is to be sentenced in the Magistrates Court;
- (b) in the Magistrates Court in which the highest <u>charge category</u> is a <u>Commonwealth minor indictable offence</u> and the prosecution and defendant have not consented under <u>Chapter 3 Part 6</u> for trial or sentence in the Magistrates Court;

- (c) in the Magistrates Court in which the highest <u>charge category</u> is a <u>Commonwealth indictable offence</u> and the prosecution has not requested under <u>Chapter 3 Part 6</u> that the proceeding be heard and determined in the Magistrates Court;
- (d) in the Magistrates Court or Environment Resources and Development Court in which the highest <u>charge category</u> is a <u>minor indictable offence</u> and the defendant has elected for trial or sentence in a <u>Higher Court</u>;
- (e) in the Youth Court in which the highest <u>charge category</u> is a <u>homicide-related</u> <u>offence</u>; or
- (f) in the Youth Court in which the highest <u>charge category</u> is not a <u>homicide-related offence</u> and the youth has elected, or the prosecution has requested, that the youth be dealt with as an adult in a <u>Higher Court</u>;

committal subpoena means a <u>subpoena to produce</u> issued for the purpose of <u>committal</u> <u>proceedings</u> and includes a subpoena governed by section 107 of the <u>Procedure Act</u>;

committal subpoena application means an application under section 107(b) of the Procedure Act; for leave to issue a <u>subpoena to produce</u> in relation to proceedings for an indictable offence which application is made before <u>committal proceedings</u> relating to the offence have been completed in accordance with Part 5 Division 3 of the <u>Procedure Act</u>;

Commonwealth indictable offence means an indictable offence within the meaning of section 4G of the Crimes Act;

Commonwealth minor indictable offence means a Commonwealth indictable offence—

- (a) that is—
 - (i) punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years other than an offence against Division 80, 82, 91 or 92 of the *Criminal Code* enacted by the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth); or
 - (ii) not punishable by imprisonment and punishable by a pecuniary penalty of not more than 600 penalty units for an individual or 3,000 penalty units for a body corporate;
- (b) that is not created by a law that provides that the offence may be heard and determined by a court of summary jurisdiction;
- (c) that does not relate to property whose value does not exceed \$5,000; and
- (d) in respect of which a contrary intention does not appear;

Note-

See sections 19J and 19JA of the Crimes Act.

company means a company as defined by section 9 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth);

Consolidation Act means the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935;

Court means—

(a) the Supreme Court, District Court, Environment, Resources and Development Court, Youth Court or Magistrates Court as applicable and, when the context indicates, a judicial officer having power to act in the manner the subject of the relevant provision of these Rules; and

(b) in the context of <u>Chapter 9 Part 5</u>, means the <u>Court of Appeal</u> or a Judge when a Judge has power to act in the manner the subject of the relevant provision of these Rules;

the *Court of Appeal* means the Court of Appeal as defined in section 5(1) of the *Supreme Court Act 1935*;

court officer means a judicial officer or an officer or employee of the Court Administration Authority working in the Court;

Crimes Act means the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth);

criminal proceeding or proceeding means a criminal proceeding against a person for an offence including (without limitation) a <u>committal proceeding</u>, a proceeding in relation to bail and a proceeding in relation to <u>sentence</u> or an application to vary, revoke or enforce an order made in such a proceeding but does not, unless the context otherwise indicates, include an appellate proceeding;

cross appeal—see rule 181.1;

directions hearing means any hearing in a cross appeal or appellate proceeding other than a pre-trial conference, trial, sentencing hearing or final hearing;

Director means the Director of Public Prosecutions for <u>the State</u> or Commonwealth as the context requires;

document—see definition in section 4 of the Legislation Interpretation Act 2021;

electronic material means evidentiary material in native format (for example photographs in JPEG format or audio visual material in MPEG format) other than material that is in or has been converted into pdf format;

Electronic System—see rule 22.1;

email service—see rule 33.3;

Evidence Act means the Evidence Act 1929;

evidentiary material means a document or thing of potential evidentiary value and includes a document or thing that the <u>Court</u> determines should be produced to determine whether it has evidentiary value;

expert means a person having, or purporting to have, expertise or experience in a field qualifying them to give expert evidence within the field (and, to avoid doubt, includes a party, partner or associate of a party or person employed by a party);

expert report means a written report by an expert relevant to issues in the proceeding in question;

first arraignment date means—

- (a) if the defendant was committed by a <u>Lower Court</u> for trial or <u>sentence</u> in the Supreme Court or District Court—the arraignment date fixed by the <u>Lower Court</u> under section 120(1) of the <u>Procedure Act</u>; or
- (b) if the defendant was not committed by a <u>Lower Court</u> for trial or <u>sentence</u>—
 the arraignment date shown in the Information;

fit to stand trial—see definition of unfit to stand trial;

hearing means a hearing (whether or not in the presence of the parties) and unless the context otherwise indicates—

(a) includes a directions hearing;

- (b) includes a <u>sentencing hearing</u>;
- (c) includes a pre-trial conference;
- (e) includes an appellate hearing; but
- (e) does not include a <u>trial;</u>

Higher Court means the Supreme Court or District Court;

homicide-related offence means homicide, or an offence consisting of an attempt to commit, or assault with intent to commit homicide;

in chambers means a hearing, determination or making of an order by a judicial officer in the judicial officer's chambers or in a courtroom as if in the judicial officer's chambers (whether in the presence or absence of the parties);

in court means a <u>hearing</u>, determination or making of an order by a judicial officer in a courtroom or via <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u>, except one in a courtroom as if in the judicial officer's chambers;

interested party—see rule 23.1;

Intervention Orders Act means the Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009:

judicial officer means—

- (a) in respect of the Supreme Court—a Justice or Auxiliary Justice of the Court;
- in respect of the District Court—a Judge or Auxiliary Judge of the <u>Court</u> or a Master or Judicial Registrar exercising power of the <u>Court</u> conferred by rule 11.2;
- (c) in respect of the Environment, Resources and Development Court—a Judge of the <u>Court</u> or a Master or Judicial Registrar exercising power of the <u>Court</u> conferred by <u>rule 11.3</u>;
- (d) in respect of the Youth Court—the Judge or a Magistrate of the <u>Court</u> or a Special Justice exercising power of the <u>Court</u> conferred by <u>rule 11.4</u>; and
- (e) in respect of the Magistrates Court—a Magistrate of the <u>Court</u> or a Judicial Registrar, Special Justice or two Justices of the Peace exercising power of the <u>Court</u> conferred by <u>rule 11.5</u>;

Juries Act means the Juries Act 1927;

law firm means a law practice within the meaning of the *Legal Practitioners Act 1981* and includes—

- (a) the Crown Solicitor, Australian Government Solicitor, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions or any other government body practicing as solicitors;
- (b) the Legal Services Commission, Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, a community legal centre or any other body providing legal aid services practising as solicitors; and
- (c) an in-house government, corporate or other solicitor;

Note-

It is the responsibility of a solicitor to ensure that the solicitor is lawfully entitled to so practice under the *Legal Practitioners Act 1981*. For example, section 51 of that Act identifies which legal practitioners are entitled to practise before a State court on

behalf, amongst others, of the State Government, State Government bodies, the Legal Services Commission, community legal centres or the Law Society.

law firm or office means a law firm or the SAPOL Prosecution Branch;

lawyer means a law firm, a solicitor working in a law firm or a barrister;

Lower Court means the Environment, Resources and Development Court, Youth Court or Magistrates Court;

Lower Court costs scale—see rule 159.3;

major indictable offence means a major indictable offence within the meaning of section 5(3)(b) of the Procedure Act;

mental competence—see definition of mental incompetence;

mental incompetence means—

- in the context of an Information alleging State offences—a defendant or youth was mentally incompetent to commit a charged offence within the meaning of section 269C of the <u>Consolidation Act</u>;
- (b) in the context of an Information alleging Commonwealth offences—a defendant or youth was not criminally responsible for a charged offence under section 7.3 of the *Criminal Code* enacted by the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth);

and mental competence has the reverse meaning;

mentally incompetent—see definition of mental incompetence;

minor indictable offence means a minor indictable offence within the meaning of section 5(3)(a) of the Procedure Act;

notifiable offence means—

- (a) a qualifying offence within the meaning of the Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017;
- (b) a prescribed offence or presumptive disqualification offence within the meaning of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016; or
- (c) a disqualification offence or presumptive disqualification offence within the meaning of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018*;

original service—see rule 33.7;

party means an informant, defendant, the Crown, an applicant, an appellant, a respondent or an <u>interested party</u> in a proceeding or appellate proceeding;

personal service—see rule 33.1;

post service—see rule 33.4;

pre-committal appearance means the first hearing in a committal proceeding, any adjourned hearing of the first hearing, the charge determination appearance and any adjournment of the charge determination appearance;

prescribed form—see rule 28.3;

pre-trial conference—see rule 76.3 and rule 101.1;

pre-trial conference date means the date listed for a pre-trial conference or, if there is to be no pre-trial conference, the date when the matter is to be listed for trial;

pre-trial special hearing means a pre-trial special hearing under section 12AB of the Evidence Act;

priority proceeding means a proceeding in which a person—

- (a) is charged with a serious and organised crime offence within the meaning of section 5(1) of the <u>Consolidation Act</u> and the proceeding is a "prescribed proceeding" within the meaning of section 127(2) of the <u>Procedure Act</u>;
- (b) is a serious and organised crime suspect; or
- (c) is charged with a sexual offence within the meaning of section 48B of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*, section 50B of the *District Court Act 1991* or section 126A of the *Supreme Court Act 1935* where the alleged victim of the offence is a child or a person with a disability that adversely affects their capacity to give a coherent account of their experiences or to respond rationally to questions;

Previous Rules means—

- (a) in the context of the Supreme Court—the Supreme Court Criminal Rules 2014 and the Supreme Court Criminal Supplementary Rules 2014;
- (b) in the context of the District Court—the District Court Criminal Rules 2014 and the District Court Criminal Supplementary Rules 2014;
- (c) in the context of the Environment, Resources and Development Court—Part 16 of the Environment Resources and Development Rules 2003; and
- (d) in the context of the Youth Court—the Youth Court (Young Offenders) Rules 2016 and the Youth Court (General) Rules 2016;
- (e) in the context of the Magistrates Court—the Magistrates Court Rules 1992;

Procedure Act means the Criminal Procedure Act 1921;

proceeding—see definition of <u>criminal proceeding</u>;

prosecution means-

- (a) in the context of a proceeding in a Lower Court—the informant;
- (b) in the context of a proceeding in a <u>Higher Court</u>—the Director,

public authority means—

- (a) the Commissioner of Police;
- (b) an officer of the Australian Federal Police;
- (c) the Director;
- (d) an (other) instrumentality, agency or officer of the Crown in right of <u>the State</u> or the Commonwealth having the legal capacity to institute and prosecute proceedings;
- (f) a council constituted under the Local Government Act 1999;
- (g) the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SA) Inc; or
- (h) an officer or employee of a body that is a public authority acting in that capacity;

public officer means an officer or employee of a <u>public authority</u> acting in that capacity;

Principal Registrar means—

- (a) in respect of the Supreme Court—the Registrar or Acting Registrar of the Court and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been delegated;
- (b) in respect of the District Court—the Registrar or Acting Registrar of the
 <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been
 delegated;
- (c) in respect of the Environment, Resources and Development Court—the Registrar or Acting Registrar of the <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been delegated;
- (d) in respect of the Youth Court—the Registrar or Acting Registrar of the <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been delegated;
- (e) in respect of the Magistrates Court—the Principal Registrar or Acting Principal Registrar of the <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Principal Registrar has been delegated;

Registrar means—

- (a) in respect of the Supreme Court—the Registrar, a Deputy Registrar or a person acting as the Registrar or a Deputy Registrar of the <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been delegated;
- (b) in respect of the District Court—the Registrar, a Deputy Registrar or a person acting as the Registrar or a Deputy Registrar of the <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been delegated;
- (c) in respect of the Environment, Resources and Development Court—the Registrar or a person acting as the Registrar of the <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been delegated;
- (d) in respect of the Youth Court—the Registrar or Deputy Registrar or a person acting as the Registrar or a Deputy Registrar of the <u>Court</u> and includes a person to whom a function of the Registrar has been delegated;
- (e) in respect of the Magistrates Court—the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, a Registrar, a Deputy Registrar or a person acting as the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, a Registrar or a Deputy Registrar of the Court;

respondent—see rule 23.1;

responsible solicitor in a proceeding—see <u>rule 24.3</u> and <u>rule 25.3</u>;

Rules means the Joint Criminal Rules 2022;

SAPOL means South Australia Police within the meaning of section 4 of the *Police Act 1988*;

SAPOL Prosecution Branch means—

- (a) the Prosecution Services Branch of SAPOL;
- (b) the Professional Conduct Section of the Ethical and Professional Services Branch of <u>SAPOL</u>; or
- (c) the Licensing Enforcement Branch of <u>SAPOL</u>;

Senior Judge means the Senior Judge of the Environment, Resources and Development Court;

sentence means—

- (a) an order imposing or varying a penalty (for example imprisonment, a fine, a community service obligation or other obligation), including fixing, extending or negating a non-parole period;
- (b) a decision to offer a defendant or youth an opportunity to enter into a bond, recognizance or other undertaking and entry into such a bond, recognizance or other undertaking;
- (c) any other order affecting penalty, including a decision to discharge a defendant or youth without imposing a penalty or without recording a conviction;
- (d) a costs order, an order for compensation or any other order that imposes an obligation for moneys to be paid in a proceeding; or
- (e) any other order made in consequence of a defendant or youth being convicted or found guilty of an offence;

sensitive material has the meaning given by section 67I of the Evidence Act;

Sentencing Act means the Sentencing Act 2017;

sentencing hearing means a hearing related to the orders to be made after a defendant or youth has pleaded or been found guilty, has been found unfit to plead or has been found mentally incompetent to commit an offence (including a hearing at which evidence is adduced or submissions made for that purpose or at which such orders are made);

serious and organised crime suspect means a person who is the subject of a serious and organised crime suspect determination under section 3A of the Bail Act;

Service and Execution of Process Act means the Service and Execution of Process Act 1992 (Cth);

sheriff means the sheriff within the meaning of the Sheriff's Act 1978 and where the context requires includes deputy sheriffs and sheriff's officers within the meaning of section 6 of the Sheriff's Act 1978;

a State means a State of Australia, the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory;

the State means the State of South Australia;

statutory provision includes—

(a) an Act within the meaning of the Legislative Interpretation Act 2021 and, where applicable, legislation of another polity that would be an Act if made in or under the laws of South Australia;

- (b) a legislative instrument within the meaning of the Legislative Interpretation Act 2021 and, where applicable, an instrument of another polity that would be a legislative instrument if made in or under the laws of South Australia;
- (c) these Rules and any other applicable rules of court; and
- (d) a provision of such an Act, legislative instrument or rules of court;

step in relation to a proceeding or appellate proceeding includes a document filed, process issued, action taken or order made in the proceeding;

subpoena—see rule 122.1;

summary offence means a summary offence within the meaning of section 5(2) of the Procedure Act or section 4H of the Crimes Act as the context requires;

trial means a hearing to determine whether the defendant or youth is guilty or not guilty of an offence charged or is unfit to stand trial or was mentally incompetent to commit an offence charged or whether the objective elements of an offence charged are established (and includes delivery of the verdict);

trial date means the date listed for the trial to commence;

unfit to stand trial means—

- (a) in the context of an Information alleging State offences—a defendant or youth is mentally unfit to stand trial on a charge of an offence within the meaning of section 269H of the <u>Consolidation Act</u>;
- (b) in the context of an Information alleging Commonwealth offences—a defendant or youth is unfit to be tried on a charge of an offence within the meaning of section 20B of the <u>Crimes Act</u>;

and fit to stand trial has the reverse meaning;

Uniform Special Statutory Rules means Uniform Special Statutory Rules 2022;

without notice means without serving or informing another party with or of an application to be made to the Court;

witness statement means a witness statement in the form of an affidavit in compliance with section 111(4) or, if section 111(6) applies to the witness, in compliance with section 111(5) of the Procedure Act;

Young Offenders Act means the Young Offenders Act 1993.

(2) In these Rules, unless the contrary intention appears, a term defined in the <u>Bail Act</u>, <u>Consolidation Act</u>, <u>Crimes Act</u>, <u>Procedure Act</u> or <u>Sentencing Act</u> that is not defined in these Rules has the same meaning when used in these Rules in respect of the Court governed by that Act.

Notes-

Section 7 of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021* provides that, if a word or phrase has a defined meaning, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of the word or phrase have, unless the contrary intention appears, corresponding meanings.

A term that is defined in this rule or at the beginning of a Chapter, Part, Division, Subdivision or in a rule is underlined to indicate that it is a defined term, unless it is a commonly used term. However, an underlined term may bear a different meaning to the defined meaning where the context so indicates.

Certain commonly used terms are not underlined or hyperlinked to their definitions. They are:

appeal

appellant

appellate proceeding

applicant

Bail Act

Commissioner of Police

Consolidation Act

Court

Crimes Act

Director

document

Evidence Act

judicial officer

Juries Act

law firm

lawyer

party

prescribed form

Procedure Act

proceeding

prosecution

respondent

Rules

Sentencing Act

Service and Execution of Process Act

statutory provision

Young Offenders Act

youth

2.2—Calculation of time

- (1) This rule applies to the calculation of time fixed by or under these Rules or an order of the Court and is subject to manifestation of a contrary intention.
- (2) A reference to a *day* is a reference to a calendar day.
- (3) If time is fixed by reference to a date or event, the day of the date or on which the event occurs is not to be counted.

Examples—

On 1 March, the Court orders a party to file a document within 14 days. The party must file the document by no later than 15 March.

The Court orders a party to file a document at least 14 days before a <u>hearing</u> scheduled on 31 March. The party must file the document by no later than 16 March.

(4) When the time for a document to be filed is fixed prospectively, if that period would otherwise end on a day when the Registry is closed, that period is extended to end on the next day on which the Registry is open.

Supreme Court and District Court

(5) Time does not run between 25 December and 1 January for the purpose of the period fixed by these Rules for filing an appeal or taking a <u>step</u> in a proceeding or appellate proceeding.

2.3—Interpretation

(1) In these Rules, notes, examples and references to <u>prescribed forms</u> are part of these Rules.

Note-

Section 19 of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021* identifies material that, subject to any express provision to the contrary, does and does not form part of a legislative instrument.

- (2) In these Rules, unless the contrary intention appears—
 - (a) if the word "or" appears at the end of the penultimate item in a list, all of the preceding items in the list are to be read as if the word "or" appeared at the end of each; and
 - (b) if the word "and" appears at the end of the penultimate item in a list, all of the preceding items in the list are to be read as if the word "and" appeared at the end of each.

Note-

Sections 6 to 20 of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021* contain rules of construction. Those rules of construction apply to these Rules subject to manifestation of a contrary intention.

2.4—Statutory equivalent language

- (1) In these Rules, if an applicable statutory provision refers to permission to appeal or to take a <u>step</u> in a proceeding, a reference in these Rules to leave to appeal or leave to take a <u>step</u> in a proceeding is to be understood as a reference to permission to appeal or to take a <u>step</u> in a proceeding.
- (2) In these Rules, if an applicable statutory provision refers to a summons to a witness, a reference in these Rules to a <u>subpoena</u> is to be understood as a reference to a summons to a witness.

Part 3—Power of Chief Judicial Officer to vary rules

3.1—Emergency power

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) <u>the State</u> or Federal Government declares, or exercises powers based on there being, the existence of emergency conditions; or
 - (b) the <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> determines that emergency conditions affecting the Court or the community justify exercise of the power conferred by this rule.
- (2) When this rule applies, the <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> may declare that particular rules are modified or disapplied in particular circumstances in a manner and for a time that is necessary or desirable to deal with the emergency conditions giving rise to the existence of the power conferred by this rule.
- (3) A declaration under subrule (2) may apply to—
 - (a) a particular proceeding or class of proceedings;
 - (b) a particular party or class of parties;

- (c) a particular lawyer or law firm or class of lawyers; or
- (d) a particular step or class of steps.
- (4) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must publish any declaration made under this rule on the <u>CAA</u> website.

Chapter 2—General

Part 1—The Court

Division 1—Jurisdiction

Note-

This Division addresses original jurisdiction. Appellate jurisdiction is addressed in Chapter 9.

11.1—Original jurisdiction—Supreme Court

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be exercised by a Justice in court or in chambers in all proceedings.

Note-

Section 46A of the *Supreme Court Act 1935* provides that, subject to any provision of an Act or any rule to the contrary, the court's proceedings must be open to the public.

11.2—Original jurisdiction—District Court

(1) The jurisdiction of the District Court may be exercised by a Judge <u>in court</u> or <u>in chambers</u> in all proceedings.

Note-

Section 23 of the *District Court Act 1991* provides that, subject to any Act or rule to the contrary, the court's proceedings must be open to the public.

(2) The jurisdiction of the District Court to hear and determine an interlocutory application or make interlocutory orders (which for the avoidance of doubt do not include a variation or enforcement application or order governed by <u>Chapter 8</u>) may be exercised by a Master or Judicial Registrar in court or in chambers in proceedings to the extent that the <u>Chief Judge</u> directs.

Note-

Section 20(1)(b) of the *District Court Act 1991* provides that, subject to that section, if a matter lies within a jurisdiction of the Court conferred by any statute or the rules on Masters, the Court may be constituted of a Master. Section 51(1)(b) empowers the Court to make rules authorising the Masters or Judicial Registrars to exercise any part of the jurisdiction of the Court. Section 16C(1) provides that Judicial Registrars may exercise such jurisdiction of the Court as assigned by the <u>Chief Judge</u> or the rules.

11.3—Original jurisdiction—Environment Resources and Development Court

The jurisdiction of the Environment, Resources and Development Court may be exercised by a Judge <u>in court</u> or <u>in chambers</u> in all proceedings.

11.4—Original jurisdiction—Youth Court

- (1) The jurisdiction of the Youth Court may be exercised by the Judge or a Magistrate <u>in court</u> or <u>in chambers</u> in all proceedings.
- (2) If there is no Judge, Magistrate or Judicial Registrar available to constitute the Court, the jurisdiction of the Youth Court may be exercised, subject to the limitations imposed by the *Youth Court Act 1993*, by a Special Justice in court or in chambers in relation to matters of a class specified by the Judge.
- (3) A Special Justice may refer a matter in respect of which the Special Justice has jurisdiction to the Judge or a Magistrate.

(4) The jurisdiction of the Youth Court to adjourn a proceeding may be exercised by the Principal Registrar.

Notes-

Section 14(3) of the *Youth Court Act 1993* provides that the Court may be constituted of a Special Justice if there is no Judge, Magistrate or Judicial Registrar available to constitute the Court

Section 14(7)(b) of the Youth Court Act 1993 provides that the Registrar may adjourn proceedings.

11.5—Original jurisdiction—Magistrates Court

- (1) The jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court may be exercised by a Magistrate <u>in court</u> or <u>in chambers</u> in all proceedings.
- (2) The jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court may be exercised, subject to the limitations imposed by the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*, by a Judicial Registrar in court or in chambers in relation to matters of a class specified by the <u>Chief Magistrate</u>.
- (3) The jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court may be exercised, subject to the limitations imposed by the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*, by a Special Justice in court or in chambers in relation to—
 - (a) a charge of an offence referred to in section 9A(1)(b) of the Magistrates Court Act 1991; or
 - (b) matters of a class specified by the <u>Chief Magistrate</u> if there is no Magistrate or Judicial Registrar available to constitute the Court.
- (4) The jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court may be exercised by two justices of the peace in court or in chambers in relation to a bail application if there is no Magistrate, Judicial Registrar or Special Justice available.
- (5) A Judicial Registrar, Special Justice or two justices of the peace may refer a matter in respect of which they have jurisdiction to a Magistrate.

Notes-

Section 7A(1a) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that Judicial Registrars may exercise such jurisdiction of the Court as assigned by the Chief Magistrate or the rules.

Section 7A(2)(c) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that the Court may be constituted of a Special Justice if there is no Magistrate or Judicial Registrar available.

Section 7A(2)(a) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that the Court may be constituted of a Special Justice in its Petty Sessions Division and section 9A(1)(b) provides that the Court in its Petty Sessions Division has jurisdiction to hear and determine any of the charges identified in subparagraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) thereof.

Section 7A(2a) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that the Court may be constituted of 2 justices for the purposes of an application under the Bail Act if no Magistrate, Judicial Registrar or Special Justice is available.

Section 15(b) of the Magistrates Court Act 1991 provides that a Registrar may adjourn proceedings.

Section 18 of the Magistrates Court Act 1991 provides that, subject to any Act or rule to the contrary, the court's proceedings must be open to the public.

Division 2—Judicial powers

12.1—General powers

- (1) The Court may on its own initiative, or on application by any person, make any order that it considers appropriate in the interests of justice.
- (2) Without affecting the generality of subrule (1), the Court may—
 - (a) order that a provision of these Rules not apply or apply in a modified way or dispense with compliance (whether before or after compliance is or was required);
 - (b) make an order that is inconsistent with or in lieu of a provision of these Rules;
 - (c) fix or vary the time fixed by or under a provision of these Rules or a court order,
 - (d) make an order subject to conditions;
 - (e) specify consequences of an event referred to in, or of non-compliance with, an order;
 - (f) make or refuse any order sought by a person or make a different order,
 - (g) make an order on its own initiative;
 - (h) set aside a <u>step</u> taken in a proceeding in breach of these Rules or an order, or for other cause;
 - (i) direct the <u>Registrar</u> to do or not to do a thing;
 - (j) make an order about the form of a document to be filed, including imposing additional requirements about the filing or form of documents;
 - (k) order the amendment of, or itself amend, a document;
 - (1) order that a document be uplifted and removed from a file;
 - (m) order production of a document notwithstanding that a lawyer or other person claims a lien over it;
 - order the stay of a proceeding, of a <u>step</u> in or order made in a proceeding, or of enforcement of an order; or
 - (o) to the extent that the Court has jurisdiction to do so, make any order as to costs.
- (3) Without affecting the generality of subrule (1), the Court may give directions about the procedure to be followed in a proceeding—
 - (a) when these Rules do not address or address fully a procedural matter that arises in a proceeding;
 - (b) to resolve uncertainty about the correct procedure to be adopted, including commencing a proceeding or appellate proceeding; or
 - (c) in any other case, when the Court thinks fit.
- (4) The conferral by these Rules of specific powers on the Court does not affect the generality of the power conferred by this rule.

Division 3—Divisions

13.1—Supreme Court

These Rules govern proceedings in the General Division and the Court of Appeal.

13.2—District Court

- (1) These Rules govern proceedings in the Criminal Division of the Court.
- (2) The <u>Chief Judge</u> may give directions relating to the assignment of proceedings to a division of the Court, the assignment of judicial officers to manage and hear proceedings in a division of the Court, or the administration of a division of the Court.

Notes-

Section 7 of the *District Court Act 1991* divides the Court into four divisions being the Civil, Criminal, Criminal Injuries and Administrative and Disciplinary Divisions.

These Rules do not govern proceedings in the Civil, Criminal Injuries or Administrative and Disciplinary Divisions.

13.3—Magistrates Court

- (1) These Rules govern proceedings in the Criminal and Petty Sessions Divisions of the Court other than reviews of decisions of the Chief Recovery Officer under section 23 of the Fines Enforcement and Debt Recovery Act 2017.
- (2) The <u>Chief Magistrate</u> may give directions relating to the assignment of proceedings to a division of the Court, the assignment of judicial officers to manage and hear proceedings in a division of the Court, or the administration of a division of the Court.

Notes-

Section 7 of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* divides the Court into five divisions being the Civil (General Claims), Civil (Consumer and Business) and Civil (Minor Claims) Divisions as well as the Criminal Division and Petty Sessions Division.

These Rules do not govern proceedings in the Civil (General Claims), Civil (Consumer and Business) or Civil (Minor Claims) Divisions.

Reviews of decisions of the Chief Recovery Officer under section 23 of the *Fines Enforcement* and Debt Recovery Act 2017 in the Petty Sessions Divisions of the Court are governed by the *Uniform Civil Rules* 2020.

Division 4—Lists

14.1—Establishment of lists

- (1) This Division creates or continues certain lists, being defined categories of proceedings or types of hearings that are convenient to manage in distinct lists.
- (2) The <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> may re-define an existing list or establish another list for the management and hearing of defined categories of proceedings or types of hearings.

14.2—Management of proceedings

- (1) The <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> may appoint a judicial officer of the Court as a managing Judge or Magistrate of a list.
- (2) The <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> or the managing Judge or Magistrate may give directions about proceedings in a list.

14.3—Supreme Court

The following lists are established—

(a) Arraignment list—for the first arraignment on a committal for trial (including as to fitness to be tried or mental competence) or sentence; on a remittal after appeal; after withdrawal of a guilty plea; on an ex officio Information; or on a variation, revocation or enforcement application; or an arraignment adjourned from a previous arraignment;

- (b) Directions hearing list—for the first <u>directions hearing</u> and any subsequent <u>directions hearing</u>; and
- (c) Appeal callover list—for the listing of appellate proceedings before the <u>Court of Appeal</u>.

14.4—District Court

The following lists are established—

- (a) Arraignment (not guilty) list—for the first arraignment in Adelaide on a committal for trial (including as to <u>fitness to be tried</u> or <u>mental competence</u>), on a remittal after appeal; after withdrawal of a guilty plea; on an ex officio Information; or on a variation, revocation or enforcement application; or an arraignment adjourned from a previous arraignment;
- (b) Arraignment (guilty) list—for the first arraignment in Adelaide on a committal for sentence; when a defendant intends to plead guilty; or on an allegation of breach of bond; or an arraignment adjourned from a previous arraignment;
- (c) Circuit arraignment list—for the first arraignment in Port Augusta or Mount Gambier on a committal for trial (including as to <u>fitness to be tried</u> or <u>mental competence</u>) or <u>sentence</u>; on a remittal after appeal; after withdrawal of a guilty plea; on an ex officio Information; or on variation, revocation or enforcement application; or an arraignment adjourned from a previous arraignment;
- (d) First directions hearing callover list—for the first <u>directions hearing</u> after arraignment and for the hearing of other applications as determined by the Court;
- (e) Second directions hearing callover list—for a <u>directions hearing</u> approximately four weeks before the <u>trial date</u> and for the hearing of other applications as determined by the Court before trial and any other <u>directions hearing</u> on an application listed for a second directions hearing callover;
- (f) Circuit callover list—for listing trials at Port Augusta or Mount Gambier;
- (g) Bail list—for bail applications not addressed in another list;
- (h) Pre-trial conference list—for pre-trial conferences.

14.5—Youth Court

The following lists are established—

- (a) Treatment Intervention Court list—for hearings in matters where drug addiction or mental impairment is a criminogenic factor suitable to be managed with a view to the youth's rehabilitation before determination of <u>sentence</u>;
- (b) Aboriginal Sentencing Court list—for <u>sentencing hearings</u> in matters where the youth is Aboriginal;
- (c) Department of Transport list—hearings in matters where the offences charged are in connection with public transport;
- (d) Pre-trial conference list—for pre-trial conferences;
- (e) Video conference list—for hearings where a youth is in detention.

14.6—Magistrates Court

The following lists are established—

- (a) Treatment Intervention Court list—for hearings in matters where drug addiction is a criminogenic factor suitable to be managed with a view to the defendant's rehabilitation before determination of sentence;
- (b) Family Violence Court list—for hearings in matters where family violence is a criminogenic factor suitable to be managed with a view to the defendant's rehabilitation before determination of guilt or sentence;
- (c) Aboriginal Community Court list—for hearings in matters where the defendant is Aboriginal;
- (d) Aboriginal Sentencing Court list—for <u>sentencing hearings</u> in matters where the defendant is Aboriginal and has pleaded guilty;
- (e) Nunga Court list—for hearings in matters where the defendant is Aboriginal and has a continuing connection with the Aboriginal community in an area serviced by a Nunga Court established by direction of the Chief Magistrate;
- (f) Part 8A list—for hearings in matters where an issue has been raised as to whether the defendant is <u>fit to stand trial</u> or with regard to their <u>mental competence</u> to commit an offence charged;
- (g) Tax list—for hearings in matters where the offences charged are Commonwealth taxation offences;
- (h) Commonwealth prosecutions list—for hearings in matters where the offences charged are Commonwealth offences other than taxation offences;
- (i) Committal list—for hearings of major indictable and <u>Commonwealth indictable</u> offences after the first <u>hearing</u> (unless the proceeding is not to be the subject of a committal) and of minor indictable matters when the defendant has elected to be tried in a Higher Court;
- (j) Committal severed files list—for proceedings charging summary or minor indictable offences arising out of the same facts as a major indictable proceeding and which are awaiting the outcome of the major indictable proceeding;
- (k) Pre-trial conference list—for <u>pre-trial conferences</u>;
- (1) Pre-trial conference following files list—for uncontested proceedings awaiting the outcome of contested proceedings listed for <u>pre-trial conference</u>;
- (m) Trial callover list—for the allocation of trials to Magistrates and courtrooms on the morning of trial and for the hearing of pre-trial applications;
- (n) Special Justices list—for proceedings capable of being finalised by a Special Justice.

Division 5—Sittings

15.1—Sittings

The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must publish determinations by the <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> of the times and places at which the Court will sit on the <u>CAA website</u>.

Notes-

Section 45 of the Supreme Court Act 1935 provides for the Court to sit as such times and places as the Chief Justice (in respect of the general division) or President (in respect of the appeal division) direct.

Section 21 of the *District Court Act 1991* provides for the Court to sit as such times and places as the Chief Judge directs.

Section 18 of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* provides for the Court to sit as such times and places as the <u>Senior Judge</u> directs.

Section 15 of the Youth Court Act 1993 provides for the Court to sit as such times and places as the Judge directs.

Section 16 of the Magistrates Court Act 1991 provides for the Court to sit as such times and places as the Chief Magistrate directs.

Part 2—Administration of the Court

Division 1—General

16.1—Chief Judicial Officer

- (1) The <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> may delegate any administrative function conferred on the <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> to another judicial officer.
- (2) A delegation under subrule (1)—
 - (a) must be by instrument in writing;
 - (b) may be absolute or conditional;
 - (c) does not derogate from the power of the <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> to act in any matter; and
 - (d) is revocable at will.
- (3) A function delegated under subrule (1) may, if the instrument of delegation so provides, be further delegated.

16.2—Registrar

- (1) The Principal Registrar must establish systems—
 - (a) for filing documents in the Court;
 - (b) for issuing the Court's process;
 - (c) for communication within the <u>Court</u> and between the Court and other persons;
 - (d) for listing <u>hearings</u> and <u>trials</u>;
 - (e) for creation, retention and destruction of official records of the Court;
 - (f) for receipt, retention and return or destruction of documents and things—
 - (i) tendered in proceedings;
 - (ii) produced in response to a subpoena; or
 - (iii) otherwise delivered into the custody of the Court; and
 - (g) for controlled access by <u>court officers</u> and other persons to court records.
- (2) If a statutory provision assigns an administrative function to the Court, the function is to be carried out by the <u>Principal Registrar</u>.
- (3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may delegate or assign an administrative function conferred on the <u>Principal Registrar</u> by these Rules to another officer of the Court indefinitely or for such period and subject to such conditions as the Principal Registrar thinks fit.
- (5) A delegation under subrule (3) or (4)—

- (a) must be by instrument in writing;
- (b) may be absolute or conditional;
- (c) does not derogate from the power of the delegating officer to act in any matter; and
- (d) is revocable at will.
- (6) A person who wishes to ask the Court to carry out an administrative function must file an application to <u>Registrar</u> in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 91 Application to Registrar

Notes-

See also the specific forms prescribed for specific proceedings by <u>rule 19.1</u> and <u>rule 129.3(2)</u> and (3).

If these Rules require a proceeding to be instituted by filing an application to <u>Registrar</u> in the prescribed form without identifying a specific form, the prescribed form is Form 91 <u>Application to Registrar</u>.

16.3—Seek directions

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u>, a <u>Registrar</u> or <u>court officer</u> may refer to the Court any question arising in the course of the performance of an administrative function.
- (2) The Court may on such referral—
 - (a) give such directions as it thinks fit; or
 - (b) assume control of the matter.

16.4—Review of exercise of administrative function

- (1) The <u>Court</u> may, on application by a person having an interest in the exercise or on its own initiative, review an exercise of administrative power by the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, a Registrar or <u>court officer</u> and may make such orders as it thinks fit with respect to the matter in relation to which the power was exercised.
- (2) An application for review must be made as soon as practicable, and in any event within 7 days after the exercise of power the subject of the application, by an interlocutory application in accordance with rule 39.1 supported by an affidavit.

Notes-

An exercise, either at first instance by the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, a <u>Registrar</u> or <u>court officer</u>, or by a Judge or Magistrate on review under this rule, of administrative power (as opposed to judicial power) is not subject to appeal.

- (3) An application for review under subrule (2) may not be made if the exercise of administrative power by the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, a <u>Registrar</u> or <u>court officer</u> was pursuant to a direction by the Court under <u>rule 16.3</u>.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders and subject to subrule (5), an application for review under subrule (2) will be listed for <u>hearing</u> before—
 - (a) a Judge in the Supreme Court;
 - (b) a Judge in the District Court;
 - (c) a Judge in the Environment, Resources and Development Court;
 - (d) the Judge or a Magistrate in the Youth Court;

- (e) a Magistrate in the Magistrates Court.
- (5) A review may be determined without a <u>hearing</u> if the judicial officer conducting the review thinks fit.

Division 2—Registry

17.1—Registry hours

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must determine when the Registry is to be open for business.
- (2) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must establish procedures for a party or lawyer to request the performance of a function by the Registry (relating to the filing of an urgent document or listing of an urgent <u>hearing</u> or otherwise), upon payment of the prescribed fee, when the Registry is not open for business.
- (3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must publish the opening hours and procedures referred to in this rule on the <u>CAA website</u>.

Division 3—Access to court documents

18.1—Document access

The Principal Registrar must establish practices and procedures—

- (a) determining what information or documents in respect of a proceeding are accessible to parties, lawyers, members of the public or any other class of persons; and
- (b) for a person to request access to information or documents or copies of documents in respect of a proceeding (when applicable on payment of a fee).

18.2—Production of court records

- (1) This rule applies to a request by another court or tribunal, including an umpire or arbitrator, for production of a hard copy court record of the Court.
- (2) Subject to subrule (4), unless the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> is satisfied that there is good reason why the original of a record should be produced, they are to answer a request for production of a court record by sending a copy of the record certified to be a true copy, which need not be returned to the Court.
- (3) The court or tribunal requesting production of the record is liable to pay the charges prescribed by notice for the copy.
- (4) The Court may direct that the original court record be produced subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court thinks fit.
- (5) If the Court directs or the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> decides that an original court record should be produced, subject to any condition stipulated by the Court or the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u>, a copy of the record must first be made, and then the original record is to be sent to the requesting court or tribunal together with a certificate certifying that the record was filed in or is in the custody of the Court and specifying the date of filing and the proceeding in which it was filed.
- (6) The original record must be sent to the requesting court or tribunal—
 - (a) by courier or certified mail; or
 - (b) if the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> thinks fit, by hand delivery by an officer of the Court.
- (7) The court or tribunal to which an original record is sent under this rule must—

- (a) keep the record in safe custody; and
- (b) return it by courier or certified mail to the <u>Principal Registrar</u> immediately after it is no longer required.
- (8) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must ensure that each original record is duly returned within a reasonable time.
- (9) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be kept a register containing a description of any original record sent, the date on which it is sent, the court or tribunal to which it is sent and the date of its return.

Division 4—Court fees

19.1—Remission or reduction

- (1) An application for remission or reduction of the fee to institute a proceeding or appellate proceeding must be made by an application to the <u>Registrar</u> for remission or reduction of fees in the prescribed form lodged at the Registry.
- (2) An application for remission or reduction of a fee otherwise payable in an existing proceeding or appellate proceeding must be made by filing in that proceeding an application to the <u>Registrar</u> for remission or reduction of fees in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 91A Application to Registrar for Remission or Reduction of Court Fees

19.2—Summary recovery

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may report to the Court a default by a party or lawyer in payment of a fee when due.
- (2) The Court will list the matter for <u>hearing</u> and the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must ensure that notice of the hearing in the prescribed form is given to the party or lawyer in question.

Prescribed form-

Form 98 Notice of Hearing

- (3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may, with the agreement of the Crown Solicitor, commit to the Crown Solicitor the conduct of the proceeding by the <u>Principal Registrar</u>.
- (4) The Court may, if satisfied that the fee is owing by the party or lawyer in question, make such order as it thinks fit to enforce payment, including (without limitation)—
 - (a) an order granting judgment in favour of the Courts Administration Authority against the party or lawyer in question; or
 - (b) an order as to costs.

Division 5—Notices from the Court

20.1—Notices

- (1) If these Rules or a direction by the Court require written notification to be given to a party or other person other than notice of a <u>hearing</u> or trial, the notification must be made—
 - (a) by the relevant notice in the prescribed form; or

Prescribed forms—

Form 97 Notice from Court

Form 30 Notice of Order for Stay of Release on Application for Review

- Form 148 Notice of Penalty Imposed
- Form 149 Notice for the Payment of Money (Youth Court)
- Form 151 Notice of Qualifying Offence
- Form 152 <u>Notice of Prescribed, Disqualification and or Presumptive Disqualification Offence</u>
- Form 153 Notice of Intervention Order
- Form 154 Notice that Person has been Declared Liable to Supervision
- Form 189 Notice of Judge's Decision to Refuse Application
- Form 200 Notice of Final Determination of Appellate Proceeding
- (b) as directed by the Court.

Division 6—Advisors, elders and experts: Lower Courts

21.1—Appointment and remuneration

- (1) The Court may appoint such cultural advisors, Aboriginal elders or respected persons or experts within any field as it thinks fit to advise it in the conduct of its work.
- (2) The Court may pay such advisors, elders or <u>experts</u> in accordance with rates determined by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> from time to time.

Part 3—Electronic court management system

22.1—Establishment and operation

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must establish and administer an electronic court management system (*Electronic System*) to perform such of the <u>Principal Registrar</u>'s general functions (including those referred to in <u>rule 16.2</u>) and for use by <u>court officers</u> and external users as the <u>Principal Registrar</u> determines.
- (2) For example, the <u>Electronic System</u> may enable—
 - (a) the creation, filing or service of documents in electronic form;
 - (b) the use of electronic signatures by parties, lawyers or other persons;
 - (c) the electronic issue of the Court's process;
 - (d) the use of electronic signatures by <u>court officers</u>, sheriff's officers or other persons performing functions on behalf of the Court;
 - (e) communications between users and the Court in electronic form;
 - (f) the electronic listing of <u>hearings</u> and <u>trials</u>;
 - (g) the creation, retention or deletion of electronic records of proceedings in the Court:
 - (h) the receipt, retention or deletion of electronic documents tendered in proceedings, produced in response to a <u>subpoena</u> or otherwise produced to the Court; or
 - (i) controlled access by internal or external users to court records.
- (3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may determine that it is mandatory that all or specified classes of documents lodged for filing by all or specified classes of persons be filed electronically via the <u>Electronic System</u>, and to that extent, the Registry will not accept physical documents for filing.

- (4) The <u>Electronic System</u> may be established and administered by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> in conjunction with other courts.
- (5) If it is mandatory for a person to file a document electronically via the <u>Electronic System</u>, the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, a <u>Registrar</u> or the Court may waive that requirement if and to such extent and on such conditions as they think fit.

22.2—Registered users

- (1) A person other than a <u>court officer</u> of a court participating in the <u>Electronic System</u> is only permitted to have access to the <u>Electronic System</u> if the person is a registered user.
- (2) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may establish a system for a person to become a registered user and may exercise a general discretion whether to admit a person as a registered user.
- (3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may impose conditions on the use of the <u>Electronic System</u> by registered users, a class of registered users or individual registered users.
- (4) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may cancel the registration of a person if, in the opinion of the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, the person—
 - (a) is not a fit and proper person to be a registered user,
 - (b) should not have been admitted as a registered user; or
 - (c) has breached a condition of the terms of use of the <u>Electronic System</u> published by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> on the <u>Electronic System</u>'s portal or <u>CAA website</u>.

22.3—Originals of documents uploaded into Electronic System

- (1) This rule applies to a <u>law firm or office</u>, other representative of a party or an unrepresented party who uploads a document electronically to the <u>Electronic System</u>.
- (2) A document comprising or including an affidavit, the original of which is in hard copy form and which is uploaded electronically to the <u>Electronic System</u>, must be uploaded by scanning the original bearing the original signature of the deponent and attesting witness and not by scanning a copy.
- (3) A person or entity to whom this rule applies who uploads a document electronically to the Electronic System undertakes to the Court that—
 - (a) the document uploaded is identical to the original document;
 - (b) if the document comprises or includes an affidavit, the original signed version of which is in hard copy form—
 - (i) that the document uploaded is the original document bearing the original signature of the deponent and attesting witness and not a copy; and
 - (ii) to retain possession of the original document until finalisation of the proceeding and any appeal and expiration of any appeal period;
 - (c) if the document comprises or includes an affidavit, the original signed version of which is in electronic form—
 - (i) that the document uploaded is identical to the original electronic document bearing the signature of the deponent and attesting witness and not a copy; and
 - (ii) to retain possession of the original electronic document until finalisation of the proceeding and any appeal and expiration of any appeal period.

22.4—Official record of the Court

- (1) If a document is filed with, or issued by, the Court in electronic form or converted by the Court by scanning or otherwise into electronic form, the document in electronic form represents the official record.
- (2) If no electronic version of a document is created by the Court, the physical document is the official record.

Part 4—Parties and representation

Division 1—Parties

23.1—Party types

- (1) Subject to subrules (4) and (6), parties to a proceeding in the Magistrates Court and Environment, Resources and Development Court are the informant prosecuting the proceeding and the defendant against whom the proceeding is brought.
- (2) Subject to subrules (4) and (6), parties to a proceeding in the Youth Court are the informant prosecuting the proceeding and the youth against whom the proceeding is brought.
- (3) Subject to subrules (4) and (6), parties to a proceeding in the Supreme Court and District Court are the Queen or King (as the case may be), with the Director prosecuting the proceeding, and the defendant against whom the proceeding is brought.
- (4) Parties to a new variation or enforcement proceeding governed by <u>Chapter 8</u> are the applicant bringing the variation or enforcement application and the respondent against whom the application is brought.
- (5) Parties to an appellate proceeding governed by <u>Chapter 9</u> are the appellant bringing the appellate proceeding and the respondent against whom the appellate proceeding is brought.
- (6) The Court may, if it thinks fit, join another person as an <u>interested party</u> in a proceeding or appellate proceeding.

Examples—

If it is alleged in a proceeding that a non-party is guilty of contempt, the Court might join the person alleged to be in contempt as an <u>interested party</u>.

(7) When there are multiple parties of the same party type (for example, two defendants), the first named party of that type is designated as [Party Type] 1 and so on.

Example—

John Doe

First Defendant or Defendant 1

Jane Doe

Second Defendant or Defendant 2

23.2—Identity of informant in Lower Courts

(1) In this rule—

body corporate means a <u>company</u> or a body corporate created by or under a statutory provision;

individual means a natural person;

officer holder means the holder (from time to time) of an office created by a statutory provision.

- (2) The informant may be an <u>individual</u>, a <u>body corporate</u> of an <u>office holder</u>.
- (3) If the informant is an <u>individual</u> who brings the proceeding because they hold a position within an organisation, the title of the informant may be shown as the name of the individual with the position and organisation shown in parenthesis after the name (for the avoidance of doubt, the words in parenthesis do not affect the fact that the informant is the <u>individual</u> and not the holder of the position).

Example—

If the informant is shown as "Jane Smith (Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice)" [where the Department of Justice is a hypothetical Department of the South Australian government], the informant is Jane Smith and not the CEO of that Department from time to time

(4) If the informant is an <u>office holder</u> who brings the proceeding in the name of the office, the title of the informant is to be shown as the name of the office and the informant is the person holding that office from time to time.

Example—

If the informant is shown as "Commissioner of Police", the informant is the Commissioner of Police appointed under section 12 of the *Police Act 1988* or its successor.

- (5) In a prosecution by <u>SAPOL</u> in a <u>Lower Court</u>, the prosecution is to be brought by and in the name of Commissioner of Police as the informant.
- (6) The Commissioner of Police may delegate or otherwise authorise the function of instituting or conducting a proceeding or appellate proceeding in the name of the Commissioner of Police.

23.3—Change of parties

- (1) The Court may at any stage order the joinder or disjoinder of a party to a proceeding or appellate proceeding on such conditions as it thinks fit.
- (2) The Court may at any stage order the correction of the name of a party.
- (3) If the informant dies or becomes unable or unwilling to continue to conduct a proceeding or to conduct or defend an appellate proceeding as the appellant or respondent, the Court may order the substitution of another person as the informant, appellant or respondent as the case may be.

Division 2—Representation: lawyers

24.1—Right of representation of parties

A party may be represented in a proceeding or appellate proceeding by a law firm legally entitled to practise in South Australia.

24.2—Law firm acting for party

(1) A law firm retained to act for a party in a proceeding or appellate proceeding must file a notice of acting in the prescribed form for the party in the proceeding as soon as practicable after acceptance of the retainer.

Prescribed form—

Form 14 Notice of Acting

Note-

A duty solicitor who appears on a one-off basis for a defendant or youth is not regarded, for the purpose of this rule, as being retained to act for the defendant or youth in the proceeding and is not required to file a notice of acting.

(2) A party who is no longer represented by a law firm in a proceeding or appellate proceeding must file a notice of acting in the prescribed form as soon as practicable after termination of the law firm's retainer, unless a different law firm has been retained to represent the party in the proceeding and the new law firm files a notice of acting.

Prescribed form—

Form 14 Notice of Acting

- (3) A law firm whose retainer to act for a party in a proceeding or appellate proceeding has been terminated must, if a notice of acting by another law firm or the party is not filed within 7 days—
 - (a) file and serve on its client an interlocutory application in the prescribed form supported by an affidavit in the prescribed form seeking leave to cease to act; and

Prescribed forms-

Form 92 Interlocutory Application

Form 93 Affidavit

- (b) appear at the next <u>hearing</u> of the proceeding to seek appropriate orders.
- (4) A law firm is to be regarded as representing a party in a proceeding or appellate proceeding if and from the time when—
 - (a) the law firm files a notice of acting for the party in the proceeding; or
 - (b) the law firm's name is announced to the Court as the party's law firm by a lawyer appearing in court to represent the party in the proceeding.

Note-

A lawyer who appears as a friend of the <u>Court</u> is not regarded as representing a party in the proceeding.

- (5) A law firm is to be regarded as ceasing to represent a party in a proceeding or appellate proceeding if and from the time when—
 - (a) a different law firm files a notice of acting for the party in the proceeding under subrule (1);
 - (b) the party files a notice of acting in the proceeding under subrule (2); or
 - (c) the Court so orders.

(6) If there is a change in the physical address, email address or telephone number of a law firm or the <u>responsible solicitor</u> shown in a party's <u>address for service</u>, a notice of change of <u>address for service</u> must be filed and served on all parties within 7 days.

Prescribed form-

Form 15 Notice of Change of Address for Service

24.3—Responsible solicitor acting for party

(1) When a law firm commences to represent a party in a proceeding or appellate proceeding, it must nominate an individual solicitor who has the overall responsibility for representation of the party in the proceeding (the *responsible solicitor*).

Note-

The mere fact that a lawyer undertakes work on a matter (including appearing at a <u>hearing</u>) does not entail that the lawyer is the <u>responsible solicitor</u> if there is a lawyer on record as the <u>responsible solicitor</u> who continues to have overall responsibility for the conduct of the matter.

- (2) A law firm may file a notice of acting nominating a different individual as the responsible solicitor.
- (3) An individual nominated as the <u>responsible solicitor</u> continues to have overall responsibility for representation of the party in the proceeding or appellate proceeding unless and until the law firm files a notice of acting nominating a different individual as the <u>responsible solicitor</u>.

24.4—Counsel for party

A party may appear or be represented in a proceeding or appellate proceeding by one or more counsel who is a solicitor or barrister legally entitled to practise in South Australia.

Division 3—Representation: police prosecution

Note-

The rules in this Division do not prevent the Commissioner of Police being represented by a law firm (such as the Director or the Crown Solicitor's Office) or a lawyer under <u>Division 2</u>.

25.1—Right of representation of Commissioner

The Commissioner of Police as an informant, or as an applicant or respondent in a variation or revocation or enforcement proceeding governed by <u>Chapter 8</u>, may be represented in a proceeding by the <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u>.

25.2—SAPOL Prosecution Branch acting for Commissioner

- (1) If the <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u> representing the Commissioner of Police files a document in a proceeding, the <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u> must be shown in the filing party details box as the "law firm/office".
- (2) If there is a change in the physical address, email address or telephone number of the SAPOL Prosecution Branch shown in the Commissioner's address for service, a notice of change of address for service must be filed and served on all parties within 7 days.

Prescribed form-

Form 15 Notice of Change of Address for Service

25.3—Responsible solicitor

(1) If the <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u> is representing the Commissioner of Police, it may, but is not required to, nominate an individual sworn police prosecutor or prosecuting solicitor who has the overall responsibility for representation of the Commissioner of Police in the proceeding (the *responsible solicitor*).

Note-

The fact that a sworn police prosecutor is not a lawyer does to prevent the prosecutor being regarded as the "responsible solicitor".

- (2) The <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u> may file a notice of acting nominating a different individual as the <u>responsible solicitor</u>.
- (3) An individual nominated as the <u>responsible solicitor</u> continues to have overall responsibility for representation of the Commissioner of Police in the proceeding unless and until the <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u> files a notice of acting nominating a different individual as the <u>responsible solicitor</u>.

25.4—Counsel for Commissioner

The <u>Commissioner of Police</u> as informant, or as an applicant or respondent in a variation or revocation or enforcement proceeding governed by <u>Chapter 8</u>, may appear or be represented in a proceeding by a sworn police prosecutor or prosecuting solicitor of the <u>Prosecution Services Branch</u>.

25.5—Commissioner bound by conduct of Prosecution Services Branch

The Commissioner of Police bound by the conduct of the <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u> and a police prosecutor or prosecuting solicitor representing or appearing for the Commissioner in the proceeding.

25.6—Duties to the Court

A police prosecutor and a prosecuting solicitor of the <u>SAPOL Prosecution Branch</u> who represents or appears for the Commissioner of Police as an informant, an applicant or a respondent in a proceeding owes the same duties to the Court as solicitors and counsel representing or appearing for an informant or applicant or respondent respectively owe to the Court.

Division 4— Representation: non-lawyers

26.1—No right of representation by non-lawyer

- (1) Subject to <u>Division 3</u> and the following subrules and any applicable statutory provision, a person may not be represented or appear in a proceeding or appellate proceeding by a person other than a law firm or lawyer legally entitled to practice in South Australia.
- (2) To avoid doubt, this rule does not prevent an individual from acting or appearing as a self-represented party without any representation.
- (3) The Court may give leave for a person other than a law firm or lawyer to represent or appear for the informant in a proceeding or appellate proceeding on such terms as the Court thinks fit if—
 - (a) the informant is a public authority;
 - (b) the representative is a <u>public officer</u> of the <u>public authority</u>;
 - (c) the representative has power to bind the informant in the proceeding; and

- (d) the Court considers that it is in the interests of justice to give such leave.
- (4) The Court may give leave for a person other than a law firm or lawyer to represent or appear for a party in a proceeding or appellate proceeding on such terms as the Court thinks fit if—
 - (a) the party is a <u>company</u> or other legal entity not being an individual;
 - (b) the representative is a director of the <u>company</u> or officer of the other legal entity;
 - (c) the representative has power to bind the party in the proceeding; and
 - (d) the Court considers that it is in the interests of justice to give such leave.
- (5) The Court may, if it thinks fit, give leave to a self-represented party to be assisted in the presentation of their case at a <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u> by a person approved by the Court but, unless the Court otherwise orders, such leave does not permit the person assisting to address the Court.

Division 5—Obligations of parties and lawyers

27.1—Overarching obligations

- (1) A party (other than a youth in the Youth Court) must in relation to a proceeding or an appellate proceeding—
 - (a) act honestly;
 - (b) not engage in misleading conduct;
 - (c) not take a step that is frivolous, vexatious or an abuse of process;
 - (d) be prepared for and ready to proceed with a <u>hearing</u>, <u>trial</u> or <u>appellate hearing</u> at the appointed time; and
 - (e) use reasonable endeavours to act promptly and minimise delay.
- (2) A lawyer acting or appearing for a party (including a youth) must, in relation to a proceeding or an appellate proceeding—
 - (a) act in accordance with subrule (1); and
 - (b) not engage in conduct that causes or permits that party to act contrary to subrule (1).
- (3) If a party is represented by a lawyer and the lawyer has reason to believe that they may not be ready to proceed to trial on the <u>trial date</u>, the lawyer must—
 - (a) expeditiously inquire into the matter that may result on their not being ready to proceed to trial on the <u>trial date</u>; and
 - (b) inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about their readiness to proceed to trial on the <u>trial date</u> as soon as practicable.
- (4) If a party is not represented by a lawyer and the party has reason to believe that they may not be ready to proceed to trial on the <u>trial date</u>, the party must—
 - (a) expeditiously inquire into the matter that may result on their not being ready to proceed to trial on the <u>trial date</u>; and
 - (b) inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about their readiness to proceed to trial on the <u>trial date</u> as soon as practicable.

27.2—Breach of obligations

- (1) In exercising any power in relation to a proceeding or appellate proceeding, the Court may take into account a failure by a person to comply with the obligations imposed by rule 27.1.
- (2) The Court may make such order as it thinks fit in the interests of justice by reason of a failure by a person to comply with the obligations imposed by <u>rule 27.1</u>.
- (3) A <u>trial date</u> that has been fixed will not be postponed unless the justice of the case, assessed having regard to the obligations imposed by <u>rule 27.1</u>, so requires.
- (4) If an application is made at or shortly before trial to amend the Information or for any other order which application ought to have been made earlier, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse such application—
 - (a) if the grant of the application would cause the postponement or adjournment of the trial;
 - (b) in order to protect the integrity of the Court's caseflow management system; or
 - (c) in order to implement the Court's requirement that trials proceed at the time appointed for trial.

27.3—Communications with the Court

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must establish protocols relating to communications by email or telephone between parties or their lawyers and the Court.
- (2) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must publish the protocols referred to in this rule on the <u>CAA</u> website.

Part 5—Documents

Division 1—Document form and content Subdivision 1—General

28.1—Definitions

In this Part—

prescribed formats—see rule 28.2.

prescribed forms—see rule 28.3.

28.2—Prescribed formats and layout of filed documents

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must prescribe—
 - (a) the physical format of documents in physical or electronic form; and
 - (b) the electronic file format of documents in electronic form;

required in respect of documents to be filed at court (prescribed formats).

28.3—Prescribed forms

- (1) The forms contained in <u>Schedule 2</u> prescribe the form and content of defined types of documents to be filed at court (*prescribed forms*).
- (2) If a proceeding is in the <u>Court of Appeal</u>, a document filed in the proceeding must show "Court of Appeal" in the court heading immediately below the name of the court and reference to the criminal jurisdiction.

- (3) The Chief Judicial Officer may—
 - (a) modify or delete a prescribed form contained in Schedule 2; or
 - (b) prescribe the form and content of additional defined types of documents to be filed at court (*prescribed forms*).
- (4) When these Rules refer to a prescribed form, that form (as modified under subrule (3) when applicable) must, subject to <u>rule 28.5</u>, be used for that purpose or in those circumstances.
- (5) If there is no specific prescribed form for a particular type of document, the generic prescribed form must be used.

Prescribed form-

Form 221 Miscellaneous

- (6) Subrule (7) applies when these Rules refer to a prescribed form that is—
 - (a) an order to be used in specific circumstances (as opposed to the generic forms being Form 100, Form 142 and Form 199);
 - (b) a bail agreement, bond, recognizance, guarantee or other document agreed or executed by a party or other person; or
 - (c) any other document issued by the Court or to which the Court is a party.
- (7) The content of a form referred to subrule (6) is presumptive only and the wording of orders, conditions or other content may be changed by the Court.
- (8) If the number of a prescribed form has the suffix "e", it—
 - (a) must be used if the form is filed using the Electronic System; and
 - (b) may be used if the form is filed physically at a registry of the Court if the form is completed electronically.
- (9) If the number of a prescribed form has the suffix "h", it may be used if the form is filed physically at a registry of the Court if the form is completed manually.

28.4—Publication of prescribed requirements

The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the <u>prescribed formats</u> and <u>prescribed forms</u> in force from time to time to be published on the <u>CAA website</u>.

28.5—Compliance with prescribed requirements

- (1) A document to be filed in a proceeding must be in accordance with the requirements contained under rule 28.2 and in rule 28.3.
- (2) A document that does not substantially comply with subrule (1) may be rejected for filing by the <u>Registrar</u> or by the <u>Electronic System</u>.
- (3) The Court may give directions about the format or form of documents to be filed at court in a proceeding, including varying the requirements contained under <u>rule 28 2</u> and in <u>rule 28 3</u>.

28.6—Document drawn or settled by counsel

There is no need for the name or signature of counsel who drafts or settles a document to be filed in a proceeding to appear on the document other than a summary of argument or written submissions.

Subdivision 2—Affidavits

28.7—Form and content

(1) An affidavit must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed forms-

Form 93 Affidavit

Form 94 Exhibit Front Sheet

Note-

This rule applies to all affidavits governed by these Rules including <u>witness statements</u> that are in the form of an affidavit.

- (2) An affidavit must contain the address of the deponent but the address—
 - (a) may be a business address at which the deponent is regularly in attendance; or
 - (b) if the deponent reasonably fears that disclosure of their address will endanger the deponent or another person or if the Court so orders and—
 - (i) if a <u>law firm or office</u> acts for the deponent—may be care of that <u>law firm</u> or office;
 - (ii) if a <u>law firm or office</u> acts for the party filing the affidavit—may be care of that <u>law firm or office</u>; or
 - (iii) in any other case—may be shown instead on a separate document filed on a court access basis as defined in rule 29.2.
- (3) An affidavit must be witnessed and attested by an attesting witness under rule 28.9.
- (4) Each page of an affidavit must be dated and signed at the foot by the deponent and attesting witness.
- (5) The signing clause of an affidavit must—
 - (a) subject to subrules (6) and (7), be signed by the deponent;
 - (b) show the name, qualification and address of and be signed by the attesting witness; and
 - (c) follow immediately on from the text of the affidavit (not on a separate page).
- (6) If the deponent is illiterate or blind—
 - (a) the affidavit must be read to the deponent in the presence of the attesting witness;
 - (b) the deponent must indicate that the deponent approves the content of the affidavit; and
 - (c) the attesting witness must state the above matters in the attestation clause.
- (7) If the affidavit is in English and the deponent does not sufficiently understand English—
 - (a) an accredited interpreter must interpret its content to the deponent in the presence of the attesting witness;
 - (b) the deponent must indicate that the deponent approves its content in the presence of the attesting witness (via the interpreter if necessary);
 - (c) the interpreter must interpret the oath or affirmation to the deponent;

- (d) the deponent must swear or affirm that the content of the affidavit is true (via the interpreter if necessary); and
- (e) the attesting witness must state the above matters in the attestation clause.

Note-

Section 14(2) of the Evidence Act provides for the making of an affidavit or other written deposition in a language other than English.

- (8) Unless there is a specific reason to do so, an affidavit must not exhibit a copy of a document already on the court file but only describe it (by reference to its name, date and filed document number) so that it can be identified.
- (9) If an affidavit refers to an exhibit or exhibits—
 - (a) each exhibit must be identified by a combination of the deponent's initials and a number;
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), the number component must start at 1 for the first exhibit and continue consecutively for subsequent exhibits;
 - (c) the numbering of exhibits to a further affidavit by the same deponent filed in the proceeding must be consecutive to the numbering of the previous affidavit's exhibits;
 - (d) if there are 2 or more exhibits, the affidavit must include an index to the exhibits (showing number, short description and page number) immediately after the body of the affidavit and immediately after the exhibit front sheet to the exhibits referred to in paragraph (e); and
 - (e) the exhibit or exhibits must have a single exhibit front sheet (covering all exhibits when there is more than one) in the prescribed form signed and dated by the deponent and attesting witness.

Prescribed form—

Form 94 Exhibit Front Sheet

- (10) If an affidavit refers to a sequence of documents (such as a sequence of correspondence), the sequence should be made a single exhibit.
- (11) An affidavit must contain a single pagination sequence commencing with the first page of the affidavit and ending with the last page of the last exhibit.
- (12) If an affidavit is permitted to contain hearsay, it must in respect of each statement based on hearsay—
 - (a) state that the deponent believes the statement;
 - (b) identify the source of the statement (for example, the person who made the statement to the deponent or the document from which the deponent obtained the statement); and
 - (c) make it clear that the hearsay is firsthand hearsay.

28.8—Composition

- (1) This rule applies in respect of an affidavit filed by a party as a physical version if—
 - (a) unless the Court otherwise orders, it contains five or more exhibits or the exhibits comprise 50 or more pages;
 - (b) the filing party so elects; or

- (c) the Court so orders.
- (2) An affidavit to which this rule applies—
 - (a) must be filed without the pages being stapled, bound or otherwise physically joined; and
 - (b) must have each exhibit clearly marked with its exhibit designation and tagged so that its commencement can be seen without opening the bundle.

28.9—Attesting witness

- (1) The attesting witness to an affidavit must be an <u>authorised witness</u>.
- (2) An affidavit may not be made before the party or an employee or agent of the party filing it unless—
 - (a) the attesting witness is a lawyer acting for the party;
 - (b) the attesting witness is a police officer who is not the party; or
 - (c) the party is the Crown.

28.10—Original of affidavit uploaded into Electronic System

- (1) This rule applies to a <u>law firm or office</u>, other representative of a party or an unrepresented party who uploads a document comprises or includes an affidavit electronically to the <u>Electronic System</u> or files with or produces to the Court such a document for the Court to upload to the <u>Electronic System</u>.
- (2) A person or entity to whom this rule applies undertakes to the Court to retain possession of the original document until finalisation of the proceeding and any appeal and expiration of any appeal period.

Subdivision 3—Sensitive material

28.11—Production of sensitive material

- (1) This rule applies if a party files, tenders or otherwise produces to the Court <u>sensitive</u> material.
- (2) Before a party files, tenders or otherwise produces to the Court <u>sensitive material</u>, the party must—
 - (a) inform the <u>Principal Registrar</u> of the intention to file, tender or produce the sensitive material;
 - (b) inform the <u>Principal Registrar</u> of any special computer software or hardware required to access the material;
 - (c) inform the <u>Principal Registrar</u> of any conditions imposed by the prosecution under section 67I of the Evidence Act on access to the defence to the material;
 - (d) upon request by the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, provide any special computer software or hardware required to access the material; and
 - (e) comply with any direction given by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> as to the method of production to the Court of the material, including whether it is to be produced in physical or electronic form.

- (3) A party who files, tenders or otherwise produces to the Court <u>sensitive material</u> in electronic form must, subject to any contrary direction by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or order by the Court, produce it on a USB drive contained in a sealed envelope marked with the title and case number of the proceeding, a description of the material, the name of the party producing it and any code needed to access it.
- (4) If, after <u>sensitive material</u> is first produced to the Court, the prosecution determines to impose any conditions under section section 67I of the Evidence Act on access to the defence to the <u>sensitive material</u>, the prosecution must inform the <u>Principal Registrar</u> of as soon as practicable

28.12—Access to sensitive material

- (1) The Court will keep <u>sensitive material</u> and any relative code in secure storage.
- (2) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, <u>sensitive material</u> and any relative code may only be accessed—
 - (a) by order of the Court;
 - (b) for the purpose of the proceeding in which the material is received into the custody of the Court; and
 - (c) if in electronic format—on a computer caused to be maintained by the <u>Principal</u> Registrar, or provided by the producing party, for that purpose.

Higher Courts

- (3) If copies of exhibits containing <u>sensitive material</u> are provided during a trial to assist the jury, at the conclusion of the trial, the <u>Sheriff</u> must ensure that all copies of the <u>sensitive material</u> are retrieved from the jury and delivered to the <u>Principal Registrar</u> and—
 - (a) if a copy has been marked by a jury member—the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the copy to be destroyed; and
 - (b) otherwise—the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the copies to be kept in secure storage for return to the party who produced the <u>sensitive material</u> in accordance with subrule (5).

All Courts

- (4) When access to the <u>sensitive material</u> is no longer required for the purpose of the proceeding, the material and any relative code are to be returned to the <u>Principal Registrar</u> and the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must—
 - (a) cause any images to be erased from all drives of the computer;
 - (b) cause the <u>sensitive material</u> and any relative code to be placed in a sealed envelope marked "Not to be opened except by order of a [Judge or Magistrate as the case may be]"; and
 - (c) cause the envelope to be placed in secure storage.
- (5) Unless a Court otherwise orders, no later than six months after finalisation of the proceeding including any appeal, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the <u>sensitive</u> material and any relative code to be returned to the party who produced it.
- (6) A sealed envelope containing <u>sensitive material</u> may only be opened by order of the Court or for the purpose of complying with subrule (5).

Division 2—Filing of documents

29.1—Filing of documents

- (1) Subject to subrule (3) and <u>rule 29.3</u>, a document lodged for filing in electronic form—
 - (a) if it is the first document to be filed for a proceeding—is conditionally accepted for filing if a case number is allocated to the proceeding, a filed document number is allocated to the document and the Court's seal is applied to the document by the <u>Electronic System</u>;
 - in any other case—is conditionally accepted for filing if a filed document number is allocated, or the Court's seal is applied, to the document (as applicable) by the <u>Electronic System</u>;
 - (c) if accepted for filing when the registry is open—is conditionally treated as filed on the day and at the time at which it is accepted for filing; or
 - (d) if accepted for filing when the registry is not open—is conditionally treated as filed on the next day at the next time at which the registry is open.
- (2) Subject to subrule (3), a document lodged for filing in physical form—
 - (a) if it is the first document to be filed for a proceeding—is filed if and when a case number is allocated to the proceeding, a filed document number is allocated to the document and the Court's seal is applied to the document; or
 - (b) in any other case—is filed if and when a filed document number is allocated, or the Court's seal is applied, to the document (as applicable).
- (3) The Court, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may, if it thinks, fit order that a document be treated as having been filed on the date or at a time when the document was lodged for filing.
- (4) If a document is required to be served, the original of which is in electronic form on the <u>Electronic System</u>, it is sufficient that a version of the document downloaded from the <u>Electronic System</u> is served.
- (5) If a document is required to be served, the original of which is filed in physical form in the Registry, the person lodging the document for filing—
 - (a) may serve a downloaded version of the document after it has been uploaded to the <u>Electronic System</u> by the Registry as if subrule (4) applied; or
 - (b) in any other case—must produce to the Registry additional copies to be sealed for the purpose of service.
- (6) A party, upon payment of the prescribed fee, may request the <u>Principal Registrar</u> to provide a certified copy of a filed document.

29.2—Filing of documents on restricted access basis

(1) In this rule—

court access basis means that, unless the Court otherwise orders, access to view, download or copy a document is limited to court officers;

excluded access basis means that, unless the Court otherwise orders, access to view, download or copy a document is excluded for the judicial officer assigned or expected to hear and determine the proceeding;

judiciary access basis means that, unless the Court otherwise orders, access to view, download or copy a document is limited to judicial officers;

lawyer access basis means that, unless the Court otherwise orders, access to view, download or copy a document is limited to <u>court officers</u> together with counsel or solicitors for the parties who must not, without leave of the Court, disclose the content of the document to any person not entitled to access;

party access basis means that, unless the Court otherwise orders, access to view, download or copy a document is limited to <u>court officers</u> together with the parties, counsel or solicitors for the parties who must not, without leave of the Court, disclose the content of the document to any person not entitled to access;

restricted access basis means a court access basis, an excluded access basis, a judiciary access basis, a lawyer access basis or a party access basis.

- (2) The Court may order that a document be filed, or if already filed be treated as filed, on a restricted access basis.
- (3) A party may, at the same time as filing a document, apply by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> for an order that the document be treated as filed on a <u>restricted access basis</u>, specifying the access basis sought.
- (4) If a party files a document under subrule (3) and makes a request for interim treatment under this subrule at the same time, it will be treated on an interim basis as filed on the specified <u>restricted access basis</u> until the Court hears and determines the application under subrule (3).

29.3—Rejection of document for filing

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may reject a document lodged for filing if—
 - (a) it does not substantially comply with the requirements contained under <u>rule 28.2</u> or in <u>rule 28.3</u>;
 - (b) it otherwise does not substantially comply with these Rules;
 - (c) it is frivolous, vexatious, scandalous or an abuse of the process of the Court;
 - (d) the person lodging it has been declared a vexatious litigant under section 39 of the Supreme Court Act 1935, if filed it would institute a proceeding within the meaning of that section and leave has not been obtained to do so;
 - (e) the Court directs that it not be accepted; or
 - (f) the Court has directed that any document not be accepted from the person lodging it without the prior leave of the Court and such leave has not been obtained.
- (2) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may reject a document under subrule (1) that was lodged for filing via the <u>Electronic System</u> and conditionally accepted for filing under rule 29.1 if—
 - (a) the rejection is made within 7 days of the conditional acceptance;
 - (b) the person is informed of the ground for rejection; and
 - (c) if the rejection is made under paragraph (a) or (b) of subrule (1)—the person who lodged the document is given an opportunity to lodge a substituted document within 7 days rectifying the matter that caused the original document to be rejected.

(3) If the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> accepts a substituted document under subrule (2)(c), unless the Court otherwise orders, it will be treated as having been filed on the date on which the rejected document was conditionally accepted for filing.

Notes-

The Court might otherwise order, for example, if the lodging party did not attempt in good faith to comply with the relevant rule.

A document which is not rejected for filing but which falls within a paragraph of subrule (1) will be amenable to an application to strike it out under rule 30.3.

(4) If the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> rejects a document under subrule (2) and does not accept a substituted document under subrule (3), it will be treated as not having been filed and will be deleted from the records of the Court.

29.4—Documents not filed

- (1) The Court or the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may accept from a party a document without its being filed or served on any other party if in the opinion of the Court, <u>Principal Registrar</u> or <u>Registrar</u> it is necessary or desirable to do so.
- (2) Without affecting the generality of subrule (1), a document may be accepted under subrule (1) if in the opinion of the Court, <u>Principal Registrar</u> or <u>Registrar</u> a person may be at risk of harm if the existence or content of the document is disclosed.
- (3) If a document is accepted under this rule, steps will be taken to preserve the confidentiality of the document.

29.5—Directions by Court

The Court may, on its own initiative, on referral by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> or on application by a person—

- (a) direct that a document not be accepted; or
- (b) direct that any document not be accepted from the person lodging it without the prior leave of the Court.

Division 3—Amendment or strike out of filed documents

30.1—Entitlement to amend filed documents

- (1) An Information may be amended by the prosecutor in accordance with <u>rule 63.1</u> or <u>rule 97.1</u>.
- (2) An evidentiary material brief may be amended by the prosecutor in accordance with rule 82.1 and rule 82.2 or rule 93.1.
- (3) Subject to subrules (4) and (5), a filed document may be amended by the filing party by leave or by consent.
- (4) An <u>appellate document</u> filed in the <u>Court of Appeal</u> may be amended in accordance with <u>rule 188.2</u> or <u>rule 201.3</u>.
- (5) Subject to subrule (6), an affidavit may not be amended but, if found to be erroneous, may be the subject of a further affidavit by the deponent correcting the error.
- (6) The Court may permit a deponent under oath or affirmation to amend a document referred to in subrule (4) by deleting, adding or altering, and initialling, a word or words to correct an unintended statement contained in it.
- (7) In this rule—

by leave means with the prior leave of the Court which may be granted subject to conditions and which, unless expressed otherwise, expires 14 days after the grant of leave

30.2—Manner of amendment

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, if a filed document may be amended in accordance with <u>rule 30.1</u>, it must be amended by filing a revised version of the filed document in the relevant prescribed form—
 - (a) showing a revision number in accordance with the relevant prescribed form after the title of the form; and

Examples—

The first time a document is amended, the amended document will be shown as "Revision 1". For example, "Information Revision 1".

The second time a document is amended, the amended document will be shown as "Revision 2". For example, "Information Revision 2".

- (b) preserving the existing numbering (such as numbering an additional paragraph inserted between existing paragraphs 10 and 11 as paragraph 10A).
- (2) The Court may give directions about the mode of amendment of a filed document.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a party who files an amended document must serve it on each other party as soon as practicable unless the document it amends was not to be served.

30.3—Strike out of filed documents

- (1) The Court may order that a filed document or part of a filed document be struck out if—
 - (a) it does not comply with these Rules; or
 - (b) it is frivolous, vexatious or an abuse of the process of the Court.
- (2) If the Court strikes out all or part of a document under subrule (1), it may if it thinks fit grant leave to file within a specified time an amended or substituted document rectifying the matter that caused the original document to be struck out.

Division 4—Issue of court documents

31.1—Issue of court documents

- (1) A document is issued by the Court when—
 - (a) a filed document number is allocated to the document;
 - (b) the Court's seal is applied to the document; or
 - (c) the signature of a <u>court officer</u> is applied to the document,

by the Electronic System or the Registry.

- (2) If an issued document is required to be served, the original of which is in electronic form on the <u>Electronic System</u>, it is sufficient that a version of the document downloaded from or in the same terms as the original in the <u>Electronic System</u> is served.
- (3) If an issued document is required to be served, the original of which is filed in physical form at the Registry, the person lodging the document for filing—

- (a) may serve a downloaded version of the document after it has been uploaded to the <u>Electronic System</u> by the Registry as if subrule (2) applied; or
- (b) in any other case—must produce to the Registry additional copies to be sealed for the purpose of service.
- (4) A party, upon payment of the prescribed fee, may request the <u>Principal Registrar</u> to provide a certified copy of a document issued by the Court.

Part 6—Service of documents

Division 1—Obligation to serve

32.1—Service of filed documents on other parties

A party or other person who files a document must as soon as practicable serve it on all other parties to the proceeding or appellate proceeding unless—

- (a) the document is a <u>subpoena</u> or a request for a <u>subpoena</u>, in which case the party must comply instead with <u>rule 123.5</u> when applicable;
- (b) these Rules provide that the document need not be served on any party or the party in question; or
- (c) the Court otherwise orders.

32.2—Ineffective service

If a party becomes aware that service of a document on a person at an address or in a particular manner will or may not be effective, the party must—

- (a) inform the Court as soon as practicable of that fact;
- (b) inform the Court as soon as practicable of any <u>step</u> taken in the proceeding reliant on service at that address or in that manner having been effective; and
- (c) not, without leave of the Court, attempt to effect service of any document at that address or in that manner.

Division 2—Types of service

33.1—Personal service

- (1) A document is served by *personal service* on an individual if—
 - (a) the document is given to and accepted by the person; or
 - (b) each of the following apply—
 - (i) the document is offered to the person;
 - (ii) the person is unwilling to accept the document;
 - (iii) the person is informed of the nature of the document; and
 - (iv) the document is put down in the presence of the person.
- (2) A document is served in South Australia by *personal service* on a body corporate—
 - (a) that is a <u>company</u>—if it is served in accordance with section 109X of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
 - (b) that is a <u>registered body</u>—if it is served in accordance with section 601CX of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth); or

- (c) otherwise—if it is left at or sent by prepaid post to the head office, registered office or principal place of business of the body corporate.
- (3) A document is served elsewhere in Australia by *personal service* on a body corporate—
 - (a) that is a <u>company</u> or <u>registered body</u>—if it is served in accordance with section 9 of the Service and Execution of Process Act; or
 - (b) otherwise—if it is served in accordance with section 10 of the Service and Execution of Process Act.
- (4) If a document is served by prepaid post under subrule (2) or (3), there is a rebuttable presumption that it was received at the address to which it was posted at the time at which it would have arrived in the ordinary course of post for the postal service used.

33.2—Delivery service

- (1) A document is served by *delivery service* on a person (the *recipient*) if it is left for the recipient at—
 - (a) the recipient's last known residential or business address with someone apparently over the age of 16 years; or
 - (b) the physical address that is part of the recipient's <u>address for service</u> in the proceeding or appellate proceeding under <u>rule 35.2</u> with someone apparently over the age of 16 years.

33.3—Email service

- (1) A document is served by *email service* on a person (the *recipient*) if—
 - (a) it is sent as an attachment in a PDF or Microsoft Word format to an email address;
 - (b) either—
 - (i) the recipient has consented to the document or a class of documents encompassing the document being served on the recipient by email sent to that email address; or
 - (ii) the email address is part of the recipient's <u>address for service</u> in the proceeding or appellate proceeding under <u>rule 35.2</u>;
 - (c) the party on whose behalf the document is to be served has not received and does not receive information suggesting that the email address is not being used by the recipient; and
 - (d) the sender's or recipient's email service does not notify the sender that the email was not delivered or that the recipient may not be responding to emails.
- (2) A document is also served by *email service* on a person (the *recipient*) if it is sent as an attachment in a PDF or Microsoft Word format to the person at an email address and the person replies to or acknowledges receipt of the email.
- (3) To avoid doubt, a response generated automatically from the recipient's email account is not a reply or acknowledgement for the purposes of subrule (2).
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a document served by <u>email service</u> under this rule is to be regarded as having been served—
 - (a) under subrule (1)—when the sender's email account records the email as having been sent; or

(b) under subrule (2)—when the recipient replies to or acknowledges receipt of the document.

33.4—Post service

- (1) A document is served by *post service* on a person (the *recipient*) if—
 - (a) it is sent by express post via Australia Post in an envelope to a physical address;
 - (b) one of the following applies—
 - (i) the recipient has consented to the document or a class of documents encompassing the document being served on the recipient by post sent to that address;
 - (ii) the address is the recipient's last known residential or business address; or
 - (iii) the address is part of the recipient's <u>address for service</u> in the proceeding or appellate proceeding under <u>rule 35.2</u>;
 - (c) the party on whose behalf the document is to be served has not received and does not receive information suggesting that the address is not being used by the recipient; and
 - (d) the sender obtains from Australia Post proof of delivery via Australia Post's online tracking facility showing when the envelope was delivered to that address, provided that the tracking number matches the envelope containing the document that was posted.
- (2) A document is also served by *post service* on a person (the *recipient*) if it is sent by express post via Australia Post to the person and the person replies to a covering letter attaching the document or acknowledges receipt of the document.
- (3) In the case of a person in custody or detention in a government institution—a document is served by *post service* on a person (the *recipient*) if it is sent by express post via Australia Post in an envelope marked "private and confidential" addressed to the prisoner, care of the CE.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a document served by <u>post service</u> is to be regarded as having been served—
 - (a) under subrule (1)—when Australia Post's online tracking facility records the envelope containing the document as having been delivered to the address;
 - (b) under subrule (2)—when the recipient replies to or acknowledges receipt of the document; or
 - (c) under subrule (3)—3 <u>business days</u> after Australia Post's online tracking facility records the envelope containing the document as having been delivered to the address.
- (5) In this rule, the CE means—
 - (a) in respect of a person in detention—the Chief Executive within the meaning of the *Youth Justice Administration Act 2016* (presently the Chief Executive of the Department for Human Services); or
 - (b) in respect of a person in custody—the CE within the meaning of the Correctional Services Act 1982 (presently the Chief Executive of the Department of Correctional Services).

33.5—Electronic service

- (1) A document is served by *electronic service* on a person (the *recipient*) if—
 - (a) it is contained in a data storage device sent to the recipient in accordance with rule 33.1, rule 33.2, rule 33.3 or rule 33.4; and
 - (b) one of the following applies—
 - (i) the recipient has consented to the document or a class of documents encompassing the document being served on the recipient by such service; or
 - (ii) the Court orders that service may be effected in this manner.

Example—

An example of an electronic data storage device is a USB drive.

- (2) A document is also served by *electronic service* on a person (the *recipient*) if—
 - (a) it is contained at an internet address;
 - (b) it can be accessed at and downloaded from that internet address with a link;
 - (c) such a link is sent to the recipient in accordance with <u>rule 33.1</u>, <u>rule 33.2</u>, <u>rule 33.3</u> or <u>rule 33.4</u>; and
 - (d) one of the following applies—
 - (i) the recipient has consented to the document or a class of documents encompassing the document being served on the recipient by such service; or
 - (ii) the Court orders that service may be effected in this manner.

33.6—Portal service

- (1) A document is served by *portal service* on a party (the *recipient*) if each of the following applies—
 - (a) it is contained in the case maintained on the <u>Electronic System</u>;
 - (b) it is accessible to the party or a lawyer acting for the party to be served upon their being granted access to the case;
 - (c) the party serving the document sends to the party to be served or a lawyer acting for them an email or text message identifying the case number maintained on the <u>Electronic System</u> (or otherwise identifying the case), the existence of the document in the case and the title, date and FDN of the document;
 - (d) either—
 - (i) the email address to which an email referred to in paragraph (c) is sent is an email address—
 - (A) that the party to be served has provided to the party serving for the purpose of communications in relation to the case; or
 - (B) contained in the <u>address for service</u> of the party to be served; or
 - (ii) the mobile phone number to which a text message referred to in paragraph(c) is sent is a mobile phone number that the party to be served has provided to the party serving for the purpose of communications in relation to the case; and

- (e) the party to be served or a lawyer acting for them is or becomes a registered user of the <u>Electronic System</u> and has been granted or is granted access to the case maintained on the <u>Electronic System</u>.
- (2) A document served by portal service under subrule (1) is to be regarded as having been served on the date and at the time when the last event referred to in under subrule (1) occurs.
- (3) A document is also served by *portal service* on a party (the *recipient*) if—
 - (a) it is contained in the case maintained on the Electronic System; and
 - (d) the party to be served or a lawyer acting for them views or downloads the document in the case maintained on the <u>Electronic System</u>.
- (4) A document served by portal service under subrule (3) is to be regarded as having been served on the date and at the time when the party or their lawyer first views or downloads the document in the case maintained on the Electronic System.

33.7—Original service

(1) A document is served by *original service* if it is served in accordance with <u>rule 33.1</u>, <u>rule 33.2</u>, <u>rule 33.3</u>, <u>rule 33.4</u>, <u>rule 33.5</u> or <u>rule 33.6</u>.

33.8—Time of service

Unless the Court otherwise orders, a document that is served after 5.00 pm on a particular day is not to be treated as served, for the purpose of time running against the person served, until the next <u>business day</u>.

Division 3—Service requirements

34.1—Information

Service of the original Information in a proceeding or a document initiating an appellate proceeding must be effected by <u>original service</u> in accordance with <u>rule 33.7</u>.

34.2—Subpoena

Service of a subpoena must be effected in accordance with rule 123.5.

34.3—Other documents

Unless the Court otherwise orders, a document that is to be served on a person in a proceeding must be served—

- (a) if the person is to be regarded as represented by a <u>law firm or office</u> under <u>rule 24.2</u> or <u>rule 25.2</u> or by a person or entity under <u>rule 26.1(3)</u> or (4) which has an <u>address for</u> service in the proceeding—by service at that address;
- (b) if the person otherwise has an <u>address for service</u> in the proceeding—by service at that address; or
- (c) in any other case—by <u>original service</u>.

Division 4—Address for service

Subdivision 1—Obligation to provide address for service

35.1—Obligation to provide address for service

- (1) A party—
 - (a) for whom a current address for service has not been provided; and

- (b) who wishes to file a document in a proceeding or appellate proceeding, must provide to the Court an <u>address for service</u> in accordance with <u>rule 35.2</u> in the manner specified in subrule (2) or (3).
- (2) If a party is initiating a proceeding or appellate proceeding, the party must provide an address for service—
 - (a) if the initiating document is lodged using the <u>Electronic System</u>—by entering the <u>address for service</u> details in the course of initiating the proceeding;
 - (b) if the initiating document is lodged without using the <u>Electronic System</u>—by causing the <u>address for service</u> details to be displayed on the initiating document.

Note-

The initiating document is an Information for a proceeding; a Notice of Appeal or Notice of Review or Notice of Case Stated or Notice of Petition for Mercy for an appellate proceeding; and an Originating Application for a new proceeding initiated under Chapter 8.

- (3) If a party is filing a document in an existing proceeding or appellate proceeding, the party must provide an <u>address for service</u>—
 - (a) if the document is lodged using the <u>Electronic System</u>—by entering the <u>address for service</u> details, obtaining approved access to the case and causing a notice of acting in the prescribed form to be generated; or
 - (b) if the document is lodged without using the <u>Electronic System</u>—by filing a notice of acting in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 14 Notice of Acting

- (4) A party—
 - (a) for whom a current address for service has not been provided; and
 - (b) who appears at a hearing or trial of a proceeding or appellate proceeding,

must at or before the appearance provide to the Court the details required to be included in an <u>address for service</u> in accordance with <u>rule 35.2</u>.

35.2—Content of address for service

- (1) Subject to subrules (2) and (3), an <u>address for service</u> must include—
 - (a) the party title and full name of the party;
 - (b) whether the party is represented by a <u>law firm or office</u> and, if so, the name of the <u>law firm or office</u> and, subject to <u>rule 25.3</u>, of the individual <u>responsible solicitor</u>;
 - (c) a physical address at which documents in or in relation to the proceeding can be served which must—
 - (i) if the party does not provide an email address—be in South Australia; or
 - (ii) if the party provides an email address—be in Australia;
 - (d) an email address at which documents in or in relation to the proceeding can be served; and

(e) a telephone number at which the party or, if represented, the party's <u>law firm or</u> office can be contacted.

Note-

If a document is filed by a law firm, the law firm will need to be identified by an L code and the <u>responsible solicitor</u> will need to be identified by a P code. A law firm or individual solicitor who does not have an L code or P code can obtain one on request to the Law Society of South Australia.

- (2) If a party is in custody and is not represented by a law firm, the party's physical <u>address</u> <u>for service</u> may be care of the CE and the party need not provide an email address or telephone number.
- (3) The Court may, on such terms as it thinks fit, excuse a party from including a physical address, email address or telephone number if the party does not have available and cannot reasonably obtain a physical address, email address or telephone number for the purpose of service or if it is in the interests of justice to do so.
- (4) If a party is on bail and is not represented by a law firm, the party's physical <u>address</u> <u>for service</u> must, unless the Court otherwise orders, be the same as the party's bail address.
- (5) In this rule, the *CE* means—
 - (a) in respect of a person in detention—the Chief Executive within the meaning of the *Youth Justice Administration Act 2016* (presently the Chief Executive of the Department for Human Services); or
 - (b) in respect of a person in custody—the CE within the meaning of the Correctional Services Act 1982 (presently the Chief Executive of the Department of Correctional Services).

35.3—Continuation of address for service

- A party's <u>address for service</u> remains the last <u>address for service</u> provided to the Court unless and until—
 - (a) a notice of acting is filed in accordance with <u>rule 24.2</u> or <u>rule 35.1</u> showing a different address for service;
 - (b) a notice of change of <u>address for service</u> is filed in accordance with <u>rule 35.4</u> showing a different <u>address for service</u>; or
 - (c) the Court otherwise orders.
- (2) If it comes to the attention of a party that a document sent to another party's <u>address</u> <u>for service</u> was not received by the recipient party, the sending party must bring that fact to the attention of the recipient party and, if unable to do so, must inform the Court.
- (3) The Court may strike out all or part of a party's <u>address for service</u> if it appears that documents sent to that address are not being received by that party.

35.4—Change of address for service

(1) If there is a change in the physical address, email address or telephone number shown in a party's <u>address for service</u>, a notice of change of <u>address for service</u> in the prescribed form must be filed and served on all parties within 7 days.

Prescribed form-

Form 15 Notice of Change of Address for Service

(2) If there is a change of the individual <u>responsible solicitor</u> within a <u>law firm or office</u> acting for a party, a notice of acting in the prescribed form showing the new <u>responsible solicitor</u> must be filed and served on all parties within 7 days.

Prescribed form-

Form 14 Notice of Acting

Note-

See also <u>rule 24.2</u> and <u>rule 25.3</u> in relation to a change in the representation status of a party or change of <u>law firm or office</u> acting for a party.

Subdivision 2—Service at address for service

35.5—Service at address for service

A document is served on a party with an address for service in a proceeding if it is—

- (a) served at the party's physical <u>address for service</u> by <u>personal service</u> in accordance with <u>rule 33.1</u>;
- (b) delivered to the party's physical <u>address for service</u> by <u>delivery service</u> in accordance with rule 33.2;
- (c) sent as an attachment in a PDF or Microsoft Word format to the party's email <u>address</u> <u>for service</u> in accordance with <u>rule 33.3</u>;
- (d) sent by express post in an envelope addressed to that party at the party's physical address for service in accordance with rule 33.4;
- (e) made available by <u>electronic service</u> in accordance with <u>rule 33.5</u>;
- (f) made available by <u>portal service</u> in accordance with rule 33.6; or
- (g) delivered in any other way that the Court orders.

35.6—Issue by Court of documents to address for service

- (1) The Court may give notice to a party with an <u>address for service</u> in a proceeding by sending a notice in any manner referred to in <u>rule 35.5</u>.
- (2) Rule 33.3 and rule 33.4 as to when a document served by email or post is to be regarded as having been served apply, with any necessary changes, to a notice from the Court sent by email or post.

Division 5—Proof of service

36.1—Method of proof of service

- (1) Subject to the following subrules, when it is sought to prove service of a document, service must be proved—
 - (a) by an affidavit of service in the prescribed form; or
 - (b) if the process server is a <u>public officer</u>—by a certificate of service or affidavit of service in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 11 Affidavit of Proof of Service

Form 12 Certificate of Proof of Service

(2) Service may also be proved by oral evidence and must be so proved if the Court so orders.

(3) The Court may dispense with compliance with this rule if satisfied that the requisite service was effected.

36.2—Requirements for affidavit or certificate of proof of service

An affidavit of proof of service or certificate of proof of service must—

- (a) unless the Court otherwise orders or these Rules otherwise provide, be made by the person who served the document;
- (b) either exhibit a copy of the document served (including any notice required to be served with the document) or, if it has been filed at court, refer to the document by its name, date and filed document number; and
- (c) depose to sufficient facts to prove service in accordance with the relevant part of Division 2, Division 3 or Division 4.

36.3—Attempted service report

If a party or process server is unable to effect service of an Information or other document before a <u>hearing</u>, they must file an attempted service report in the prescribed form at least 2 <u>business days</u> before the <u>hearing</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 13 Attempted Service Report

Part 7—Hearings, applications and orders

Division 1—Application of Part

37.1—Application of Part

- (1) This Part applies, unless the context indicates otherwise, to all forms of hearings including sentencing hearings, trials and appellate hearings.
- (2) In this Part, unless the context indicates otherwise, *hearing* includes a <u>sentencing</u> <u>hearing</u>, trial or <u>appellate hearing</u>.

Division 2—Hearings

Subdivision 1—Powers of court

38.1—Powers of the Court at hearings

- At a <u>hearing</u>, the Court may—
 - (a) record the entry of a plea;
 - (b) accept, reject or defer acceptance of a guilty plea;
 - (c) record the withdrawal of a count or the entry of a nolle prosequi;
 - (d) accept, reject or defer acceptance of withdrawal of a count;
 - (e) give directions and set time limits for steps in the proceeding;
 - (f) hear sentencing submissions;
 - (g) record a conviction for or finding proved for an offence;
 - (h) hear or determine any application made under <u>Chapter 2 Part 7 Division 3</u>;
 - (i) set or alter the date or place for the commencement of a trial;

- (j) make an order for any interpreter, communication assistance or accompaniment that may be required for a hearing;
- (k) make an order in relation to bail;
- (1) adjourn the <u>hearing</u> to a subsequent <u>hearing</u>;
- (m) remand a defendant or youth on bail or in custody; or
- (n) make any other order concerning the conduct of the proceeding or appellate proceeding or of a <u>trial</u> or <u>sentencing hearing</u>.
- (2) Directions given at a <u>hearing</u> may be supplemented or varied at a subsequent <u>hearing</u>.
- (3) The Court may make an order—
 - (a) on its own initiative or on the application of any person in relation to a proceeding;
 - (b) <u>in court or in chambers</u>.
- (4) If a party seeks lengthy or detailed orders, the party must file or provide to the Court a draft order in the prescribed form.

Prescribed forms-

Form 100 Order

Form 142 Order

Form 199 Order

(5) A party may consent to an order by filing and serving a consent to order in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 96 Consent to Order

Subdivision 2—Attendance of parties and public

38.2—Hearings ordinarily in presence of parties

- (1) Hearings are ordinarily held in the presence of the parties or their lawyers or other representatives, whether physically or by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u>.
- (2) The Court may, where appropriate, conduct a <u>hearing</u> or direct that a <u>hearing</u> be conducted <u>without notice</u> to or in the absence of a party (including a party's lawyer) if—
 - (a) the party does not yet have an address for service;
 - (b) the Court determines that the <u>hearing</u> does not affect the party;
 - (c) the party has been excused from attending the <u>hearing</u> or, having been given notice of it, does not attend the <u>hearing</u>;
 - (d) the <u>hearing</u> is to determine whether to make an interim order having effect pending a subsequent <u>hearing</u> at which the party may attend;
 - (e) the Court determines that the risk that another party will otherwise suffer prejudice justifies that course;
 - (f) the Court determines that the risk that the party will disrupt the <u>hearing</u> justifies that course; or
 - (g) the Court determines that it is in the interests of justice to do so.

38.3—Appearance of defendant or youth in custody by audio visual link

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, subject to the succeeding subrules, a defendant or youth who is in custody will appear before the Court for any hearing other than one governed by rule 38.4 by audio visual link or, if the Court so orders, by audio link.
- (2) A party may object to the use of an <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> in respect of a <u>hearing</u>—
 - (a) by filing a notice of objection in the prescribed form at least 14 days before the relevant <u>hearing</u>; or

Prescribed form-

Form 95 Notice of Objection

- (b) by oral application at a previous hearing.
- (3) A notice of objection may be determined at the discretion of the Court—
 - (a) at a <u>hearing in court</u> or <u>in chambers</u>;
 - (b) without hearing from any party; or
 - (c) at a hearing using an audio visual link or audio link.
- (4) If during the course of a <u>hearing</u> by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> counsel is required to take instructions on a matter that could not reasonably have been anticipated, counsel will where possible be provided with access to a private link to the custodial institution in which the defendant or youth is held.
- (5) Another person must not listen to, intercept or record a private communication the subject of subrule (4).

38.4—Appearance of defendant or youth in custody physically

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a defendant or youth who is in custody will appear before the Court physically at <u>trial</u>.
- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a defendant or youth who is in custody on a charge of an indictable offence will appear before the Court physically at a <u>sentencing hearing</u> and upon sentencing.

Notes-

Section 21(1) of the Sentencing Act provides that, subject to subsection (2), a defendant who is to be sentenced for an indictable offence must be present when the sentence is imposed and throughout all proceedings relevant to the determination of sentence.

Section 21(2)(b) of the Sentencing Act provides that if a defendant is in custody and facilities exist for dealing with proceedings by means of an audio visual link or audio link, the court may, if of the opinion that it is appropriate in the circumstances to do so, deal with the proceeding by audio visual link or audio link without requiring the personal attendance of the defendant.

Section 21(2)(a) of the Sentencing Act empowers the court to excuse the defendant from attendance.

Section 21(2)(c) of the Sentencing Act empowers the court to exclude the defendant from the courtroom if satisfied that the exclusion is necessary in the interests of safety or for the orderly conduct of the proceeding.

38.5—Appearance of other participants by audio link or audio visual link

(1) The Court may direct or permit the participants (parties, lawyers or other representatives and witnesses) or a specific participant to appear at a <u>hearing</u> remotely by audio visual link or audio link or.

- (2) An application for the use of an <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> must be made—
 - (a) orally at a previous <u>hearing</u>; or
 - (b) by an application for <u>hearing</u> by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 92D Interlocutory Application for Hearing by Audio or Audiovisual Link

- (3) An application must be made in sufficient time before the <u>hearing</u> to allow the Court to decide whether to allow the request and, if so, make appropriate arrangements.
- (4) A party who objects to the use of an <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> the subject of an application made under subrule (2)(b) or wishes to make submissions about it must file and serve on all other parties a notice of objection in the prescribed form within 3 days after service of the application.

Prescribed form-

Form 95 Notice of Objection

(5) If the Court has granted an application to appear at a hearing remotely by audio visual link or audio link, and it is unable to contact a party or lawyer or other representative at any time within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the hearing at the nominated facility or by the nominated telephone number, the party will be regarded as having failed to appear at the hearing for the purposes of these Rules.

Notes-

Section 59IQ(1) of the Evidence Act provides that a court may, subject to Division 4 of Part 6C of the Act and any relevant rules of court, receive evidence or submissions from a person who is in the State but not physically present in the courtroom by means of an audio visual link or audio link.

Section 59IE(1) of the Evidence Act provides that a South Australian court may, on the application of a party to a proceeding before the court, direct that evidence be taken or submissions made by audio, or audio visual, link from a participating State.

38.6—Hearings ordinarily in court in public

All Courts except Youth Court

(1) Hearings, except pre-trial conferences, are ordinarily open to the public.

Notes-

Section 46A of the *Supreme Court Act 1935* provides that, subject to any provision of an Act or any rule to the contrary, the court's proceedings must be open to the public.

Section 23 of the *District Court Act 1991* provides that, subject to any Act or rule to the contrary, the court's proceedings must be open to the public.

Section 20(1) of the *Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1935* provides that, subject to the Act or any relevant Act, the proceedings of the Court must be open to the public. Section 20(2) empowers the Court to hold a hearing in private for any sufficient reason.

Section 18 of the Magistrates Court Act 1935 provides that, except where an Act or the rules otherwise provide, the Court's proceedings must be open to the public.

Youth Court

(2) Hearings are not open to the public.

Note-

Section 24(1) of the *Youth Court Act 1993* provides that no person may be present at any sitting of the Court except certain classes of persons, including parties, a guardian or advisor of the youth, lawyers for the parties, alleged victims and support persons, and a genuine representative of the news media.

District Court

(3) <u>Directions hearings</u> are not ordinarily open to the public.

All Courts

(4) The Court may conduct a <u>hearing in chambers</u> if it considers that it is in the interests of justice to do so.

38.7—Exclusion of persons from the court

(1) The Court may, on its own initiative or on application by any person, order that specified persons, or all persons except those specified, absent themselves from a hearing under section 69 of the Evidence Act.

Youth Court

(2) The Court may, on its own initiative or on application by any person, order that specified persons absent themselves from a <u>hearing</u> under section 24(2) of the *Youth Court Act 1993*.

Subdivision 3—Production of prisoner before Court

38.8—Warrant or summons to produce prisoner

(1) A warrant to produce a person held in custody in <u>the State</u> to give evidence or attend at a hearing of a proceeding or appellate proceeding must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 116 Warrant to Produce Person in Custody

(2) A summons to produce a person held in custody in <u>the State</u> to give evidence or attend at a hearing of a proceeding or appellate proceeding must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 115 Summons to Produce Person in Custody

Notes-

Section 117(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1935 empowers the Court to order that a prisoner whose evidence is required in a proceeding be brought before the Court for examination.

Section 28 of the *District Court Act 1991* empowers the issue of a warrant or summons to produce a person held in custody in <u>the State</u>.

Section 21 of the *Youth Court Act 1993* empowers the issue of a warrant or summons to produce a person held in custody in <u>the State</u>.

Section 25 of the *Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1993* empowers the issue of a warrant or summons to produce a person held in custody in the State.

Section 23 of the Magistrates Court Act 1991 empowers the issue of a warrant or summons to produce a person held in custody in the State.

Section 28(2) of the *Correctional Services Act 1982* empowers a court to direct the Chief Executive to cause a prisoner to be brought before the court as a party or a witness.

Subdivision 4—Summaries of argument, written submissions and lists of authorities

38.9—Summary of argument and written submissions

(1) A summary of argument must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 101 Summary of Argument

(2) Written submissions must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 102 Written Submissions

38.10—List of authorities

(1) A list of authorities must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 103 List of Authorities

Subdivision 5—Conduct in court

38.11—Recording events in court

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders and subject to the following subrules, the making in a court of a <u>record</u> of persons, things or events is not permitted.
- (2) This rule does not apply to <u>court officers</u> acting in the course of their office or employment.
- (3) Subject to subrules (4) and (5)—
 - (a) a party to a proceeding being heard by the Court, a lawyer, law clerk, student or bona fide member of the media may make a handwritten or electronic note of persons, things or events in a court; and
 - (b) a bona fide member of the media may make an audio recording of a proceeding for the sole purpose of verifying notes and for no other purpose.
- (4) Any record made in a court permitted by subrule (3) must—
 - (a) be made in a manner that does not interfere with proceedings, court decorum or the Court's sound system or other technology; and
 - (b) not involve speech or otherwise generate sound.
- (5) Any audio recording made by a bona fide member of the media under subrule (3)(b) must—
 - (a) not record any private conversation in a court;
 - (b) not be made available to any other person or used for any other purpose; and
 - (c) be erased within 48 hours of the recording.
- (6) In this rule, *record* means a record by any means whatsoever, including without limitation handwriting, other physical means, audio or visual recording or an electronic record.

Note-

This rule does not affect the operation of the Surveillance Devices Act 2016, which amongst other things regulates the use of listening devices and optical surveillance devices.

38.12—Electronic communications in court

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders and subject to the following subrules, communication using an <u>electronic device</u> to and from a court during proceedings is not permitted.
- (2) This rule does not apply to <u>court officers</u> acting in the course of their office or employment.
- (3) Subject to subrules (4) and (5)—
 - (a) a party to a proceeding being heard by the Court or a lawyer may communicate using an electronic device to and from a court during proceedings; and
 - (b) a bona fide member of the media may communicate using an electronic device to and from a court during proceedings for the sole purpose of reporting on a proceeding.
- (4) Any electronic communication permitted by subrule (3) must—
 - (a) be made in a manner that does not interfere with proceedings, court decorum or the Court's sound system or other technology; and
 - (b) not involve speech or otherwise generate sound.
- (5) Any electronic communication of evidence adduced or a submission made in a proceeding by a bona fide member of the media permitted by subrule (3)(b) must not be made until at least 15 minutes have elapsed since the later of—
 - (a) the evidence or submission being given or made; and
 - (b) the Court ruling on any application for suppression or objection made in relation to the evidence or submission within that period of 15 minutes.
- (6) In this rule, *electronic device* means any device capable of transmitting or receiving information, audio, video or other matter (including without limitation a cellular phone, computer, personal digital assistant or audio or visual camera).

Note-

This rule does not affect the operation of sections 69A and 70 of the Evidence Act, which amongst other things forbid the publication of matters the subject of a suppression order.

38.13—Attire

- (1) The <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> may determine what comprises appropriate attire for lawyers or other persons appearing or attending in the Court.
- (2) The Principal Registrar must publish any such determination on the CAA website.

38.14—Interpreters in court

- (1) Interpreting facilities provided by the Interpreting and Translation Centre branch of the Department of Human Services or an alternative interpreter service provider are for witnesses giving evidence and persons accused of criminal offences.
- (2) The service does not provide interpreters for lawyers taking instructions from clients or for parties to communicate with their lawyers.

38.15—Facilities in court

If a party or lawyer or other representative will require any special facilities for an appearance or attendance at a <u>hearing</u>, they must notify the Registry in sufficient time for the facilities (if available) to be arranged.

Examples—

Examples of special facilities are the need for an interpreter, an <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u>, equipment to play an audio visual recording, hearing enhancement facilities or wheelchair access.

38.16—Information for court reporters

- (1) To ensure that the court's reporters have the correct details for any authority cited during a hearing, a represented party or an unrepresented party must, before commencement of the hearing, give a copy of any list of authorities or, if there is no list of authorities, a summary of argument or written submissions to a court officer present in court.
- (2) A represented party or unrepresented party must, before a witness is called, give the name of the witness to a <u>court officer</u> present in court.
- (3) In this rule—

represented party means a lawyer or other person appearing for a party;

unrepresented party means a party that is not represented.

Division 3—Applications

39.1—Written application

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the following applications must be made by an interlocutory application in the prescribed form—
 - (a) a <u>bail application</u> under sections 3A(1), 6(4)(a) or 19A of the Bail Act, or governed by section 10A of the Bail Act;
 - (b) an application to quash or stay a proceeding on the ground of abuse of process or otherwise;
 - (c) an application for separate trials of different counts or different defendants or youths charged in the same Information;
 - (d) an application seeking a ruling before trial relating to the admissibility of evidence (including the admission of evidence of an interview, admission or search) or any other question of law affecting the conduct of the trial;
 - (e) an application for a <u>pre-trial special hearing</u> or to vary or revoke an order for a <u>pre-trial special hearing</u>;
 - (f) an application for admission of a record of evidence under section 13BA, 13BB or 13D of the Evidence Act:
 - (g) an application for communication assistance under sections 13A and 14A of the Evidence Act or for special arrangements for the protection of a witness under section 13 or 13A of the Evidence Act;
 - (h) an application for exemption of a close relative from giving evidence under section 21 of the Evidence Act;
 - (i) an application for taking evidence outside the State under section 59E of the Evidence Act;

- (j) an application for adducing evidence or making submissions by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> under section 59IE or 59IQ of the Evidence Act;
- (k) an application for an order requiring notice of intention to adduce evidence of a type referred to in <u>rule 75.5</u> or <u>rule 105.2</u>;
- (1) an application that, if granted, would have the effect of delaying the trial date;
- (m) an application to set aside or vary a conviction or order;
- (n) an application otherwise required by these Rules to be made by written application;
- (o) an application that relies on evidence that is potentially contentious;
- (p) an application that cannot reasonably be made without notice;
- (q) an application that the applicant seeks to be determined <u>in chambers</u> under <u>rule</u> 40.1.

Prescribed forms-

- Form 21A Interlocutory Application for Bail
- Form 21C Interlocutory Application to Vary or Revoke Bail Agreement
- Form 21D Interlocutory Application to Vary or Revoke Guarantee of Bail
- Form 92 Interlocutory Application
- Form 92A Interlocutory Application for Admission of Audiovisual Record
- Form 92B Interlocutory Application for Pre-trial Special Hearing
- Form 92C Interlocutory Application for Special Arrangements
- Form 92D Interlocutory Application for Hearing by Audio or Audiovisual Link
- Form 92E Interlocutory Application for Disclosure of Operative's Identity
- Form 134 Interlocutory Application for Vehicle Forfeiture or Impounding
- Form 172A Interlocutory Application for Set Aside and Re-hearing
- (2) An interlocutory application must set out—
 - (a) the orders sought; and
 - (b) sufficient particulars of the grounds relied on to enable each other party to consider whether evidence will be necessary in respect of the issues raised (which may be addressed in a supporting affidavit if a supporting affidavit is filed).
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt—
 - (a) different orders governed by different rules may be sought in one interlocutory application; and
 - (b) if these Rules prescribe the use of a specific form for an application for a specific order (as opposed to the generic form being Form 92), a single interlocutory application may be filed seeking orders governed by different rules provided that the application incorporates the elements of each specific form prescribed to be used for each application if made separately.
- (4) An interlocutory application must be supported by an affidavit—
 - (a) if it is an application under section 3A(1) or 19A or governed by section 10A of the Bail Act; or

- (b) if it relies on evidence that is potentially contentious.
- (5) For the avoidance of doubt, a single affidavit may be filed in support of applications governed by different rules (whether one or more interlocutory applications are filed to make the applications) provided that the affidavit complies with the relevant rules and any applicable prescribed form.
- (6) An interlocutory application for taking evidence outside the State must be accompanied by a draft letter of request in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 114 Letter of Request

(7) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an interlocutory application must be filed and served at least 2 <u>business days</u> before the <u>hearing</u> at which the orders are to be sought.

Notes_

<u>Rule 66.1</u> prescribes times by reference to stages of a proceeding by which various applications in the <u>Lower Courts</u> must be made.

Rule 102.1 prescribes times by reference to stages of a proceeding by which various applications in the <u>Higher Courts</u> must be made.

39.2—Oral application

Unless the Court otherwise orders, an application other than one referred to in <u>rule 39.1</u> may be made by oral application at a <u>hearing</u>.

Examples—

The following are examples of applications that can generally (unless they cannot reasonably be made <u>without notice</u>) be made orally at a hearing—

- (1) an application to amend the Information;
- (2) a bail application other than one referred to in rule 39.1;
- (3) an application to issue a bench warrant;
- (4) an application for leave to make a <u>subpoena</u> for documents returnable before commencement of trial;
- (5) an application to abridge or extend time for service of a <u>subpoena</u> including a <u>subpoena</u> served or to be served interstate under section 29 of the Service and Execution of Process Act;
- (6) an application for leave to inspect documents produced in response to a subpoena.

39.3—Draft orders and consents to orders

(1) If a party seeks lengthy or detailed orders, the party must file a draft order in the prescribed form as an editable Microsoft Word document.

Prescribed form—

Form 100 Order

Form 142 Order

Form 199 Order

(2) A party may consent to an order by filing and serving a consent to order in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 96 Consent to Order

39.4—Subpoena

A <u>subpoena</u> for the purpose of a <u>hearing</u> other than a <u>trial</u> may only be issued with leave of the Court.

Note-

The issue of summonses to witnesses is governed by Chapter 6 Part 2 Division 1.

Division 4—Orders Subdivision 1—General

40.1—Orders not in presence of parties

The Court may make orders in a proceeding other than in the presence of the parties if—

- (a) it is by consent or not contentious;
- (b) a determination is to be made on written submissions;
- (c) judgment has been reserved after hearing submissions; or
- (d) the Court determines that to do so would not prejudice any party.

40.2—Pronouncement and record of order by Court

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an order of the Court takes effect—
 - (a) if the Court pronounces the order orally <u>in court</u>—at the end of the <u>hearing</u> at which the pronouncement is made; or
 - (b) in any other case—when the Court notifies the terms of the order to the parties.
- (2) The Court may order that an order take effect earlier or later than under subrule (1).

Notes-

The time to appeal (if applicable) runs from the date when an order takes effect.

A person who fails to do an act required or does an act prohibited by an order will be in contempt of court if the person breaches the terms of the order once it has taken effect (provided that the person has notice of the order).

- (3) An order of the Court is perfected by being entered in the records of the Court—
 - (a) when a record of outcome in the prescribed form is signed (physically or electronically) by the presiding judicial officer; or
 - (b) a formal order is entered in the records of the Court under <u>rule 40.4</u>, (whichever occurs first).

Prescribed forms—

Form 24 Record of Outcome - Order

Form 99 Record of Outcome - Order

Form 123 Record of Outcome

Form 141 Record of Outcome

Form 173 Record of Outcome

Form 198 Record of Outcome

Form 215 Record of Outcome

Form 100 Order

Form 142 Order

Form 199 Order

(4) The Court may, before an order is entered into the records of the Court under subrule (3), vary (without limitation) the terms of the order pronounced under subrule (1).

40.3—Subsequent variation of order

The Court may make a later order varying or setting aside an earlier order other than an order determining a <u>trial</u> or appellate proceeding or an order imposing <u>sentence</u>.

40.4—Entry of formal order

- (1) A party to an order may file an application to Registrar in the prescribed form in accordance with rule 16.2(5) to enter a formal order.
- (2) Unless the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> otherwise directs, a request for a formal order under subrule (1) must be accompanied by a draft order in the prescribed form as an editable Microsoft Word document.

Prescribed form-

Form 100 Order

Form 142 Order

Form 199 Order

- (3) The <u>Principal Registrar or a Registrar may</u>, on their own initiative, and must if directed to do so by the Court, enter a formal order in accordance with a record of outcome.
- (4) A formal order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 100 Order

Form 142 Order

Form 199 Order

(5) A formal order is entered in the records of the Court when it is signed by a <u>court officer</u> and the Court's seal is applied to it.

Subdivision 2—Specific orders

40.5—Order authorising publication of complainant's name

The written record of an order authorising publication of information about the identity of the alleged victim of the sexual offence under section 71A(4) of the Evidence Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 99 Record of Outcome - Order

40.6—Order requiring compliance with positive or negative requirements

A formal order requiring a person to do or refrain from doing an act must be endorsed with a warning, in the prescribed form, of the consequences of failing to comply with the order.

Prescribed form-

Form 100 Order

40.7—Firearms prohibition order

- (1) This rule applies if the Court makes an order in the course of a proceeding and before a finding of guilt that a defendant or youth be subject to a firearms prohibition order until further order under section 66(2) of the *Firearms Act 2015*.
- (2) The written record of an order that a defendant or youth be subject to a firearms prohibition order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 99 Record of Outcome - Order

(3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a formal order in the prescribed form to be issued and served on the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 100A Firearms Order and Acknowledgement

- (4) A firearms prohibition order may be acknowledged by the defendant or youth before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.
- (5) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the Registrar of Firearms to be notified of the order by service of the order electronically on the Registrar of Firearms as soon as practicable.

Note-

Section 66(4) of the *Firearms Act 2015* requires the registrar to notify the Registrar of Firearms of the details of the order.

Part 8—Remand: bail and custody

Division 1—Bail

41.1—Eligibility to make bail application

A <u>bail application</u> may be made to the Court under these Rules if it relates to a charge in an Information laid or to be laid in the Court or the subject of committal for <u>trial</u> or <u>sentence</u> to the Court and—

- (a) the defendant or youth the subject of the charge has not been committed for <u>trial</u> or <u>sentence</u> to another court;
- (b) the charge is not the subject of an order transferring the proceeding to another court; and
- (c) the charge is not the subject of a remand of the defendant or youth to be dealt with by another court.

Note-

If a bail application cannot be made to a particular Court under these Rules, it should be made in another Court if it can be made under this rule, or otherwise it should be made under Chapter 6 Part 2 of the <u>Uniform Special Statutory Rules</u>.

41.2—Telephone reviews under section 15: Magistrates Court and Youth Court

(1) This rule applies if—

- (a) an arrested person (the *applicant*) who applied for release on bail to a police officer is dissatisfied with the police officer's decision; and
- (b) there is no magistrate in the vicinity immediately available to review the decision; and
- (c) the applicant is—
 - (i) a child; or
 - (ii) an adult who cannot be brought before the Court constituted of a magistrate by not later than 4 pm on the next day following the day of arrest; and
- (d) the applicant is not an adult prescribed applicant within the meaning of section 10A of the Bail Act.
- (2) If this rule applies, the police officer must arrange for a telephone review to be heard by a Magistrate under section 15 of the Bail Act.
- (3) The police officer who makes the telephone contact must ensure that an application for bail in the prescribed form is prepared to record the application and its result.

Prescribed form—

Form 21B Interlocutory Application for Review of Bail by Telephone

41.3—Making bail application

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a <u>bail application</u> under section 3A(1) or 19A or governed by section 10A of the Bail Act must be made by—
 - (a) filing an application for bail in the prescribed form; or

Prescribed form-

Form 21A Interlocutory Application for Bail

- (b) if the Court grants leave, by oral application at a <u>hearing</u>.
- (2) An application to vary or revoke a bail agreement or a guarantee of bail must be made—
 - (a) by filing an application to vary or revoke a bail agreement or a guarantee of bail in the prescribed form; or

Prescribed forms-

Form 21C <u>Interlocutory Application to Vary or Revoke Bail Agreement</u> Form 21D <u>Interlocutory Application to Vary or Revoke Guarantee of Bail</u>

- (b) by oral application at a hearing.
- (3) Any other <u>bail application</u> must be made—
 - (a) by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>; or
 - (b) by oral application at a hearing.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a <u>bail application</u> may but need not be supported by an affidavit.

41.4—Prosecution response to bail application

Unless the Court otherwise orders, if the <u>hearing</u> is listed for a date and time more than 48 hours after the application is served, the prosecution must, within 48 hours of receipt of a

written <u>bail application</u> by a defendant or youth or guarantor, file and serve on the applicant a prosecution response to <u>bail application</u> in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 22 Prosecution Response to Bail Application

41.5—Request for reports

A request by the Court for a report for the purpose of a <u>bail application</u> must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 23 Report Request Form - Generic Report

[Form 23A Report Request Form – Bail Enquiry Report]

[Form 23B Report Request Form – Bail Enquiry (Home Detention) Report]

[Form 23C Report Request Form - Bail Remand Information Report (Youth)]

[Form 23D Report Request Form - Bail Enquiry (Home Detention Youth) Report (Youth)]

41.6—Orders relating to bail

(1) A record of outcome containing orders relating to bail must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 24 Record of Outcome - Order

(2) If the Court makes a direction under section 11A of the Bail Act that a defendant or youth surrender any firearm, ammunition or part of a firearm, a written direction in the prescribed form must be given to the defendant or youth before they are released from custody.

Prescribed form—

Form 28 Direction to Surrender Firearms and Ammunition

(3) If the terms of bail require a defendant or youth to surrender their passport to a Registrar, not to apply for a new passport and not to approach any point of international departure, the Court may direct the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> to cause a request to be sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to refuse to issue an Australian passport in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 29 Request to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Refuse to Issue Australian Passport

(4) If the prosecution applies for review of a decision by the Court to release a defendant or youth on bail and an order is made under section 16 of the Bail Act that the release be deferred, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be issued a notice of stay of release on application for review in the prescribed form to the <u>Sheriff</u> and the <u>Chief Executive</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 30 Notice of Order for Stay of Release on Application for Review

41.7—Bail agreements, variations and guarantees

(1) A bail agreement or bail variation must be in the prescribed form, subject to any modification ordered by the Court.

Prescribed form—

Form 25 Bail Agreement

Form 25A Bail Agreement Variation

(2) A bail guarantee must be in the prescribed form, subject to any modification ordered by the Court.

Prescribed form-

Form 26 Guarantee of Bail

- (3) A bail agreement or bail guarantee must be witnessed by—
 - (a) the judicial officer granting bail;
 - (b) the Registrar;
 - (c) a person referred to in section 6(3) of the Bail Act;
 - (d) a delegate of any of these persons; o∈(e) any other person or class of persons specified by the Court.

41.8—Warrant of apprehension

The Court may, if it appears that a defendant or youth released on bail has contravened or failed to comply with a term or condition of a bail agreement or for other sufficient reason, issue a warrant of apprehension in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 31 Warrant of Apprehension of Defendant

41.9—Bail forfeiture rescission or reduction

Unless the Court otherwise orders, an application for rescission of an order for forfeiture or reduction of the amount forfeited under section 19(3) of the Bail Act must be made by filing an application for bail in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 172B Interlocutory Application for Rescission or Reduction of Bail Forfeiture

41.10—Intervention orders

(1) If the prosecution seeks, or the Court is considering whether to make an intervention order under section 23A of the Bail Act, the prosecution must file on a court access basis a Protected Person Details for Intervention Order in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 104e Protected Person Details for Intervention Order

Form 104h Protected Person Details for Intervention Order

 A record of outcome containing an interim intervention order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 24 Record of Outcome - Order

- (3) If the Court makes an interim intervention order under section 23A of the Bail Act—
 - (a) the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must ensure that an interim intervention order is issued in the prescribed form; and

Prescribed form—

Form 27 Order – Interim Intervention Order

(b) unless the order is given to the defendant or youth in the court, the prosecution is responsible for serving the interim intervention order on the defendant or youth against whom the order is made.

(4) If the Court makes an interim intervention order under section 23A of the Bail Act, the Court will create a new special statutory application case under the <u>Uniform Special Statutory Rules</u> and all further steps in relation to the intervention order will be governed by the <u>Uniform Special Statutory Rules</u>.

Division 2—Remand in custody

42.1—Definitions

In this Division—

the *Minister for Health* means the Minister responsible for the administration of the *Mental Health Act 2009* (presently the Minister for Health and Wellbeing).

42.2—Warrant of remand/mandate

(1) If the Court remands a defendant or youth in custody to the date of the next <u>hearing</u>, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be issued a warrant of remand or mandate in the prescribed form to the <u>Sheriff</u>, <u>SAPOL</u> and the <u>Minister for Health</u> or <u>Chief Executive</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 34A Warrant of Remand or Mandate

Lower Courts

(2) If the Court remands a defendant or youth in custody on committal of the person for trial or sentence, the Principal Registrar must cause to be issued a warrant of remand or mandate in the prescribed form to the Sheriff, SAPOL and the Minister for Health or Chief Executive.

Prescribed form-

Form 34B Order of Remand or Mandate

Higher Courts

(3) If the Court remands a defendant in custody, unless the Court otherwise orders, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be issued a warrant of remand in the prescribed form to the <u>Sheriff</u>, <u>SAPOL</u> and the <u>Minister for Health</u> or <u>Chief Executive</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 34B Order of Remand or Mandate

42.3—Warrant of interim detention

(1) If the Court remands a defendant in custody (whether in a hospital or prison) under section 20B of the Crimes Act, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be issued a warrant of interim detention in the prescribed form to the <u>Sheriff</u>, <u>SAPOL</u> and the <u>Minister for Health</u> or <u>Chief Executive</u>.

Prescribed form—

Form 34C Warrant of Interim Detention - Crimes Act section 20B

(2) If the Court remands a defendant in custody (whether in a hospital or prison) under section 20BB of the Crimes Act, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be issued a warrant of interim detention in the prescribed form to the <u>Sheriff</u>, <u>SAPOL</u> and the <u>Minister for Health</u> or <u>Chief Executive</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 34D Warrant of Interim Detention - Crimes Act section 20BB

Part 9—Pleas

43.1—Entry of plea in court

- (1) If there are multiple counts and the Court is satisfied that a defendant or youth is literate, the Court may if it thinks fit take pleas under subrule (2).
- (2) Upon pleas being taken under this rule—
 - (a) a copy of the Information is to be or to have been provided to the defendant or youth;
 - (b) the defendant or youth is to write or to have written against each count on a copy of the Information their plea;
 - (c) a short form summary of the offences is to be read to the defendant or youth;
 - (d) the defendant or youth is to sign their name at the foot of the copy of the Information and their signature is to be witnessed by their lawyer or, if not represented, by a person directed by the court;
 - (e) the Court will record the respective pleas in accordance with the signed copy of the Information; and
 - (f) if a defendant pleads not guilty on an arraignment in the presence of a jury panel or a jury—a copy of the Information bearing the pleas may be given to the jury.

43.2—Calling matter on for entry of guilty plea

(1) If a defendant or youth requests that a proceeding be called on in court for the purpose of preserving the maximum discount applicable under Part 2 Division 2 Subdivision 4 of the Sentencing Act, the defendant or youth must file a request to have the matter called on for guilty plea in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 52 Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea

(2) A request to have the matter called on for guilty plea must be served on the prosecution as soon as practicable after being filed.

43.3—Acceptance of guilty plea

The Court may decline to accept a guilty plea if there is doubt whether the defendant or youth is <u>fit to stand trial</u>, the plea is to a lesser of alternative charges, the prosecution has not yet determined whether a more serious alternative charge may be laid, it appears to the Court that despite the plea the defendant or youth does not accept guilt or for other good reason.

43.4—Withdrawal of guilty plea

A guilty plea may only be withdrawn with the leave of the Court.

Part 10—Consolidation, division and transfer of proceedings

Division 1—Consolidation and division

44.1—Consolidation

The Court may order charges contained in separate Informations be dealt with together in the same proceeding on such conditions as it thinks fit.

Note-

Section 51(2)(b) of the Procedure Act provides that a court may direct that charges contained in separate Informations be dealt with together in the same proceeding.

Section 102(5)(b) of the Procedure Act provides that a court may direct that charges contained in separate Informations be dealt with together in the same proceeding (provided that a court may only direct that charges contained in separate Informations be tried together if the charges could, in accordance with section 102(1), have been joined together in the same Information).

44.2—Division

The Court may order charges contained in a single Information be dealt with in separate proceedings on such conditions as it thinks fit.

Note-

Section 51(2)(a) of the Procedure Act provides that a court may direct that charges contained in a single Information be dealt with in separate proceedings.

Section 102(5)(a) of the Procedure Act provides that a court may direct that charges contained in a single Information be dealt with in separate proceedings.

Division 2—Transfer between courts

45.1—Supreme Court

An application for—

- (a) transfer of a proceeding to the District Court under section 24(1)(b) of the District Court Act 1991 or section 118(1) of the Procedure Act;
- (b) transfer of a proceeding to the Magistrates Court under section 19(2a) of the Magistrates Court Act 1991; or
- (c) remittal of summary offence charges to a <u>Lower Court</u> under section 102(4) or 119(2) of the Procedure Act.

may be made by an oral application at a <u>hearing</u> or by an interlocutory application in accordance with rule 39.1.

45.2—District Court

An application for—

- (a) transfer of a proceeding to the Supreme Court under section 24(2) of the *District Court*Act 1991 or section 118(3) of the Procedure Act; or
- (b) remittal of summary offence charges to a <u>Lower Court</u> under section 102(4) or 119(2) of the Procedure Act,

may be made by an oral application at a <u>hearing</u> or by an interlocutory application in accordance with rule 39.1.

45.3—Magistrates Court

An application for transfer of a proceeding from the Magistrates Court to the District Court under section 9(7) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* may be made by an oral application at a <u>hearing</u> or by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>.

Part 11—Experts

Note-

This Part contains harmonised rules.

Division 1—Expert code of conduct

46.1—General duties to Court

An <u>expert</u> is not an advocate for a party and has a paramount duty, overriding any duty to the party to the proceeding or other person retaining the <u>expert</u>, to assist the Court impartially on matters relevant to the area of expertise of the witness.

46.2—Content of report

An <u>expert report</u> (including a supplementary report) must comply with the requirements set out in <u>Division 2</u>.

46.3—Change of opinion

When an <u>expert</u> has provided to a party an <u>expert report</u>, and the <u>expert</u> subsequently changes their opinion on a material matter, the <u>expert</u> must as soon as practicable provide to the party a supplementary report in accordance with <u>rule 47.2(1)</u>.

46.4—Conferral with prior expert

- (1) An <u>expert</u> preparing a report in response to, or in the same field of expertise or dealing with the same subject matter as, an <u>expert report</u> by another <u>expert</u> (a *prior expert*) should, to the extent practicable, confer with the <u>prior expert</u> about their respective assumptions and opinions.
- (2) A <u>prior expert</u> asked to confer should, to the extent practicable, confer with the subsequent expert about their respective assumptions and opinions.

Division 2—Content of expert report

47.1—Content of report

An expert report prepared by an expert must-

- (a) state clearly the opinion, or opinions, of the expert;
- (b) state the name and address of the expert;
- (c) include an acknowledgment that the <u>expert</u> has read this Part and agrees to be bound by its provisions;
- (d) state the qualifications of the expert to prepare the report;
- (e) state the assumptions and material facts on which each opinion expressed in the report is based (whether by annexing a letter of instructions or otherwise);
- (f) identify the reasons for, and any literature or other materials utilised in support of, such opinion;

- (g) state (if applicable) that a particular question, issue or matter falls outside the expert's field of expertise;
- (h) identify any examinations, tests or other investigations on which the <u>expert</u> has relied, identifying the person who carried them out and that person's qualifications;
- (i) to the extent to which any opinion that the <u>expert</u> has expressed involves the acceptance of another person's opinion, identify that other person and the opinion expressed by that other person;
- (j) include a declaration that the <u>expert</u> has made all the inquiries which the <u>expert</u> believes are desirable and appropriate (save for any matters identified explicitly in the report), and that no matters of significance which the <u>expert</u> regards as relevant have, to the knowledge of the <u>expert</u>, been withheld from the Court;
- (k) state any qualifications on an opinion expressed in the report without which the report is, or may be, incomplete or inaccurate;
- (1) state whether any opinion expressed in the report is not a concluded opinion because of insufficient research or insufficient data or for any other reason;
- (m) where the report is lengthy or complex, include a brief summary of the report at the beginning of the report;
- (n) identify documents and other materials that the <u>expert</u> has been asked to consider (whether by annexing a letter of instructions or otherwise);
- (o) attach copies of documents that record instructions given to the expert; and
- (p) be signed by the expert.

47.2—Supplementary report

- (1) When an <u>expert</u> has provided to a party an <u>expert report</u>, and the <u>expert subsequently</u> changes their opinion on a material matter, the <u>expert</u> must as soon as practicable provide to the party a supplementary report which shall state or provide the information referred to in paragraphs (a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) and (l) of <u>rule 47.1</u>.
- (2) In any subsequent report (whether prepared in accordance with subrule (1) or not), the expert may refer to material contained in the earlier report without repeating it.

Part 12—Contempt

Division 1—Introduction

48.1—Definitions

In this Part—

accused means the person charged with contempt of court;

prosecutor means the person prosecuting the charge of contempt of court and, when applicable, denotes the Principal Registrar.

Division 2—Court initiated proceeding

49.1—Initiation

(1) If contempt is committed in the face of the Court and it is necessary to deal urgently with it, the Court may direct the <u>Principal Registrar</u> to formulate a charge of contempt and in the meantime—

- (a) order that the <u>accused</u> be taken into custody; or
- (b) order the issue of a warrant of apprehension in the prescribed form to have the <u>accused</u> apprehended and brought before the Court to be dealt with on the charge.

Prescribed form-

Form 33 Warrant of Apprehension - Contempt or Breach of Condition

(2) In any other case, the Court may direct the <u>Principal Registrar</u> to formulate a charge of contempt.

49.2—Formulation of charge

(1) If the Court makes an order under <u>rule 49.1(1)</u> or a direction under <u>rule 49.1(2)</u>, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must as soon as practicable formulate a charge containing reasonable details of the alleged contempt and file an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> charging the <u>accused</u> with contempt.

Prescribed form-

Form 92 Interlocutory Application

- (2) Upon an application being filed under subrule (1), the Court may order the issue of—
 - (a) a summons in the prescribed form requiring the <u>accused</u> to attend before the Court to answer the charge; or
 - (b) a warrant of apprehension in the prescribed form to have the <u>accused</u> apprehended and brought before the Court to be dealt with on the charge.

Prescribed forms—

Form 32 Summons for Contempt or Breach of Condition

Form 33 Warrant of Apprehension - Contempt or Breach of Condition

Division 3—Party initiated proceeding

50.1—Application by party

- (1) If a party claims that another party, a witness or another person has committed contempt of court in relation to a proceeding, the party may apply by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> for the <u>accused</u> to be charged with contempt and supporting affidavit containing reasonable details of the alleged contempt.
- (2) If the Court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the <u>accused</u> committed the alleged contempt, the Court may—
 - (a) require the Principal Registrar, or
 - (b) permit the party who filed the interlocutory application,
 - to formulate a charge containing reasonable details of the alleged contempt and file an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> charging the <u>accused</u> with contempt.
- (3) If the Court makes an order under subrule (2)(a), the Court may order that the party who filed the interlocutory application indemnify the <u>Principal Registrar</u> in respect of costs incurred, or ordered to be paid, by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> in prosecuting the contempt charge.
- (4) Upon an interlocutory application charging the <u>accused</u> with contempt being filed, the Court may order the issue of—

- (a) a summons in the prescribed form requiring the <u>accused</u> to attend before the Court to answer the charge; or
- (b) a warrant of apprehension in the prescribed form to have the <u>accused</u> apprehended and brought before the Court to be dealt with on the charge.

Prescribed forms-

Form 32 Summons for Contempt or Breach of Condition

Form 33 Warrant of Apprehension - Contempt or Breach of Condition

Division 4—Hearing and determination of charge

51.1—Prosecution by Registrar

If the prosecution of the contempt charge is undertaken by the <u>Principal Registrar</u>, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> may retain a <u>law firm or office</u> to act, or counsel to appear, for the Principal Registrar.

51.2—Hearing and determination

- (1) If the <u>accused</u> admits the charge, the Court may act on the admission.
- (2) If the accused does not admit the charge, at the hearing of the charge of contempt—
 - (a) evidence may be adduced by the <u>prosecutor</u> or the <u>accused</u> (in addition to oral testimony and the tender of documents) in the form of an affidavit, provided that the other party has an opportunity to cross-examine the deponent;
 - (b) the Court may, on its own initiative, adduce evidence;
 - (c) if the Court calls a witness to give evidence—the <u>prosecutor</u> and the <u>accused</u> may cross-examine the witness; and
 - (d) after hearing submissions by the parties, the Court will determine whether the charge has been proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (3) If the Court finds the <u>accused</u> guilty, or the <u>accused</u> admits guilt of the contempt, the Court will hear submissions concerning penalty.
- (4) The Court may exercise, with respect to the charge, any power that it has with respect to a charge of an offence and, with respect to the <u>accused</u>, any power that it has in relation to a person charged with an offence.

51.3—Penalty

- (1) This rule applies when the <u>accused</u> admits guilt or the Court finds the <u>accused</u> guilty of contempt.
- (2) The Court may punish contempt by a fine or, if the <u>accused</u> is an individual, by imprisonment.
- (3) If the Court imposes imprisonment, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must ensure that a warrant of commitment in the prescribed form is issued.

Prescribed form-

Form 218 Warrant of Commitment - Contempt

- (4) If the Court imposes a fine, the Court may—
 - (a) fix the time for payment of the fine; or
 - (b) if the <u>accused</u> is an individual—fix a term of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

- (5) The Court may—
 - (a) if the <u>accused</u> undertakes to the Court to observe conditions determined by the Court and to appear for the determination of penalty upon a breach of those conditions—release the <u>accused</u> without imposing penalty; or
 - (b) if the <u>accused</u> undertakes to the Court, in the prescribed form, to observe conditions determined by the Court—suspend the carrying into effect of a penalty for contempt.

Prescribed form—

Form 219 Undertaking-Contempt

51.4—Subsequent proceedings

- (1) If the Court makes an order under <u>rule 51.3(5)</u> and it subsequently appears that the <u>accused</u> may have breached a condition of the undertaking, the Court may order the issue of—
 - (a) a summons in the prescribed form requiring the <u>accused</u> to attend before the Court; or
 - (b) a warrant of apprehension in the prescribed form to have the <u>accused</u> apprehended and brought before the Court.

Prescribed forms-

- Form 32 Summons for Contempt or Breach of Condition
- Form 33 Warrant of Apprehension Contempt or Breach of Condition
- (2) If the Court finds that the <u>accused</u> breached a condition of an undertaking entered into under <u>rule 51.3(5)(a)</u>, the Court may—
 - (a) impose a penalty on the <u>accused</u> for the contempt; or
 - (b) make any other or further order as it thinks fit.
- (3) If the Court finds that the <u>accused</u> breached a condition of an undertaking entered into under <u>rule 51.3(5)(b)</u>, the Court may—
 - (a) cancel the suspension of the penalty and order that the penalty be carried into effect; or
 - (b) make any other or further order as it thinks fit.
- (4) The Court may, at any stage, cancel or reduce a penalty imposed for contempt.

Chapter 3—Proceedings in Lower Courts

Part 1—Scope of Chapter

61.1—Scope

- (1) Subject to subrules (2) and (3), this Chapter applies to the commencement and conduct of all proceedings in the <u>Lower Courts</u> up to but not including matters governed by <u>Chapter 6</u>, <u>Chapter 7</u> or <u>Chapter 8</u>.
- (2) Part 3 Division 3 and Part 4 Division 2, Division 4 Subdivision C and Division 5 of this Chapter do not apply to matters governed by Chapter 4.
- (3) Part 8 and Part 9 of this Chapter only apply to proceedings that are to proceed to <u>trial</u> in a <u>Lower Court</u>.

Notes-

Chapter 4 also governs committal proceedings.

Chapter 6 governs trials.

Chapter 7 governs sentencing and costs.

Part 2—Commencement and service of proceeding

62.1—Information

- (1) A proceeding must be instituted by filing an Information in the prescribed form.
- (2) If the defendant or youth has been arrested in respect of a charge contained in the Information, the Information must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 1 Information Lower Courts

(3) If the defendant or youth has not been arrested in respect of a charge contained in the Information, the Information must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 2 Information and Summons Lower Courts

- (4) Each defendant or youth must be identified in the Information by name, date of birth and drivers licence number (to the extent known).
- (5) The Information must identify the highest <u>charge category</u> in respect of the offences charged, on the basis that the charge categories in descending order are—
 - (a) major indictable;
 - (b) Commonwealth indictable;
 - (c) minor indictable;
 - (d) summary; and
 - (e) <u>summary offence</u> not punishable by imprisonment or detention.
- (6) The Information must show each offence charged in a separate numbered count.
- (7) The Information must include the following details in respect of each count as required by the prescribed form—

- (a) offence details being the short name of the offence and statutory provision if applicable;
- (b) particulars of the essence of the elements of the offence and in accordance with rule 62.2;

Note-

Section 100(1)(b) of the Procedure Act requires an Information charging an indictable offence to contain "such particulars as are necessary for giving reasonable information as to the nature of the charge".

- (c) if it is alleged that the offence is an aggravated offence—the circumstances of aggravation alleged;
- (d) classification of offence by reference to charge category; and
- (e) if the offence is or may be a <u>notifiable offence</u>—a statement to that effect in respect of each type of <u>notifiable offence</u>.
- (9) The Information must identify any special orders sought in addition to penalty and costs.
- (10) If the proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u>, the Information must identify that the proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u> and its type in accordance with the prescribed form.
- (11) If the informant is not a <u>public authority</u>, the Information must be signed by the informant or the lawyer acting for the informant before an <u>authorised witness</u>.

Magistrates Court

(12) The informant must, when filing an Information, identify the location at which the applicant requests that the proceeding be heard, being a location at which the Court sits and either close to where the offence or one of the offences charged was allegedly committed or where the defendant lives.

Note-

The Court will take into account the request in listing the first <u>hearing</u> but it is in the discretion of the Court as to the location of the first <u>hearing</u>. It is in the discretion of the Court as to the location of any subsequent <u>hearing</u>s or of any <u>trial</u>.

All Courts

(13) An Information is not open to objection by reason only of failure to comply with this rule or with <u>rule 62.2</u> or <u>rule 62.3</u>.

62.2—Particulars

- (1) If an offence comprises—
 - (a) any one of several different acts or omissions;
 - (b) an act or omission in any one of several capacities;
 - (c) an act or omission with any one of several intentions; or
 - (d) any other element in the alternative,

the acts, omissions, capacities, intentions or other matters in the alternative may be stated in the alternative in the count charging the offence.

- (2) It is not necessary, in a count charging a statutory offence, to negative any exception or exemption from, or qualification of, the operation of the statutory provision creating the offence.
- (3) The description or designation of a person to whom reference is made (other than a defendant or youth) must be sufficient to identify the person, without necessarily stating their full and correct name or address.
- (4) If such a description or designation cannot be given, the best description or designation must be given, or the person may be described as "a person unknown".
- (5) The description of property must be sufficient to identify the property.
- (6) Unless an offence depends on the special ownership or value of property, it is not necessary to state the owner or value of the property.
- (7) If reference is made to property with multiple owners, it is sufficient to describe it as owned by one named person "with others".
- (8) If owners of property are a body of persons with a collective name, such as "Trustees", "Commissioners" or "Club", it is sufficient to use the collective name without naming an individual.
- (9) The description of a document or instrument must be sufficient to identify it.
- (10) It is sufficient to describe a document or instrument by a name or designation by which it is generally known, or by its effect, without setting out a copy of it.
- (11) The description of a place, time, thing, matter, act or omission must be sufficient to identify it.
- (12) Figures and abbreviations may be used to express anything commonly expressed in that manner.
- (13) If a rule of law or statutory provision limits the particulars required to be given, this rule does not require more detailed particulars than those required by the rule or statutory provision.

62.3—Accompanying documents

- (1) Subject to subrules (2) and (3), the informant must file with the Information or immediately upon the Information being filed at court—
 - (a) a summary of the allegations in the prescribed form in respect of each count;

Prescribed form—

Form 9A Summary of Allegations

(b) an antecedent report in the prescribed form providing particulars of any previous convictions of each defendant or youth; and

Prescribed form—

Form 9B Antecedent Report

- (c) if a defendant or youth has been granted bail by a police officer under section 5(1)(e) of the Bail Act—the bail agreement.
- (2) The informant may, instead of filing a separate summary of allegations and separate antecedent report under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subrule (1), file a combined summary

of allegations and separate antecedent report in the prescribed form (showing the Antecedent Report on a different page to the Summary of allegations).

Prescribed form-

Form 9C Combined Summary of Allegations and Antecedent Report

- (3) The informant may, instead of filing a bail agreement under paragraph (c) of subrule (1), provide to the Court data in an acceptable format identifying the date and conditions of the bail agreement.
- (4) A Summary of Allegations, Antecedent Report and bail agreement filed under this rule will be treated as being filed on a party access basis.

62.4—Service of Information

- (1) The Information and the documents referred to in <u>rule 62.3</u> must be served on each defendant or youth.
- (2) A notice in the prescribed form appropriate to the highest <u>charge category</u> and Court must be served with the Information.

Prescribed forms-

Highest charge category major indictable

Form 8A Notice to Defendant - Major Indictable Offence

Highest charge category Commonwealth indictable

Form 8B Notice to Defendant - Commonwealth Indictable Offence

Highest charge category minor indictable

Form 8C Notice to Defendant - Minor Indictable Offence

Highest charge category indictable (major or minor)

Form 8CY Notice to Youth - Indictable Offence

Highest charge category summary

Form 8D Notice to Defendant - Summary Offence

Form 8DY Notice to Youth - Summary Offence

Highest charge category summary not punishable by imprisonment or detention

Form 8E Notice to Defendant - Summary Offence not Punishable by Imprisonment

Form 8EY Notice to Youth - Summary Offence not Punishable by Detention

(3) If the highest <u>charge category</u> for any offence charged in the Information is a <u>summary offence</u> not punishable by imprisonment or detention, a pro forma Written Guilty Plea in the prescribed form must be served with the Information.

Prescribed form—

Form 51 Written Guilty Plea

(4) If the highest <u>charge category</u> for any offence charged in the Information is <u>minor indictable</u>, a pro forma Election for Trial in District Court in the prescribed form must be served with the Information.

Prescribed form-

Form 66 Election for Trial in District Court

(5) If the highest <u>charge category</u> for any offence charged in the Information is <u>indictable</u>, a pro forma Election to be Dealt with as an Adult in the prescribed form must be served with the Information.

Prescribed form-

Form 67 Election to be Dealt with as an Adult

- (6) The Information must be served—
 - (a) if a Form 1 Information Lower Courts—as soon as practicable; and
 - (b) if a Form 2 Information and Summons Lower Courts—as soon as practicable and in any event at least 7 days before the first <u>hearing</u> date.
- (7) Unless the Court otherwise orders, service of the Information must be effected by original service.

Notes-

Service of an Information in another State is effective only if there is compliance with section 16 of the Service and Execution of Process Act.

Part 3—Amendment, challenge and further particulars

Division 1—Amendment of Information

63.1—Amendment with or without leave

- (1) Subject to subrules (3) and (4), the informant may amend the Information (including to add an additional defendant or youth or count or to delete or amend an existing count)—
 - (a) if the matter is proceeding towards a <u>trial</u> in the Court—at any time up to the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>;
 - (b) if the matter is proceeding towards a committal for <u>trial</u>—at any time up to 4 weeks before the <u>answer charge date</u>.
- (2) Subject to subrules (3) and (4), the informant may amend the Information (including to delete, add or amend an existing count)—
 - (a) if the matter is proceeding towards a <u>trial</u> in the Court—at any time before the <u>trial date</u> if the amendment is not capable of increasing the length of the <u>trial</u> or affecting the trial proceeding on the trial date;
 - (b) if the matter is proceeding towards a committal for <u>trial</u>—at any time before the <u>answer charge date</u> if the amendment is not capable of—
 - (i) causing an adjournment of an <u>answer charge appearance</u>;
 - (ii) causing an increase in the length of an answer charge contested hearing;
 - (iii) affecting an <u>answer charge contested hearing</u> being heard when it would otherwise be heard; or
 - (iv) causing an application to be made or notice to be issued by a defendant or youth resulting in an <u>answer charge contested hearing</u> that would not otherwise have occurred.
- (3) The informant may not amend under subrule (1) or (2) if the amendment would add a count against a party that is statute barred due to the effluxion of time.

- (4) If the informant files a revised Information under subrule (1) or (2), a defendant or youth may apply for an order disallowing the amendment in whole or in part.
- (5) The informant may amend the Information (including to add an additional defendant or youth or count or to delete or amend an existing count) at any time with the leave of the Court.
- (6) If the informant seeks leave to amend the Information, the informant must file, and serve on each defendant or youth who has been served with the original Information, a draft revised Information either as a standalone filed document in the prescribed form or as an exhibit to an affidavit.

Prescribed form-

Form 4 Draft Revised Information Lower Courts

(7) If the informant files a revised Information, any additional defendant or youth must be added in sequential order (after all existing defendants or youths) and any additional count must be added in sequential order (after all existing counts) on the Information.

Note-

There is no limit on the number of times the Information may be amended under this rule.

63.2—Method of amendment

- (1) If the informant is entitled to amend an Information under <u>rule 63.1</u>, the amendment must be made by filing a revised version of the Information in accordance with <u>rule 30.2</u>.
- (2) The informant must serve a revised Information on each defendant or youth as soon as practicable.

63.3—Notifiable offences

If the informant becomes aware after an Information has been filed that an offence alleged in the Information is or may be a <u>notifiable offence</u>, the informant must file a notice of notifiable offence in the prescribed form providing the required information.

Prescribed form—

Form 76 Notice of Notifiable Offence

63.4—Priority proceeding

If the informant becomes aware after an Information has been filed that the proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u>, the informant must file a notice of priority proceeding in the prescribed form providing the required information.

Prescribed form—

Form 75 Notice of Priority Proceeding

Division 2—Challenges

64.1—Strike out

- (1) The Court may strike out a count in an Information if—
 - (a) it does not comply with these Rules;
 - (b) it is frivolous, vexatious or an abuse of the process of the Court; or
 - (c) it does not disclose an offence.

(2) If the Court strikes out a count under subrule (1), it may if it thinks fit grant leave to file within a specified time a revised Information rectifying the matter that caused the count to be struck out.

64.2—Challenge to offence category

- (1) A challenge under section 5(8) of the Procedure Act must be made—
 - (a) by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>; or
 - (b) by an application made orally at a hearing.
- (2) A challenge must be made before the proceeding is listed for trial.

Division 3—Better particulars

64A.1—Better particulars

- (1) A defendant or youth may by written notice request better particulars of a count in an Information.
- (2) A request for better particulars must be served within 28 days, or such other period as may be ordered by the Court, of service of the first Information containing the count the subject of the request.
- (3) If the informant receives a notice under subrule (1) within the time specified in subrule (2), the informant must, within 14 days or such other period as may be ordered by the Court, provide a written response responding in respect of each request by either—
 - (a) providing better particulars;
 - (b) offering to provide better particulars and indicating when they will be provided; or
 - (c) declining to provide better particulars.
- (4) The Court may order the informant to provide better particulars of a count by—
 - (a) filing and serving a revised Information containing such particulars; or
 - (b) filing and serving a separate document containing such particulars.

Part 4—Hearings and applications

Division 1—Hearings

65.1—Hearings

- (1) In the normal course, the first <u>hearing</u> of a proceeding initiated by a Form 1 Information Lower Courts will be listed as soon as practicable.
- (2) In the normal course, the first <u>hearing</u> of a proceeding initiated by a Form 2 Information and Summons Lower Courts will be listed several weeks after the Information is filed.
- (3) At the first <u>hearing</u> or any subsequent <u>hearing</u> to which the proceeding is adjourned, if a defendant or youth pleads guilty, the Court may, as it thinks fit—
 - (a) accept the plea and hear sentencing submissions at that <u>hearing</u> if the defendant or youth can be sentenced by the Court;
 - (b) accept the plea and commit the defendant or youth to a <u>Higher Court</u> for <u>sentence</u> if the defendant or youth is to be sentenced by a <u>Higher Court</u>;

- (c) accept the plea and adjourn the matter to a subsequent <u>hearing</u> and give such directions as it thinks fit; or
- (d) decline to accept the plea at that stage and adjourn the matter to a subsequent hearing and give such directions as it thinks fit.
- (4) At the first <u>hearing</u> or any subsequent <u>hearing</u> to which the matter is adjourned, if a defendant or youth does not plead guilty, the Court may—
 - (a) give such directions as it thinks fit and adjourn the matter to a subsequent hearing;
 - (b) if the matter is to be tried in the Court, adjourn the matter to a <u>pre-trial</u> <u>conference</u>; or
 - (c) if the matter is not to be tried in the Court, list the matter for a hearing governed by Chapter 4 and give such directions as it thinks fit.

65.2—Attendance of parties

- (1) This rule does not apply to a <u>hearing</u> at which orders are made in the absence of the parties.
- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the informant must attend (themselves or by a lawyer) at a <u>hearing</u>.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a defendant or youth must attend (themselves or by a lawyer) at a hearing.
- (4) A defendant or youth—
 - (a) who is on bail—must attend in person at every <u>hearing</u> unless excused on application;
 - (b) who is in custody—must attend in accordance with <u>rule 38.3</u> and <u>rule 38.4</u> unless excused on application; or
 - (c) who is not on bail or in custody—must attend at a <u>trial</u> or <u>sentencing hearing</u> unless excused on application.

65.3—Priority proceedings

If a proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u> and the Information does not refer to the proceeding being a <u>priority proceeding</u>, the informant must inform the Court at the first <u>hearing</u>.

Division 2—Applications

66.1—Time for making certain applications

- (1) An application—
 - (a) relating to joinder or severance or for separate trials;
 - (b) to quash or stay a proceeding;
 - (c) relating to cross-admissibility of evidence;
 - (d) relating to the legality of a search;
 - (e) relating to continuity of custody of exhibits;
 - (f) relating to the admissibility of other prosecution evidence;
 - (g) raising any other point of law; or
 - (h) for a pre-trial special hearing,

- must be made at least 14 days before the pre-trial conference date.
- (2) An application for admission of an audio visual record of evidence under section 13BA of the Evidence Act must be made by the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>.
- (3) An application—
 - (a) for an order requiring notice of intention to adduce evidence of a type referred to in rule 75.4;
 - (b) for taking evidence outside the State; or
 - (c) to adduce evidence or make submissions by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u>,

must be made at least 28 days before the trial date.

- (4) An application for special arrangements for the protection of a witness under section 13 or 13A of the Evidence Act must be made at least 14 days before the <u>trial</u> date.
- (5) Any other application to determine an issue before the commencement of the <u>trial</u> must be made at least 14 days before the trial date.

Division 3—Identification of potential mental incapacity issues

67.1—Unfitness to stand trial

- (1) If a defendant or youth is represented by a lawyer and the lawyer has reason to believe that the defendant or youth may be <u>unfit to stand trial</u>, the lawyer must—
 - (a) expeditiously inquire into whether the defendant or youth is fit to stand trial; and
 - (b) inform the Court as soon as practicable that there is or may be an issue about whether the defendant or youth is fit to stand trial.
- (2) If a defendant or youth not represented by a lawyer has doubt about their <u>fitness to stand trial</u>, they must inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about their fitness to stand trial as soon as practicable.
- (3) If the prosecution has doubt whether a defendant or youth is <u>fit to stand trial</u>, they must inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about the defendant's or youth's <u>fitness to stand trial</u> as soon as practicable.

67.2—Mental incompetence to commit offence

- (1) If a defendant or youth is represented by a lawyer and the lawyer has reason to believe that the defendant or youth may have been <u>mentally incompetent</u> to commit an offence charged, the lawyer must—
 - (a) expeditiously inquire into the <u>mental competence</u> of the defendant or youth to commit the offence; and
 - (b) inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about the <u>mental competence</u> of the defendant or youth to commit the offence as soon as practicable.
- (2) If an unrepresented defendant or youth has doubt about their <u>mental competence</u> to commit an offence charged, they must inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about their <u>mental competence</u> as soon as practicable.
- (3) If the prosecution has doubt whether a defendant or youth was <u>mentally competent</u> to commit an offence charged, they must inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about the defendant's or youth's <u>mental competence</u> to commit the offence charged as soon as practicable.

67.3—Presumption of incapacity to commit offence due to age: Youth Court

- (1) If a youth who was between 10 and 13 years old (inclusive) at the time of an alleged offence is represented by a lawyer and the lawyer has reason to believe that the youth may not have had capacity to commit an offence charged (disregarding the common law presumption of *doli incapax*), the lawyer must—
 - (a) expeditiously inquire into the capacity of the youth to commit the offence; and
 - (b) inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about the capacity of the youth to commit the offence (disregarding the common law presumption) as soon as practicable.
- (2) If a youth who was between 10 and 13 years old (inclusive) at the time of an alleged offence is not represented by a lawyer and their parent or guardian has doubt about the youth's capacity to commit an offence charged (disregarding the common law presumption), they must inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about the youth's capacity to commit the offence (disregarding the common law presumption) as soon as practicable.

Note-

At common law there is a presumption of *doli incapax*, namely that a youth aged at least 10 and less than 14 years old is not capable of committing a criminal offence.

Division 4—Non-appearance of defendant or youth Subdivision A—Preliminary

68.1—Application of Division

This Division applies if a defendant or youth does not attend—

- (a) at the first <u>hearing</u> of a proceeding after the defendant or youth was served with an Information and summons issued under rule 62.1(3);
- (b) at the first <u>hearing</u> of a proceeding after the defendant or youth was arrested and released on bail to attend at the <u>hearing</u>;
- (c) at any adjourned <u>hearing</u> when the defendant has been remanded on bail to appear at the <u>hearing</u>;
- (d) at any adjourned <u>hearing</u> when the defendant or youth or their lawyer was present at a previous <u>hearing</u> at which the adjourned <u>hearing</u> date was fixed;
- (e) at any adjourned <u>hearing</u> of which notice has been given to the defendant or youth or their lawyer; or
- (f) at the <u>trial</u> of a proceeding.

Notes-

Sections 27C, 58(b) and 62 of the Procedure Act provide for the exercise of powers when the defendant or youth fails to appear in answer to a summons served a reasonable time before the hearing.

Section 62A of the Procedure Act provides for the exercise of powers when the defendant or youth fails to appear at a <u>hearing</u> after having been released on bail when they were originally arrested

Section 62BA of the Procedure Act provides for the exercise of powers when the defendant or youth fails to appear at a <u>hearing</u> when they were originally served with a summons.

Subdivision B—Warrant of apprehension

68.2—Issue warrant of apprehension

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), on the non-attendance of a defendant or youth at a <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u>, the Court may order the issue of a warrant of apprehension of the defendant or youth under the relevant provision of the Procedure Act.
- (2) This rule does not apply in respect of a defendant or youth who has filed a written guilty plea under rule 70.2 at the time of the hearing in question.
- (3) A warrant of apprehension ordered under this rule must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 31 Warrant of Apprehension of Defendant

(4) If the Information is required to be substantiated on oath before a warrant can be issued, it is not necessary that the substantiation be by the informant.

Note—

If a warrant is to be issued under section 49(4)(b), 58(a) or 104(b)(i) of the Procedure Act, those provisions require that the Information first be substantiated on oath.

Subdivision C—Proceed to hear

68.3—Proceed to hear and adjudicate Information

On the non-attendance of a defendant or youth at a <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u>, if the Court does not issue a warrant of apprehension, the Court may—

- (a) proceed to hear and adjudicate the Information in the absence of the defendant or youth under the relevant provision of the Procedure Act; or
- (b) adjourn the <u>hearing</u> and adjudication of the Information in the absence of the defendant or youth under the relevant provision of the Procedure Act.

Division 5—Non-appearance of informant

69.1—Orders on non-appearance

(1) This rule applies if the defendant or youth attends but the informant, having had due notice, does not attend at a <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u>.

Note-

Section 63 of the Procedure Act provides for the exercise of powers when the informant, having had due notice, fails to appear.

(2) If this rule applies, the Court may dismiss the Information or adjourn the <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u> under section 63 of the Procedure Act.

Part 5—Guilty pleas

70.1—Entry of plea in court

Subject to <u>rule 70.2</u>, a plea must be entered in court during a <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u>.

70.2—Entry of written guilty plea

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) the highest <u>charge category</u> for any offence charged in the Information is summary not punishable by imprisonment or detention; and

(b) a defendant or youth wishes to plead guilty to every count in the Information pressed by the prosecution.

Note-

Section 57A of the Procedure Act empowers the making of rules to provide for a person against whom an Information has been laid for an offence that is not punishable by imprisonment (either for a first or subsequent offence) to elect to plead guilty to the offence without appearing in the Court in obedience to a summons.

(2) If this rule applies, a defendant or youth may elect to plead guilty in writing by filing a written guilty plea in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 51 Written Guilty Plea

- (3) A written guilty plea must be signed—
 - (a) by the defendant or youth before a justice of the peace for <u>a State</u>, a solicitor admitted and entitled to practise in <u>a State</u> or a police officer of <u>a State</u>; or
 - (b) by a solicitor acting for and signing on the authority of the defendant or youth.
- (4) If the defendant or youth is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must complete the certification contained in the prescribed form.
- (5) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a written guilty plea must be filed at least 7 days before the date of appearance shown in the Information.
- (6) A written guilty plea must be served on the informant as soon as practicable after being filed.

Part 6—Election or requirement for trial or sentencing by Lower Court

Division 1—Election or requirement for sentencing by Lower Court

71.1—Major indictable offence: Magistrates Court

(1) If the highest <u>charge category</u> of the offences to which a defendant has pleaded or is to plead guilty is <u>major indictable</u>, a consent by the prosecution and defendant to the defendant being sentenced by the Magistrates Court under section 116(1) of the Procedure Act must be made by filing a consent to sentencing for a <u>major indictable offence</u> in Magistrates Court in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 61 Consent to Sentencing for Major Indictable Offence in Magistrates Court

- (2) A consent to sentencing for a <u>major indictable offence</u> in the Magistrates Court must be signed—
 - (a) by the defendant before an <u>authorised witness</u> or a lawyer admitted and entitled to practise in <u>a State</u>; or
 - (b) by a solicitor acting for and signing on the authority of the defendant.
- (3) If the defendant is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must complete the certification contained in the prescribed form.

71.2—Minor indictable offence: Magistrates Court and Environment Resources and Development Court

If the highest <u>charge category</u> of the offences to which a defendant has pleaded or is to plead guilty is <u>minor indictable</u>, the defendant will be sentenced by the <u>Lower Court</u>.

71.3—Indictable offence: Youth Court

If the highest <u>charge category</u> of the offences with which the youth is charged is <u>major indictable</u> or <u>minor indictable</u> or <u>Commonwealth indictable</u> and the offences do not include a <u>homicide-related offence</u>, the youth will be tried or sentenced by the <u>Lower Court</u> unless an election or order is made under <u>rule 74.1</u>.

Division 2—Election for trial or sentencing by Lower Court: Magistrates Court

72.1—Commonwealth minor indictable offence

- (1) This rule applies if the highest <u>charge category</u> of the offences with which a defendant is charged is <u>Commonwealth minor indictable</u>.
- (2) A consent by the prosecution and defendant to a defendant being tried or sentenced by the Magistrates Court under section 4J(1) or 4JA(1) of the Crimes Act must be made by filing a consent to Commonwealth indictable offence being heard and determined in a court of summary jurisdiction in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 62 Consent to Commonwealth Indictable Offence being Heard and Determined in Court of Summary Jurisdiction

- (3) A consent to a <u>Commonwealth minor indictable offence</u> being heard and determined in the Magistrates Court must be signed—
 - (a) by the defendant before an <u>authorised witness</u> or a lawyer admitted and entitled to practise in a State; or
 - (b) by a solicitor acting for and signing on the authority of the defendant.
- (3) If the defendant is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must complete the certification contained in the prescribed form.

72.2—Commonwealth indictable property offence

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) the highest <u>charge category</u> of the offences with which a defendant is charged is <u>Commonwealth indictable</u>; and
 - (b) the offences relate to property whose value does not exceed \$5,000.
- (2) A request by the prosecution that the proceeding be heard and determined by the Magistrates Court under section 4J(4) of the Crimes Act must be made by filing a prosecution request for <u>Commonwealth indictable offence</u> to be heard and determined in the Magistrates Court in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 63 <u>Prosecution Request for Commonwealth Indictable Offence to be Heard and Determined in Magistrates Court (Cth)</u>

Part 7—Election or order for trial or sentence by Higher Court

Division 1—Election for trial by Higher Court

73.1—Minor indictable offence: Magistrates Court and Environment Resources and Development Court

(1) If the highest charge category of the offences with which a defendant is charged is minor indictable, an election by the defendant for <u>trial</u> in a superior court under section 108(1) of the Procedure Act must be made by filing an election for <u>trial</u> in the District Court in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 66 Election for Trial in District Court

Note-

Section 7(2) of the Juries Act provides that no election for trial by Judge alone may be made under subsection (1) where the defendant is charged with a minor indictable offence and has elected to be tried in the District Court.

- (2) An election for <u>trial</u> in the District Court must be signed—
 - (a) by the defendant before an <u>authorised witness</u> or a lawyer admitted and entitled to practise in <u>a State</u>; or
 - (b) by a solicitor acting for and signing on the authority of the defendant.
- (3) If the defendant is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must complete the certification contained in the prescribed form.
- (4) An election for <u>trial</u> in the District Court must be filed by the second <u>hearing</u> of the Information.
- (5) If an election for <u>trial</u> in the District Court is not filed by the second hearing of the Information, the matter will proceed to be heard and determined summarily by the <u>Lower Court</u> in accordance with section 108(1) of the Procedure Act.

Division 2—Election or order for trial or sentence by Higher Court

74.1—Indictable offence: Youth Court

- (1) This rule applies if the highest <u>charge category</u> of the offences with which a youth is charged is <u>major indictable</u> or <u>minor indictable</u> and the offences do not include a <u>homicide-related offence</u>.
- (2) A request by a youth to be tried or sentenced by a <u>Higher Court</u> under section 17(3)(b) of the Young Offenders Act must be made—
 - (a) by filing an election to be dealt with as an adult in the prescribed form; or

Prescribed form-

Form 67 Election to be Dealt with as an Adult (Youth Court)

- (b) if the Court grants leave—by the youth expressing their request at a <u>hearing</u> and satisfactory evidence being provided that the youth has obtained the requisite independent legal advice.
- (3) An election to be dealt with as an adult must be signed—
 - (a) by the youth before an <u>authorised witness</u> or a lawyer admitted and entitled to practise in <u>a State</u>; or

- (b) by a solicitor acting for and signing on the authority of the youth.
- (4) If the youth is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must complete the certification contained in the prescribed form.
- (5) An application by the prosecution for a youth to be tried or sentenced by a <u>Higher</u> Court under section 17(3)(c) of the Young Offenders Act must be made—
 - (a) by an interlocutory application in the prescribed form in accordance with rule 39.1; or
 - (b) by an application made orally at a hearing.

Prescribed form-

Form 68 Application for Youth to be Dealt with as an Adult

Note-

Section 17(3)(a) of the Young Offenders Act provides that, if the offence with which the youth is charged is a homicide, or an offence consisting of an attempt to commit, or assault with intent to commit homicide, the youth must be committed for trial or sentence to a <u>Higher Court</u>.

Part 8—Pre-trial disclosure of evidence

75.1—Prosecution disclosure of evidentiary material

(1) <u>Evidentiary material</u> required to be disclosed by the prosecution to the defence in accordance with the prosecution's common law duty of disclosure must be disclosed by serving on the defendant or youth an evidentiary material brief in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

If served in electronic form - Form 71e Evidentiary Material Brief

If served in physical (hard copy) form - Form 71h Evidentiary Material Brief

- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the informant need not file an evidentiary material brief.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, if the informant files an evidentiary material brief, it must be in electronic form and—
 - (a) if its contents exceed 30 megabytes (or such other capacity limit as may be specified by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> from time to time), it must be uploaded in separate documents containing not more than 30 megabytes;
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), the version filed must not include any <u>electronic</u> material in mpeg or alternative formats containing audiovisual material;
 - (c) if the version served includes material that is admissible under section 13BA or 13BB of the Evidence Act, the version filed must be accompanied by a USB drive (or such other storage device as may be specified by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> from time to time) containing such material.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the informant must serve an evidentiary material brief (including any required <u>witness statements</u> and other <u>evidentiary material</u> attached) in electronic form if the defendant or youth has an <u>address for service</u> that includes an email address.

- (5) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the informant may serve an evidentiary material brief by sending an email informing the defendant or youth of the filing of the brief and that it may be accessed on the Court's electronic portal if—
 - (a) the informant files an evidentiary material brief in electronic form;
 - (b) the defendant or youth has an address for service that includes an email address;
 - (c) the email is sent to that email address for service; and
 - (d) the party to be served or a lawyer acting for them is a registered user of the <u>Electronic System</u> and has been granted access to the case maintained on the Electronic System.
- (6) The informant must serve as an attachment to the evidentiary material brief the <u>witness</u> statements identified in the evidentiary material brief.
- (7) The informant may serve other <u>evidentiary material</u> not attached to the <u>witness statements</u> identified in the evidentiary material brief or alternatively may retain possession of any such other <u>evidentiary material</u>.
- (8) If the informant wishes to amend or supplement an evidentiary material brief previously served, the informant must do so by serving a revised version of the evidentiary material brief showing the relevant revision number.
- (9) If the informant files or serves a revised evidentiary material brief in electronic form, the informant must include any <u>witness statements</u> or <u>evidentiary material</u> attached to a previous evidentiary material brief.
- (10) If the informant files or serves a revised evidentiary material brief in physical form, the informant is not required to file or serve again any witness statements or evidentiary material attached to a previous evidentiary material brief.

75.2—Discreditable conduct evidence

(1) Notice of intention to adduce evidence of discreditable conduct under section 34P(4) of the Evidence Act must be in the prescribed form and filed and served on all other parties at least 14 days before the pre-trial conference date.

Prescribed form-

Form 79 Notice of Intention to Adduce Discreditable Conduct Evidence

(2) A party who intends to object to the admission of proposed evidence of discreditable conduct the subject of a notice of intention must file and serve on all other parties a notice of objection in the prescribed form within 14 days after service of the notice of intention.

Prescribed form-

Form 80 Notice of Objection to Discreditable Conduct Evidence

75.3—Expert evidence

If a party intends to adduce expert evidence at <u>trial</u>, they must file and serve on each other party a notice of intention to adduce expert evidence in the prescribed form at least 7 days before the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 77B Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence (Lower Courts)

Note-

Section 49(1)(ca) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that Rules of the Court may be made imposing mutual obligations on parties to proceedings in the Court to disclose to each other the contents of expert reports or other material of relevance to the proceedings before the proceedings are brought to trial.

Sections 18 of the Young Offenders Act provides that the procedure to be followed by and the powers of the Youth Court on the trial of an offence are, subject to that Act, to be the same as for the trial of a summary offence in the Magistrates Court.

Section 7(3a) of the Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1993 provides that the Court will deal with a charge of a summary offence or a minor indictable offence in the same way as the Magistrates Court deals with such a charge (and in accordance with the procedures that would apply if the Magistrates Court were dealing with such a charge) and the Summary Procedure Act 1921 applies to the Court subject to any additions, exclusions or modifications prescribed by the regulations as if references to the Magistrates Court extended to the Court.

75.4—Alibi evidence

- (1) If a defendant or youth intends to adduce evidence in relation to an <u>alibi</u> at <u>trial</u>, they must file and serve on each other party a notice of intention to adduce the <u>alibi</u> evidence in the prescribed form at least 7 days before the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>.
- (2) If the informant intends to adduce evidence in relation to <u>alibi</u> at <u>trial</u>, they must prepare a summary of the evidence complying with this rule and serve it on each other party within 28 days of receipt of a notice of intention to adduce <u>alibi</u> evidence.

Prescribed form—

Form 78B Notice of Intention to Adduce Alibi Evidence (Lower Courts)

75.5—Other evidence: Magistrates Court and Environment Resources and Development Court

(1) Section 134 of the Procedure Act applies, with the modifications made by the following subrules and any other necessary modifications, to the <u>trial</u> by the Court of a defendant charged with an indictable offence.

Notes-

Section 117(2) of the Procedure Act provides that the rules may provide that specified provisions of the Procedure Act apply with necessary adaptations and modifications to the trial by the Magistrates Court of a person charged with an indictable offence.

Section 7(3a) of the *Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1993* provides that the Court will deal with a charge of a summary offence or a minor indictable offence in the same way as the Magistrates Court deals with such a charge (and in accordance with the procedures that would apply if the Magistrates Court were dealing with such a charge) and the *Summary Procedure Act 1921* applies to the Court subject to any additions, exclusions or modifications prescribed by the regulations as if references to the Magistrates Court extended to the Court.

In the Supreme and District Courts, section 134 of the Procedure Act applies of its own force.

(2) Subject to subrule (3), the Court may order that, if a defendant intends to adduce evidence in relation to a <u>prescribed matter</u> at <u>trial</u>, they must by such date as the Court specifies file and serve on each other party a notice of intention to adduce evidence in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 81B Notice of Intention to Adduce Evidence pursuant to Order (Lower Courts)

Note-

Section 134(3) of the Procedure Act provides that non-compliance with a requirement under subsection (1) does not render evidence inadmissible, but the prosecutor or the Judge (or both) may comment on the non-compliance.

- (3) The Court may only make an order under this rule if satisfied that the prosecution has no existing, but unfulfilled, obligations of disclosure to the defence.
- (4) An application for an order under this rule must be—
 - (a) supported by an affidavit deposing to the basis of the application and to the fact that the prosecution has no existing, but unfulfilled, obligations of disclosure to the defence; and
 - (b) filed and served at least 28 days before the trial date.
- (5) In this rule, *prescribed matter* means one or more of the following—
 - (a) whether the defendant was mentally incompetent to commit the alleged offence;
 - (b) whether the defendant is <u>unfit to stand trial</u>;
 - (c) whether the defendant acted for a defensive purpose;
 - (d) whether the defendant acted under provocation;
 - (e) whether the defendant acted under automatism;
 - (f) whether the alleged offence occurred by accident;
 - (g) whether the defendant acted out of necessity;
 - (h) whether the defendant acted under duress;
 - (i) whether the defendant acted under a claim of right;
 - (j) whether the defendant acted under intoxication.
- (6) The written record of an order requiring the parties to give notice of intention to adduce evidence in relation to a <u>prescribed matter</u> must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 99 Record of Outcome - Order

Part 9—Pre-trial conferral and listing for trial

76.1—Disclosure by prosecution

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the prosecution must have completed all investigations that may result in the preparation of <u>evidentiary material</u> in sufficient time to complete disclosure in accordance with subrule (2).
- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the prosecution must have completed disclosure in accordance with their obligations by 14 days before the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>.

76.2—Conferral by parties

- (1) The parties must before the <u>pre-trial conference date</u> have conferred fully and frankly for the purpose of ascertaining the precise matters in issue as to detailed facts and law.
- (2) The conferral must be such as to—
 - (a) explore fully the possibility of disposing of the proceeding or a charge other than by way of <u>trial</u> or to narrow the issues;
 - (b) enable the duration of the <u>trial</u> to be estimated as accurately as possible,
 - (c) determine what evidence if any may be proved by affidavit; and
 - (d) facilitate the course of the <u>trial</u>.
- (3) The parties must inform the Court at the <u>pre-trial conference</u> as to each of the matters referred to in subrule (2).

76.3—Pre-trial conference

- (1) The Court may order that there be a <u>pre-trial conference</u> before the listing of a <u>trial</u> <u>date</u> or at any other stage.
- (2) The principal purpose of a <u>pre-trial conference</u> is—
 - (a) to explore fully the possibility of disposing of the proceeding or a charge other than by way of <u>trial</u> or to narrow the issues;
 - (b) to enable the duration of the <u>trial</u> to be estimated as accurately as possible;
 - (c) to determine what evidence if any may be proved by affidavit;
 - (d) for the prosecution to identify the witnesses to be called;
 - (e) for the prosecution to give an assurance that disclosure is complete or, if not, identify what is outstanding and when it will be provided to enable orders to be made relating to disclosure; and
 - (f) to facilitate the course of the <u>trial</u>.
- (3) A pre-trial conference must be attended by—
 - (a) the defendant or youth (but that attendance may be by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> under <u>rule 38.3</u>);
 - (b) the informant or an authorised representative; and
 - (c) if a party is represented by a law firm, the solicitor having the principal conduct of the matter or counsel or both.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a <u>pre-trial conference</u> will not be open to the public.
- (5) Nothing said or not said at a <u>pre-trial conference</u> can be used for any purpose at a subsequent <u>trial</u>, <u>sentencing hearing</u> or other substantive <u>hearing</u>.
- (6) At the end of a <u>pre-trial conference</u>, if the matter is not resolved the Court will generally list the matter for <u>trial</u>.
- (7) Parties must attend a <u>pre-trial conference</u> ready for the matter to be listed for <u>trial</u> if it is not resolved.

76.4—Listing for trial

(1) The Court will usually list a proceeding for <u>trial</u> at the <u>pre-trial conference</u> if the matter is not resolved.

- (2) The Court expects the parties (by their counsel when applicable or, if counsel have not been briefed, by their solicitors or other representatives when applicable) to make realistic and achievable estimates of the length of trials to be listed.
- (3) The Court expects counsel to be available for the whole of the period for which the <u>trial</u> has been listed.

Note-Magistrates Court

When the Court sets a date for $\underline{\text{trial}}$, unless the Court otherwise orders, the proceeding will be listed to continue as follows:

Adelaide Magistrates Court

On successive days over the balance of the week in which it is listed and thereafter on successive days for the balance of the week to which it is adjourned/remanded until the sworn evidence is completed.

Regional Courts

On successive days until the sworn evidence is completed.

Circuit Courts

On such successive days as may be available during the circuit week.

76.5—Costs

If a party fails to comply with this Part, the Court may take the non-compliance into account on the question of costs.

Part 10—Pre-trial directions hearings

77.1—Convening pre-trial directions hearing

- (1) When a <u>trial</u> is pending, a <u>directions hearing</u> before commencement of the <u>trial</u> may be convened on the Court's own initiative or on application by a party.
- (2) A pre-trial <u>directions hearing</u> may be listed at a <u>pre-trial conference</u>.

77.2—Proceedings at pre-trial directions hearing

- (1) The purpose of a pre-trial <u>directions hearing</u> is to give directions (including any arising by virtue of section 59J of the Evidence Act) with respect to the <u>trial</u> to ensure that the <u>trial</u> commences on the <u>trial date</u> and will be conducted in an expeditious and fair manner.
- (2) A pre-trial <u>directions hearing</u> must be attended by—
 - (a) the defendant or youth (but that attendance may be by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> under <u>rule 38.3</u>);
 - (b) if a defendant or youth is represented by a law firm, their counsel briefed to appear at the <u>trial</u> or, by leave of the Court, if attendance of counsel is not practicable, by their solicitor; and
 - (c) the lawyer or police prosecutor intended to appear for the informant at the <u>trial</u> or, by leave of the Court, if their attendance is not practicable, by another lawyer or police prosecutor appearing for the informant.

Chapter 4—Committal proceedings in Lower Courts

Part 1—Scope of Chapter

81.1—Scope

This Chapter applies to committal proceedings in the Lower Courts—

- (a) in the case of Informations in the Magistrates Court in which the highest <u>charge</u> <u>category</u> is <u>major indictable</u>—unless and until an election or order is made for the defendant to be sentenced in the Magistrates Court;
- (b) in the case of proceedings in the Magistrates Court or Environment Resources and Development Court in which the highest <u>charge category</u> is <u>minor indictable</u>—from the point at which an election is made for <u>trial</u> in a <u>Higher Court</u>;
- (c) in the case of Informations in the Magistrates Court or Environment Resources and Development Court in which—
 - (i) the highest charge category is Commonwealth minor indictable; or
 - (ii) the highest <u>charge category</u> is <u>Commonwealth indictable</u> and the offence relates to property whose value does not exceed \$5,000,
 - —unless and until an order is made for the proceeding to be heard and determined in the <u>Lower Court</u>;
- (d) in the case of Informations in the Youth Court in which the highest <u>charge category</u> is <u>minor indictable</u> or <u>major indictable</u> other than a <u>homicide-related offence</u>—if and from the point at which an election or order is made for <u>trial</u> or <u>sentence</u> in a <u>Higher Court</u>; and
- (e) in respect of Informations in the Youth Court in which a <u>homicide-related offence</u> is charged.

Part 2—Evidentiary material brief

82.1—Preliminary brief: Magistrates Court and Environment Resources and Development Court

(1) The preliminary brief to be filed and served pursuant to section 106(1)(c) of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form for an evidentiary material brief.

Prescribed form-

If served in electronic form - Form 71e Evidentiary Material Brief

If served in physical (hard copy) form - Form 71h Evidentiary Material Brief

Note-

Section 106(1)(c) of the Procedure Act requires the preliminary brief to be filed and served as soon as practicable after providing it to the Director.

- (2) An informant other than the Commissioner of Police must file and serve a preliminary brief in the prescribed form for an evidentiary material brief as if—
 - (a) section 106(1)(a) of the Procedure Act required preparation by or for the informant of a brief containing the <u>evidentiary material</u> sufficient for a determination to be made by the prosecution as to the appropriate charge or charges to be proceeded with; and

(b) section 106(1)(c) of the Procedure Act required an informant other than <u>SAPOL</u> to file and serve on the defendant or youth the evidentiary material brief upon completion.

Prescribed form-

If served in electronic form - Form 71e Evidentiary Material Brief

If served in physical (hard copy) form - Form 71h Evidentiary Material Brief

- (3) The informant must file and serve as an attachment to the evidentiary material brief the <u>witness statements</u> identified in the evidentiary material brief.
- (4) The informant may file and serve other <u>evidentiary material</u> not attached to the <u>witness statements</u> identified in the evidentiary material brief, or alternatively may retain possession of any such other <u>evidentiary material</u>.
- (5) The informant may, but is not required to, complete the sections of the evidentiary material brief in respect of <u>witness statements</u> and other <u>evidentiary material</u> not relied on at that stage by the prosecution.
- (6) The preliminary brief must be filed and served by the second hearing of the proceeding.
- (7) If the informant wishes to amend or supplement the preliminary brief (before filing and serving the committal brief), the informant must do so by filing and serving a revised version of the evidentiary material brief showing the relevant revision number.

82.2—Committal brief

(1) The committal brief required by section 111 of the Procedure Act to be filed and served must be in the prescribed form for an evidentiary material brief.

Prescribed form-

If served in electronic form - Form 71e Evidentiary Material Brief

If served in physical (hard copy) form - Form 71h Evidentiary Material Brief

Note-

Section 111(1) and (3) of the Procedure Act require the committal brief to be filed and served at least 4 weeks before the date appointed for an answer charge hearing.

- (2) The informant must file and serve as an attachment to the evidentiary material brief the <u>witness statements</u> identified in the evidentiary material brief.
- (3) The informant may serve other <u>evidentiary material</u> not attached to the <u>witness statements</u> identified in the evidentiary material brief or alternatively may retain possession of any such other evidentiary material.
- (4) If the informant previously filed and served a preliminary brief, the committal brief must be in the form of a revised version of the earlier evidentiary material brief showing the relevant revision number.
- (5) If the informant wishes to amend or supplement the committal brief, the informant must do so by filing and serving a revised version of the evidentiary material brief showing the relevant revision number.

82.3—Evidentiary material briefs generally

(1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the informant must file an evidentiary material brief (including any required <u>witness statements</u> and other <u>evidentiary material</u> attached) in electronic form and—

- (a) if its contents exceed 30 megabytes (or such other capacity limit as may be specified by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> from time to time), it must be uploaded in separate documents containing not more than 30 megabytes;
- (b) subject to paragraph (c). the version filed must not include any <u>electronic</u> material in mpeg or alternative formats containing audiovisual material;
- (c) if the version served includes material that is admissible under section 13BA or 13BB of the Evidence Act, the version filed must be accompanied by a USB drive (or such other storage device as may be specified by the <u>Principal</u> Registrar from time to time) containing such material.
- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the informant must serve an evidentiary material brief (including any required <u>witness statements</u> and other <u>evidentiary material</u> attached) in electronic form if the defendant or youth has an <u>address for service</u> that includes an email address.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the informant may serve an evidentiary material brief by sending an email informing the defendant or youth of the filing of the brief and that it may be accessed on the Court's electronic portal if—
 - (a) the informant files an evidentiary material brief in electronic form;
 - (b) the defendant or youth has an <u>address for service</u> that includes an email address;
 - (c) the email is sent to that email address for service; and
 - (d) the party to be served or a lawyer acting for them is a registered user of the Electronic System and has been granted access to the case maintained on the Electronic System.
- (4) If the informant is permitted or required to file an evidentiary material brief in physical form, the informant must file two copies of the evidentiary material brief (including any attached material).
- (5) If the informant files or serves a revised evidentiary material brief in electronic form, the informant may, but is not required to, include any witness statements or evidentiary material attached to a previous evidentiary material brief.
- (6) If the informant files or serves a revised evidentiary material brief in physical form, the informant is not required to file or serve again any witness statements or evidentiary material attached to a previous evidentiary material brief.

Part 3—Pre-committal appearances

83.1—First hearing

- (1) The Court expects that generally there will only be one <u>pre-committal appearance</u> before the charge determination and the matter will be adjourned at the first <u>hearing</u> to a <u>charge determination appearance</u>.
- (2) The informant must inform the Court at the first hearing or any adjournment of the first hearing if a defendant or youth has not been served with any of the documents required to be served under rule 62.4.
- (3) If a defendant or youth has not been served with the information, a Form 9A or Form 9C Summary of Allegations, a Form 9B or Form 9C Antecedent Report and the applicable Form 8 Notice, the Court may—
 - (a) adjourn the first hearing; or

(b) order that the documents be served and adjourn the matter to a <u>charge</u> <u>determination appearance</u>.

Note-

Section 105(1) of the Procedure Act requires a defendant or youth charged with an indictable offence to be given these documents at or before the first appearance.

(4) The informant must inform the Court at the first hearing as to the likely length of time the prosecution requires in order to obtain witness statements and other material prior to the charge determination appearance and why that length of time is required.

Note-

Section 105(5) of the Procedure Act provides that the Court must, on adjourning the first appearance before the Court in relation to the charge, appoint a time and place for the second appearance before the Court in relation to the charge, having regard to any information provided by the prosecution as to the likely length of time the prosecution requires in order to obtain witness statements and other material prior to the next appearance (subject to any requirements applying under section 106).

83.2—Charge determination appearance

- (1) The Court expects that a charge determination under section 106(1) of the Procedure Act will generally have been made by the date on which the <u>charge</u> <u>determination appearance</u> is listed.
- (2) The informant must notify the Court and each defendant in writing whether a charge determination has or has not been made 2 days before the date on which the <u>charge determination appearance</u> is listed.
- (1) The Court expects that generally there will only be one <u>charge determination</u> <u>appearance</u> and the matter will be adjourned at the <u>charge determination appearance</u> to a <u>committal appearance</u>.

83.3—Guilty plea matters

- (1) This rule applies if and to the extent that a defendant or youth pleads guilty at a <u>precommittal appearance</u> (whether a first hearing or a <u>charge determination appearance</u>).
- (2) If the Court has power to <u>sentence</u> the defendant or youth, the parties must inform the Court whether they consent to the Court imposing <u>sentence</u> or seek that the defendant or youth be committed for <u>sentence</u> to a <u>Higher Court</u>.

Note-

See Chapter 3 Part 6 and Chapter 3 Part 7.

(3) If a defendant or youth is committed for <u>sentence</u> to a <u>Higher Court</u>, a notice must be provided to the defendant or youth in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 125 Notice to Defendant or Youth Committed for Sentence in Supreme Court or District Court

Part 4—Committal appearance

84.1—Guilty plea matters

(1) This rule applies if and to the extent that a defendant or youth pleads guilty at a <u>committal appearance</u>.

Note-

See section 110(1) of the Procedure Act.

(2) If the Court has power to <u>sentence</u> the defendant or youth, the parties must inform the Court whether they consent to the Court imposing <u>sentence</u> or seek that the defendant or youth be committed for <u>sentence</u> to a <u>Higher Court</u>.

Note-

See Chapter 3 Part 6 and Chapter 3 Part 7.

(3) If a defendant or youth is committed for <u>sentence</u> to a <u>Higher Court</u>, a notice must be provided to the defendant or youth in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 125 Notice to Defendant or Youth Committed for Sentence in Supreme Court or District Court

84.2—Not guilty matters

(1) This rule applies if and to the extent that a defendant or youth pleads not guilty at a <u>committal appearance</u>.

Note-

See section 110(2) of the Procedure Act.

- (2) The Court expects that generally the <u>committal appearance</u> will proceed immediately following the <u>charge determination appearance</u>.
- (3) The informant must inform the Court at the <u>committal appearance</u> as to the <u>witness statements</u> and other material to be obtained for the purpose of completion of the committal brief in accordance with the requirements of section 111 of the Procedure Act and the time within which it is expected that the committal brief can be completed.

Note-

Section 110((2)(a) of the Procedure Act provides that the prosecution must provide the Court with information as to the witness statements and other material to be obtained for the purposes of completion of the committal brief in accordance with the requirements of section 111 and the time within which it is expected that the committal brief can be completed.

- (4) The Court will give to the defendant or youth an opportunity to respond to the information provided by the prosecution.
- (5) The Court will inquire of the parties whether any negotiations are taking place between a defendant or youth and the prosecution.

Note-

Section 110(2)(b) of the Procedure Act provides that the defendant must be given an opportunity to respond to the information provided by the prosecution and to advise the Court whether any negotiations are taking place with the prosecution or provide the Court with information as to any other relevant matter.

(6) The Court will generally adjourn the proceeding to an <u>answer charge appearance</u> but may in exceptional circumstances adjourn it to a future <u>committal appearance</u>.

Note-

Section 110(2)(c) of the Procedure Act provides the Court must adjourn the proceedings and appoint a time and place for the answer charge hearing, ensuring that sufficient time is allowed for the completion of the committal brief in accordance with the requirements of section 111.

Part 5—Entry of guilty plea after committal appearance

85.1—Request for matter to be called on

- (1) This rule applies if and to the extent that a defendant or youth wishes to plead guilty at after the <u>committal appearance</u>.
- (2) If a defendant or youth wishes to request within four weeks after the <u>committal appearance</u> that the matter be called on under section 110(3) of the Procedure Act for the purpose of entering a guilty plea, the defendant or youth must, within four weeks after the <u>committal appearance</u>, file a request to have the matter called on for guilty plea in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 52 Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea

(3) If the Court has power to <u>sentence</u> the defendant or youth, the parties must inform the Court at the hearing whether they consent to the Court imposing <u>sentence</u> or seek that the defendant or youth be committed for <u>sentence</u> to a <u>Higher Court</u>.

Note-

See Chapter 3 Part 6 and Chapter 3 Part 7.

(4) If a defendant or youth is committed for <u>sentence</u> to a <u>Higher Court</u>, a notice must be provided to the defendant or youth in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 125 Notice to Defendant or Youth Committed for Sentence in Supreme Court or District Court

Part 6—Steps before answer charge appearance

86.1—Notices by defendant or youth

(1) A notice of intention to assert that there is no case to answer under section 112(1) of the Procedure Act (a *no case submission notice*) must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 121 Notice of Intention to Assert No Case to Answer

(2) A notice requesting oral examination of a witness or witnesses in a <u>committal</u> <u>proceeding</u> under section 112(2) of the Procedure Act (a *cross-examination request notice*) must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 122 Notice to Request Oral Examination of Witness in Committal Proceeding

(3) A notice governed by this rule must be filed and served at least 14 days before the answer charge date.

Note-

Section 112(4) of the Procedure Act provides that, if a notice is given to the prosecution less than 2 weeks before the answer charge hearing, the Court must, at the request of the prosecution, adjourn the answer charge hearing for up to 2 weeks (or such longer period as the Court thinks fit) to allow the prosecution time to consider the notice and properly prepare for the hearing.

If a notice governed by this rule is filed or served less than 14 days before the date fixed for the answer charge hearing, it is not invalid but the late filing and service may result in the Court

exercising its power under sections 189 to 189D of the Procedure Act to order that the defendant, youth or the law firm in question:

- (a) pay the costs of the other parties;
- (b) pay compensation to the Court for time wasted, caused by the late filing and service; or
- (c) both (a) and (b).

86.2—Subpoena

- (1) A committal subpoena application must be made—
 - (a) by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> (which need not be supported by an affidavit) or orally at a hearing; and
 - (b) unless the Court otherwise orders, at least 5 weeks before the <u>answer charge</u> date.
- (2) The Court will usually list a <u>committal subpoena application</u> for hearing before the <u>answer charge date</u>.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a committal subpoena must be—
 - (a) issued at least 3 weeks before the answer charge date; and
 - (a) returnable at least 1 week before the answer charge date.
- (4) A <u>subpoena</u> governed by section 107 of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form and must comply with <u>Chapter 6 Part 2 Division 2</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 112A Subpoena to Attend to Give Evidence (Magistrates, Youth and ERD Courts)

Form 112B Subpoena to Produce Documents (Magistrates, Youth and ERD Courts)

Form 112C Subpoena to Attend and to Produce Documents (Magistrates, Youth and ERD Courts)

Part 7—Answer charge appearance

87.1—Oral examination application

- (1) If a defendant or youth has given a <u>cross-examination request notice</u>, at the <u>answer charge appearance</u> the <u>committal oral examination application</u>—
 - (a) may be heard and determined on the answer charge date; but
 - (b) will usually be adjourned for hearing on a different date (the section 112(2) hearing date).
- (2) If the Court proceeds under subrule (1)(b), on the section 112(2) hearing date—
 - (a) if the Court grants leave on the <u>committal oral examination application</u>—the Court will usually adjourn the proceeding to a hearing at which the witness is or witnesses are to be orally examined and, if a notice governed by rule 86.1(1) was given, for hearing the assertion that there is no case to answer;
 - (b) if the Court does not grant leave on the <u>committal oral examination application</u> and a <u>no case submission notice</u> was given—the Court will usually adjourn the proceeding to a hearing whether there is no case to answer;
 - (c) if the Court does not grant leave on the <u>committal oral examination application</u> and a <u>no case submission notice</u> was not given—the Court will usually adjourn the proceeding to an <u>answer charge appearance</u>.

87.2—No case to answer submission

- (1) If a defendant or youth has given a <u>no case submission notice</u>, at the <u>answer charge appearance</u> the proceeding will usually be adjourned for hearing on a different date (the *section 114(1)(d) hearing date*).
- (2) On the <u>section 114(1)(d) hearing date</u>, the Court will hear and usually determine whether there is a case to answer on the charges.

87.3—Other cases

- (1) This rule applies if a defendant or youth has not given a <u>no case submission notice</u> and the Court has not granted leave on a <u>committal oral examination application</u>.
- (2) If the defendant or youth does not plead guilty at the <u>answer charge appearance</u>, the Court will usually proceed to hear and determine whether the defendant or youth should be committed for trial.
- (3) If the defendant or youth pleads guilty, at the <u>answer charge appearance</u>, the Court will usually proceed to determine whether the defendant or youth should be committed for sentence or should be sentenced by the Court.

87.4—Record of order for committal

The written record of an order of committal for <u>trial</u> or <u>sentence</u> must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 123 Record of Outcome

87.5—Notices to defendant or youth

(1) If a defendant or youth is committed for <u>trial</u>, the written statement required to be provided to the defendant or youth under section 115(4) of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 124 Notice to Defendant or Youth Committed for Trial in Supreme Court or District Court

(2) If a defendant or youth is committed for <u>sentence</u>, a notice must be provided to the defendant or youth in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 125 Notice to Defendant or Youth Committed for Sentence in Supreme Court or District Court

Part 8—Referral to Higher Court if Federal offence: Magistrates Court

88.1—Referral to Higher Court

The written record of an order that a proceeding be referred to a <u>Higher Court</u> for determination as to the defendant's fitness to be tried under section 20B(1) of the Crimes Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 123 Record of Outcome

Chapter 5—Proceedings in Higher Courts

Part 1—Scope of Chapter

91.1—Scope

This Chapter applies to the commencement and conduct of all proceedings in the <u>Higher Courts</u> up to but not including matters governed by <u>Chapter 6</u>, <u>Chapter 7</u> or <u>Chapter 8</u>.

Part 2—Commencement and service of proceeding

92.1—Information

(1) Unless all defendants or youths are committed for <u>sentence</u> only, a proceeding must be instituted by filing an Information in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 5 Information Higher Courts

Form 6 Information Higher Courts ex officio

- (2) If a defendant or youth was committed for <u>trial</u>, the Information must be filed within 6 weeks after the committal for trial.
- (3) If an ex officio Information is filed in respect of a defendant who was not committed for <u>trial</u> or <u>sentence</u> by a <u>Lower Court</u>, each such defendant must be identified in the Information by name, date of birth and any drivers licence number (to the extent known).
- (4) The Information must show each offence charged in a separate numbered count.
- (5) The Information must include the following details in respect of each count as required by the prescribed form—
 - (a) offence details being the short name of the offence and statutory provision if applicable;
 - (b) particulars of the essence of the elements of the offence and in accordance with rule 92.2;

Note-

Section 100(1)(b) of the Procedure Act requires an Information charging an indictable offence to contain "such particulars as are necessary for giving reasonable information as to the nature of the charge".

- (c) if it is alleged that the offence is an aggravated offence—the circumstances of aggravation alleged; and
- (d) if the offence is or may be a <u>notifiable offence</u>—a statement to that effect in respect of each type of <u>notifiable offence</u>.
- (6) If the proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u>, the Information must identify that the proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u> and its type in accordance with the prescribed form.
- (7) An Information is not open to objection by reason only of any failure to comply with this rule or with rule 92.2.

92.2—Particulars

- (1) If an offence comprises—
 - (a) any one of several different acts or omissions;

- (b) an act or omission in any one of several capacities;
- (c) an act or omission with any one of several intentions; or
- (d) any other element in the alternative,

the acts, omissions, capacities, intentions or other matters in the alternative may be stated in the alternative in the count charging the offence.

- (2) It is not necessary, in a count charging a statutory offence, to negative any exception or exemption from, or qualification of, the operation of the statutory provision creating the offence.
- (3) The description or designation of a person to whom reference is made (other than a defendant) must be sufficient to identify the person, without necessarily stating their full and correct name and address.
- (4) If such a description or designation cannot be given, the best description or designation must be given, or the person may be described as "a person unknown".
- (5) The description of property must be sufficient to identify the property.
- (6) Unless an offence depends on the special ownership or value of property, it is not necessary to state the owner or value of the property.
- (7) If reference is made to property with multiple owners, it is sufficient to describe it as owned by one named person "with others".
- (8) If owners of property are a body of persons with a collective name, such as "Trustees", "Commissioners" or "Club", it is sufficient to use the collective name without naming an individual.
- (9) The description of a document or instrument must be sufficient to identify it.
- (10) It is sufficient to describe a document or instrument by a name or designation by which it is generally known, or by its effect, without setting out a copy of it.
- (11) The description of a place, time, thing, matter, act or omission must be sufficient to identify it.
- (12) Figures and abbreviations may be used to express anything commonly expressed in that manner.
- (13) If a rule of law or statutory provision limits the particulars required to be given, this rule does not require more detailed particulars than those required by the rule or statutory provision.

92.3—Service of Information

- (1) The Information must be served on each defendant.
- (2) The Information must be served at least 6 weeks before the first arraignment date.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, service of the Information must be effected by original service.

Note-

Service of an Information in another State is effective only if there is compliance with section 16 of the Service and Execution of Process Act.

92.4—Notification to Supreme Court

(1) If the defendant was committed for <u>trial</u> in the District Court or the Director files an ex officio Information under section 103 of the Procedure Act on a charge that includes a

charge or charges to which this rule applies, the Director must within 14 days of filing the Information in the District Court give written notice to the Supreme Court that the charge is one to which this rule applies and the reason.

- (2) This rule applies to an Information containing one or more of the following charges—
 - (a) manslaughter or cause death by dangerous driving;
 - (b) a terrorism offence within the meaning of the Crimes Act or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offence; or
 - (c) a charge or charges in which there is expected to be highly technical or complex expert evidence or the facts and issues are expected to be highly technical or complex.

92.5—Decision not to prosecute

(1) If a defendant or youth is committed for <u>trial</u> and the Director decides not to file an Information under section 122 of the Procedure Act, the Director must file and serve on the defendant or youth a certificate of prosecution declining to prosecute in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 10 Certificate of Prosecution Declining to Prosecute (Higher Courts)

- (2) The Court will issue a warrant of discharge in the prescribed form if—
 - (a) the Director files a certificate of prosecution declining to prosecute;
 - (b) a defendant or youth is in custody; and
 - (c) a Judge directs that the defendant or youth be discharged from custody under section 122(2)(a)(ii) of the Procedure Act.

Prescribed form-

Form 147 Warrant of Discharge

Part 3—Disclosure

93.1—Case Statements

- (1) If a proceeding is instituted by the Director laying an Information ex officio under section 103 of the Procedure Act—
 - (a) the Director must file and serve on each defendant a prosecution case statement complying with section 123(2) of the Procedure Act at least 6 weeks before the first arraignment date;
 - (b) each defendant must file and serve on the Director and any other defendant a defence case statement complying with section 123(3) of the Procedure Act at least 14 days before the <u>first arraignment date</u>;
 - (c) if the regulations made under the Procedure Act require the prosecution to serve a response to a defence case statement, the Director must file and serve on each defendant a response to the defence statement in the same circumstances as if section 123(9) and the regulations applied at least 7 days before the <u>first</u> arraignment date.

Notes-

Section 123 of the Procedure Act applies of its own force when the defendant has been committed for trial.

Section 123(11) of the Procedure Act provides that, when proceedings have been instituted in a superior court by the Director laying an Information ex officio in accordance with section 103, sections 123 and 124 apply in relation to those proceedings with the modifications prescribed by the rules of the superior court.

(2) A prosecution case statement, defence case statement or prosecution response case statement required by section 123 of the Procedure Act or subrule (1) must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed forms—

Form 72 Prosecution Case Statement

Form 73 Defence Case Statement

Form 74 Prosecution Response to Defence Case Statement

93.2—Prosecution disclosure of evidentiary material

(1) <u>Evidentiary material</u> required to be disclosed by the prosecution to the defence in accordance with the prosecution's common law duty of disclosure must be disclosed by serving on the defendant an evidentiary material brief in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

If served in electronic form - Form 71e Evidentiary Material Brief

If served in physical (hard copy) form - Form 71h Evidentiary Material Brief

- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the Director need not file an evidentiary material brief upon serving it, but must file an evidentiary material brief in accordance with subrule (3).
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the Director must file an evidentiary material brief—
 - (a) if the matter has been committed for <u>sentence</u> or the defendant has pleaded guilty after committal for <u>trial</u> and the Director receives or creates <u>evidentiary material</u> relevant to <u>sentence</u> after committal—
 - (i) 4 weeks before arraignment; and
 - (ii) thereafter, whenever an evidentiary material brief is served;
 - (b) if the matter has been committed for <u>trial</u> and the Director receives or creates evidentiary material after committal—
 - (i) at the same time as filing the prosecution case statement;
 - (ii) 14 days before the date fixed (if any) for a pre-trial conference;
 - (iii) 14 days before the date fixed for a pre-trial directions hearing; and
 - (iv) thereafter, whenever an evidentiary material brief is served.

Note-

This subrule does not delay the Director's obligation to serve a revised evidentiary material brief upon receipt or creation of additional <u>evidentiary material</u>.

- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the Director must file an evidentiary material brief (including any required <u>witness statements</u> and other <u>evidentiary material</u> attached) in electronic form and—
 - (a) if its contents exceed 30 megabytes (or such other capacity limit as may be specified by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> from time to time), it must be uploaded in separate documents containing not more than 30 megabytes;

- (b) subject to paragraph (c), the version filed must not include any <u>electronic</u> <u>material</u> in mpeg or alternative formats containing audiovisual material;
- (c) if the version served includes material that is admissible under section 13BA or 13BB of the Evidence Act, the version filed must be accompanied by a USB drive (or such other storage device as may be specified by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> from time to time) containing such material.
- Unless the Court otherwise orders, the Director must serve an evidentiary material brief (including any required <u>witness statements</u> and other <u>evidentiary material</u> attached) in electronic form if the defendant has an <u>address for service</u> that includes an email address.
- (6) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the Director may serve the evidentiary material brief by sending an email informing the defendant of the filing of the brief and that it may be accessed on the Court's electronic portal if—
 - (a) the Director files an evidentiary material brief in electronic form;
 - (b) the defendant has an address for service that includes an email address;
 - (c) the email is sent to that email address for service; and
 - (d) the party to be served or a lawyer acting for them is a registered user of the Electronic System and has been granted access to the case maintained on the Electronic System.
- (7) The Director must file and serve as an attachment to the evidentiary material brief the witness statements identified in the evidentiary material brief.
- (8) The Director may file and serve other <u>evidentiary material</u> not attached to the <u>witness</u> <u>statements</u> identified in the evidentiary material brief or alternatively may retain possession of any such other <u>evidentiary material</u>.
- (9) If the Director wishes to amend or supplement an evidentiary material brief previously served, the Director must do so by filing or serving a revised version of the evidentiary material brief showing the relevant revision number.
- (10) If the Director files a revised evidentiary material brief in electronic form, the Director may, but is not required to, include any witness statements or evidentiary material attached to a previous evidentiary material brief.
- (11) If the informant files or serves a revised evidentiary material brief in physical form, the informant is not required to file or serve again any witness statements or evidentiary material attached to a previous evidentiary material brief.

Note-

An evidentiary material brief filed under this rule may but is not required to refer to or attach evidentiary material filed in a Lower Court in the relevant committal proceeding.

93.3—Expert evidence

- (1) If a defendant intends to adduce expert evidence at <u>trial</u>, they must file and serve on each other party a notice of intention to adduce expert evidence in the prescribed form at or before the time fixed for filing a defence case statement.
- (2) If expert evidence becomes available to the defence after the time referred to in subrule (1), the defendant must file and serve on each other party a notice of intention to adduce expert evidence in the prescribed form as soon as practicable.

(3) If any information relating to expert evidence specified in a notice under subrule (1) or (2) subsequently changes, the defendant must file and serve on each other party a notice or revised notice of intention to adduce expert evidence in the prescribed form as soon as practicable after the defence becomes aware of such change.

Prescribed form—

Form 77A Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence (Higher Courts)

Note-

Section 124(1) and (2) of the Procedure Act impose obligations on the defence to give notice of expert evidence.

93.4—Alibi evidence

If a defendant intends to adduce evidence in relation to <u>alibi</u> at <u>trial</u>, they must file and serve on each other party a notice of intention to adduce <u>alibi</u> evidence in the prescribed form at or before the time fixed for filing a defence case statement.

Prescribed form—

Form 78A Notice of Intention to Adduce Alibi Evidence (Higher Courts)

Note-

Section 124(1) of the Procedure Act imposes an obligation on the defence to give notice of alibi evidence.

93.5—Information for guilty plea

(1) If a matter is resolved before arraignment on the basis of the entry of a guilty plea or the defendant wishes to change their plea to guilty, the defendant must as soon as practicable file and serve on the Director a request to have the matter called on for a guilty plea in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 52 Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea

- (2) If a defendant is committed for <u>sentence</u>, the Director must file and serve on the defendant at least 21 days before the <u>first arraignment date</u> a prosecution summary of the proposed factual basis for sentencing in the prescribed form, setting out a summary of the facts on which the Director intends to rely for sentencing and an antecedent report.
- (3) If a defendant committed for <u>sentence</u> or who intends to plead guilty at arraignment is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must, at least 7 days before the <u>first arraignment date</u>, file and serve on the Director an Information for arraignment on committal for sentence in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 53 Information for Arraignment on Committal for Sentence

(4) If a defendant notifies the Director of a change of plea under subrule (1), the Director must as soon as reasonably practicable file and serve on the defendant a prosecution summary of the proposed factual basis for sentencing and an antecedent report in accordance with subrule (3).

Prescribed form—

Form 54 Prosecution Summary of Proposed Factual Basis for Sentencing

93.6—Priority proceedings

An application by the Director or a defendant for an order under section 127 of the Procedure Act that exceptional circumstances justify the <u>trial</u> not commencing within 6 months of the determination that a defendant is a <u>serious and organised crime suspect</u> must be—

- (a) by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>; and
- (b) filed and served at least 7 days before the first arraignment date.

Part 4—Election or order for trial by judge alone

Division 1—Election for trial by judge alone

94.1—Election requirements

- (1) A judge alone election under section 7(1)(a) of the Juries Act (an *election* or a *judge* alone election) must be made in the manner and at the time stipulated in this Division.
- (2) The Court may extend the time for making or revoking an election under rule 94.5 or rule 94.6 if satisfied that there are special reasons for so doing or that it would be unjust not to do so notwithstanding that the prescribed period has expired.

94.2—Subject matter of election

- (1) Subject to the succeeding subrules—
 - (a) a <u>judge alone election</u> must relate to the <u>trial</u> of all charges against all defendants in the Information in respect of which a <u>trial</u> is to be held; and
 - (b) an <u>election</u> that purports to be limited to certain charges only or is not made by all defendants is void.
- (2) If two or more defendants are jointly charged with an offence, they must concur, as required by section 7(3) of the Juries Act, in making the <u>election</u> by jointly signifying their concurrence in the <u>election</u> or by each of them separately notifying their <u>election</u> in accordance with this Division.
- (3) If a defendant who is charged with more than one count proposes to apply for a separate <u>trial</u> in respect of one or more counts, a separate <u>election</u> may be conditionally made as to the counts sought to be severed or as to the counts remaining in anticipation of an order for severance.
- (4) If a defendant who is jointly charged with other defendants proposes to apply for a separate <u>trial</u> from the <u>trial</u> of others jointly charged, a separate <u>election</u> may be conditionally made by that defendant in anticipation of an order for separate trials.
- (5) A conditional <u>election</u> under subrule (3) or (4) must be made in the manner and at the time stipulated in this Division and expressed to be conditional in accordance with subrule (3) or (4) as the case may be.
- (6) A conditional <u>election</u> under—
 - (a) subrule (3) will be valid and effectual only if the application for severance is granted;
 - (b) subrule (4) will be valid and effectual only if the application for separate trials is granted or all defendants make a valid <u>election</u> in accordance with subrules (1) and (2).

94.3—Manner of making election

(1) A <u>judge alone election</u> must be made by filing a notice of election in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 64 Election for Trial by Judge Alone

- (2) A judge alone election must be signed—
 - (a) by the defendant before an <u>authorised witness</u> or a lawyer admitted and entitled to practise in <u>a State</u>; or
 - (b) by a solicitor acting for and signing on the authority of the defendant.
- (3) If the defendant is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must complete the certification contained in the prescribed form.
- (4) An <u>election</u> made by counsel on behalf of a defendant under section 269W(2) of the Consolidation Act must be made by filing a notice of election in the prescribed form signed by counsel.

Prescribed form-

Form 64 Election for Trial by Judge Alone

- (5) A notice of election must be served by the filing party as soon as practicable on the Director and on any other defendant.
- (6) At any stage of the proceeding a—
 - (a) notice of election signed by a defendant or their solicitor; or
 - (b) certificate signed by a lawyer in a notice of election,

is admissible as evidence that the defendant before making the <u>election</u> sought and received advice from a lawyer in relation to the <u>election</u>.

94.4—Election irrevocable

- (1) Subject to <u>rule 94.6</u>, a defendant who has made a <u>judge alone election</u> cannot revoke it without the leave of the Court.
- (2) The Court may grant leave to revoke a <u>judge alone election</u> if satisfied that there are special reasons for so doing or that it would be unjust not to do so.

94.5—Time for making election

- (1) A <u>judge alone election</u> must be made by the <u>first arraignment date</u> or within such time as the Court on the first arraignment orders.
- (2) Subject to <u>rule 94.6</u> and <u>rule 94.1(2)</u>, if an <u>election</u> is not made in accordance with the subrule (1), a defendant is precluded from making an <u>election</u> subsequently notwithstanding that the Information may be revised.

94.6—Election after order for new trial

(1) Despite <u>rule 94.5</u>, if there has been a mistrial or a jury has been unable to reach a verdict or an appeal against conviction has been allowed and the defendant has been remanded for a new <u>trial</u>, the defendant may make a <u>judge alone election</u> in the manner set out in the preceding rules within 28 days after being remanded for a new <u>trial</u>.

(2) Despite <u>rule 94.4</u>, if an appeal against conviction by a Judge alone has been allowed and the defendant has been remanded for a new <u>trial</u>, the defendant may revoke a <u>judge alone election</u> by filing a notice of revocation in the prescribed form within 28 days after being remanded for a new <u>trial</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 65 Revocation of Election for Trial by Judge Alone

- (3) A revocation of a judge alone election must be signed—
 - (a) by the defendant before an <u>authorised witness</u> or a lawyer admitted and entitled to practise in <u>a State</u>; or
 - (b) by a solicitor acting for and signing on the authority of the defendant.
- (4) If the defendant is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must complete the certification contained in the prescribed form.
- (5) A revocation of an <u>election</u> under subrule (2) made by counsel on behalf of a defendant under section 269W(2) of the Consolidation Act must be made by filing a notice of election in the prescribed form signed by counsel.

Prescribed form-

Form 65 Revocation of Election for Trial by Judge Alone

- (6) At any stage of the proceeding a—
 - (a) notice of revocation signed by a defendant or their solicitor, or
 - (b) certificate signed by a lawyer in a notice of revocation,

is admissible as evidence that the defendant before making the revocation sought and received advice in relation to the revocation from a lawyer.

Division 2—Order for trial by judge alone

95.1—Application by Director

An application by the Director for an order under section 7(3a) of the Juries Act that the <u>trial</u> of an Information that includes a charge of a <u>serious and organised crime offence</u> be heard by Judge alone must be made by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> within 28 days after the <u>first arraignment date</u>.

Part 5—Arraignment

96.1—Arraignment date

The Court may, if it thinks fit, vary the date of the first arraignment from the <u>first arraignment</u> date.

96.2—Priority proceedings

- (1) If a proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u> and the Information does not refer to the proceeding being a <u>priority proceeding</u>, the Director must inform the Court at the <u>first arraignment</u>.
- (2) If a proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u>, the following must be addressed at the first arraignment—
 - (a) the means by which the proceeding may be expedited; and

(b) if the defendant is a <u>serious and organised crime suspect</u>—the means by which the <u>trial</u> is to commence within 6 months after the determination by reason of which the defendant became a <u>serious and organised crime suspect</u>.

96.3—Procedure at arraignment: Supreme Court

- (1) If a defendant pleads not guilty at arraignment, the proceeding will generally be remanded to a directions hearing.
- (2) If at arraignment an issue of <u>fitness to stand trial</u> or <u>mental competence</u> of the defendant is raised, procedural orders will generally be made and the proceeding will be remanded to a directions hearing.
- (3) If a defendant was committed for <u>sentence</u> or pleads guilty at arraignment, the proceeding will generally be remanded to a <u>sentencing hearing</u>.

96.4—Procedure at arraignment: District Court

- (1) If a defendant pleads not guilty at arraignment in the not guilty arraignment list, the proceeding will generally be listed for <u>trial</u> and remanded to a first directions hearing callover.
- (2) The Court expects parties (by their counsel when applicable or if counsel have not been briefed by their solicitors or other representatives when applicable) to make realistic and achievable estimates of the length of trials to be listed.
- (3) The Court expects counsel to be available for the whole of the period for which the trial has been listed.
- (4) If at arraignment an issue of a defendant's <u>fitness to stand trial</u> or <u>mental competence</u> is raised, the proceeding will generally be remanded either to a first directions hearing callover or to a <u>hearing</u> before the arraignment Judge.
- (5) If a defendant was committed for <u>sentence</u> or pleads guilty at arraignment and there is to be a disputed fact hearing, the matter will generally be listed for a disputed fact hearing with or without sentencing submissions.
- (6) If a defendant appears at arraignment in the guilty arraignment list, generally submissions on sentence are expected to be made on the arraignment date.
- (7) If a defendant appears at arraignment in the not guilty arraignment list and pleads guilty, generally the defendant will be remanded for sentencing submissions.

Note-

For circuit matters, the procedures for listing trials, disputed fact hearings and sentencing submissions are adapted to the circumstances of circuit hearings and differ from the procedures set out in this rule.

96.5—Subsequent resolution

(1) If after arraignment the matter is resolved on the basis of entry of a guilty plea or the defendant wishes to change their plea to guilty, the defendant must as soon as practicable file and serve on the Director a request to have the matter called on for guilty plea in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 52 Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea

(2) Upon filing of a request to have matter called on for guilty plea under subrule (1), the matter will be placed into an arraignment list and any listed <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u> for that matter will be vacated.

Part 6—Amendment of Information and Particulars

97.1—Amendment with or without leave

- (1) Subject to subrules (4), (5) and (6), the Director may amend the Information (including to add an additional defendant or count or to delete or amend an existing count) at any time up to 6 weeks before the trial date.
- (2) If the Director files a revised Information under subrule (1) and the amendment is capable of increasing the length of the <u>trial</u> or affecting the <u>trial</u> proceeding on the <u>trial</u> <u>date</u>, the Director must, upon filing the revised Information, notify the Court of this fact.
- (3) Subject to subrules (4), (5) and (6), the Director may amend the Information (including to delete, add or amend an existing count) at any time before the <u>trial date</u> if the amendment is not capable of increasing the length of the <u>trial</u> or affecting the <u>trial</u> proceeding on the <u>trial date</u>.
- (4) The Director may not amend under this rule if the amendment would add a count against a party that is statute barred due to the effluxion of time.
- (5) The Director may not amend under subrule (1) or (2) if the trial of the proceeding has been allocated to, and pre-trial proceedings are being managed by, the trial Judge.
- (6) If the Director files a revised Information under subrule (1) or (2), a defendant may apply for an order disallowing the amendment in whole or in part.
- (7) The Director may amend the Information (including to add an additional defendant or count or to delete or amend an existing count) at any time with the leave of the Court.
- (8) If the Director seeks leave to amend the Information, the Director must file, and serve on each defendant, a draft revised Information either as a standalone filed document in the prescribed form or as an exhibit to an affidavit.

Prescribed form-

Form 7 Draft Revised Information Higher Courts

(9) If the Director files a revised Information, any additional defendant must be added in sequential order (after all existing defendants) and any additional count must be added in sequential order (after all existing counts) on the Information.

Note-

There is no limit on the number of times the Information may be amended under this rule.

97.2—Method of amendment

If the Director is entitled to amend the Information under <u>rule 97.1</u>, the amendment must be made by filing a revised version of the Information in accordance with <u>rule 30.2</u>.

97.3—Notifiable offences

If the Director becomes aware after an Information has been filed that an offence alleged in the Information is or may be a <u>notifiable offence</u>, the Director must file a notice of notifiable offence in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 76 Notice of Notifiable Offence

97.4—Priority proceeding

If the Director becomes aware after an Information has been filed that the proceeding is a <u>priority proceeding</u>, the Director must file a notice of priority proceeding in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 75 Notice of Priority Proceeding

97.5—Better particulars

- (1) A defendant may by written notice request better particulars of a count in an Information.
- (2) A request for better particulars must be served within 28 days, or such other period as may be ordered by the Court, of service of the first Information containing the count the subject of the request.
- (3) If the Director receives a notice under subrule (1) within the time specified under subrule (2), the Director must, within 14 days or such other period as may be ordered by the Court, provide a written response responding in respect of each request by either—
 - (a) providing better particulars;
 - (b) offering to provide better particulars and indicating when they will be provided; or
 - (c) declining to provide better particulars.
- (4) The Court may order the Director to provide better particulars of a count by—
 - (a) filing and serving a revised Information containing such particulars; or
 - (b) filing and serving a separate document containing such particulars.

Part 7—Matters before first directions hearing

98.1—Legal representation certificate or written assurance

- (1) If a defendant is represented by a lawyer, the lawyer must at least 14 days before the first <u>directions hearing</u> file a certificate of legal representation under section 8(2) of the *Criminal Law (Legal Representation) Act 2001* in the prescribed form certifying that:
 - (a) the defendant is an assisted person;
 - (b) the lawyer undertakes that the defendant will be provided with legal representation for the duration of the trial; or
 - (c) the defendant is not an assisted person and the lawyer is not prepared to give an undertaking under paragraph (b).

Prescribed form-

Form 16 Certificate of Legal Representation

(2) A written assurance that the defendant does not want legal representation at <u>trial</u> under section 8(3)(c) of the *Criminal Law (Legal Representation) Act 2001* must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 17 Assurance that Defendant does not Want Legal Representation

(3) At the first <u>directions hearing</u>, the Court will consider any legal representation certificate or written assurance that has been filed and will consider whether to make a direction under section 8 of the *Criminal Law (Legal Representation) Act 2001* that the defendant make an application to the Legal Services Commission for legal assistance.

Part 8—Hearings and applications

Division 1—Directions hearings

99.1—Convening directions hearing

- (1) A directions hearing will be convened—
 - (a) when the proceeding is referred upon arraignment to a <u>directions hearing</u> under rule 96.3 or rule 96.4;
 - (b) when the proceeding is referred at a <u>directions hearing</u> to a further <u>directions hearing</u>;
 - (c) when convened by the Registrar, or
 - (d) when convened by the Court (including by a Judge before arraignment or by the trial Judge or another Judge in preparation for the <u>trial</u>) on the Court's own initiative or on the application of a party.
- (2) Any <u>directions hearing</u> required in relation to a <u>priority proceeding</u> will be listed with appropriate priority as determined by the Court.

99.2—Attendance of parties at directions hearing

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a <u>directions hearing</u> must be attended on behalf of the prosecution—
 - (a) if counsel has been assigned or briefed by the Director—by counsel or, by leave of the Court, if attendance of counsel is not practicable, by a solicitor, or
 - (b) otherwise—by a solicitor.
- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, if a defendant is represented by a law firm, a <u>directions hearing</u> must be attended on behalf of the defendant—
 - (a) if counsel has been briefed—by counsel or, by leave of the Court, if attendance of counsel is not practicable, by a solicitor; or
 - (b) otherwise—by a solicitor.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a defendant must attend at a <u>directions hearing</u> but, unless the Court otherwise orders, if the defendant is in custody, the attendance will be by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> under <u>rule 38.3</u>.

99.3—Attendance of public at directions hearing

Attendance at a directions hearing is governed by rule 38.6.

Division 2—Listing for trial: Supreme Court

100.1—Listing for trial

(1) The Court will usually list a proceeding for <u>trial</u> at the first <u>directions hearing</u>.

- (2) The Court expects the parties (by their counsel when applicable or if counsel have not been briefed by their solicitors or other representatives when applicable) to make realistic and achievable estimates of the length of trials to be listed.
- (3) The Court expects counsel to be available for the whole of the period for which the <u>trial</u> has been listed.

Division 3—Pre-trial conferences

101.1—Pre-trial conference

- (1) The Court may order, on the application of a party or on its own initiative, that there be a <u>pre-trial conference</u> governed by this rule.
- (2) The purpose of a <u>pre-trial conference</u> is to explore the possibility of disposing of the proceeding or a charge other than by way of <u>trial</u> or of narrowing the issues.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a <u>pre-trial conference</u> must be attended by—
 - (a) the defendant, but that attendance may be by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> under <u>rule 38.3</u>; and
 - (b) each party's counsel briefed to appear at the <u>trial</u> or, by leave of the Court, if attendance of a party's counsel is not practicable, by that party's solicitor.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a <u>pre-trial conference</u> will not be open to the public.
- (5) Nothing said or not said at a <u>pre-trial conference</u> can be used at a subsequent <u>trial</u>, <u>sentencing hearing</u> or other substantive <u>hearing</u>.
- (6) If the matter resolves or partially resolves at the <u>pre-trial conference</u> on the basis of the entry of a guilty plea, an arraignment will generally be convened immediately for the plea to be entered in open court.
- (7) If the matter does not fully resolve at the <u>pre-trial conference</u>, if it has already been listed for trial, it will remain in the trial list with its allocated trial date.

Division 4—Applications

102.1—Time for making certain applications

- (1) An application for—
 - (a) a pre-trial special hearing; or
 - (b) admission of a record of evidence under section 13BA, 13BB or 13D of the Evidence Act,

must be made by the date fixed for filing the relevant case statement.

- (2) An application by a defendant prior to trial—
 - (a) relating to joinder or severance or for separate trials;
 - (b) to quash or stay a proceeding;
 - (c) relating to cross-admissibility of evidence;
 - (d) relating to the legality of a search;
 - (e) relating to continuity of custody of exhibits;
 - (f) relating to the admissibility of other prosecution evidence; or
 - (g) raising any other point of law,

must be made by the date fixed for filing the defendant's case statement.

- (3) An application—
 - (a) for an order requiring notice of intention to adduce evidence of a type referred to in <u>rule 105.2</u>;
 - (b) for taking evidence outside the State;
 - (c) to adduce evidence or make submissions by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u>; or
 - (d) for special arrangements for the protection of a witness under section 13 or 13A of the Evidence Act,

must be made at least 6 weeks before the trial date.

(4) Any other application to determine an issue before the commencement of the <u>trial</u> must be made at least 6 weeks before the trial date.

Division 5—Fitness to stand trial and mental competence

103.1—Unfitness to stand trial

- (1) If a defendant is represented by a lawyer and the lawyer has reason to believe that the defendant may be <u>unfit to stand trial</u>, the lawyer must—
 - (a) expeditiously inquire into whether the defendant is fit to stand trial; and
 - (b) inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about whether the defendant is <u>fit to stand trial</u> as soon as practicable.
- (2) If an unrepresented defendant has doubt about their <u>fitness to stand trial</u>, they must inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about their <u>fitness to stand trial</u> as soon as practicable.

103.2—Mental incompetence to commit offence

- (1) If a defendant is represented by a lawyer and the lawyer has reason to believe that the defendant may have been mentally incompetent to commit an offence charged, the lawyer must—
 - (a) expeditiously inquire into the <u>mental competence</u> of the defendant to commit the offence; and
 - (b) inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about the <u>mental incompetence</u> of the defendant to commit the offence as soon as practicable.
- (2) If a defendant not represented by a lawyer has doubt about their <u>mental competence</u> to commit an offence charged, they must inform the Court that there is or may be an issue about their <u>mental incompetence</u> as soon as practicable.

Division 6—Non-appearance of defendant

104.1—Issue warrant of apprehension

- (1) The Court may order the issue of a warrant of apprehension of a defendant if—
 - (a) the defendant does not attend at a <u>hearing</u> or <u>trial</u> of a proceeding; and
 - (b) the defendant is not in custody.
- (2) A warrant of apprehension ordered under this rule must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 31 Warrant of Apprehension of Defendant

Part 9—Pre-trial disclosure and applications

Division 1—Pre-trial disclosure of evidence

105.1—Discreditable conduct evidence

- (1) Notice of intention to adduce evidence of discreditable conduct under section 34P(4) of the Evidence Act must be in the prescribed form and filed and served on all other parties—
 - (a) in the case of a notice by the Director—by the time fixed for filing a prosecution case statement;
 - (b) in all other cases—at least 28 days before the <u>trial date</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 79 Notice of Intention to Adduce Discreditable Conduct Evidence

(2) A party who intends to object to the admission of proposed evidence of discreditable conduct the subject of a notice of intention must file and serve on all other parties a notice of objection in the prescribed form within 14 days after service of the notice of intention.

Prescribed form-

Form 80 Notice of Objection to Discreditable Conduct Evidence

105.2—Other evidence

(1) The Court may order that, if a defendant intends to adduce evidence in relation to a <u>prescribed matter</u> at <u>trial</u>, they must file and serve on each other party by such date as the Court specifies a notice of intention to adduce evidence pursuant to order in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 81A Notice of Intention to Adduce Evidence pursuant to Order (Higher Courts)

Notes-

The Court is empowered by section 134(1) of the Procedure Act to make such an order provided that the prosecution has provided the defence with the prosecution case statement in accordance with section 123 and the prosecution has no existing, but unfulfilled, obligations of disclosure to the defence.

Section 134(3) provides that non-compliance with a requirement under subsection (1) does not render evidence inadmissible, but the prosecutor or the Judge (or both) may comment on the non-compliance to the jury.

- (2) An application for an order under this rule must—
 - (a) identify the basis of the application and the fact that the prosecution has no existing, but unfulfilled, obligations of disclosure to the defence; and
 - (b) be filed and served at least 28 days before the listed <u>trial date</u>.
- (3) In this rule, *prescribed matter* means one or more of the following—
 - (a) whether the defendant was <u>mentally incompetent</u> to commit the alleged offence;
 - (b) whether the defendant is unfit to stand trial;
 - (c) whether the defendant acted for a defensive purpose;
 - (d) whether the defendant acted under provocation;

- (e) whether the defendant acted under automatism;
- (f) whether the alleged offence occurred by accident;
- (g) whether the defendant acted out of necessity;
- (h) whether the defendant acted under duress;
- (i) whether the defendant acted under a claim of right;
- (i) whether the defendant acted under intoxication.
- (4) The written record of an order requiring a defendant to give notice of intention to adduce evidence in relation to a <u>prescribed matter</u> must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 99 Record of Outcome - Order

Division 2—Pre-trial dispensation with witnesses

106.1—Dispensing with prosecution witnesses

- (1) An application to require a defendant to give to the Director notice whether they consent to dispensing with calling certain prosecution witnesses under section 134 of the Procedure Act must—
 - (a) be made by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>; and
 - (b) state the time within which it is proposed that the defence is to respond.
- (2) An application must be filed and served at least 28 days before the listed <u>trial date</u>.
- (3) The written record of an order requiring a defendant to give to the Director notice whether they consent to dispensing with calling certain prosecution witnesses must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 99 Record of Outcome - Order

(4) The defence response to an order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 82 Notice whether Defendant Consents to Dispensing with Calling Prosecution Witnesses

Part 10—Pre-trial directions hearings

107.1—Convening pre-trial directions hearing

Supreme Court

- (1) When a <u>trial</u> is pending, a <u>directions hearing</u> before commencement of the <u>trial</u> may be convened on the Court's own initiative or on application by a party.
- (2) A pre-trial <u>directions hearing</u> will ordinarily be conducted by the trial Judge but may be convened or conducted by another Judge if the trial Judge is unavailable.

District Court

(3) A pre-trial <u>directions hearing</u>, known as a second <u>directions hearing</u>, will generally be listed at the first <u>directions hearing</u>.

107.2—Proceedings at pre-trial directions hearing

- (1) The purpose of a pre-trial <u>directions hearing</u> is to give directions (including any arising by virtue of section 59J of the Evidence Act) with respect to the <u>trial</u> to ensure that the <u>trial</u> commences on the <u>trial date</u> and will be conducted in an expeditious and fair manner.
- (2) A pre-trial directions hearing must be attended by—
 - (a) the defendant (but that attendance may be by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> under <u>rule 38.3</u>);
 - (b) if a defendant is represented by a law firm, their counsel briefed to appear at the <u>trial</u> or, by leave of the Court, if attendance of counsel is not practicable, by that defendant's solicitor; and
 - (c) counsel briefed by the Director to appear at the <u>trial</u> or, by leave of the Court, if attendance of such counsel is not practicable, by the solicitor having the principal conduct of the matter for the Director.

Chapter 6—Trial

Part 1—Scope of Chapter

121.1—Scope

This Chapter applies to certain matters in preparation for <u>trial</u>, to trial and to verdicts in all Courts.

Part 2—Subpoenas

Note-

This Part contains harmonised rules.

Division 1—Introduction

122.1—Interpretation

(1) In this Part—

addressee means a person who is the subject of the order expressed in a subpoena;

conduct money means a sum of money or its equivalent, such as prepaid travel, sufficient to meet the reasonable expenses of the addressee of attending court as required by a <u>subpoena</u> and returning after so attending;

issuing officer means a <u>court officer</u> who is empowered to issue summonses to witnesses;

issuing party means the party at whose request a subpoena is issued;

subpoena means an order in writing requiring the addressee—

- (a) to attend to give evidence; or
- (b) to produce the <u>subpoena</u> or a copy of it and a document or thing; or
- (c) to do both those things.
- (2) To the extent that a <u>subpoena</u> requires an addressee to attend to give evidence, it is called a *subpoena to attend to give evidence*.
- (3) To the extent that a <u>subpoena</u> requires an addressee to produce the <u>subpoena</u> or a copy of it and a document or thing, it is called a *subpoena to produce*.
- (4) A <u>subpoena</u> requiring an addressee to attend to give evidence and produce the <u>subpoena</u> or a copy of it and a document or thing, it is called a *subpoena to attend to give evidence and produce*.

Division 2—Issue and service

123.1—Issuing subpoenas

- (1) The Court may, in any proceeding, by <u>subpoena</u> order the <u>addressee</u>—
 - (a) to attend to give evidence as directed by the <u>subpoena</u>;
 - (b) to produce the <u>subpoena</u> or a copy of it and any document or thing as directed by the <u>subpoena</u>; or
 - (c) to do both those things.
- (2) An issuing officer must not issue a <u>subpoena</u>—

- (a) if the Court has made an order, or there is a rule of the Court, having the effect of requiring that the proposed subpoena—
 - (i) not be issued; or
 - (ii) not be issued without leave of the Court and that leave has not been given; or
- (b) requiring the production of a document or thing in the custody of the Court or another court.
- (3) The issuing officer must seal with the seal of the Court, or otherwise authenticate, a sufficient number of copies of the <u>subpoena</u> for service and proof of service.
- (4) A <u>subpoena</u> is taken to have been issued when it is sealed or otherwise authenticated in accordance with subrule (3).

Higher Courts

(5) An application under section 126(1)(b) of the Procedure Act for issue of a <u>subpoena to produce</u> must be made by an interlocutory application in the approved form or by oral application at a <u>hearing</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 92 Interlocutory Application

Note 1-

Section 126(1)(a) of the Procedure Act provides that a subpoena other than to attend to give evidence may only be issued by the Registrar of a superior court if all parties and each recipient consent. Section 126(1)(b) and (2) of the Procedure Act provides that a subpoena other than to attend to give evidence may only be issued by a Judge or Master of a superior court if satisfied that it is in the interests of justice for the subpoena to be issued.

Note 2-

Rule 39.4 provides that a <u>subpoena</u> for the purpose of a <u>hearing</u> other than a <u>trial</u> may only be issued with leave of the Court.

Lower Courts

(6) An application under section 107(b) of the Procedure Act for issue of a <u>subpoena to produce</u> must be made by an interlocutory application in the approved form or by oral application at a hearing.

Prescribed form-

Form 92 Interlocutory Application

Note 1—

Section 107(a) of the Procedure Act provides that a subpoena other than to attend to give evidence may only be issued by the registrar if the subpoena is sought in relation to a charge of a minor indictable offence and the registrar is satisfied that the defendant (or youth) will not be electing, in accordance with the rules, for trial in a superior court or all parties and each recipient consent to the grant of the subpoena.

Section 107(b) of the Procedure Act provides that a subpoena may be issued by a Magistrate if satisfied that it is in the interests of justice for the subpoena to be issued.

Note 2—

Rule 39.4 provides that a <u>subpoena</u> for the purpose of a <u>hearing</u> other than a <u>trial</u> may only be issued with leave of the Court.

123.2—Form of subpoena

(1) A <u>subpoena</u> must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed forms—

Higher Courts

- Form 111A Subpoena to Attend to Give Evidence (Supreme and District Courts)
- Form 111B Subpoena to Produce Documents (Supreme and District Courts)
- Form 111C Subpoena to Attend and to Produce Documents (Supreme and District Courts)

Lower Courts

- Form 112A Subpoena to Attend to Give Evidence (Magistrates, Youth and ERD Courts)
- Form 112B Subpoena to Produce Documents (Magistrates, Youth and ERD Courts)
- Form 112C <u>Subpoena to Attend and to Produce Documents (Magistrates, Youth and ERD Courts)</u>
- (2) A subpoena to attend to give evidence must not be addressed to more than one person.
- (3) A <u>subpoena</u> must identify the <u>addressee</u> by name or by description of office or position.
- (4) A subpoena to produce must—
 - (a) identify the document or thing to be produced; and
 - (b) specify the date, time and place for production.
- (5) A <u>subpoena to attend to give evidence</u> must specify the date, time and place for attendance.
- (6) The date specified in a <u>subpoena</u> must be the date of <u>trial</u> or any other date as permitted by the Court.
- (7) The place specified for production may be the Court or the address of any person authorised to take evidence in the proceeding as permitted by the Court.
- (8) The last date for service of a <u>subpoena</u>—
 - (a) is—
 - (i) the date 5 <u>business days</u> before the earliest date the <u>addressee</u> is required to comply with the <u>subpoena</u>; or
 - (ii) an earlier or later date fixed by the Court; and
 - (b) must be specified in the subpoena.

Notes-

Section 30(1) of the Service and Execution of Process Act provides that service of a subpoena in another State is effective only if the period between service and the day on which the addressee is required to comply with the subpoena is not less than 14 days or such shorter period as the Court, on application, allows.

Section 30(2) provides that the Court may allow a shorter period only if it is satisfied that the giving of the evidence likely to be given by the addressee, or the production of a document or thing specified in the subpoena, is necessary in the interests of justice; and there will be enough time for the addressee to comply with the subpoena without hardship or serious inconvenience and to make an application under section 33.

(9) If the <u>addressee</u> is a corporation, the corporation must comply with the <u>subpoena</u> by its appropriate or proper officer.

123.3—Change of date for attendance or production

- (1) The <u>issuing party</u> may give notice to the <u>addressee</u> of a date or time later than the date or time specified in a <u>subpoena</u> as the date or time for attendance or for production or for both.
- (2) When notice is given under subrule (1), the <u>subpoena</u> has effect as if the date or time notified appeared in the <u>subpoena</u> instead of the date or time which appeared in the <u>subpoena</u>.

123.4—Setting aside or other relief

- (1) The Court may, on the application of a party or any person having a sufficient interest, set aside a <u>subpoena</u> in whole or part, or grant other relief in relation to it.
- (2) An application under subrule (1) must be made on notice to the <u>issuing party</u>.
- (3) The Court may order that the applicant give notice of the application to each other party or to any other person having a sufficient interest.

Note-

Sections 33, 43 and 44 of the Service and Execution of Process Act contain provisions governing applications to set aside summonses to witnesses served interstate.

123.5—Service

- (1) A <u>subpoena</u> must be served personally on the <u>addressee</u>.
- (2) The <u>issuing party</u> must serve a copy of a <u>subpoena to produce</u> on each other party as soon as practicable after the <u>subpoena</u> has been served on the <u>addressee</u>.

Note-

This rule does not require service of a <u>subpoena</u> on each other party if the <u>subpoena</u> is only to give evidence and does not require production of any documents.

Division 3—Compliance

124.1—Compliance with subpoena

Higher Courts

(1) An <u>addressee</u> need not comply with the requirements of a <u>subpoena to attend to give</u> <u>evidence</u> if <u>conduct money</u> has not been handed or tendered to the <u>addressee</u> a reasonable time before the date on which attendance is required.

Lower Courts

- (2) An <u>addressee</u> need not comply with the requirements of a <u>subpoena to attend to give</u> evidence—
 - (a) if served out of the State—if conduct money has not been handed or tendered to the addressee a reasonable time before the date on which attendance is required; or
 - (b) if served in the State—if the addressee—
 - (i) has, a reasonable time before the date for attendance, requested payment in advance of <u>conduct money</u> from the <u>issuing party</u> nominating a reasonable amount required or provision of tickets or vouchers or both for travel and any accommodation; and
 - (ii) has not received such payment or provision in sufficient time to enable compliance.

(3) An <u>addressee</u> need not comply with the requirements of a <u>subpoena</u> unless it is served on or before the date specified in the <u>subpoena</u> as the last date for service of the <u>subpoena</u>.

Notes-

Section 30 of the Service and Execution of Process Act addresses this in the case of service in another State: see the notes to <u>rule 123.2(8)</u>.

Section 31 of the Service and Execution of Process Act provides that, when a <u>subpoena</u> is served in another State, service is only effective if prescribed notices and a copy of any order under section 30 are attached to the subpoena served.

Section 32 of the Service and Execution of Process Act provides that, when a <u>subpoena</u> is served in another State, service is only effective if, a reasonable time before compliance is required, sufficient allowances and travelling expenses are paid or tendered to the person.

- (4) Despite <u>rule 123.5(1)</u>, an <u>addressee</u> must comply with the requirements of a <u>subpoena</u> even if it has not been served personally on the <u>addressee</u> if the <u>addressee</u> has, by the last date for service of the <u>subpoena</u>, actual knowledge of the <u>subpoena</u> and of its requirements.
- (5) The <u>addressee</u> must comply with a <u>subpoena to produce</u> by—
 - (a) attending at the date, time and place specified for production and producing the <u>subpoena</u> or a copy of it and the document or thing to the Court or to the person authorised to take evidence in the proceeding as permitted by the Court; or
 - (b) delivering or sending the <u>subpoena</u> or a copy of it and the document or thing to the <u>Principal Registrar</u> at the address specified for that purpose in the <u>subpoena</u>, or, if more than one address is specified, at any one of those addresses, so that they are received not less than 2 <u>business days</u> before the date specified in the <u>subpoena</u>.

Note-

Section 34 of the Service and Execution of Process Act provides that, when a <u>subpoena</u> is served in another State, a document or thing may be delivered to the Registrar not less than 24 hours before the date for compliance.

- (6) For a <u>subpoena</u> that is both a <u>subpoena to attend to give evidence</u> and a <u>subpoena to produce</u>, production of the <u>subpoena</u> or a copy of it and of the document or thing in any of the ways permitted by subrule (5) does not discharge the <u>addressee</u> from the obligation to attend to give evidence.
- (7) Unless a <u>subpoena</u> specifically requires the production of the original document, the <u>addressee</u> may produce a copy of any document required to be produced by the <u>subpoena</u>.
- (8) The copy of a document may be—
 - (a) a photocopy; or—
 - (b) in an electronic form in any of the following electronic formats—
 - (i) .doc and .docx—Microsoft Word documents;
 - (ii) .pdf—Adobe Acrobat documents;
 - (iii) .xls and .xlsx—Microsoft Excel spreadsheets;
 - (iv) .jpg—image files;
 - (v) .rtf—rich text format;

- (vi) .gif—graphics interchange format;
- (vii) .tif—tagged image format; or
- (viii) any other format agreed with the issuing party.

124.2—Production otherwise than on attendance

- (1) This rule applies if an <u>addressee</u> produces a document or thing in accordance with rule 124.1(5)(b).
- (2) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> must, if requested by the <u>addressee</u>, give a receipt for the document or thing to the <u>addressee</u>.
- (3) If the <u>addressee</u> produces more than one document or thing, the <u>addressee</u> must, if requested by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u>, provide a list of the documents or things produced.
- (4) The <u>addressee</u> may, with the consent of the <u>issuing party</u>, produce a copy, instead of the original, of any document required to be produced.
- (5) The <u>addressee</u> may at the time of production tell the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> in writing that any document or copy of a document produced need not be returned and may be destroyed.

Division 4—Dealing with documents

125.1—Removal, return, inspection, copying and disposal of documents and things

The Court may give directions about the removal from and return to the Court, and the inspection, copying and disposal, of any document or thing that has been produced to the Court in response to a <u>subpoena</u>.

125.2—Inspection of, and dealing with, documents and things produced otherwise than on attendance

- (1) This rule applies if an <u>addressee</u> produces a document or thing in accordance with <u>rule 124.1(5)(b)</u>.
- (2) On request in writing of a party, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must tell the party whether production in response to a <u>subpoena</u> has occurred and, if so, include a description, in general terms, of the documents and things produced.
- (3) Subject to this rule, a person may inspect a document or thing produced only if the Court has granted leave and the inspection is in accordance with that leave.
- (4) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may permit the parties to inspect at the Registry any document or thing produced unless the <u>addressee</u>, a party or any person having a sufficient interest objects to the inspection under this rule.
- (5) If the <u>addressee</u> objects to a document or thing being inspected by any party to the proceeding, the <u>addressee</u> must, at the time of production, notify the <u>Principal Registrar</u> in writing of the objection and of the grounds of the objection.
- (6) If a party or person having a sufficient interest objects to a document or thing being inspected by a party to the proceeding, the objector may notify the <u>Principal Registrar</u> in writing of the objection and of the grounds of the objection.
- (7) On receiving notice of an objection under this rule, the <u>Principal Registrar</u>—

- (a) must not permit any, or any further, inspection of the document or thing the subject of the objection; and
- (b) must refer the objection to the Court for hearing and determination.
- (8) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must notify the <u>issuing party</u> of the objection and of the date, time and place at which the objection will be heard.
- (9) After being notified by the <u>Principal Registrar</u> under subrule (8), the <u>issuing party</u> must notify the <u>addressee</u>, the objector and each other party of the date, time and place at which the objection will be heard.
- (10) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may permit any document or thing produced to be removed from the Registry only on application in writing signed by a lawyer for a party.
- (11) A lawyer who signs an application under subrule (10), and removes a document or thing from the Registry is taken to undertake to the Court that—
 - (a) the document or thing will be kept in the personal custody of the lawyer or a barrister briefed by the lawyer in the proceeding; and
 - (b) the document or thing will be returned to the Registry in the same condition, order and packaging in which it was removed, as and when directed by the Principal Registrar.
- (12) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may grant an application under subrule (10) subject to conditions or refuse to grant the application.

125.3—Return of documents and things produced

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may return to the <u>addressee</u> any document or thing produced in response to the <u>subpoena</u>.
- (2) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may return any document or thing under subrule (1) only if they have given to the <u>issuing party</u> at least 14 days' notice of the intention to do so and that period has expired.
- (3) The <u>addressee</u> of a <u>subpoena to produce</u> or a <u>subpoena to attend to give evidence and to produce</u> must complete the declaration by the <u>addressee</u> contained at the end of the <u>subpoena</u>.
- (4) The completed declaration must be included in the <u>subpoena</u> or copy of the <u>subpoena</u> which accompanies the documents produced under the <u>subpoena</u>.
- (5) Subject to subrule (6), the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may, on the expiry of 4 months from the conclusion of the proceeding, cause to be destroyed all the documents produced in the proceeding in compliance with a <u>subpoena</u> that were not declared by the <u>addressee</u> to be original documents whose return is sought.
- (6) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> may cause to be destroyed those documents not declared by the <u>addressee</u> to be original documents whose return is sought which have become exhibits in the proceeding when they are no longer required in connection with the proceeding, including on any appeal.

Division 5—Costs of compliance

126.1—Costs and expenses of compliance

(1) The Court may order the <u>issuing party</u> to pay the amount of any reasonable loss or expense incurred in complying with the <u>subpoena</u>.

- (2) If an order is made under subrule (1), the Court will fix the amount or direct that it be fixed in accordance with the Court's usual procedure in relation to costs.
- (3) An amount fixed under this rule is separate from and in addition to—
 - (a) any conduct money paid to the addressee; and
 - (b) any witness expenses payable to the addressee.

Note-

Sections 35 and 45 of the Service and Execution of Process Act provide that, when a subpoena is served in another State, the person served is entitled to reasonable expenses incurred in compliance and empowers the Court to make orders for this purpose.

Division 6—Failure to comply

127.1—Failure to comply with subpoena—contempt of court

- (1) Failure to comply with a <u>subpoena</u> without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and the <u>addressee</u> may be dealt with accordingly.
- (2) Despite subrule (1), if a <u>subpoena</u> has not been served personally on an <u>addressee</u>, the <u>addressee</u> may be dealt with for contempt of court as if the <u>addressee</u> had been so served if it is proved that the <u>addressee</u> had, by the last date for service of the <u>subpoena</u>, actual knowledge of the <u>subpoena</u> and its requirements.
- (3) Subrules (1) and (2) are without prejudice to any power of the Court under any rules of the Court (including any rules of the Court providing for the arrest of an <u>addressee</u> who defaults in attendance in accordance with a <u>subpoena</u>) or otherwise, to enforce compliance with a <u>subpoena</u>.

127.2—Issue of warrant of apprehension to addressee

- (1) The Court may order the issue of a warrant of apprehension to—
 - (a) an addressee who fails to comply with a subpoena;
 - (b) a person in respect of whom there are grounds for belief that, if such a <u>subpoena</u> were issued, the person would not comply with it.

Note-

Section 35(3) the Supreme Court Act 1935, section 25(3) of the District Court Act 1991, section 18(3) of the Youth Court Act 1993, section 22(3) of the Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1993 and section 20(3) of the Magistrates Court Act 1991 empower the Court to issue a warrant to have the person arrested and brought before the Court

(2) If the Court makes an order under subrule (1), the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a warrant in the prescribed form to be issued.

Prescribed form-

Form 117 Warrant of Apprehension of Witness

Division 7—Documents in court custody

128.1—Documents and things in custody of Court

(1) A party who seeks production of a document or thing in the custody of the Court or of another court may inform the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or a <u>Registrar</u> in writing identifying the document or thing that they seek to be produced.

- (2) If the document or thing is in the custody of the Court, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or <u>Registrar</u> must produce the document or thing—
 - (a) in court or to any person authorised to take evidence in the proceeding, as required by the party; or
 - (b) as the Court directs.
- (3) If the document or thing is in the custody of another court, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or <u>Registrar</u> must, unless the Court has otherwise ordered—
 - (a) ask the other court to send the document or thing to the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or <u>Registrar</u>; and
 - (b) after receiving it, produce the document or thing—
 - (i) in court or to any person authorised to take evidence in the proceeding as required by the party; or
 - (ii) as the Court directs.

Division 8—Service interstate or in New Zealand

129.1—Service of subpoena interstate

(1) A <u>subpoena</u> served in another State under sections 29 and 31 of the Service and Execution of Process Act must be accompanied by a notice in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 113A Notice to Accompany Subpoena Served Interstate

(2) A <u>subpoena</u> served in another State on a prisoner under sections 39 to 41 of the Service and Execution of Process Act must be accompanied by a notice in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 113B Notice to Accompany Subpoena Served on Interstate Prisoner

129.2—Service of subpoena in New Zealand

- (1) An application under section 31 of the *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* (Cth) for leave to serve a <u>subpoena</u> in New Zealand under that Act must be made by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> and supporting affidavit.
- (2) The supporting affidavit must—
 - (a) exhibit a copy of the subpoena in respect of which leave to serve is sought;
 - (b) identify the name, occupation and address of the proposed addressee;
 - (c) identify whether the <u>addressee</u> is over 18 years old;
 - (d) identify the nature and significance of the evidence to be given, or the document or thing to be produced, by the <u>addressee</u>;
 - (e) identify the <u>steps</u> taken (if any) to ascertain whether the evidence, document or thing could be obtained by other means without significantly greater expense, and with less inconvenience, to the <u>addressee</u>;
 - (f) identify the date by which it is intended to serve the subpoena in New Zealand;
 - (g) identify the amount to be provided to the <u>addressee</u> to meet the <u>addressee</u>'s reasonable expenses of complying with the <u>subpoena</u>;

- (h) identify, if the <u>subpoena</u> requires the <u>addressee</u> to attend to give evidence, an estimate of the length of time during which the <u>addressee</u> will be required to attend; and
- (i) identify any facts or matters known to the applicant that may constitute grounds for an application by the <u>addressee</u> to have the <u>subpoena</u> set aside under section 36(2) or (3) of the *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* (Cth).
- (3) A <u>subpoena</u> served in New Zealand under sections 30 and 32 of the *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* (Cth) must be accompanied by a notice in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 113C Notice to Accompany Subpoena Served in New Zealand

129.3—Application to set aside service

- (1) An application under section 35 of the *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* (Cth) to set aside a <u>subpoena</u> served in New Zealand must be made by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> and supporting affidavit.
- (2) A request under section 36(5) of the *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* (Cth) for a <u>hearing</u> of an application to set aside a <u>subpoena</u> served in New Zealand must be made by filing an application to Registrar in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 91B Application to Registrar – Request Hearing of Subpoena Set Aside Application

(3) A request under section 36(6) of the *Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010* (Cth) to appear remotely on the hearing of an application to set aside a <u>subpoena</u> served in New Zealand must be made by filing an application to Registrar in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 91C Application to Registrar - Request for Remote Appearance

Part 3—Arrangements for evidence to be given at trial

Division 1—Pre-trial evidence

130.1—Pre-trial special hearing

- (1) An application for a <u>pre-trial special hearing</u> under section 12AB(1) of the Evidence Act must—
 - (a) be in the prescribed form;

Prescribed form-

Form 92B Interlocutory Application for Pre-trial Special Hearing

- (b) identify the age of the witness;
- (c) identify why the witness is a witness to whom section 12AB applies;
- (d) if the application is made on the ground that the witness has a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of their experiences or to respond rationally to questions—identify that disability and why it has that adverse effect;
- (e) identify any physical disability or cognitive impairment of the witness that might make it desirable that the evidence be taken in a particular way under section 12AB(2)(a)(ii) of the Evidence Act;

- (f) identify any measures sought to prevent the witness and the defendant from directly seeing or hearing each other before, during or after the <u>hearing</u>;
- (g) identify whether any communication assistance or accompaniment by a person for the purpose of providing emotional support is sought by the witness;
- (h) be accompanied by a draft order addressing the matters referred to in section 12AB(2) of the Evidence Act; and
- (j) be served on the other parties as soon as reasonably practicable after being filed.

Note-

Section 12AB(7)(c) requires an application to be served on the other party to the proceeding within 14 days of being filed in the Court.

Higher Courts

- (2) An application for a <u>pre-trial special hearing</u> must be filed—
 - (a) in the case of an application by the Director—by the time fixed for filing a prosecution case statement;
 - (b) in all other cases—at least 7 days before the first directions hearing.

Lower Courts

(3) An application for a <u>pre-trial special hearing</u> must be filed and served by the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>.

All Courts

- (4) An objection to an application for a <u>pre-trial special hearing</u> under section 12AB(8) of the Evidence Act must be—
 - (a) in the prescribed form;
 - (b) served on the applicant and any other parties as soon as reasonably practicable after being filed.

Prescribed form-

Form 95 Notice of Objection

Notes-

Section 12AB(8) requires an objection to be filed by a respondent within 14 days of service of the application on the respondent.

Section 12AB(10) prescribes the consequences of no objection being filed within that period.

130.2—Admission of audio visual record of evidence

- (1) An application for admission of evidence of a witness in the form of an audio visual record under section 13BA(1) of the Evidence Act must—
 - (a) be in the prescribed form;

Prescribed form-

Form 92A Interlocutory Application for Admission of Audiovisual Record

(b) be served on the other parties as soon as reasonably practicable after being filed.

Note-

Section 13BA(2)(c) of the Evidence Act requires an application to be served on the other party to the proceeding within 14 days of being filed in the Court.

- (c) if the admission is sought of an audio visual recording taken under section 12AB of the Evidence Act—identify that fact and provide details of the evidence given under that section;
- (d) if the admission is sought of an audio visual recording taken under or governed by section 74EB and subsection 74EC(1) or by subsection 74EC(1a) of the Summary Offences Act 1953—
 - (i) identify that fact;
 - (ii) identify whether there was compliance or non-compliance with the requirements under section 74EB or subsection 74EC(1a) (as applicable) and to the extent of any identified non-compliance the facts by reason of which the interests of justice require the admission of the evidence despite the non-compliance; and
 - (iii) be accompanied by an electronic copy of the audio visual record on a portable electronic storage device such as a USB storage device.

Higher Courts

- (2) An application for admission of evidence of a witness in the form of an audio visual record must be filed—
 - (a) in the case of an application by the Director—by the time fixed for filing a prosecution case statement;
 - (b) in all other cases—at least 7 days before the first directions hearing.

Lower Courts

(3) An application for admission of evidence of a witness in the form of an audio visual record must be filed and served by the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>.

All Courts

(4) If an application is made for admission of an audio visual record under section 13BA(3)(b) of the Evidence Act, the applicant must file and serve an electronic copy of a transcript of the audio visual record at least 7 days before the date on which the application is to be heard.

Note-

If an audio visual record governed by this rule is a record of an interview of a child of or under the age of 14 years or a person with a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the witness' experiences or to respond rationally to questions, who is the alleged victim of a sexual offence as defined by section 4 of the Evidence Act, it comprises "sensitive material" and is governed by sections 67HA, 67I and 67J of the Evidence Act.

130.3—Admission of recorded evidence

- (1) An application for admission of an official record of evidence given in an earlier proceeding under section 13D of the Evidence Act must be—
 - (a) by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>; and
 - (b) accompanied by an electronic copy of the official record.

Higher Courts

- (2) An application for admission of an official record of evidence given in an earlier proceeding must be filed—
 - (a) in the case of an application by the Director—by the time fixed for filing a prosecution case statement;
 - (b) in all other cases—at least 7 days before the first directions hearing.

Lower Courts

(3) An application for admission of an official record of evidence given in an earlier proceeding must be filed and served by the <u>pre-trial conference date</u>.

All Courts

(4) If an order is made for admission of an official record and the official record is not already in the form of a transcript, the applicant must file and serve an electronic copy of a transcript of the official record at least 14 days before the <u>trial date</u>.

130.4—Evidence to be taken interstate or overseas

(1) A request under section 59E(1)(c) of the Evidence Act to a foreign court to take evidence must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 114 Letter of Request

(2) The applicant for the order is responsible for all expenses incurred by the Court, or by any person at the request of the Court, in respect of the letter of request to the foreign court.

130.5—Audio link or audio visual link evidence or submissions

- (1) This rule applies when the Court makes an order for taking evidence or submissions by audio visual link or audio link under section 59IE of the Evidence Act.
- (2) If the applicant for the order no longer requires the evidence or submissions to be taken by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u>, the applicant must notify the <u>Principal Registrar</u> immediately.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the amount fixed by the Court under section 59IF of the Evidence Act must be paid by the applicant for the order.

130.6—Evidence by audio link or audio visual link from remote location

- (1) This rule applies when a witness is to give evidence by <u>audio visual link</u> or <u>audio link</u> from a location remote from the courtroom.
- (2) A party who calls a witness to which this rule applies when the remote location is in a court building must make arrangements with the Sheriff's office for the witness to be brought into the building and to the witness room.
- (3) When counsel wishes to ask questions of a witness to which this rule applies relating to a document or thing, counsel must give sufficient notice to court staff to allow appropriate arrangements to be made for the document or thing to be displayed electronically to the witness or taken to the remote location by court staff.

130.7—Special arrangements for giving evidence

(1) An application for special arrangements for a witness to give evidence under section 13 or section 13A of the Evidence Act must be made—

- (a) in the prosecution case statement or defence case statement;
- (b) by an application for special arrangements in the prescribed form; or

Prescribed form-

Form 92C Interlocutory Application for Special Arrangements

- (c) with the leave of the Court, by an application made orally at a hearing.
- (2) A notice of objection to an application for special arrangements under section 13A(6) of the Evidence Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 95 Notice of Objection

130.8—Medical reports under Part 8A

The written record of an order for the examination by a medical <u>expert</u> of a defendant or youth and provision of a medical report under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 99 Record of Outcome - Order

Division 2—Documentary evidence

131.1—Tender documents and aids

- (1) The Court may, on its own initiative or on application of a party, order that, by a specified date, a party proposing to tender documentary exhibits at <u>trial</u> file and serve on all other parties a list of such documents.
- (2) The Court may order that a list of documents be numbered or marked to correspond with the marking of the documents to be tendered at <u>trial</u> and include such other details as the Court thinks fit.
- (3) The Court may order that a list of documents and copies of the documents referred to in the list be filed and served in hard copy form, electronic form or both.
- (4) The Court may make orders for the production and use at <u>trial</u> of summaries, diagrams, charts, illustrations, graphs, photographs, films, documents, models or other audio, video, or visual media as an aid to illustrating or assisting to explain the evidence.

Part 4—Juries: Higher Courts

132.1—Interpretation

In this Part—

jury card means the jury card referred to in section 42(b) of the Juries Act;

jury pool room means the place appointed from time to time by the <u>Sheriff</u> for the attendance of the jury pool for a jury district.

132.2—Juror's oath or affirmation

- (1) Before first directing a juror to attend for a criminal <u>trial</u>, the <u>Sheriff</u> must cause the juror to take an oath or affirmation in the form of Schedule 6 to the Juries Act.
- (2) The <u>Sheriff</u> must cause a record to be made of the taking by each juror of the oath or affirmation.

(3) The record must not be shown or communicated to any person other than a Judge except by leave of a Judge.

132.3—Jury panel

- (1) When a <u>trial</u> of a defendant is to commence, the <u>Sheriff</u> must ensure that a jury panel of at least 20 jurors attend for the <u>trial</u>.
- (2) When a <u>trial</u> of more than one defendant is to commence, the <u>Sheriff</u> must ensure that a jury panel of at least 20 jurors plus at least 3 extra jurors in respect of each additional defendant attend for the <u>trial</u>.
- (3) Subject to subrule (4), a copy of the jury panel list giving the number, name, suburb and occupation of the jurors selected by the Sheriff under subrule (1) or (2) will be made available to counsel for the parties or an unrepresented defendant by the sheriff's officer in court sufficiently early before the jury is empanelled to enable decisions to be made on challenge.
- (4) The Judge may direct the <u>Sheriff</u> to have information included or removed from the jury panel list for a particular <u>trial</u>.

132.4—Selection of jurors by ballot

- (1) The Associate will conduct the juror ballot by drawing a jury card from the ballot box and reading aloud to the Court the jury number only of the juror selected as shown on the jury card.
- (2) This procedure will continue, allowing for challenges, until 12 jurors, or 12 jurors and any additional jurors, are seated in the jury box.
- (3) After selection of the jury, the sheriff's officer will collect the jury panel list from counsel and from any unrepresented defendant.
- (4) The jury panel list is not a public document and is supplied to the parties for the purpose of jury selection only.
- (5) Unless the Judge orders otherwise, the jury panel list ceases to be available to counsel or the defendant after the jury has been selected.
- (6) The cards of the jurors empanelled for a criminal <u>trial</u> must be kept apart from the cards of all other jurors until 24 hours after a verdict has been given or the jurors have been discharged (whichever is later).
- (7) A ballot required to be held in accordance with section 6A(2) of the Juries Act will be conducted by drawing at random the number of cards necessary to reduce the number of jurors to 12 from those cards kept apart in accordance with subrule (6).

132.5—Jurors in charge of Sheriff or sheriff's officer

The <u>Sheriff</u> must ensure that jurors while in a <u>jury pool room</u>, jury retiring room, courtroom, building in which a courtroom is situated, at a view or moving between any of those places are in the charge of the <u>Sheriff</u> or a sheriff's officer.

132.6—Non attendance

If a juror does not attend in obedience to a summons or in compliance with a direction by the <u>Sheriff</u>, the <u>Sheriff</u> must report the fact to a Judge.

Part 5—Conduct of trial

133.1—List of witnesses

Unless the Court otherwise orders, the prosecution must file and serve a list of the witnesses intended to be called at <u>trial</u> by 8.30 am on the morning of commencement of the <u>trial</u>.

133.2—Witness identification

- (1) A witness is required to submit their address in writing for inclusion in court records.
- (2) A witness will not be asked when taking the oath or affirmation to state their address or occupation.
- (3) This rule does not restrict the right of counsel for a party to ask a witness their address or occupation if it is relevant to an issue or to credit.

133.3—Audio visual record of evidence

- (1) This rule applies to an audio visual record of the evidence of a vulnerable witness given in a proceeding before the Court.
- (2) An application to take custody of an audio visual record of the evidence of a vulnerable witness given in a proceeding before the Court for the purpose of a related proceeding under section 13C(3) of the Evidence Act must be made—
 - (a) by an interlocutory application in accordance with rule 39.1; or
 - (b) by an application made orally at a hearing or trial.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a party who is authorised by the Court under section 13C(3) of the Evidence Act to take custody of an audio visual record of evidence—
 - (a) will be provided with a duplicate copy of the record;
 - (b) must only use the duplicate record for the sole purpose of the related proceeding;
 - (c) must not copy or disseminate the duplicate record to any third party; and
 - (d) must ensure the safekeeping of the duplicate record and return it to the Court at the conclusion of the related proceeding.
- (4) If editing of an official record of evidence is required under section 13D(3) of the Evidence Act, the party tendering the evidence—
 - (a) will be provided with a duplicate copy of the official record and the editing must be carried out on the duplicate record;
 - (b) must ensure that the edited version is prepared in a form that, if tendered, can be displayed on the Court's audio or audio visual equipment;
 - (c) must keep all edited versions of the official record in safekeeping; and
 - (d) must return to the Court all edited versions not already in the custody of the Court immediately upon the conclusion of the proceeding.

133.4—Exhibits

- (1) The Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the custody, disposal or production at the conclusion of the <u>trial</u> of any exhibit.
- (2) Subject to any order under subrule (1) and subject to a notice of appeal not having been received, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> may, after the expiration of 28 days after the verdict

- or other conclusion of the <u>trial</u>, cause any exhibit to be returned to the custody of the person who produced it or to the <u>law firm or office</u> for the party who tendered it, as appropriate, and the person to whom any exhibit is returned is liable for any costs incurred in returning the exhibit.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, if a notice of appeal is received before returning the exhibits, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the exhibits to be retained in custody until required to transmit them to the appellate court.
- (4) Upon request by the appellate court, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the exhibits together with a list of exhibits to be transmitted to the <u>Registrar</u> of the appellate court.
- (5) Upon the exhibits being returned by the appellate court or the appeal being finally determined, the exhibits may be dealt with in accordance with subrule (2).
- (6) If an exhibit is returned while an appeal is pending, the person to whom it is returned must, so far as is practicable having regard to the nature of the exhibit, keep it marked and labelled as before so that the person will be able to produce it so marked and labelled at the hearing of the appeal if required to do so.

133.5—Views

- (1) This rule applies subject to any contrary order by the trial Judge or Magistrate.
- (2) A view is part of the <u>trial</u> and is under the control of the trial Judge or Magistrate.
- (3) When a view takes place in a confined space, the trial Judge or Magistrate may limit the persons to enter that space.
- (4) No sound recording may be made at a view other than by the court reporter or the judicial officer's staff.
- (5) A witness must not be filmed or photographed.
- (6) A member of the media or the public must not be in such proximity to the trial Judge or Magistrate or counsel as to be able to overhear private conversations.

All Courts except Youth Court

- (7) Any person may attend on a view, but this rule does not authorise any such person to trespass on private property.
- (8) If there is no suppression order relating to the identity of a defendant, they may be filmed, photographed or sketched from a distance, but not so as to show that they are in custody or under restraint or in any way that might suggest guilt.

Higher Courts

- (9) A member of the media or the public must not be in such proximity to jurors as to be able to overhear what is said between them.
- (10) Jurors must not be filmed, photographed or sketched.

Part 6—Verdicts

134.1—Alternative verdicts: Lower Courts

(1) Sections 19B(3), 19B(4A), 19B(5), 20AC, 25 and 180 of the Consolidation Act and sections 133 and 140 of the Procedure Act apply, with any necessary modifications, to the trial by the Court of a defendant charged with a minor indictable offence.

Notes-

Section 117(2) of the Procedure Act provides that the rules may provide that specified provisions of the Procedure Act or any other Act or law apply with necessary adaptations and modifications to the trial by the Magistrates Court of a person charged with an indictable offence.

Section 7(3a) of the *Environment Resources and Development Court Act 1993* provides that the Court will deal with a charge of a minor indictable offence in the same way as the Magistrates Court deals with such a charge (and in accordance with the procedures that would apply if the Magistrates Court were dealing with such a charge) and the *Summary Procedure Act 1921* applies to the Court subject to any additions, exclusions or modifications prescribed by the regulations as if references to the Magistrates Court extended to the Court.

Sections 17(1) and 18 of the Young Offenders Act provide that the Court will deal with a charge laid before the Court in the same way as the Magistrates Court deals with a charge of a summary offence and, in doing so, has the powers of the Magistrates Court and the procedure to be followed by and the powers of the Court on the trial of an offence are, subject to this Act, to be the same as for the trial of a summary offence in the Magistrates Court.

In the Supreme and District Courts, the provisions of the Consolidation Act and Procedure Act relating to alternative verdicts apply of their own force.

The common law also provides for alternative verdicts in certain circumstances.

134.2—Inquiry to Chief Judicial Officer

- (1) A party may, by letter addressed to the <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> (or the most senior puisne judicial officer who does not comprise and is not part of the Coram if the <u>Chief Judicial Officer</u> comprises or is part of the Coram), inquire about progress of delivery of reasons for judgment.
- (2) The party making the inquiry must at the same time send a copy of the letter to each other party to the proceeding.
- (3) The identity of a party making such an inquiry will not be disclosed to—
 - (a) any other judicial officer; or
 - (b) any other person except each other party to, or a person having an interest in, the outcome of the proceeding.

Part 7—Orders and certificates

135.1—Record of outcome

If the Court makes orders in respect of the outcome of <u>trial</u> independently of sentencing, the written record of the orders must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 141 Record of Outcome

Note-

If the Court makes orders in respect of the outcome of <u>trial</u> at the same time as sentencing, see <u>Chapter 7</u> Part 4.

135.2—Case stated

(1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an application to state a case or reserve a question of law to the Supreme Court or <u>Court of Appeal</u> (a *stated case*) must be made by an interlocutory application in the prescribed form attaching a draft case stated in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 156 Interlocutory Application for Stating a Case

Form 159 Case Stated

(2) If the Court makes an order for a stated case, the written record of the orders must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 141 Record of Outcome

(3) If the Court makes an order for a stated case, a formal order must be issued in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 158 Order - Stating a Case

(4) A stated case is to be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 159 Case Stated

135.3—Certificate of trial judge: Supreme Court and District Court

(1) A certificate of the trial Judge under section 157(1)(a)(ii) of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 155 Certificate of Trial Judge

- (2) A certificate may be given—
 - (a) without any application being made by the defendant; or
 - (b) on an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u> by the defendant within 14 days after the date of conviction.

Chapter 7—Sentencing

Part 1—Scope of Chapter

141.1—Scope

This Chapter applies to the process leading up to and the imposition of <u>sentence</u> and making of other orders after—

- (a) a conviction or finding of guilt;
- (b) a determination that the objective elements of the offence charged are established and the defendant or youth is <u>unfit to stand trial</u> or was <u>mentally incompetent</u> to commit an offence charged; or
- (c) an acquittal, finding of not guilty or other final determination in favour of a defendant or youth.

Part 2—Sentencing process

Division 1—Offences committed during currency of bonds etc:

142.1—Definitions

In this Division—

Director means-

- (a) in respect of a <u>relevant obligation</u> imposed under State law—the Director of Public Prosecutions for the State;
- (b) in respect of a <u>relevant obligation</u> imposed under Commonwealth law—the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Commonwealth;

relevant obligation means an obligation to be of good behaviour under—

- (a) a home detention order made by a South Australian Court;
- (b) an intensive correction order made by a South Australian Court;
- (c) a suspended sentence bond entered into with a South Australian Court (other than the Youth Court);
- (d) a good behaviour bond entered into with a South Australian Court (other than the Youth Court);
- (e) a recognizance release order made by a South Australian Court (other than the Youth Court);
- (f) an order and recognizance or recognizance release order made by a South Australian Court (other than the Youth Court);
- (g) a suspended sentence obligation imposed by the Youth Court;
- (h) an obligation imposed by the Youth Court;
- (i) an undertaking by a youth and their guardian given to the Youth Court;
- (j) a licence release order under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act made by a South Australian Court; or
- (k) an order under Part 1B Division 6, 7, 8 or 9 of the Crimes Act made by a South Australian Court.

142.2—Prosecution to inform the Court

At a <u>hearing</u> at which a defendant or youth pleads or is found guilty of an offence, or at the next <u>hearing</u> after a defendant or youth files a written guilty plea to an offence under <u>rule 70.2</u>, the prosecution must inform the Court whether the offence was committed during the currency of a <u>relevant obligation</u> and if so identify the <u>relevant obligation</u>.

142.3—Informant to inform Director

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) a defendant or youth pleads or is found guilty of an offence in a <u>Lower Court</u> or the informant receives a written guilty plea to an offence under <u>rule 70.2</u>; and
 - (b) the offence was committed during the currency of a <u>relevant obligation</u> imposed by a <u>Higher Court</u>.
- (2) If this rule applies, the prosecution in the <u>Lower Court</u> must inform the <u>Director</u> of the matters referred to in subrule (1), identifying the case number of the case in the <u>Lower Court</u> in which the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty and identifying the <u>relevant obligation</u>.
- (3) Upon receipt of notification under subrule (2), the <u>Director</u> must determine as soon as practicable whether to institute a proceeding in the <u>Higher Court</u> for breach of the <u>relevant obligation</u> and inform the prosecution in the <u>Lower Court</u> who provided the notification under subrule (2).

Division 2—Summonses and notices

143.1—Summons to person potentially affected by disqualification

(1) A summons to a person who may be affected by a disqualification order under section 168(1) of the *Road Traffic Act 1961* issued by the Court under section 168(2) must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 132 Summons to Third Party to Attend Penalty Hearing

(2) It is the responsibility of the prosecution to serve the summons.

143.2—Notices to defendant or youth: Lower Court

(1) A notice to a defendant or youth issued under section 27C(3)(a), (b), (c) or (d) and section 27C(3)(f) of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 131 Notice to Defendant of Penalty Hearing

Note-

The content of the form will depend on whether paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) (or more than one) is applicable.

(2) A notice to a defendant or youth issued under section 62D of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 133 Notice of Intention to Allege Previous Convictions

(3) It is the responsibility of the prosecution to serve a notice referred to in this rule on the defendant or youth in accordance with the relevant statutory provision.

Notes-

Section 27C of the Procedure Act requires personal service of the notice at least 14 days before the hearing.

Section 62D of the Procedure Act requires personal or post service of the notice at least 3 days before the hearing.

Division 3—Applications for specific orders

144.1—Application for vehicle forfeiture or impounding

An application for an order that a motor vehicle be forfeited to the Crown or impounded under section 12 of the *Criminal Law (Clamping, Impounding and Forfeiture of Vehicles)*Act 2007 must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 134 Interlocutory Application for Vehicle Forfeiture or Impounding

144.2—Application for intervention order

(1) If the prosecution seeks, or the Court is considering whether to make an intervention order under section 28 of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u>, the prosecution must file on a court access basis a Protected Person Details for Intervention Order in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 104e Protected Person Details for Intervention Order

Form 104h Protected Person Details for Intervention Order

Division 4—Taking into account other federal offences

145.1—Request to take into account other federal offences

(1) If a defendant or youth has been convicted of a federal offence and wishes to admit guilt to other federal offences and have them taken into account by the Court in passing sentence under section 16BA of the Crimes Act, a list of additional charges in the prescribed form in compliance with this rule must be filed.

Prescribed form—

Form 55 List of Additional Charges (Commonwealth)

- (2) A list of additional charges must be signed by—
 - (a) the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, a person authorised in writing by the Director to sign documents under section 16BA(1)(c) of the Crimes Act or a person appointed under section 69 of the *Judiciary Act 1903* (Cth); and
 - (b) the defendant or youth.
- (3) The signed list of additional charges must be given to the defendant or youth.

145.2—Taking into account other federal offences

If a list of additional charges has been filed and given to the defendant or youth in compliance with <u>rule 145.1</u> and the Court takes into account the additional offences in passing <u>sentence</u> for the offence of which defendant or youth has been convicted, the Court will certify, upon

the document filed in the Court, the offences taken into account and the conviction in respect of which the offences were taken into account.

Prescribed form-

Form 55 List of Additional Charges (Commonwealth)

Division 5—Reports requested by the Court

146.1—Requests for reports

A request by the Court for a report for the purpose of sentencing must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

- Form 23 Report Request Form Generic Report
- [Form 23A Report Request Form Bail Enquiry Report]
- [Form 23B Report Request Form Bail Enquiry (Home Detention) Report]
- [Form 23C Report Request Form Bail Remand Information Report (Youth)]
- [Form 23D Report Request Form Bail Enquiry (Home Detention Youth) Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135 Report Request Form Generic Report]
- [Form 135A Report Request Form Anthropologist Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135AA Report Request Form Supervision Suitability Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135AB Report Request Form Supervision Suitability Report (Adult Defendant)]
- [Form 135B Report Request Form Adolescent Sexual Offender Report]
- [Form 135C Report Request Form Community Service Assessment Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135D Report Request Form Community Service Assessment Report (Adult Defendant)]
- [Form 135E Report Request Form Drug and Alcohol Assessment Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135F Report Request Form Drug and Alcohol Assessment Report (Adult Defendant)]
- [Form 135G Report Request Form Education Department Report]
- [Form 135H Report Request Form Home Detention Order Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135I Report Request Form Home Detention Order Report (Adult Defendant)]
- [Form 135J Report Request Form Intensive Correction Order Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135K Report Request Form Intensive Correction Order Report (Adult Defendant)]
- [Form 135L Report Request Form Management Assessment Panel Report]
- [Form 135M Report Request Form Medical Report]
- [Form 135N Report Request Form Parole Board Report]
- [Form 1350 Report Request Form Progress Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135P Report Request Form Pre-Sentence Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135Q Report Request Form Pre-Sentence Report (Adult Defendant)]
- [Form 135R Report Request Form Prison Health Report]
- [Form 135S Report Request Form Psychiatric Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135T Report Request Form Psychiatric Report (Adult Defendant)]
- [Form 135U Report Request Form Psychological Report (Youth)]
- [Form 135V Report Request Form Psychological Report]

[Form 135W Report Request Form - Review Board Report (Youth)]

[Form 135X Report Request Form – Section 32 (Young Offenders Act) Report (Youth)]

[Form 135Y Report Request Form – Report on Sexual Offenders]

[Form 135Z Report Request Form – Special Needs Report (Youth)]

Division 6—Victim and community impact statements

147.1—Victim impact statements

- (1) A person wishing to furnish to the Court a victim impact statement under section 14 of the Sentencing Act or section 269R(3) of the Consolidation Act must provide the statement in writing to the prosecution.
- (2) The prosecution must provide a copy of the statement to the Court and to the defendant or youth as soon as practicable after—
 - (a) the defendant or youth pleads or is found guilty;
 - (b) the Court declares that the defendant or youth is liable to supervision under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act; or
 - (c) the defendant
 - (i) is found to be unfit to be tried under section 20BC of the Crimes Act;
 - (ii) is acquitted because of mental illness under section 20BJ of the Crimes Act; or
 - (iii) is to be dealt with under section 20BQ or section 20BS of the Crimes Act.
- (3) The Court may, on the application of the prosecution—
 - (a) allow an audio or audio visual record of the person reading the statement to be played to the Court;
 - (b) exercise, in relation to the person making the statement, any power that the Court has with regard to a vulnerable witness; or
 - (c) order that the defendant or youth, or if the defendant is a body corporate, a director or other representative of the body corporate satisfactory to the Court, be present when the statement is read or played to the Court.
- (4) The Court may appoint a time when the victim impact statement is to be read or played to the Court and may refuse to postpone reading or playing it if the resulting delay would be unreasonable in the circumstances.
- (5) If the person providing the statement is not in court when the Court makes an order under subrule (4), the prosecution must inform the person of the time fixed for reading or playing the statement.
- (6) The person making the statement may amend it at any time before it is read or played to the Court.
- (7) The Court may order that irrelevant material in the statement not be read or played to or taken into account by the Court.
- (8) A person may at any time withdraw a statement, in which event it will not be read or played to or taken into account by the Court.

147.2—Community impact statements

- (1) A person wishing to contribute to a neighbourhood impact statement or social impact statement under section 15 of the Sentencing Act or section 269R(5) of the Consolidation Act must make a submission to the Commissioner for Victims' Rights as soon as practicable after—
 - (a) the defendant or youth pleads or is found guilty;
 - (b) the Court declares that the defendant or youth is liable to supervision under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act; or
 - (c) the defendant is found to be unfit to be tried under section 20BC or acquitted because of mental illness under section 20BJ or is to be dealt with under section 20BQ or 20BS of the Crimes Act.
- (2) If the prosecution or the Commissioner for Victims' Rights wishes to furnish to the Court a neighbourhood impact statement or social impact statement in a proceeding to determine <u>sentence</u>, they must provide the statement to the Court and to the defendant or youth as soon as practicable after—
 - (a) the defendant or youth pleads or is found guilty;
 - (b) the Court declares that the defendant or youth is liable to supervision under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act; or
 - (c) the defendant is found to be unfit to be tried under section 20BC or acquitted because of mental illness under section 20BJ or is to be dealt with under section 20BQ or 20BS of the Crimes Act.
- (3) The Court may appoint a time when the statement will be read to the Court and may refuse to postpone its reading if the resulting delay would be unreasonable in the circumstances.
- (4) The statement will not be read out in court if the Court determines that it is inappropriate or if it would be unduly time consuming to do so.
- (5) The Court may order that irrelevant material in the statement not be read or taken into account by the Court.

Division 7—Sentencing conferences

Note-

Conferences convened as part of a diversion process are addressed by Part 3.

148.1—Sentencing conference

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) the defendant or youth is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person within the meaning of section 22(6) of the Sentencing Act;
 - (b) the defendant or youth consents to the convening of a sentencing conference;
 - (c) an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Officer is available to provide assistance.
- (2) If this rule applies, the Court may on application by a party or on its own initiative convene a sentencing conference pursuant to section 22 of the Sentencing Act.

(3) A sentencing conference will be conducted in accordance with directions given by the presiding judicial officer.

Part 3—Diversion: Magistrates and Youth Courts

Division 1—Finalising diversion

149.1—Diversion to family conference or police officer: Youth Court

(1) If a youth has pleaded or been found guilty and the Court considers that the subject matter of the charge should be dealt with instead by a family conference convened under Part 2 Division 3 of the Young Offenders Act, the Court may order that the matter be finalised by referral to a family conference.

Note-

Section 17(2) of the Young Offenders Act provides that the Court may, even though a charge has been laid, refer the subject matter of the charge (after the youth's guilt has been established either by admission or by the Court's findings) to be dealt with by a police officer or by a family conference.

(2) If a youth has pleaded or been found guilty and the Court considers that the subject matter of the charge should be dealt with instead by a police officer under Part 2 Division 2 of the Young Offenders Act, the Court may order that the matter be finalised by referral to a police officer.

Division 2—Sentencing diversion

150.1—General

- (1) If an order referred to in this Division is made, the defendant or youth will be released on bail subject to conditions appropriate to their participation in the intervention program and will appear in court from time to time to review their progress.
- (2) The Court may take into account the defendant's or youth's rehabilitation as a result of the program when determining <u>sentence</u> at the end of the program.
- (3) If the defendant or youth does not satisfactorily participate in the program, the Court may order that their participation cease and proceed to <u>sentence</u> them.

150.2—Treatment Intervention Court

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) a defendant or youth has pleaded guilty;
 - (b) drug addiction or mental impairment is a criminogenic factor in the offending;
 - (c) the defendant or youth has a suitable bail address in a suitable location; and
 - (d) the defendant or youth is willing to engage in an intervention program with a view to their rehabilitation before determination of <u>sentence</u> and follow the program's requirements.
- (2) If this rule applies, the Court may order that the defendant or youth participate in a 6 month or 12 month intervention program of supervised treatment and rehabilitation.

150.3—Family Violence Court: Magistrates Court

- (1) This rule applies if—
 - (a) a defendant is charged with an offence involving domestic violence;

Division 2—Community based custodial sentences, obligations, recognizances and licences

152.1—Community based custodial sentences

(1) If the Court makes a home detention order under section 71 of the Sentencing Act, a formal home detention order and acknowledgement in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142A Home Detention Order and Acknowledgement

(2) If the Court makes an intensive correction order under section 81 of the Sentencing Act, a formal intensive correction order and acknowledgement in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142B Intensive Correction Order and Acknowledgement

(3) A formal home detention order and acknowledgement or intensive correction order and acknowledgement may be acknowledged by the defendant or youth before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

152.2—Obligations: Youth Court

(1) If the Court imposes a suspended sentence obligation under section 26 of the Young Offenders Act and section 96 of the Sentencing Act, a formal suspended sentence obligation in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142C Suspended Sentence Obligation Order and Acknowledgement

(2) If the Court imposes an obligation under section 26 of the Young Offenders Act, a formal obligation in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the youth.

Prescribed form—

Form 142D Obligation Order and Acknowledgement

(3) A suspended sentence obligation or obligation may be acknowledged by the youth before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

152.3—Recognizances: All Courts except Youth Court

(1) If the Court makes a recognizance release order under section 20(1)(b) of the Crimes Act, a formal recognizance release order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant.

Prescribed form-

Form 142E Release Order and Recognizance

(2) If the Court makes an order and recognizance under section 19B or 20(1)(a) of the Crimes Act, a formal order and recognizance in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant.

Prescribed form—

Form 142F Order and Recognizance

(3) A recognizance release order or order and recognizance may be acknowledged by the defendant before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

152.4—Licences

(1) If the Court makes an order under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act that includes a release of a defendant or youth on licence, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142M Order - Part 8A Criminal Law Consolidation Act

(2) If the Court makes an order under Part 1B Division 6, 7, 8 or 9 of the Crimes Act that includes a release of a defendant on licence, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant.

Prescribed form-

Form 142N Order – Part 1B Div 6 to 9 Crimes Act (Cth)

(3) An order governed by this rule may be acknowledged by the defendant or youth before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

152.5—Probation orders: All Courts except Youth Court

(1) If the Court makes a psychiatric probation order or program probation order under section 20BV or 20BY of the Crimes Act, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant.

Prescribed form-

Form 142P Psychiatric Probation Order and Acknowledgement (Cth)

Form 142Q Program Probation Order and Acknowledgement (Cth)

(2) An order governed by this rule may be acknowledged by the defendant before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

Division 3—Bonds, undertakings and guarantees

153.1—Bonds and guarantees: All Courts except Youth Court

(1) If the Court suspends a <u>sentence</u> under section 96 of the Sentencing Act, a suspended sentence bond must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 143A Suspended Sentence Bond

(2) If the Court discharges a defendant on condition that the defendant enter into a good behaviour bond under section 97 of the Sentencing Act, a good behaviour bond must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 143B Good Behaviour Bond

(3) A guarantee of a bond under section 100 of the Sentencing Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 144 Guarantee of Bond

153.2—Undertakings

(1) If the Court releases a defendant or youth on an undertaking to complete an intervention program under section 30(3) of the Sentencing Act, an undertaking must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 143C <u>Undertaking to Complete an Intervention Program</u>

Youth Court

(2) If the Court releases a youth on an undertaking on condition that the guardians of the youth enter into a supplementary undertaking under section 27 of the Young Offenders Act, the undertaking by the youth and guardians must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 143D Undertakings by Youth and Guardian

Division 4—Specific sentencing orders

154.1—Community service order

(1) If the Court imposes a <u>sentence</u> of community service under section 25 of the Sentencing Act, a formal community service order and acknowledgement in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142G Community Service Order and Acknowledgement

(2) A community service order and acknowledgement may be acknowledged by the defendant or youth before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.

154.2—Firearms prohibition order

- (1) This rule applies if the Court makes an order after a finding of guilt that a defendant or youth be subject to a firearms prohibition order until further order under section 66(1) of the *Firearms Act 2015*.
- (2) The written record of an order that a defendant or youth be subject to a firearms prohibition order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 141 Record of Outcome

(3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a formal order in the prescribed form to be issued and served on the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142H Firearms Order and Acknowledgement

- (4) A firearms prohibition order may be acknowledged by the defendant or youth before a witness who is a judicial officer, a <u>Registrar</u> of the Court, or a Justice of the Peace.
- (5) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the Registrar of Firearms to be notified of the order by service of the order electronically on the Registrar of Firearms as soon as practicable.

Note-

Section 66(4) of the *Firearms Act 2015* requires the Registrar to notify the Registrar of Firearms of the details of the order.

154.3—Protection orders

(1) If the Court makes an intervention order under section 28 of the Sentencing Act, a formal intervention order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142I Intervention Order

(2) If the Court makes a place restriction order or non-association order under section 27 of the Sentencing Act, a formal place restriction order or non-association order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142L Order - Place Restriction and/or Non-Association and Acknowledgment

(3) If the Court makes a paedophile restraining order under section 28 of the Sentencing Act, a formal paedophile restraining order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form-

Form 142K Paedophile Restraining Order and Acknowledgement

All Courts except Youth Court

(4) If the Court makes a child protection restraining order under section 28 of the Sentencing Act, a formal child protection restraining order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the defendant or youth.

Prescribed form—

Form 142J Child Protection Restraining Order and Acknowledgement

154.4—Vehicle forfeiture and impounding

If the Court makes an order relating to the forfeiture or impounding of a vehicle under section 12 of the Criminal Law (Clamping, Impounding and Forfeiture of Vehicles) Act 2007, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued.

Prescribed form-

Form 142R Order - Forfeiture or Impounding of Motor Vehicle

154.5—Recidivist young offender orders: Youth Court

If the Court makes an order declaring a youth to be a recidivist young offender under section 55 of the Sentencing Act, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued.

Prescribed form-

Form 1420 Order - Declaring a Youth to be a Recidivist Young Offender

Part 5—Warrants

155.1—Warrant of commitment or detention

If the Court imposes a custodial <u>sentence</u> of imprisonment or detention, the warrant of commitment or mandate to be issued by the Court must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 145 Warrant of Commitment or Mandate for Detention

155.2—Mental impairment detention

(1) If the Court commits a defendant or youth to detention under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act, the warrant of detention to be issued by the Court must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 146 Warrant of Detention

(2) If the Court commits a defendant to detention under Part 1B Divisions 6 to 9 of the Crimes Act, the warrant of detention to be issued by the Court must be in the prescribed form

Prescribed forms-

Form 146A Warrant of Detention – (Cth - Mental Illness)

Form 146B Warrant of Detention - (Cth - Unfit to be Tried)

Form 146C Warrant of Detention – (Cth - Hospital Order)

Part 6—Notice of orders and certificates

Division 1—Notices to defendants and youths

156.1—Notice of penalty: Lower Courts

A notice of penalty to a defendant or youth issued under section 27C(4), 27C(5) or 62C(2) of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 148 Notice of Penalty Imposed

156.2—Notice for the payment of money: Youth Court

A notice for the payment of money to a youth issued under section 30(3) of the Young Offenders Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 149 Notice for the Payment of Money (Youth Court)

Division 2—Notices to public sector agencies

157.3—Notice of notifiable offences

(1) If the Court finds a defendant or youth guilty of a qualifying offence within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the Children and Young People Safety Act 2017, the Principal Registrar must cause the information contained in the prescribed form relating to the finding of guilt to be provided to the Chief Executive for the Department for Education as soon as practicable after the defendant or youth is found guilty as required by section 48 of the Children and Young People Safety Act 2017.

Prescribed form—

Form 151 Notice of Qualifying Offence

(2) If the Court finds a defendant or youth guilty of a <u>notifiable offence</u> other than a qualifying offence within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the *Children and Young People Safety Act 2017*, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the information contained in the prescribed form relating to the finding of guilt to be provided to the Central Assessment Unit as soon as practicable after the defendant or youth is found guilty as

required by section 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 or section 18U of the Disability Inclusion Act 2018.

Prescribed form-

Form 152 Notice of Prescribed, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

157.4—Notice of intervention order

If the Court makes a final intervention order or revokes an interim intervention order within the meaning of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u>, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a notice in the prescribed form, or by alternative means cause the information required by the applicable statutory provisions, to be sent to the relevant public sector agencies as soon as practicable after the intervention order is made or revoked as required by section 23(8) of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 153 Notice of Intervention Order

157.5—Notice of order declaring liable to supervision

If the Court declares a defendant or youth liable to supervision under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause the information contained in the prescribed form to be provided to the relevant public sector agencies as soon as practicable after the order is made.

Prescribed form-

Form 154 Notice that Person has been Declared Liable to Supervision

157.6—Form of notice

- (1) The information contained in a prescribed form referred to in this Division may be provided in a form other than the prescribed form.
- (2) The information contained in a prescribed form referred to in this Division may be provided by electronic data.

Division 3— Certificates

158.7—Certificate for identity theft

(1) An application for a certificate for identity theft under section 125 of the Sentencing Act must be in the prescribed form supported by an affidavit in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 92 Interlocutory Application

Form 93 Affidavit

- (2) The supporting affidavit must:
 - (a) identify the relevant offence or offences of which the defendant or youth has been found guilty;
 - (b) if applicable, identify the manner in which the person's identity was assumed;
 - (c) if applicable, identify the relevant personal identification information and the manner in which it was used;
 - (d) identify how the assumption of the person's identity or use of the person's personal identification information was assumed or used in connection with the commission of the offence or offences:

- (e) address the assumption of the person's identity or use of the person's personal identification information being without the person's consent.
- (3) The Court may, if it thinks fit, determine the application without hearing the parties.
- (4) A certificate for identity theft must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 150 Certificate for Victim of Identity Theft

Part 7—Costs: Lower Courts

159.1—Exercise of costs discretion

- (1) This rule applies when the Court has power to order the payment of costs.
- (2) An order for costs is in the discretion of the Court.
- (3) Ordinarily, costs will be ordered in favour of a successful party against an unsuccessful party
- (4) For the purpose of subrule (3)—
 - (a) an informant who institutes a proceeding in which a plea of guilty is entered will be regarded as a successful party; and
 - (b) a defendant who defends a proceeding that is withdrawn or dismissed as a result of no evidence being tendered will be regarded as a successful party.

159.2—Scale of costs

- (1) The Court may order that costs be awarded—
 - (a) in a lump sum fixed by the Court;
 - (b) in accordance with the <u>Lower Court costs scale</u>;
 - (c) on an indemnity basis or another basis specified by the Court; or
 - (d) on a combination of different bases or scales for different components of costs.
- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a costs order will be taken to be on the <u>Lower Court</u> costs scale.

159.3—Lower Court costs scale

- (1) The <u>Lower Court costs scale</u> in respect of work done from the <u>commencement date</u> is fixed by <u>Schedule 1</u>.
- (2) The <u>Lower Court costs scale</u> in respect of work done before the <u>commencement date</u> is the scale contained in Schedule 1 of the *Magistrates Court Rules 1992*.
- (3) The <u>Chief Magistrate</u> may make adjustments to the <u>Lower Court costs scale</u> by reference to movements in the consumer price index or average weekly earnings.
- (4) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be published all cumulative adjustments made under subrule (3) on the <u>CAA website</u>.

Chapter 8—Variation and enforcement

Part 1—Variation

Division 1—Conviction or order

161.1—Application to set aside conviction or order

An application to set aside a conviction or order under section 76A of the Procedure Act must be made by an interlocutory application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 172A Interlocutory Application for Set Aside and Rehearing

161.2—Order setting aside conviction or order

The written record of an order setting aside a conviction or order under section 76A of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

Division 2—Non-parole period

162.1—Application to fix non-parole period

(1) An application to fix a non-parole period of a person (the *subject*) under section 47(3) of the Sentencing Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171B Originating Application to Fix a Non-Parole Period

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the <u>subject</u>—must join the prosecution and the Presiding Member of the Parole Board as respondents;
 - (b) if the applicant is the Presiding Member of the Parole Board—must join the <u>subject</u> and the prosecution as respondents.

162.2—Application to extend non-parole period

(1) An application to extend a non-parole period of a person (the *subject*) under section 47(7) of the Sentencing Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171C Originating Application to Extend a Non-Parole Period

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the Director—must join the <u>subject</u> and the Presiding Member of the Parole Board or Training Centre Review Board (as applicable) as respondents;
 - (b) if the applicant is the Presiding Member of the Parole Board or Training Centre Review Board—must join the <u>subject</u> and the Director as respondents.

162.3—Order on application to fix or extend non-parole period

The written record of an order on an application to fix or extend a non-parole period must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

Division 3—Bond, obligation or recognizance

163.1—Application to vary or revoke condition or discharge bond or obligation

(1) An application to vary or revoke a condition of a bond or obligation of a person (the *subject*) under section 103(1) of the Sentencing Act or to discharge a bond or obligation under section 103(8) of the Sentencing Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171E Originating Application to Vary or Revoke Condition of or Discharge Bond or Obligation

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the <u>subject</u>—must join the prosecution and the Minister as respondents;
 - (b) if the applicant is the <u>Minister</u>—must join the <u>subject</u> and the prosecution as respondents.
- (3) In this rule—

the Minister means—

- (a) in respect of an application in the Youth Court—the Minister responsible for the administration of the *Youth Justice Administration Act 2016* (presently the Minister for Human Services); or
- (b) in respect of an application in a Court other than the Youth Court—the Minister responsible for the administration of the *Correctional Services Act 1982* (presently the Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Correctional Services).

163.2—Application to vary or revoke recognizance: All Courts except Youth Court

(1) An application to vary a term of a recognizance or discharge a recognizance of a person (the *subject*) under section 20AA(1) of the Crimes Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171F Originating Application to Discharge or Vary Condition of Recognizance Order

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the Attorney-General—must join the <u>subject</u>, the Director, any surety and any probation officer of the subject as respondents;
 - (b) if the applicant is the Director or a person appointed under section 69 of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth) to prosecute indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth—must join the <u>subject</u>, any surety and any probation officer of the subject as respondents

- (c) if the applicant is the subject—must join the Director, any surety and any probation officer of the subject as respondents;
- (d) if the applicant is a surety of the subject—must join the subject, the Director, any other surety and any probation officer of the subject as respondents;
- (e) if the applicant is the probation officer of the subject—must join the subject, the Director and any surety as respondents.

163.3—Order on application to vary or revoke bond, obligation or recognizance

(1) The written record of an order on an application to vary or revoke a term or a bond, obligation or recognizance must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

(2) If the Court varies a good behaviour bond, suspended sentence bond or suspended sentence obligation under section 103 of the Sentencing Act, a varied good behaviour bond, suspended sentence bond or suspended sentence obligation must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 175A Good Behaviour Bond varied

Form 175B Suspended Sentence Bond varied

Form 175C Suspended Sentence Obligation varied

(3) If the Court varies a term of a recognizance under section 20AA(1) of the Crimes Act, a varied order and recognizance or varied recognizance release order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 175D Recognizance Release Order varied

Form 175E Order and Recognizance varied

(4) If the Court varies a term of an Obligation, a varied Obligation order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 174A Order - Variation or Obligation and Acknowledgement

Division 4—Community service order

164.1—Application to vary community service order

(1) An application under section 110(2) of the Sentencing Act to vary a community service order or ancillary order made against a person (the *subject*) must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171D Originating Application to Vary a Community Service Order and Ancillary Order

(2) The applicant must join the <u>subject</u> and the prosecution as respondents.

164.2—Order on application to vary community service order

The written record of an order on an application to vary a community service order or ancillary order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

Division 5—Disqualification order

165.1—Application to remove or vary or revoke disqualification

(1) An application to vary or revoke a driver's licence disqualification under section 28(2) of the Young Offenders Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171K Originating Application to Vary or Revoke Licence Disqualification

(2) The applicant must join the Commissioner of Police and the prosecution (if not the Commissioner of Police) as respondents.

165.2—Order on application to remove or vary or revoke disqualification

The written record of an order on an application to remove or vary or revoke a disqualification must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

Division 6—Youth detention order: Youth Court

166.1—Discharge from detention order

(1) An application for a youth (the *subject*) to be discharged from a detention order under section 42 of the Young Offenders Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171L <u>Originating Application for Youth to be Discharged Absolutely from a Detention Order</u>

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the <u>Chief Executive</u>—must join the <u>subject</u>, the subject's guardian and the prosecution as respondents;
 - (b) if the applicant is the subject—must join the <u>Chief Executive</u>, the prosecution and the subject's guardian as respondents;
 - (c) if the applicant is the subject's guardian—must join the <u>Chief Executive</u>, the prosecution and the subject as respondents.

166.2—Transfer between training centre and prison

(1) An application for transfer of a youth (the *subject*) from a training centre or another place to a prison under section 63(2) or (4) of the Young Offenders Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171M Originating Application for a Person Held in a Training Centre to be Transferred to a Prison

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the Chief Executive—must join the subject as the respondent;
 - (b) if the applicant is the subject—must join the <u>Chief Executive</u> as the respondent.
- (3) An application to revoke an order for transfer of a youth (the *subject*) from a training centre or another place to a prison under section 63(7) of the Young Offenders Act must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171N Originating Application to Revoke an Order that a Youth be Transferred to a Prison

- (4) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the <u>Chief Executive</u>—must join the <u>subject and</u> the subject's guardian as respondents;
 - (b) if the applicant is the subject—must join the <u>Chief Executive</u> and the subject's guardian as respondents;
 - (c) if the applicant is the subject's guardian—must join the <u>Chief Executive</u> and the subject as respondents.

166.3—Order on application for discharge from detention order or transfer between training centre and prison

The written record of an order on an application for discharge from a detention order or transfer between a training centre and a prison must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

Division 7—Intervention order made under Sentencing Act

167.1—Application of Division

This Division applies to applications to vary or revoke intervention orders or problem gambling orders made under section 28 of the Sentencing Act.

Note-

An application to vary or revoke an interim intervention order made under section 23A of the Bail Act is to be made under the <u>Uniform Special Statutory Rules</u> and not under these Rules.

167.2—Application to revoke or vary

- (1) An application under section 26 or 26A of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u> to revoke or vary an intervention order must be—
 - (a) in the prescribed form; and
 - (b) supported by an affidavit in the prescribed form.

Prescribed forms-

Form 172C Interlocutory Application to Vary or Revoke Order - Intervention Order

Form 7 Affidavit

(2) Subject to <u>rule 167.4(2)</u>, the applicant must serve the interlocutory application and supporting affidavit on the other party as soon as practicable.

167.3—Application when leave required

- (1) If leave is required under section 26(1)(b), (2)(a) or (b)(iii) of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u>—
 - (a) the application must be made in the ordinary way in accordance with <u>rule 167.2</u>;
 - (b) the interlocutory application must seek the necessary leave; and
 - (c) the application for leave must be supported by an affidavit deposing to the grounds on which leave is sought.

Notes-

Section 26(1)(b) of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u> provides that an application may be made on behalf of a person against whom it is alleged an act of abuse may be committed by a suitable representative given permission to apply by the Court.

Section 26(2)(a) provides that an application may be made by a child with the permission of the Court if the child has attained the age of 14 years.

Section 26(2)(b)(iii) provides that an application may be made on behalf of a child by a suitable representative of the child given permission to apply by the Court.

Under <u>rule 2.4</u>, a statutory reference to permission is equivalent to a reference in these Rules to leave.

- (2) The Court may determine the application for leave <u>in chambers</u> on the basis of the supporting affidavit or make orders for its determination.
- (3) If an application seeking leave is filed under this rule—
 - (a) the interlocutory application is conditional on leave being granted; and
 - (b) if leave is refused, the interlocutory application lapses.

167.4—Application for interim variation

- (1) This rule applies if an application is made under section 26A of the <u>Intervention Orders</u> Act for an interim variation of an intervention order.
- (2) If this rule applies, the interlocutory application and supporting affidavit must not be served on the defendant.
- (3) A record of outcome of an application for an interim variation of an intervention order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

(4) If the Court makes an interim variation order, the Court will issue a formal interim variation order and summons in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 174H Order for Interim Variation of Intervention Order

(5) The Commissioner must serve the interim variation of intervention order and summons, the supporting affidavit, and any recorded evidence on an electronic storage device on the defendant as soon as practicable

Note-

If the applicant is a person other than the Commissioner of Police, the documents must not be served by the applicant but will be served by <u>SAPOL</u>.

(6) Upon an interim variation order being made, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a notice in the prescribed form, or by alternative means cause the information required by the applicable statutory provisions, to be sent to the relevant public sector agencies in accordance with subsection 26A(10) of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 177 Notice to Relevant Public Sector Agencies about Intervention Order

- (7) Upon an interim variation order being made, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a notice in the prescribed form, or by alternative means cause the information required by the applicable statutory provisions, together with a copy of the order in accordance with section 26A(9) of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u> to be sent to—
 - (a) each <u>protected person</u>; and
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police.

Prescribed form-

Form 176 Notice of Order - Intervention Orders Act Order

167.5—Order

(1) A record of outcome of the <u>hearing</u> of a variation or revocation application must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

(2) If the Court makes a variation or revocation order, the Court will issue a formal order in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 174I Order for Final Variation or Revocation of Intervention or Problem Gambling Order

167.6—Service of order

(1) If the Court varies an intervention order and the defendant was not present in court when the order was made, the Commissioner must serve the variation order on the defendant as soon as practicable.

Notes-

Section 26(7) of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u> provides that, if an <u>intervention order</u> is varied, it comes into force when served on the defendant in accordance with section 26 (and until the order is so served the <u>intervention order</u> in its unamended form continues in force).

If the applicant for the variation is a person other than the Commissioner of Police, the order must not be served by the applicant but will be served by <u>SAPOL</u>.

(2) If the Court revokes an intervention order, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause to be served on the defendant the revocation order.

Note-

Section 26(8) requires the Registrar to serve written notice of the revocation on the defendant personally or by post at the address for service provided by the defendant under the Act or in some other manner authorised by the Court.

167.7—Notice of order

(1) Upon an intervention order being varied or revoked, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a notice in the prescribed form, or by alternative means cause the information required

by the applicable statutory provisions, to be sent to the relevant public sector agencies in accordance with section 26(10) of the <u>Intervention Orders Act</u>.

Prescribed form-

Form 177 Notice to Relevant Public Sector Agencies about Intervention Order

- (2) Upon an intervention order being varied or revoked, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a notice in the prescribed form, or by alternative means cause the information required by the applicable statutory provisions, together with a copy of the order to be sent in accordance with section 26(9) of the Act to—
 - (a) each protected person;
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police; and
 - (c) the applicant (if not a protected person or police officer).

Prescribed form-

Form 176 Notice of Order - Intervention Orders Act Order

Division 8—Other variations or revocations

168.1—Protection orders

- (1) An application to vary or revoke one of the following orders made in a <u>criminal proceeding</u> must be made by an originating application under the <u>Uniform Special Statutory Rules</u>—
 - (a) a child protection restraining order under section 28 of the Sentencing Act;
 - (b) a paedophile restraining order under section 28 of the Sentencing Act;
 - (c) a place restriction order under section 27 of the Sentencing Act; or
 - (d) a non-association order under section 27 of the Sentencing Act.
- (2) An application to vary or revoke an interim intervention order made under section 23A of the Bail Act in a <u>criminal proceeding</u> must be made by an interlocutory application under the <u>Uniform Special Statutory Rules</u>.

168.2—Other orders

An application to vary or revoke an order not governed by a preceding Division or by rule 168.1 must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 171A Originating Application to Vary or Revoke an Order

Part 2—Mental impairment variation and enforcement

Division 1—General

169.1—Definitions

In this Part—

former section 293A order means an order made under section 293A of the Consolidation Act in force before 2 March 1996;

the *Minister for Health* means the Minister responsible for the administration of the *Mental Health Act 2016* (presently the Minister for Health and Wellbeing);

Part 8A order means an order made under Part 8A of the Consolidation Act.

169.2—Order to bring detainee/licensee from institution

If the Court makes an order that a detainee or licensee be brought to Court from an institution for the purpose of an application under this Division, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued and given to the institution.

Prescribed form-

Form 174F Order - Bring Detainee or Licensee from an Institution

Division 2—Review order

170.1—Application to review mental impairment order

(1) An application by the Crown under section 269NDA or 269U of the Consolidation Act to review a <u>Part 8A order</u> made against a person (the *subject*) must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171G <u>Originating Application for Review, Variation or Revocation of Part 8A Criminal Law Consolidation Act Order</u>

- (2) The applicant must join the <u>subject</u> as the respondent.
- (3) An application by the Minister for Health under former section 293A(17) of the Consolidation Act to review a former section 293A order made against a person (the *subject*) must be made by an application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171H Application for Variation, Cancellation or Review of Release on Licence pursuant to former section 293A Criminal Law Consolidation Act

(4) The applicant must join the <u>subject</u> and the Director as respondents.

170.2—Order on application to review mental impairment

(1) The written record of an order on an application to review a <u>Part 8A order</u> or <u>former</u> section 293A order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

(2) If the Court makes a substantive order on the review, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued.

Prescribed forms-

Form 174D <u>Order – Confirmation, Variation or Revocation of Part 8A Criminal Law Consolidation Act Order</u>

Form 174C Order - Confirmation, Variation or Cancellation of former section 293A Order

Division 3— Vary or revoke order

171.1—Application to vary or revoke order

(1) An application under section 269ND, 269P or 269UC of the Consolidation Act to vary or revoke a <u>Part 8A order</u> made against a person (the *subject*) must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171G <u>Originating Application for Review, Variation or Revocation of a Part 8A Criminal Law Consolidation Act Order</u>

(2) The applicant—

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- if the applicant is the subject—must join the Director, the Public Advocate, the Commissioner for Victims' Rights and the Parole Board in respect of a defendant or the Training Centre Review Board in respect of a youth;
- if the applicant is the Director—must join the subject, the Public Advocate, the (b) Commissioner for Victims' Rights and the Parole Board in respect of a defendant or the Training Centre Review Board in respect of a youth;
- if the applicant is the Public Advocate—must join the subject, the Director, the (c) Commissioner for Victims' Rights and the Parole Board in respect of a defendant or the Training Centre Review Board in respect of a youth;
- if the applicant is the Commissioner for Victims' Rights—must join the subject, (d) the Director, the Public Advocate and the Parole Board in respect of a defendant or the Training Centre Review Board in respect of a youth;
- (e) if the applicant is anyone else—must join the subject, the Director, the Public Advocate, the Commissioner for Victims' Rights and the Parole Board in respect of a defendant or the Training Centre Review Board in respect of a youth.
- An application under former section 293A(7)(b) of the Consolidation Act to vary or cancel a former section 293A order for release of a person (the subject) on conditions must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 171H Originating Application for Variation, Cancellation or Review of Release on Licence pursuant to former section 293A Criminal Law Consolidation Act

- (4) The applicant
 - if the applicant is the Director—must join the subject as the respondent;
 - if the applicant is the subject—must join the Director as the respondent.

171.2—Order on application to vary or revoke order

The written record of an order on an application to vary or revoke a Part 8A order or former section 293A order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 173 Record of Outcome

If the Court makes a substantive order, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued.

Prescribed forms-

Form 174D Order - Confirmation, Variation or Revocation of Part 8A Criminal Law Consolidation Act Order

Form 174C Order - Confirmation, Variation or Cancellation of former section 293A Order

Division 4—Release on licence

172.1—Application for release under licence under former section 293A

(1) An application under former section 293A(7)(a) of the Consolidation Act for release of a person (the *subject*) on licence must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171I <u>Originating Application for Release on Licence pursuant to former section 293A</u> <u>Criminal Law Consolidation Act</u>

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the Director—must join the <u>subject</u> as the respondent;
 - (b) if the applicant is the <u>subject</u>—must join the Director as the respondent.

172.2—Order on application for release on licence

(1) The written record of an order on an application for release on licence under former section 293A(7)(a) must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

(2) If the Court makes a substantive order, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued.

Prescribed form-

Form 174C Order - Confirmation, Variation or Cancellation of former section 293A Order

Division 5—Crimes Act order: All Courts except Youth Court

173.1—Application to vary or discharge order

- (1) An application—
 - (a) under section 20BC(7) of the Crimes Act to vary the terms of a Division 6 order;
 - (b) under section 20BJ(5) of the Crimes Act to vary the terms of a Division 7 order;
 - (c) under section 20BV(4) of the Crimes Act to vary treatment under a Division 9 psychiatric order; or
 - (d) under section 20BU of the Crimes Act to discharge a Division 9 hospital order, made against a person (the *subject*) must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 171J Originating Application for Variation or Discharge of Division 6, 7 or 9 Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) Order

- (2) The applicant—
 - (a) if the applicant is the Director—must join the <u>subject</u> as the respondent;
 - (b) if the applicant is the <u>subject</u>—must join the Director as the respondent.

173.2—Order on application to vary or discharge order

(1) The written record of an order on an application to vary or discharge a Division 6, 7 or 9 order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 173 Record of Outcome

(2) If the Court makes a substantive order, a formal order in the prescribed form must be issued.

Prescribed form-

Form 174E Order – Variation of Division 6, 7 or 9 Crimes Act Order

Part 3—Enforcement

Division 1—Application for enforcement

174.1—Application to enforce sentencing order

- (1) An application—
 - (a) under section 113 of the Sentencing Act to enforce a good behaviour bond;
 - (b) under section 113 of the Sentencing Act to enforce a suspended sentence bond;
 - (c) under section 73(5)(a) of the Sentencing Act to enforce a home detention order;
 - (d) under section 83(5)(a) of the Sentencing Act to enforce an intensive correction order;
 - (e) under section 115(3)(a) of the Sentencing Act to enforce a community service order;
 - (f) under section 116(1)(a) of the Sentencing Act to enforce a non-pecuniary order; or
 - (g) to enforce another sentencing order,

made against a person (the *subject*) must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 211 Originating Application for Enforcement Order

(2) The applicant must join the <u>subject</u> as the respondent.

174.2—Application to enforce federal sentencing order: All Courts except Youth Court

- (1) An application—
 - (a) under section 20A(1) of the Crimes Act to enforce a Recognizance Release Order or Recognizance Order;
 - (b) under section 20BW(1) of the Crimes Act to enforce a Psychiatric Probation Order; or
 - (c) under sections 20BW(1) and 20BY(2) of the Crimes Act to enforce a Program Probation Order,

made against a person (the *subject*) must be made by an originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 213A Information to Enforce Order (Cth)

(2) The applicant must join the <u>subject</u> as the respondent.

174.3—Summons to respondent

- (1) A summons to a respondent—
 - (a) in respect of an enforcement application referred to in <u>rule 174.1</u> issued by the Court under section 113(1)(a)(i), 113(1)(a)(ii), 73(5)(a), 83(5)(a), 115(3)(a) or 116(1)(a) of the Sentencing Act; or
 - (b) issued after filing of an enforcement application referred to in <u>rule 174.2</u> under section 20A(1)(a) or 20BW(1)(a) of the Crimes Act,

must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 212 Summons to Defendant

(2) A summons to a respondent issued as part of an enforcement application referred to in rule 174.2 under section 20A(1)(a) or 20BW(1)(a) of the Crimes Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 213B Information and Summons to Enforce Order (Cth)

(3) The prosecution is responsible for serving a summons governed by this rule.

174.4—Warrant of apprehension of defendant or youth

A warrant of apprehension of a respondent in respect of an enforcement application—

- (a) referred to in <u>rule 174.1</u> issued by the Court under the Sentencing Act at—
 - (i) section 113(1)(a)(ii);
 - (ii) section 73(5)(a);
 - (iii) section 83(5)(a);
 - (iii) section 115(3)(a);
 - (iv) section 116(1)(a); or
- (b) referred to in <u>rule 174.2</u> under section 20A(1)(a) or 20BW(1)(a) of the Crimes Act, must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 214 Warrant of Apprehension

Division 2—Orders for enforcement

175.1—Order on application for enforcement

 The written record of an order on an application for enforcement of a bond must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 215 Record of Outcome

(2) The written record of an order on an application for enforcement of a community service order or non-pecuniary order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 215 Record of Outcome

(3) The written record of an order on an application for enforcement of a recognizance release order or recognizance order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 215 Record of Outcome

(4) The written record of an order on an application to enforce a psychiatric probation order or program probation order under section 20BX of the Crimes Act must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 215 Record of Outcome

(5) The written record of an order on an application for enforcement of another sentencing order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 215 Record of Outcome

(6) If the Court varies a condition of a Home Detention Order or Intensive Correction Order under section 73 or 83 of the Sentencing Act, a varied Home Detention Order or Intensive Correction Order must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 216A Order Varying Home Detention Order and Acknowledgement

Form 216B Order Varying Intensive Correction Order and Acknowledgement

175.2—Warrant of commitment or mandate for detention

If the Court makes an order on an enforcement application that a defendant or youth be imprisoned or detained, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must cause a warrant of commitment or mandate for detention in the prescribed form to be issued.

Prescribed form-

Form 217 <u>Warrant of Commitment or Mandate for Detention – Enforcement of Community Service Order or Non-Pecuniary Order</u>

Chapter 9—Appellate Proceedings

Part 1—General

181.1—Definitions

In this Chapter—

ancillary order means an ancillary order within the meaning of section 151 of the Procedure Act or a decision not to make such an ancillary order;

appeal means an appeal against a judgment, order or decision of a court in a proceeding and, unless the context indicates otherwise, includes—

- (a) a bail review;
- (b) an application for leave to appeal (or <u>cross appeal</u>);
- (c) an application for an extension of time to appeal (or <u>cross appeal</u>);
- (d) a cross appeal;
- (e) a second appeal;
- (f) a petition referral; and
- (g) a retrial application;

appellant means-

- (a) in an appeal—the person appealing against or seeking review in the nature of an appeal against a judgment, order or decision or making the subject application and, unless the context indicates otherwise, includes that person in the capacity of a respondent to a cross appeal;
- (b) in a <u>case stated</u>—the person who files the notice of case stated or otherwise has the carriage of the <u>case stated</u>;
- (c) in a <u>petition referral</u>—the petitioner; or
- (d) in a <u>retrial application</u>—the Director;

appellate document means—

- (a) a notice of appeal or review;
- (b) an application for leave to appeal or <u>cross appeal</u>;
- (c) a notice of cross appeal;
- (d) a notice of alternative contention;
- (e) a notice of case stated;
- (f) a notice of referral of petition of mercy; or
- (g) a notice of application for retrial;

appellate hearing means an interlocutory or final hearing of an appellate proceeding;

appellate proceeding means—

- (a) an appeal;
- (b) a case stated;
- (c) a petition referral; or

(d) a retrial application;

bail review means a review of a bail decision by the Supreme Court under Part 4 of the Bail Act or under Part 5 of the Service and Execution of Process Act;

case stated means a case stated or question reserved for the consideration of a single Judge or the Court of Appeal;

conviction appeal means an appeal against or involving—

- (a) a verdict of guilty or conviction;
- (b) a verdict of not guilty or acquittal;
- (c) a verdict of fitness or unfitness to stand <u>trial</u>;
- (d) a verdict of mental competence or mental incompetence to commit an offence charged;
- (e) a verdict that the objective elements of the offence charged are established or not established; or
- (f) the grant or refusal of an application for a permanent stay;

cross appeal means a cross appeal referred to in rule 186.2 or rule 194.2;

filing page means a front sheet to a document to be filed which—

- (a) contains provision for a filed document number and the date of filing;
- (b) shows the court, jurisdiction, case number, parties and name of the document to be filed;
- (c) contains the party title and name of the party filing the document; and
- (d) if filed by a party represented by a <u>law firm or office</u>—contains the name of the <u>law firm or office</u> and, subject to <u>rule 25.3</u>, the <u>responsible solicitor</u>;

listed hearing date means—

- (a) in <u>Part 3</u>—the earlier of the listed hearing date referred to in <u>rule 189.1(2)</u> and any varied hearing date referred to in <u>rule 189.1(3)</u>;
- (b) in Part 4—the listed hearing date referred to in <u>rule 202.1</u>;

miscellaneous appeal means an appeal other than a conviction appeal or sentence appeal;

petition referral means a referral by the Attorney-General on a petition of mercy under section 173 of the Procedure Act:

respondent to an appellate proceeding means a party who was a party in the proceeding at first instance, unless the party has no interest in the appellate proceeding;

retrial application means an application to the Court of Appeal—

- (a) for a retrial of a relevant offence or Category A offence under section 146 or 147 of the Procedure Act; or
- (b) for a trial of an administration of justice offence under section 148 of the Procedure Act;

second appeal means a second or subsequent appeal under—

- (a) section 159 of the Procedure Act; or
- (b) section 43A of the Magistrates Court Act 1991;

sentence appeal means an appeal against or involving—

- (a) a sentence;
- (b) an ancillary order;
- (c) other orders made after a conviction or finding of guilt or a determination that the objective elements of the offence charged are established and the defendant or youth is either <u>unfit to stand trial</u> or was <u>mentally incompetent</u> to commit an offence charged; or
- (d) a decision to defer sentencing within the meaning of section 157(1)(a)(ii) of the Consolidation Act.

181.2—Service of documents

Unless the Court otherwise orders, any document that is to be served on a person in an appellate proceeding must be served—

- (a) if the person has an <u>address for service</u> in the appellate proceeding—by service at that address for service;
- (b) if the person has an <u>address for service</u> in the underlying proceeding but not in the appellate proceeding—by service at that <u>address for service</u>; or
- (c) in any other case—by original service.

181.3—Records of Outcome

(1) The record of outcome of an appellate hearing must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 198 Record of Outcome

(2) A formal order in respect of an appellate hearing must be in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 199 Order

Form 199Y Order - Youth Court Interlocutory Appeal

Part 2—Bail reviews: Supreme Court

183.1—Application of Part

This Part applies to the review of bail decisions by the Supreme Court under Part 4 of the Bail Act or under Part 5 of the Service and Execution of Process Act.

183.2—Notice of review

(1) An application for review of a decision of a <u>bail authority</u> under section 14(2)(a) of the Bail Act must be made by a notice of review in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 181 Notice of Review - Bail Review

(2) An application for review of a decision of a Magistrate under section 86 of the Service and Execution of Process Act must be made by a notice of review in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 181 Notice of Review - Bail Review

Note-

Section 86(2) of the Service and Execution of Process Act requires that an application for review is to be made within 7 days after the making of the order.

- (3) The notice of review must be supported by an affidavit—
 - (a) setting out or exhibiting the decision subject to the review;
 - (b) setting out or exhibiting the reasons given by the bail authority;
 - (c) setting out the grounds for the review;
 - (d) stating that the substance of the material on which the applicant relies was put before the <u>bail authority</u> whose decision is sought to be reviewed; and
 - (e) stating that there has been no material change of circumstances that would warrant making a fresh application for bail to the <u>bail authority</u> whose decision is sought to be reviewed.
- (4) In cases of urgency, the notice of review may be filed without a supporting affidavit, but in that event the applicant must file and serve a supporting affidavit as soon as practicable after filing the notice of review.
- (5) Subject to section 16 of the Bail Act, a notice of review does not operate as a stay of the orders made under the decision subject to review unless the Court so orders.

Note-

Section 16 of the Bail Act provides that, if a person it to be released on bail and a police officer or counsel on behalf of the Crown immediately indicates that an application for review of the decision will be made, the release must be deferred pending the review for 72 hours or a longer period fixed by the Court.

183.3—Ancillary applications

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an application for extension of the period of deferral under section 16(2)(a) of the Bail Act must be made by an interlocutory application in accordance with rule 39.1.
- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an application for a suppression order under section 96 of the Service and Execution of Process Act must be made by an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>.

Note-

Subject to the *Judiciary Act 1903* (Cth), an appeal against a decision in relation to a suppression order under the Service and Execution of Process Act lies as of right under section 101 of that Act.

183.4—Service of notice of review

- (1) The notice of review and supporting affidavit must be served as soon as practicable on—
 - (a) the other parties to the proceeding in which the bail decision was made;

- (b) the <u>Registrar</u> of the court or other <u>bail authority</u> that made the original bail decision; and
- (c) any other person who has an interest in the bail decision or <u>bail review</u>.
- (2) If the respondent decides to take an attitude on review which is different from that taken before the <u>bail authority</u> whose decision is sought to be reviewed, the respondent must inform the Court in writing as soon as practicable.

183.5—Transmission of bail authority file

If an application for review is made and the <u>Registrar</u> makes a written request to the <u>bail authority</u>, the <u>bail authority</u> must immediately send to the <u>Registrar</u> the file and all other documents relevant to the review, including any reasons under section 12(1) or 15(1) of the Bail Act or section 83 of the Service and Execution of Process Act (as the case may be), together with a certification that such file and other documents are those relevant to the review.

183.6—Notice of acting

Unless the respondent is the Commissioner of Police or the Director, a respondent to a <u>bail</u> <u>review</u> must file a notice of acting in the prescribed form within 7 days of service of the notice of appeal.

Note-

<u>Rule 24.2</u> and <u>Chapter 2 Part 6 Division 4, Subdivision 1</u> in relation to legal representation and <u>address for service</u> apply to appellate proceedings.

183.7—Withdrawal of notice of review

(1) If an applicant wishes to withdraw a notice of review, the applicant must file and serve a notice of withdrawal in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 182 Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Bail Review

(2) The applicant must also serve the notice of withdrawal on the <u>bail authority</u> that made the bail decision the subject of the application for review as soon as practicable.

183.8—Hearing of application for review

- (1) Unless the Court otherwise orders—
 - (a) the application will be heard in open court;
 - (b) a person in custody will appear by audio visual link; and
 - (c) all evidence must be given by affidavit.
- (2) If the applicant is in custody and wishes to appear in person at the <u>hearing</u>, the Notice of Review must so indicate and set out the grounds for seeking to appear in person.
- (3) A respondent who is in custody may object to the use of an <u>audio visual link</u> in respect of a <u>hearing</u> by filing a notice of objection in the prescribed form as soon as practicable after being served with the Notice of Review.

Prescribed form-

Form 95 Notice of Objection

(4) Rule 38.3 applies to the hearing and determination of a notice of objection.

183.9—Determination of application for review

- (1) If upon review the Court releases a person on bail, the Court may order a <u>court officer</u> to take the bail agreement in the terms ordered and thereupon release the person on bail.
- (2) Upon completion of a review, the <u>Registrar</u> may cause the file and any documents received under <u>rule 183.5</u> to be returned to the person who transmitted them, except documents required as court records.

Part 3—Appeals and cases stated to Judge: Supreme Court and Youth Court

Division 1—General

184.1—Application of Part

- (1) This Part applies to—
 - (a) appellate proceedings to be heard by a Judge of the Supreme Court; and
 - (b) appeals to the Judge of the Youth Court against an interlocutory judgment given by a Magistrate of the Youth Court under section 22(2)(b)(i) of the Youth Court Act 1993.

Supreme Court

(2) If a Judge refers an appeal to the Court of Appeal, it is governed instead by Part 4.

184.2—Jurisdiction of Judge: Supreme Court

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is to be exercised by a Judge if—
 - (a) a statutory provision so provides;
 - (b) a question of law is reserved by a Magistrate of the Youth Court; or
 - (c) the <u>Court of Appeal</u> remits an appellate proceeding that is the subject of an order made under subrule (2) to a single Judge for hearing and determination.

Notes-

Section 42(2)(b) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that an appeal against a judgment by the Magistrates Court, except in the case of a sentence passed on the conviction of a person of an offence that is, or offences that include, a major indictable offence, lies to a single Judge of the Supreme Court.

Section 43 of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that the Court may reserve any question of law arising in a criminal action for determination by the Supreme Court constituted of a single Judge (but the Judge may, if he or she thinks fit, refer the matter for determination by the Court of Appeal).

Section 30(4) of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* provides that a party to any criminal proceedings before the Environment, Resources and Development Court may appeal against any judgment given in those proceedings in the same way, and to the same extent, as an appeal may be instituted against a judgment given in a criminal action under the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*.

Section 22(2) of the *Youth Court Act 1993* provides that an appeal against an interlocutory order by a Judge of the Youth Court or against a judgment by a magistrate lies to a single Judge of the Supreme Court.

Section 23 of the *Youth Court Act 1993* provides that the Youth Court may reserve any question of law arising in proceedings for determination by the Supreme Court.

(2) Subject to a statutory provision conferring jurisdiction on a Judge in absolute terms, a Judge may order that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court that would otherwise be exercised by a Judge be exercised by the Court of Appeal.

Division 2—Institution of appeal

185.1—Time to appeal

- (1) An appeal must be instituted within 21 days after the date of the judgment, decision or order the subject of the appeal.
- (2) If an extension of time to appeal is required—
 - (a) the appeal must be instituted in the ordinary way in accordance with <u>rule 185.3</u>;
 - (b) the notice of appeal must seek the necessary extension of time; and
 - (c) the application for an extension of time must be supported by an affidavit explaining why the appeal was not instituted earlier and within time.
- (3) The Court may order that the question of an extension of time to appeal be heard before the hearing of the appeal.
- (4) Unless an order is made under subrule (3), the application for an extension of time to appeal and the appeal will be heard at the same time.

185.2—Leave to appeal: Supreme Court

(1) Leave to appeal is required if a statutory provision so provides.

Notes-

Section 42(1a) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that an appeal does not lie against an interlocutory judgment (other than a judgment staying the proceeding or destroying or substantially weakening the basis of the prosecution case likely to lead to abandonment of the prosecution) unless the Court or the appellate court is satisfied that there are special reasons why it would be in the interests of the administration of justice to have the appeal determined before commencement or completion of the trial and grants its permission for an appeal.

Section 30(4) of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* provides that a party to any criminal proceedings may appeal against any judgment given in those proceedings in the same way, and to the same extent, as an appeal may be instituted against a judgment given in a criminal action under the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*.

- (2) If leave to appeal is required, the appeal must be instituted in the ordinary way in accordance with <u>rule 185.3</u> and the notice of appeal must seek the necessary leave.
- (3) The Court may order that the question of leave to appeal be heard before the hearing of the appeal.
- (4) Unless an order is made under subrule (3), the application for leave to appeal and the appeal will be heard at the same time.
- (5) If leave to appeal is granted, but it later becomes evident that it ought not to have been granted, the Court may revoke the grant of leave.

185.3—Institution of appeal

- (1) An appeal must be instituted by filing a notice of appeal in the prescribed form setting out (in accordance with the prescribed form)—
 - (a) the forum of the appellate Court;

- (b) the statutory provision under which the appeal is brought;
- (c) details of the judgment or order the subject of the appeal;
- (d) the grounds of appeal;
- (e) the orders sought on appeal;
- (f) if leave to appeal is sought—the grounds on which it is sought;
- (g) if an extension of time is sought—the grounds on which it is sought; and
- (h) whether the appellant requests that a transcript of the evidence of any witness be produced and if so, identifying the passages of evidence that are requested.

Prescribed forms—

Conviction appeal

Form 183A <u>Notice of Appeal against Conviction, Acquittal, Antecedent Decision or Mental Impairment Judgment</u>

Form 183S Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Appeal)

Sentence appeal

Form 183C Notice of Appeal against Sentence or Mental Impairment Disposition

Form 183S Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Appeal)

Miscellaneous appeal

Form 183D Notice of Appeal against Other Decision

Form 183Y Notice of Appeal from Interlocutory Judgment of Magistrate

Form 183S Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Appeal)

- (2) The appellant must join as a respondent in the appellate proceeding any party to the first instance proceeding unless that party has no interest in the appellate proceeding.
- (3) The Court may order the addition or removal of a person as a party to an appellate proceeding.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an appellant may not rely on grounds that are not stated in the notice of appeal.
- (5) If a notice of appeal seeking leave to appeal or an extension of time to appeal is filed under this Part—
 - (a) the institution of the appeal is conditional on leave to appeal or an extension of time to appeal being granted; and
 - (b) the appeal will lapse if leave to appeal or an extension of time to appeal is refused.

185.4—Service of notice of appeal

- (1) The appellant must serve the notice of appeal on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.
- (2) The appellant must serve a copy of the notice of appeal on the registrar or other proper officer of the court of first instance as soon as practicable.

185.5—Documents and information from court of first instance: Supreme Court

(1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may, and when directed by the Court must, request the court of first instance to transmit to the Court any documents relevant to the appeal by physical or electronic means (as specified).

- (2) Unless the <u>Principal Registrar</u> otherwise specifies, documents relevant to the appeal the subject of a request comprise—
 - (a) all documents filed with the court of first instance;
 - (b) any transcript of evidence or a hearing;
 - (c) any other evidentiary material; and
 - (d) the judgment, order or decision subject of the appeal and any reasons given for it
- (3) The registrar or other proper officer of the court of first instance must comply with the request as soon as practicable.

Division 3—Response to appeal: Supreme Court

186.1—Notice of acting

Unless the respondent is the Commissioner of Police or the Director, a respondent to an appeal must file a notice of acting in the prescribed form within 7 days of service of the notice of appeal.

Note-

<u>Rule 24.2</u> and <u>Chapter 2 Part 6 Division 4</u>, <u>Subdivision 1</u> in relation to legal representation and <u>address for service</u> apply to appellate proceedings.

186.2—Institution of cross appeal

(1) Another party to the appeal may institute an appeal against the same judgment or order by filing a notice of <u>cross appeal</u> in the prescribed form, within 14 days after being served with the notice of appeal.

Prescribed forms-

Conviction cross appeal

Form 184A <u>Notice of Cross Appeal against Conviction, Acquittal, Antecedent Decision or Mental Impairment Judgment</u>

Form 184S Cross Appeal Grounds (Part of Notice of Cross Appeal)

Sentence cross appeal

Form 184B Notice of Cross Appeal against Sentence or Mental Impairment Disposition

Form 184S Cross Appeal Grounds (Part of Notice of Cross Appeal)

Miscellaneous cross appeal

Form 184C Notice of Cross Appeal against Other Decision

Form 184S Cross Appeal Grounds (Part of Notice of Cross Appeal)

- (2) Rule 185.3(3) to (5) and rule 185.4 apply, with any necessary changes, in respect of a cross appeal.
- (3) If leave to appeal is required, <u>rule 185.2</u> applies, with any necessary changes, in respect of a <u>cross appeal</u>.
- (4) If an extension of time to appeal is required, <u>rule 185.1(2)</u> to (4) applies, with any necessary changes, in respect of a <u>cross appeal</u>.

186.3—Notice of alternative contention

(1) If a party wishes to contend that a decision subject to appeal or <u>cross appeal</u> should be upheld for reasons other than those given by the court of first instance, that party must file a notice of alternative contention in the prescribed form setting out the grounds on which the party asserts that the decision should be upheld, within 14 days after service of the notice of appeal or notice of <u>cross appeal</u> (as the case may be) on that party.

Prescribed form-

Form 185 Notice of Alternative Contention

- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a party may not rely on grounds on which the party asserts that a decision should be upheld for reasons other than those given by the court of first instance that are not stated in a notice of alternative contention.
- (3) If an extension of time to file a notice of alternative contention is required, <u>rule 185.1(2)</u> to (4) applies, with any necessary changes, in respect of a notice of alternative contention.
- (4) A party who files a notice of alternative contention must serve it on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.

Division 4—Institution of case stated: Supreme Court

187.1—Case stated by court

- (1) A court of first instance which reserves a question of law for the consideration of the Court must—
 - (a) prepare a document in the prescribed form containing a statement of the background and relevant facts on the basis of which the question of law is to be determined and a statement of the question to be determined;

Prescribed form-

Form 159 Case Stated

- (b) designate a party to the proceeding who is to be regarded as the appellant on the case stated and have carriage of the proceeding; and
- (c) designate which parties are to be the respondents to the appellate proceeding.
- (2) The Court may request the court of first instance to forward to the Court the whole or part of the file for the proceeding including any transcript of <u>hearings</u> and evidence in the custody of that court.

187.2—Institution of case stated

(1) The party designated as the appellant under <u>rule 187.1</u> must file with the Court a notice of case stated in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 192 Notice of Case Stated

(2) The Court may order the addition or removal of a person as a party to a <u>case stated</u>.

Division 5—Interlocutory steps

188.1—Interlocutory orders

(1) The Court may, at a <u>directions hearing in court</u> or <u>in chambers</u>, make orders on its own initiative or on the application of any person in relation to an appellate proceeding.

- (2) For example, the Court may make orders—
 - (a) concerning the constitution of the appellate proceeding;
 - (b) relating to the filing, service or amendment of an appellate document;
 - (c) for the identification of issues in the appellate proceeding;
 - (d) for a report to be prepared by the judicial officer who made the judgment, order or decision the subject of the appellate proceeding concerning any matter relevant to the appellate proceeding;
 - (e) relating to bail;
 - (f) relating to the mode of appearance of a defendant at hearings;
 - (g) relating to evidence that may be adduced on the appellate proceeding;
 - (h) for the conduct of and preparation for the hearing of the appellate proceeding;
 - (i) fixing or modifying the time for parties to take <u>steps</u> in the appellate proceeding;
 - (j) modifying or enforcing compliance with these Rules; or
 - (k) concerning costs.

188.2—Amendment of appellate document

- (1) A party may, without leave of the Court, amend an <u>appellate document</u> (except to introduce an additional party to an appellate proceeding) at any time up to the date on which the Court lists the appellate proceeding for hearing.
- (2) If a party makes an amendment under this rule, another party may apply for an order disallowing the amendment in whole or part, on the ground that, if leave had been sought to make the amendment it would have been refused.
- (3) A party may amend an <u>appellate document</u> (including to introduce an additional party into an appellate proceeding)—
 - (a) with the written consent of each other party to the appellate proceeding; or
 - (b) with leave of the Court.

188.3—Transcript

- (1) This rule applies to appeals when a transcript of evidence was not produced for the proceeding in the court of first instance.
- (2) The appellant must, in the notice of appeal, identify whether the appellant requests that a transcript of the evidence of any witness be produced and if so, identify the passages of evidence that are requested.
- (3) Each other party to the appeal must, within 7 days after service of the notice of appeal on the party, file and serve a document identifying whether they request that a transcript of the evidence of any witness be produced and if so, identifying the passages of evidence are requested.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> will request the court of first instance to produce transcript in accordance with any request made under subrules (2) and (3).

188.4—Report of Judge or Magistrate

- (1) When a notice of appeal is filed, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> will cause an enquiry to be made of the Judge or Magistrate at first instance as to whether they wish to provide a written report concerning any matter relevant to the appellate proceeding.
- (2) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> will, for the purpose of providing a written report, cause the Judge or Magistrate at first instance to be provided with a copy of or link or reference to the notice of appeal together with such documents and information as they may require.
- (3) The Judge or Magistrate at first instance may, and if requested by the Court shall, provide a report to the Court.
- (4) Upon receipt of a report from the Judge or Magistrate at first instance, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> will cause a copy of the report to be provided to the parties to the appeal.

188.5—Discontinuance of appeal

(1) An appellant may discontinue an appeal by filing a notice of discontinuance in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 191 Notice of Discontinuance of Appeal

- (2) Upon a notice of discontinuance being filed, the appeal will be deemed to have been dismissed by the Court.
- (3) A notice of discontinuance may be withdrawn with leave of the Court.

Division 6—Listing for hearing

189.1—Listing for hearing

- (1) An appellate proceeding will be listed for hearing before a Judge on a fixed date in a given month.
- (2) The Court will give notice of the <u>listed hearing date</u> in the prescribed form to the parties.

Prescribed form-

Form 196 Notice of Appeal Hearing

Form 196Y Notice of Appeal Hearing (Youth Court)

(3) If a party seeks a change from the <u>listed hearing date</u>, the party must, within 7 days of being notified of the <u>listed hearing date</u>, contact the Judge's chambers to make the request and provide details of alternative hearing dates.

Division 7—Preparation for hearing

190.1—Appeal book: Supreme Court

- (1) The appellant must prepare an appeal book in accordance with this rule.
- (2) The appellant must file a physical copy of the appeal book 7 days before the <u>listed</u> hearing date.
- (3) The appellant must serve an electronic or physical copy of the appeal book on the other parties 7 days before the <u>listed hearing date</u>.
- (4) An appeal book must be paginated and must contain—

- (a) a filing page;
- (b) a table of contents showing each document and its page number;
- (c) the current version of the Information (or other initiating document) in the court of first instance;
- (d) the judgment or order the subject of the appeal;
- (e) the reasons for judgment or sentencing remarks given in respect of that judgment or order; and
- (f) the notice of appeal or notice of case stated, any notice of <u>cross appeal</u> and any notice of alternative contention.
- (5) An appeal book may, but is not required to, contain one or more exhibits and one or more pages of transcript.

190.2—Written submissions, chronologies and lists of authorities

- (1) Each party who intends to make submissions at the hearing of an
 - (a) must prepare written submissions in the prescribed form;
 - (b) must prepare a list of authorities in the prescribed form; and
 - (c) may prepare a chronology.

Prescribed forms-

Form 102 Written submissions

Form 103 List of Authorities

- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the appellant must file and serve on each other party to the appellate proceeding written submissions, a list of authorities and any chronology at least 14 days before the <u>listed hearing date</u>.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, each other party must file and serve on each other party to the appellate proceeding written submissions, a list of authorities and any chronology at least 7 days before the <u>listed hearing date</u>.
- (4) The appellant may file and serve on each other party to the appellate proceeding written submissions in reply at least 3 days before the <u>listed hearing date</u>.
- (5) Written submissions must not, without the leave of the <u>Principal Registrar</u> or the Court, exceed 20 pages for submissions in chief, or 10 pages for submissions in reply, and must comply with the <u>Principal Registrar</u>'s prescribed format requirements.
- (6) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may, on application by a party in accordance with <u>rule 16.2(5)</u>, vary the page limit for written submissions.

Division 8—Hearing and determination

191.1—Hearing

- (1) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary—
 - (a) an appeal is to be by way of rehearing;
 - (b) the Court may draw inferences from evidence adduced in the proceeding at first instance; and
 - (c) the Court may hear further evidence in its discretion.

- (2) The Court may, if it considers that it is in the interests of justice to do so, determine an appellate proceeding on the merits notwithstanding a failure of a party to raise or properly state a contention in an <u>appellate document</u> or written submissions.
- (3) The Court may, if it thinks fit and subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, reformulate the question reserved on a <u>case stated</u> to better reflect the question of law arising on the <u>case stated</u>.

191.2—Determination

- (1) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, on an appeal the Court may—
 - (a) set aside or amend the judgment or order the subject of an appeal;
 - (b) substitute the Court's own judgment or order,
 - (c) remit the matter for rehearing or reconsideration;
 - (d) dismiss the appeal;
 - (e) make orders for the costs of the appellate proceeding or costs at first instance; or
 - (f) make such other or further order for the disposition of the appellate proceeding as it thinks fit.
- (2) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, the Court may, in addition to answering the question of law reserved on a <u>case stated</u>—
 - (a) make orders for the costs of the appellate proceeding or costs at first instance; or
 - (b) make such other or further order for the disposition of the appellate proceeding as it thinks fit.

Supreme Court

- (3) When the Court determines an appellate proceeding (including refusing leave to appeal), the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must—
 - (a) cause the registrar or other proper officer of the court of first instance to be given written notice of the Court's decision together with any written reasons given by the Court; and
 - (b) cause any documents or materials transmitted to the Court by the registrar or proper officer of the court of first instance (other than documents and materials forwarded in electronic form) for the purpose of the appellate proceeding, to be returned.

191.3—Costs of appeals: Supreme Court

- Costs in an appellate proceeding governed by this Part are in the discretion of the Court.
- (2) The general rule is that costs follow the event and in the ordinary case—
 - (a) costs fixed at \$750 plus the appeal filing fee will be awarded in favour of a successful appellant; and
 - (b) costs fixed at \$750 will be awarded in favour of a successful respondent.
- (3) The general rule that costs follow the event is subject to the discretion of the Court.

Examples-

 When the appellant succeeds on part of, or an issue on, the appellate proceeding but fails on another.

- When a party is guilty of misconduct in relation to the proceeding at first instance or the appellate proceeding.
- 3. When a party adopts an unreasonable position on the appellate proceeding.
- (4) If a party intends to apply for costs in an amount other than that set out in subrule (2), that party must make an application by the commencement of the hearing of the appeal.
- (5) On an application under subrule (4), the Court may fix a different amount, or order that the costs will be payable on a scale specified by the Court, that will generally apply instead of subrule (2) and regardless of which party is successful or may make any other order that the Court thinks fit.

Examples—

- 1. An application might be based on the complexity of the appellate proceeding requiring especially extensive preparation for the hearing.
- 2. An application might be based on the appellate proceeding being listed for an especially lengthy hearing.
- 3. An application might be based on the reasonable retention of senior counsel to argue the appellate proceeding.
- (6) The Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with the requirement in subrule (4) that an application for costs in an amount other than that reflected in subrule (2) must be made by the commencement of the hearing of the appeal.

Part 4—Appeals and cases stated to the Court of Appeal: Supreme Court

Division 1—General

192.1—Application of Part

- (1) This Part applies to appellate proceedings to be heard by the Court of Appeal.
- (2) If the Court of Appeal remits an appeal to a Judge, it is governed instead by Part 3.

192.2—Jurisdiction of Court of Appeal

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is to be exercised by the <u>Court of Appeal</u> if—
 - (a) a statutory provision so provides; or
 - (b) a Judge so orders.

Notes-

Section 42(2)(ab) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that an appeal against a judgment by the Magistrates Court in the case of a sentence passed on the conviction of a person of an offence that is, or offences that include, a major indictable offence, lies to the Court of Appeal with the permission of the Court of Appeal.

Section 30(4) of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* provides that a party to any criminal proceeding before the Environment, Resources and Development Court may appeal against any judgment given in the proceeding in the same way, and to the same extent, as an appeal may be instituted against a judgment given in a criminal action under the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*.

Section 31 of the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993* provides that a Judge may reserve any question of law arising in a proceeding for determination by the Court of Appeal.

Section 22(2)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) of the *Youth Court Act 1993* provide that an appeal against a judgment by the Judge, other than an interlocutory judgment, and a judgment by a Magistrate in the case of an action relating to a major indictable offence of the Youth Court lies to the Court of Appeal.

Section 157 of the Procedure Act provides that an appeal against judgments identified therein lies to the Court of Appeal.

Section 153 of the Procedure Act provides that a court by which a person has been, is being or is to be tried or sentenced for an indictable offence may reserve for consideration and determination by the Court of Appeal a relevant question.

Section 173 of the Procedure Act provides that the Attorney-General, on receipt of a petition of mercy, may refer the whole case or a point arising to Court of Appeal.

Section 68 of *South Australian Employment Tribunal Act 2014* provides that an appeal against a decision of the Full Bench of the South Australian Employment Court lies to the Court of Appeal.

Section 70 of *South Australian Employment Tribunal Act 2014* provides that the Full Bench of the South Australian Employment Court may reserve any question of law arising in a proceeding for determination by the Court of Appeal.

Section 19B of the *Supreme Court Act 1935* provides that the Court of Appeal has jurisdiction to hear and determine amongst other things all appeals from a single Judge and causes and matters which are required by the rules of court, or by the express provision of any other Act, to be heard or determined by the Court of Appeal.

(2) If a Judge orders that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is to be exercised by the <u>Court of Appeal</u> pursuant to subrule (1)(b), the <u>Court of Appeal</u> may, if it thinks fit, remit the whole or part of the appellate proceeding to a Judge for hearing and determination.

192.3—Constitution of Court of Appeal

Subject to <u>rule 192.4</u>, when the jurisdiction to hear and determine an appellate proceeding is vested in or to be exercised by the <u>Court of Appeal</u>, the <u>Court of Appeal</u>—

- (a) will ordinarily be comprised of 3 Judges;
- (b) may, if the <u>Chief Justice</u> or President of the <u>Court of Appeal</u> so determines, be comprised of 5 Judges; or
- (c) may, if the <u>Chief Justice</u> or President of the <u>Court of Appeal</u> so determines, be comprised of 2 Judges.

192.4—Interlocutory and ancillary orders

- (1) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary and subrule (2), when the jurisdiction to hear and determine an appellate proceeding is vested in, or to be exercised by, the <u>Court of Appeal</u>, a single Judge may make interlocutory orders and other orders ancillary to the hearing and determination of the appellate proceeding under <u>Division 10</u>.
- (2) This rule does not derogate from the power of the <u>Court of Appeal</u> constituted under <u>rule 192.3</u> to make interlocutory orders and other orders ancillary to the hearing and determination of the appellate proceeding.

192.5—Variation of times

The <u>Principal Registrar</u> on an application to Registrar in accordance with <u>rule 16.2(5)</u>, or the Court on an interlocutory application in accordance with <u>rule 39.1</u>, may vary a time limit prescribed in this Part.

Division 2—Institution of appeal

193.1—Time to appeal

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), an appeal must be instituted within 21 days after the date of the judgment, decision or order the subject of the appeal.
- (2) If leave to appeal is sought under <u>rule 196.3</u>, an appeal must be instituted within the later of the following—
 - (a) 21 days after the making of the judgment, order or decision the subject of the appeal; or
 - (b) 7 days after the grant or refusal (as the case may be) of leave by the Judge whose decision is subject to the application for leave to appeal.
- (3) If an extension of time to appeal is required—
 - (a) the appeal must be instituted in the ordinary way in accordance with <u>rule 193.2</u>;
 - (b) the notice of appeal must seek the necessary extension of time; and
 - (c) the application for an extension of time must be supported by an affidavit explaining why the appeal was not instituted earlier and within time.
- (4) The Court may order that the question of an extension of time to appeal be heard before the hearing of the appeal.
- (5) Unless an order is made under subrule (4), an application for an extension of time to appeal and the appeal will be heard at the same time.

193.2—Institution of appeal

- (1) An appeal must be instituted by filing a notice of appeal in the prescribed form setting out (in accordance with the prescribed form)—
 - (a) the forum of the appellate Court;
 - (b) the statutory provision under which the appeal is brought;
 - (c) details of the judgment or order the subject of the appeal;
 - (d) the grounds of appeal;
 - (e) the orders sought on appeal;
 - (f) if leave to appeal is sought—the grounds on which it is sought; and
 - (g) if an extension of time is sought—the grounds on which it is sought.

Prescribed forms-

Conviction appeal

Form 183A <u>Notice of Appeal against Conviction, Acquittal, Antecedent Decision or Mental Impairment Judgment</u>

Form 183B Notice of Second or Subsequent Appeal against Conviction

Form 183S Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Appeal)

Sentence appeal

Form 183C Notice of Appeal against Sentence or Mental Impairment Disposition

Form 183S Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Appeal)

Miscellaneous appeal

Form 183D Notice of Appeal against Other Decision

Form 183S Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Appeal)

- (2) The appellant must join as a respondent in the appellate proceeding any party to the proceeding in which the judgment the subject of the appeal was made, unless that party has no interest in the appellate proceeding.
- (3) The Court may order the addition or removal of a person as a party to an appellate proceeding.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an appellant may not rely on grounds that are not stated in the notice of appeal.
- (5) If leave to appeal is required, subject to <u>rule 196.3</u>, the appeal must be instituted in the ordinary way in accordance with this rule and the notice of appeal must seek the necessary leave.
- (6) If a notice of appeal seeking leave to appeal is filed—
 - (a) the institution of the appeal is conditional on leave to appeal being granted; and
 - (b) if leave to appeal is refused, the appeal lapses.

193.3—Service of notice of appeal

- (1) The appellant must serve the notice of appeal on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.
- (2) The appellant must serve a copy of the notice of appeal on the registrar or other proper officer of the court whose judgment is subject to the appeal as soon as practicable.

193.4—Documents and information from court below

- (1) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may, and when directed by the Court must, request the court whose judgment is subject to the appeal to transmit to the Court any documents relevant to the appeal by physical or electronic means (as specified).
- (2) Unless the <u>Principal Registrar</u> otherwise specifies, documents relevant to the appeal the subject of a request comprise—
 - (a) all documents filed with the court below;
 - (b) any transcript of evidence or hearing;
 - (c) any other evidentiary material; and
 - (d) the judgment, order or decision subject of the appeal and any reasons given for it
- (3) The registrar or proper officer of the court below must comply with the request as soon as practicable.

Division 3—Response to appeal

194.1—Notice of acting

Unless the respondent is the Commissioner of Police or the Director, a respondent to an appeal must file a notice of acting in the prescribed form within 7 days of service of the notice of appeal.

Note-

<u>Rule 24.2</u> and <u>Chapter 2 Part 6 Division 4, Subdivision 1</u> in relation to legal representation and <u>address</u> <u>for service</u> apply to appellate proceedings.

194.2—Institution of cross appeal

(1) Another party to the appeal may institute an appeal against the same judgment, order or decision by filing a notice of <u>cross appeal</u> in the prescribed form, within 14 days after service of the notice of appeal on that party.

Prescribed forms-

Conviction cross appeal

Form 184A <u>Notice of Cross Appeal against Conviction, Acquittal, Antecedent Decision or Mental Impairment Judgment</u>

Form 184S Cross Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Cross Appeal)

Sentence cross appeal

Form 184B Notice of Cross Appeal against Sentence or Mental Impairment Disposition

Form 184S Cross Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Cross Appeal)

Miscellaneous cross appeal

Form 184C Notice of Cross Appeal against Other Decision

Form 184S Cross Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Cross Appeal)

- (2) If leave to appeal against <u>sentence</u> or a decision to defer sentencing is granted on an appeal by a defendant or youth and the Director wishes to appeal as of right against the <u>sentence</u> or decision under section 157(2) of the Procedure Act, the Director must file a notice of cross appeal in the prescribed form within 7 days after the grant of leave.
- (3) Rule 193.2(3) to (6) and rule 193.3 apply, with any necessary changes, in respect of a cross appeal.
- (4) If leave to appeal is required, <u>Division 4</u> or <u>Division 5</u> (as the case may be) applies, with any necessary changes, in respect of a <u>cross appeal</u>.
- (5) If an extension of time to appeal is required, <u>rule 193.1(3)</u> to (5) applies, with any necessary changes, in respect of a <u>cross appeal</u>.

194.3—Notice of alternative contention

(1) If a party wishes to contend that a decision subject to appeal or <u>cross appeal</u> should be upheld for reasons other than those given by the court below, that party must file a notice of alternative contention in the prescribed form setting out the grounds on which the party asserts that the decision should be upheld, within 14 days after service of the notice of appeal or notice of <u>cross appeal</u> (as the case may be) on that party.

Prescribed form-

Form 185 Notice of Alternative Contention

- (2) Unless the Court otherwise orders, a party may not rely on grounds on which the party asserts that a decision should be upheld for reasons other than those given by the court below that are not stated in a notice of alternative contention.
- (3) If an extension of time to file a notice of alternative contention is required, <u>rule 193.1(3)</u> to (5) applies, with any necessary changes, in respect of a notice of alternative contention.
- (4) A party who files a notice of alternative contention must serve the notice of alternative contention on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.

Division 4—Leave to appeal from judgment at first instance Subdivision 1—General

195.1—Application of Division

This Division applies to appeals against a judgment, order or decision at first instance.

195.2—When required

- (1) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, leave to appeal is required—
 - (a) if a statutory provision so provides; or
 - (b) against an <u>ancillary order</u>.

Notes-

Section 157 of the Procedure Act provides that permission is required to appeal—

- (a) against a conviction on a ground other than a ground of law (unless a certificate of the trial Judge is obtained);
- (b) against sentence or a decision to defer sentencing;
- (c) against an acquittal by a Judge alone or by direction of the Judge;
- (d) by the Director against an antecedent decision on a ground other than a ground of law; or
- (e) by a defendant against an antecedent decision.

Section 161(1) and (2) of the Procedure Act provide that a person against whom an ancillary order has been made may, in accordance with rules of court, appeal to the Court of Appeal against that order and the Attorney-General may, in accordance with rules of court, appeal to the Court of Appeal against an ancillary order or a decision not to make an ancillary order.

Section 42(2)(ab) of the *Magistrates Court Act 1991* provides that an appeal against a judgment by the Magistrates Court in the case of a sentence passed on the conviction of a person of an offence that is, or offences that include, a major indictable offence, lies to the Court of Appeal with the permission of the Court of Appeal.

Section 68 of *South Australian Employment Tribunal Act 2014* provides that an appeal against a decision of the Full Bench of the South Australian Employment Court lies to the Court of Appeal with the permission of the Court of Appeal.

(2) If leave to appeal is granted, but it later becomes evident that it ought not to have been granted, the Court may revoke the grant of leave.

Subdivision 2—Defence appeals

195.3—Certificate of trial judge

A certificate of the trial Judge under section 157(1)(a)(ii) of the Procedure Act must be in the prescribed form and be filed with the notice of appeal.

Prescribed form-

Form 155 Certificate of Trial Judge

Note-

If a certificate is issued in respect of all grounds of appeal, the proceeding will generally be listed for the next available callover under <u>rule 200.1</u>.

195.4—Response to leave application

(1) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the respondent must, within 14 days of filing of the notice of appeal, file and serve on the other parties to the appeal a response to the application for leave to appeal in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 186 Prosecution Response to Application for Leave to Appeal

- (2) A response to an application for leave to appeal must—
 - (a) identify in respect of each ground, other than a ground the subject of a certificate under <u>rule 195.3</u>, whether the Director—
 - (i) concedes that the ground is reasonably arguable so as to justify a grant of leave:
 - (ii) concedes that the ground does not require leave;
 - (iii) accepts that the leave to appeal on that ground should be referred to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> given a concession made as to leave to appeal in respect of another ground; or
 - (iv) contends that the ground is not reasonably arguable and leave should be refused:
 - (b) provide (after consultation with the lawyer for the appellant) a joint estimate of the time required for the hearing of the appeal;
 - (c) provide (after consultation with the lawyer for the appellant) dates jointly preferred by counsel for the hearing of the appeal; and
 - (d) identify any documents sought to be added to the standard documents contained in the appeal book.

Notes-

If the respondent concedes that all grounds of appeal are reasonably arguable or leave is not required, the proceeding will generally be listed for the next available callover under <u>rule 200.1</u>, but the Court retains a discretion to make an order <u>in chambers</u> that <u>rule 195.5</u> still applies.

An example of an additional document would be an exhibit of which a physical copy is required.

- (3) After the filing of the response to the application for leave to appeal, the Court may—
 - (a) list the matter for the next available callover under rule 200.1;
 - (b) order written submissions on leave to appeal under <u>rule 195.5</u>;

- (c) order that the application for leave to appeal on one or more grounds be listed for separate hearing and determination;
- (d) order that the application for leave to appeal on one or more grounds be heard at the same time as the appeal; or
- (e) make other orders in relation to the hearing or determination of leave to appeal.

195.5—Written submissions on leave to appeal

- (1) This rule apples if the Court orders that written submissions on leave to appeal be filed.
- (2) The appellant must, within 7 days of an order that written submissions be filed, file written submissions in the prescribed form identifying why the grounds of appeal are reasonably arguable and why leave to appeal should be granted.

Prescribed form-

Form 102 Written submissions

(3) The respondent must, within 7 days of the filing of the appellant's written submissions, file written submissions in the prescribed form in response to the appellant's written submissions.

Prescribed form-

Form 102 Written submissions

- (4) Written submissions should not exceed 5 pages unless the issues relevant to leave to appeal are particularly lengthy or complex.
- (5) After filing of the written submissions, the Court may—
 - (a) list the matter for the next available callover under rule 200.1;
 - (b) order that the application for leave to appeal on one or more grounds be listed for separate hearing and determination;
 - (c) order that the application for leave to appeal on one or more grounds be heard at the same time as the appeal;
 - (d) grant or refuse leave to appeal on some or all grounds; or
 - (e) make other orders in relation to the hearing or determination of leave to appeal.

Subdivision 3—Prosecution appeals

195.6—Hearing and determination of leave to appeal

After the filing of a notice of appeal, unless the Court otherwise orders, the Court will list the matter for the next available callover under rule 200.1.

Subdivision 4—Second or subsequent appeals

195.6—Hearing and determination of leave to appeal

- (1) After the filing of a notice of appeal, unless the Court otherwise orders, the Court will list the matter for the next available callover under <u>rule 200.1</u>.
- (2) The application for leave to appeal will be heard and determined by the <u>Court of Appeal</u> constituted under <u>rule 192.3</u>.

Division 5—Leave to appeal from judgment on appeal

196.1—Application of Division

This Division applies to all appeals against a judgment, order or direction of a Judge of the Supreme Court except those governed by <u>Division 4</u>.

196.2—When required

Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, leave to appeal is required—

- (a) if a statutory provision so provides;
- (b) against a judgment on appeal against a judgment of a court of first instance; or
- (c) against an interlocutory order or direction.

Notes-

Section 50(4)(a)(ii) of the *Supreme Court Act 1935* provides that an appeal lies only with the permission of the court from a judgment given by a single Judge on appeal from a judgment of the Magistrates Court.

Section 50(4)(b) of the Supreme Court Act 1935 provides that an appeal lies only with the permission of the court if the rules provide that the appeal lies by permission of the court.

196.3—Leave sought from Judge at first instance

- (1) An application for leave to appeal against a judgment, order or direction of a Judge to which this Division applies may be made in the first instance to that Judge by oral application—
 - (a) if the judgment, order or direction is made in the presence of the parties—when the order is made; or
 - (b) in any other case—at the next hearing of the proceeding.
- (2) If leave to appeal is—
 - (a) refused—a party may institute an appeal by filing a notice of appeal in accordance with <u>rule 193.2</u>, seeking leave to appeal and setting out the grounds on which leave should be granted; or
 - (b) granted—the party may institute an appeal by filing a notice of appeal in accordance with <u>rule 193.2</u>.
- (3) To avoid doubt, a party may elect not to seek leave to appeal under this rule and instead proceed directly under <u>rule 193.2</u> and seek leave from the <u>Court of Appeal</u>.

196.4—Notice of appeal seeking leave to appeal

Subject to <u>rule 196.3</u>, when leave to appeal is required, the appeal must be instituted in the ordinary way in accordance with <u>rule 193.2</u> and the notice of appeal must seek the necessary leave.

Prescribed forms-

Form 183D Notice of Appeal against Other Decision

Form 183S Appeal Grounds (part of Notice of Appeal)

196.5—Written submissions on leave to appeal

(1) This rule applies when the question of leave to appeal to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> is to be determined by the <u>Court of Appeal</u>.

- (2) A party who seeks leave to appeal to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> must, within 14 days of the filing of the notice of appeal—
 - (a) file written submissions in the prescribed form identifying why the grounds of appeal are reasonably arguable and why leave to appeal should be granted;

Prescribed form-

Form 102 Written Submissions

- (b) attach to the written submissions—
 - (i) the judgment, order or decision in the court of first instance the subject of the appeal;
 - (ii) the reasons for judgment given in respect of that judgment, order or decision;
 - (iii) the judgment of the Judge of the Supreme Court the subject of the appeal; and
 - (iv) the reasons for judgment given in respect of that judgment.
- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the party must not file an affidavit or any other evidence on the application for leave to appeal.
- (4) A party who files written submissions under subrule (2) must serve the written submissions and attachments on each other party to the appeal as soon as practicable.
- (5) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the other parties must not file any evidence or submissions on the application for leave to appeal.

196.6—Determination of leave to appeal

- (1) This rule applies when written submissions have been filed under rule 196.5.
- (2) The Court may obtain or refer to the file for the proceeding in the court of first instance or the appellate proceeding before the Judge.
- (3) The Court will generally determine the application for leave to appeal without hearing further from the parties and will not make an order as to costs of the application for leave to appeal.
- (4) The Court may—
 - (a) order that the application for leave to appeal be listed for separate hearing and determination;
 - (b) order that the application for leave to appeal be heard at the same time as the appeal;
 - (c) invite a party to produce specific documents or make submissions on a specific matter; or
 - (d) make any other or further order.
- (5) Unless the Court refuses leave to appeal under subrule (3), the Court will generally list the matter for the next available callover under rule 200.1.

Division 6—Institution of case stated

197.1—Case stated by court

 A court which reserves a question of law for the consideration of the <u>Court of Appeal</u> must—

(a) prepare a document in the prescribed form containing a statement of the background and relevant facts on the basis of which the question of law is to be determined and a statement of the question to be determined;

Prescribed form-

Form 159 Case Stated

- (b) designate a party to the proceeding who is to be regarded as the appellant on the case stated and have the carriage of it; and
- (c) designate which parties are to be the respondents to the appellate proceeding.
- (2) The Court may request the court of first instance to forward to the Court the whole or part of the file for the proceeding including any transcript of hearings and evidence in the custody of that court.

197.2—Application for reservation of question

- (1) An application—
 - (a) by the Attorney General or the Director for an order that a court refer a relevant question to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> for consideration and determination under section 153(6)(a) of the Procedure Act;
 - (b) by a person who has obtained permission under section 153(6)(b)(ii) of the Procedure Act from the court of first instance to apply for an order that the court of first instance refer a relevant question to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> for consideration and determination under section 153(6)(b) of the Procedure Act; or
 - (c) by any other person for leave to make an application to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> for an order that a court refer a relevant question to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> for consideration and determination under section 153(6)(b)(ii) of the Procedure Act,

must be made by originating application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 193 Originating Application for Reservation of Question to Court of Appeal

(2) The appellant must file with the originating application a draft case stated in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 159 Case Stated

- (3) The appellant must serve the originating application and draft case stated on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.
- (4) After filing of the originating application, the Court will generally list the matter for the next available callover under <u>rule 200.1</u>.

197.3—Institution of case

(1) The party designated as the appellant under <u>rule 197.1</u> must file in the Court a notice of case stated in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 192 Notice of Case Stated

(2) The Court may order the addition or removal of a person as a party to a <u>case stated</u>.

- (3) The appellant must serve the notice of case stated on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.
- (4) After filing of the notice of case stated, the Court will generally list the matter for the next available callover under <u>rule 200.1</u>.

Division 7—Institution of case on petition referral

198.1—Case on referral of petition of mercy

(1) If the Attorney-General refers the whole case or a point arising on a petition of mercy to the <u>Court of Appeal</u>, the petitioner must file and serve on the Director a notice of referral of petition of mercy in the prescribed form within 21 days of the referral.

Prescribed form-

Form 194 Notice of Reference on Petition of Mercy

- (2) On a <u>petition referral</u>, the petitioner is designated as the appellant and the Director is designated as the respondent.
- (3) The Court may order the addition or removal of a person as a party to a <u>petition referral</u>.
- (4) The appellant must serve the notice of referral of petition of mercy on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.
- (5) The Court may request the court of first instance to forward to the Court the whole or part of the file for the proceeding in which the conviction the subject of the petition was recorded, including any transcript of hearings and evidence in the custody of that court.
- (6) The provisions of these Rules that apply to an appeal, except in relation to leave to appeal, apply also with any necessary modifications to the <u>petition referral</u>.
- (7) After filing of the notice of referral of petition of mercy, the Court will generally list the matter for the next available callover under <u>rule 200.1</u>.

Division 8—Institution of retrial application

199.1—Application

(1) A <u>retrial application</u> must be instituted by filing a notice of application for retrial in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 195 Notice of Application for Retrial

- (2) The appellant must join as a respondent in the appellate proceeding the person who is sought to be retried.
- (3) The Court may order the addition or removal of a person as a party to a <u>retrial application</u>.
- (4) The appellant must serve the notice of application for retrial on each other party to the appellate proceeding as soon as practicable.
- (5) The Court may request the court of first instance to forward to the Court the whole or part of the file for the proceeding in which the acquittal the subject of the application was recorded, including any transcript of hearings and evidence in the custody of that court
- (6) The provisions of these Rules that apply to an appeal, except in relation to leave to appeal, apply also with any necessary modifications to a <u>retrial application</u>.

(7) After filing of the notice of application for retrial, the Court will generally list the matter for the next available callover under <u>rule 200.1</u>.

Division 9—Callover

200.1—Convening callover

- (1) The Court will conduct regular general callovers of extant appellate proceedings in the Court of Appeal for the purpose of—
 - (a) listing appellate proceedings or applications for leave to appeal for hearing before the <u>Court of Appeal</u>;
 - (b) hearing and determining, or making orders for hearing and determining applications for leave to appeal, applications for an extension of time to appeal, bail applications or applications to attend an appellate hearing; or
 - (c) making interlocutory orders under <u>rule 201.1</u> (including for pre-hearing <u>steps</u>).
- (2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, convene a special callover of one or more extant appellate proceeding for a purpose referred to in subrule (1).
- (3) A callover will generally be conducted by a Judge but may, if the Court thinks fit, be conducted by 2 or 3 Judges.

200.2—Conduct of callover

- (1) At a callover—
 - (a) if an appellate proceeding is an appeal and an issue of leave to appeal has not already been determined, the Court may—
 - (i) order that the application for leave to appeal on one or more grounds be listed for separate hearing and determination;
 - (ii) order that the application for leave to appeal on one or more grounds be heard at the same time as the appeal;
 - (iii) grant leave to appeal on some or all grounds; or
 - (iv) refuse leave to appeal on some or all grounds; and
 - (b) subject to any orders previously made, the Court will generally—
 - (i) list the appellate proceeding for hearing; and
 - (ii) if leave to appeal is to be heard and determined at the same time as the appellate proceeding—list the application for leave to appeal for hearing.
- (2) Counsel briefed to appear at the hearing of the appellate proceeding (or, if the attendance of a party's counsel is not practicable, that party's solicitor) must attend at the callover.

Division 10—Interlocutory steps

201.1—Interlocutory orders

- (1) A Judge may, at a <u>hearing in court</u> or <u>in chambers</u>, make interlocutory or <u>ancillary orders</u>—
 - (a) on their own initiative; or
 - (b) on the application of any person in relation to an appellate proceeding.
- (2) For example, a Judge may make orders—

- (a) concerning the constitution of an appellate proceeding;
- (b) relating to the filing, service or amendment of an appellate document;
- granting or refusing leave to appeal or an extension of time to appeal; (c)
- determining how an application for leave to appeal or an extension of time to (d) appeal is to be determined by the Court of Appeal;
- striking out an appellate document or summarily dismissing an appellate proceeding if—
 - (i) the appellate proceeding is incompetent or has not been validly commenced;
 - none of the grounds has a reasonable prospect of succeeding; or
 - (iii) the appellant has not obeyed these Rules or any order made under them;
- (f) striking out any ground that does not have a reasonable prospect of succeeding or does not comply with these Rules or any order made under them;
- barring a respondent from taking part in an appellate proceeding if they have not (g) obeyed these Rules or any order made under them;
- (h) for the identification of issues in an appellate proceeding;
- for a report to be prepared by the judicial officer who made a judgment, order or (i) decision the subject of the appellate proceeding concerning any matter relevant to the appellate proceeding;
- relating to bail; (j)
- (k) relating to the mode of appearance of a person in custody or on bail at an appellate hearing;
- (1) relating to evidence that may be adduced in an appellate proceeding;
- for the conduct of and preparation for hearing of an appellate proceeding; (m)
- (n) listing an appellate proceeding, application for leave to appeal, application for an extension of time to appeal or any other application or issue for hearing before the Court of Appeal;
- (o) fixing or modifying the time for parties to take a step in an appellate proceeding; or
- modifying or enforcing compliance with these Rules.
- A Judge hearing an application under this rule may receive and hear evidence for the purpose of determining the application.
- The powers referred to in this rule may, if the Court of Appeal (constituted under rule 192.3) thinks fit, be exercised by the Court of Appeal.

201.2—Rehearing if Judge refuses application for leave or extension of time to appeal

This rule applies if a Judge refuses an application for leave to appeal or an extension (1) of time to appeal under rule 201.1.

(2) The <u>Registrar</u> must cause the applicant to be notified of a refusal by a Judge of an application to which this rule applies in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 189 Notice of Judge's Decision to Refuse Application

(3) The applicant may, within 14 days after the date of the notice referred to in subrule (2), request that the application be referred to the <u>Court of Appeal</u> constituted of two or three members by filing an application in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form—

Form 190 Application for Determination by Court of Appeal

- (4) The Court may make orders under <u>rule 201.1</u> relating to the hearing and determination of an application the subject of a request under subrule (3) for—
 - (a) leave to appeal; or
 - (b) an extension of time to appeal.

201.3—Amendment of appellate document

A party may amend an <u>appellate document</u> (including to introduce an additional party into an appellate proceeding) with leave of the Court.

201.4—Report of trial Judge

- (1) When a notice of appeal, notice of referral of a petition of mercy or notice of <u>retrial application</u> is filed, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> will cause an enquiry to be made of the trial or sentencing Judge or Magistrate at first instance as to whether they wish to provide a written report concerning any matter relevant to the appellate proceeding.
- (2) When the grounds of appeal have been settled, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> will cause an enquiry to be made of the trial or sentencing Judge or Magistrate at first instance as to whether they wish to provide a written report concerning any matter relevant to the appellate proceeding.
- (3) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> will, for the purpose of providing a written report, cause the trial or sentencing Judge or Magistrate at first instance to be provided with a copy of or link or reference to the notice of appeal or notice of referral of petition of mercy together with such documents and information as they may require.
- (4) The trial or sentencing Judge or Magistrate may, and if requested by the <u>Court of Appeal</u> or a Judge shall, provide a report to the <u>Court of Appeal</u>.
- (5) Upon receipt of a report from the trial or sentencing Judge or Magistrate, the <u>Principal Registrar</u> will cause a copy of the report to be provided to the parties to the appeal.

201.5—Witnesses before Court of Appeal

- (1) An application under section 166(b) of the Procedure Act for an order requiring a witness to be examined for the purpose of an appellate proceeding must be made by an interlocutory application in accordance with rule 39.1.
- (2) The application must identify—
 - (a) the name and address of the witness;
 - (b) the grounds on which it is sought to have the witness examined; and
 - (c) on what matters it is proposed to examine the witness.

- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the application must be filed at the same time as the notice initiating the appellate proceeding.
- (4) The Court may, at any time, make such orders as it thinks fit with regard to—
 - (a) the sealing and service upon any person of a <u>subpoena</u> or order made under section 166(b) of the Procedure Act; and
 - (b) the procedure to be followed for the examination of a witness pursuant to section 166(b) of the Procedure Act.

201.6—Discontinuance of appellate proceeding

(1) An appellant may discontinue an appellate proceeding (other than a <u>case stated</u>) by filing a notice of discontinuance in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 191 Notice of Discontinuance of Appeal

- (2) Upon a notice of discontinuance being filed, the appellate proceeding will be deemed to have been dismissed by the Court.
- (3) A notice of discontinuance may be withdrawn with leave of the Court.

Division 11—Listing for hearing

202.1—Listing for hearing

- (1) An appellate proceeding will generally be listed for hearing at a callover but may be listed at another hearing or administratively.
- (2) If a party is not present when an appellate proceeding is listed for hearing, the Court will give notice of the <u>listed hearing date</u> in the prescribed form.

Prescribed form-

Form 196 Notice of Appeal Hearing

Form 197 Notice of Hearing of Application for Leave to Appeal

Division 12—Preparation for hearing

203.1—Appeal book

- (1) The Court will prepare an appeal book in consultation with the parties.
- (2) An appeal book on a <u>conviction appeal</u> will contain—
 - (a) the current version of the Information;
 - (b) a list of witnesses;
 - (c) a list of exhibits;
 - (d) if <u>trial</u> transcript is not available electronically, the <u>trial</u> transcript;
 - (e) any exhibits of which a physical copy is required;
 - (f) the summing up for a jury <u>trial</u> or the reasons for verdict for a Judge alone or magistrate <u>trial</u>;
 - (g) the formal order or record of outcome for the judgment, order or decision at first instance the subject of the appeal;
 - (h) if the appeal is against a judgment on appeal—
 - (i) the reasons for judgment on appeal; and

- (ii) the formal order or record of outcome for the judgment on appeal;
- (i) the current version of the notice of appeal;
- (j) the current version of any notice of <u>cross appeal</u>;
- (k) the current version of any notice of alternative contention;
- (1) the record of outcome for any orders made in the appeal that are required (for example, an order granting leave to appeal);
- (m) any new evidence sought to be adduced on appeal; and
- (n) any other material determined by the Court.
- (3) An appeal book on a <u>sentence appeal</u> will contain—
 - (a) the current version of the Information;
 - (b) an antecedent report;
 - (c) any other material before the sentencing Judge or Magistrate;
 - (d) any transcript of sentencing hearings;
 - (e) the sentencing remarks;
 - (f) the formal order or record of outcome for the order at first instance the subject of the appeal;
 - (g) if the appeal is against a judgment on appeal—
 - (i) the reasons for judgment on appeal; and
 - (ii) the formal order or record of outcome for the judgment on appeal;
 - (h) the current version of the notice of appeal;
 - (i) the current version of any notice of <u>cross appeal</u>;
 - (j) the current version of any notice of alternative contention;
 - (k) the record of outcome for any orders made in the appeal that are required (for example, an order granting leave to appeal); and
 - (1) any other material determined by the Court.
- (4) An appeal book for a case stated will contain—
 - (a) the current version of the Information;
 - (b) the case stated; and
 - (c) any other material determined by the Court.
- (5) An appeal book must be paginated and must contain a <u>filing page</u> and a table of contents showing each document and its page number.

203.2—Written submissions, summaries of evidence, chronologies and lists of authorities

- (1) Each party who intends to make submissions at the hearing of an appellate proceeding—
 - (a) must prepare written submissions in the prescribed form;
 - (b) must prepare a list of authorities in the prescribed form; and

(c) may prepare a summary of evidence or chronology or both.

Prescribed forms-

Form 187 Written Submissions

Form 187A Written Submissions of Appellant (sentence)

Form 187B Written Submissions of Appellant DPP (sentence)

Form 187C Written Submissions of Respondent (sentence)

Form 188 List of Authorities

(2) Written submissions must—

- (a) in respect of each ground of appeal or issue—set out succinctly each proposition advanced by the party together with supporting references to the reasons for judgment or sentencing remarks, evidence, legislation or authorities;
- (b) to the extent that a party challenges a factual finding—identify the finding that was or was not made, why it is erroneous, the finding that should have been made and the evidence relied on in support of the challenge;
- (c) to the extent that a party challenges a statement of law—identify the statement of law, why it is erroneous, the correct statement of law and any authorities relied on in support of the challenge;
- (d) to the extent that a party challenges the reasoning of a judicial officer—identify the reasoning, why it is erroneous and the correct reasoning.
- (3) Written submissions should not, other than in exceptional circumstances, set out passages from the reasons for judgment or sentencing remarks, evidence, legislation or authorities, but should merely identify them.
- (4) If a notice of appeal includes a ground of appeal that the verdict is unreasonable or cannot be supported having regard to the evidence, the appellant must file and serve a written summary of the relevant evidence and a chronology (including references to transcript pages and exhibits) at the same time as filing the written submissions.
- (5) Unless the Court otherwise orders, the appellant must file and serve on each other party to the appellate proceeding written submissions, a list of authorities and any summary of evidence or chronology at least 6 <u>business days</u> before the <u>listed hearing date</u>.
- (6) Unless the Court otherwise orders, each other party must file and serve on each other party to the appellate proceeding written submissions, a list of authorities and any summary of evidence or chronology at least 4 <u>business days</u> before the <u>listed hearing</u> date.
- (7) The appellant may file and serve on each other party to the appellate proceeding written submissions in reply at least 2 business days before the listed hearing date.
- (8) Written submissions must not, without the leave of the <u>Registrar</u> or the Court, exceed 20 pages for submissions in chief, or 10 pages for submissions in reply, and must comply with the <u>Principal Registrar</u>'s prescribed format requirements.
- (9) The <u>Principal Registrar</u> may, on application by a party in accordance with <u>rule 16.2(5)</u>, vary the page limit for written submissions.

Division 12—Hearing and determination of appellate proceedings

204.1—Skeleton of oral argument

- (1) A party may, and if the Court orders must, lodge with the Court a skeleton outline of the propositions that the party intends to advance in oral argument.
- (2) A skeleton outline must—
 - (a) be filed or given to the Court no later than the commencement of the hearing of the appellate proceeding;
 - (b) be given to each other party at the same time as it is given to the Court;
 - (c) be no longer than 3 pages;
 - (d) state propositions sequentially in the order to be addressed in oral argument; and
 - (e) cross-reference the party's written submissions where applicable.

204.2—Hearing

- (1) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary—
 - (a) an appeal is to be by way of rehearing;
 - (b) the Court may draw inferences from evidence adduced in the proceeding at first instance; and
 - (c) the Court may hear further evidence in its discretion.
- (2) The Court may, if it considers that it is in the interests of justice to do so, determine an appellate proceeding on the merits notwithstanding a failure of a party to raise or properly state a contention in an <u>appellate document</u> or written submissions.
- (3) The Court may, if it thinks fit and subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, reformulate the question reserved on a <u>case stated</u> to better reflect the question of law arising on the <u>case stated</u>.

204.3—Determination

- (1) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, on an appeal the Court may—
 - (a) set aside or amend the judgment or order the subject of the appellate proceeding;
 - (b) substitute the Court's own judgment or order,
 - (c) remit the matter for rehearing or reconsideration;
 - (d) dismiss the appeal;
 - (e) make orders for the costs of the appeal or costs at first instance; or
 - (f) make such other or further order for the disposition of the appeal as it thinks fit.
- (2) Subject to any statutory provision to the contrary, the Court may, in addition to answering the question of law reserved on a <u>case stated</u>—
 - (a) make orders for the costs of the appellate proceeding or costs at first instance; or
 - (b) make such other or further order for the disposition of the appellate proceeding as it thinks fit.
- (3) When the Court determines an appellate proceeding (including refusing leave to appeal), the <u>Principal Registrar</u> must—

- (a) cause the registrar or other proper officer of the court of first instance to be given written notice of the Court's decision together with any written reasons given by the Court; and
- (b) cause any documents or materials transmitted to the Court by the registrar or proper officer of the court of first instance (other than documents and materials forwarded in electronic form) for the purpose of the appellate proceeding, to be returned.

Schedule 1—Lower Courts Criminal Scale of Costs

Notes:

- 1 This cost scale is intended for use in making orders as between party and party.
- The fees set out in items 1 and 2 are intended to cover all necessary attendances and preparatory work for a trial (other than attendance at a pre-trial conference). Where an attendance is unnecessary as a result of default by one or other party, an order should be sought and made at that hearing. The fee set out in item 4 or 5 should be used for that purpose.

No.	Item	Represented by solicitor	Represented by non-legally qualified person
1	Instructions, including all preparation for trial and attendances up to, but not including attendance at a Pre-Trial Conference	\$1,160	\$290
2	All aspects not otherwise specified from Pre- Trial Conference to Trial, including proofing witnesses, advice or evidence and law (solicitor and counsel) and delivering brief to counsel.	\$1,160	\$210
3	Attendance at pre-trial conference	\$320	\$80
4	Attendance at hearing (see note 2 above)	\$120	\$35
5	Attendance where detailed argument is necessary (see note 2 above)	\$210	\$45
6	Arranging attendance of witnesses (including issue and service of summons if necessary) - per witness	\$110	
	Counsel fees		
7	Fee on brief, to include attendance for plea or withdrawal (if separate counsel briefed)	\$1,050	\$260
8	Each day	\$1,580	\$390

Witness fees	
Professional scientific or other expert witnesses per day	\$1,050 or such amount ordered by the Court
Other adult person per day	\$380

Persons under 18 years of age per day	\$160
Travel expenses	Where the witness is normally resident more than 50 km from the trial Court at the rate of 90 cents per km or the least expensive return air fare whichever is the lesser or the cheapest combination of both.
Accommodation expenses	In the discretion of the taxing officer where the witness is required to be absent from the witness's normal place of residence overnight for accommodation and sustenance per night \$300 or such larger amounts allowed by the Court at the time of or before judgment.
Disbursements	
Photocopying	68 cents per page
ISD calls	The actual cost.
Expert Reports	\$1,050 or such other amount ordered by the Court
Other	All Court fees, search fees, and other fees and payments to the extent to which they have been properly and reasonably incurred and paid; but excluding the usual and incidental expenses and overheads of a legal practice and in particular excluding postage, telephone charges (non STD) and courier expenses.

NOTE:

- A. If a witness is released before or is required to first attend after the luncheon break on any day, half a day will be allowed.
- B. Fees for non-legally qualified people are for attendances only.
- C. The costs allowed in this scale do not include Goods and Services Tax (GST) which is to be added except in the following circumstances:

The GST should not be included in a claim for costs in a party/party Bill of Costs if the receiving party is able to obtain an input tax credit. If the receiving party is able to obtain an input tax credit for a proportion of GST only, only the portion which is not eligible for credit should be claimed in the party/party bill.

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- Form 2—Information and Summons lower courts
- Form 3—Information and Summons Issued by Police
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- Form 6—Information higher courts ex officio
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- Form 219—Undertaking Contempt

15—Miscellaneous

Form 221—Miscellaneous

FOITI I				
To be inserted by Court	_			
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
Hearing Date and Time:				
Hearing Location:				
		N [<i>REVISION N</i> cedure Act 1921 s 49		
[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/EN AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	IVIRONMENT RESOL	IRCES AND DEVE	LOPMENT] Select one C	OURT OF SOUTH
[FULL NAME] Informant				
v				
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Defendant/Youth				
Charge Categories				
The highest offence category Major Indictable Commonwealth Indic Minor Indictable Summary Summary not punish	otable			
Informant				
Authorising individual				
If Informant is not an individual Name of law firm/office			<u> </u>	
If applicable	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Address for service				
	Street Address (including unit or	evel number and name of proper	ty if required)	

	Email address	
Phone Details		
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – Number	
Informant's References		
	Reference number - optional	Instant loss of licence number - optional

Duplicate panel if multiple Defendants/Youth	IS			
[Number]				
Defendant/Youth party role				
displayed based on jurisdiction	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	F			
	Email address			
Date of Birth and				
Licence No				
	Date of birth		Driver's Licence No (and State or Te	rritory)
Phone Details			·	
	1			
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - N	lumber		

Statement of Charges

Count [number]:

This item only displayed if more than one defendant/youth charged in Information

[Defendants/Youths] charged party role displayed based on jurisdiction

[Name(s) of [Defendants/Youths] charged where more than one [Defendant/Youth] charged on Information]

Offence Details:

[Short name of offence and statutory provision if applicable]

<u>Particulars</u>

Date of offence: [Date]

Place of offence: [Place]

Essence of offence: [Essence of physical and mental elements of offence alleged]

Circumstances of aggravation

[Particulars of circumstances of aggravation alleged]

Classification of Offence

This is a [summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable] offence. Duplicate if multiple counts

only displayed if applicable Prescribed, Qualifying, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'prescribed offence' within the meaning of sections 5 and 38 of the Child Safety

(Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be 'qualifying offence' within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the *Children and Young People* (Safety) Act 2017 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 26A and 38 of the *Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [*Defendant/Youth*] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Special orders sought

The following special orders in addition to penalty are sought: eg forfeiture, destruction, licence disqualification, restitution, compensation Orders sought in separate numbered paragraphs.

1

Next box completed if Informant is not a public authority
Signature of [Informant/Legal Practitioner]
Name printed
Before meSignature of attesting witness
Printed name and title of witness

Next box displayed if applicable

Notice	of Priority Proceeding
	This proceeding comprises 'prescribed proceedings' within the meaning of section 127 of the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1921</i> because count[s] [number(s)] [is a/are] serious and organised crime offence[s] in respect of which it is alleged that the offence[s] [was/were] committed in the circumstances where: [the] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] committed the offence for the benefit of a criminal organisation or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation or at the direction of or in association with a criminal organisation. [in the course of or in connection with the offence [the] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] identified themself as belonging to or otherwise being associated with a criminal organisation.
	provision for multiple [The] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] has been determined by a bail authority under the Bail Act 1985 to be a serious and organised crime suspect within the meaning of section 3A of the Bail Act 1985.
	The trial of this proceeding is required to be given priority under section 48B of the <i>Magistrates Court Act</i> 1991 because count[s] [number(s)] allege 'sexual offences' within the meaning of that provision and it is alleged that the victim is a child.
	 a person with a disability that adversely affects the person's capacity to give a coherent account of the person's experiences or to respond rationally to questions.

FOITI 2				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
Hearing Date and Time:				
Hearing Location:				
INFOR		UMMONS [<i>RE</i> e Act 1921 s 49 & 57	VISION NUMBER] 7, 101 & 104	
[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/EN AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	IVIRONMENT RESOUF	RCES AND DEVELO	PMENT] Select one COURT C	OF SOUTH
[FULL NAME] Informant				
v				
[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth				
Charge Categories				
The highest offence category Major Indictable Commonwealth Indic Minor Indictable Summary Summary not punish	otable			
Informant				
Authorising individual				
If Informant is not a named individual Name of law firm/office			I	
If applicable	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Address for service			,	
	Street Address (including unit or I	evel number and name of proper	ty if required)	

	Email address	
Phone Details		
Informant's References	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – Number	
	Reference number - optional	Instant loss of licence number - optional

Duplicate panel if multiple Defendants

Duplicate panel if multiple Defendants				
[Number]				
Defendant/Youth party role				
displayed based on jurisdiction	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or l	level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth and				
Licence No				
	Date of birth		Driver's Licence No (and State or Te	rritory)

Statement of Charges

Count [number]:

This item only displayed if more than one Defendant/Youth charged in Information

[Defendants/Youths] charged

[Name(s) of [Defendants/Youths] charged where more than one [Defendant/Youth] charged on Information]

Offence Details:

[Short name of offence and statutory provision if applicable]

<u>Particulars</u>

Date of offence: [Date]

Place of offence: [Place]

Essence of offence: [Essence of physical and mental elements of offence alleged]

If applicable

Circumstances of aggravation

[Particulars of circumstances of aggravation alleged]

Classification of Offence

This is a [summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable] offence. Duplicate if multiple counts

only displayed if applicable Prescribed, Qualifying, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'prescribed offence' within the meaning of sections 5 and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be 'qualifying offence' within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 26A and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [*Defendant/Youth*] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Special orders sought

The following special orders in addition to penalty are sought: eg forfeiture, destruction, licence disqualification, restitution, compensation orders sought in separate numbered paragraphs.

Next box displayed if applicable

Notice	e of Priority Proceeding
	This proceeding comprises 'prescribed proceedings' within the meaning of section 127 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921 because count[s] [number(s)] [is a/are] serious and organised crime offence[s] in respect of which it is alleged that the offence[s] [was/were] committed in the circumstances where: [the] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] committed the offence for the benefit of a criminal organisation or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation or at the direction of or in association with a criminal organisation. [in the course of or in connection with the offence [the] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] identified themself as belonging to or otherwise being associated with a criminal organisation.
	provision for multiple [The] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] has been determined by a bail authority under the Bail Act 1985 to be a serious and organised crime suspect within the meaning of section 3A of the Bail Act 1985.
	The trial of this proceeding is required to be given priority under section 48B of the <i>Magistrates Court Act</i> 1991 because count[s] [number(s)] allege 'sexual offences' within the meaning of that provision and it is alleged that the victim is a child.

SUMMONS

of the person's experiences or to respond rationally to questions.

To the [Defendant/Youth] party role displayed based on jurisdiction:

Words in square brackets displayed only if most serious offence charged is summary not punishable by imprisonment [Unless you have pleaded guilty in writing in accordance with the Notice attached to this Information,] you must attend the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this form or on any day to which this matter is adjourned to answer to the charge and to be dealt with according to law.

If you fail to attend, words in square brackets displayed only if most serious offence charged is summary not punishable by imprisonment [unless you have pleaded guilty in writing] the Court may:

- · proceed in your absence, or
- issue a warrant for your arrest.

If you are unable to attend on the hearing date set out above, you should contact the Registry of the [Court] to request another hearing date to be fixed. This can be done by calling [phone no of Court] or by emailing [email of Court].

If you need an interpreter, you must advise the Court immediately of the language and dialect you require.

Informant's References

Reference number (optional)

Instant loss of licence number (optional)

Form 3				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
Harring Data and Times				
Hearing Date and Time:				
Hearing Location:				
INFORMATION A		ISSUED BY PO re Act 1921 s 49 & 5		INUMBER]
[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] Delete one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION				
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE Informant	Æ			
v				
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Defendant/Youth				
Charge Categories				
The highest offence category	y charged on this inform	nation is:		
☐ Summary ☐ Summary not punish				
D Carrinary Not parison	lable by imprisoriment c	or determion		
Informant	Commissioner of Poli	ce		
Authorising individual				
Address for service				
Address for service	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	tv if required)	
	otioet /(dailess (mondaing dime of		ty ii roquirou)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

[Defendant/Youth] party role				
displayed based on jurisdiction				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth and				
Licence No				
	Date of birth		Driver's Licence No (and State or Te	rritory)
Phone Details		•		
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - N	lumber		

Statement of Charges

Count [number]:

Offence Details:

[Short name of offence and statutory provision if applicable]

<u>Particulars</u>

Date of offence: [Date]

Place of offence: [Place]

Essence of offence: [Essence of physical and mental elements of offence alleged]

If applicable

Circumstances of aggravation

[Particulars of circumstances of aggravation alleged]. Duplicate if multiple counts

Classification of Offence

This is a summary offence not punishable by imprisonment or detention.

Duplicate if multiple counts

Special orders sought

The following special orders in addition to penalty are sought: eg forfeiture, destruction, licence disqualification, restitution, compensation orders sought in separate numbered paragraphs.

1

SUMMONS

To the [Defendant/Youth] party role displayed based on jurisdiction:

Words in square brackets displayed only if most serious offence charged is summary not punishable by imprisonment [Unless you have pleaded guilty in writing in accordance with the Notice attached to this Information,] you must attend the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this form or on any day to which this matter is adjourned to answer to the charge and to be dealt with according to law.

If you fail to attend, words in square brackets displayed only if most serious offence charged is summary not punishable by imprisonment [unless you have pleaded guilty in writing] the Court may:

- · proceed in your absence, or
- issue a warrant for your arrest.

If you are unable to attend on the hearing date set out above, you should contact the Registry of the [Courf] to request another hearing date to be fixed. This can be done by calling [phone no of Court] or by emailing [email of Court].

If you need an interpreter, you must advise the Court immediately of the language and dialect you require.

Certif	icate of Service
1. I	fy that: served the [Defendant/Youth] with this Information and Summons in this matter by handing a copy to the Defendant/Youth] Date: Fime: Address:
2. [any other matter]
Signa	ture of police officer issuing summons
Name	e printed, rank and ID number

Form 4				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
Hearing Date and Time:				
Hearing Location:				
		/ISED INFORM re Act 1921 s 49 & 57		
[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/EN AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	IVIRONMENT RESOL	IRCES AND DEVE	LOPMENT] Select one CC	OURT OF SOUTH
[FULL NAME] Informant				
v				
[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth				
Charge Categories				
The highest offence category Major Indictable Commonwealth Indic Minor Indictable Summary Summary not punish	otable			
Informant				
Authorising individual				
If Informant is not a named individual Name of law firm/office				
If applicable	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Address for service	Street Address (including unit or I	evel number and name of proper	tv if required)	
	STORE MALESS (HOUSEHING WHIT OF F	and name of proper	coquirou)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country

	Email address	
Phone Details		
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - Number	
Informant's References		
	Reference number - optional	Instant loss of licence number - optional

Duplicate panel if multiple Defendants

[Number]
Defendant/Youth party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Address

Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)

City/town/suburb

State

Postcode

Country

Statement of Charges

Driver's Licence No (and State or Territory)

Count [number]:

Date of Birth and Licence No

This item only displayed if more than one Defendant/Youth charged in Information

[Defendants/Youths] charged

[Name(s) of [Defendants/Youths] charged where more than one [Defendant/Youth] charged on Information]

Offence Details:

[Short name of offence and statutory provision if applicable]

Date of birth

<u>Particulars</u>

Date of offence: [Date]

Place of offence: [Place]

Essence of offence: [Essence of physical and mental elements of offence alleged]

If applicable

Circumstances of aggravation

[Particulars of circumstances of aggravation alleged]

Classification of Offence

 $This is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable}] \ of fence. \ \textit{Duplicate if multiple counts} \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable}] \ offence. \ \textit{Duplicate if multiple counts} \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable}] \ offence. \ \textit{Duplicate if multiple counts} \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable}] \ offence. \ Duplicate \ if multiple counts \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable}] \ offence. \ Duplicate \ if multiple counts \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable]}] \ offence \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable]}] \ offence \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable]}] \ offence \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth indictable]}] \ offence \ is a \ [\textit{summary/minor indictable/major indictable/commonwealth in$

only displayed if applicable Prescribed, Qualifying, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'prescribed offence' within the meaning of sections 5 and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be 'qualifying offence' within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 26A and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [*Defendant/Youth*] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Special orders sought

The following special orders in addition to penalty are sought: eg forfeiture, destruction, licence disqualification, restitution, compensation Orders sought in separate numbered paragraphs.

1

Next box displayed if applicable

Notice of Priority Proceeding

This proceeding comprises 'prescribed proceedings' within the meaning of section 127 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921 because count[s] [number(s)] [is a/are] serious and organised crime offence[s] in respect of which it is alleged that the offence[s] [was/were] committed in the circumstances where: [the] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] committed the offence for the benefit of a criminal organisation or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation or at the direction of or in association with a criminal organisation. [in the course of or in connection with the offence [the] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] identified themself as belonging to or otherwise being associated with a criminal organisation.
provision for multiple [The] [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name] has been determined by a bail authority under the Bail Act 1985 to be a serious and organised crime suspect within the meaning of section 3A of the Bail Act 1985.
The trial of this proceeding is required to be given priority under section 48B of the <i>Magistrates Court Act</i> 1991 because count[s] [number(s)] allege 'sexual offences' within the meaning of that provision and it is alleged that the victim is a child. a person with a disability that adversely affects the person's capacity to give a coherent account of the person's experiences or to respond rationally to questions.

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:
Arraignment Date and Time:
Arraignment Location:

INFORMATION [REVISION NUMBER]

Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 103

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt Select one} \ {\tt COURTOFSOUTHAUSTRALIAC IMPROVEMENT COURTOFSOUTHAUSTRALIAC IMPROVEMENT COURTOFSOUTHAUSTRALIAC CRIMINAL JURISDICTION$

R

[FULL NAME] First Defendant

Name of prosecution agency	[Commonwealth] Director of Public Prosecutions Prosecution agency
Committal Court case no	Number

Statement of Charges

This item only displayed if Commonwealth DPP is Prosecution Agency and this count alleges an offence against State law State Charge:

The Informant of the Director of Public Prosecutions for the State of South Australia who prosecutes in this behalf for her Majesty the Queen by [name of authorised CDPP officer], a person delegated in writing the power to lay indictable charges against the law of this State, charges that:

Count [number]:

This item only displayed if more than one defendant charged in Information

Defendants charged

[Name(s) of Defendants charged where more than one Defendant charged on Information]

Offence Details:

[Short name of offence and statutory provision if applicable]

<u>Particulars</u>

[Essence of physical and mental elements of offence alleged]

If applicable

Circumstances of aggravation

[Particulars of circumstances of aggravation alleged] Duplicate if multiple counts

only displayed if applicable Prescribed, Qualifying, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'prescribed offence' within the meaning of sections 5 and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be 'qualifying offence' within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 26A and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [*Defendant/Youth*] [number] [name].

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [*Defendant/Youth*] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Next box displayed if applicable

Notice of Expedited Proceeding

This proceeding comprises 'prescribed proceedings' within the meaning of section 127 of the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1921</i> because count[s] [number(s)] [is a/are] serious and organised crime offence[s] in respect of which it is alleged that the offence[s] [was/were] committed in the circumstances where: [the] Defendant [number] [name] committed the offence for the benefit of a criminal organisation or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation or at the direction of or in association with a	
criminal organisation.	
☐ in the course of or in connection with the offence [the] Defendant [number] [name] identified themself as belonging to or otherwise being associated with a criminal organisation.	
[The] Defendant [number] [name] has been determined by a bail authority under the Bail Act 1985 to be serious and organised crime suspect within the meaning of section 3A of the Bail Act 1985.	е а
The trial of this proceeding is required to be given priority under or section 126A of the Supreme Court 1935, section 50B of the District Court Act 1991 because count[s] [number(s)] allege 'sexual offences' within the meaning of that provision and it is alleged that the victim is a child.	
a person with a disability that adversely affects the person's capacity to give a coherent account of the person's experiences or to respond rationally to questions.	ınt

Form 5	
Signature of Director or person authorised by the Director	
[Name of Director or other authorised person]	
Next line only displayed if not signed by Director personally For and on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions	

Form 6

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	
Arraignment Date and Time:	
Arraignment Location:	
	-

INFORMATION [REVISION NUMBER] Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 103

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt Delete\ one}\ {\tt COURT\ OF\ SOUTH\ AUSTRALIA}\ {\tt CRIMINAL\ JURISDICTION}$

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[FULL NAME] First Defendant

Name of prosecution	[Commonwealth] Dir	[Commonwealth] Director of Public Prosecutions			
agency					
	Prosecution agency				
Address for service					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - Number				
DPP's References					
	Reference number - optional				

Form 6

Duplicate panel if multiple Defendants				
[Number] Defendant				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or I	evel number and name of proper	rty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth and				
Licence No				
	Date of birth		Driver's Licence No (and State or Te	rritory)
Phone Details				
	İ			
	Type (eg. home: work: mobile) - N	lumber		

Statement of Charges

This item only displayed if Commonwealth DPP is Prosecution Agency and this count alleges an offence against State law State Charge:

The Informant of the Director of Public Prosecutions for the State of South Australia who prosecutes in this behalf for her Majesty the Queen by [name of authorised CDPP officer], a person delegated in writing the power to lay indictable charges against the law of this State, charges that:

Count [number]:

This item only displayed if more than one defendant charged in Information

Defendants charged

[Name(s) of Defendants charged where more than one Defendant charged on Information]

Offence Details:

[Short name of offence and statutory provision if applicable]

Particulars

[Essence of physical and mental elements of offence alleged]

If applicable

Circumstances of aggravation

[Particulars of circumstances of aggravation alleged] Duplicate if multiple counts

only displayed if applicable Prescribed, Qualifying, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'prescribed offence' within the meaning of sections 5 and 38 of the *Child Safety* (*Prohibited Persons*) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [*Defendant/Youth*] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be 'qualifying offence' within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the *Children and Young People* (Safety) Act 2017 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 26A and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Form 6

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the Disability Inclusion Act 2018 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the Disability Inclusion Act 2018 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

lext bo	ox displayed if applicable
Not	tice of Expedited Proceeding
	This proceeding comprises 'prescribed proceedings' within the meaning of section 127 of the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1921</i> because count[s] [number(s)] [is a/are] serious and organised crime offence[s] in respect of which it is alleged that the offence[s] [was/were] committed in the circumstances where: [the] Defendant [number] [name] committed the offence for the benefit of a criminal organisation or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation or at the direction of or in association with a criminal organisation. [in the course of or in connection with the offence [the] Defendant [number] [name] identified themself as belonging to or otherwise being associated with a criminal organisation.
	[The] Defendant [number] [name] has been determined by a bail authority under the Bail Act 1985 to be a serious and organised crime suspect within the meaning of section 3A of the Bail Act 1985.
	The trial of this proceeding is required to be given priority under or section 126A of the Supreme Court Act 1935, section 50B of the District Court Act 1991 because count[s] [number(s)] allege 'sexual offences' within the meaning of that provision and it is alleged that the victim is \[\Begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc
	a person with a disability that adversely affects the person's capacity to give a coherent account of the person's experiences or to respond rationally to questions.
_	nature of Director or person authorised by the Director me of Director or other authorised person]
	line only displayed if not signed by Director personally and on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions

Fo	rm	7

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	
	_
Arraignment Date and Time:	
Arraignment Location:	
	١

Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 103

DRAFT REVISED INFORMATION

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

R

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[FULL NAME] First Defendant

Name of prosecution	[Commonwealth] Director of Public Prosecutions
agency	
· ,	Prosecution agency
Committal Court case no	
	Number

Statement of Charges

This item only displayed if Commonwealth DPP is Prosecution Agency and this count alleges an offence against State law State Charge:

The Informant of the Director of Public Prosecutions for the State of South Australia who prosecutes in this behalf for her Majesty the Queen by [name of authorised CDPP officer], a person delegated in writing the power to lay indictable charges against the law of this State, charges that:

Count [number]:

This item only displayed if more than one defendant charged in Information

Defendants charged

[Name(s) of Defendants charged where more than one Defendant charged on Information]

Offence Details:

Form 7

[Short name of offence and statutory provision if applicable]

<u>Particulars</u>

[Essence of physical and mental elements of offence alleged]

If applicable

Circumstances of aggravation

[Particulars of circumstances of aggravation alleged] Duplicate if multiple counts

only displayed if applicable Prescribed, Qualifying, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'prescribed offence' within the meaning of sections 5 and 38 of the *Child Safety* (*Prohibited Persons*) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be 'qualifying offence' within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 26A and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

only displayed if applicable. This may be a 'disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name].

only displayed if applicable This may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [*Defendant/Youth*] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Next box displayed if applicable

Notice of Expedited Proceeding

This proceeding comprises 'prescribed proceedings' within the meaning of section 127 of the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1921</i> because count[s] [number(s)] [is a/are] serious and organised crime offence[s] in respect of which it is alleged that the offence[s] [was/were] committed in the circumstances where: [the] Defendant [number] [name] committed the offence for the benefit of a criminal organisation or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation or at the direction of or in association with a criminal organisation.
in the course of or in connection with the offence [the] Defendant [number] [name] identified themself as belonging to or otherwise being associated with a criminal organisation.
[The] Defendant [number] [name] has been determined by a bail authority under the Bail Act 1985 to be a serious and organised crime suspect within the meaning of section 3A of the Bail Act 1985.
The trial of this proceeding is required to be given priority under or section 126A of the Supreme Court Act 1935, section 50B of the District Court Act 1991 because count[s] [number(s)] allege 'sexual offences' within the meaning of that provision and it is alleged that the victim is a child. a person with a disability that adversely affects the person's capacity to give a coherent account of the
person's experiences or to respond rationally to questions.

Form 7	
Signature of Director or person authorised by the Director	
[Name of Director or other authorised person]	
Next line only displayed if not signed by Director personally For and on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions	

Form 8A

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT [MAJOR INDICTABLE OFFENCE]

To the Defendant: WARNING

After receiving this Notice you must follow the instructions below.

If you fail to follow these instructions the Court may issue a warrant for your arrest.

If you intend to plead <u>quilty</u>, you must

· Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor.

As you have been charged with a major indictable offence, if you plead <u>quilty</u> in the Magistrates Court, you will ordinarily be committed for sentence in the District Court or Supreme Court.

However, if you plead <u>auilty</u> prior to the first hearing, you may be sentenced in the Magistrates Court if both you and the Prosecution consent to this.

You should obtain legal advice before making this decision.

OR:

If you intend to plead not guilty, you must

Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter).

As you have been charged with a major indictable offence, the matter will proceed in the Magistrates Court to a committal hearing. If the Court finds you have a case to answer, you will be committed for trial in the District Court or Supreme Court.

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence. The maximum reductions available are set out in sections 39 and 40 of the Sentencing Act 2017.

The maximum reduction you may be eligible for depends on when you plead guilty. Time begins to be counted from your first appearance in the Magistrates Court

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with legislation and the Rules of Court.

Form 8B

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT [COMMONWEALTH INDICTABLE OFFENCE]

To the Defendant: WARNING

After receiving this Notice you must follow the instructions below.

If you fail to follow these instructions the Court may issue a warrant for your arrest.

If you intend to plead guilty, you must

• Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor.

As you have been charged with a Commonwealth indictable offence, you will ordinarily be committed for sentence in the District Court or Supreme Court.

However, if you plead <u>quilty</u> and if the offence is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years (section 4J(1) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth)) or the offence is not punishable by imprisonment and has a pecuniary penalty of not more than 600 penalty units for an individual/3,000 penalty units for a body corporate (section 4JA(1) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth)) and the offence is not an offence listed in section 4J(7) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth), you may be sentenced in the Magistrates Court if both you and the Prosecution consent to this and file the relevant Form 62.

You should receive legal advice before making this decision.

OR:

If you intend to plead not guilty, you must

Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter).

As you have been charged with a Commonwealth indictable offence, the matter will proceed in the Magistrates Court to a committal hearing.

If the Court finds you have a case to answer, you will be committed for trial in the District Court or Supreme Court.

If the offence is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years (section 4J(1) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth)) or the offence is not punishable by imprisonment and has a pecuniary penalty of not more than 600 penalty units for an individual/3,000 penalty units for a body corporate (section 4JA(1) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth)) and the offence is not an offence listed in section 4J(7) of the *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth), you may be tried in the Magistrates Court if both you and the Prosecution consent to this and file the relevant Form 62.

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence.

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with legislation and the Rules of Court.

Form 8C

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT [MINOR INDICTABLE OFFENCE]

To the Defendant: WARNING

After receiving this Notice you must follow the instructions below.

You must decide if you will:

- Plead guilty to the offence[s] (crime);
- (2) Plead **not guilty** to the offence[s] (crime).

You should obtain legal advice before making this decision.

You will need to follow different instructions depending on whether you plead guilty or not guilty.

If you fail to follow these instructions the Court may:

- Proceed (continue) without you, or
- · issue a warrant for your arrest

If you do not attend and the Court proceeds, **you may be convicted and sentenced** for the charged offences set out in the Information

If you intend to plead guilty, you must:

• Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor.

Note: if you are found guilty of a driving offence, you may be issued with demerit points. If you wish to apply for the demerit points to be reduced, you must attend Court to give evidence.

OR:

If you intend to plead <u>not quilty</u>, you must

Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter).

You have been charged with a minor indictable offence. You have the right to elect for trial of the charges before a Judge and jury in the District Court.

You should receive legal advice before choosing whether to proceed to trial and filing an election document.

You can elect for trial in the District Court by:

- Filling out a Form 66 'Election for Trial in the District Court' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry **OR**
- Filling out a Form 66 'Election for Trial in the District Court'. If you fill this out you must sign it and send it to the
 relevant Court Registry.

An election for trial in the District Court must be made by the time of the second hearing in the Court. An election does not take effect until the completed Form 66 is filed in the Court.

If you elect for trial in the District Court, the matter will proceed in the Court to a committal hearing. If the Court finds you have a case to answer, you will be committed for trial in the District Court.

Form 8C

If you do not elect for trial in the District Court, the proceedings will be heard in the Court. You will be expected to have discussed the issues in detail with the Informant or their representative before a trial date is set.

WARNING

An election **does not take effect until this completed form is filed** by uploading it to the CourtSA portal or lodging it with the Court.

1. It must be lodged:

- a) Where a summary of the evidence has been requested by the defence or directed by the Court within 14 days of the delivery of the summary;
- b) Where there is no request or direction for a summary not later than 6 weeks after the Defendant's first appearance before the Court
- 2. You cannot elect for trial before a Judge sitting without a jury (section 7(2) of the Juries Act 1927).

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence. The maximum reductions available are set out in sections 39 and 40 of the Sentencing Act 2017.

The maximum reduction you may be eligible for depends on when you plead guilty. Time begins to be counted from your first appearance in the Court.

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties.

Form 8CY

NOTICE TO YOUTH [INDICTABLE OFFENCE]

To the Youth: WARNING

After receiving this Notice you must follow the instructions below.

If you fail to follow these instructions the Court may:

- Proceed (continue) without you, or
- · issue a warrant for your arrest

If you do not attend and the Court proceeds, **you may be convicted and sentenced** for the charged offences set out in the Information.

If you intend to plead guilty, you must:

· Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor.

OR:

If you intend to plead not guilty, you must

· Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter).

You have been charged with an indictable offence. The proceeding will be heard in the Youth Court unless it is transferred, on the application of the prosecution or defence, to the District Court or the charge is such that it must be heard in the Supreme Court. You will be expected to have discussed the issues in detail with the Informant [Police/DPP] or their representative, before a trial date is set.

Next box displayed unless Commonwealth offences charged

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence. The maximum reductions available are set out in sections 39 and 40 of the Sentencing Act 2017.

The maximum reduction you may be eligible for depends on when you plead guilty. Time begins to be counted from your first appearance in the Youth Court.

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must sign it and upload it to the CourtSA website as soon as possible.

Next box displayed if Commonwealth offences charged

Information on Guilty Pleas

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Form 8CY

RIGHT TO LEGAL REPRESENTATION:

Section 30(2)(b) of the Young Offenders Act 1993

BEFORE YOU GO TO COURT REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO GET LEGAL ADVICE AND TO BE REPRESENTED BY A LAWYER IN COURT.

There are three main ways to get legal help, **but do not delay**. It is in your interests to contact the person or agency of your choice as soon as possible.

1. You can contact the Legal Services Commission

- For telephone advice call 1300 366 424 (Monday Friday 9.00am to 4.30pm, free call). General
 information about the LSC is available on their website at www.lsc.sa.gov.au
- For all other services, you can contact the office closest to you to make an appointment:

ADELAIDE	159 Gawler Place, ADELAIDE	8111 5555
ELIZABETH	Windsor Building Elizabeth City, ELIZABETH	8111 5400
NOARLUNGA	Noarlunga House, Colonnades Shopping Centre	8111 5340
PORT ADELAIDE	306 St Vincent Street, PORT ADELAIDE	8111 5460
PORT AUGUSTA	13 Flinders Terrace, PORT AUGUSTA	8686 2200
WHYALLA	7/169 Nicolson Avenue, WHYALLA NORRIE	8620 8500

2. You can get a private lawyer to give you legal advice or act for you in Court, by:

- Choosing a lawyer already known to you.
- Calling the Law Society of South Australia on 8229 0200. General information about the LSSA is available on their website at www.lawsocietysa.asn.au. The LSSA can give you names of suitable lawyers.
- Look in the phonebook (Yellow Pages, e.g. under 'Lawyers' or 'Solicitors').

If you qualify for legal aid, the Legal Services Commission may meet the cost of your private lawyer.

If you do not qualify, you must pay for the lawyer's services.

3. If you are an Aboriginal youth, you can contact the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement (or visit the ALRM website at www.alrm.org.au)

ADELAIDE	321-325 King William Street, ADELAIDE	8113 3777
		Free call:
		1800 643 222
CEDUNA	Corner of East Terrace & Merghiny Drive, CEDUNA	8113 3799
PORT AUGUSTA	12 Church Street, PORT AUGUSTA	8113 3788
PORT LINCOLN	12 Lewis Street, PORT LINCOLN 5606	Business hours:
		0427 456 954

Form 8CY

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with legislation and the Rules of Court

Form 8D

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT [SUMMARY OFFENCE]

To the Defendant: WARNING

After receiving this notice, you must follow the instructions below.

You must decide if you will:

- Plead guilty to the offence[s] (crime);
- (2) Plead **not guilty** to the offence[s] (crime).

You should obtain legal advice before making this decision.

You will need to follow different instructions depending on whether you plead guilty or not guilty.

If you fail to follow the instructions the Court may:

- · Proceed (continue) without you, or
- · issue a warrant for your arrest

If you do not attend and the Court proceeds, **you may be convicted and sentenced** for the charged offences set out in the Information

If you intend to plead guilty, you must:

· Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor.

Note: if you are found guilty of a driving offence, you may be issued with demerit points. If you wish to apply for the demerit points to be reduced, you must attend Court to give evidence.

OR:

If you intend to plead not quilty, you must

Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter)
and indicate a not guilty plea.

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence. The maximum reductions available are set out in section 39 of the Sentencing Act 2017.

The maximum reduction you may be eligible for depends on when you plead guilty. Time begins to be counted from your first appearance in the Court.

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Form 8D

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with legislation and the Rules of Court.

Form 8DY

NOTICE TO YOUTH [SUMMARY OFFENCE]

To the Youth: WARNING

After receiving this notice, you must follow the instructions below.

You must decide if you will:

- (1) Plead **guilty** to the offence[s] (crime);
- (2) Plead not guilty to the offence[s] (crime).

You should obtain legal advice before making this decision.

You will need to follow different instructions depending on whether you plead guilty or not guilty.

If you fail to follow the instructions the Court may:

- Proceed (continue) without you, or
- issue a warrant for your arrest

If you intend to plead guilty, you must:

• Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor.

Note: if you are found guilty of a driving offence, you may be issued with demerit points. If you wish to apply for the demerit points to be reduced, you must attend Court to give evidence.

OR:

If you intend to plead not quilty, you must

 Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter) and indicate a not guilty plea.

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence. The maximum reductions available are set out in section 39 of the Sentencing Act 2017.

The maximum reduction you may be eligible for depends on when you plead guilty. Time begins to be counted from your first appearance in the Youth Court.

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Form 8DY

RIGHT TO LEGAL REPRESENTATION:

Section 30(2)(b) of the Young Offenders Act 1993

BEFORE YOU GO TO COURT REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO GET LEGAL ADVICE AND TO BE REPRESENTED BY A LAWYER IN COURT.

There are three main ways to get legal help, <u>but do not delay</u>. It is in your interests to contact the person or agency of your choice as soon as possible.

1. You can contact the Legal Services Commission

- For telephone advice call 1300 366 424 (Monday Friday 9.00am to 4.30pm, free call). General information about the LSC is available on their website at www.lsc.sa.gov.au
- For all other services, you can contact the office closest to you to make an appointment:

ADELAIDE	159 Gawler Place, ADELAIDE	8111 5555
ELIZABETH	Windsor Building Elizabeth City, ELIZABETH	8111 5400
NOARLUNGA	Noarlunga House, Colonnades Shopping Centre	8111 5340
PORT ADELAIDE	306 St Vincent Street, PORT ADELAIDE	8111 5460
PORT AUGUSTA	13 Flinders Terrace, PORT AUGUSTA	8686 2200
WHYALLA	7/169 Nicolson Avenue, WHYALLA NORRIE	8620 8500

- 2. You can get a private lawyer to give you legal advice or act for you in Court, by:
 - Choosing a lawyer already known to you.
 - Calling the Law Society of South Australia on 8229 0200. General information about the LSSA is available on their website at www.lawsocietysa.asn.au. The LSSA can give you names of suitable lawyers.
 - Look in the phonebook (Yellow Pages, e.g. under 'Lawyers' or 'Solicitors').

If you qualify for legal aid, the Legal Services Commission may meet the cost of your private lawyer.

If you do not qualify, you must pay for the lawyer's services.

3. If you are an Aboriginal youth, you can contact the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement (or visit the ALRM website at www.alrm.org.au)

ADELAIDE	321-325 King William Street, ADELAIDE	8113 3777
		Free call:
		1800 643 222
CEDUNA	Corner of East Terrace & Merghiny Drive, CEDUNA	8113 3799
PORT AUGUSTA	12 Church Street, PORT AUGUSTA	8113 3788
PORT LINCOLN	12 Lewis Street, PORT LINCOLN 5606	Business hours:
		0427 456 954

Form 8DY

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with legislation and the Rules of Court.

Form 8E

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT [SUMMARY OFFENCE NOT PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT]

To the Defendant: WARNING

After receiving this notice, you must follow the instructions below.

You must decide if you will:

- Plead guilty to the offence[s] (crime);
- (2) Plead **not guilty** to the offence[s] (crime).

You should obtain legal advice before making this decision.

You will need to follow different instructions depending on whether you plead guilty or not guilty.

If you fail to follow the instructions the Court may:

- · Proceed (continue) without you, or
- · issue a warrant for your arrest

If you do not attend and the Court proceeds, **you may be convicted and sentenced** for the charged offences set out in the Information.

If you intend to plead guilty to the offence[s] (crime), you must:

- · Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor; OR
- Fill out a Form 51 'Written Guilty Plea' available to the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill this out you must have it witnessed by an authorised witness and either upload it on the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry at least 7 days before the hearing date; **OR**
- Fill out a Form 51 'Written Guilty Plea'. If you fill this out you must have it witnessed by an authorised witness and send it to the relevant Court Registry. Note: This form must be received at least 7 days before the hearing date.

Note: if you are found guilty of a driving offence, you may be issued with demerit points. If you wish to apply for the demerit points to be reduced, you must attend Court to give evidence.

OR:

If you intend to plead not guilty, you must

Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter)
and indicate a not guilty plea.

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence. The maximum reductions available are set out in section 39 of the Sentencing Act 2017.

The maximum reduction you may be eligible for depends on when you plead guilty. Time begins to be counted from your first appearance in the Court.

Form 8E

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with legislation and the Rules of Court.

Form 8EY

NOTICE TO YOUTH [SUMMARY OFFENCE NOT PUNISHABLE BY DETENTION]

To the Youth: WARNING

After receiving this notice, you must follow the instructions below.

You must decide if you will:

- (1) Plead **guilty** to the offence[s] (crime);
- (2) Plead **not guilty** to the offence[s] (crime).

You should obtain legal advice before making this decision.

You will need to follow different instructions depending on whether you plead guilty or not guilty.

If you fail to follow the instructions the Court may:

- · Proceed (continue) without you, or
- · issue a warrant for your arrest

If you intend to plead quilty to the offence[s] (crime), you must:

- Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor; OR
- Fill out a Form 51 "Written Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill this out you must have it witnessed by an authorised witness and upload it on the CourtSA portal website at least 7 days before the hearing date; **OR**
- Fill out a Form 51 'Written Guilty Plea'. If you fill this out you must have it witnessed by an authorised witness and send it to the relevant Court Registry. Note: This form must be received at least 7 days before the hearing date.

Note: if you are found guilty of a driving offence, you may be issued with demerit points. If you wish to apply for the demerit points to be reduced, you must attend Court to give evidence.

OR:

If you intend to plead not quilty, you must

Attend Court yourself or through your solicitor at the next hearing (and the subsequent hearings for your matter)
and indicate a not guilty plea.

Information on Guilty Pleas

If you plead guilty to an offence, you may be eligible for a reduction in the sentence you receive for the offence. The maximum reductions available are set out in section 39 of the Sentencing Act 2017.

The maximum reduction you may be eligible for depends on when you plead guilty. Time begins to be counted from your first appearance in the Youth Court.

You will have an opportunity to plead guilty at any hearing. However, if you wish to plead guilty before your next hearing date, you will need to apply to have the matter called on to enter your plea. You can do this by filling out a Form 52 'Request to have Matter Called on for Guilty Plea' available on the CourtSA portal (website). If you fill out this form you must either upload it to the CourtSA website or lodge it at a Court Registry as soon as possible.

Form 8EY

RIGHT TO LEGAL REPRESENTATION:

Section 30(2)(b) of the Young Offenders Act 1993

BEFORE YOU GO TO COURT REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO GET LEGAL ADVICE AND TO BE REPRESENTED BY A LAWYER IN COURT.

There are three main ways to get legal help, **but do not delay**. It is in your interests to contact the person or agency of your choice as soon as possible.

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- For all other services, you can contact the office closest to you to make an appointment:

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PORT ADELAIDE	306 St Vincent Street, PORT ADELAIDE	8111 5460
PORT AUGUSTA	13 Flinders Terrace, PORT AUGUSTA	8686 2200
WHYALLA	7/169 Nicolson Avenue, WHYALLA NORRIE	8620 8500

2. You can get a private lawyer to give you legal advice or act for you in Court, by:

- Choosing a lawyer already known to you.
- Calling the Law Society of South Australia on 8229 0200. General information about the LSSA is available
 on their website at www.lawsocietysa.asn.au. The LSSA can give you names of suitable lawyers.
- Look in the phonebook (Yellow Pages, e.g. under 'Lawyers' or 'Solicitors').

If you qualify for legal aid, the Legal Services Commission may meet the cost of your private lawyer.

If you do not qualify, you must pay for the lawyer's services.

3. If you are an Aboriginal youth, you can contact the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement (or visit the ALRM website at www.alrm.org.au)

ADELAIDE	321-325 King William Street, ADELAIDE	8113 3777 Free call:
		1800 643 222
MURRAY BRIDGE	27 Beatty Terrace, MURRAY BRIDGE	8113 3766
CEDUNA	Corner of East Terrace & Merghiny Drive, CEDUNA	8113 3799
PORT AUGUSTA	12 Church Street, PORT AUGUSTA	8113 3788
PORT LINCOLN	12 Lewis Street, PORT LINCOLN 5606	Business hours:
		0427 456 954

Form 8EY

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with legislation and the Rules of Court.

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant

٧

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

ANTECEDENT REPORT

MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Lav. 6:00 (a 66) - a	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Traine of dathonoca officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 90)
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o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

COMBINED SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS AND ANTECEDENT REPORT

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant

٧

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
l		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 9C

FACTS OF CHARGE

Form 9C

Offender history summary report

Form	10
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To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

Certificate of Prosecution Declining to Prosecute Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 122

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURTOFSOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL JURISDICTION}$

R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Name of prosecution agency	[Commonwealth] Director of Public Prosecutions
Committal Court case no	Prosecution agency
	Number

Certificate

This is to certify that, the Defendant[s] having been committed for trial by the [Magistrates/Youth/Environment Resources and Development] Court on [date], the Director of Public Prosecutions, having formed the opinion that there is no reasonable ground for putting the Defendant[s] on trial, declines to prosecute or file an Information against the Defendant[s] in respect to the charges the subject of the committal.

Signature of Director or person authorised by the Director [Name of Director or other authorised person]

Next line only displayed if not signed by Director personally

For and on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions

	_	rr	~	1	1	,
_	O	П	П	- 1	- 1	٠

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

AFFIDAVIT OF [FULL NAME OF DEPONENT] OF PROOF OF SERVICE MADE ON [DATE]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Deponent Process Server							
Deponent the person who is making the affidavit							
	Full Name	Full Name					
Address							
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)						
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country			
	Email address						
Phone Details							
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - N	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number					

Form 11e

Affidavit of Service
I, [full name],
□ swear on oath that:
□ do truly and solemnly affirm that:
1. I served the [party title] if any [name of person served] on [date] at [time] at [service location] with the [name, date and if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document] in this matter provision for multiple documents served by [service method] eg for personal service – by handing it to the person served, who I identified as [name] by [how identified]
2. If applicable At the time of service the person served stated [record what the person served said].
3. [any other matter]
4. The [name, date and if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document of document] provision for multiple documents served [is/are] exhibited to this Affidavit.
[Sworn/Affirmed] select one by the Deponent
At [place]
On [date]
Signature of Deponent
before me
Printed name of witness
Qualification as authorised witness under section 27A(3) of the <i>Oaths Act 1936</i> . Stamp here if applicable
Identification of Witness if applicable (ID number of Justice of the Peace; rank, identification number and "South Australia Police" for police officer)

Form 11e

Next box not displayed on completed affidavit

Please ensure you have complied with instructions for completing an affidavit

Instructions

- Please review the Code of Practice in relation to Affidavits published by the Attorney-General under s 33 of the Oaths Act 1936 before completing this form.
- The person who makes the affidavit is called the deponent. The deponent makes the affidavit by taking an oath
 or affirmation in the presence of an authorised witness.
- Each page of the affidavit, including any exhibit(s), must be consecutively numbered starting with page 2.
- Each page of the affidavit (but not any exhibit) must be signed by both the deponent and the witness.
- A single 'front page' must be inserted in front of the exhibit(s) in Form 94.
- An exhibit to an affidavit must be clearly marked to identify it as the exhibit referred to in the affidavit.
- The declaration should be confined to facts and should not include submissions.
- The declaration should not reproduce material already contained in affidavits or other material already filed in the matter. It should not exhibit documents already exhibited to affidavits filed in the matter. In both cases it is sufficient to simply refer to such material or documents and the place where they may be found.
- An affidavit is to be sworn or affirmed in this State in accordance with section 6 of the Evidence Act 1929 or, if
 made elsewhere, in accordance with the law for the taking of oaths or the making of affirmations in that place.
- The deponent must swear or affirm the affidavit before a person authorised by law to witness the swearing or affirming of affidavits ('the witness'). Persons authorised to witness an affidavit are:
 - (a) a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court;
 - (b) a justice of the peace;
 - (c) a police officer, other than a police officer who is a probationary constable;
 - (d) a person admitted and enrolled as a notary public of the Supreme Court;
 - (e) any other person of a class prescribed by regulation.
- The contents of the affidavit cannot be altered after the affidavit has been sworn or affirmed.
- If the deponent is illiterate or blind, see rule 28.7(6) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022. If the deponent does not appear to understand English sufficiently, see rule 28.7(7) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022

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Γ=				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
4 FFID 4 \/ IT	OF			
	OF			
OF PROOF OF	SERVICE MADE ON			Date
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MACOURT OF SOUTH AUSTRA	AGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIROI ALIA	NMENT RE	SOURCES AN	D DEVELOPMENT Circle one
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION				
R / Informant circle one			Full Name	
R / IIIIOIIIIaiit Circle one				
V				
Defendant/Youth Circle one			Full Name	
Defendants Touth Circle one				
I adaina madu	INFORMANT/D DEFENDANT/	VOLITIL		
Lodging party	INFORMANT/R or DEFENDANT/ Party title – Circle one		ull Name of party	
Name of law firm/office				
If applicable Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office		lame of responsible soli	citor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
Deponent Process Server				
Deponent the person who is making the affidavit				
Address	Full Name			
	Street Address (including unit or level number and n	ame of property if	required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Consil address			
Phone Details	Email address			
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number			

Form 11h

Affidavit of Service Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'					
Ι,					
[] swear on oath that:				
[] do truly and solemnly affirm that:				
1.	I served the Party title (If any)				
	Full Name of person served				
	ONDate atTime				
	atPlace of service				
	With the following documents in this matter List name, date and if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document(s):				
	by List service method – e.g. for personal service – by handling it to the person served, who I identified as [name] by [how identified].				
2.	If applicable At the time of service the person served stated record what the person served said:				

Form 11h

3.	List below other relevant matters if any:
4.	The following documents are exhibited to this Affidavit List name, date and if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document(s):
Swor	n / Affirmed circle one by the Deponent
At	place
On	date
 Signa	ature of Deponent
before	e meSignature of attesting witness Must be an authorised witness – see rule 28.9 of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022
	ed name of witness
Quali Stamp h	fication as authorised witness under section 27A(3) of the <i>Oaths Act 193</i> 6. ere if applicable

Form 11h

Identification of Witness if applicable (ID number of Justice of the Peace; rank, identification number and "South Australia Police" for police officer)

Next box not displayed on completed affidavit

Please ensure you have complied with instructions for completing an affidavit

Instructions

- Please review the Code of Practice in relation to Affidavits published by the Attorney-General under s 33 of the Oaths Act 1936 before completing this form.
- The person who makes the affidavit is called the deponent. The deponent makes the affidavit by taking an oath or affirmation in the presence of an authorised witness.
- Each page of the affidavit, including any exhibit(s), must be consecutively numbered starting with page 2.
- Each page of the affidavit (but not any exhibit) must be signed by both the deponent and the witness.
- A single 'front page' must be inserted in front of the exhibit(s) in Form 94.
- An exhibit to an affidavit must be clearly marked to identify it as the exhibit referred to in the affidavit.
- The declaration should be confined to facts and should not include submissions.
- The declaration should not reproduce material already contained in affidavits or other material already filed in the matter. It should not exhibit documents already exhibited to affidavits filed in the matter. In both cases it is sufficient to simply refer to such material or documents and the place where they may be found.
- An affidavit is to be sworn or affirmed in this State in accordance with section 6 of the *Evidence Act 1929* or, if made elsewhere, in accordance with the law for the taking of oaths or the making of affirmations in that place.
- The deponent must swear or affirm the affidavit before a person authorised by law to witness the swearing or affirming of affidavits ('the witness'). Persons authorised to witness an affidavit are:
 - (a) a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court;
 - (b) a justice of the peace;
 - (c) a police officer, other than a police officer who is a probationary constable;
 - (d) a person admitted and enrolled as a notary public of the Supreme Court;
 - (e) any other person of a class prescribed by regulation.
- The contents of the affidavit cannot be altered after the affidavit has been sworn or affirmed.
- If the deponent is illiterate or blind, see rule 28.7(6) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022. If the deponent does not appear to understand English sufficiently, see rule 28.7(7) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022.

Form 12e

FDN:

To b	be inserted by Court		
Cas	se Number:		
Dat	te Filed:		

CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF SERVICE

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Next box complete unless filed by Registrar

Lodging party

If applicable Party title Full Name of party

Name of law firm/office

If applicable Law firm/office Responsible Solicitor

Name of authorised officer

If body corporate and no law firm/office Full Name

Next box complete if filed by Registrar

Name of authorised registry officer

Title Full Name of officer

Certifying Process Server						
Name						
	Full Name					
Public office held						
	Instrumentality or agency and position					
Address						
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)					
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country		
	Email address					

Form 12e

Proof of Service			
l ce	I certify that:		
1.	I served the [party title] if any [name of person served] on [date of service] at [time] at [service location] with the [name, date and if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document] in this matter provision for multiple documents served by [service method] eg for personal service – by handing it to the person served, who I identified as [name] by [how identified]		
2.	if applicable At the time of service the person served stated [record what the person served said].		
3.	[any other matter]		
Not	e e		
	The [name, date and if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document] provision for multiple documents served [is/are] attached to this Certificate.		
	The [name, date if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document] provision for multiple documents served [is/are] already on the Court file and not attached to this Certificate.		
CEF	RTIFIED		
at [place] on [date]			
Signature of Process Server/Registry Officer			
 Nar	ne printed		
Date Date			

Form 12h		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
FDIN.		
	CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF	SERVICE
	SERVINISATE OF FROST OF	SERVICE
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MACOURT OF SOUTH AUSTR. CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	AGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT F ALIA	RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle o
R / Informant / Appellant circ	cle one	Full Name
v		
Defendant/Youth circle one		Full Name
Next box complete unless filed by Registrar Lodging party		
If applicable	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office	raity due	run Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Lawiningine	Treaspondible dolleror
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Next box complete if filed by Registrar		
Name of authorised		
registry officer	Title	Full Name of officer
	,	
Certifying Process Server		
Name		
Public office held	Full Name	
T abile office field		
Address	Instrumentality or agency and position	

City/town/suburb

Email address

Form 12h

Proof of Service Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'			
I served the Party title (If any)			
Full Name of person served			
ONDate at			
atPlace of service			
with the following documents in this matter List name, date and if applicable FDN and Order Identifier of document(s):			
DY List service method – e.g. for personal service – by handing it to the person served, who I identified as [full name] by [how identified].			
2. If applicable At the time of service the person served stated record what the person served said:			

Form 12h

3.		List below other relevant matters if any:		
•	6. List below other relevant matters many.			
	·			
No	ote			
١_				
[]	The		
		attached to this Certificate.		
l۱	1	The		
	,			
		already on the Court file and not attached to this Certificate.		
		TIFIED		
اکا	=K	TIFIED		
١.,				
l		place		
or	١	date		
Gi.		ature of Process Server/Registry Officer		
الح	yıı	didie on i 100000 del venivegiony Onioci		
Na	am	e printed		
1 1/2	ate			

Form	13e

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

ATTEMPTED SERVICE REPORT

Full name of person to serve: [name]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R/Appellant

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Lodging party		
5 5. 7		
If applicable	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Atte	empted Service Report
Pers	son/s to be served:
Doc	ument:
	s unable to effect service/execution for the following reason: Left Address New Address Whereabouts Unknown
l gai	ned entry into premises: □ Yes □ No
I ma	de numerous attempts at varying times of the day and night to contact the above person/s. These include:
First	Attempt

Form 13e

on date: [date] between the hours of: [time] and [time] by [how].
Second Attempt
on date: [date] between the hours of: [time] and [time] by [how].
Third Attempt
on date: [date] between the hours of: [time]and [time] by [how].
 I ascertained the following additional information/new address:
[information/new address]
I certify the above information to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
Signature
Name printed
Date
Date

Form 13h

To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:	Date Filed:			
FDN:	FDN:			
	ATTEMPTED SERVICE RE	EPORT		
Full name of person to serve:				
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MACOURT OF SOUTH AUSTRACEIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	GISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT F ALIA	RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT Circle one		
R / Informant / Appellant circ	cle one	Full Name		
		Full Name		
Defendant / Youth circle one				
Lodging party				
If applicable	Party title	Full Name of party		
Name of law firm/office				
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
Attempted Service Repo				
Person/s to be served:				
Document:				
I was unable to effect servic Left Address New Address Whereabouts Unknow	e/execution for the following reason:			
I gained entry into premises	:[]Yes[]No			
I made numerous attempts a	at varying times of the day and night to conta	ct the above person/s. These include:		

Form 13h

	late between the hours of:		•
how			
Second Attempt on date:	late between the hours of:	time and	
how			
	late between the hours of:		
how			
l ascertained the following ac	dditional information/new address:		
		of my Impulades	information/new address
I certify the above information	n to be true and correct to the best	от ту кпоwieage.	
Signature			
Name printed			
Date			

Form	14e
------	-----

be inserted by Court	
ase Number:	
ate Filed:	
DN:	

NOTICE OF ACTING

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R/Appellant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Duplicate panel if multiple parties

Duplicate panel if multiple parties	T		1		
Lodging party					
	Party title		Full name of party		
Name of law firm/office					
If applicable	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor		
Name of authorised officer					
If had a composite and we love firm (affice	Full name				
If body corporate and no law firm/office Address for service	run name				
7 (ddi 655 101 561 VI06					
	Street Address (including un	it or level number and name of pro	perty if required)		
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Phone Details					
ı	Type (eg. home; work; mobile	e) – Number			

Notice of acting
☐ The law firm/office identified above now acts for the party identified above in this case.
☐ The party identified above now acts in person in this case.
Date: [date]

Form 14

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Parties or their solicitors are required to provide an email address for communications with the court and with other parties. Documents in the case can and will be served by email except when the Rules of Court require personal service.

To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
		CE OF ACTING		
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MACOURT OF SOUTH AUSTR. CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:		H / ENVIRONMENT F	RESOURCES AND DEV	ELOPMENT Circle one
R / Informant / Appellant circ	cle one		Full Name	
v				
Defendant / Youth / Respor	ndent circle one		Full Name	
Lodging party				
Name of law firm/office	Party title		Full name of party	
If applicable Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full name			
Address for service	Charles and an arrival and a series and a se		to if we arrive all	
	Street Address (including unit or	ever number and name or propen	y ir required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - N	li mahan		
	Type (eg. nome, work, mobile) – P	umber		
Notice of acting mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'				
[] The law firm/office ide	ntified above now acts for	or the party identified a	above in this case.	
[] The party identified a	bove now acts in perso	n in this case.		
Date:				

Form 14h

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Parties or their solicitors are required to provide an email address for communications with the court and with other parties. Documents in the case can and will be served by email except when the Rules of Court require personal service.

Fo	rm	1	50

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
TDN:	

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Ouplicate panel if multiple parties	ı		T	
Lodging party				
	Party title		Full name of party	
Name of law firm/office				
If applicable	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Name of authorised officer				
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full name			
Address for service				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	rty if required)	
	_			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details			·	
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) -	Number		

Change of Address for Service

The address for service of the party identified above is now as set out above.

Date: [date]

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Parties or their solicitors are required to provide an email address for communications with the court and with other parties. Documents in the case can and will be served by email except when the Rules of Court require personal service.

Date

Form 15h						
To be inserted by Court						
Case Number:						
Date Filed:						
FDN:						
NOTI	ICE OF CHANGE	E OF ADI	DRESS	S F(OR SERVI	CE
SUPREME / DISTRICT / M. COURT OF SOUTH AUSTR CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:		H / ENVIROI	NMENT F	RESC	DURCES AND	DEVELOPMENT circle o
R / Informant circle one					Full Name	
v						
Defendant / Youth circle one					Full Name	
Lodging party	INFORMANT/R or DE	EFENDANT/	YOUTH			
Name of law firm/office	Party title - Circle one			Full N	ame of party	
(If applicable)	Law firm/office			Name	of responsible solicit	or
Name of authorised officer						
(If applicable - If body corporate and no law firm/office)	Full Name					
Address for service	runvanie					
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and n	ame of property	y if requ	uired)	
	City/town/suburb		State		Postcode	Country
Phone Details	Email address					
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – N	Number				
			<u> </u>			
Change of Address for Se	rvice					

The address for service of the party identified above is now as set out above.

Form 15h

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Parties or their solicitors are required to provide an email address for communications with the court and with other parties. Documents in the case can and will be served by email except when the Rules of Court require personal service.

....Date

Form 16		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
CE	ERTIFICATE OF LEGAL REPRE	ESENTATION
[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select of CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
R		
v		
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Defendant		
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Lawiningince	Treapoliable dollaror
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Representation) Act 2001 the the Defendant is an lundertake that the the Defendant is no		entation for the duration of the trial. give an undertaking that the Defendant will
Signature of Solicitor		
Name printed		

Form 1	7e
--------	----

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

ASSURANCE THAT THE DEFENDANT DOES NOT WANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt select\ one}\ COURT\ OF\ SOUTH\ AUSTRALIA\ CRIMINAL\ JURISDICTION$

R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Assurance
I, the Defendant named above, being charged with the offence(s) described in the Information dated [date], assure the Court pursuant to section 8(3)(c) of the Criminal Law (Legal Representation) Act 2001 that I do not want to be legally represented at the trial thereof.
Signature of Defendant
Name printed

1	F	^	rr	n	1	7	ŀ
	_	o	rr	П	- 1	/	r

Date

FOITH 17H					
To be inserted by Court					
Case Number:					
Date Filed:					
FDN:					
ASSURANCE THAT THE DEFENDANT DOES NOT WANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION					
SUPREME / DISTRICT Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:					
R					
v					
Defendant/Youth		Full Name			
Lodging party					
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party			
(If applicable)	Law firm/office	Name of responsible Solicitor			
Name of authorised officer					
(If body corporate and no law firm/office)	Full Name				
Assurance I, the Defendant named above, being charged with the offence(s) described in the Information dated					
Signature of Defendant					
Name printed					

Form	22e

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO BAIL APPLICATION

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Eaw minorite	Treaportaine deficitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Consent	Consent to specified bail terms	
In respect of the bail application made by the [Defendant/Youth/guarantor] select one filed on [date], the prosecution:		
	consents to the Application on the terms sought in the Application.	
	consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs 1.	
	opposes the Application.	

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Form 22h

To be inserted by Court Case Number: Date Filed: FDN: PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO BAIL APPLICATION SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:		
Date Filed: FDN: PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO BAIL APPLICATION SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO BAIL APPLICATION SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO BAIL APPLICATION SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO BAIL APPLICATION SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
R / Informant circle one		
v		
Full Name		
Defendant / Youth Circle one		
Lodging party		
Party title Full Name of party		
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable Law firm/office Name of responsible solicitor Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office Full Name		
I body corporate and no raw minimonice Fruit Name		
Consent to specified bail terms Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'		
Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'		
In respect of the bail application made by the Defendant / Youth / Guarantor circle one		
filed ondate, the prosecution:		
[] consents to the Application on the terms sought in the Application.		
1 1 contents to the Approach of the come coagnitiff the Approach.		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		
[] consents to the Application on other terms, namely: Enter other terms in numbered paragraphs below		

Forr	m 22h
[] opposes the Application.
Se	rvice

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Form	21Ae
------	------

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:
Hearing Date and Time:
Hearing Location:
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR BAIL

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR BAIL Bail Act 1985 s 8

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] \ {\it Select one} \ COURT \ OF \ SOUTH \ AUSTRALIA \ CRIMINAL JURISDICTION$

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

ν

[FULL NAME]
Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor

Application details

The Applicant applies for bail.

The Applicant's date of birth is: [dd/mm/yyyy]

The relevant police file number is: [file number]

The offences in respect of which the Applicant is applying for bail are those set out in the Information dated [date]

Form 21Ae

The Applicant:
will be represent themselves at the hearing.
☐ will be represented at the hearing by the law firm filing this Application. ☐ will be represented at the hearing by: [name, address and phone number of lawyer].
will be represented at the realing by plante, address and phone number of lawyer.
Additional details
Details of Proposed Address for Bail
Proposed address: [address]
Phone number at proposed address: [phone number]
Contact person at proposed address: [full name]
Relationship to the Applicant? e.g. mother [relationship]
Telephone Contact Number: [phone number]
The property is owned by the Applicant a Housing Trust property rented by the Applicant owned by someone else, namely: [full name] rented by someone else, namely: [full name] other, namely: [details and full name] The current people living at the proposed address are: [full names]
Proposed Guarantor[s] if applicable Name: [full name] Date of birth: [dd/mm/yyyy] Address: [address] Prepared to lodge cash surety in the amount of: \$

To the Prosecution: WARNING

If a date and time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at the hearing at that date and time

If no date or time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.

If this application is served more than 48 hours before the hearing date, you must file and serve a form 22 Prosecution Response to Bail Application within 48 hours of service.

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you must go to the hearing.

If you do not do so, the Court may proceed without you being present, and orders may be made finally	
determining this application without further warning.	

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Acc	ompanying documents
Acco	ompanying this Application is a: Supporting Affidavit optional If other additional document(s) please list them below:

Form 21Ah			
To be inserted by Court			
Case Number:			
Date Filed:			
FDN:			
Hearing Date and Time:			
Hearing Location:			
	NTERLOCUTORY APPLICATIO Bail Act 1985 s 8		
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:			
R / Informant circle one			
Defendant / Youth circle one		Fuli Name	
Lodging party	DEFENDANT/YOUTH		
Name of law firm/office	Party title - Circle one	Full Name of party	
(If applicable)	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor	
The relevant police file nur	oail. th is mber is which the Applicant is applying for bail are tho	se set out in the Information dated	

Form 21Ah

Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
The Applicant:
[] will represent themselves at the hearing.
[] will be represented at the hearing by the law firm filing this Application.
[] will be represented at the hearing by
Name, address and contact details of lawyer
Additional details Details of Proposed Address for Bail
Proposed address:
Phone number at proposed address:
Full name of contact person at proposed address:
Relationship to the Applicant? (e.g. mother)
Telephone Contact Number:
Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x' The property is [] owned by the Applicant
[] a Housing Trust property
[] rented by the Applicant
[] owned by someone else, namely:full name
[] rented by someone else, namely: full name
[] other, namely: details and full name
The current people living at the proposed address are:
Proposed Guarantor[s] if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
Name:
Date of birth:
Address:
Prepared to lodge cash surety in the amount of: \$
Proposed Guarantor[s] if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
Name:

Form 21Ah

Date of birth:
Address:
Prepared to lodge cash surety in the amount of: \$
Proposed Guarantor[s] if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
Name:
Date of birth:
Address:
Prepared to lodge cash surety in the amount of: \$

To the Prosecution: WARNING

If a date and time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at the hearing at that date and time.

If no date or time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.

If this application is served more than 48 hours before the hearing date, you must file and serve a form 22 Prosecution Response to Bail Application within 48 hours of service.

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you must go to the hearing.

If you do not do so, the Court **may proceed without you being present,** and orders may be made **finally determining** this application without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

	companying documents appropriate selection below with an 'x'
	ompanying this Application is a:] Supporting Affidavit optional
[] If other additional document(s) please list them below:

Form 21Be

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF BAIL BY TELEPHONE Bail Act 1985 s 15

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
[FULL NAME] Informant		
v		
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Defendant/Youth		
Date of Application: [date]		
Applicant for bail review		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
Application details		
The Applicant is charged wit	th [list offences at least by reference to name	and Act and section if statutory offences].
The Applicant applies to a Magistrates Court sitting at [location] to review the decision of a bail authority, namely [bail authority] [refusing bail/granting bail on condition that [condition complained of]] made at [location] on [date].		
Result of Application		
Name of Magistrate contacted: [name] Date contact made: [date] Time of contact: [time] Result of review: Bail [refused/granted select one on terms that [terms]]		
Signature of Police Officer who contacted the Magistrate		
Name printed [full name]		

Form 21Be		
Date		

Form 21Bh

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF BAIL BY TELEPHONE Bail Act 1985 s 15

MAGISTRATES / YOUTH CI CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	ircle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
CASE NO:		
		Full Name
Informant		Full Name
v		
		Full Name
Defendant / Youth circle one		
Date of Application:		
bute of Application.		
Applicant for bail review		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
(If applicable)	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
(п аррпсавіе)		Traine of Telepoints Section Co.
Application details		
''	th	
	list offences at least by re	
		service to hame and Act and section it statutory offences
The Applicant applies to a M	Magistrates Court sitting at	location to review the decision of
the bail authority.		
Made at	· · · · · · location	
Ondate		
Result of Application		
Name of Magistrate contact	ed:	
Date contact made:		
Time of contact:		
Time of contact		

Form 21Bh

Result of Review:
Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x' [] Bail refused
[] Bail granted on conditions
On terms that:
Signature of Police Officer who contacted the Magistrate
Full name printed
Date

Form 21Ce				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
Hearing Date and Time:				
Hearing Location:	<u></u>			
INTERLOCUTORY	APPLICATION TO VARY OR Bail Act 1985 s 6(4)	REVOKE BAIL AGREEMENT		
[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION				
[FULL NAME] Informant/R				
v				
[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth				
Lodging party				
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible Solicitor		
Name of authorised officer				
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
Application details				
The [Defendant/Youth] [full i	name]			
1	narge(s) set out in the Information dated [date f the charge(s) being count number(s) in the			
The [Defendant/Youth] was granted bail on [date]				

Form 21Ce

Guarantor			
☐ [full names of guarantors]			
who is a Guarantor in respect of the Bail Agreement			
has not consented to this Application.			
□ consents to this Application as evidenced by egletter or email from Guarantor [details of evidence]			
Application			
The applicant [full name], applies to the [name of Court] at [Registry location] to:			
□ vary the conditions of the Bail Agreement			
□ to vary the bail address.			
☐ for permission to travel.			
□ [other]			
revoke the Bail Agreement.			
Complete only if application being made to vary bail			
If the Application is granted, the applicant would prefer to sign the varied Bail Agreement at [Registry/Police			
location].			
Grounds of Application			
Complete only if application is to vary ball address			
This Application is made on the grounds that:			
1. The applicant wishes to live at [full address] from [date].			
2. If applicable The applicant's landlord at the new address would be [full name], whose telephone number is [phone number].			
3. The applicant is seeking to change address because [reason(s)].			
The approximation of the state			
Complete only if application is 'for permission to travel'			
This Application is made on the grounds that: 1. The applicant wickes to travel within Australia (eversease between [date] and [date]			
The applicant wishes to travel within Australia/overseas delete one between [date] and [date]. The applicant proposes to travel to the following destinations location(s) and address(es) with corresponding dates			
a.			
3. The applicant is seeking to travel because [reason(s)].			
Complete if application is 'other' variation of to 'revoke the Bail Agreement'			
This Application is made on the grounds			
set out in the accompanying affidavit sworn by [full name] on [date].			
that: grounds in separately numbered paragraphs			
1			
2			
Proposed Address for Bail Variation			
The Defendant/Youth [is applying for home detention bail to the proposed address/is on home detention bail]			
□ Yes			
□ No			
Details of Proposed Address			
Proposed address: [address]			
Phono number at proposed address: Inhono number?			
Phone number at proposed address: [phone number]			

Form 21Ce
Contact person at proposed address: [full name]
Relationship to the Applicant? e.g. mother [relationship]
The property is
□ owned by the Applicant
□ a Housing Trust property
□ rented by the Applicant
□ owned by someone else, namely: [full name]
□ rented by someone else, namely: [full name]
□ other, namely: [details and full name]
The current people living at the proposed address are: 1. [full names]
To the Other Parties: WARNING
If a date and time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at the hearing at that date and time.
If no date or time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing
If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you must go to the hearing.
If you do not do so, the Court may proceed without you being present, and orders may be made finally determining this application without further warning.
Service
The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.
If the Application is made by a Defendant/Youth the Application must be served on the prosecution and any

lf the Application is made by a Defendant/Youth the Application must be served on the prosecution and any Guarantors.

If the Application is made by the prosecution, the Application must be served on the Defendant/Youth and any Guarantors.

Acco	mpanying Documents
Accor	npanying this Application is a
	Supporting Affidavit optional
	Evidence of consent of Guarantor if applicable
	If other additional document(s) please list them below:

Form 21Ch					
To be inserted by Court					
Case Number:					
Date Filed:					
FDN:					
Hearing Date and Time:					
Hearing Location:					
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION TO VARY OR REVOKE BAIL AGREEMENT Bail Act 1985 s 6(4)					
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH CITCLE ONE COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION					
R / Informant circle one		Full Name			
v					
Defendant / Youth circle one					
Lodging party	DEFENDANT/YOUTH				
Name of law firm/office	Party title – Circle one	Full Name of party			
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor			
Name of authorised officer					
If applicable - If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name				
Application details Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'					
The Defendant/Youth					
[] has been convicted of	f the offences(s) being count number(s)				
The Defendant/Youth was g	The Defendant/Youth was granted bail ondate				

Form 21Ch

Guarantor				
[] full names of guarantor(s)				
who is a Guarantor in respect of the Bail Agreement				
has not consented to this Application. consents to this Application as evidenced by eg letter or email from Guarantor				
Application				
The applicant				
[] vary the conditions of the Bail Agreement:				
[] to vary the bail address. [] for permission to travel. [] [other condition]				
[] revoke the Bail Agreement. Complete only if application being made to vary bail If the Application is granted, the applicant would prefer to sign the varied Bail Agreement at				
Grounds of Application Complete only if application is to vary ball address This Application is made on the grounds that: 1. The applicant wishes to live at				
from date				
2. (If applicable) the applicant's landlord at the new address would be				
The applicant is seeking to change address				
because				
reason(s)				
Complete only if application is 'for permission to trave!' This Application is made on the grounds that: 1. The applicant wishes to travel within Australia / overseas circle one between				
The applicant proposes to travel to the following destinations: location(s) and address(es) with corresponding dates				
b				
c				

Form 21Ch

3.	I ne	e applicant is seeking to travel because
		reason(s)
		application is 'other' variation of to 'revoke the Bail Agreement' Dlication is made on the grounds
[] se	et out in the accompanying affidavit sworn by
	OI	∩date
[] th	
		ounds in separately numbered paragraphs
	1.	
Pro Mark a	pos pprop	ed Address for Bail Variation riate selection below with an 'x'
Tho	Dof	endant/Youth is applying for home detention bail to the proposed address is on home detention bail
r	J Y	
l r] No	
ı	1140	
<u>Deta</u>	ails c	of Proposed Address
Prop	ose	d address:
Pho	ne r	number at proposed address:phone number
Con	tact	person at proposed address:
Rela	tion	ship to the Applicant?e.g. mother, sibling, spouse
		riate selection below with an 'צ' Derfty is

Form 21Ch

[] owned by the Applicant
[] a Housing Trust property
[] rented by the Applicant
[] owned by someone else, namely: full name
[] rented by someone else, namely: full name
[] other, namely: details and full name
Th 	ne current people living at the proposed address are: full names

To the Other Parties: WARNING

If a date and time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at the hearing at that date and time.

If no date or time is set out at the top of this document, this Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you must go to the hearing.

If you do not do so, the Court **may proceed without you being present**, and orders may be made **finally determining** this application without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

If the Application is made by a Defendant/Youth the Application must be served on the prosecution and any Guarantors.

If the Application is made by the prosecution, the Application must be served on the Defendant/Youth and any Guarantors.

Accompanying Documents (Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x')
Accompanying this Application is a [] Supporting Affidavit optional unless required by Rules of Court [] Evidence of consent of Guarantor if applicable
[] If other additional document(s) please list them below:

rm	21	\Box

be inserted by Court			
ase Number:			
ate Filed:			
DN:			
box only displayed if Youth Court			
Hearing Date and Time:			
Hearing Location:			

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION TO VARY OR REVOKE GUARANTEE OF BAIL Bail Act 1985 s 7(4)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

٧

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party	Guarantor			
	Party title		Full name of party	
Name of law firm/office				
If applicable	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Address for service			•	
		or level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) -	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – Number		

App	olication
The	[Defendant/Youth], select one [name]
	is charged with the [offence/offences] selections set out in the Information dated [date].
	has been convicted of the [offence/offences] select one being count [number(s)] set out in the Information dated
	[date].

Form 21De

The [Defendant/Youth] was granted bail on [date].				
The Guarantor applies to the [name of Court] at [location] to vary the terms of the Guarantee of Bail. revoke the Guarantee of Bail.				
Grounds of Application				
This Application is made on the grounds set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by [name] on [date]. that grounds in separately numbered paragraphs 1. [grounds] 2. [grounds]				
Accompanying Documents				
Accompanying this Application is a Supporting Affidavit optional				
if applicable [identify additional documents]				
To Other Parties: WARNING				
Next paragraph only relevant to Youth Court This Application will be considered at the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this document.				
Next paragraph only relevant if not Youth Court This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.				
If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you must go to the hearing.				

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

If you do not do so, the Court **may proceed in your absence** and orders may be made **finally determining** this application without further warning.

Form 21Dh

[] is charged with the offence(s) set out in the Information dateddate
[] has been convicted of the offence(s) being count number(s)
in the Information dateddate
The Defendant/Youth was granted bail ondate
The Guarantor applies to thename of court
at
to:
[] vary the terms of the Guarantee of Bail.
[] revoke the Guarantee of Bail.
Grounds of Application Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
This Application is made on the grounds
[] set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn byname oname ondate
that∷ list below in separately numbered paragraph(s)
1
Accompanying Documents Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
Accompanying this Application is a
[] Supporting Affidavit optional
[] If other additional document(s) please list them below:
list additional documents (if anv)
list additional documents (ii any)
To Other Parties: WARNING
Next paragraph only relevant to Youth Court This Application will be considered at the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this document.
Next paragraph only relevant if not Youth Court This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.
If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it you must go to the hearing

Form 21Dh

If you do not do so, the Court **may proceed in your absence** and orders may be made **finally determining** this application without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

REPORT REQUEST FORM

То					
Address					
	Street Address (including unit or level num	ber and name of proper	ty if required)	T	
	Cit it and to the	State		Postor de	
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode	
	Email address				
Type of Report	[Type of report sought]				
Count	Name of report	/	• Dansi wasa an	d Development/Youth] Court	
Court	1	es/Erivironimeni	Resources an	a Development Youth] Court	
	of South Australia				
Sitting At	Court ordering report				
Ouring At	Location of court				
Registry Address					
	Registry Address				
	region y reduces				
	City/town/suburb	State	_	Postcode	
Contact Details					
	Phone number		Fax number		
Court File Number	Priorie number		Fax number		
Godit i lie i valilisei					
	Court file number				
Presiding Officer					
	Name of Desciding Offices				
Prosecuting Authority	Name of Presiding Officer				
Trosecuting Authority					
	Prosecuting Authority				
[Defendant/Youth] Partic	ulars				
[Defendant/Youth]					
	Full Name				
Address					
	Street Address (including unit or level num	ber and name of proper	ty if required)		
	City/town/suburb	State		Donton de	
Date of Birth/Licence No	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode	
Bate of Birth Election 146					
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no		
Phone Details					
<u> </u>	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number		Another number		
In Custody					
	Yes/No				
Offence(s) Charged					
	Offence(s) Charged				

Land Barrage and Care Bart and an				
Legal Representative Particulars				
Name of law firm / solicitor				
If any				
	Law Firm		Responsible Solicitor	
Address for service				
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
_ · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - N	lumber		

Report Particulars			
Date Report Ordered			
	Date		
Date Report Required			
	Date		
Report to be Provided			
	Written/Orally		
Other Reports Ordered			
	List		
Next Hearing Date			
	Date and time		
Address to be Reported			
On	Residential Address		
If applicable	Residential Address		
Contact Person			
	Contact Person Name	Contact Person Phone Number	

Special Aspects to be Reported on

[enter free text special aspects here]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please forward the completed report to the Registry of the [Jurisdiction of Court Ordering Report] at [Sitting Location of Court Ordering Report].

REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED IN TIME TO REACH THE COURT NOT LESS THAN TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE REPORT REQUIRED BY.

Form 23A

REPORT REQUEST FORM

То	Department [for Correctional Services/Human Services (Youth Justice)]					
Address	c/- Courts Unit, 260-280 Victoria Square					
	Street Address (including unit or level numb		ty if required)	T 5000		
	Adelaide	SA		5000		
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode		
	DCSCourtsReportRequests(@sa.gov.au				
	Email address					
Type of Report	Bail Enquiry Report					
	Name of report					
Court		es/Youth/Enviro	nment, Resoui	ces and Development] Court		
	of South Australia					
Cittin = At	Court ordering report					
Sitting At						
	Location of court					
Registry Address						
	1					
	Registry Address	1		I		
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode		
Contact Details						
	Phone number		Fax number			
Court File Number	1 Hone Humber		1 ax Hulliber			
Court inc individer						
	Court file number					
Presiding Officer						
	Name of Presiding Officer					
Prosecuting Authority	reame or Fresiding Officer					
	Prosecuting Authority					

[Defendant/Youth] Particulars						
[Defendant/Youth]						
	Full Name					
Address						
	Street Address (including unit or level numb	per and name of proper	ty if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode		
Date of Birth/Licence No						
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no			
Phone Details						
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number		Another number			
In Custody						
	Yes/No					

Form 23A

Offence(s) Charged	
	Offence(s) Charged

Legal Representative Part	iculars				
Name of law firm / solicitor					
	Law Firm		Solicitor		
Address for service					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	Olfo Warran faraharah	State	Postcode	Garage .	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. home; work; mob	oile) - Number			

Report Particulars		
•		
Date Report Ordered		
	Date	
Date Report Required		
	Date	
Report to be Provided		
	Written/Orally	
Other Reports Ordered		
	List	
Next Hearing Date		
	Date and time	
Address to be Reported		
On		
	Residential Address	
Contact Person		
	Contact Person Name	Contact Person Phone Number

Special Aspects to be Reported on

[enter free text special aspects here]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please forward the completed report to the Registry of the [Jurisdiction of Court Ordering Report] at [Sitting Location of Court Ordering Report].

REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED IN TIME TO REACH THE COURT NOT LESS THAN TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE REPORT REQUIRED BY.

Form 23B

REPORT REQUEST FORM

То	Department for Correctional Services						
Address	c/- Courts Unit, 260-280 Victoria Square						
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)						
	Adelaide						
	City/town/suburb State Postcode						
	DCSCourtsReportRequests(@sa.gov.au					
	Email address						
Type of Report	Bail Enquiry (Home Detention	n) Report					
	Name of report						
Court	[Supreme/District/Magistrate	s/Youth/Enviro	nment, Resour	rces and Development] Court			
	of South Australia						
	Court ordering report						
Sitting At	Court ordering report						
	Location of sourt						
Registry Address	Location of court						
	Registry Address						
	registry Address						
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode			
Contact Details	ony/onn/ouburb	- Otato		1 000000			
	Phone number Fax number						
Court File Number	1 Hone Hamber		T ux Humber				
	Court file number						
Presiding Officer	Court me number						
	Name of Presiding Officer						
Prosecuting Authority	Trains of Fredhally Officer						
	Prosecuting Authority						
	1 Tosecuting Authority						

[Defendant/Youth] Particu	ılars			
[Defendant/Youth]				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or level numb	er and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode
Date of Birth/Licence No				
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no	
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number		Another number	
In Custody				
	Yes/No			

Form 23B

Offence(s) Charged	
	Offence(s) Charged

Legal Representative Part	iculars				
Name of law firm / solicitor					
	Law Firm		Solicitor		
Address for service					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address	·	·		
Phone Details		-	_	_	
	Type (eg. home; work; mol	oile) - Number			

Report Particulars		
Date Report Ordered		
	Date	
Date Report Required		
	Date	
Report to be Provided		
	Written/Orally	
Other Reports Ordered		
	List	
Next Hearing Date		
	Date and time	
Address to be Reported		
On	Residential Address	-
Contact Person		
	Contact Person Name	Contact Person Phone Number

Special Aspects to be Reported on

[enter free text special aspects here]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please forward the completed report to the Registry of the [Jurisdiction of Court Ordering Report] at [Sitting Location of Court Ordering Report].

REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED IN TIME TO REACH THE COURT NOT LESS THAN TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE REPORT REQUIRED BY.

Form 23C

REPORT REQUEST FORM

То	Department of Human Services, Youth Justice					
Address	Level 8, 101 Grenfell Street					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)					
	Adelaide SA 5000					
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode		
	Email address					
Type of Report	Bail/Remand Information Re	port (Youth)				
	Name of report					
Court	Youth Court of South Austra	lia				
	Court ordering report					
Sitting At						
	Location of court					
Registry Address						
	Registry Address					
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode		
Contact Details						
	Phone number Fax number					
Court File Number						
	Court file number					
Presiding Officer						
	Name of Presiding Officer					
Prosecuting Authority						
	Prosecuting Authority					

Youth Particulars				
Youth				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or level numb	per and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode
Date of Birth/Licence No		•		
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no	
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number		Another number	
In Custody				
	Yes/No			
Offence(s) Charged		_	_	
	Offence(s) Charged			

Form 23C

Legal Representative Particulars					
Name of law firm / solicitor					
If any	Law Firm		Solicitor		
Address for service					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of proper		ty if required)		
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - Number				

Report Particulars		
Date Report Ordered		
	Date	
Date Report Required		
	Date	
Report to be Provided		
	Written/Orally	
Other Reports Ordered		
	List	
Next Hearing Date		
	Date and time	
Address to be Reported		
On	Residential Address	
Contact Person		
	Contact Person Name	Contact Person Phone Number

Special Aspects to be Reported on

[enter free text special aspects here]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please forward the completed report to the Registry of the [Jurisdiction of Court Ordering Report] at [Sitting Location of Court Ordering Report].

REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED IN TIME TO REACH THE COURT NOT LESS THAN TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE REPORT REQUIRED BY.

Form 23D

REPORT REQUEST FORM

То	Department of Human Services, Youth Justice				
Address	Level 8, 101 Grenfell Street				
	Street Address (including unit or level numb		y if required)	5000	
	Adelaide	SA		5000	
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode	
	Email address				
Type of Report	Bail Enquiry (Home Detentio	n Youth) Repo	rt		
••		,			
Court	Name of report Youth Court of South Austral	lio			
Court	Touil Court of South Austral	ııa			
	Court ordering report				
Sitting At					
Registry Address	Location of court				
regionly Address					
	Registry Address				
	City/town/suburb	State		Postco de	
Contact Details					
	Bhara annshar		F		
Court File Number	Phone number		Fax number		
Court inc Harrison					
D 111 OFF	Court file number				
Presiding Officer					
	Name of Presiding Officer				
Prosecuting Authority	_				
•					
	Prosecuting Authority				

Youth Particulars	Particulars				
Youth					
	Full Name				
Address					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	City/town/suburb	State		Postcode	
Date of Birth/Licence No					
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no		
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number		Another number		
In Custody					
	Yes/No				
Offence(s) Charged					
	Offence(s) Charged				

Form 23D

Legal Representative Particulars					
Legar Representative Fait	iculais				
Name of law firm / solicitor					
	Law Firm		Solicitor		
Address for service					
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	y if required)		
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Di D. ()	Elitali auditess				
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - Number				

Report Particulars		
Date Report Ordered		
	Date	
Date Report Required		
	Date	
Report to be Provided		
	Written/Orally	
Other Reports Ordered		
	List	
Next Hearing Date		
	Date and time	
Address to be Reported		
On	Residential Address	
Contact Person		
	Contact Person Name	Contact Person Phone Number

Special Aspects to be Reported on

[enter free text special aspects here]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please forward the completed report to the Registry of the [Jurisdiction of Court Ordering Report] at [Sitting Location of Court Ordering Report].

REPORTS SHOULD BE FORWARDED IN TIME TO REACH THE COURT NOT LESS THAN TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE REPORT REQUIRED BY.

Form 2	24
--------	----

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Signed:	
FDN:	

RECORD OF OUTCOME

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

١,

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Introduction

Hearing

Hearing Location: [Enter suburb]

[Enter Hearing date] [Enter Listed starting time]

Hearing type:

Only complete if Supreme and District Court

[Enter Actual hearing start time] - [Enter Actual hearing end time]

[Enter Presiding Officer]

Appearances

[Enter Informant/R Appearance Information] [Enter Defendant/Youth Appearance Information]

Remarks

[Enter Notes]

Date of Order: [date]

Orders

It is ordered that:

Enter orders in separately numbered paragraphs.
1.
Authentication
Authentication
Signature of Judicial Officer [title and name]
[title and name]

be inserted by Court	
ase Number:	
ate Filed:	
DN:	

BAIL AGREEMENT Bail Act 1985 s 6

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Defendant/Youth				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of prop	erty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth/Licence No				
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no	
Phone Details				
	Type (eq. Home: work: mobile) - N	Jumher	Another number	

Bail Agreement

I, the [$\ensuremath{\textit{Defendant/Youth}}\xspace]$ of the above address, having been

- □ charged with the [offence/offences] listed in the Information dated [date],
- □ convicted of the [offence/offences] [being count/counts [number(s)]] listed in the Information dated [date], agree to obey all the bail rules listed in this agreement.

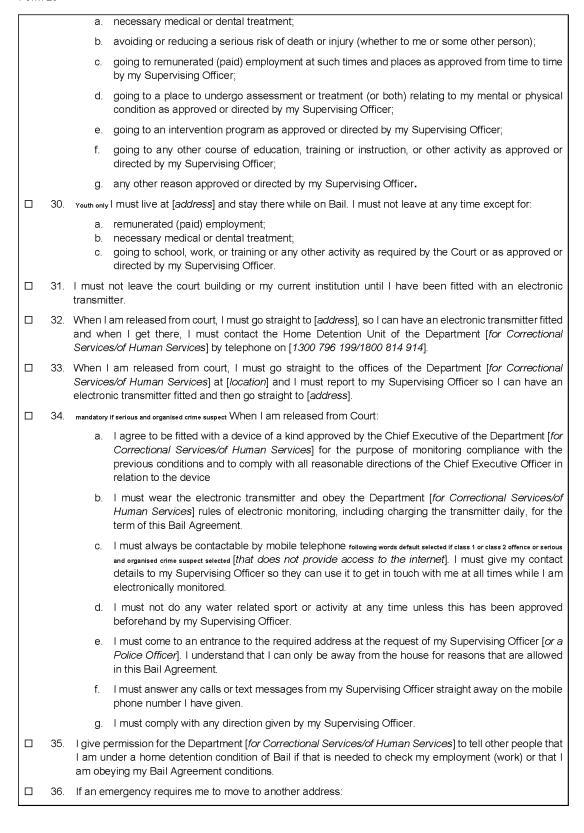
I understand that if I do not appear when required, or if I do not obey the bail rules—

I may be arrested by the police with or without a warrant; and

I may have to pay any money that I have agreed to pay to the Court if I break this agreement; and

	I may be convicted of an offence against the Bail Act 1985 and may be sent to prison for up to 2 years or fined up to \$10,000.				
Rule	s (Co	onditions)			
Gen	eral				
	1.	I must be of good behaviour and obey the conditions of this Bail Agreement.			
	2.	I must pay to the Court \$[amount] if I break any terms or conditions of this Bail Agreement.			
	3.	I must provide security by personally depositing cash with the Court in the amount of \$[amount] to secure payment of a financial penalty as promised by me if I break any terms or conditions of this Bail Agreement.			
	4.	I must come to Court			
		a. [on date, at time, at location, in court] b. and at any other time when called on.			
		I must stay at Court until my matter has been heard unless a Court Officer tells me not to be in Court.			
		I understand the hearings I must attend include Court hearings about sentencing, appeals, and reviews of Court decisions.			
Sup	ervisi	on			
	5.	Adult Only I must be supervised by a Community Corrections Officer ('my Supervising Officer') for the term of this Bail Agreement and I must obey their lawful directions.			
	6.	[BLANK]			
	7.	Youth Only I must be supervised by a Department of Human Services (Youth Justice) Officer ('my Supervising Officer') for the term of this Bail Agreement and I must obey their lawful directions.			
	8.	[BLANK]			
	9.	I must be supervised by a Treatment Intervention Court case manager ('my Supervising Officer') for the term of this Bail Agreement and I must obey their lawful directions.			
	10.	[BLANK]			
	11.	default selected if Youth not selected, default Port Adelaide if ball accommodation support program selected I must report [within 2 working days of signing this Bail Agreement/immediately] to the offices of the Community Corrections Centre at [location] unless, within that period, I receive a notice from the Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services to the contrary.			
	12.	Adult Only I must report immediately to the offices of the Courts Unit of the Department for Correctional Services.			
	13.	Youth Only I must report immediately to the Officer from the Department of Human Services (Youth Justice) present in Court.			
	14.	Adult Only I must report [within 2 working days of signing this Bail Agreement/immediately] to my Supervising Officer in person at [location] or by telephone on [insert correct phone number] unless, within that period, I receive a notice from the Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services to the contrary.			
	15.	Youth Only I must report [within 2 working days of signing this Bail Agreement/immediately] to my Supervising Officer by telephone on 1800 621 425 unless, within that period, I receive a notice from the Chief Executive of the Department of Human Services to the contrary.			
	16.	Adult Only I must report to the police at [police station location] police station between [time] and [time] every [reporting day(s)] starting on [date].			
	17.	Youth Only I must go to school on every normal school day unless I have legal reason not to be there (eg being sick).			

	18.	My Supervising Officer, or a delegate of that Officer, is authorised to reveal that I am subject to this Bail Agreement to any person if it is reasonably necessary to confirm employment (work) or compliance with any condition of this Bail Agreement.			
Trav	el				
	19.	default selected if no supervision condition selected I must not leave South Australia for any reason without the written permission of:			
		 a Judge or Magistrate; or a police officer who is at or above the rank of sergeant; or a police officer who is the responsible officer for a police station 			
	20.	default selected if supervision condition selected I must not leave South Australia for any reason without the written permission of the Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services] or nominee			
	21.	I can leave South Australia to travel to [location] between [date] and [date], both dates inclusive. I must report to [location] by no later than [time] on [date].			
	22.	I must give up any passport I have to the Registrar of the [Court] at [location] and must not apply for a new passport.			
	23.	I must not enter any point of international departure such as an airport or seaport.			
Fire	arms				
	24.	mandatory unless cogent reasons and no undue risk I must not possess a firearm (gun of any sort), ammunition or any part of a firearm.			
	25.	mandatory unless cogent reasons and no undue risk I must submit to such tests (including testing without notice) for gunshot residue as may be reasonably required by a member of the South Australian Police.			
	26.	I must hand in any firearm, ammunition or any part of a firearm owned or possessed by me as soon as I possibly can at the [location] Police Station.			
Hom	ne Det	tention			
	27.	Adult Only I must live at [address] and stay there while on bail. I must not leave at any time except for:			
		a. necessary medical or dental treatment;			
		b. avoiding or reducing a serious risk of death or injury (whether to me or some other person);			
		 going to remunerated (paid) employment at such times and places as approved from time to time by my Supervising Officer; 			
		 d. going to a place to undergo assessment or treatment (or both) relating to my mental or physical condition as approved or directed by my Supervising Officer; 			
		e. going to an intervention program as approved or directed by my Supervising Officer;			
		 f. going to any other course of education, training or instruction, or other activity as approved or directed by my Supervising Officer; 			
		g. any other reason approved or directed by my Supervising Officer.			
	28.	Mandatory if serious and organised crime suspect I must reside at [address] and remain at that place of residence while on bail, not leaving it except for one of the following purposes			
		A. necessary medical or dental treatment for me			
		B. averting or minimising a serious risk of death or injury (whether to me or some other person)			
		C. any other purpose approved by the Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services].			
	29.	accommodation support program selected I must live at the Bail Support Accommodation Program Facility, 77 Thomas Place, Port Adelaide 5013 and stay there while on bail. I must not leave at any time except for:			



- a. I must not move until I have obtained the permission of my Supervising Officer; and
- b. I must apply to the Court for a variation of the conditions of this Bail Agreement within 2 working days; and
- the conditions of this Agreement will continue to apply as though the new address were specified in this Agreement.

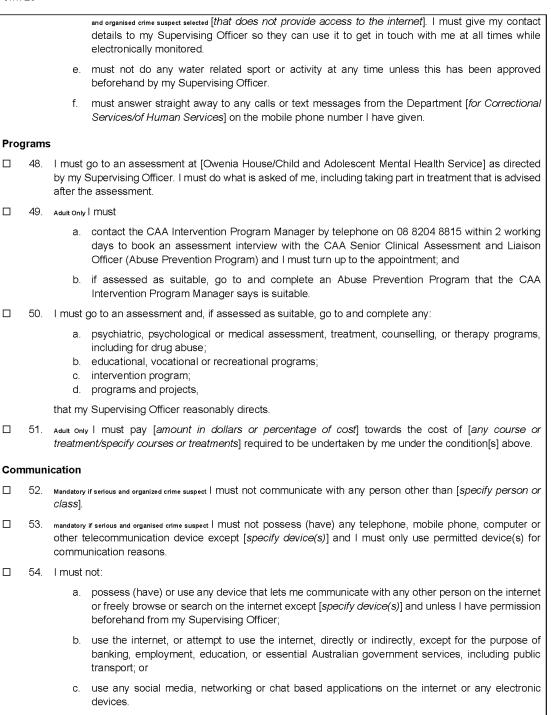
Residence (place of living)

- □ 37. I must live at [address]
- 38. Adult only I must live at the Bail Support Accommodation Program Facility at 77 Thomas Place, Port Adelaide SA 5013.
- □ 39. I must live where my Supervising Officer directs.
 - 40. Youth Only I must live where [my Supervising Officer/the Department for Child Protection] directs, at first with [name].
- □ 41. I must stay at the required address between the hours of [time] and [time] and I must be at an entrance to that address if asked to by my Supervising Officer or a Police Officer, unless absent:
 - for emergency medical or dental treatment, to avoid or reduce a serious risk of death or injury to myself or another or for any other reason approved by my Supervising Officer;
 - b. in line with the terms and conditions of this Bail Agreement.
- □ 42. Youth only I must stay at the required address between the hours of [time] and [time] and I must be at an entrance to that address if asked to by my Supervising Officer or a Police Officer, unless absent:
 - for emergency medical or dental treatment, to avoid or reduce a serious risk of death or injury to myself or another or for any other reason approved by my Supervising Officer;
 - b. in line with the terms and conditions of this Bail Agreement;
 - c. in the company of [name/an adult approved by my Supervising Officer].
- 43. While a resident at the Bail Accommodation Support Program ('BASP'), I must obey all lawful directions of BASP staff. I must not assault, threaten, harass or intimidate any BASP staff or person living there.
- 44. default selected if general residential condition selected If an emergency requires me to move to another address:
 - a. I must not move until I have obtained the permission of my Supervising Officer; and
 - I must apply to the Court for a variation of the conditions of this Bail Agreement within 2 working days; and
 - the conditions of this Agreement will continue to apply as though the new address were specified in this Bail Agreement.
- ☐ 45. I must not live at [address(es)]
- ☐ 46. I must not live with [name(s)].

Monitoring

- □ 47. When I am released from Court, I:
 - a. default selected must go straight to [address], so I can have an electronic transmitter fitted following text
 displayed if address is home address rather than Department address and when I get there, I must contact the Home
 Detention Unit of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services] by telephone on
 [1300 796 199/1800 814 914];
 - b. youth only must remain in custody pending the availability of an electronic monitoring device;
 - c. must wear the electronic transmitter and obey the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services] rules of electronic monitoring, including charging the transmitter daily, for the term of this Bail Agreement.
 - d. must always be contactable by mobile telephone following words default selected if class 1 or class 2 offence or serious

Association



55. I must not go near or stay near a child or person under the age of [number] years unless I am with a person approved by my Supervising Officer. I must sign all required forms and obey the directions of my

Supervising Officer about the choice and approval of the approved person.

	56.	must not go or stay within [500 metres (nair a kilometre)/other distance] or any school, kindergarten or childcare centre.
	57.	I must not directly or indirectly approach, communicate with, contact, or go or stay within [number] metres of [person(s) and/or class(es) of persons]. Contact is only permitted at a court or tribunal hearing where the defendant is a party to or a witness in the proceeding. If I am under the supervision of a Supervising Officer, contact is permitted if I have permission beforehand from, and comply with the conditions imposed by, my Supervising Officer.
	58.	I must not go or stay within [number] metres of the boundary of any place where [name] may live or work.
	59.	I must not [go to [location] [or] go or stay within the area [description of area, including boundaries]]. If I am under the supervision of a Supervising Officer, I may go or stay within that area if I have permission beforehand from, and comply with the conditions imposed by, my Supervising Officer.
	60.	mandatory if class 1 or class 2 offence unless cogent reasons and no risk to children I must not do any child related work and I must not apply for child related work except [specify exception(s)].
	61.	I must not assault, harass, threaten or intimidate [name].
	62.	I must obey the terms of any active Intervention Order.
Emp	oloym	ent
	-	I must tell my Supervising Officer of any change of employment within 2 working days of the change.
Dru	gs an	d Alcohol
	64.	I must not use
		a. alcohol
		 any drug that is not prescribed by a doctor registered in South Australia or legally available in another way, and then only at the prescribed or recommended dosage
		c. [other]
		and I must have any tests that are needed to check if I am obeying these orders as directed by my Supervising Officer. I must sign all needed forms and obey all of the testing procedures.
	65.	I must not drive, or sit in the driver's seat of, a motor vehicle while any alcohol or any other drug is in my blood or oral fluid (saliva), unless the drug was prescribed by a doctor or is available in some other legal way.
Driv	er's L	icence
	66.	I must not drive, or sit in the driver's seat of a motor vehicle, [unless I hold a current driver's licence].
Oth	er Co	nditions
	67.	I must not be released from custody until appropriate transport is arranged to facilitate my immediate transportation to [nominated place/address].
	68.	[Other CONditions] provision for multiple additional conditions
Gua	rante	e
	69.	I must give the Court a written guarantee from [name, address, date of birth], in terms acceptable to the Court, in the sum of \$[amount] that they know me and they are confident that I will obey the conditions of this Bail Agreement.
	70.	I must give the Court a written guarantee from a person acceptable to the Court, in terms acceptable to the Court, in the sum of $[amount]$ that they know me and they are confident that I will obey the conditions of this Bail Agreement.
	71.	I must obtain security from the Guarantor by depositing cash with the Court in the amount of \$[amount] to secure payment of a financial penalty by the Guarantor as promised by the Guarantor if I break any terms or conditions of this Bail Agreement.

[Defendant/Youth]
I agree to this bail agreement. I have been provided with a copy of this Bail Agreement.
Signature of [Defendant/Youth]
Name printed
Witness
Signature of authorised witness witness must be the Judicial Officer granting ball, the registrar or deputy registrar of a Court, a justice of the peace, a police officer of or above the rank of sergeant or the responsible officer for a police station, the manager of a training centre if the Defendant/Youth is in a training centre, the person in charge of a prison if the Defendant/Youth is in a prison, or a delegate of any of these persons or any other person or class of persons specified by the Court
Printed name and title of witness (if not Judicial Officer granting bail) stamp here if applicable
Date

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		

BAIL AGREEMENT VARIATION Bail Act 1985 s 6

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Defendant/Youth				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	evel number and name of prope	erty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth/Licence No				
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no	
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - N	lumber	Another number	

Bail Agreement

I, the [${\it Defendant/Youth}$] of the above address, having been

- □ charged with the [offence/offences] listed in the Information dated [date],
- □ convicted of the [offence/offences] [being count/counts [number(s)]] listed in the Information dated [date], agree to obey all the bail rules listed in this agreement.

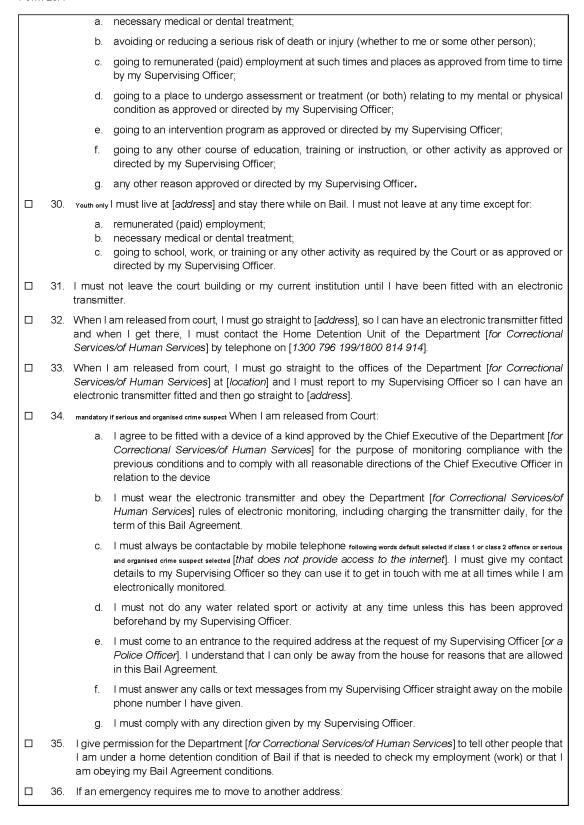
I understand that if I do not appear when required, or if I do not obey the bail rules—

I may be arrested by the police with or without a warrant; and

I may have to pay any money that I have agreed to pay to the Court if I break this agreement; and

1	I may be convicted of an offence against the Bail Act 1985 and may be sent to prison for up to 2 years or fined up to \$10,000.				
Rule	es (Co	onditions)			
Gen	eral				
	1.	I must be of good behaviour and obey the conditions of this Bail Agreement.			
	2.	I must pay to the Court \$[amount] if I break any terms or conditions of this Bail Agreement.			
	3.	I must provide security by personally depositing cash with the Court in the amount of \$[amount] to secure payment of a financial penalty as promised by me if I break any terms or conditions of this Bail Agreement.			
	4.	I must come to Court			
		a. [on date, at time, at location, in court]b. and at any other time when called on.			
		I must stay at Court until my matter has been heard unless a Court Officer tells me not to be in Court.			
		I understand the hearings I must attend include Court hearings about sentencing, appeals, and reviews of Court decisions.			
Sup	ervis	ion			
	5.	Adult Only I must be supervised by a Community Corrections Officer ('my Supervising Officer') for the term of this Bail Agreement and I must obey their lawful directions.			
	6.	[BLANK]			
	7.	Youth Only I must be supervised by a Department of Human Services (Youth Justice) Officer ('my Supervising Officer') for the term of this Bail Agreement and I must obey their lawful directions.			
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	9.	I must be supervised by a Treatment Intervention Court case manager ('my Supervising Officer') for the term of this Bail Agreement and I must obey their lawful directions.			
	10.	[BLANK]			
	11.	default selected if Youth not selected, default Port Adelaide if ball accommodation support program selected must report [within 2 working days of signing this Bail Agreement/immediately] to the offices of the Community Corrections Centre at [location] unless, within that period, I receive a notice from the Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services to the contrary.			
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Trav	el	el					
	19.	default selected if no supervision condition selected I must not leave South Australia for any reason without the written permission of:					
		 a Judge or Magistrate; or a police officer who is at or above the rank of sergeant; or a police officer who is the responsible officer for a police station 					
	20.	default selected if supervision condition selected I must not leave South Australia for any reason without the written permission of the Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services] or nominee					
	21.	I can leave South Australia to travel to [location] between [date] and [date], both dates inclusive. I must report to [location] by no later than [time] on [date].					
	22.	I must give up any passport I have to the Registrar of the [Court] at [location] and must not apply for a new passport.					
	23.	I must not enter any point of international departure such as an airport or seaport.					
Fire	arms						
	24.	mandatory unless cogent reasons and no undue risk I must not possess a firearm (gun of any sort), ammunition or any part of a firearm.					
	25.	mandatory unless cogent reasons and no undue risk I must submit to such tests (including testing without notice) for gunshot residue as may be reasonably required by a member of the South Australian Police.					
	26.	I must hand in any firearm, ammunition or any part of a firearm owned or possessed by me as soon as I possibly can at the [<i>location</i>] Police Station.					
Hom	ne Det	ention					
	27.	Adult Only I must live at [address] and stay there while on bail. I must not leave at any time except for:					
		necessary medical or dental treatment;					
		b. avoiding or reducing a serious risk of death or injury (whether to me or some other person);					
		 going to remunerated (paid) employment at such times and places as approved from time to time by my Supervising Officer; 					
		 d. going to a place to undergo assessment or treatment (or both) relating to my mental or physical condition as approved or directed by my Supervising Officer; 					
		e. going to an intervention program as approved or directed by my Supervising Officer;					
		 f. going to any other course of education, training or instruction, or other activity as approved or directed by my Supervising Officer; 					
		g. any other reason approved or directed by my Supervising Officer.					
	28.	Mandatory if serious and organised crime suspect I must reside at [address] and remain at that place of residence while on bail, not leaving it except for one of the following purposes					
		A. necessary medical or dental treatment for me					
		B. averting or minimising a serious risk of death or injury (whether to me or some other person)					
		C. any other purpose approved by the Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services].					
	29.	accommodation support program selected I must live at the Bail Support Accommodation Program Facility, 77 Thomas Place, Port Adelaide 5013 and stay there while on bail. I must not leave at any time except for:					



Form 25A

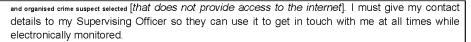
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- I must apply to the Court for a variation of the conditions of this Bail Agreement within 2 working days; and
- the conditions of this Agreement will continue to apply as though the new address were specified in this Agreement.

Residence (place of living)

- □ 37. I must live at [address]
- 38. Adult only I must live at the Bail Support Accommodation Program Facility at 77 Thomas Place, Port Adelaide SA 5013.
- □ 39. I must live where my Supervising Officer directs.
 - 40. Youth Only I must live where [my Supervising Officer/the Department for Child Protection] directs, at first with [name].
- □ 41. I must stay at the required address between the hours of [time] and [time] and I must be at an entrance to that address if asked to by my Supervising Officer or a Police Officer, unless absent:
 - for emergency medical or dental treatment, to avoid or reduce a serious risk of death or injury to myself or another or for any other reason approved by my Supervising Officer;
 - b. in line with the terms and conditions of this Bail Agreement.
- □ 42. Youth only I must stay at the required address between the hours of [time] and [time] and I must be at an entrance to that address if asked to by my Supervising Officer or a Police Officer, unless absent:
 - for emergency medical or dental treatment, to avoid or reduce a serious risk of death or injury to myself or another or for any other reason approved by my Supervising Officer;
 - b. in line with the terms and conditions of this Bail Agreement;
 - c. in the company of [name/an adult approved by my Supervising Officer].
- 43. While a resident at the Bail Accommodation Support Program ('BASP'), I must obey all lawful directions of BASP staff. I must not assault, threaten, harass or intimidate any BASP staff or person living there.
- 44. default selected if general residential condition selected If an emergency requires me to move to another address:
 - a. I must not move until I have obtained the permission of my Supervising Officer; and
 - I must apply to the Court for a variation of the conditions of this Bail Agreement within 2 working days; and
 - the conditions of this Agreement will continue to apply as though the new address were specified in this Bail Agreement.
- ☐ 45. I must not live at [address(es)]
- ☐ 46. I must not live with [name(s)].

Monitoring

- ☐ 47. When I am released from Court, I:
 - a. default selected must go straight to [address], so I can have an electronic transmitter fitted following text
 displayed if address is home address rather than Department address and when I get there, I must contact the Home
 Detention Unit of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services] by telephone on
 [1300 796 199/1800 814 914];
 - b. youth only must remain in custody pending the availability of an electronic monitoring device;
 - c. must wear the electronic transmitter and obey the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services] rules of electronic monitoring, including charging the transmitter daily, for the term of this Bail Agreement.
 - d. must always be contactable by mobile telephone following words default selected if class 1 or class 2 offence or serious



- e. must not do any water related sport or activity at any time unless this has been approved beforehand by my Supervising Officer.
- f. must answer straight away to any calls or text messages from the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services] on the mobile phone number I have given.

Programs

- 48. I must go to an assessment at [Owenia House/Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service] as directed by my Supervising Officer. I must do what is asked of me, including taking part in treatment that is advised after the assessment
- ☐ 49. Adult Only I must
 - a. contact the CAA Intervention Program Manager by telephone on 08 8204 8815 within 2 working days to book an assessment interview with the CAA Senior Clinical Assessment and Liaison Officer (Abuse Prevention Program) and I must turn up to the appointment; and
 - b. if assessed as suitable, go to and complete an Abuse Prevention Program that the CAA Intervention Program Manager says is suitable.
- □ 50. I must go to an assessment and, if assessed as suitable, go to and complete any:
 - a. psychiatric, psychological or medical assessment, treatment, counselling, or therapy programs, including for drug abuse;
 - b. educational, vocational or recreational programs;
 - c. intervention program;
 - d. programs and projects,

that my Supervising Officer reasonably directs.

□ 51. Adult only I must pay [amount in dollars or percentage of cost] towards the cost of [any course or treatment/specify courses or treatments] required to be undertaken by me under the condition[s] above.

Communication

- □ 52. Mandatory if serious and organized crime suspect I must not communicate with any person other than [specify person or class].
- □ 53. mandatory if serious and organised crime suspect I must not possess (have) any telephone, mobile phone, computer or other telecommunication device except [specify device(s)] and I must only use permitted device(s) for communication reasons.
- ☐ 54. I must not:
 - a. possess (have) or use any device that lets me communicate with any other person on the internet
 or freely browse or search on the internet except [specify device(s)] and unless I have permission
 beforehand from my Supervising Officer;
 - b. use the internet, or attempt to use the internet, directly or indirectly, except for the purpose of banking, employment, education, or essential Australian government services, including public transport; or
 - c. use any social media, networking or chat based applications on the internet or any electronic devices.

Association

□ 55. I must not go near or stay near a child or person under the age of [number] years unless I am with a person approved by my Supervising Officer. I must sign all required forms and obey the directions of my Supervising Officer about the choice and approval of the approved person.

	56.	must not go or stay within [500 metres (nair a kilometre)/other distance] or any school, kindergarten or childcare centre.
	57.	I must not directly or indirectly approach, communicate with, contact, or go or stay within [number] metres of [person(s) and/or class(es) of persons]. Contact is only permitted at a court or tribunal hearing where the defendant is a party to or a witness in the proceeding. If I am under the supervision of a Supervising Officer, contact is permitted if I have permission beforehand from, and comply with the conditions imposed by, my Supervising Officer.
	58.	I must not go or stay within [number] metres of the boundary of any place where [name] may live or work.
	59.	I must not [go to [location] [or] go or stay within the area [description of area, including boundaries]]. If I am under the supervision of a Supervising Officer, I may go or stay within that area if I have permission beforehand from, and comply with the conditions imposed by, my Supervising Officer.
	60.	mandatory if class 1 or class 2 offence unless cogent reasons and no risk to children I must not do any child related work and I must not apply for child related work except [specify exception(s)].
	61.	I must not assault, harass, threaten or intimidate [name].
	62.	I must obey the terms of any active Intervention Order.
Emp	oloym	nent
	63.	I must tell my Supervising Officer of any change of employment within 2 working days of the change.
Dru	gs an	d Alcohol
	64.	I must not use
		a. alcohol
		 any drug that is not prescribed by a doctor registered in South Australia or legally available in another way, and then only at the prescribed or recommended dosage
		c. [other]
		and I must have any tests that are needed to check if I am obeying these orders as directed by my Supervising Officer. I must sign all needed forms and obey all of the testing procedures.
	65.	I must not drive, or sit in the driver's seat of, a motor vehicle while any alcohol or any other drug is in my blood or oral fluid (saliva), unless the drug was prescribed by a doctor or is available in some other legal way.
Driv	er's l	Licence Licence
	66.	I must not drive, or sit in the driver's seat of a motor vehicle, [unless I hold a current driver's licence].
Oth	er Co	nditions
	67.	I must not be released from custody until appropriate transport is arranged to facilitate my immediate transportation to [nominated place/address].
	68.	[Other CONditions] provision for multiple additional conditions
Gua	rante	e
	69.	I must give the Court a written guarantee from [name, address, date of birth], in terms acceptable to the Court, in the sum of \$[amount] that they know me and they are confident that I will obey the conditions of this Bail Agreement.
	70.	I must give the Court a written guarantee from a person acceptable to the Court, in terms acceptable to the Court, in the sum of $[amount]$ that they know me and they are confident that I will obey the conditions of this Bail Agreement.
	71.	I must obtain security from the Guarantor by depositing cash with the Court in the amount of \$[amount] to secure payment of a financial penalty by the Guarantor as promised by the Guarantor if I break any terms or conditions of this Bail Agreement.

[Defendant/Youth]
I agree to this bail agreement. I have been provided with a copy of this Bail Agreement.
Signature of [Defendant/Youth]
Name printed
Witness
Signature of authorised witness witness must be the Judicial Officer granting bail, the registrar or deputy registrar of a Court, a justice of the peace, a police officer of or above the rank of sergeant or the responsible officer for a police station, the manager of a training centre if the Defendant/Youth is in a training centre, the person in charge of a prison if the Defendant/Youth is in a prison, or a delegate of any of these persons or any other person or class of persons specified by the Court
Printed name and title of witness (if not Judicial Officer granting bail) stamp here if applicable
Date

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o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

GUARANTEE OF BAIL Bail Act 1985 s 7(2)

 $[SUPREME/MAGISTRATES/DISTRICT/YOUTH] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

Defendant/Youth						
	Full Name					
Address						
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)					
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country		
	Email address					
Date of Birth and Licence						
number	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No			
Phone Details		·		·		
FIIONE Details						

Guarantor entering into Guarantee									
Guarantor									
			Full Name						
Add	dress								
			Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)						
			City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country			
			OKY/OWI/Jauburb	Otato	1 ostoodo	Country			
			Email address	Email address					
Pho	one D	etails							
			Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - f	Number	Another number				
Gu	arant	ee							
1.	I, th	e Guarantor, GUAF	RANTEE that the [Defei	ndant/Youth] will obey					
			d conditions of the [<i>Defe</i> er(s)] of the [<i>Defendant</i>						
2.		NDERTAKE (promis	. , .	7 rodinj s bali Agreen	ieni dated [date].				
۷.				term or condition of t	he bail agreement to whi	ich this Guarantoe			
	(a	•	feit to the Crown the su		the ball agreement to will	cii tiiis Guarantee			
	(b) I will take all rea that Bail Agreen	asonable steps to ensure that the [Defendant/Youth] obeys the terms and conditions of ment.						
	(0) [other promises]	s].						
3.	I DE	ECLARE that:	t:						
	(a) I know the [<i>Defe</i>	endant/Youth];						
	(b) I am of or above	e the age of 18 years;						
	(c) I have been give	en a copy of the Bail Agreement in relation to which this Guarantee is given;						
	(d) I am confident th	hat the [Defendant/Youth] will obey the terms and conditions of that Bail Agreement; and						
4.	1U1	NDERSTAND that:							
	(a	condition of the reasonable step	re reasonable grounds to suspect, that the [Defendant/Youth] has failed to obey a term or Bail Agreement in relation to which this Guarantee is given, then I am required to take os to inform a member of the police force that the failure has, or may have, occurred, and o so then I may be liable to a fine of up to \$1,250; and						
	(b		guarantee is in force for so long as the person is on bail, subject to the terms of this Guarantee ied or the Guarantee being revoked.						
Signature of Guarantor									
Name printed									
bef	before me								

F01111 20

witness must be the Judicial Officer granting bail, the registrar or deputy registrar of a Court, a justice of the peace, a police officer of or above the rank of sergeant or the responsible officer for a police station, the manager of a training centre if the Youth is in a training centre, the person in charge of a prison if the Defendant is in a prison, or a delegate of any of these persons or any other person or class of persons specified by the Court
Printed name and title of witness stamp here if applicable
Date

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To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

ORDER – INTERIM INTERVENTION ORDER Bail Act 1985 s 23A

[NATIONALLY RECOGNISED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORDER]

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT \ RESOURCES \ AND \ DEVELOPMENT] \ \ \mathsf{select} \ \ \mathsf{one} \ \ \mathsf{COURT} \ \mathsf{OF} \ \mathsf{SOUTH} \ \mathsf{AUSTRALIA} \ \ \mathsf{CRIMINAL JURISDICTION}$

Order Identifier:

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

ull name	Date of birth
all I	name

Introduction

Hearing

Hearing Location: [suburb]

[Hearing date]

Hearing type:

[Presiding Officer]

Appearances

[Prosecution Appearance Information]
[Defendant/Youth Appearance Information]

Remarks

П

(a)	The Court has heard or is hearing a bail application, in the course of which the question of whether an
	intervention order should be made under section 23A of the Bail Act 1985 has been raised.
(b)	The Court is satisfied that that an Interim Order should be made in the following terms.
(c)	[other matters]

Order Date of Order: [date] Terms of Order It is ordered that: Orders in separately numbered paragraphs. □ 1. An Interim Intervention Order be issued against the [Defendant/Youth] pursuant to section 23A of the Bail Act 1985 and section 21(3)(a) of the Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009 for the protection of [name of protected person(s)], in the terms set out below. □ 2. This order is declared to address a domestic violence concern. □ 3. [other orders].

Conditions of Interim Intervention Order

[This order is declared to address a domestic violence concern]

General

- ☐ 1. The Subject must not assault, threaten, harass or intimidate the protected person[s].
- □ 2. The Subject must not damage or interfere with the premises where the protected person[s] stay[s], reside[s] or work[s].
- □ 3. The Subject must not damage or take possession of personal property belonging to the protected person[s] and the following specified property: [personal property].
- ☐ 4. The Subject must not be in possession of the following weapon[s] or article[s]: [weapon/article].

Firearms

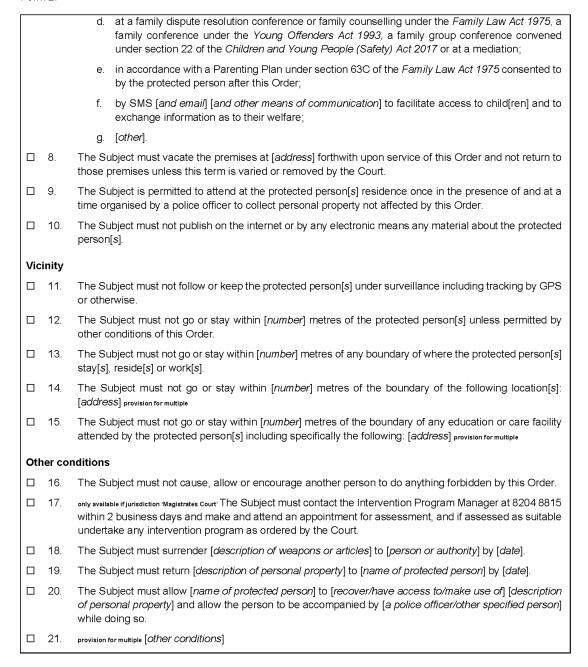
- 5. default selected Any firearm (e.g. guns), ammunition or part of a firearm in the possession of the Subject and any licence or permit held by the Subject authorising possession of a firearm, ammunition or part of a firearm must be surrendered (handed in) immediately to the Registrar of Firearms.
- □ 6. default selected For so long as this Order remains in force, any licence or permit held by the Subject authorising possession of a firearm (e.g. guns), ammunition or part of a firearm is suspended and the Subject is disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence or permit authorising possession of a firearm, ammunition or part of a firearm. The Subject is prohibited from possessing a firearm, ammunition or part of a firearm in the course of his or her employment.

Contact

□ 7. The Subject must not contact or communicate with the protected person[s] either directly or in any way (including telephone, SMS messages, in writing, email or any other social media etc)

BUT contact is permitted:

- a. at any court or tribunal hearing where the Subject is a party to the proceeding or a witness;
- b. through a solicitor or a police officer;
- c. in accordance with an order of a court exercising jurisdiction under the Family Law Act 1975



Service of this Order

Service of this order on the [defendant/youth] is

- \square deemed to have been made because the respondent was present when this order was made (section 23(5a)(c)).
- ☐ required to be made

To the [Defendant/Youth]:

This interim order will operate until further order.

If you disobey this order:

- you will be liable to [imprisonment/detention] not exceeding 2 years and/or a fine not exceeding \$10,000.
- you may be liable to **imprisonment and/or a fine** and any other person who knows of this order and does anything that helps or permits you to disobey this order may be similarly punished.

Authentication	
Signature of Court Officer [title and name]	

Form 28
To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Signed:
FDN:
DIRECTION TO SURRENDER FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION Bail Act 1985 s 11A
[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION
[FULL NAME] Informant/R

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

To the [Defendant/Youth] [full name], having been granted bail subject to the conditions stipulated in the Bail Agreement dated [date].
Pursuant to section 11A(1) of the <i>Bail Act 1985</i> , I direct you to surrender any firearm, ammunition, or part of a firearm owned by you or in your possession forthwith to [specify location of police station].
Signature of Judicial Officer [title and name]
[date and time]

Acknowledgement by [Defendant/Youth]
I have been provided with a copy of this Direction and understand it.
Signature of [Defendant/Youth]
Name printed
Witness
Signature of authorised witness
witness must be the Judicial Officer, the registrar or deputy registrar of a Court, a justice of the peace, a police officer of or above the rank of sergeant or the responsible officer for a police station, the manager of a training centre if the [Defendant/Youth] is in a training centre, the person in charge of a prison if the [Defendant/Youth] is in a prison, or a delegate of any of these persons or any other person or class of persons specified by the Court
next item not displayed if witness is Judicial Officer granting bail
Printed name and title of witness stamp here if applicable
Date

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

REQUEST TO MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO REFUSE TO ISSUE AUSTRALIAN PASSPORT

Australian Passports Act 2005 (Cth) s 12

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] \ {\tt Select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL JURISDICTION}$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

To Minister for Foreign Affairs				
Minister for Foreign Affairs	Adelaide Passports Office			
Address	GPO Box 907 Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required) Adelaide SA 5082 AU			
	Adelaide city/town/suburb Adelaide.passpo	State	5082 Postcode	Country
Phone Details	Email address 08 8403 4858 Type (eg. home; work; mo	hile) Nember		

form 29							
[The] [Defendant/Youth] [name]							
Defendant/Youth							
	Full Name						
Address							
	Street Address (including unit or I	evel number and name of proper	by if required)				
	and the same of th						
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country			
	Email address						
Date of Birth and Licence							
number	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No				
Phone Details							
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – Number Another number						
1 1,74 (12) 1111111111111111111111111111111111							
Refusal Request							
I am a competent authority because I have responsibility for, or powers, functions or duties in relation to the order forming grounds for this request.							
As a competent authority for the purposes of section 12 of the <i>Australian Passports Act 2005</i> (Cth), I hereby request							

the Minister for Foreign Affairs to refuse issue of an Australian passport to the [Defendant/Youth] who is a person who is prevented from travelling internationally by force of a condition of a [Home Detention Order/Intensive Correction Order/Suspended Sentenced Bond/Good Behaviour Bond/Obligation/Bail Agreement/Recognisance Release Order/Recognisance Order] made by [Court] on [date].

Grounds	for	refu	ısal
---------	-----	------	------

	1.	A bail agreement has been entered by the [Defendant/Youth] requiring them to surrender their passport to the Registrar of the Court and not to apply for a new passport and not to approach any point of international departure.
	2.	A [Home Detention/Intensive Correction/ Suspended Sentenced Bond/Good Behaviour Bond/Obligation/ Recognisance Release/Recognisance] Order was made by the Court requiring the [Defendant/Youth] to surrender their passport to the Registrar of the Court and not to apply for a new passport and not to approach any point of international departure.
	3.	[other].
if knov	wn, pro	vision for multiple Details of current passport (Australian or foreign) of the person
Cou	intry	of issue: [country]
Pas	sport	t number: [number]
	This	s Passport shall be held in the safe custody of the Registrar of [Court] at [location]

Ac	Accompanying Documents			
Aco	companying this Application is a:			
	Home Detention Order mandatory if applicable			
	Intensive Correction Order mandatory if applicable			

□ Australian Customs Service is requested to raise a border control alert (PACE) at Australian ports of departure.

	l ⊔	Suspended Sentence Bond Order
		Good Behaviour Bond Order
		Obligation
		Bail Agreement mandatory if applicable
		Recognisance Release Order mandatory if applicable
		Recognisance Order mandatory if applicable
		[optional]
ı	<u> </u>	
	Cert	ified by Court Officer
	[title	and name]
	1	

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

NOTICE OF ORDER FOR STAY OF RELEASE ON APPLICATION FOR REVIEW Bail Act 1985 s 16

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH] \ {\tt Select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Person in custody		
	Full Name	
Date of Birth		
	Date of Birth	
Phone Details		
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - Number	Another number

Only one of two boxes displayed as applicable

Stay of release on application for review

The prosecution has applied for review of the decision to release the Person in Custody on bail.

An order has been made pursuant to section 16 of the Bail Act 1985 that the release be deferred until:

- (a) the completion of the review $% \left(x\right) =\left(x\right) ^{2}$
- (b) a period of [72] hours elapses from [time order made]
- (c) a notice of withdrawal of the application for review is filed on behalf of the Crown with the bail authority whichever occurs first.

Pursuant to section 16(2)(a)(i) of the Bail Act 1985, if the reviewing authority is satisfied that there is proper reason to do, the reviewing authority may fix a period longer than 72 hours for the period of deferral.

Further deferral of release of application for review

The prosecution has applied for review of the decision to release the Person in Custody on bail and an order was made deferring the release.

An order has now been made pursuant to section 16(2)(a)(i) of the Bail Act 1985 that the period of deferral of release be further extended to [date and time].

To the Sheriff of South Australia, the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services]			
YOU ARE DIRECTED to defer the release from custody of the Person in Custody in accordance with this Notice.			
Signature of Court Officer			
[title and name]			

F	orn	า 31

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

WARRANT OF APPREHENSION OF [DEFENDANT/YOUTH]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Only 1 of next 2 boxes displayed as applicable

Person subject to warrant				
Defendant/Youth				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
Date of Birth and Licence	Email address		T	
number	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No	
Phone Details	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – Number			
			Another number	

Body corporate representative subject of warrant				
Defendant body corporate				
	Full Name			
Representative				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth and Licence				
number	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No	
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – N	lumber	Another number	

Next box displayed if Bail Act 1985 sections 6(4) or 18(1) applies

To the Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State of South Australia

Introduction

The Person the subject of this warrant entered into a bail agreement on [date] in respect of [offence/offences] charged on an Information dated [date].

The Court is satisfied that:

- (a) it appears that the Subject has contravened or failed to comply with a term or condition of the bail
- (b) a warrant should issue under section 6(4) or 18(1) of the Bail Act 1985.

Warrant

YOU ARE DIRECTED to arrest the Subject and, subject to any endorsement below, bring that person as soon as practicable before the Court to be further dealt with according to law.

Next box displayed if Bail Act 1985 section 19A applies

To the Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State of South Australia

Introduction

The Person the subject of this warrant has been charged with a serious and organised crime offence within the meaning under the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*.

The Court is satisfied that:

- ☐ (a) the Subject was not, at the time of the alleged offence, a child;
- □ (b) the grant of bail to the Subject is likely to cause a potential witness, or other person connected with proceedings for the alleged offence, to reasonably fear for their safety;
- ☐ (c) a warrant should be issued pursuant to section 19A of the Bail Act 1985.

Warrant

YOU ARE DIRECTED to arrest the Subject and, subject to any endorsement below, bring that person as soon as practicable before the Court to be further dealt with according to law.

Next box displayed if Criminal Procedure Act 1921 section 58, 104(b)(i) or 113(1)(b)(ii) applies

To the Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State of South Australia

Introduction

An Information dated [date] has been laid charging the Person the subject of this warrant with the [offence/offences] described therein.

The Court is satisfied that:

- (a) displayed if section 104(b)(i) selected above the allegations on Information were substantiated [on oath/by affirmation] on [date]; mandatory if under section 104(b)(i), optional under section 58
- (a) displayed if section 113(b)(ii) selected above the Subject has failed to appear at a hearing on the Information being the answer charge hearing and has not returned a written plea of guilty
- (a) next 2 options available if section 58 selected above
 - □ the allegations on Information were substantiated [on oath/by affirmation] on [date].
 - □ the Subject has failed to appear in obedience to a summons that was served a reasonable time before the time appointed for the hearing.
 - (b) a warrant should issue under section [58/104(b)(i)/113(b)(ii)] displayed based on selection at start of form of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921.

Warrant

YOU ARE DIRECTED to arrest the Subject and, subject to any endorsement below, bring that person as soon as practicable before the Court to answer the [charge/charges] and to be further dealt with according to law.

Next box displayed if Sentencing Act 2017 section 21(4) for personal defendant/youth applies

To the Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State of South Australia

Introduction

The Court is satisfied that:

- (a) it is necessary to arrest the Person the subject of this warrant and bring them before the Court to ensure compliance with section 21 of the Sentencing Act 2017 in relation to sentencing proceedings for the [offence/offences] described in the Information dated [date];
- (b) a warrant should issue under section 21(4) of the Sentencing Act 2017.

Warrant

YOU ARE DIRECTED to arrest the Subject and, subject to any endorsement below, bring that person as soon as practicable before the Court to be further dealt with according to law.

Next box displayed if Sentencing Act 2017 section 21(4) for representative of corporate defendant applies

To the Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State of South Australia

Introduction

The Court is satisfied that:

(a) it is necessary to arrest the Person the subject of this warrant, being a representative of the Defendant Body Corporate, and bring that person before the Court to ensure compliance with section 21 of the Sentencing

Act 2017 in relation to sentencing proceedings for the [offence/offences] described in the Information dated [date];

(b) a warrant should issue under section 21(4) of the Sentencing Act 2017.

Warrant

YOU ARE DIRECTED to arrest the representative of the Subject and, subject to any endorsement below, bring that person as soon as practicable before the Court to be further dealt with according to law.

Next box displayed if 'Other' applies

To the Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State of South Australia

Introduction

The Court is satisfied that:

- (a) [list jurisdictional facts and criteria] provision for multiple
- (b) a warrant should issue under [section/regulation number] of the [Act or Regulations].

Warrant

YOU ARE DIRECTED to arrest the Person the subject of this warrant and, subject to any endorsement below, bring that person as soon as practicable before the Court to be further dealt with according to law.

Next box	c only displayed if applicable			
End	Endorsement			
Purs	suant to section 5(2) of the <i>Bail Act 1985</i> , the Court orders that following arrest [person or class of persons] [is/are] [authorised/required] to release the Subject on bail.			
	the Subject may be released on bail at the discretion of a member of the police force who is of, or above, the rank of Sergeant, or who is the responsible officer for a police station.			
	the Subject may not be released on bail.			
Sign	nature of Court Officer			
[title	and name]			

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:
Hearing Date and Time:
Hearing Location:

SUMMONS FOR CONTEMPT OR BREACH OF CONDITION

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

V

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Accused				
Doub Tible	Full blane (including 61-			
Party Title Address		Full Name (including Also Known as) Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)		
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address	1	,	,,
Phone Details	Type - Number			

Recitals

- ☐ The Court having ordered that a summons issue requiring the accused to attend a hearing to determine whether the accused has committed a contempt of Court.
- ☐ The Court having ordered that a summons issue requiring the accused to attend a hearing to determine whether the accused has breached a condition of an undertaking given on a finding of contempt.

	To the Accused You are required to answer a charge			
	□ of contempt of Court in that you did on [date] [set out the formulated charge of the alleged contempt].			
	of breach of a condition of an undertaking given on a finding of of contempt in that you did on [date] [set out the formulated charge of the alleged breach of condition].			
	You must attend the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this document.			
	If you do not attend within 15 minutes of the hearing time you may be arrested.			
Γ	Court use only			
	Authentication			
	Signature of Court Officer			
	[title and name]			

Form	33
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To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Signed:	
FDN:	

WARRANT OF APPREHENSION

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

[Party Title] being the				
Accused				
	Full Name (including Also Known	as)		
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type - Number			

To the Sheriff and to the Commissioner of Police and members of the Police Force

Recitals

- ☐ The Court being satisfied on [date] that there are grounds to suspect that the Accused has committed a contempt of court and that a warrant should issue for the apprehension of the Accused.
- ☐ The Court having ordered on [date] that a warrant issue to bring the accused before the Court to determine whether the accused has breached a condition of an undertaking given on a finding of contempt.

Warrant

YOU ARE DIRECTED to arrest the Person the subject of this warrant and to bring that person to the most convenient Registry of the Court as soon as reasonably possible to be dealt with by the order of the Court.

Form	33
------	----

YOU ARE AUTHORISED to arrest the Person the subject of this warrant
□ only during normal Court hours.
at any time and if the Person the subject of this warrant is arrested outside normal Court hours the Person is to be kept in police custody until the Person can be brought before the Court.
This warrant expires on: [date]
Court use only
Authentication
Signature of Court Officer
[title and name]

Form 3/1/

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:
Hearing Date and Time:
Hearing Location:

WARRANT OF REMAND OR MANDATE - [BEDSIDE REMAND]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] [Defendant/Youth]

Subject of Remand or Mandate					
[Defendant/Youth]					
	Full Name				
Address					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Date of Birth and Licence					
number	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No		
Phone Details					
			l.,		
I	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - N	lumber	Another number		

Next box displayed if warrant issued under Criminal Procedure Act 1921 or Magistrates Court Act 1991

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State

The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice]

Introduction

- (a) The Subject has been charged with the [offence/offences] described in the Information dated [date].
- (b) The Court is satisfied that the Subject should be remanded in custody pursuant to section 104(a) or section 104(b)(i) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921, section 9(3) or 9(7) of the Magistrates Court Act 1991, or section 59(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921.
- (c) The Court has remanded the Subject to appear on [date] at [time] in the [name of court] at [location].

[Warrant/Mandate]

- The Sheriff and the Commissioner of Police and members of the police force are directed to take the Subject to a [correctional institution/training centre].
- The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice] is directed to receive and detain the Subject until the day and time specified; and on that day and at that time, to have the [Subject appear before the Court to which the Subject was remanded to be further dealt with according to law, unless some other order is made in the meantime.

Next box displayed if warrant issued under Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State

The Minister for Health and Wellbeing

not displayed if warrant issued under section 269X(2)(b) The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services Youth Justicel

	36	ivices of numan services, routi Justice]
Intro	oduc	tion
(a)	The	Court
		is conducting committal proceedings and has reserved the question whether there should be an investigation into the Subject's mental competence to [commit/stand trial for] the [offence/offences] described in the Information dated [date] pursuant to Part 8A of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 and considers that the Subject should be committed to custody until the conclusion of the investigation. displayed if section 269X(1)(b) applicable
		is to conduct an investigation into the Subject's mental competence to [commit/stand trial for] the [offence/offences] described in the Information dated [date] pursuant to Part 8A of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 and considers that the Subject should be committed to custody under section 269X(1)(b) of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 until the conclusion of the investigation. displayed if section 269X(1)(b) applicable
		declared the Subject liable to supervision on [date] and there are unresolved questions about how the Court is to deal with the Subject and the Court considers that the Subject should be committed to an appropriate form of custody under section 269X(2)(b) of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935, as determined by the Minister, until the Subject is next to be brought before the Court. displayed if section 269X(2)(b) applicable
		has received an application for review of the Subject's Supervision Order dated [date] alleging that the Subject [has contravened/is likely to contravene] a condition of the licence dated [date] on which the Subject was released and considers that the Subject should be committed to an appropriate form of custody until the application is determined. displayed if section 289U (1a) or (3) or 289NDA(2) applicable
(b)	The	Court has remanded the Subject to appear on [date] at [time] in the [name of Court] at [location].
(c)	displa	yed if section 269U (1a) or (3) or 269NDA(2) selected The Court
		has determined that the Subject should be detained at James Nash House or another secure mental health facility under the care of the Minister of Health and Wellbeing.

		is satisfied that there is, in the circumstances, no practicable alternative to remanding the Subject to a [correctional institution/training centre].
[Wa	rran	t/Mandate]
1.	The	Sheriff and the Commissioner of Police and members of the police force are directed to take the Subject
		to a [correctional institution/training centre]. displayed if section 269X(1)(b) selected
		to James Nash House or another secure mental health facility under the care of the Minister of Health and Wellbeing. displayed if first option selected at (c) above
		a [prison/training centre] until a placement at a secure mental health facility is available and then the be transferred to James Nash House or another secure mental health facility under the care of the Minister of Health and Wellbeing. displayed if second option selected at (c) above
2.	ano	nyed if first option selected at (c) above The Clinical Director, Forensic Mental Health Service at James Nash House or ther secure mental health facility is directed to receive and detain the Subject in an appropriate form of tody.
3.	Min	Chief Executive of the Department [of Correctional Services/for Human Services, Youth Justice] and the ister for Health and Wellbeing, as the case may be, are directed, unless some other order is made in the antime, to detain the Subject
		until the conclusion of the investigation. displayed if section 269X(1)(b) selected
		until such time as the Court makes all orders that are required to be made pursuant to section 2690 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935. displayed if section 269U(3) selected
		until such time as the Court makes all orders that are required to be made pursuant to section 269NDA(3) of the <i>Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935</i> . displayed if section 269NDA(2) selected
4.	deta [De	Minister for Health and Wellbeing is are directed, unless some other order is made in the meantime, to ain the Subject until the day and time specified above and on that day and at that time to have the fendant/Youth] before the Court to which the Subject was remanded to be further dealt with according to displayed if section 269X(2)(b) selected

Next box displayed if warrant issued under the 'General power of the Court' on input

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State

The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice]

Introduction

- (a) The Subject is charged with an offence or offences in the Court.
- (b) The Court has remanded the Subject to appear on [date] at [time] in the [name of court] at [location].

[Warrant/Mandate]

- 1. The Sheriff and the Commissioner of Police and members of the police force are directed to take the Subject to a [correctional institution/training centre].
- 2. The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice] is directed to receive and detain the Subject until the day and time specified; and on that day and at that time, to have the Subject appear before the Court to which the Subject was remanded to be further dealt with according to law, unless some other order is made in the meantime.

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State

[The Minister for Health and Wellbeing]

[The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice]]

[Other]

Introduction

- (a) [list jurisdictional facts and criteria]. provision for multiple
- (b) The Court has determined that a [warrant/mandate] should issue pursuant to [section/regulation number] of the [Act or Regulations].
- (c) The Court has remanded the Subject to appear on [date] at [time] in the [name of court] at [location].

[Warrant/Mandate]

1. [terms of warrant/mandate]. provision for multiple

Signature of Court Officer [title and name]	
Date [warrant/mandate] signed: [date]	

Notes to build team

1. Adult/Youth terminology

All other of	ourts	Youth Court	
Adults	Youths	Youths	
Defendant	Defendant	Youth	
Warrant of Remand	Mandate Remanding a Defendant	Mandate Remanding a Youth	
Department for Correctional Services	Department of Human Services,	Department of Human Services, Youth	
	Youth Justice	Justice	
Warrant	Mandate	Mandate	
Prison	Training Centre	Training Centre	
Imprisonment	Detention	Detention	

2. Input screen to include to the following effect:

Next box not displayed on output form

Power to issue

War	Varrant/Mandate empowered by		
	General power of the Court		
	☐ Criminal Procedure Act 1921		
	0	section 59(2) ([Defendant/Youth] arrested under [warrant/mandate] following laying of information charging summary offence(s))	
	0	section 104(a) (securing attendance of [Defendant/Youth] on laying of information charging indictable offence(s) and [Defendant/Youth] already in custody)	
	0	section 104(b)(i) (securing attendance of [Defendant/Youth] on laying of information charging indictable offence(s) and [Defendant/Youth] was brought before the Court under a [warrant of apprehension/mandate remanding a youth])	
	0	section 120(2) (committal to superior court for trial or sentence)	
next it	em only o	isplayed in Magistrates Court	
	Magi	strates Court Act 1991	
	0	section 9(3) (remand for sentence by Magistrate)	
O section 9(7) (remand for sentence in superior court)		section 9(7) (remand for sentence in superior court)	
☐ Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935		inal Law Consolidation Act 1935	
	0	section 269U(1a)/(3) (review of supervision order)	
	0	section 269X(1)(b) (investigation into mental competence to commit an offence/mental fitness or committal proceeding reserves question that investigation occur to the trial court of [Defendant/Youth])	
O section 269X(2)(b) ([Defendant/Youth] declared liable to supervision under Part 8A and to be brouthe Court)		section $269X(2)(b)$ ([Defendant/Youth] declared liable to supervision under Part 8A and to be brought again before the Court)	
	0	section 269NDA (review of Division 3A order)	
	[othe	r legislative basis]	

Form 34B

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

ORDER OF REMAND OR MANDATE

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

ν

[FULL NAME] [Defendant/Youth]

Subject of Remand or Mandate				
[Defendant/Youth]	nt/Youth]			
	Full Name			
Address				
	Oterant & delenant (in alcoding count and		4. 15	
	Street Address (including unit or I	ever number and name or proper	l required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth and Licence				
number				
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No	
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – N	lumber	Another number	

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State

The Minister for Health and Wellbeing

The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice]

Introduction

□ 1. only displayed if the Court has committed for trial/sentence The Court has committed the Subject for [trial/sentence] in the [Supreme/District] Court at [location] to appear on [date] at [time] and decided that they should be

Form 34R

remanded in custody pursuant to section 120(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921.

□ 2. The Court has remanded the Subject in custody to await trial, sentence or determination in the [Supreme/District] Court.

The Sheriff /the Commissioner of Police and members of the police force are directed to take the Subject to a [correctional institution/training centre].

- The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice] is directed to receive and detain the Subject until an order is made by the [Supreme/District] Court to release the Subject.
- 2. The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice] is directed, in accordance with notifications from the Court from time to time, to transport the Subject to the [Supreme/District] Court on a day and at a time notified by the Court, to have them appear before the Court to be further dealt with according to law, and when no longer required at Court to return them to detention unless some other order is made in the meantime.

Next box displayed if warrant issued under Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State

The Minister for Health and Wellbeing

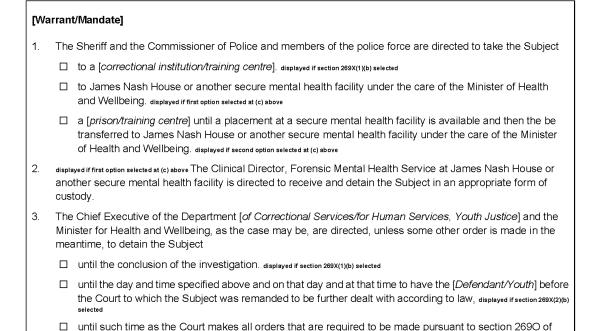
The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice]

Introduction

(a)	Т	he	Court	t
(4)		I IC	Oour	L

- □ is conducting committal proceedings and has reserved the question whether there should be an investigation into the Subject's mental competence to [commit/stand trial for] the [offence/offences] described in the Information dated [date] pursuant to Part 8A of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 and considers that the Subject should be committed to custody until the conclusion of the investigation. displayed if section 269X(1)(b) selected if applicable
- □ is to conduct an investigation into the Subject's mental competence to [commit/stand trial for] the [offence/offences] described in the Information dated [date] pursuant to Part 8A of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 and considers that the Subject should be committed to custody until the conclusion of the investigation. displayed if section 269X(1)(b) selected if applicable
- declared the Subject liable to supervision on [date] and there are unresolved questions about how the Court is to deal with the Subject and the Court considers that the Subject should be committed to an appropriate form of custody, as determined by the Minister, until the Subject is next to be brought before the Court. displayed if section 269X(2)(b) selected
- □ has received an application for review of the Subject's Supervision Order dated [date] alleging that the Subject [has contravened/is likely to contravene] a condition of the licence dated [date] on which the Subject was released and considers that the Subject should be committed to an appropriate form of custody until the application is determined. displayed if section 2590 (1a) or (3) or 259NDA(2) selected
- (b) The Court has remanded the Subject to appear on [date] at [time] in the [name of Court] at [location].
- (C) displayed if section 269U (1a) or (3) or 269NDA(2) selected The Court
 - □ has determined that the Subject should be detained at James Nash House or another secure mental health facility under the care of the Minister of Health and Wellbeing.
 - □ is satisfied that there is, in the circumstances, no practicable alternative to remanding the Subject to a [correctional institution/training centre].

Form 34R



Next box displayed if warrant issued under the 'General power of the Court' on input

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force

The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice]

until such time as the Court makes all orders that are required to be made pursuant to section 269NDA(3) of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935. displayed if section 269NDA(2) selected

Introduction

(a) The Subject is charged with an offence or offences in the Court.

the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935. displayed if section 269U(3) selected

(b) The Court has remanded the Subject to appear on [date] at [time] in the [name of court] at [location].

[Warrant/Mandate]

- 1. The Sheriff and the Commissioner of Police and members of the police force are directed to take the Subject to a [correctional institution/training centre].
- 2. The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice] is directed to receive and detain the Subject until the day and time specified; and on that day and at that time, to have the Subject appear before the Court to which the Subject was remanded to be further dealt with according to law, unless some other order is made in the meantime.

Next box displayed if warrant issued under other specific statutory provision

To: The Sheriff

The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State

Form 34B

[The Minister for Health and Wellbeing]

[The Chief Executive of the Department [for Correctional Services/of Human Services, Youth Justice]]

[Other]

Introduction

- (a) [list jurisdictional facts and criteria]. provision for multiple
- (b) The Court has determined that a [warrant/mandate] should issue pursuant to [section/regulation number] of the [Act or Regulations].
- (c) The Court has remanded the Subject to appear on [date] at [time] in the [name of court] at [location].

[Warrant/Mandate]

1. [terms of warrant/mandate]. provision for multiple

Signature of Court Officer [title and name]		
Date signed: [date]		

Form 34C

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Signed:
FDN:

WARRANT OF INTERIM DETENTION Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s 20B(2), (4) and (5)

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Subject of Interim Detention				
Defendant				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of prope	rty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth and Licence				
number	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No	
Phone Details				
			Another number	

Form 34C

To:	The Sheriff					
	The Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force for the State					
	The Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services					
	Th	e Minister for Health and Wellbeing				
Intro	duc	tion				
		A question having been raised in the committal process as to the fitness to be tried of the defendant, the Court has referred the proceeding to the [Supreme Court/District Court] being the Court to which proceedings would have been referred had the person been committed for trial.				
		The Court has found that the defendant is unfit to be tried.				
		The Court has found that the defendant who has been referred by the Magistrates Court as to a question as to fitness to be tried, is fit to be tried and refers the matter back to the committal process.				
The (Cour	t has ordered that the defendant be detained:				
		This option displayed if first option selected above. in a [hospital/prison] determined from time to time by the [Minister for Health and Wellbeing/Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services] Minister if hospital selected above and chief Executive if prison selected above for so long only as is reasonably necessary to allow the [Supreme Court/District Court] to determine whether it will make an order under section 20B(2) remitting the person to the Magistrates Court, an order under section 20BA dismissing the charge or an order under section 20BB detaining the person in prison or hospital or granting the person bail.				
		This option displayed if second option selected above. in a [hospital/prison] determined from time to time by the [Minister for Health and Wellbeing/Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services] Minister if hospital selected above and chief Executive if prison selected above for so long only as is reasonably necessary to allow the Court to determine whether it will make an order under section 20BA dismissing the charge or an order under section 20BB detaining the person in prison or hospital or granting the person bail.				
		This option displayed if third option selected above. In a prison to appear at [/ccation] on [date and time].				
Warr	ant					
the d	efen	Sherriff, and you, the Commissioner of Police and Members of the Police Force, are directed to convey dant to a [hospital/prison] determined by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing/Chief Executive of the ent for Correctional Services] Minister if hospital selected above and Chief Executive if prison selected above.				
[/	If hospital selected above YOU the Minister for Health and Wellbeing are directed to detain the defendant in a hospital [pending the determination of the proceeding/until [date]]. If prison selected above YOU, the Chief Executive of the Department of Correctional Services are directed to detain the defendant in a prison [pending the determination of the proceeding/until [date]].					
Auth	enti	cation				
		of Court Officer name]				

Form:	34D
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To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Signed:	
FDN:	

WARRANT OF INTERIM DETENTION Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s 20BB(2)

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Subject of Interim Detention						
Defendant						
	Full Name					
Address						
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of prope	rty if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country		
	Email address					
Date of Birth and Licence						
number						
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence No			
Phone Details						
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – Number		Another number			

Form 34D

[title and name]

To:	The	Sheriff
		Commissioner of Police for the State of South Australia and each member of the Police Force he State
	The	Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services
	The	Minister for Health and Wellbeing
Intro	ducti	on
(a)		ne Court has made a determination under section 20BA(1) of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> (Cth) that the effendant who has been found unfit to be tried will become fit to be tried within 12 months.
(b)		ne Court will adjourn the proceeding for review as soon as practical after the period of 12 months or nen the defendant becomes fit to be tried, whichever happens first.
(c)		
		The Court has determined that the defendant is suffering from a mental illness or condition for which treatment is available in a hospital and the defendant does not object to being detained in a hospital and has ordered that the defendant be taken to and detained in or continue to be detained in a hospital for the period ending on the earlier of when the defendant becomes fit to be tried or when as soon as practicable after the end of the 12 months referred to in section 20BA(4) the Court makes an order under section 20BC(2) or (5) as applied under Section 20BB(4) of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> (Cth).
		The Court has ordered that the defendant be taken to and detained in a prison for the period ending on the earlier of when the defendant becomes fit to be tried or when as soon as practicable after the end of the 12 months referred to in section 20BB(1) the Court makes an order under section 20BC(2) or (5) as applied under Section 20BB(4) of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> (Cth).
Warr	ant	
the d	efend	Sherriff, and you, the Commissioner of Police and Members of the Police Force, are directed to convey ant to a [hospital/prison] determined by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing/Chief Executive of the nt for Correctional Services].
□ <i>/</i>	rison 'OU tl	the Chief Executive of the Department of Correctional Services are directed to detain the defendant in a pending the determination of the proceeding. The Minister for Health and Wellbeing are directed to detain the defendant in a hospital pending the hination of the proceeding.
Auth	entic	ation
Signa	ature o	of Court Officer

			Έ
ect one COURT OF SOU ^T	TH AUSTRALIA		
_		1	
Party title		Full name of party	
Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Full name			
Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of propert	y if required)	
City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
Email address			
Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - N	Number		
T			
Full Name			
	Party title Law firm/office Full name Street Address (including unit or City/town/suburb)	Party title Law firm/office Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property) City/town/suburb State	Party title Law firm/office Responsible Solicitor Full name Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required) City/town/suburb State Postcode Email address

	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - N	Number	Another number	

			ta	

The Appellant applies to the [Magistrates/Youth] selectione Court for review of the bail decision identified below.

This application for review is made under

- □ section 14(2)(b) of the Bail Act 1985
- □ section 15 of the Bail Act 1985

Bail decision subject of review

Date of bail decision: [date]

Bail authority: [name]

Individual decision maker: [title and name]

File number of other bail authority: [number]

Relevant terms of bail decision: [terms]

Grounds of Review

This Application is made on the grounds set out in the accompanying affidavit sworn by [name] on [date].

Form 5	51e
--------	-----

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

WRITTEN GUILTY PLEA TO SUMMARY OFFENCE Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 57A

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 51e

Guilty Plea
I plead guilty to the charge on the Information dated [date]. all charges on the Information dated [date]. count[s] [number/s] provision for multiple counts on the Information dated [date] and believe that the prosecution is prepared to withdraw the balance of counts on my plea of guilty to these counts.
The charge[s] to which I am pleading guilty [is/are] Delete inapplicable [a summary offence/summary offences] Delete Inapplicable not punishable by imprisonment or detention.
I wish to say the following in relation to my plea of guilty: Set out any facts you want the Court to consider in numbered paragraphs 1.
Signature of [Defendant/Youth]
Full name of [Defendant/Youth]
before me
Printed name and title of witness stamp here if applicable
Next box displayed if filed by a solicitor
I, [name of individual solicitor/barrister] certify that: 1. I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981; 2. I am representing the [name of Defendant/Youth] in these proceedings. 3. The [name of Defendant/Youth] received legal advice in respect of this plea prior to signing this form.
Signature of legal practitioner
Full name of legal Practitioner
Date

Form 51e

Guilty Plea
 I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that: I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981. I am acting for the Defendant in this proceeding. I have the authority of the Defendant to plead guilty on their behalf to the charge on the Information dated [date]. all charges on the Information dated [date]. count[s] [number/s] provision for multiple counts on the Information dated [date] and believe that the prosecution is prepared to withdraw the balance of counts on my plea of guilty to these counts. The [name of Defendant/Youth] received legal advice in respect of this plea prior to this form being signed.
The charge[s] to which I am pleading guilty on behalf of the Defendant [is/are] Delete Inapplicable [a summary offence/summary offences] Delete Inapplicable not punishable by imprisonment or detention.
I wish to say the following in relation to the Defendant's plea of guilty: Set out any facts you want the Court to consider in numbered paragraphs 1.
Signature of [name of individual barrister/solicitor]
Full name of [name of individual barrister/solicitor]
before me
Printed name and title of witness stamp here if applicable

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

WRITTEN GUILTY PLEA TO SUMMARY OFFENCE Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 57A

MAGISTRATES / AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISE CASE NO:	DICTION	ENVIRONMENT	RESOURCES	AND	DEVELO	PMENT	Circle one	COURT	OF	SOUTH
Informant v						Full Name				
Defendant / Youth						Full Name				

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 51h

Guilty Plea
Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
I plead guilty to [] the charge on the Information dateddate
[] all charges on the Information dateddate
[] count number(s)on the Information
dateddate and believe that the prosecution is prepared to withdraw the balance
of counts on my plea of guilty to these counts.
The charge(s) to which I am pleading guilty is / are circle one a summary offence / summary offences circle one not punishable by imprisonment or detention.
I wish to say the following in relation to my plea of guilty: Set out any facts you want the Court to consider in numbered paragraphs
1
Signature of Defendant/Youth
Olgitatale of Defendation outil
Full name of Defendant/Youth
before me
witness must be a Justice of the Peace, Solicitor or Police Officer
Printed name and title of witness stamp here if applicable

Form 51h

Certification by legal practitioner mandatory if Defendant/Youth represented
I,name of individual solicitor/barrister CErtify that:
1. I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981;
2. I am representingname of Defendant/Youth in these proceedings.
3 name of Defendant/Youth received legal advice in respect of this plea
prior to signing this form.
Signature of legal practitioner
Full name of legal Practitioner
Date

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Form 52e

1 01111 020		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
	TO HAVE MATTER CALLED O STRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESC ALIA	
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Informant/R		
v		
[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth		
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Name of responsible Solicitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Only complete the following box if case has b	een committed to the Supreme or District Court and the date of lodge	ment is within 4 weeks after the committal date
Request for matter to be o	alled on	
negotiations are taking place Court for the reason of ente	110(3) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921 The [Defendante, or have taken place, with the Prosecution aring a guilty plea in relation to	and requests that the matter be called on in
1_	all charges s one in the Information dated [<i>date</i> rovision for multiple counts in the Information dated [<i>d</i>	='
	name] requests that this matter be called on i scount currently applicable under Part 2 Subc	
Only complete the following box if previous b	ox does not apply	
Request for matter to be c	alled on	
The [Defendant/Youth] [full i	name] has not previously pleaded guilty and	now wishes to enter a plea of guilty to
	all charges in the Information dated [date]. er] provision for multiple counts in the Information date	d [<i>date</i>].

Form	E 20

□ the [Defendant/Youth] requests that this matter be called on in Court for the reason of ente	ring a guilty plea.
the [Defendant/Youth] requests that this matter be called on in Court on or before [date] preserving the maximum discount currently applicable under Part 2 Subdivision 4 of the Set	-
Hearing details	
The facts in this matter are	
□ disputed	
□ not disputed	
☐ The [Defendant/Youth] will be tendering/requesting selectione [type of report] provision for multiple report matter. The estimated arrival date of the [last] report is [date].	_{rts} in relation to this
Estimated time for hearing: [number] minutes.	
Counsel who is intended to appear at the hearing is [name] [phone no] [email address] if solicitor include solicitor details here	r is intended to appear,
Hearing requirements	
An interpreter is required for the hearing in the following language: [language and dialect]	
Special arrangements for the hearing, namely [arrangements requested eg hearing loc reasons]	op] because [brief
☐ The [Defendant/Youth] requests to appear by audiovisual link from [name of institution] beca	use [<i>brief reasons</i>]
Service	
The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Pules of Co	ourt

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Note to the Defendant/Youth: WARNING

If State offences charged:

Sections 39 and 40 of the *Sentencing Act 2017* set out the maximum reduction in sentence for a guilty plea in respect of State offences based on the date of the plea. The maximum reduction does **not**, except in special circumstances, depend on completing this Form but on **the date when the guilty plea is actually entered in Court**.

If Commonwealth offences charged:

Sections 39 and 40 of the Sentencing Act 2017 do not apply to Commonwealth offences. However, it will ordinarily be in the interests of the [Defendant/Youth] to enter a guilty plea in Court as soon as possible after deciding to plead guilty. Section 16A(2)(g) of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) provides that in sentencing the Court must take into account the fact and timing of any guilty plea.

Form 52h

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
REQUEST	TO HAVE MATTER CALLED O	N FOR GUILTY PLEA
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MA COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	GISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT F ALIA	RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle one
R / Informant circle one		Full Name
V		
Defendant / Youth circle one		Full Name
Defendant Francisco		
Lodging party	INFORMANT/R or DEFENDANT/YOUTH	
Name of law firm/office	Party title – Circle one	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If applicable - If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Request for matter to be called on – Use only if case has been committed to the Supreme Court or District Court and the date of lodgement is within 4 weeks after the committal date mandatory if preserving discount under s 110(3) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921		
The Defendant/Youth		
Mark appropriate selection below with ar [] all charges in the Infor	יצ'י mation dated	
[] count number(s)		
in the Information date	ed	
The Defendant/Youth requests that this matter be called on in Court on or before the date of		

Form 52h

Request for matter to be called on – Use for all other matters Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
The Defendant/Youth
[] all charges in the Information dated. [] count number(s)
[] the Defendant/Youth requests that this matter be called on in Court for the reason of entering a guilty plea. [] the Defendant/Youth requests that this matter be called on in Court on or before the date of
Hearing details
Hearing details Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
The facts in this matter are
[] disputed.
[] not disputed.
[] the Defendant/Youth will be providing/requesting a report
Estimated time for hearing:minutes.
Counsel/solicitor who is intended to appear at the hearing is:
Name
Phone number
Email address
Hearing requirements [] An interpreter is required for the hearing in the following language and dialect:
[] Special arrangements for the hearing, namelyeg. hearing loop
are needed because of the following reason(s)
[] The Defendant/Youth requests to appear by audiovisual link from the following location
because of the following reason(s) eg travel from regional location or in custody

Form 52h

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Note to the Defendant/Youth: WARNING (if State offences charged)

Sections 39 and 40 of the *Sentencing Act 2017* set out the maximum reduction in sentence for a guilty plea in respect of State offences based on the date of the plea. The maximum reduction does **not**, except in special circumstances, depend on completing this Form but on **the date when the guilty plea is actually entered in Court**.

Note to the Defendant/Youth: WARNING (if Commonwealth offences charged)

Sections 39 and 40 of the Sentencing Act 2017 do not apply to Commonwealth offences. However, it will ordinarily be in the interests of the defendant to enter a guilty plea in Court as soon as possible after deciding to plead guilty. Section 16A(2)(g) of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) provides that in sentencing the court must take into account the fact and timing of any guilty plea.

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

INFORMATION FOR ARRAIGNMENT ON COMMITTAL FOR SENTENCE

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt Select one} \ {\tt COURTOFSOUTHAUSTRALIACIMINALJURISDICTION}$

R

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body comparate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

i body corporate and no law infinonice 1 dir Name
Hearing details
Date of arraignment: [date]
The facts in this matter are ☐ disputed. ☐ not disputed.
The Defendant will be [tendering/requesting] select one [name of type of report] provision for multiple reports in relation to this matter. The estimated arrival date of the [last] report is [date].
Any other cases in the Court or another Court that the Defendant requests be heard concurrently: [case number] provision for multiple
Estimated time for defence submissions: [number of] minutes.
Counsel who is intended to appear at the hearing is [name] [phone no] [email address] if solicitor is intended to appear, include solicitor details here
 □ An interpreter is required for the hearing in the following language: [language and dialect] □ Special arrangements for the hearing, namely [arrangements requested eg hearing loop] because [brief reasons]

☐ The Defendant requests to appear by audiovisual link from [name of institution] because [brief reasons]

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form 5	4
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o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

PROSECUTION SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FACTUAL BASIS FOR SENTENCING

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Prosecution summary of proposed factual basis for sentencing

1. [Enter in numbered paragraphs summary of factual basis either agreed with defence or asserted by the prosecution distinguishing to extent appropriate between counts and Defendants/Youths]

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form 5	55
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To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		

LIST OF ADDITIONAL CHARGES Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s 16BA

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/ENVIRONMENT\ RESOURCES\ AND\ DEVELOPMENT]\ select\ one\ COURT\ OF\ SOUTH\ AUSTRALIA\ CRIMINAL JURISDICTION$

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Defendant making request	
Defendant [Enter number]	
	Full Name

Information for the Defendant

To the Defendant: [Defendant's full name]

 You are charged with the following federal offence[s]: Insert details of offences in numbered paragraphs

(a)

before the [full name of Court] of South Australia.

- 2. The list at the end of this document gives particulars of [Enter the no of offences listed] other offence[s] which you are believed to have committed.
- 3. If you are convicted of [the charge/any of the charges] delete inappropriate selection mentioned above and before sentence is passed, you may:
 - (a) i
 - (i) the Court decides; and
 - (ii) the prosecution agrees;
 - admit all or any of the offences specified in the list at the end of this document; and
 - (b) ask that any of those offences that you have admitted be taken into account by the Court in passing sentence for the offence[s] of which you have been convicted.
- 4. If you are convicted and the Court does take any of the offence[s] that you have admitted into account, the maximum sentence that may be passed upon you for [the offence/any offence] of which you have been convicted will still be the maximum penalty that the Court could have imposed on you for the offence if no other offence had been taken into account.
- 5. If the Court takes an offence that you have admitted into account, the Court may make such orders about reparation, restitution, compensation, costs and forfeiture as it could have made if you had been convicted before the Court of the offence, but will not impose any other punishment for the offence.
- 6. No proceedings may be taken or continued against you for an offence taken into account by the Court in respect of a conviction unless the conviction in respect of which the offence has been taken into account has been quashed or set aside.
- 7. If, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 6:
 - (a) proceedings are taken or continued against you for an offence that you have admitted; or
 - (b) if the Court does not for any reason take any one or more of the offences that you have admitted into account:

your admission cannot be used as evidence against you in any proceedings taken or continued for the offence about which the admission was made or for any other offence listed in the schedule to this document.

[Director of Public Prosecutions/A person authorised by the Director of Public Prosecutions under subsection 16BA(1) of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)/A person appointed under section 69 of the Judiciary Act 1903 (Cth)]
Name printed [Enter full name]
Date

Acknowledgment
I, [Defendant's name], acknowledge receipt of a copy of this document.
Defendant
Name printed [Enter full name]
Court use only
Certificate
This is to certify that the Court has taken into account the offence[s] admitted by [name of Defendant] which are numbered [number of each offence taken into account] in the list included at the end of this document in respect of which the conviction for the offence[s] listed in paragraph 1 above of which [Defendant's full name] has been convicted.
Date:
signature
Title and name of judicial officer

Crimes Act 1914 section 16BA

Offences which you are believed to have committed

Please insert further rows if there are more offences

Item Number	Place of where offence was committed	Date of Offence	Brief description of offence (including Act, section number and brief description)	Court Registry	Court File Number	Date Next Appearing	Prosecution Reference
1.	[place]	[date]	[offence details]	[location]	[number]	[date]	[reference]
2.	[place]	[date]	[offence details]	[location]	[number]	[date]	[reference]

Form 6	31e
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To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

CONSENT TO SENTENCING FOR MAJOR INDICTABLE OFFENCE(S) IN MAGISTRATES COURT

Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 116(1)

This Form is to be submitted if you seek to plead guilty in the Magistrates Court. It is advisable not to complete this form unless you have had legal advice.

MAGISTRATES COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Consent to sentencing for major indictable offence in Magistrates Court

The Defendant and the Director of Public Prosecutions consent to the Magistrates Court sentencing for the major indictable offence[s] [Enter offence[s] and count number[s]] in the Information dated [date].

Form 61e

Signature	of Defendant	Signature of Director or person authorised by the Director
 Date		Full name of Director or person authorised by the Director
before me		Date
	Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable	
Only complete ti	he next signature panel if consent made by solicitor	
	of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to their behalf	
Name		
 Date		
Only complete the	next box if Defendant represented by a solicitor	
	on by solicitor mandatory if Defendant represented	
1. lam a 2. lam a 3. The D	e of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that: a lawyer holding a current practising certificate acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's so Defendant received legal advice about the cons strates Court before the signing of this form.	
Signature	of solicitor	
	of solicitor	

Form 61e		
Date		

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
CONSENT TO S	ENTENCING FOR MAJOR MAGISTRATES C Criminal Procedure Act 19	
This Form is to be submitted form unless you have had leg		trates Court. It is advisable not to complete this
MAGISTRATES COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:		
Informant		Full Name
V		
Defendant		Full Name
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
The Defendant and the Dire indictable offence[s]		the Magistrates Court sentencing for the major

Full name of solicitor

Form 61h				
Signature of Defendant	Signature of Director or person authorised by the Director			
Date	Full name of Director or person authorised by the Director			
before me				
Signature and title of attesting witness witness must be a Justice of the Peace, Lawyer, Commissioner for Affidavits, Notary Public or Police Officer	Date			
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable				
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor				
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to consent on their behalf				
 Name				
Date				
Only complete the next box if Defendant represented by a solicitor				
Certification by solicitor mandatory if Defendant represented				
I,	under the <i>Legal Practitioners Act 1981</i> ; plicitor.			
Signature of solicitor				

Form 61h	
Date	

Form 62e		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
I DIV.		
	MONWEALTH INDICTABLE O MINED IN COURT OF SUMMAI Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s 4J(1	RY JURISDICTION
MAGISTRATES COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Informant		
v		
[FULL NAME] Defendant		
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Lawininonice	Tresponsible dolleror
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
The Defendant and the Com [Enter the charged count[s] [Enter determined in topunishable by imprison has a pecuniary penalty.]	monwealth Director of Public Prosecutions of ge/all charges] in the Information dated [date count number(s)] provision for multiple counts in the Information dated states and the Magistrates Court. Only available for indictable offenment for a period not exceeding 10 years (s 4J(1) Crimes Act 1914 (c of not more than 600 penalty units for an individual/3000 penalty units (c) charged is/are an offence pursuant to s 4J(7) Crimes Act 1914	consent to: a] Information dated [date] being heard and ces against a law of the Commonwealth, being an offence Ch)) or where the offence is not punishable by imprisonment and lits for a body corporate (s 4JA(1)(b) Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)) not

Form 62e

Signature of Defendant	Signature of Director or person authorised by the Director
	Name of Director or other authorised person
before me Signature and title of attesting witness witness must be a Justice of the Peace, Lawyer, Commissioner for Affidavits, Notary Public or Police Officer	For and on behalf of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
	Date
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable	
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor	
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to consent on their behalf	
Name	
Date	
Only complete the next box if Defendant represented by a solicitor	
Certification by solicitor mandatory if Defendant represented	
I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that: I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate	
I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's soThe Defendant received legal advice about the cons	
Magistrates Court before the signing of this form.	
Signature of solicitor	
Full name of solicitor	
Date	

Form 62h		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
	MONWEALTH INDICTABLE OF SUMMA Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s 4J(RY JURISDICTION
MAGISTRATES COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
Informant		(Full Name)
v		
Defendant		(Full Name)
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Consent to indictable offer	nce being heard and determined in Magis	strates Court
1 1	nmonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions	in the Information dateddate.
being heard and determined punishable by imprisonment for a period no penalty of not more than 600 penalty units f is/are an offence pursuant to s 4J(7) Crimes	in the Magistrates Court. only available for indictabli t exceeding 10 years (s 4J(1) Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)) or where the of or an individual/3000 penalty units for a body corporate (s 4JA(1)(b) Act 1914 (Cth)	e offences against a law of the Commonwealth, being an offence fence is not punishable by imprisonment and has a pecuniary Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)) not available when the offence(s) charged

Form 62h

Signature of Defendant	Signature of Director or person authorised by the Director
Date	Name of Director or other authorised person
before me	For and on behalf of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
	Date
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable	
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor	
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to consent on their behalf	
Name	
Date	
Only complete the next box if Defendant represented by a solicitor	
Certification by solicitor mandatory if Defendant represented	
I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's so The Defendant received legal advice about the cons Magistrates Court before the signing of this form.	licitor.
Signature of solicitor	
Full name of solicitor	

Form 63		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
	QUEST FOR COMMONWEALT RD AND DETERMINED IN MAG Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) s 4J(4	SISTRATES COURT
MAGISTRATES COURT OF S CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	
[FULL NAME] Informant		
V		
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Defendant		
Lodging porty	Informant	
Lodging party	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office	Office of the Commonwealth Director of	Fun Name of Party
If applicable Name of authorised officer	Public Prosecutions Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
in body corporate and no fair immonitor		
Defendant		
Defendant [number]		
	Full Name	
	dictable offence to be heard and determin	_
Only available for indictab	le offences relating to property whose val	ue does not exceed \$5,000 (s 4J(4)
The Director of Public Prose	cutions requests that:	
☐ [the charge/all charge	ges] select one in the Information dated [date].	
☐ [Enter count[s] [nun	nber(s)] provision for multiple counts in the Information	ı dated [<i>date</i>]
be heard and determined in	the Magistrates Court.	
Signature of Director or pers	on authorised by the Director	

Fo	orm 63
 	Jame of Director or other authorised person
	or and on behalf of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions
::	Date

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

4e

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		

ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE Juries Act 1927 s 7

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt select\ one}\ COURT\ OF\ SOUTH\ AUSTRALIA\ CRIMINAL\ JURISDICTION$

R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant [Enter number]	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Next 2 boxes displayed if election by Defendant

Form 64e

Election
I, the Defendant, elect under section 7(1)(a) of the <i>Juries Act 1927</i> to be tried by Judge alone in respect of all of the charges in the Information dated [date]. Note if two or more persons are jointly charged, no election may be made unless all concur in the election. Note trials by Judge alone are not available for federal offences
I acknowledge that I have received prior legal advice about making this election.
Signature of Defendant
Full name of Defendant
Date
before me
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to elect on their behalf
Name
Date

Certificate by Legal Practitioner mandatory

I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that:

- 1. I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981;
- 2. I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's
 - □ solicitor.
 - □ counsel.
- 3. I have advised the Defendant on all matters relevant to the Defendant making an election for trial by Judge alone under section 7(1)(a) of the *Juries Act 1927* in respect of all charges in the Information dated [date].

Form	n 64e
 Sigr	nature of legal practitioner
 Full	name of legal practitioner
 Dat	e
Only co	mplete next box if election made by counsel
Ele	ction
I, [n	ame of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that:
1.	I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981.
2.	I am acting for the Defendant in this proceeding.
3.	I believe that the Defendant is unfit to instruct counsel or give rational instructions in respect of all charges in the Information dated [date].
4.	I have considered all matters relevant to the making of an election.
5.	I consider that a trial by Judge alone would be in the best interests of the Defendant.
6.	I exercise my independent discretion under section 269W of the <i>Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935</i> and elect under section 7(1)(a) of the <i>Juries Act 1927</i> that the Defendant be tried by Judge alone in respect of these charges.
 Sigr	nature of legal practitioner
Full	name of legal practitioner
Dat	e

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form	64h

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE Juries Act 1927 s 7

SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:
R
v
Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant [Enter number]	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Solicitor
name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Next 2 boxes complete if election by Defendant

Form 64h

Election
I, the Defendant, elect under section 7(1)(a) of the <i>Juries Act 1927</i> to be tried by Judge alone in respect of all of the charges in the Information dated
I acknowledge that I have received prior legal advice about making this election.
Signature of Defendant
Full name of Defendant
Date
before me
Signature and title of attesting witness witness witness must be a Justice of the Peace, Lawyer, Commissioner for Affidavits, Notary Public or Police Officer
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to elect on their behalf
Name
Date
Certificate by Legal Practitioner mandatory Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
I, name of individual barrister/solicitor Certify that: 1. I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the <i>Legal Practitioners Act 1981</i> ;
I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's [] solicitor.
[] counsel. 3. I have advised the Defendant on all matters relevant to the Defendant making an election for trial by Judge
alone under section 7(1)(a) of the <i>Juries Act 192</i> 7 in respect of all charges in the Information dated

Form 64h
Signature of legal practitioner
Full name of legal practitioner
Only complete next box if election made by counsel
Election
I,name of individual barrister/solicitor Certify that:
I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981.
1. I am acting for the Defendant in this proceeding.
2. I believe that the Defendant is unfit to instruct counsel or give rational instructions in respect of all charges in the Information dateddate.
3. I have considered all matters relevant to the making of an election.
4. I consider that a trial by Judge alone would be in the best interests of the Defendant.
 I exercise my independent discretion under section 269W of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 and elect under section 7(1)(a) of the Juries Act 1927 that the Defendant be tried by Judge alone in respect of these charges.
Signature of legal practitioner
Full name of legal practitioner
Date

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form 65e				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:	Date Filed:			
FDN:				
REVOCATION OF ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE				
[SUPREME/DISTRICT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION				
R				
v				
[FULL NAME] Defendant				
Lodging party	Defendant [number]			
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor		
Name of authorised officer				
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
Revocation of election I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on [date] under section 7(1)(a) of the Juries Act 1927 to be tried by Judge alone in respect of all of the charges in the Information dated [date]. I acknowledge that I have received prior legal advice about making this revocation.				
Signature of Defendant				
Name printed [Enter full name of Defendant]				

Form 65e

before me		
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor		
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to revoke the election on their behalf		
Certificate by Legal Practitioner mandatory		
 I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that: I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981; I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's Solicitor. 		
 I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981; I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's 		
 I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981; I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's solicitor. counsel. I have advised the Defendant on all matters relevant to the Defendant revoking an election for trial by Judge 		
 I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981; I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's solicitor. counsel. I have advised the Defendant on all matters relevant to the Defendant revoking an election for trial by Judge alone under section 7(1)(a) of the Juries Act 1927 in respect of all charges in the information dated [date]. 		

Only complete next box if election made by counsel

Revocation of Election

- I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that:
- 1. I am a legal practitioner holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981.
- 2. I am the counsel for the Defendant in this proceeding.

Form 65e

٥.	the Information dated [date].		
4.	I have considered all matters relevant to the making of an election.		
5.	I consider that it would be in the best interest of the Defendant to revoke the election.		
 I exercise my independent discretion under section 269W of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 to revolute election made under section 7(1)(a) of the Juries Act 1927 that the Defendant be tried by Judge alone respect of these charges. 			
Sig	Signature of legal practitioner		
Nar	me printed [full name of legal practitioner]		
Dat	te		

Service

Date

To be inserted by Court Case Number: Date Filed: FDN: REVOCATION OF ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE SUPREME / DISTRICT crote env COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO: R V Defendant Lead from the country of	Form 65h			
Date Filed: FDN: REVOCATION OF ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO: R V Defendant Lodging party Defendant Loughing party Defendant Loughing party Defendant Loughing party Name of law firm/office Party title Party t	To be inserted by Court			
REVOCATION OF ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE SUPREME / DISTRICT circle ens COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO	Case Number:			
REVOCATION OF ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO: R V Defendant Lodging party Defendant	Date Filed:			
SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO: R V Defendant Lodging party Defendant Lodging party Defendant Lodging party Party title Party title Party title Law firm/office If applicable Name of law firm/office If body corporate and no law fimioffice If body corporate and no law fimioffice I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on	FDN:			
SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO: R V Defendant Lodging party Defendant Lodging party Defendant Lodging party Party title Party title Party title Law firm/office If applicable Name of law firm/office If body corporate and no law fimioffice If body corporate and no law fimioffice I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on				
R V Defendant Lodging party Defendant Lodging party Defendant Lodging party Defendant Lodging party Party title Party title Party title Responsible Solicitor Name of law firm/office Septimable Responsible Solicitor Revocation of authorised officer Septimable Revocation of election I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on	REVOCAT	REVOCATION OF ELECTION FOR TRIAL BY JUDGE ALONE		
Defendant Lodging party Party title Part	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	10 COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Defendant Lodging party	R	R		
Lodging party Defendant	v			
Name of law firm/office Full Name of party	Defendant			
Name of law firm/office If applicable Name of authorised officer If body corporate and no law firm/office Revocation of election I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on	Lodging party	Defendant[number]		
If applicable Law firm/office Name of authorised officer If body corporate and no law firm/office Full Name Responsible Solicitor Full Name Full Name	N	Party title	Full Name of party	
Revocation of election I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on				
Revocation of election I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on		Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor	
I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on	If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name		
I, the Defendant, revoke the election I previously made on				
Juries Act 1927 to be tried by Judge alone in respect of all of the charges in the Information dated	Revocation of election			
I acknowledge that I have received prior legal advice about making this revocation. Signature of Defendant	I, the Defendant, revoke the Juries Act 1927 to be tried b	election I previously made onv Judge alone in respect of all of the charges	date under section 7(1)(a) of the in the Information dated	
Signature of Defendant		, ,		
Signature of Defendant	I acknowledge that I have re	ceived prior legal advice about making this re	evocation.	
Signature of Defendant				
Signature of Defendant				
Name printed full name of Defendant	Signature of Defendant			
Name printed full name of Defendant				
	Name printed full name of Defendant			

Form 65h

before me
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Defendant to revoke the election on their behalf
Contificate but I and Breatitions
Certificate by Legal Practitioner mandatory
I,
Signature of legal practitioner
Full name printed
Date
Only complete next box if election made by counsel
Revocation of Election

Form 65h

1.	I am a legal practitioner holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981.	
2.	I am the counsel for the Defendant in this proceeding.	
3.	I believe that the Defendant is unfit to instruct counsel or give rational instructions in respect of all charges in the Information dated [date].	
4.	I have considered all matters relevant to the making of an election.	
5.	I consider that it would be in the best interest of the Defendant to revoke the election.	
6.	I exercise my independent discretion under section 269W of the <i>Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935</i> to revoke the election made under section 7(1)(a) of the <i>Juries Act 1927</i> that the Defendant be tried by Judge alone in respect of these charges.	
Signature of legal practitioner		
Full	name printed	
Date		

Service

Form 6	36e
--------	-----

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

ELECTION FOR TRIAL IN DISTRICT COURT Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 117

 $[\textit{MAGISTRATES/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT}] \ \textbf{select one} \ \ \text{COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA} \ \ \text{CRIMINAL JURISDICTION}$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant [Enter number]	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 66e

Election	
I, the Defendant am charged with [a] minor indictable offence[s] [Enter whether it is a m multiple offences] on the Information dated [date].	inor indictable offence or
I elect for trial of this matter before the District Court of South Australia. I am aware that Juries Act 1927 I may not elect for a trial by Judge alone sitting without a jury.	t under section 7(2) of the
Signature of Defendant	
Date	
before me	
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable	
Only complete next box if election made by counsel	
Election	
I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that:	
1. I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners	Act 1981.
2. I am acting for the Defendant in this proceeding.	
3. I have the authority of the Defendant to elect on their behalf for trial of this matter to South Australia. I have informed the Defendant that under section 7(2) of the <i>Jurie</i> elect for a trial by Judge alone sitting without a jury.	
The Defendant received legal advice about the consequences of electing for trial in the signing of this form.	n the District Court before
Signature of legal practitioner	
Full name of legal practitioner	
Date	

Form 66e

Notice to the Lodging Party:

- (1) An election does NOT take effect until this completed form is filed in the Court. IT MUST BE LODGED by the second hearing of the Information.
- (2) You may not elect for trial before a Judge sitting without a jury (section 7(2) of the Juries Act 1927)

Certification by solicitor mandatory if Defendant represented	
Get till Cation by Solicitor mandatory in Derendant represented	
I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that:	
 I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981; I am acting in this proceeding as the Defendant's solicitor. Select appropriate The Defendant received legal advice about the consequences of electing for trial in the District Court before the signing of this form. 	
Signature of solicitor	
Full name of solicitor	
Date	

Service

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

ELECTION FOR TRIAL IN DISTRICT COURT Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 117

MAGISTRATES / ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CIRCLE ONE COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	
Informant	
v	
Defendant	
Lodging party Defendant	_

Lodging party	Defendant[Enter number]	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Law III Monice	Responsible Solicitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 66h

Election
I, the Defendant am charged with a <i>minor indictable offence / minor indictable offences</i> circle one on the Information dated date.
I elect for trial of this matter before the District Court of South Australia. I am aware that under section 7(2) of the Juries Act 1927 I may not elect for a trial by Judge alone sitting without a jury.
Signature of Defendant
Date
before me
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable
Only complete next box if election made by counsel
Only complete next box if election made by counsel
Election
Election I,
Election I,
I,
I,
I,

Form 66h

Notice to the Lodging Party:

- (1) An election does NOT take effect until this completed form is filed in the Court. IT MUST BE LODGED by the second hearing of the Information.
- (2) You may not elect for trial before a Judge sitting without a jury (section 7(2) of the Juries Act 1927)

Service

Form 67e

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

ELECTION TO BE DEALT WITH AS AN ADULT Young Offenders Act 1993 s 17(3)(b)

YOUTH COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Youth

Lodging party	Youth [Enter number]	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 67e

Election
I, the Youth, am charged with [an] indictable offence[s] select one on the Information dated [date].
I elect to be dealt with as an adult in relation to the above offence[s], which means that I may be committed for trial or sentence in the District Court or Supreme Court. I have received independent legal advice about making this election.
Signature of Youth
Full name of Youth
Date
before me
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Youth to elect on their behalf
Date

Form 67e

Or	Only complete if filed by a solicitor		
	Certification by solicitor mandatory If Youth represented		
	 I, [name of individual barrister/solicitor] certify that: I am a lawyer holding a current practising certificate under the Legal Practitioners Act 1981; I am acting in this proceeding as the Youth's solicitor. The Youth received legal advice about the consequences of electing to be dealt with as an adult before the signing of this form. 		
	Signature of solicitor		
	Name printed		
	Date		

Service

Form	67h

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

ELECTION TO BE DEALT WITH AS AN ADULT Young Offenders Act 1993 s 17(3)(b)

YOUTH COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:
Informant
v
Youth

Lodging party	Youth Enter number	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
Manual Sanda	Law firm/office	Donor well the Collection
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Traine of damened emissi		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 67h

Election
I, the Youth, am charged with an indictable offence / indicatable offences circle one on the Information dated date.
I elect to be dealt with as an adult in relation to the above offence / offences circle one which means that I may be committed for trial or sentence in the District Court or Supreme Court. I have received independent legal advice about making this election.
Signature of Youth
Full name of Youth
Date
before me
Printed name of witness stamp here if applicable
Only complete the next signature panel if consent made by solicitor
Signature of Solicitor authorised by Youth to elect on their behalf
Name

Only complete if filed by a solicitor

Certification by solicitor mandatory if Youth represented

- 2. I am acting in this proceeding as the Youth's solicitor.
- The Youth received legal advice about the consequences of electing to be dealt with as an adult before the signing of this form.

Form 67h		
Signature of solicitor		
Name printed		
<u></u>		
Date		

Service

Form 68e			
To be inserted by Court			
Case Number:			
Date Filed:			
FDN:			
APPLICATION	ON FOR YOUTH TO BE DEAL ⁻ Young Offenders Act 1993 s 17(
YOUTH COURT OF SOUTH CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	AUSTRALIA		
[FULL NAME] Informant			
v			
[<i>FULL NAME</i>] Youth			
Lodging party	Informant		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party	
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor	
Name of authorised officer			
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name		
Defendant			
Defendant [number]			
	Full Name		
Application Details			
Application Details			
Young Offenders Act 1993 o		nce with section 17(3)(c) of the	
☐ the gravity of the			
☐ the offence being	ng part of a pattern of repeated behaviour		
This Application is made on	the grounds set out in the accompanying affi	davit sworn by [full name] on [date]	
To the other parties: WAR	NING		
The Applicant has applied for orders set out in this Application.			

	rr	h	

This Application will be considered at the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this document.

If you wish to oppose the application, or make submissions about it you must attend the hearing.

If you do not attend the Court hearing, orders may be made without further warning.

Service

Accompanying Documents	
Accompanying service of this Application is a:	
☐ Supporting Affidavit mandatory ☐ If other additional document(s) please list below:	

Form 68h		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
APPLICATI	ON FOR YOUTH TO BE DEALT Young Offenders Act 1993 s 17(
YOUTH COURT OF SOUTH CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	AUSTRALIA	
Informant		
v		
Youth		
Lodging party	Informant	
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer	Eur IIII/Alise	Transportation Control
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Defendant		
Defendant number	Full Name	
	Turi Name	
Application Details		
The Applicant seeks for the Young Offenders Act 1993	Youth to be dealt with as an adult in accorda due to:	nce with section 17(3)(c) of the
[] the gravity of the	ne offence	
[] the offence be	ing part of a pattern of repeated behaviour	
This Application is made on ondate	the grounds set out in the accompanying aff	idavit sworn by

Form 68h

To the other parties: WARNING

The Applicant has applied for orders set out in this Application.

This Application will be considered at the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this document.

If you wish to oppose the application, or make submissions about it, you must attend the hearing.

If you do not attend the Court hearing, orders may be made without further warning.

Service

Accompanying Documents
Accompanying service of this Application is a:
[] Supporting Affidavit mandatory
[] If other additional document(s) please list below:

etc

Form 71e							
To be inserted	d by Court						
Case Numb	er:						
Date Filed:							
FDN:							
	Ev	ridentiary Ma	aterial E	3rie [.]	f [<i>Revis</i>	sion i	number]
COURT OF S	DISTRICT/MAGI SOUTH AUSTRI URISDICTION		H/ENVIROI	NMEI	NT RESO	URCE	S AND DEVELOPMENT] Select
[FULL NAME Informant/R	=]						
v							
[FULL NAME Defendant	=						
Lodging pa	nrty						
Name of law	v firm/office	Party title				Full Nam	ne of party
If applicable	HiI	Law firm/office				Respons	sible Solicitor
	thorised officer	Full Name					
		,					
☐ Prelimina	ry brief						
☐ Committa	ll brief						
□ Other							
Number	Family Name/	Given Name(s)		Dat	e		Electronic attachment to witness
1.							statement (insert Y is yes)
2.							
etc							
Number	Object / Materi	al	Identificat	ion	Electroni	c form	(insert Y is yes)
1.			Mark				
2							

Form 71e

Witness statements (including attachments) not relied on by prosecution				
Number	Family Name/Given Name(s)	Date	Electronic attachment to witness statement (insert Y is yes)	
1.				
2.				
etc				

Number	Object / Material	Identification Mark
1.		
2.		
etc		

Preliminary brief only Date provided by SAPOL to DPP: [date]

SERVICE ON DEFENDANT				
Defendant Name	Where served	Date served	By whom served	
Etc				

Form 71h		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
Evid	entiary Material Brief	.(Revision number)
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MA COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:		RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT Circle one
R / Informant _{circle one}		Full Name
V		
Defendant / Youth circle one		Full Name
Determent / Fourth Chicle the		
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		, respondent control
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Mark appropriate selection below with an	'x'	
[] Preliminary brief		
[] Committal brief		
[] Other		

	Witness statements (including attachments) relied on by prosecution						
No.	Family Name/Given Name(s)	Date	Witness category	Electronic attachment to witness statement (insert Y is yes)	Pages (including attachments)		
1.				,,,,,	,		
	Attachments identifying number and des	scription					
2.							
	Attachments identifying number and des	scription		<u> </u>			
3.							
	Attachments identifying number and des	scription					
4.							
	Attachments identifying number and des	I scription					
	<u>I</u>						

Use	additional	cells	below if	necessarv

Attachments identifying number and des	cription		
Attachments identifying number and des	cription		
Attachments identifying number and des	cription		
Attachments identifying number and des	cription		

Number	Object / Material	Identification Mark	Electronic form (insert Y is yes)
1.		Wark	
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
J.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10			

Use additional cells below if necessary

l		

Witness statements (including attachments) not relied on by prosecution				
Number	Family Name/Given Name(s)	Date	Electronic attachment to witness statement (insert Y is yes)	Pages (including attachments)
1.				
	Attachments identifying number and description			
2.				
	Attachments identifying number and description			
3.				
	Attachments identifying number and description			
4.				
	Attachments identifying number and description			
5.				
	Attachments identifying number and description			

Use	additional	cells	below if	necessarv

Attachments identifying number and description		
Attachments identifying number and description		
Attachments identifying number and description		
Attachments identifying number and description		
Attachments identifying number and description:		

	Evidentiary material not attached to witness statements not relied on by prosecution				
Number	Object / Material	Identification Mark	Electronic form (insert Y is yes)?		
1.			1 10 3 007.		
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					

Use additional cells below if necessary

(Preliminary brief only) Date provided b	SAPOL to DPF	O date
--	--------------	--------

SERVICE ON DEFENDANT				
Defendant Name	Where served	Date served	By whom served	
Defendant Name	Where served	Date served	By whom served	
Defendant Name	Where served	Date served	By whom served	
			-,	
Defendant Name	Where served	Date served	By whom served	
Defendant Name	Where served	Date served	By whom served	

Form 72

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

PROSECUTION CASE STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF DEFENDANT [NUMBER]

[NAME] Provision for multiple defendants at election of prosecution

Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 123(1)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:

R

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party	[Commonwealth] Director of Public Prosecutions	
	Party title	
Name of law firm/office	Office of the [Commonwealth] Director of	
	Public Prosecutions	
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor

Prosecution case statement

This statement is provided pursuant to section 123(1)-(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921.

1. Summary of alleged facts

[enter summary distinguishing to extent appropriate between counts where applicable]

2. Evidence that may be led

[enter description of evidence that may be led in relation to each element of the offence distinguishing to extent appropriate between counts if applicable]

3. Witnesses intended to be called (subject to any facts admitted by the Defendant in accordance with section 34 of the Evidence Act 1929)

[enter witness name] provide for multiple

witness statements by each witness should be served with the case statement if not already served. If a witness statement cannot be obtained, a summary of the anticipated evidence the witness is expected to give should be served

4. Expert witnesses intended to be called (subject to any facts admitted by the Defendant in accordance with section 34 of the Evidence Act 1929)

 $[\textit{enter witness name}] \ [\texttt{date}(s) \ \texttt{of report}(s)] \ {}_{\texttt{provide for multiple}}$

expert reports by each expert should be served with the case statement if not already served

Form 72

5.	Additional witness statements	
		The prosecution is not aware of any additional witness statements intended to be but not yet obtained.
		Witness statements are intended to be obtained from the following witnesses about the following matters:
		<u>Lay witnesses</u>
		[enter name] [enter summary of evidence witness expected to give if called] provide for multiple
		Expert witnesses
		[enter name or if not known category] [enter field of expertise] [enter summary of evidence witness expected to give if called] provide for multiple
6.	Pr	opensity/disposition discreditable conduct evidence
		The prosecution does not intend to adduce any propensity/disposition discreditable conduct evidence.
		The prosecution intends to adduce the following propensity/disposition discreditable conduct evidence:
		[enter fact in issue in respect of which relevant] [enter nature of the discreditable conduct] [enter the witnesses from whom evidence proposed to be led] provide for multiple
7.	Pr	e-trial applications under the <i>Evidence Act 1</i> 929
		The prosecution does not intend to make any pre-trial applications under the Evidence Act 1929.
		The prosecution has made or intends to make the following pre-trial applications for special arrangements for witnesses under section 13, 13A and/or 13C of the Evidence Act 1929:
		[enter witness name, section and arrangement sought] [enter date or anticipated date of application] [enter application attached] provide for multiple
		The prosecution has made or intends to make the following pre-trial applications under the <i>Evidence</i> Act 1929 other than for special arrangements for witnesses:
		[enter subject matter of pre-trial application] [enter date or anticipated date of application] [enter application attached] provide for multiple
		A copy of any such application must be served with this case statement unless previously served
8.	Se	xual offence priority trial
		The trial is not one to be given priority under section [50B of the District Court Act 1991/126A of the Supreme Court Act 1935.] select one
		The trial is to be given priority under section [50B of the District Court Act 1991/126A of the Supreme Court Act 1935] select one because [identify whether complainant is a child or a person with a relevant disability and the nature of any relevant disability]
9.	Es	timated length of prosecution case at trial
	[er	nter number of days/weeks]
10.	Int	erpreters required at trial
		No interpreters will be required for the prosecution case.
		The following interpreter(s) will be required for the prosecution case: [witness and language and if relevant dialect] provide for multiple
11. 01		her matters
	[er	nter any other matters disclosed as part of case statement]

Form 72

To the Defendant[s] WARNING

You **must**, within 4 weeks after the service of this Prosecution Case Statement, file in the Court and serve on all other parties to the proceeding a Form 73 Defence Case Statement disclosing certain information as required by section 123 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1921*.

If a Defendant fails to comply with section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that Defendant;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

If the prosecution fails to comply with section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921, the Court may:

- · refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by the prosecution; and/or
- grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party.

Accompanying Documents	
Accompanying this Application is a: Copy of witness statements not yet served mandatory Copy of expert reports not yet served mandatory Copy of pre-trial applications not yet served mandatory If other additional document(s) please list them below:	

Service

Form	73e

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

DEFENCE CASE STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT [NUMBER] [NAME] Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 123(3)

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT] \ {\tt select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 73e

Defence Case Statement

This statement is provided pursuant to section 123(3)-(4) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921.

1. Admitted facts

[enter facts admitted] if none insert 'nil'

2. Admitted elements

[enter elements of offence admitted by reference to count] if none insert 'nil'

3. Additional witnesses requested to be called

[enter name of additional witnesses the Defendant requests prosecution to call at trial who are not foreshadowed in prosecution case statement as intended to be called] provide for multiple, if none insert 'nil'

4. Pre-trial applications under the Evidence Act 1929 select one

- ☐ The Defendant does not consent to any pre-trial applications by the prosecution under the *Evidence Act 1929.*
- ☐ The Defendant consents to the following pre-trial applications by the prosecution under the *Evidence Act 1929*:

[subject matter of pre-trial application] [date of application] provide for multiple

5. Expert or alibi evidence select one

- ☐ The Defendant does not intend to adduce any expert evidence.
- $\hfill\Box$ The Defendant intends to adduce the following expert evidence:

The Defendant select one

- ☐ does not intend to adduce any alibi evidence.
- ☐ intends to adduce the following alibi evidence:

Lay witnesses

[enter name] [enter summary of evidence witness expected to give if called] provide for multiple

Documentary/real evidence

 $[\textit{enter summary of documentary/real evidence}] \ {\tt provide for multiple}$

Expert witnesses

[enter name or if not known category] [enter field of expertise] [enter summary of evidence witness expected to give if called] provide for multiple

6. Issues, challenges and applications

The Defendant intends to raise the following issues before trial:

Issues relating to joinder or severance: [enter proposed application] if none insert 'nii'

Issues relating to cross-admissibility of evidence: [enter proposed application] if none insert 'nil'

Challenges to the legality of any searches: [enter proposed application] if none insert 'nii'

Challenges to the admissibility of any other prosecution evidence: [enter proposed application] if none insert 'nil'

Applications for stay of proceedings: [enter proposed application] if none insert 'nil'

<u>Issues relating to chain of evidence or continuity of custody of exhibits: [enter proposed application]</u> if none insert 'nil'

Other points of law: [enter proposed application] if none insert 'nil'

7. Estimated length of prosecution case at trial

- ☐ The Defendant agrees with the prosecution estimate.
- ☐ The Defendant disagrees with the prosecution estimate and estimates [enter number of days/weeks]

Form 73e

8. Election for trial by Judge alone	
☐ The Defendant does not intend to elect for trial by Judge alone.	
☐ The Defendant has elected or intends to elect for trial by Judge alone.	
9. Interpreters required at trial	
□ No interpreters will be required for the trial.	
☐ The following interpreter(s) will be required for the trial: [enter language and if relevant dialect] pro	vide for
10. Other matters	
Center any other matters disclosed as part of Case Statement	
[enter any other matters disclosed as part of Case Statement]	
If Defendant to sign	
Declaration	
I, the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Case Statement are true to the best of my	
knowledge and belief.	
Signature of Defendant	
Name printed	
Date	
If completed on behalf of defendant by their lawyer	
Declaration	
I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Case Statement are tr	
to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant are true to the best of the Defend	ant's
knowledge and belief.	
Signature of [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant	
Name printed	
Date	

Form 73e

To the Defendant: WARNING

Section 123 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1921* requires a Defendant, within 4 weeks after the service of a Prosecution Case Statement, to file in the Court and serve on all other parties to the proceeding a Defence Case Statement disclosing certain information.

If a Defendant fails to comply with section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that Defendant;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form	73h

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

DEFENCE CASE STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT

SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:
R
v
Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 73h

Defence Case Statement	
mark appropriate selections below with an 'x'	

This statement is provided pursuant to section 123(3)-(4) of the $\it Criminal Procedure Act 1921$.

1.	A	dmi	itted facts			
	 ent	 er fac	cts admitted, if none mark as 'N/A'			
2.	A	dmi	itted elements			
	 ent	 er ele	ments of offence admitted by reference to court, if none mark as 'NJA'			
3.	A	ddi	tional witnesses requested to be called			
	ent	erna	me of additional witnesses the Defendant requests prosecution to call at trial who are not foreshadowed in prosecution case statement as intended to be called, for multiple, if none mark as 'N/A'			
4.	, ,		rial applications under the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i>			
	L		The Defendant does not consent to any pre-trial applications by the prosecution under the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> .			
	[The Defendant consents to the following pre-trial applications by the prosecution under the Evidence Act 1929:			
5.	E	кре	rt or alibi evidence			
	[]	The Defendant does not intend to adduce any expert evidence.			
	[The Defendant intends to adduce the following expert evidence:			
	Th	ne E	Defendant			
	[does not intend to adduce any alibi evidence.			
	[]	intends to adduce the following alibi evidence:			
			<u>Lay witnesses</u>			
			enter name, enter summary of evidence witness expected to give if called, provide for multiple			
			Documentary/real evidence			
			enter summary of documentary/real evidence, provide for multiple			

For	m 73h	
		Expert witnesses
		·
		enter name or if not known category, enter field of expertise, enter summary of evidence witness expected to give if called, provide for multiple
6.	leena	s, challenges and applications
٥.		refendant intends to raise the following issues before trial:
		Issues relating to joinder or severance:
		enter proposed application, if none mark as *N/A'
		Issues relating to cross-admissibility of evidence:
		enter proposed application, if none mark as *N/A*
		Challenges to the legality of any searches:
		enter proposed application, if none mark as N/A'
		Challenges to the admissibility of any other prosecution evidence:
		enter proposed application, if none mark as N/A'
		Applications for stay of proceedings:
		enter proposed application, if none mark as 'N/A'
		Issues relating to chain of evidence or continuity of custody of exhibits:
		enter proposed application, if none mark as N/A' Other points of law:
		enter proposed application, if none mark as *N/A'
		citics proposed application, a notice manage to the
7.	Estim	ated length of prosecution case at trial
	[]	The Defendant agrees with the prosecution estimate.
	[]	The Defendant disagrees with the prosecution estimate and estimates[enter number of days/weeks]
8.	Flacti	on for trial by Judge alone
٥.	Liecti	•
		The Defendant does not intend to elect for trial by Judge alone.
	l l	The Defendant has elected or intends to elect for trial by Judge alone.

Form 73h

9.	Interpreters required at trial
	[] No interpreters will be required for the trial.
	[] The following interpreter(s) will be required for the trial:
	enter language and it relevant dialect, provide for indulpre
10.	Other matters
	enter any other matters disclosed as part of Case Statement
If Def	fendant to sign
D	eclaration
	the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Case Statement are true to the best of my nowledge and belief.
 Si	gnature of Defendant
 Na	ame printed
I _	ate
<u>If cor</u>	mpleted on behalf of defendant by their lawyer
D	eclaration
ar	the solicitor / counsel circle one for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Case Statement re true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant are true to the best of the efendant's knowledge and belief.
 Si	gnature of solicitor / counsel _{circle one} for the Defendant
 Na	ame printed
 Di	

Form 73h

To the Defendant: WARNING

Section 123 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1921* requires a Defendant, within 4 weeks after the service of a Prosecution Case Statement, to file in the Court and serve on all other parties to the proceeding a Defence Case Statement disclosing certain information.

If a Defendant fails to comply with section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that Defendant;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form 74

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

PROSECUTION RESPONSE TO DEFENCE CASE STATEMENT OF DEFENDANT [NUMBER] [NAME]

Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 123(9)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

R

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party	[Commonwealth] Director of Public	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office	Office of the [Commonwealth] Director of	
	Public Prosecutions	
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor

Response to Defence Case Statement

This statement is provided pursuant to section 123(9) of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921.

1. Expert evidence

☐ The prosecution intends to challenge the admissibility of the following expert evidence intended to be adduced by the defence:

[enter expert evidence] [enter ground(s) of challenge] provide for multiple

2. Alibi evidence

☐ The prosecution intends to challenge the admissibility of the following alibi evidence intended to be adduced by the defence:

 $[\textit{enter alibi evidence}] \ [\textit{enter ground}(s) \ \textit{of challenge}] \ {}_{\text{provide for multiple}}$

3. Other matters

[enter any other matters disclosed as part of case statement]

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Forn	n 75

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
DN:	

NOTICE OF PRIORITY PROCEEDING

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES] \ {\tt Select one} \ {\tt COURT} \ {\tt OF} \ {\tt SOUTH} \ {\tt AUSTRALIA} \ {\tt CRIMINAL} \ {\tt JURISDICTION}$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Priority Proceeding

	Pro	is proceeding comprises 'prescribed proceedings' within the meaning of section 127 of the <i>Criminal ocedure Act 1921</i> because count[s] [number(s)] [is a/are] serious and organised crime offence[s] in respect which it is alleged that the offence[s] [was/were] committed in the circumstances where
		the Defendant [enter full name] committed the offence for the benefit of a criminal organisation or 2 or more members of a criminal organisation or at the direction of or in association with a criminal organisation.
		in the course of or in connection with the offence the Defendant [enter full name] identified themself as belonging to or otherwise being associated with a criminal organisation.
		e Defendant [<i>enter full name</i>] has been determined by a bail authority under the <i>Bail Act 1985</i> to be a serious d organised crime suspect within the meaning of section 3A of the <i>Bail Act 1985</i> .
	sec	e trial of this proceeding is required to be given priority under section 126A of the Supreme Court Act 1935, ction 50B of the District Court Act 1991 or section 48B of the Magistrates Court Act 1991 because count[s] of the number(s)] allege 'sexual offences' within the meaning of that provision and it is alleged that the victim
		a child.
		a person with a disability that adversely affects the person's capacity to give a coherent account of the

Form 75

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form 76

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF NOTIFIABLE OFFENCE

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*NAME*] Informant/R

٧

[NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Prescribed, Qualifying, Disqualification and/or Presumptive Disqualification Offence

- □ Count[s] [number[s]] may be a 'prescribed offence' within the meaning of sections 5 and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction
- □ Count[s] [number[s]] may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 26A and 38 of the Child Safety (Prohibited Persons) Act 2016 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction
- □ Count[s] [number[s]] may be 'qualifying offence' within the meaning of sections 44 and 48 of the Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction
- □ Count[s] [number[s]] may be a 'disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the Disability Inclusion Act 2018 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction
- □ Count[s] [number[s]] may be a 'presumptive disqualification offence' within the meaning of sections 18A and 18U of the Disability Inclusion Act 2018 next words only displayed if more than one defendant/youth in Information in respect of [Defendant/Youth] [number] [name]. party role displayed based on jurisdiction

Form 77Ae

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE EXPERT EVIDENCE Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 124

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

R

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence provision for multiple experts

The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from [enter name of expert] who is an expert in [enter field of expertise].

The expert holds the following qualifications: [enter qualifications].

The expert will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

1.

To the Defendant: WARNING

If a Defendant fails to comply with section 124 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that Defendant;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Form 77Ae

Declaration Complete if Defendant not represented or elects to sign
I, the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature of Defendant
Name printed
Date
Declaration Complete if Defendant represented and not a body corporate
I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Signature of [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant
Name printed
In my presence
Signature of Defendant
Printed name of Defendant
Declaration complete if Defendant represented and is a body corporate I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best
of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Signature of Isolicitor/counsell for the Defendant

Form 77Ae				
Name printed				
Date				

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on the prosecution at the same time as the Form 73 Defence Case Statement is given to the prosecution, or otherwise as soon as practicable after becoming aware of changes to the expert evidence available to the Defendant.

Form 77Ah

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE EXPERT EVIDENCE Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 124

SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:
R
v
Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 77Ah

Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence provision for multiple experts		
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from		
The expert holds the following qualifications:enter qualifications		
The expert will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs		
Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence mark as N/A as required		
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from		
The expert holds the following qualifications: enter qualifications		
The expert will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs		

FOITH //AH
Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence mark as N/A as required
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from
The expert holds the following qualifications: enter qualifications
The expert will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

To the Defendant: WARNING

If a Defendant fails to comply with section 124 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that Defendant;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Form 77Ah

Declaration Complete If Defendant not represented or elects to sign
I, the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature of Defendant
Name printed
Name printed
Date
Declaration Complete if Defendant represented and not a body corporate
I, the solicitor / counsel circle one for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Signature of solicitor / counsel circle one for the Defendant
Name printed
In my presence Signature of Defendant
Oignature of Belefidant
Printed name of Defendant
Declaration Complete if Defendant represented and is a body corporate

Form 77Ah

I, the solicitor / counsel circle one for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Signature of solicitor / counsel circle one for the Defendant
Name printed
Date

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on the prosecution at the same time as the Form 73 Defence Case Statement is given to the prosecution, or otherwise as soon as practicable after becoming aware of changes to the expert evidence available to the Defendant.

Form 77Be

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE EXPERT EVIDENCE

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence provision for multiple experts

The [Informant/Defendant] select one gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from [enter name of expert] who is an expert in [enter field of expertise].

The expert holds the following qualifications: [enter describe qualifications].

The expert will give the following evidence:
General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

1.

To the Parties: WARNING

If a party fails to comply with rule 75.3 of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that [Defendant/Youth] select one;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment by the prosecutor and taken into account by the Court in making findings.

Form 77Be

Declaration Complete if Party not represented or elects to sign
I, the [Party], declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature of Party
Name printed
Date Control of the c
Declaration Complete If Party represented and not a body corporate
I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the [Party], declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the [Party] that the statements are true to the best of the [Party]'s knowledge and belief.
Signature of [solicitor/counse/] for the Party
Name printed
In my presenceSignature of Party
Printed name of Party
Date

Form 77Be

Declaration Complete if Party represented and is a body corporate		
I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the [Party], declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the [Party] that the statements are true to the best of the [Party]'s knowledge and belief.		
Signature of [solicitor/counsel] for the Party		
Name printed		
Date		

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

If applicable

Name of authorised officer

If body corporate and no law firm/office

Form 77Bh			
To be inserted by Court	To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:	Case Number:		
Date Filed:	Date Filed:		
FDN:	FDN:		
NOTICE (OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE E	EXPERT EVIDENCE	
MAGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CITCLE ONE COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION			
Informant Full name			
v			
Defendant / Youth			
Lodging party			
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party	

Form 77Bh

Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence provision for multiple experts
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from
The expert holds the following qualifications:enter qualifications
The expert will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs
Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence mark as N/A as required
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from
who is an expert in
The expert holds the following qualifications: The expert will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

Form 77Bh
Notice of Intention to Adduce Expert Evidence mark as N/A as required
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce expert evidence from
The expert will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

To the Parties: WARNING

If a party fails to comply with rule 75.3 of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that *Defendant/Youth circle one;*
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment by the prosecutor and taken into account by the Court in making findings.

Form 77Bh

Declaration Complete if Party not represented or elects to sign
I, the
Signature of Party
Name printed
Date
Declaration Complete if Party represented and not a body corporate
I, the solicitor/counsel for the
Signature of solicitor/counsel for the Party
Name printed
In my presenceSignature of Party
Printed name of Party
Date

Form 77Bh

Declaration Complete if Party represented and is a body corporate
I, the solicitor/counsel for the
Signature of solicitor/counsel for the Party
Name printed
Date

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Form 78Ae

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE ALIBI EVIDENCE Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 124

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body comorate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Alibi Evidence provision for multiple alibi witnesses

The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence from [enter name of witness] of [enter address of witness].

The facts sought to be established by the evidence are: Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs

1.

To the Defendant: WARNING

If a Defendant fails to comply with section 124 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that Defendant;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Form 78Ae

Declaration Complete if Defendant not represented or elects to sign
I, the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature of Defendant
Name printed
Date
Declaration Complete if Defendant represented and not a body corporate
I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Signature of [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant
Name printed
In my presenceSignature of Defendant
Printed name of Defendant

Form 78Ae

Declaration Complete if Defendant represented and is a body corporate
I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Name printed

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on the prosecution at the same time as the Form 73 Defence Case Statement is given to the prosecution, or otherwise as soon as practicable after becoming aware of changes to the alibi evidence available to the Defendant.

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE ALIBI EVIDENCE Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 124

SUPREME / DISTRICT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

R			
v			
Defendant	 	 	

Lodging party	Defendant	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Alibi Evidence provision for multiple alibi witnesses
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness
Of enter address of witness.
The facts sought to be established by the evidence are: Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs

Form 78Ah

N.C. CLC C. C. A.L. APICE C.
Notice of Intention to Adduce Alibi Evidence mark as N/A as required
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness
Of enter address of witness.
The facts sought to be established by the evidence are:
The facts sought to be established by the evidence are: Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs
Notice of Intention to Adduce Alibi Evidence mark as N/A as required
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness ofenter address of witness.
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness ofenter address of witness.
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The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness ofenter address of witness.
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness ofenter address of witness.
The Defendant gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence fromenter name of witness ofenter address of witness.

Form 78Ah

To the Defendant: WARNING

If a Defendant fails to comply with section 124 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that Defendant;
 the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Declaration Complete if Defendant not represented or elects to sign
I, the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature of Defendant
Name printed
Date
Declaration Complete if Defendant represented and not a body corporate
I, the solicitor/counsel circle one for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Signature of solicitor/counsel circle one for the Defendant
Name printed
In my presenceSignature of Defendant
Printed name of Defendant

Form 78Ah

Declaration Complete if Defendant represented and is a body corporate
I, the solicitor/counsel circle one for the Defendant, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant's knowledge and belief.
Signature of solicitor/counsel circle one for the Defendant
Name printed

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on the prosecution at the same time as the Form 73 Defence Case Statement is given to the prosecution, or otherwise as soon as practicable after becoming aware of changes to the alibi evidence available to the Defendant.

Form 78Be

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE ALIBI EVIDENCE

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Alibi Evidence provision for multiple alibi witnesses

The [Defendant/Youth] selectione gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evidence from [enter name of witness] of [enter address of witness].

The facts sought to be established by the evidence are:
Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs

The witness will give the following evidence:

General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

1.

To the Parties: WARNING

If a Defendant/Youth fails to comply with rule 75.4 of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that [Defendant/Youth] selectore;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or

Form 78Be

 the failure may be made the subject of comment by the prosecutor and taken into account by the Court in making findings.

Declaration Complete if Party not represented or elects to sign
I, the [Defendant/Youth], declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature of Party
Name printed
Date Date
Declaration Complete if Party represented and not a body corporate
I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the [Defendant/Youth], declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the [Defendant/Youth] that the statements are true to the best of the [Defendant/Youth]'s knowledge and belief.
Signature of [solicitor/counsel] for the Party
Name printed
In my presence
Printed name of Party
Date

Declaration Complete if Party represented and is a body corporate

Form 78Be

I, the [solicitor/counsel] for the [Defendant/Youth], declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the [Defendant/Youth] that the statements are true to the best of the [Defendant/Youth]'s knowledge and belief.
Signature of [solicitor/counsel] for the [Defendant/Youth]
Name printed

Service

Form 78Bh		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:	Case Number:	
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
	E OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE	
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION		
		Full Manne
Informant		
v		
Defendant / Youth circle one		Full Name
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Notice of Intention to Add	uce Alibi Evidence provision for multiple alibi witnesses	
	gives notice of intention to adduce alibi evid	
witness Of		Enter address of witness
The facts sought to be established in numbered	olished by the evidence are:	

Form 78Bh

The witness will give the following evidence:
The witness will give the following evidence: General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

To the Parties: WARNING

If a Defendant/Youth fails to comply with rule 75.4 of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022:

- the Court may refuse to admit evidence in the proceeding that is sought to be adduced by that *Defendant/Youth;
- the Court may grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment by the prosecutor and taken into account by the Court in making findings.

Form 78Bh

Declaration Complete if Party not represented or elects to sign
I, the Defendant / Youth circle one, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature of Party
Name printed
Declaration Complete if Party represented and not a body corporate
I, the solicitor / counsel circle one for the Defendant / Youth circle one, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant / Youth circle one that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant / Youth circle one's knowledge and belief.
Signature of solicitor / counsel circle one for the Party
Name printed
In my presence
Printed name of Party

Declaration Complete if Party represented and is a body corporate

I, the solicitor / counsel $_{circle\ one}$ for the Defendant / Youth $_{circle\ one}$, declare that the statements contained in this Notice are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I am informed by the Defendant / Youth $_{circle\ one}$ that the statements are true to the best of the Defendant / Youth $_{circle\ one}$'s knowledge and belief

Forr	n 78Bh
Sig	gnature of solicitor / counsel circle one for the [Defendant/Youth]
1	me printed
 Da	

Service

Form 78C

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL OF ALIBI DEFENCE

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
I to a series and a	Lauren and amount	Decree in the College
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
I Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Evidence in Rebuttal of Alibi Defence provision for multiple witnesses

The Informant notice of intention to adduce evidence in rebuttal of the evidence the subject of a notice from the from the [Defendant/Youth] select one dated [date] [enter name of witness] of [enter address of witness].

The facts sought to be established by the evidence are:

Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs

The witness will give the following evidence:

General nature of evidence and what it tends to establish in numbered paragraphs

1.

Service

Form 79e

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE DISCREDITABLE CONDUCT EVIDENCE Evidence Act 1929 s 34P(4)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Discreditable Conduct Evidence

The lodging party gives notice of intention to seek to adduce the following evidence of the discreditable conduct of [the] [Defendant/Youth] select one [enter name] at trial under section 34P(4) of the Evidence Act 1929.

Item 1 provision for multiple numbered items

- (i) Nature of discreditable conduct: [enter nature of conduct]
- (ii) Witness[es] from whom the evidence is proposed to be led, whether in examination in chief or cross-examination:
- (iii) [name of witness] provision for multiple
- (iv) Fact[s] in issue to which the evidence of the discreditable conduct relate[s], and count[s] in respect of which it is relevant: evidence must be circumstantial evidence of these facts see section 34P(2)(b) of the Evidence Act 1929
- (V) [enter fact in issue] [count(s)] provision for multiple
- (vi) The use or uses of the evidence which are said to be permissible uses under section 34P(2) of the Evidence Act 1929: [enter Details]

Form 79e

To the other parties: WARNING

If you wish to object to the admission of the evidence of discreditable conduct described in this Form, you **must**, within 28 days after service of this Notice file in the Court and serve on all other parties to the proceeding a Form 80 Notice of Objection to Discreditable Conduct Evidence.

Service

Fo	rm	79h

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE DISCREDITABLE CONDUCT EVIDENCE Evidence Act 1929 s 34P(4)

SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CIRCLE ONE COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:
R / Informant circle one
v
Defendant / Youth circle one

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Form 79h

Notice	e of Intention to Adduce Discreditable Conduct Evidence
	dging party gives notice of intention to seek to adduce the following evidence of the discreditable conduct of efendant/Youth circle oneenter name at trial under section 34P(4) of the Evidence Act 1929.
Item 1	provision for multiple numbered items
(i)	Nature of discreditable conduct:
(ii)	Witness[es] from whom the evidence is proposed to be led, whether in examination in chief or cross-examination:
(iii)	name of witness[es] provision for multiple
(iv)	Fact[s] in issue to which the evidence of the discreditable conduct relate[s], and count[s] in respect of which it is relevant:
4.4	evidence must be circumstantial evidence of these facts – see section 34P(2)(b) of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i>
(v)	
(vi)	The use or uses of the evidence which are said to be permissible uses under s 34P(2) of the <i>Evidence Act</i> 1929:
	enter Details
Item 2	provision for multiple numbered items. Mark N/A as required
(i)	Nature of discreditable conduct:
(ii)	Witness[es] from whom the evidence is proposed to be led, whether in examination in chief or cross-examination:
(iii)	name of witness[es] provision for multiple
(iv)	Fact[s] in issue to which the evidence of the discreditable conduct relate[s], and count[s] in respect of which it is relevant:
	evidence must be circumstantial evidence of these facts – see section 34P(2)(b) of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i>

Form 79h

(v)	
	act in issue, countys, provision of matthe
(vi)	The use or uses of the evidence which are said to be permissible uses under s 34P(2) of the Evidence Act
	1929:
	enter Details
Item 3	provision for multiple numbered items. Mark N/A as required
(i)	Nature of discreditable conduct:
(ii)	Witness[es] from whom the evidence is proposed to be led, whether in examination in chief or cross-
	examination:
	CASTIFICATION.
(iii)	and the second of the second o
(111)	name of witness[es] provision for multiple
(iv)	Fact[s] in issue to which the evidence of the discreditable conduct relate[s], and count[s] in respect of which
(10)	
	it is relevant:
	evidence must be circumstantial evidence of these facts – see section 34P(2)(b) of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i>
/. A	
(v)	
	fact in issue, count(s), provision for multiple
(vi)	The use or uses of the evidence which are said to be permissible uses under s 34P(2) of the Evidence Act
	1929:
	1020.
	enter Details

To the other parties: WARNING

If you wish to object to the admission of the evidence of discreditable conduct described in this Form, you **must**, within 28 days after service of this Notice file in the Court and serve on all other parties to the proceeding a Form 80 Notice of Objection to Discreditable Conduct Evidence.

Form 79h

Service

Form 80e

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO DISCREDITABLE CONDUCT EVIDENCE

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party	[Defendant/Youth] select one	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Objection

The objector objects to the evidence of discreditable conduct that the [enter party title] intends to adduce, namely [enter description of evidence], pursuant to section 34P(4) of the Evidence Act 1929.

The grounds of objection are that Grounds in separately numbered paragraphs

1.

Service

Form 80h		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
 FDN:		
NOTICE OF OR	BJECTION TO DISCREDITABL	E CONDUCT EVIDENCE
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MA COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	GISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT F ILIA	RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle of
R / Informant circle one		Full Name
V		
Defendant / Youth circle one		Full Name
Lodging party	[Defendant/Youth] circle one	
N	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Notice of Objection		
	vidence of discreditable conduct that thedescription of evidence, pursuant to section	
The grounds of objection are	that	

Form 80h

Service

Form 8	31Ae
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To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE EVIDENCE PURSUANT TO ORDER Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 134(1)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If and the state of	1	Decree with College
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Evidence provision for multiple kinds of evidence

The Defendant, in response to the order made by [name of Judicial Officer] on [date], gives notice of intention to adduce at trial evidence relevant to [mental incompetence/mental unfitness to stand trial/self-defence/provocation/automatism/accident/necessity/duress/claim of right/intoxication] select one.

The facts sought to be established by the evidence are: Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs

1.

Form 81Ae

To the Defendant: WARNING

If a Defendant fails to comply with the order, the Court may:

- grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Service

Form 81Ah				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
NOTICE OF INTE	ENTION TO ADDUCE EVIDENO Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 1			
[SUPREME/DISTRICT] Select of CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	ne COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
R				
v				
Defendant		Full Name		
Lodging party	Defendant			
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor		
Name of authorised officer	Lawininonice	Responsible Solicitor		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
Notice of Intention to Add	uce Evidence provision for multiple kinds of evidence			
The Defendant, in response	The Defendant, in response to the order made by			
date, gives notice of intention to adduce at trial evidence relevant to [mental				
incompetence/mental unfitness to stand trial/self-defence/provocation/automatism/accident/necessity/duress/claim of right/intoxication] circle one.				
The facts sought to be established by the evidence are: Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs				

Form	01	Λ	ь

To the Defendant: WARNING

If a Defendant fails to comply with the order, the Court may:

- grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury by the prosecutor or the Judge (or both).

Service

F	- -	rm	۱8	1	R	

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDUCE EVIDENCE PURSUANT TO ORDER

 $[\textit{MAGISTRATES/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT}] \ \textbf{select one} \ \textbf{COURT} \ \textbf{OF} \ \textbf{SOUTH} \ \textbf{AUSTRALIA} \ \textbf{CRIMINAL JURISDICTION}$

[FULL NAME] Informant

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
I	1	Barranetti la Callattara
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention to Adduce Evidence

The Defendant, in response to the order made by [name of Judicial Officer] on [date], gives notice of intention to adduce at trial evidence relevant to [mental incompetence/mental unfitness to stand trial/self-defence/provocation/automatism/accident/necessity/duress/claim of right/intoxication].

The facts sought to be established by the evidence are: Facts sought to be established in numbered paragraphs

To the Parties: WARNING

If the Defendant fails to comply with the order, the Court may:

- grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment by the prosecutor and taken into account by the Court in making findings.

Form 81Be

Service

Form 81Bh		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
NOTICE OF INTE	ENTION TO ADDUCE EVIDENC	CE PURSUANT TO ORDER
MAGISTRATES / ENVIRONM CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	MENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT	Circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Informant		Full Name
v		
		Full Name
Defendant		
I a dada a a a a da		
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Notice of Intention to Add	uce Evidence	
	to the order made by	name of Judicial Officer ON
date, giv	es notice of intention to adduce at trial evider	nce relevant to mental incompetence /
	al / self-defence / provocation / automatism /	accident / necessity / duress / claim of right
/ intoxication circle one.		
The facts sought to be established in numbered	olished by the evidence are:	

Form 81Bh		

To the Parties: WARNING

If the Defendant fails to comply with the order, the Court may:

- grant an adjournment on the application of another party if the evidence would prejudice the case of that party; and/or
- the failure may be made the subject of comment by the prosecutor and taken into account by the Court in making findings.

Service

Form 82e

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

NOTICE WHETHER DEFENDANT CONSENTS TO DISPENSING WITH CALLING PROSECUTION WITNESSES

Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 134(4)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:

R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Lodging party	Defendant [number]	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notice of Intention

The Defendant, in response to the order made by [name of Judicial Officer] on [date]

- consents to dispensing with the need for the prosecution to call witnesses to establish the admissibility of [enter description of evidence].
- □ consents to dispensing with the need for the prosecution to call witnesses to establish the admissibility of the following evidence, but otherwise does not consent to dispensing with the need to call witnesses to establish the admissibility of the other evidence identified in the order.

Evidence consented to in numbered paragraphs

1.

□ does not consent to dispensing with the need to call witnesses to establish the admissibility of the evidence identified in the order.

Service

Form	82h
------	-----

To be inserted by Court			
Case Number:			
Date Filed:			
FDN:			
NOTICE WHETHER DEFENDANT CONSENTS TO DISPENSING WITH CALLING PROSECUTION WITNESSES Criminal Procedure Act 1921 s 134(4)			
SUPREME / DISTRICT Circle of CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	10 COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
R			
v			
Defendant		Fuli Name	
Lodging party	Defendant [number]		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party	
	1	D	
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor	
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name		
Notice of Intention Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x	,		
The Defendant, in response	to the order made by	name of Judicial Officer ON date	
[] consents to dispensin	g with the need for the prosecution to call wit	nesses to establish the admissibility of	
	enter descriptio		
following evidence, bu	g with the need for the prosecution to call wit ut otherwise does not consent to dispensing value of the order. The order of the order.		

Form 82h
[] does not consent to dispensing with the need to call witnesses to establish the admissibility of the evidence
identified in the order.

Service

Form 91e

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

APPLICATION TO REGISTRAR

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

١,

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Loc	dging party		
	aging party		
		Party title	Full Name of party
Nai	me of law firm/office		
If app	olicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
Nai	me of authorised officer		
If boo	dy corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application details
The applicant applies to the Registrar for the following: Enter action sought in separate numbered paragraphs 1.
If applicable This Application is made under Enter Act and section or other particular provision
This application is made on the grounds
set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by [name] on [date].
☐ that Enter grounds in separate numbered paragraphs 1.
Only complete if applicable This application is urgent on the grounds: Enter grounds in separate numbered paragraphs 1.

Form 91e

Only complete if applicable
This application is by consent. The consent of [party title and name] is evidenced by:
Enter evidence, eg letter or email from party's solicitor

F	$\overline{}$	rr	n	a	1	1

Form 91h			
To be inserted by Court			
Case Number:			
Date Filed:			
FDN:			
	APPLICATION TO REGIS	TRAR	
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:			
R / Informant circle one		Full Name	
v			
Defendant / Youth circle one			
Lodging party			
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party	
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor	
Name of authorised officer	Edwining	Treaponation Common	
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name		
	Application Details Mark appropriate sections below with an 'x' The complication of a table Description of a table for the following to the complex of the		
The applicant applies to the (Outline action sought in separate r			
1			

Form 91h

Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A This Application is made under		
This application is made on the grounds		
e a contract of the contract o		
[] that Outline grounds in separate numbered paragraphs below		
1		
Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A This application is urgent on the grounds outline grounds in separate numbered paragraphs below		
1		
Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A This application is by consent. The consent of Party title and name is evidenced by: Outline evidence, eg letter or email from party's solicitor below		

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

APPLICATION TO REGISTRAR FOR REMISSION OR REDUCTION OF COURT FEES

 $[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT\ RESOURCES\ AND\ DEVELOPMENT]\ select one\ COURT\ OF\ SOUTH\ AUSTRALIA\ CRIMINAL\ JURISDICTION$

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

v

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application details		
The applicant applies to the Registrar for a remission or reduction of court fees.		
This application is made on the grounds of poverty. complete Parts A and B below other proper reason. complete Parts A and C below		
Fee for which remission or reduction sought	☐ Transcript ☐ Notice of Appeal ☐ Other – [Enter details]	
Fee Amount (if known)	\$	
How much can you afford to pay?	\$	
Have you applied for a remission or reduction in fees before?	□ No □ Yes If yes [Enter Court, date, action number or parties, fee type]	

Form 91Ae

Part A Your Details

Yo	ur details											
1.	Name											
<u></u>	A 1 1	Full Name (it	f the party is	a body corporat	e, name of the	owner	or owners)					
2.	Address If different to address for service	Street Addre	ess (includin	g unit or level nu	mber and nan	ne of pro	perty if req	uired)				
		City/town/su	ıburb	State			Postcode			Country		
		Email addres	ss									
3.	Current occupation											
4.	Previous											
	occupations											
	If different to current (last 3 years)											
5.	Current work	1	Employ			Emp	loyer na	ame/addre	ess:			
		1	Self-em									
		1	Partner:	ship – [<i>Enter</i>			employ					
		1	details]	_ [L///0/		Name	of business	and address				
		1	Unempl	loyed		Dart	- archin					
		1	Pension				nership: of business	and address				
		1	Domest Student									
			Student			Othe	er – [<i>En</i> i	ter details]			
					Any Be	nefits	Receiv	ed:				
						Cen	trelink/v	eterans A	Mfairs			
							pensati	on				
							rance	4:				
					l .		erannua Itenanc					
								e ter details	7			
									,			
6.	Do you receive any		Yes		lf you	ans	wered	Yes, se	lect th	e type	of payr	 nents
	Centrelink/Veterans		No		receive			,		7.	. ,	
	Affairs payments?						mploym	ent				
	If yes, you must					Sick	ness					
	attach your most recent statement					Age Disa	bility					
	showing the amount				l .		parent					
	of payment					Wide						
	received.					Vete						
							ily Tax I		1			
						Otne	:ı — [<i>⊏∏</i>	ter details	j			

If you answered 'Yes' to Question 6, you may proceed directly to Part D Affidavit Verifying Information below without answering the questions in between. (If the Court needs further information, you will be contacted)

If you answered 'No' to Question 6, complete the further sections below as applicable.

Form 91Ae

7.	Previous work If not currently working (last 3 years)	□ Employed □ Self-employed □ Partnership □ Other – [Enter details] □ Unemployed □ Pensioner □ Domestic □ Student	□ Employer name/address: □ Self-employed: Name of business and address □ Partnership: Name of business and address □ Other − [Enter details] Any Benefits Received: □ Centrelink/Veterans Affairs □ Compensation □ Insurance □ Superannuation □ Maintenance □ Other − [Enter details] □ Nil
8.	Do you have a current spouse/ domestic partner?	☐ Yes [Enter full name]: ☐ No If you answer 'Yes' you will need to provide fur	ther details below.
9.	Do you have a former spouse/de facto/domestic partner to who you contribute financially?	□ Yes [Enter full name]: □ No	If you answered Yes: I give financial support of \$[Enter amount] per week.
10.	Do you have a former spouse/de facto/domestic partner from who receive financial contributions?	□ Yes [Enter full name]: □ No	If you answered Yes: I receive financial support of \$[Enter amount] per week.
11.	Do you have children or other dependants or persons on who you are dependent living in your household?	☐ Yes [Enter full name and age]: ☐ No	If you answered Yes: 11A. Does any such person living in your household receive income (other than pocket money)? □ Yes [Enter full name]: □ No
12.	Do you have children or other dependants for who you contribute financially?	☐ Yes [Enter full name]:☐ No	If you answer Yes' you will need to provide further details below. If you answered Yes: I give financial support of \$[Enter amount] per week.
13.	Bank where accounts or main account held:		
14.	Do you have an interest in a family company or trust?	☐ Yes: [Enter full name :☐ No	and principal activity]

Form 91Ae

5. Name					
	Full name				
16. Current occupation					
17. Previous					
occupations					
If different to current (last 3 years)					
18. Current work	Occupation		Employer pame/address:		
Current work	☐ Employed☐ Self-employed		Employer name/address:		
	□ Partnership				
	□ Other – [Enter details]		Self-employed: Name of business and address		
	☐ Unemployed				
	☐ Pensioner		Partnership:		
	□ Domestic		Name of business and address		
	□ Student				
			Other – [Enter details]		
		Any Benefits Received:			
			Centrelink/Veterans Affairs		
			Compensation		
			Insurance		
			Superannuation		
			Maintenance Other – [Enter details]		
			Nil		
19. Previous work	□ Employed		Employer name/address:		
If not currently working (last 3 years)	☐ Self-employed				
	☐ Partnership☐ Other – [Enter details]		Self-employed:		
	☐ Unemployed		Name of business and address		
	□ Pensioner		D		
	□ Domestic		Partnership: Name of business and address		
	☐ Student				
			Other – [Enter details]		
		Any Benefits Received:			
			Centrelink/Veterans Affairs		
			Compensation		
			Insurance		
			Superannuation		
			Maintenance Other [Enter details]		
			Other – [<i>Enter details</i>] <i>Nil</i>		
	o Question 11A 'Does any such person living in your househo				
ase duplicate the box below, one f					
Other persons living	n your household details				
20. Name					
	Full name				

Form 91Ae

21. Current occupation		
22. Current work	☐ Employed ☐ Self-employed	☐ Employer name/address:
	☐ Partnership ☐ Other – [<i>Enter details</i>] ☐ Unemployed	☐ Self-employed: Name of business and address
	□ Pensioner□ Domestic□ Student	☐ Partnership: Name of business and address
		☐ Other – [Enter details]
		Any Benefits Received:
		 □ Centrelink/Veterans Affairs □ Compensation □ Insurance □ Superannuation □ Maintenance ○ Other - [Enter details] □ Nii

Part B Your Financial Circumstances

Income (before tax)		\$[Enter amount per week]		
		Applicant	Spouse/partner	Company/trust (net income after deductible expenses and tax)
	Wage/Salary	\$	\$	
	Self Employed	\$	\$	
	Investments/Dividends	\$	\$	1
	Income from Rental Property	\$	\$	
Income	Pension benefit or allowance (eg. Centrelink, Veterans Affairs benefit)	\$	\$	
	Child Support	\$	\$	1
	Superannuation/Insurance payments	\$	\$	
	Other – [Enter details]	\$	\$	
Total inco	me	\$	\$	\$

Household Expenses	\$[Enter amount per week]		
Expenses	Rent/Board	\$	
Expenses	Mortgage	\$	

Form 91Ae

	Food	\$
	Household Expenses (eg Groceries, cleaning, maintenance)	\$
	Health (eg Medicine, Chemist, Health Fund)	\$
	Clothing	\$
	Children (eg nappies, formula, sport, childcare)	\$
	Education (eg Fees, Books, Uniforms etc).	\$
	Energy (eg Electricity, Gas, Heating etc)	\$
	Phone and Internet	\$
	Rates (eg Council and SA Water)	\$
	Insurance (eg House, Contents)	\$
	Vehicle Expenses (eg Fuel, Registration, Maintenance)	\$
	Other transport (eg bus or train fares)	\$
	Car Loan	\$
	Credit Card	\$
	Other – [specify]	\$
Total Expenses		\$

Household Assets		
	Real Estate	\$
	Vehicle	\$
Assets	Savings	\$
	Investments	\$
	Other – [Enter details]	\$
Total Assets		\$

Household Liabilities		
	Judgment Debts	\$
	Fines (outstanding with Court)	\$
	Mortgage	\$
Liabilities	Car Loan	\$
	Credit Card	\$
	Centrelink	\$
	Other – [Enter details]	\$

Form 91Ae	
Total Liabilities	\$

Other Circumstances			
Enter any further information in support of the application			

Part C Other Proper Reason

Proper Reason		
Enter details of proper reason		

Part D Affidavit Verifying Information

Deponent Details Person swearing/affirming Affidavit				
Deponent				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including	unit or level number and na	ne of property if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Occupation				
	Occupation			

Form 91Ae

Affidavit
I [full name] □ swear on oath that: □ truly and solemnly affirm that:
I have read this application for remission or reduction of fees.
2. The facts in the application are true to the best of my knowledge.
3. I have disclosed all relevant financial information.
4. I understand that I may be required to provide further information or evidence to support my application.
5. I understand that it is an offence to provide (or omit) information relevant to this application that is false or misleading.
Deposed by the deponent
At
On
Signature of deponent
Full name of deponent
before me
Printed name and title of witness Stamp here if applicable
Date
ID number of witness Enter if applicable

Form 91Ae

Next box not displayed on filed document

Please ensure the Affidavit complies with the below instructions

Instructions

- Each page of the affidavit, including any exhibit(s), must be consecutively numbered starting with page 2.
- Each page of the affidavit (but not any exhibit) must be signed by both the deponent and the witness.
- A single 'front page' must be inserted in front of the exhibit(s) in Form 94.
- An exhibit to an affidavit must be clearly marked to identify it as the exhibit referred to in the affidavit.
- An affidavit is to be sworn if it is made in this State in accordance with section 6 of the *Evidence Act 1929* or, if made elsewhere, in accordance with the law for the taking of oaths or the making of affirmations in that place.
- The deponent must swear or affirm the affidavit before a person authorised by law to witness the swearing or affirming of affidavits ('the witness'). Persons authorised to witness an affidavit are:
 - (a) a police officer, other than a police officer who is a probationary constable
 - (b) a public notary;
 - (c) a commissioner for taking affidavits;
 - (d) a justice of the peace for South Australia;
 - (e) any other person authorised by law to take affidavits.
- The contents of the affidavit cannot be altered after the affidavit has been sworn or affirmed.

Form 91Ah To be inserted by Court Case Number: Date Filed: FDN: APPLICATION TO REGISTRAR FOR REMISSION OR REDUCTION OF COURT **FEES** SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO: R / Informant Circle one Defendant / Youth circle one **Lodging party** Party title Full Name of party Name of law firm/office Law firm/office Name of authorised officer If body corporate and no law firm/office Full Name Application details The applicant applies to the Registrar for a remission or reduction of court fees. This application is made on the grounds of] POVERTY. Complete Parts A and B below] other proper reason. complete Parts A and C below Transcript Fee for which remission or reduction sought Notice of Appeal Other – Enter details Fee Amount (if known) \$ How much can you afford to pay? \$ Have you applied for a remission or reduction in fees] No before?] Yes

Form 91Ah	

Part A Your Details

	Your details										
1.	Name										
		Full	l Nan	ne (if the party is	a body corporat	e, name o	f the ow	ner or own	ers)		
2.	Address If different to address for service	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)									
				,							
		City	/itow	n/suburb	State			Post	code		Country
											,,
		Em	ail ac	Idress							
3.	Current occupation										
4.	Previous occupations If different to current (last 3 years)										
5.	Current work	[1	Employed	d	[] Em	ıployer ı	name/addre	ess:	
]]	Self-empl] Sel	lf-emplo	yed:		
		[]	Partnersh	nip		Nam	e of busines	ss and address		
		[]	Other							
						L	-	rtnershi _l	D: ss and address		
									ss and address		
		[]	Unemploy	yed						
		[]	Pensione	r] [1 Oth	ner			Enter details
		[]	Domestic							
		[]	Student				fits Rec			
									Veterans A	Affairs	
						1 0	-	mpensa	ation		
								urance	C		
						-		perannu			
						-	-	intenan			
] []	j Oti] Nil	ici			Enter details
		_				-	•	dV1			
6.	Do you receive any Centrelink/Veterans	<u> </u>	-	Yes				employi	t the type of payi ment	ments received	
	Affairs payments?] [J	No		_		kness			
	If yes, you must					-] Ag				
	attach your most							ability			
	recent statement showing the amount					_	-	le parer	nt		
	of payment					_] Wid				
	received.					[] Ve	terans			

Form 91Ah

]] Family Tax Benefit
]] OtherEnter details
information, you will be contacted)	may proceed directly to Part D Affidavit Verifying	Information below without answering the questions in between. (If the Court needs further
7. Previous work If not currently working (last 3 years)	[] Employed [] Self-employed [] Partnership [] Other	[] Employer name/address: [] Self-employed: Name of business and address [] Partnership: Name of business and address [] Other
Do you have a current spouse/ domestic partner?	[] Yes [] No If you answer 'Yes' you will need to provide full [] Yes	ther details below.
9. Do you have a former spouse/de facto/domestic partner to who you contribute financially?	[] Yes Enter full name	If you answered Yes: I give financial support of \$[] per week.
10. Do you have a former spouse/de facto/domestic partner from who receive financial contributions?	[] Yes Enter full name	If you answered Yes: I receive financial support of \$[] per week.
11. Do you have children or other dependants or persons on who you are dependent living in your household?	[] Yes Enter full nam	If you answered Yes: 11A. Does any such person living in your household receive income (other than pocket money)? [] Yes

Form 91Ah

12. Do you have children or other dependants for who you contribute financially?	[] Yes	If you answered Yes: I give financial support of \$[] per week
13. Bank where accounts or main account held:		
14. Do you have an interest in a family company or trust?	[] Yesactivity	
Only complete if you answered 'yes' to qu	uestion 8 above	
Your current spouse/do	mestic partner's details	
15. Name	Full name	
16. Current occupation		
17. Previous occupations If different to current (last 3 years)	Occupation	
18. Current work	[] Employed [] Self-employed [] Partnership [] Other Enter details [] Unemployed [] Pensioner [] Domestic [] Student	[] Employer name/address: [] Self-employed: Name of business and address [] Partnership: Name of business and address [] Other
19. Previous work If not currently working (last 3 years)	[] Employed [] Self-employed [] Partnership [] Other	
	Enter details [] Unemployed [] Pensioner	[] Partnership: Name of business and address

Form 9	91Ah
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[]	Domestic Student	[] Other Enter details
		An <u>'</u> [[[[[Benefits Received:] Centrelink/Veterans Affairs] Compensation] Insurance] Superannuation] Maintenance] Other

Only complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 11A 'Does any such person living in your household receive income (other than pocket money)?' above. Please duplicate the box below, one for each named person

Other persons living in your household details					
20. Name	Full name				
21. Current occupation					
22. Current work If any	[] Employed [] Self-employed [] Partnership [] Other	[] Employer name/address: [] Self-employed: Name of business and address [] Partnership: Name of business and address [] Other			

Part B Your Financial Circumstances

Income (b	ome (before tax) \$[Enter amount			[Enter amount per week]
		Applicant	Spouse/partner	Company/trust (net income after deductible expenses and tax)
Income	Wage/Salary	\$	\$	
	Self Employed	\$	\$	
	Investments/Dividends	\$	\$	
	Income from Rental Property	\$	\$	

Form 91Ah

	Pension benefit or allowance (eg. Centrelink, Veterans Affairs benefit)	\$ \$	
	Child Support	\$ \$	
	Superannuation/Insurance payments	\$ \$	
	Other – [Enter details]	\$ \$	
Total incom	ne	\$ \$	\$

Household Expenses	\$	Enter amount per weel
	Rent/Board	\$
	Mortgage	\$
	Food	\$
	Household Expenses (eg Groceries, cleaning, maintenance)	\$
	Health (eg Medicine, Chemist, Health Fund)	\$
	Clothing	\$
	Children (eg nappies, formula, sport, childcare)	\$
	Education (eg Fees, Books, Uniforms etc).	\$
	Energy (eg Electricity, Gas, Heating etc)	\$
Expenses	Phone and Internet	\$
	Rates (eg Council and SA Water)	\$
	Insurance (eg House, Contents)	\$
	Vehicle Expenses (eg Fuel, Registration, Maintenance)	\$
	Other transport (eg bus or train fares)	\$
	Car Loan	\$
	Credit Card	\$
	Other	\$
	enter	
	details	
Total Expenses	1	\$

Household Assets					
	Real Estate	\$			
Assets	Vehicle	\$			
Assets	Savings	\$			
	Investments	\$			

Form 91Ah

	OtherEnter details	\$
Total Assets		\$

Household Liabilities						
	Judgment Debts	\$				
	Fines (outstanding with Court)	\$				
	Mortgage	\$				
Liabilities	Car Loan	\$				
	Credit Card	\$				
	Centrelink	\$				
	Other	\$				
Total Liabilities		\$				

Other Circumstances
Enter any further information in support of the application

Part C Other Proper Reason

Proper Reason		
Enter details of proper reason		

Deposed by the deponent

Form 91Ah				
	Dort D. Affi	idavit Varifyi	na Information	
	Part D Alli	idavit verilyi	ng Information	
Deponent Details P	Person swearing/affirming Affidavit			
Deponent				
Address	Full Name			
	Street Address (includii	ng unit or level number and n	ame of property if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Occupation				
	Occupation			
Affidavit Mark appropriate selection belo	ow with an 'x'			
1			full name	
[] swear on oath [] do truly and s	n that: solemnly affirm that:			
	nis application for remissi	ion or reduction of t	inos	
2. The facts in the application are true to the best of my knowledge.				
I have disclosed all relevant financial information.				
4. I understand that I may be required to provide further information or evidence to support my application.				
5. I understand	that it is an offence to p	provide (or omit) in	formation relevant to th	is application that is false or

Form 91Ah

At
On
Signature of deponent
Till name of department
Full name of deponent
before me
Signature of attesting witness
Printed name and title of witness Stamp here if applicable
Date
ID number of witness
Enter if applicable

Next box not displayed on filed document

Please ensure the Affidavit complies with the below instructions

Instructions

- Each page of the affidavit, including any exhibit(s), must be consecutively numbered starting with page 2.
- Each page of the affidavit (but not any exhibit) must be signed by both the deponent and the witness.
- A single 'front page' must be inserted in front of the exhibit(s) in Form 94.
- An exhibit to an affidavit must be clearly marked to identify it as the exhibit referred to in the affidavit.
- An affidavit is to be sworn if it is made in this State in accordance with section 6 of the Evidence Act 1929 or, if
 made elsewhere, in accordance with the law for the taking of oaths or the making of affirmations in that place.
- The deponent must swear or affirm the affidavit before a person authorised by law to witness the swearing or affirming of affidavits ('the witness'). Persons authorised to witness an affidavit are:
 - (a) a police officer, other than a police officer who is a probationary constable
 - (b) a public notary;
 - (c) a commissioner for taking affidavits;
 - (d) a justice of the peace for South Australia;
 - (e) any other person authorised by law to take affidavits.
- The contents of the affidavit cannot be altered after the affidavit has been sworn or affirmed.

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

APPLICATION TO REGISTRAR – REQUEST HEARING OF SUBPOENA SET ASIDE APPLICATION

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		Traine of respondence solutions
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application Details

The abovenamed party applies to the Registrar for the Court to determine with a hearing the [Enter party title and name(s)] application to set aside the subpoena to [name] dated [date].

This Application is made under section 36(5) of the Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010 (Cth).

This application is made on the ground that the abovenamed party seeks to be heard on the application.

Form 91Bh
To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

APPLICATION TO REGISTRAR – REQUEST HEARING OF SUBPOENA SET				
	ASIDE APPLICATION			
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAKE COURT OF SOUTH AUSTR/ CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	GISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RE ALIA	ESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT Circle one		
R / Informant circle one		Full Name		
V				
Defendant / Youth circle one		Full Name		
Lodging party				
N	Party title	Full Name of party		
Name of law firm/office				
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
in body corporate and no law miniones	- an range			
Application Details				
The abovenamed party appl	The abovenamed party applies to the Registrar for the Court to determine with a hearing			
the				
application to set aside the subpoena to				
dated	date			
This Application is made und	der section 36(5) of the <i>Trans-Tasman Proce</i>	eedings Act 2010 (Cth).		
This application is made on	the ground that the abovenamed party seeks	s to be heard on the application.		

Form	91Ce
------	------

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

APPLICATION TO REGISTRAR - REQUEST FOR REMOTE APPEARANCE

Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010 (Cth)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
W	Law Earle Earle	Name of the second state o
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application Details
The abovenamed party applies to the Registrar for the following:
The abovenamed party requests to appear remotely on the hearing of the party's application for a stay of the proceeding. to set aside the subpoena to [name] dated [date]
in line with the <i>Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 2010</i> (Cth) ('the Act').
This Application is made under □ section 18(4) of the Act. □ section 36(6) of the Act.

Form 91Ce

This :	application is made on the following grounds:
1	The abovenamed party was
	served
	□ purportedly served
	in New Zealand under section 9 of the Act with the originating process for the proceeding.
2.	The [enter name of court] Court of South Australia is determining with a hearing the abovenamed party's
	application under section 17 of the Act for an order staying the proceeding.
3.	A remote appearance medium is, or can reasonably be made, available for the hearing.
4.	The remote appearance can be made from [enter place in New Zealand].
5.	The
	□ audio
	□ audiovisual link
	facilities are available at [enter courtroom or other place in New Zealand for appearance].
6.	It is estimated that the remote appearance will take [enter estimated time].
Only cor	mplete if applicable
This a	application is urgent because:
Enter gr	ounds in separate numbered paragraphs.
1.	

Form 91Ch

To be in conted by Count		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
APPLICATION TO	O REGISTRAR – REQUEST FO Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act 20 ^o	
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MACCOURT OF SOUTH AUSTRACRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	GISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RE ALIA	SOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle one
R / Informant circle one		Full Name
v		
		Full Name
Defendant / Youth circle one		
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Application Details		
Mark appropriate selections below with an f		
The abovenamed party appl	lies to the Registrar for the following:	
[] for a stay of the proce	uests to appear remotely on the hearing of the eding. pena toน dated	II name
in line with the <i>Trans-Tasma</i>	an Proceedings Act 2010 (Cth) ('the Act').	
This Application is made und [] section 18(4) of the Ad [] section 36(6) of the Ad	ct.	
This application is made on 1. The abovenamed part		
[] served		
[] purportedly serv	ved	

Form 91Ch

	in New Zealand under section 9 of the Act with the originating process for the proceeding.
2.	Theenter name of Court e.g. District Court of South Australia is determining with a hearing the abovenamed party's application under section 17 of the Act for an order staying the proceeding.
3.	A remote appearance medium is, or can reasonably be made, available for the hearing.
4.	The remote appearance can be made from
	.specify place in New Zealand
5.	The
J.	[] audio
	[] audiovisual link
	facilities are available
	at
	enter courtroom or other place in New Zealand for appearance
6.	It is estimated that the remote appearance will takeestimated time e.g. 2 hours
Only co	mplete if applicable
	application is urgent because: grounds in separate numbered paragraphs below
Cuume	1.
l	

т.	 n ar	١.

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA if applicable COURT OF APPEAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Name of responsible solicitor
Name of authorised officer		·
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application Details
This Application is for Enter nature of application in one sentence
Only complete if applicable This Application is made under Enter Act and section or other particular provision
The applicant seeks the following orders: Enter Orders sought in separately numbered paragraphs 1.
This Application is made on the grounds
□ set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by [name] on [date]
that: provision for numbered paragraphs
1.

Form 92e

Only complete if applicable otherwise delete

This application is urgent on the grounds set out in the accompanying affidavit sworn by [full name] on [date].

Only complete if applicable otherwise delete

This application is by consent. The consent is evidenced as attached.

Only complete if applicable otherwise delete

This application is made ex parte because:

Enter grounds in numbered paragraphs

1

To Other Parties: WARNING

This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it:

- you must attend the hearing and
- if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you **must** file and serve on all parties an affidavit before the hearing date.

If you do not do so, the Court **may proceed in your absence** and orders may be made **finally determining** this application without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Accompanying documents	
Accompanying this Application is a: Supporting Affidavit optional unless required by the Rules of Court If other additional document(s) please list them below:	

Form 92h		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
	INTERLOCUTORY APPLIC	ATION
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MACOURT OF SOUTH AUSTR. CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	AGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT F ALIA	RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle o
R / Appellant / Informant circ	cie one	Full Name
v		
Defendant / Respondent / Y	Outh Circle one	Full Name
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Application Details Mark appropriate selections below with an	ж	
This Application is for Outline nature of application in one senten	ce below	
Only complete if applicable otherwise mark This Application is made un Enter Act and section or other particular pr	der	

The applicant seeks the following orders: Outline orders sought in separately numbered paragraphs below	
1	
	•
This Application is made on the grounds	
[] set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by	
ondate [] that:	
Outline grounds in separately numbered paragraphs below	
1	

Only complete if This applic	applicable otherwise mark as N/A eation is urgent on the grounds set out in the accompanying affidavit
sworn by b	DY
	date
This applic	Tapplicable otherwise mark as N/A sation is by consent. The consent is evidenced as attached.
This applic	rapplicable otherwise mark as N/A eation is made ex parte because: in separately numbered paragraphs below

To Other Parties: WARNING
To Other Parties: WARNING This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.
This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.
This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing. If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it:
This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing. If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it: • you must attend the hearing and • if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you
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This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing. If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it: • you must attend the hearing and • if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you must file and serve on all parties an affidavit before the hearing date. If you do not do so, the Court may proceed in your absence and orders may be made finally determining this application without further warning.
This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing. If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it: • you must attend the hearing and • if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you must file and serve on all parties an affidavit before the hearing date. If you do not do so, the Court may proceed in your absence and orders may be made finally determining this application without further warning. Service
This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing. If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it: • you must attend the hearing and • if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you must file and serve on all parties an affidavit before the hearing date. If you do not do so, the Court may proceed in your absence and orders may be made finally determining this application without further warning.
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This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing. If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it: you must attend the hearing and if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you must file and serve on all parties an affidavit before the hearing date. If you do not do so, the Court may proceed in your absence and orders may be made finally determining this application without further warning. Service The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court. Accompanying Documents Mark appropriate selection below with an x' Accompanying this Application is a Supporting Affidavit optional unless required by Rules of Court
This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing. If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it: • you must attend the hearing and • if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you must file and serve on all parties an affidavit before the hearing date. If you do not do so, the Court may proceed in your absence and orders may be made finally determining this application without further warning. Service The party filling this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court. Accompanying Documents Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x' Accompanying this Application is a

 list additional documents (if any)

Form 92A

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF AUDIOVISUAL RECORD Evidence Act 1929 s 13BA, 13BB

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
0 0.		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
Traine of law minisonice		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		· ·
Traine of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application details

This is an Application for admission of an audiovisual record of the evidence of the witness at trial.

This Application is made under section [13BA/BB] of the Evidence Act 1929.

The applicant seeks the following orders:

- 1. That the evidence of [Enter full name] ('the witness') be admitted at trial in the form of an audiovisual record made on [date].
- 2. [Enter other orders].

This Application is made on the grounds that the audiovisual [record/records] [is/are] admissible under:

- □ section 13BA(3)(a) of the Evidence Act 1929.
- □ section 13BA(3)(b) of the Evidence Act 1929.
- □ section 13BB(2) of the Evidence Act 1929

Form 92A

Se	ctio	13BA(3)(a)			
	1.	The audiovisual record was made on [date] at a pre-trial special hearing before [name of Judicial Officer]			
	2.	The audiovisual record [has/has not] been edited.			
6,	ction	tion 12PA/2Vb)			
	3.	on 13BA(3)(b) The audiovisual record was made on [date] during an interview of the witness by [name of interviewe			
	3. 4.	, .			
_	٦.				
		 (a) was born on [date] and was a child of or under the age of 14 years at the time of the interview. (b) has a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the 			
		(b) has a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the witness' experiences or to respond rationally to questions, namely [Enter details of disability].			
		□ (c) was interviewed as the victim of an alleged child sexual offence within the meaning of section 74EA of the Summary Offences Act 1953.			
	5.	The audiovisual record was made in accordance with Part 17 Division 3 of the Summary Offences Act 1953			
		(a) the audiovisual recording was made in accordance with the regulations;			
		(b) the interview was conducted by a prescribed interviewer;			
	(c) the manner in which the interview was conducted met the prescribed requirements to the prescrient.				
	6.	The audiovisual record was not made in accordance with Part 17 Division 3 of the Summary Offences Act 1953: select			
		☐ (a) the audiovisual recording was not made in accordance with the regulations [explain].			
		□ (b) the interview was not conducted by a prescribed interviewer [explain].			
☐ (c) the manner in which the interview was conducted did not meet the prescribed requiing the prescribed extent [explain]; and					
	(d) it is the interests of justice require the admission of the evidence despite the prescinterviewer's non-compliance [explain].				
	7.	At the time the recording was made, the witness had capacity to give sworn or unsworn evidence.			
	8.	The respondent has been given a reasonable opportunity to view the recording, namely:			
		☐ [full name] was notified on [date] by [Enter details of notification] that the audiovisual record wavailable for viewing at a time convenient to the [party/parties] selections provision for multiple			
		[full name] viewed the audiovisual record on [date] provision for multiple			
		□ a copy of the audiovisual record was provided to [full name] on [date]. provision for multiple			
	9.	The witness is available, if required, for further examination, cross examination and re-examination during the course of the trial.			
	10.	The audiovisual record [has/has not] been edited.			
		4000(0)			
l _		1 13BB(2)			
		The witness is a complainant in proceedings for a domestic violence offence.			
	12.	The requirements of section 13BB(2) are satisfied:			
		(a) the recording was made by a police officer;			
		(b) the recording is in the form of a prescribed recording;			
		(c) at the time of recording, the complainant had the capacity to give sworn or unsworn evidence;			
		(d) the defendant has been given a reasonable opportunity to listen to or view the recording, namely:			

Form 92A

				full name] was notified on [date] by [Enter details of notification] that the audiovisual record was wallable for viewing at a time convenient to the [party/parties] select one provision for multiple		
			□ [a	full name] viewed the audiovisual record on [date] provision for multiple		
			□ а	copy of the audiovisual record was provided to [full name] on [date]. provision for multiple		
		and	b			
(6		(e)	(e) the witness is available, if required, for further examination, cross-examination or re-examination during the course of the trial.			
	13.	The	e requ	irements of section 13BB(2) are not satisfied: select		
			(a)	the recording was not made by a police officer [explain].		
			(b)	the recording is not in the form of a prescribed recording [explain].		
			(c)	at the time of the recording, the complainant did not have the capacity to give unsworn or sworn evidence [explain].		
			(d)	the defendant has not been given a reasonable opportunity to view the recording [explain].		
			(e)	the witness is not available, if required, for further examination, cross-examination or re-examination during the course of the trial [explain].		
	and					
			(f)	it is in the interests of justice to require the admission of the evidence [explain].		
	14.	The	e audi	ovisual record [has/has not] been edited.		

To the Other Parties: WARNING

This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court.

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you must attend the hearing and

If you do not do so, the Court **may proceed in your absence** and orders may be made **finally determining** this application without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Accompanying Documents							
Accompanying this Application is a:							
	☐ Supporting Affidavit optional						
	☐ If other additional document(s) please list them below						

Form 92B

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR PRE-TRIAL SPECIAL HEARING Evidence Act 1929 s 12AB

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body comorate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application details

This is an Application for a pre-trial special hearing.

This Application is made under section 12AB of the Evidence Act 1929.

The applicant seeks the following orders:

- 1. That [full name] ('the witness') give evidence at a pre-trial special hearing.
- That the hearing be convened as a proceeding preliminary to the trial for the purpose of taking the evidence of the witness.
- 3. That the hearing be convened for the following purpose[s]:
 - □ examination of the witness.
 - ☐ cross-examination of the witness.
 - ☐ re-examination of the witness.
- 4. That an audiovisual record of the witness' evidence be made.
- 5. That the taking of the evidence at the hearing be transmitted to the [Defendant/Youth] select one by means of closed circuit television.

Form 92B

	Ь.	That measures be taken to prevent the witness and the [Defendant/Youth] selectione from directly seeing or hearing each other before, during or after the hearing, namely [enter measures]. Mandatory to complete if
		Defendant/Youth attends the hearing in person
	7.	That the evidence be taken in a way that facilitates the taking of evidence from the witness or minimises the witness's embarrassment or distress, namely [enter manner of taking evidence]. mandatory to complete if witness has a physical disability or cognitive impairment
	8.	That, if the [defendant/youth] attends the hearing in person, the following measures be taken to prevent the witness and the [defendant/youth] from directly seeing or hearing each other before, during or after the hearing, namely [enter nature of proposed measures].
	9.	That the witness be accompanied at the hearing by [name of support person] for the purpose of providing emotional support.
	10.	That the evidence be taken with the following communication assistance due to the witness's complex communication needs, namely [enter nature of communication assistance] provided by [full name], who: if communication assistance is to be provided by a person [is/is not] select one to be called as a witness in the trial of the charge. is a communication partner for the purposes of the Evidence Act 1929. [should be/is] select one approved by the Court to provide such assistance because [enter details].
	11.	That the evidence be taken with the following communication assistance due to the witness's complex communication needs, namely [enter nature of communication assistance] if communication assistance is to be provided other than by a person, eg by a device
	12.	That an initial hearing be convened for the purpose of taking any evidence (if required), hearing submissions, making rulings as to the admissibility of any evidence relevant to the pre-recording of the witness' evidence and/or making directions under s12AB(11a) and/or s12AB(13) of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> .
	13.	[Enter other].
Thi	is App	olication is made on the grounds that:
	1.	the evidence of the witness is necessary for the purposes of the trial of a charge of
		Description of the property of
		 a serious offence against the person. an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) <i>Act</i> 2009. an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i> 1921.
		 □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) <i>Act</i> 2009. □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i>
		 an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) <i>Act</i> 2009. an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i> 1921.
	2.	 □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) <i>Act</i> 2009. □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i> 1921. and the witness is □ a child of or under the age of 14 years having been born on [<i>date</i>]. □ a person with a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the witness' experiences or to respond rationally to questions as evidenced by [<i>refer to relevant report or</i>
	2.	 □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) Act 2009. □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i> 1921. and the witness is □ a child of or under the age of 14 years having been born on [<i>date</i>]. □ a person with a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the witness' experiences or to respond rationally to questions as evidenced by [<i>refer to relevant report or affidavit</i>]. The trial is of a charge of a child sexual offence and the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ is a child under the age of 18 years, having been born on [<i>date</i>]; □ is cognitively impaired; □ has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding; □ has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding;
	2.	 □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) <i>Act</i> 2009. □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i> 1921. and the witness is □ a child of or under the age of 14 years having been born on [<i>date</i>]. □ a person with a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the witness' experiences or to respond rationally to questions as evidenced by [<i>refer to relevant report or affidavit</i>]. The trial is of a charge of a child sexual offence and the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ is a child under the age of 18 years, having been born on [<i>date</i>]; □ is cognitively impaired; □ has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding; □ has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding; □ is a witness who should be allowed to give evidence a pre-trial special hearing because [<i>reasons</i>].
		 □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) <i>Act</i> 2009. □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i> 1921. and the witness is □ a child of or under the age of 14 years having been born on [<i>date</i>]. □ a person with a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the witness' experiences or to respond rationally to questions as evidenced by [<i>refer to relevant report or affidavit</i>]. The trial is of a charge of a child sexual offence and the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ is a child under the age of 18 years, having been born on [<i>date</i>]; □ is cognitively impaired; □ has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding; □ has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding;
		 □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with an intervention order under the <i>Intervention Orders</i> (<i>Prevention of Abuse</i>) <i>Act</i> 2009. □ an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a restraining order under the <i>Criminal Procedure Act</i> 1921. and the witness is □ a child of or under the age of 14 years having been born on [<i>date</i>]. □ a person with a disability that adversely affects the witness' capacity to give a coherent account of the witness' experiences or to respond rationally to questions as evidenced by [<i>refer to relevant report or affidavit</i>]. The trial is of a charge of a child sexual offence and the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ the witness is an alleged victim of the offence; □ is a child under the age of 18 years, having been born on [<i>date</i>]; □ is cognitively impaired; □ has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding; □ has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in relation to the proceeding; □ is a witness who should be allowed to give evidence a pre-trial special hearing because [<i>reasons</i>]. The trial is an offence involving domestic abuse (within the meaning of the Intervention Orders (Prevention

To the Other Parties: WARNING

Form 92B

If you wish to oppose the Application and make submissions about it you **must** file and serve a Notice of Objection within 14 days of this application being served on you. If you do this, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing or may be listed for a hearing in closed court in which case the parties will be notified by the Court of the time and date of the hearing.

If you do not do so, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing and will be granted without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Accompanying Documents	
Accompanying this Application is a: Supporting Affidavit optional	
☐ If other additional document(s) please list them below	

Form 920

Form 92C		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
INTERLOCUT	TORY APPLICATION FO Evidence Act 19	OR SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS 29 s 13A
[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAG. COURT OF SOUTH AUSTR. CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	ISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMEI ALIA	NT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select On
[FULL NAME] Informant/R		
v		
[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth		
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Application details		
This is an application for sp proceedings.	pecial arrangements in relation to	[full name], who is to give evidence in these criminal
This Application is made un	der section 13A of the <i>Evidence A</i>	ct 1929.
This Application relates to the whole of the with the examination in the cross-examination the re-examination	chief of the witness. ion of the witness.	
The applicant seeks the following	owing ordere:	

 $\hfill \Box$ 1. That the evidence of the witness be given outside of the trial court

and transmitted to the trial court by means of audiovisual link.

and that an audiovisual record of the evidence be made and replayed in the trial court.

Form 92C

Ш	2.	That the [Defendant/Youth] select one [tull name] be excluded from the place where the witness
		evidence is taken.
	3.	That measures be taken to prevent the witness and the [Defendant/Youth] select one [full name] from
		directly seeing or hearing each other before, during or after the hearing, namely [Enter measures].
	4.	That while the witness' evidence is being taken, the presiding judicial officer and any lawyer present in
		the Court not wear a
		□ wig [; or]
		gown.
	_	
	5.	That an additional allowance be made for breaks during, and time to be given for, the taking of evidence,
		namely [enter details of breaks proposed].
	6.	That the evidence be taken in a way that facilitates the taking of evidence from the witness or minimises
		the witness's embarrassment or distress, namely [Enter manner of taking evidence].
	7.	That the witness be accompanied at the hearing by [Enter name of support person] for the purpose of
		providing emotional support.
	7A.	That the witness be accompanied at the hearing by [Enter name and/or description of animal] for the
		purpose of providing comfort or support.
	8.	That the evidence be taken with the following communication assistance due to the witness's complex
	Ο.	·
		communication needs, namely [Enter nature of communication assistance] provided by [full name of
		provider], Who: if communication assistance is to be provided by a person
		[is/is not] select one to be called as a witness in the trial of the charge.
		is a communication partner for the purposes of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> .
		[should be/is] selections approved by the Court to provide such assistance because [Enter details].
	9.	That the evidence be taken with the following communication assistance due to the witness's complex
		communication needs, namely [Enter communication assistance]. if communication assistance is to be
		provided other than by a person, eg by a device
	10	That an audiovisual record of the witness's evidence be made.
		That the following directions be given about questioning of the witness: [enter directions sought]].
	12.	[Enter other].
This A	pplica	tion is made on the grounds that:
This A	pplica	tion is made on the grounds that:
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the Evidence Act 1929 because the
1.		itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is a child under the age of 16 years.
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i>
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is a child under the age of 16 years.
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i>
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person.
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the [witness/case].
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the [witness/case]. has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding.
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the <i>[witness/case]</i> . has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding.
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the <i>[witness/case]</i> . has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. will only consent to being a witness in the proceeding, being a proceeding for a serious and
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the <i>[witness/case]</i> . has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. will only consent to being a witness in the proceeding, being a proceeding for a serious and organised crime offence within the meaning of the <i>Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935</i> , if treated
1.	The w	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the <i>[witness/case]</i> . has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. will only consent to being a witness in the proceeding, being a proceeding for a serious and
1.	The w witnes	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the <i>Evidence Act 1929</i> because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. is cognitively impaired <i>[enter details]</i> is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the [witness/case]. has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. will only consent to being a witness in the proceeding, being a proceeding for a serious and organised crime offence within the meaning of the <i>Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935</i> , if treated as a vulnerable witness.
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2. Complete This A	The witness If applica set c that Enter gro 1. pplica with solicite	itness is a vulnerable witness within the meaning of section 13A of the Evidence Act 1929 because the is is a child under the age of 16 years. Is cognitively impaired [enter details] is the alleged victim of a serious offence against the person. Is the alleged victim and would be specially disadvantaged if not treated as a vulnerable witness because of the circumstances of the [witness/case]. In has been subjected to threats of violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. In has reasonable grounds to fear violence or retribution in connection with the proceeding. In will only consent to being a witness in the proceeding, being a proceeding for a serious and organised crime offence within the meaning of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935, if treated as a vulnerable witness. **Tother grounds**]. **Provision for multiple numbered subparagraphs** **Tother grounds**]. **Interval paragraphs** **Tother

Form 92C

To the other parties: WARNING

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it you **must file and serve a Notice of Objection within 14 days of this Application being served on you**. If you do this, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing or may be listed for a hearing in which case the parties will be notified by the Court of the time and date of the hearing.

If you do not do so, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing and may be granted without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Accompanying Documents	
Accompanying this Application is a:	
☐ Supporting Affidavit optional	
☐ If other additional document(s) please list them below:	

Form 92	2De
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To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR HEARING BY AUDIO OR AUDIOVISUAL LINK

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Appl	ication details
	is an application for the use of an [audio/audiovisual] select one link in relation to the [Hearing/Trial] select one on or date] at [Enter time].
This	Application is made under
	section 591Q of the Evidence Act 1929. if link within South Australia
	section 59IE of the Evidence Act 1929. If link to another State or Territory
	[legislative provision of other source of power] if link to another country.
The a	applicant seeks the following orders: Enter in numbered paragraphs
	the evidence of [full name] be given by provision for multiple
	audio link.
	□ audiovisual link.
	submissions by [full name] regarding [Enter subject matter] be made by provision for multiple
	□ audio link.

Form 92De

audiovioual link	
□ audiovisual link.	
☐ [Enter other].	
The particulars of the orders sought are as follows:	
1. It is proposed that the link be utilised for [Enter description of proceed	ling or portion of proceeding].
2. The person[s] proposed to appear before the Court [is/are] select on witness/other]. provision for multiple ☐ This person is a child.	e [full name], who is [Enter party title/a
3. The link is required from [location] ('the originating point') □ in the State of South Australia. If first option selected above □ in [Enter State or Territory other than South Australia]. If second of in [Enter Country]. If third option selected above The contact person at that location is [full name], who may be contact	
4. only displayed if Magistrates court The link will be connected to the [Enter nan location].	ne of Court] of South Australia at [Enter
5. if known The link is required from [Enter time] (South Australian time) on	[Enter date].
6. if known The estimated duration of the link is [Enter estimated time].	
7. [Full name], to whom this Application relates, provision for each person to appear to does not pose a security risk does pose a security risk, namely [enter details] may pose a security risk, but it is unknown at the time of this A	
□ 8. If known The room at the originating point will require □ water □ [a Bible/other religious text] select one □ [Enter other]	
9. if known The presence of a Sheriff's Officer is recommended at the link.	e originating point for the duration of the
□ 10. [Enter other] eg disability, special needs, known anger issues	
This Application is made on the grounds	
set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by [name] on [date].	
that: Enter grounds in numbered paragraphs 1.	
Complete if applicable otherwise delete This Application is urgent on the grounds set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by [full name] on [date]. that Enter grounds in numbered paragraphs 1.	
This Application is made with the consent of the [Enter party title] [full name] and is evidenced solicitor, provision for multiple without the consent of the [Enter party title] [full name]. provision for multiple	•

To the other parties: WARNING

Form 92De

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you **must file and serve a Notice of Objection within 14 days of this Application being served on you**. If you do this, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing or may be listed for a hearing in which case the parties will be notified by the Court of the time and date of the hearing.

If you do not do so, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing and may be granted without further warning.

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50	rv	10	۰0

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Accompanying Documents	
Accompanying this Application is a: Supporting Affidavit optional If other additional document(s) please list them below:	

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
WITER COUTORY		DV 411D10 0D 411D101401141
INTERLOCUTORY	APPLICATION FOR HEARING	BY AUDIO OR AUDIOVISUAL
	LINK	
SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAG COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	GISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RE ALIA	ESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT Circle one
		Full Name
R / Appellant / Informant circ	le one	
V		
Defendant / Vouth / Bernen	dont	Full Name
Defendant / Youth / Respon	GETT Circle one	
Lodging party		
Name of law firm/office	Party title	Full Name of party
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	
Application details Mark appropriate selections below with an	x*	
This is an application for the	use of an	
[] audio		
[] audiovisual		
link in relation to the		
[] Hearing		
[] Trial		
On date a	t time	
This Application is made und	der	
[] section 59IQ of the Ev	dence Act 1929 If link within South Australia	
[] section 59IE of the Ev	idence Act 1929 if link to another State or Territory	
	ving legislative provision:	
of		

The appli	icant seeks the following orders:
1. [] the evidence of the following person(s)
	full name(s)
	be given by
	[] audio link.
	[] audiovisual link.
2. [] submissions by the following person(s)
	regarding the following subject matter
	be made by
	[] audio link.
	[] audiovisual link.
[] Ifa	applicable, specify other orders sought below:
[] If a	pphoable, speary other orders sought below.

The p	articulars of the orders sought are as follows:
	t is proposed that the link be utilised for:
,	

The	person(s) proposed to appear before the Court is/are: sed person(s) below, including whether they are a party to the proceedings, witness or other – e.g. Name, Witness
The	iollowings person(s) listed above are children:
The	followings person(s) listed above are children: ow if applicable
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The	ink is required from
List bel	ink is required from

4.			ete If proceedings in the Magistrates Court The link will be connected to thename of Court e.g. District of South a at
5.	Comp	lete if	known The link is required fromtime (South Australian time)
			(date)
6			
6.	Comp	lete if	known The estimated duration of the link isestimated time e.g. 30 minutes
7.			Full Name to whom this Application relates
	[]	does not pose a security risk
	[]	does pose a security risk, namely Explain nature of security risk posed below:
	[]	may pose a security risk, but it is unknown at the time of this Application.
Comp	lete field	is bel	ow for additional person(s), Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
	·······		
	[does not pose a security risk
	Ĺ	J	does pose a security risk, namely Explain nature of security risk posed below
	1	1	may pose a security risk, but it is unknown at the time of this Application.
	L	J	Thay pose a security risk, but it is anknown at the time of this Application.
Comp	lete field	ls bel	ow for additional person(s), Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
	[]	does not pose a security risk
	[]	does pose a security risk, namely Explain nature of security risk posed below
	Į	J	may pose a security risk, but it is unknown at the time of this Application.
Comp	lete field	ls bel	ow for additional person(s), Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
			Full Name to whom this Application relates
	[]	does not pose a security risk
	[]	does pose a security risk, namely Explain nature of security risk posed below

		[]	may p	ose a security risk, but it is unknown at the time of this Application.
C		e: . 1 . 1 .			itional person(s). Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
Comple					Intonal person(s), Unly complete it applicable otherwise mark as NVA
		[not pose a security risk
		[DOSE a SECURITY FISK, NAMELY Explain nature of security risk posed below
		L	-		2000 to Occurry Figure 101, Figure 101, Security has posed below
		ſ	1		ose a security risk, but it is unknown at the time of this Application.
		•	•	, ,	''
Comple	te f	fields	belo	ow for add	itional person(s), Only complete if applicable otherwise mark as N/A
					Full Name to whom this Application relates
		[]	does r	not pose a security risk
		[]	does p	DOSE A SECURITY FISK, NAMELY Explain nature of Security risk posed below
		[]	may p	ose a security risk, but it is unknown at the time of this Application.
[]		8.	lf kno	own The	e room at the originating point will require
				[] water
				l] a Bible
				l] aspecify other religious text
				l] if applicable, specify any additional room requirements below:
[]	!	9.	if kn	own The	e presence of a Sheriff's Officer is recommended at the originating point for the duration of the
			link	(
[]		10.	lf a	pplical	ble, specify any other relevant particulars below e.g. disability, special needs, known anger issues

Thie Apr	Nication is made on the grounds
[] se	olication is made on the grounds ot out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by
Out	at tline grounds in separately numbered paragraphs below
	1
I	

Only complete if a	pplicable otherwise mark as N/A ation is urgent on the grounds
	ut in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by full name ONdate
[] that Outline (grounds in separately numbered paragraphs below
1.	

This Application is made
[] with the consent of the following person(s)
and is evidenced by

Form	00	\neg

[] without the consent of the following person(s)
	party title and full name(s)

To the other parties: WARNING

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it, you **must file and serve a Notice of Objection within 14 days of this Application being served on you**. If you do this, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing or may be listed for a hearing in which case the parties will be notified by the Court of the time and date of the hearing.

If you do not do so, the Application may be determined by the Court without a hearing and may be granted without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Accompanying Documents Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
Accompanying this Application is a
[] Supporting Affidavit optional unless required by Rules of Court
[] If other additional document(s) please list them below:

Form 92E

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR DISCLOSURE OF OPERATIVE'S IDENTITY

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA if applicable COURT OF APPEAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
I Name of law fill fromce		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
I Marrie di additionised diricei		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Application Details

This Application is for

- permission to ask a question of a witness that may lead to the disclosure of an operative's identity or where the operative lives. section 40(1)(a)(i) of the Criminal Investigation (Covert Operations) Act 2009
 - permission to ask a person involved in the proceeding to make a statement that discloses, or may lead to the disclosure of, an operative's identity or where an operative lives. section 40(1)(a)(ii) of the Criminal Investigation (Covert Operations) Act 2009
 - an order requiring a witness to answer a question, give evidence, or provide information that discloses, or may lead to the disclosure of, an operative's identity or where the operative lives. section 40(1)(b) of the Criminal Investigation (Covert Operations) Act 2009

This Application is made under section [40(1)(a)(i)/40(1)(a)(ii)/40(1)(b)] select one of the Criminal Investigation (Covert Operations) Act 2009

The Applicant seeks the following orders:

Form 92E

Enter orders sought in separately numbered paragraphs.
□ 1. compete if section 40(1)(a)(i) selected above That the Applicant be permitted to ask a witness, namely [full name], [description of questions] that may lead to the disclosure of the operative's identity or where the operative lives.
2. complete if section 40(1)(a)(ii) selected above That a person involved in the proceeding, namely [full name], be permitted to make a statement about [description of subject matter] that discloses or may lead to the disclosure of, the operative's identity or where the operative lives.
 □ 3. complete if section 40(1)(b) selected above That a witness, namely [full name], be required [to answer a question/give evidence/provide information] select one about [description of subject matter] that discloses, or may lead to the disclosure of, the operative's identity or where the operative lives. □ 4. provision for multiple [Enter other orders].
This Application is made on the grounds set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by [full name] on [date] that:
 that there is evidence that, if accepted would substantially call into question the operative's credibility, namely [Enter description of evidence].
2. that it would be impractical to test properly the credibility of the operative without [risking the disclosure of/disclosing] select one the operative's identity or where the operative lives because [Enter reasons].
3. that it is in the interests of justice that the operative's credibility be tested.

To Other Parties: WARNING

This Application will be considered at a hearing to be convened by the Court. You will receive a notice of hearing with details of the location, date and time of the hearing.

This application is urgent on the grounds set out in the accompanying affidavit sworn by [full name] on [date].

If you wish to oppose the Application or make submissions about it:

- · you must attend the hearing and
- if you wish to rely on any facts in addition to or contrary to those relied on by the party seeking the orders you **must** file and serve on all parties an affidavit before the hearing date.

If you do not do so, the Court **may proceed in your absence** and orders may be made **finally determining** this application without further warning.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Accom	Accompanying documents			
Accom				

Form	93e

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

AFFIDAVIT OF [FULL NAME OF DEPONENT] MADE ON [DATE]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Delete if not applicable COURT OF APPEAL
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

ν

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible solicitor
Name of authorised of	ficer	
If body corporate and no law firm/o	ffice Full Name	

Deponent the person who is making the affidavit				
Deponent				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or I	evel number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - N	umber	Another number	

Form 93e

Affidavit
I, [full name],
□ swear on oath that:
do truly and solemnly affirm that: Enter text in separate numbered paragraphs If the Affidavit relates to an Application, identify the Application, and state the material facts relevant to the Application
1.
[Sworn/Affirmed] select one by the Deponent
At [place]
On [date]
Signature of Deponent
before me
Printed name of witness
Qualification as authorised witness under section 27A(3) of the <i>Oaths Act 1936</i> . Stamp here if applicable
Identification of Witness if applicable (ID number of Justice of the Peace; rank, identification number and "South Australia Police" for police officer)

Form 93e

Next box not displayed on completed affidavit

Please ensure you have complied with instructions for completing an affidavit

Instructions

- Please review the Codes of Practice in relation to Affidavits published by the Attorney-General under s 33 of the Oaths Act 1936 before completing this form.
- The person who makes the affidavit is called the deponent. The deponent makes the affidavit by taking an oath or affirmation in the presence of an authorised witness.
- Each page of the affidavit, including any exhibit(s), must be consecutively numbered starting with page 2.
- Each page of the affidavit (but not any exhibit) must be signed by both the deponent and the witness.
- A single 'front page' must be inserted in front of the exhibit(s) in Form 94.
- An exhibit to an affidavit must be clearly marked to identify it as the exhibit referred to in the affidavit.
- The declaration should be confined to facts and should not include submissions.
- The declaration should not reproduce material already contained in affidavits or other material already filed in the matter. It should not exhibit documents already exhibited to affidavits filed in the matter. In both cases it is sufficient to simply refer to such material or documents and the place where they may be found.
- An affidavit is to be sworn or affirmed in this State in accordance with section 6 of the Evidence Act 1929 or, if
 made elsewhere, in accordance with the law for the taking of oaths or the making of affirmations in that place.
- The deponent must swear or affirm the affidavit before a person authorised by law to witness the swearing or affirming of affidavits ('the witness'). Persons authorised to witness an affidavit are:
 - (a) a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court;
 - (b) a justice of the peace;
 - (c) a police officer, other than a police officer who is a probationary constable;
 - (d) a person admitted and enrolled as a notary public of the Supreme Court;
 - (e) any other person of a class prescribed by regulation.
- The contents of the affidavit cannot be altered after the affidavit has been sworn or affirmed.
- If the deponent is illiterate or blind, see rule 28.7(6) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022. If the deponent does not appear to understand English sufficiently, see rule 28.7(7) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022

Form 93h		
To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		

Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
	AFFIDAV	ΊΤ		
OF				FULL NAME
	MADE ON		DATE	
SUPREME / DISTRICT / N	MAGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVI ALIA / COURT OF APPEAL circle Or	RONMENT R		AND DEVELOPMENT
R / Appellant / Informant circ	cle one		Full Name	
v				
Defendant / Respondent / Y	Outh Circle one		Full Name	
Lodging party		D-st. #W		Full Name of south
Name of law firm/office		Party title		Full Name of party
If applicable		Law firm/office		Responsible solicitor
Name of authorised officer				
If body corporate and no law firm/office		Full Name		
Deponent the person who is making	the affidavit			
Deponent				
Address	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or level number and n	ame of property if rec	quired)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
Phone Details	Email address			
I HOHE DETAILS				

Deponent the person who is making the affidavit				
Deponent				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or le	vel number and name of property	if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) – Nu	mber	Another number	•

	davit ppropriate selection below with an 'X'
l,	
[] swear on oath that:
Enter t	do truly and solemnly affirm that: ext in separate numbered paragraphs below ffidavit relates to an Application, identify the Application and state the material facts relevant to the Application
1.	

1	

1	

Sworn / Affirmed circle one by the Deponent			
Atplace			
Ondate			
Object to the first of Daniel of Dan			
Signature of Deponent			
before me			
Signature of attesting witness Must be an authorised witness – see rule 28.9 of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022			
District description of the state of the sta			
Printed name of witness			

Qualification as authorised witness under section 27A(3) of the <i>Oaths Act 1936</i> . Stamp here if applicable		
Identification of witness if applicable (ID number of Justice of the Peace; rank, identification number and "South Australia Police" for police officer)		

Next hox not displayed on completed affidavit

Please ensure you have complied with instructions for completing an affidavit

Instructions

- Please review the Codes of Practice in relation to Affidavits published by the Attorney-General under s 33 of the Oaths Act 1936 before completing this form.
- The person who makes the affidavit is called the deponent. The deponent makes the affidavit by taking an oath or affirmation in the presence of an authorised witness.
- Each page of the affidavit, including any exhibit(s), must be consecutively numbered starting with page 2.
- · Each page of the affidavit (but not any exhibit) must be signed by both the deponent and the witness.
- A single 'front page' must be inserted in front of the exhibit(s) in Form 94.
- An exhibit to an affidavit must be clearly marked to identify it as the exhibit referred to in the affidavit.
- The declaration should be confined to facts and should not include submissions.
- The declaration should not reproduce material already contained in affidavits or other material already filed in the matter. It should not exhibit documents already exhibited to affidavits filed in the matter. In both cases it is sufficient to simply refer to such material or documents and the place where they may be found.
- An affidavit is to be sworn or affirmed in this State in accordance with section 6 of the Evidence Act 1929 or, if
 made elsewhere, in accordance with the law for the taking of oaths or the making of affirmations in that place.
- The deponent must swear or affirm the affidavit before a person authorised by law to witness the swearing or affirming of affidavits ('the witness'). Persons authorised to witness an affidavit are:
 - (a) a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court;
 - (b) a justice of the peace;
 - (c) a police officer, other than a police officer who is a probationary constable;
 - (d) a person admitted and enrolled as a notary public of the Supreme Court;
 - (e) any other person of a class prescribed by regulation.
- The contents of the affidavit cannot be altered after the affidavit has been sworn or affirmed.
- If the deponent is illiterate or blind, see rule 28.7(6) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022. If the deponent does not appear to understand English sufficiently, see rule 28.7(7) of the Joint Criminal Rules 2022

Form 94

EXHIBIT FRONT SHEET

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Delete if not applicable COURT OF APPEAL

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

v

[FULL NAME]
Defendant/Youth/Respondent

This is the exhibit/these are the exhibits select one marked [Enter exhibit number(s)] to the affidavit of [name] made on the [enter day] of [enter month] 20 [enter year].

Declared before the attesting witness named below at [place] on [date].

Signature of deponent
Signature of attesting witness
Qualification as authorised witness under section 27A(3) of the <i>Oaths Act 1936</i> . Stamp here if applicable
Identification of witness if applicable (ID number of Justice of the Peace; rank, Identification number and "South Australia Police" for police officer)
Date

Form 9	95e
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To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

NOTICE OF OBJECTION

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant/R

ν

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party	[Defendant/Youth] [number]	
Loughing party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Notic	Notice of Objection		
The c	bjec	tor objects to:	
	1.	the witness [full name] being permitted to give evidence at a pre-trial special hearing, pursuant to section 12AB of the Evidence Act 1929.	
	2.	the witness [full name] being permitted to utilise special arrangements when giving evidence, pursuant to section 13A of the Evidence Act 1929.	
	3.	[full name of person] appearing by [audio/audiovisual] select one link in the Court at the hearing on [date] at [time] at [location].	
	4.	[nature of objection], pursuant to [Act and section or other provision].	
The grounds of objection are			
	set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn by [name] on [date].		
	Enter grounds in separately numbered paragraphs		
	1.		

Service	
The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.	
Accompanying Documents	
Accompanying this Application is a	
☐ Supporting Affidavit optional unless required by Rules of Court	
☐ If other additional document(s) please list them below: (ist additional documents (if any)	

Form	95h
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	To be inserted by Court	
	Case Number:	
	Date Filed:	
	FDN:	
	NOTICE OF OR IFOTION	
NOTICE OF OBJECTION		
	SUPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT CIRCLE ORIC COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION CASE NO:	

CASE NO	
R / Informant _{Circle one}	Full Name
v	
Defendant / Youth circle one	Full Name

Lodging party	Defendant / Youth circle one	
	number	
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

	Notice of Objection Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'					
The objector objects to:						
L] 1.	the witness				
]] 2.	the witness				
[] 3.	full name appearing by				
		[] audio link				
		[] audiovisual link				
		in the Court at the hearing ondate atdate at				
		location				
]] 4. If applicable, specify any other objections below (including the Act, section or other provision und which the objection is made):					

Form 95h

The ground	ds of objection are			
[] set out in the accompanying Affidavit sworn byfull name				

Form 95h

	Ondate				
[]	that Outline	grounds in separately numbered paragraphs below			
	1.				

Form 95h

_						
`	6	r١	J	ı	c	e

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in line with the Rules of Court.

Accompanying Documents Mark appropriate selection below with an 'x'
Accompanying this Application is a
Supporting Affidavit optional unless required by Rules of Court
[] If other additional document(s) please list them below:
list additional documents (if any)

Form 9	96e
--------	-----

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

CONSENT TO ORDER

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

٠,

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office	_	
M U	Lauretina (efficie	Decreasible College
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Consent

The lodging party consents to the following orders sought in the [Enter type of application] of the [Enter party title] filed on [date].

Enter orders consented to in numbered paragraphs

1.

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Fο	rm	96h
ΓU	1111	901

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

CONSENT TO ORDER

UPREME / DISTRICT / MAGISTRATES / YOUTH / ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT circle DURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA RIMINAL JURISDICTION ASE NO:	'nε
/ Appellant / Informant circle one	
efendant / Youth / Appellant circle one	

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Consent
The lodging party consents to the following orders sought in the

Form	96h
------	-----

Service

The party filing this document is required to serve it on all other parties in accordance with the Rules of Court.

To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		

FDN:

Date Filed:

NOTICE FROM COURT

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

٠,

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Notice

To [party title] provision for multiple

matters of which notice given in numbered paragraphs

1.

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:
Hearing Date and Time:
Hearing Location:

NOTICE OF HEARING

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

٧

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

To the Parties

There will be a hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this form of [subject matter of hearing].

If there is no attendance by or on behalf of a party, the Court may proceed to make orders without further warning.

To the [Defendant/Youth][s]: WARNING

You must attend the hearing at the date and time set out at the top of this form or on any day to which this matter is adjourned to answer to the charge and to be dealt with according to law.

If you fail to attend the Court may:

- proceed in your absence, or
- issue a warrant for your arrest.

If you are unable to attend on the hearing date, you should contact the Registry of the [Court] to request another hearing date to be fixed. This can be done by calling [phone no of Court] or by emailing [email of Court].

If you need an interpreter, you must advise the Court immediately of the language and dialect you require.

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Signed:	
FDN:	

RECORD OF OUTCOME - ORDER

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

٧

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Introduction

Hearing

Hearing Location: [Enter suburb]

[Enter Hearing date] [Enter Listed starting time]

Hearing type:

Only complete if Supreme and District Court

[Enter Actual hearing start time] - [Enter Actual hearing end time]

[Enter Presiding Officer]

Appearances

[Enter Informant/R Appearance Information] [Enter Defendant/Youth Appearance Information]

Remarks

[Enter Notes]

Order

Date of Order: [date]

Orders

It is ordered that:

Enter orders in separately numbered paragraphs.

Form 99
1.
Authentication
Signature of Judicial Officer [title and name]

o be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Signed:	
FDN:	

ORDER

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R/Appellant

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth/Respondent

Introduction

Hearing

Hearing Location: [Enter suburb] [Enter Hearing date]

[Enter Presiding Officer]

Appearances

[Enter Informant/R/Appellant Appearance Information] [Enter Defendant/Youth/Respondent Appearance Information]

Remarks

[Enter Remarks from Record of Outcome]

Order

Date of Order: [date]

Terms of Order

It is ordered that:

Enter orders in separately numbered paragraphs.

1

Warning below to be included at the direction of the Judicial Officer

To the parties against whom orders are made: WARNING
If you disobey this order, you will be in contempt of court and liable to imprisonment and/or a fine or other punishment and any other person who knows of this order and does anything that helps or permits you to disobey this order may be similarly punished.
Signature of Court Officer
[title and name]

Form 100A

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	

ORDER – FIREARMS ORDER AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Firearms Act 2015 s 66(2)

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Defendant/Youth				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or I	evel number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Date of Birth/Licence no				
	Date of Birth		Driver's Licence no (if any)	
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - N	Number	Another number	

Introduction

Hearing

Hearing Location: [Enter suburb]

[Enter Hearing date]

[Enter Presiding Officer]

Appearances

[Enter Informant/R Appearance Information] [Enter Defendant/Youth Appearance Information]

Remarks

Form 100A

(a) The Court has formed the view that the [Defendant/Youth] [name], who has possession of a firearm, ammunition, firearm part, sound moderator or restricted firearm mechanism, is not a fit and proper person to have possession of that item.

Ord	er		
Date	Date of Order: [date]		
Terr	ns o	f Order	
The	Cou	rt Orders that:	
	1.	orders that the following property of the [Defendant/Youth] be delivered into the custody of the [Commissioner of Police/other person] includes offensive weapons and firearms under s 180 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1921	
		☐ for a period of [no of years] [no of months] [no of days].☐ until further order.	
	2.	the firearms licence [licence number] held by the Defendant is:	
		 □ subject to the following conditions: • provision for multiple [description of condition]. □ suspended until [date/further order]. □ cancelled. 	
	3.	the Defendant is disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence until [date/further order].	
	4.	orders that until further order the [Defendant/Youth] be subject to the Firearms Prohibition Order in the terms set out below	
		□ subject to the following amendments: (see Firearms Act 2015 ss 66(3)(b) and 45(17)) (a) [amendments in numbered paragraphs]	
	5.	orders that the [Defendant/Youth] be prohibited from possessing [an offensive weapon of any kind/specify kind(s) of offensive weapon]	
		☐ for a period of [no of years] [no of months] [no of days].☐ until further order.	
	6.	[other orders].	

Firearm Prohibition Conditions

Subject to any exemptions set out above or in a notice in writing from the Registrar of Firearms, the following conditions are conditions of a Firearm Prohibition Order under section 45 of the *Firearms Act 2015*.

- 1. Any licence or permit under the *Firearms Act 2015* held by the [*Defendant/Youth*] is suspended while the Firearm Prohibition Order is in force.
- The [Defendant/Youth] must not acquire, possess or use a firearm (e.g. guns), a firearm part, a sound moderator or ammunition.
- 3. The [Defendant/Youth] must immediately surrender (hand in) to the Registrar of Firearms any and all firearms (e.g. guns), firearm parts, sound moderators and ammunition owned by them or in their possession.
- 4. The [Defendant/Youth] must not be present at:
 - a. the grounds of a firearms club, paintball operator or the range of a commercial range operator;
 - b. a shooting gallery;
 - c. an arms fair;
 - d. a place where a person carries on the business of repairing, modifying or testing firearms (e.g. guns), firearm parts or ammunition, or buying, selling or hiring out firearms, firearm parts or ammunition;

Form 100A

- e. a place where a person manufactures a firearm, firearm part, or sound moderator;
- f. a place where a person carries on the business of refurbishing firearms; or
- g. any other place of a kind prescribed by regulation.
- 5. The [Defendant/Youth] must not become or remain a member of a firearms club.
- 6. The [Defendant/Youth] must not be in the company of a person who has physical possession or control of a firearm (e.g. guns).
- 7. The [Defendant/Youth] must not be present or reside at premises on which there is a firearm (e.g. guns), firearm part, sound moderator or ammunition.
- 8. The [Defendant/Youth] must inform each other person of or over the age of 18 years who resides or proposes to reside at the same premises of the fact that a Firearms Prohibition Order is in force against the [Defendant/Youth] and ask each such person whether or not they have or propose to have a firearm (e.g. guns), firearm part, sound moderator or ammunition on the premises.
- 9. Any person who supplies the [Defendant/Youth] with a firearm (e.g. guns), firearm part, a sound moderator or ammunition commits an offence.
- 10. Any person who permits the [Defendant/Youth] to gain possession of a firearm, firearm part, a sound moderator or ammunition commits an offence.
- 11. Any person who has physical possession or control of a firearm whilst in the [Defendant/Youth]'s company commits an offence.
- 12. Any person who brings a firearm, firearm part, sound moderator or ammunition onto, or has possession of any such item on, the premises where the [Defendant/Youth] resides commits an offence.
- 13. If the [Defendant/Youth] changes address, the [Defendant/Youth] must give the Registrar of Firearms written notice of the new address within 7 days.
- 14. Any person who fails to or refuses, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement by a police officer, who suspects on reasonable grounds is the subject of a Firearms Prohibition Order, to state their full name, address and date of birth and the full name of persons with whom they reside commits an offence.

Next warning box displayed unless Youth Court

To the Defendant: WARNING

If you fail to obey the terms of this order and the Firearm Prohibition Conditions, you will be guilty of an offence and may be liable for a fine of up to \$75,000 or up to 15 years imprisonment.

Any person who fails to obey term 10 of the Firearms Prohibition Order also commits an offence and may be liable for a fine of up to \$75,000 or up to 15 years imprisonment.

Next warning box displayed if Youth Court

To the Youth: WARNING

If you fail to obey the terms of this order and the Firearm Prohibition Conditions, you will be guilty of an offence and may be liable for a fine of up to \$2,500 or up to 3 years detention.

Any person who fails to obey term 10 of the Firearms Prohibition Order **also commits an offence and may be liable** for a fine of up to 2,500 or up to 3 years detention.

Date

Form 100A		
Signature of Court Officer [title and name]		
Acknowledgement by [Defendant/Youth]		
I acknowledge that I have received a copy of this Firearms Order. I understand its effect and I understand what will happen if I fail to comply with this order.		
Signature of Defendant/Youth		
Full name of Defendant/Youth		
Date		
Witness		
Signature of authorised witness witness must be a Judicial Officer, a registrar of the Court, or a justice of the peace		
next item not displayed if witness is sentencing Judicial Officer		
Printed name and title of witness stamp here if applicable		

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT OF [PARTY TITLE]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

11

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Summary of Argument

[Enter summary of argument]

[name(s) of counsel/author]

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS OF [PARTY TITLE] FOR HEARING BEFORE [NAME OF JUDGE] ON [DATE]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Delete all but one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
l		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Written Submissions

[submissions]

[name(s) of counsel/author]

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:

LIST OF AUTHORITIES OF [PARTY TITLE]

[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

٧

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Lodging party		
	Party title	Full Name of party
Name of law firm/office		
If applicable	Law firm/office	Responsible Solicitor
Name of authorised officer		
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name	

Judicial Officer (if known): [title and name]

Hearing date: [date]

A. Authorities intended to be read

- 1. Enter authority
- 2. Enter authority

B. Authorities to which reference may be made

- 1. Enter authority
- 2. Enter authority

Date of birth

contact

Preferred method of

Form 104e				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
PROTECT	ED PESON DET	TAILS FOR INT	ERVENTION ORI	DER
[SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAG COURT OF SOUTH AUSTR CRIMINAL JURISDICTION	ISTRATES/YOUTH/EN ALIA	VIRONMENT RESO	URCES AND DEVELOPI	$M\!E\!NT$ Select one
FULL NAME] Informant/R				
v				
[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth				
Lodging party				
Name of law firm/office	Party title		Full Name of party	
Name of authorised officer	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
Duplicate panel if multiple protected persons	s			
Protected Person [1] Deta	ils			
Protected person				
Address	Full Name			
Address	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				

Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - Number

□ post
□ telephone
□ email

Another number (optional)

Form	ነ 1ቦ	11H

OIIII 10-III				
To be inserted by Court				
Case Number:				
Date Filed:				
FDN:				
PROTECT	ED DECOM DE	FAIL O FOD INT	EDVENTION OD	DED
PROTECT	ED PESON DE I	I AILS FOR INT	ERVENTION ORI	DEK
SUPREME/DISTRICT/MAG COURT OF SOUTH AUSTR	:/STRATES/YOUTH/EN !ALIA	IVIRONMENT RESO	URCES AND DEVELOPM	MENT] Select one
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION				
nformant			Full nan	me
Defendant/Youth			Full nan	ne
Jerendani/ Youth				
Lodging party				
Name of law firm/office	Party title		Full Name of party	
If applicable	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Name of authorised officer				
If body corporate and no law firm/office	Full Name			
Protected Person [1] Deta	ıils			
Protected person				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
Phone Details	Email address			
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – N	Number	Another number (optional)	
Date of birth				
Preferred method of	Date of birth Mark appropriate selection below	with an 'X'		
contact	[] post [] telephone			
	[] email			

Form 104h

Only complete if applicable otherwise mark a	s N/A			
Protected Person [2] Deta	ils			
Protected person	Edithers			
Address	Full Name			
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
Date of birth	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) - N	lumber	Another number (optional)	
Preferred method of	Date of birth Mark appropriate selection below	with an 'X'		
contact	[] post [] telephone			
Only complete if applicable otherwise mark a	[] email			
Protected Person [3] Deta				
Protected person				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – N	lumber	Another number (optional)	
Date of birth				
	Date of birth			
Preferred method of contact	Mark appropriate selection below	with an 'X'		
Contact	[]telephone []email			
Only complete if applicable otherwise mark a	as N/A			
Protected Person [4] Deta				
Protected person				
	Full Name			
Address	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. home; work; mobile) – N	lumber	Another number (optional)	
Date of birth				
	Date of birth			

Form 104h

Preferred method of contact	Mark appropriate selection below with an 'X' [] post [] telephone [] email
-----------------------------	--

TOIIII I I I A	Form	11	1A
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To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	
Hearing Date and Time:	
Hearing Location:	

SUBPOENA TO ATTEND TO GIVE EVIDENCE

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

v

[FULL NAME] Defendant

Person subject to Subpoena					
Full Name					
Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)					
City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country		
Email address		1			
Type (eg. Home: work: mobile)	Number	Another number			
	Full Name Street Address (including unit o City/town/suburb Email address	Full Name Street Address (including unit or level number and name of proper City/town/suburb State	Full Name Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required) City/town/suburb State Postcode Email address		

Details of Subpoena

YOU ARE ORDERED to attend to give evidence at the date, time and location set out above unless you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, in which case the later date or time is substituted.

You must continue to attend from day to day unless you are excused by the Court or the person authorised to take evidence in this matter or until the hearing of the matter is completed.

Failure to comply with this Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of Court and may result in your arrest.

Form 111A

You should read all the Notes set out at the end of this Subpoena.

The last date for service of this Subpoena is [date]. (see Note 1)

Only complete if applicable

The last date for service was fixed by order made by [title of Judicial Officer] [name] on [date].

Subpoena issued at the request of the following party						
Party Title	Fuli Name					
Name of law firm/office	T dil Name					
	Law firm/office	Law firm/office Responsible Solicitor				
Address for service						
	Street Address (including unit	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country		
	Email address					
Phone Details						
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile)	- Number				

Notes

Last day for service

1. Subject to Note 2, you need not comply with the Subpoena unless it is served on you on or before the date specified in the Subpoena as the last date for service of the Subpoena.

Informal service

Even if this Subpoena has not been served personally on you, you must, nevertheless, comply with its requirements, if you have, by the last date for service of the Subpoena, actual knowledge of the Subpoena and of its requirements.

Addressee a corporation

If the Subpoena is addressed to a corporation, the corporation must comply with the Subpoena by its appropriate or proper officer.

Conduct money

4. You need not comply with the requirements of the Subpoena unless a sum of money or its equivalent (such as pre-paid travel) sufficient to meet your reasonable expenses of attending as required by the Subpoena and returning after so attending is provided or tendered to you a reasonable time before the day on which your attendance is required.

Applications in relation to Subpoena

- 5. You have the right to apply to the Court:
 - (a) for an order setting aside the Subpoena (or a part of it) or for relief in respect of the Subpoena; and
 - (b) for an order with respect to your claim for privilege, public interest immunity or confidentiality in relation to any document or thing the subject of the Subpoena.

Loss or expense of compliance

6. You may apply to the Court for an order that the issuing party pay an amount (in addition to conduct money and any witness's expenses) in respect of the loss or expense, including legal costs, reasonably incurred in complying with the Subpoena.

Form 111A

Contempt of Court – arrest

- 7. Failure to comply with a Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of Court and may be dealt with accordingly.
- 8. Note 7 is without prejudice to any power of the Court under any rules of the Court (including any rules of the Court providing for the arrest of an addressee who defaults in attendance in accordance with a Subpoena) or otherwise, to enforce compliance with a Subpoena.

For more information regarding attending Court, Court services and translation services visit www.courts.sa.gov.au.

Notes to Lodging Party

If the recipient is to be served interstate, a Form 113A Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is a prisoner to be served interstate, a Form 113B Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is to be served in New Zealand a Form 113C Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:
Hearing Date and Time:
Hearing Location:

SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS

[SUPREME/DISTRICT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

٧

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Person subject to Subpoena					
Person					
	Full Name				
Address					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) -	Number			

Details of Subpoena

YOU ARE ORDERED to produce this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the Subpoena/Schedule of documents attached at the date, time and location set out above unless you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, in which case the later date or time is substituted.

Alternatively, you may comply with this Subpoena by delivering or sending this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the **Subpoena/Schedule of Documents** to the Registrar at the address below, or

if there is more than one address below, at any one of those addresses, so that they are received not less than 2 clear business days before the date specified for production. (see Notes 4-10 below).

Address, or any address, to which the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and documents or things may be delivered or posted:

[Enter Court] of South Australia Criminal Registry

[Enter address] provision for multiple addresses

Failure to comply with this Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and may result in your arrest.

You should read all the Notes set out at the end of this Subpoena. You must complete the Declaration by Addressee (Subpoena Recipient) set out at the end of this Subpoena.

The last date for service of this Subpoena is [date]. (see Note 1)

Only complete if applicable

The last date for service was fixed by order made by [title of Judicial Officer] [name] on [date].

Subpoena issued at the request of the following party						
Party Title	Full Name					
Name of law firm/office						
	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor			
Address for service	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)					
	City/town/suburb Email address	State	Postcode	Country		
Phone Details						
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number					

Documents and Things	
The documents and things you must produce	
□ are included in the Schedule attached to this Subpoena. □ are as follows: Enter list of documents or things 1.	

Notes

Last day for service

 Subject to Note 2, you need not comply with the Subpoena unless it is served on you on or before the date specified in the Subpoena as the last date for service of the Subpoena.

Informal service

2. Even if this Subpoena has not been served personally on you, you must, nevertheless, comply with its requirements, if you have, by the last date for service of the Subpoena, actual knowledge of the Subpoena and of its requirements.

Addressee a corporation

3. If the Subpoena is addressed to a corporation, the corporation must comply with the Subpoena by its appropriate or proper officer.

Production of Subpoena or copy of it and documents or things by delivery or post

- 4. Instead of attending to produce the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and the document or thing, you may comply with the Subpoena by delivering or sending the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and the document or thing to the Registrar:
 - a. at the address specified in the Subpoena for the purpose; or
 - b. if more than one address is so specified, at any one of those addresses;

so that they are received not less than 2 clear business days before the date specified in the Subpoena for attendance and production or, if you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, before that later date or time.

- 5. If you object to a document or thing produced in response to this Subpoena being inspected by a party to the proceeding or any other person, you must, at the time of production, notify the Registrar in writing of your objection and of the grounds of your objection.
- 6. Unless the Court otherwise orders, if you do not object to a document or thing produced by you in response to the Subpoena being inspected by any party to the proceeding, the Registrar may permit the parties to the proceeding to inspect the document or thing.

Production of a number of documents or things

If you produce more than one document or thing, you must, if requested by the Registrar, produce a list of the documents or things produced.

Production of copy instead of original

- 8. Unless the Subpoena specifically requires you to produce an original, you may produce a copy of any document that the Subpoena requires you to produce. If you are producing copies, you are encouraged to produce them in electronic form.
- Electronic copies of documents can be provided on a memory card or USB device in any of the formats referred to in paragraph 10 below.
- 10. A copy of a document may be:
 - (a) a photocopy;
 - (b) in any of the following electronic formats:
 - .doc and .docx Microsoft Word documents
 - .pdf Adobe Acrobat documents
 - .xls and .xlsx Microsoft Excel spreadsheets
 - .jpg image files

 - .gif graphics interchange format
 - .tif tagged image format
 - any other format which is agreed with the issuing party; or
 - (c) a digital link through which the document can be downloaded.

Applications in relation to Subpoena

- 11. You have the right to apply to the Court:
 - (a) for an order setting aside the Subpoena (or a part of it) or for relief in respect of the Subpoena; and
 - (b) for an order with respect to your claim for privilege, public interest immunity or confidentiality in relation to any document or thing the subject of the Subpoena.

Loss or expense of compliance

12. You may apply to the Court for an order that the issuing party pay an amount (in addition to conduct money and any witness's expenses) in respect of the loss or expense, including legal costs, reasonably incurred in complying with the Subpoena.

Contempt of court – arrest

- 13. Failure to comply with a Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and may be dealt with accordingly.
- 14. Note 13 is without prejudice to any power of the Court under any rules of the Court (including any rules of the Court providing for the arrest of an addressee who defaults in attendance in accordance with a Subpoena) or otherwise, to enforce compliance with a Subpoena.

For more information regarding attending Court, Court services and translation services visit www.courts.sa.gov.au.

Notes to Lodging Party

If the recipient is to be served interstate, a Form 113A Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is a prisoner to be served interstate, a Form 113B Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is to be served in New Zealand a Form 113C Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

DECLARATION BY ADDRESSEE (SUBPOENA RECIPIENT)

You must sign and date this Declaration and return it as part of this Subpoena with the documents or things you are required to provide to the Court under this Subpoena.

Unless you declare that some or all of the documents or things that you are producing **to the Court under this Subpoena** are original materials of which you seek return, by signing and dating this Declaration you acknowledge that those materials may be destroyed once they are no longer required by the Court, without further notice to you.

Return of documents or things
Complete only if applicable
Some or all of the documents or things that I am providing to the Court are original materials of which I seek return. I request that the original materials identified in the Schedule of documents or things to be returned (on the next page) are returned to me at the following address: [Enter address for return of material]
Signature of Addressee
Full name of addressee
Date

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS OR THINGS TO BE RETURNED

1. [Enter list of documents or things]

Form	11	11	C
1 01111			_

To be inserted by Court
Case Number:
Date Filed:
FDN:
Hearing Date and Time:
Hearing Location:

SUBPOENA TO ATTEND AND TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS

[SUPREME/DISTRICT Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

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[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Person subject to Subpoena						
Person						
	Full Name					
Address						
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)					
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country		
	Email address					
Phone Details						
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) -	Number	Another number (optional)			

Details of Subpoena

YOU ARE ORDERED to attend to give evidence and to produce this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the Subpoena/Schedule of documents attached at the date, time and location set out above unless you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, in which case the later date or time is substituted.

Insofar as you are required to produce this Subpoena or a copy of it and documents or things, you may comply with this requirement by delivering or sending this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the **Subpoena/Schedule of documents** to the Registrar at the address below, or if there is more than one address

below, at any one of those addresses, so that they are received not less than 2 clear business days before the date specified for production. (see Notes 5-11 below).

Address, or any address, to which the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and documents or things may be delivered or posted:

[Enter Court] of South Australia Criminal Registry

[Enter address] provision for multiple addresses

Failure to comply with this Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and may result in your arrest.

You should read all the Notes set out at the end of this Subpoena. You must complete the Declaration by Addressee (Subpoena Recipient) set out at the end of this Subpoena.

The last date for service of this Subpoena is [date].

if applicable

The last date for service was fixed by order made by [title of Judicial Officer] [name] on [date].

Subpoena issued at the request of the following party						
Party Title	Full Name					
Name of law firm/office						
	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor			
Address for service						
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)					
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country		
	Email address					
Phone Details						
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) -	Number	Another number (optional)			

Documents and Things

The documents and things you must produce

- □ are included in the Schedule attached to this Subpoena.
- are as follows:

Enter list of documents or things

1

Notes

Last day for service

 Subject to Note 2, you need not comply with the Subpoena unless it is served on you on or before the date specified in the Subpoena as the last date for service of the Subpoena.

Informal service

2. Even if this Subpoena has not been served personally on you, you must, nevertheless, comply with its requirements, if you have, by the last date for service of the Subpoena, actual knowledge of the Subpoena and of its requirements.

Addressee a corporation

3. If the Subpoena is addressed to a corporation, the corporation must comply with the Subpoena by its appropriate or proper officer.

Conduct money

4. You need not comply with the requirements of the Subpoena unless a sum of money or its equivalent (such as pre-paid travel) sufficient to meet your reasonable expenses of attending as required by the Subpoena and returning after so attending is provided or tendered to you a reasonable time before the day on which your attendance is required.

Production of Subpoena or copy of it and documents or things by delivery or post

- 5. Insofar as this Subpoena requires production of the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and a document or thing, instead of attending to produce the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and the document or thing, you may comply with the Subpoena by delivering or sending the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and the document or thing to the Registrar:
 - (a) at the address specified in the Subpoena for the purpose; or
 - (b) if more than one address is so specified, at any one of those addresses;

so that they are received not less than 2 clear business days before the date specified in the Subpoena for attendance and production or, if you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, before that later date or time.

- 6. If you object to a document or thing produced in response to this Subpoena being inspected by a party to the proceeding or any other person, you must, at the time of production, notify the Registrar in writing of your objection and of the grounds of your objection.
- 7. Unless the Court otherwise orders, if you do not object to a document or thing produced by you in response to the Subpoena being inspected by any party to the proceeding, the Registrar may permit the parties to the proceeding to inspect the document or thing.

Production of a number of documents or things

8. If you produce more than one document or thing, you must, if requested by the Registrar, produce a list of the documents or things produced.

Production of copy instead of original

- 9. Unless the Subpoena specifically requires you to produce an original, you may produce a copy of any document that the Subpoena requires you to produce. If you are producing copies, you are encouraged to produce them in electronic form.
- Electronic copies of documents can be provided on a memory card or USB device in any of the formats referred to in paragraph 11 below.
- 11. A copy of a document may be:
 - (a) a photocopy; or
 - (b) in any of the following electronic formats:
 - .doc and .docx Microsoft Word documents
 - .pdf Adobe Acrobat documents
 - .xls and .xlsx Microsoft Excel spreadsheets
 - .jpg image files
 - .rtf rich text format
 - .gif graphics interchange format
 - .tif tagged image format
 - any other format which is agreed with the issuing party; or
 - (c) a digital link through which the document can be downloaded.

Applications in relation to Subpoena

- 12. You have the right to apply to the Court:
 - (a) for an order setting aside the Subpoena (or a part of it) or for relief in respect of the Subpoena; and

(b) for an order with respect to your claim for privilege, public interest immunity or confidentiality in relation to any document or thing the subject of the Subpoena.

Loss or expense of compliance

13. You may apply to the Court for an order that the issuing party pay an amount (in addition to conduct money and any witness's expenses) in respect of the loss or expense, including legal costs, reasonably incurred in complying with the Subpoena.

Contempt of Court - arrest

- 14. Failure to comply with a Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and may be dealt with accordingly.
- 15. Note 14 is without prejudice to any power of the Court under any Rules of the Court (including any rules of the Court providing for the arrest of an addressee who defaults in attendance in accordance with a Subpoena) or otherwise, to enforce compliance with a Subpoena.

For more information regarding attending Court, Court services and translation services visit www.courts.sa.gov.au.

Notes to Lodging Party

If the recipient is to be served interstate, a Form 113A Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is a prisoner to be served interstate, a Form 113B Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is to be served in New Zealand a Form 113C Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

DECLARATION BY ADDRESSEE (SUBPOENA RECIPIENT)

You must sign and date this Declaration and return it as part of this Subpoena with the documents or things you are required to provide to the Court under this Subpoena.

Unless you declare that some or all of the documents or things that you are producing **to the Court under this Subpoena** are original materials of which you seek return, by signing and dating this Declaration you acknowledge that those materials may be destroyed once they are no longer required by the Court, without further notice to you.

that those materials may be destroyed once they are no longer required by the Court, without further notice to you.
Return of documents or things
Complete only if applicable
Some or all of the documents or things that I am providing to the Court are original materials of which I seek return. I request that the original materials identified in the Schedule of documents or things to be returned (on the following page) are returned to me at the following address: [Enter address for return of material]
Signature of Addressee
Full name of addressee
Date

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS OR THINGS TO BE RETURNED

1. [Enter list of documents or things]

Form	1	1	2	ľ

To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	
Hearing Date and Time:	
Hearing Location:	

SUBPOENA TO ATTEND TO GIVE EVIDENCE

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[FULL NAME] Informant/R

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[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Person subject to Subpoena				
Person				
1 616611				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit or	level number and name of propert	ty if required)	
	-	• •		
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	•			•
	Email address			
Phone Details				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Type (eg. Home: work: mobile) - I	Number		

Details of Subpoena

YOU ARE ORDERED to **attend to give evidence at the date, time and location set out above** unless you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, in which case the later date or time is substituted.

You must continue to attend from day to day unless you are excused by the Court or the person authorised to take evidence in this matter or until the hearing of the matter is completed.

Failure to comply with this Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and may result in your arrest.

Form 112A

You should read all the Notes set out at the end of this Subpoena.

The last date for service of this Subpoena is [date]. (see Note 2)

Only complete if applicable
The last date for service was fixed by order made by [title of Judicial Officer] [name] on [date].

Subpoena issued at the request of the following party				
Party Title	Full Name			
Name of law firm/office				
	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Address for service	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address) State	Fusicode	Country
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile)	- Number		

Notes

Is this Subpoena valid?

- This Subpoena is only valid if it has the Court seal.
- Unless you actually knew of this Subpoena before the last date for service, this Subpoena must have been served on you before the last date for service set out at the top of this Subpoena.
- If this Subpoena does not comply with Notes 1 or 2, you need not comply with it.

Addressee a corporation

If this Subpoena is addressed to a corporation, the corporation must comply with the Subpoena by its appropriate or proper officer.

Applications in relation to the Subpoena

You may apply to the Court for an order setting aside the Subpoena (or a part of it) or for other relief in respect of the Subpoena.

Cost of complying with this Subpoena

- You are entitled to be paid by the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued:
 - a. your reasonable expenses of attending Court, including travel expenses;
 - b. your reasonable expenses of complying with this Subpoena, including an appropriate witness fee; and
 - any other expense incurred or loss suffered in complying with this Subpoena, including legal fees.
- If you need your reasonable expenses of attending Court paid before you come to Court, you should as soon as practicable contact the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued.
- If you will need to travel from outside of South Australia, you are entitled to be paid your expenses of attending Court 14 days before the date of the hearing. If this does not happen, you do not need to obey this
- You may apply to the Court for an order for payment of these expenses, if required.

Consequences of not complying with this Subpoena

Form 112A

- 10. If you fail to comply with this Subpoena without a lawful excuse, any of the following might happen:
 - a. you may be arrested and brought before the Court.
 - b. you may be found to be in **contempt of court and may be liable for a fine or imprisonment**.
 - c. the Court may make any other order within its powers to ensure compliance with this Subpoena.

Attending Court

- 11. If you need an interpreter, or if you have a disability that affects your ability to give evidence, you must advise the Court as soon as practicable of any assistance you require. If you need an interpreter, this includes advising the Court of the language and dialect you require.
- For general information about attending Court, Court services and translation services visit www.courts.sa.gov.au

Questions

- 13. If you have any questions about what you must do, or if you cannot comply with the Subpoena, you should contact:
 - a. the Registrar of the Court; or
 - b. the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued; or
 - a solicitor to obtain your own legal advice.

Notes to Lodging Party

If the recipient is to be served interstate, a Form 113A Notice must be served with the Subpoena. If the recipient is a prisoner to be served interstate, a Form 113B Notice must be served with the Subpoena. If the recipient is to be served in New Zealand a Form 113C Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

Form 11:	2B
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To be inserted by Court	
Case Number:	
Date Filed:	
FDN:	
Hearing Date and Time:	
Hearing Location:	

SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] Select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant

٧

[*FULL NAME*] Defendant/Youth

Person subject to Subpoena					
Person					
	Full Name				
Address					
	Street Address (including	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)			
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address	Email address			
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. Home; work; mo	bile) - Number	Another number (optio	nal)	

Details of Subpoena

YOU ARE ORDERED to produce this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the Subpoena/Schedule of documents attached to this Subpoena at the date, time and location set out above unless you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, in which case the later date or time is substituted.

Alternatively, you may comply with this Subpoena by delivering or sending this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the **Subpoena/Schedule of documents** to the Registrar at the address below, or if there is more than one address below, at any one of those addresses, so that they are received not less than 2 clear business days before the date specified for production. (see Notes 5-9 below)

Address, or any address, to which the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and documents or things may be delivered or posted:

[Enter Courf] of South Australia Criminal Registry

[Enter address] provision for multiple addresses

Failure to comply with this Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and may result in your arrest.

You should read all the Notes set out at the end of this Subpoena. You must complete the Declaration by Addressee (Subpoena Recipient) set out at the end of this Subpoena.

The last date for service of this Subpoena is [date]. (see Note 2)

Only complete if applicable

The last date for service was fixed by order made by [title of Judicial Officer] [name] on [date].

Subpoena issued at the request of the following party					
Party Title	Full Name				
Name of law firm/office					
	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor		
Address for service					
	Street Address (including unit or level number and name of property if required)				
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country	
	Email address				
Phone Details					
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) -	Number	Another number (optional)		

Do	cuments and Things
The	e documents and things you must produce
	are included in the Schedule attached to this Subpoena.
	are as follows: Enter list documents or things 1.

Notes	

Is this Subpoena valid?

- 1. This Subpoena is only valid if it has the Court seal.
- 2. Unless you actually knew of this Subpoena before the last date for service, this Subpoena must have been served on you before the last date for service set out at the top of this Subpoena.
- 3. If this Subpoena does not comply with Notes 1 or 2, you need not comply with it.

Addressee a corporation

 If this Subpoena is addressed to a corporation, the corporation must comply with the Subpoena by its appropriate or proper officer.

Sending documents and things by post

- You can comply by sending the required documents to the Registrar of Court as set out earlier in this Subpoena. The documents must arrive at the Registry no later than 2 clear business days before the date for attending Court.
- If you object to any documents or things produced being inspected by the parties, you must notify the Registrar in the way described in Note 10.

Producing documents and things generally

- 7. Unless the Subpoena says that you must produce an original document, you are required to produce copies (either hard copy or digital copy) of the documents the subject of this Subpoena rather than originals.
- 8. If you are producing copies, you are encouraged to do so by producing digital copies rather than hard copies. This can be done by producing:
 - (a) a USB or memory card containing the documents in any of the following document formats:
 - .doc and .docx Microsoft Word documents
 - .pdf Adobe Acrobat documents
 - .xls and .xlsx Microsoft Excel spreadsheets
 - .jpg image files
 - .rtf rich text format
 - .gif graphics interchange format
 - .tif tagged image format
 - any other format which is agreed with the issuing party; or
 - (b) a digital link through which the document can be downloaded.
- If you produce more than one document or thing, you must, if requested by the Court, produce a list of the documents or things produced.

Objections and Applications in relation to documents and things

- You may object on recognised grounds to the parties or a party inspecting some or all of the documents or things produced. You must notify the Registrar in writing of any objection at the time you produce the documents or things. The objection must state:
 - (a) the documents or things the subject of the objection;
 - (b) whether you object to all other parties inspecting the documents or things, or if you only object to some parties inspecting the documents or things;
 - (c) why you are objecting, which may include different reasons for different documents or things.
- 11. You may apply to the Court:
 - (a) for an order setting aside the Subpoena (or a part of it) or for other relief in respect of the Subpoena; or
 - (b) for an order with respect to your claim for privilege, public interest immunity or confidentiality in relation to any document or thing produced.

Cost of complying with this Subpoena

- 12. You are entitled to be paid by the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued:
 - (a) your reasonable expenses of attending Court, including travel expenses;
 - (b) your reasonable expenses of complying with this Subpoena, including an appropriate witness fee; and
 - (c) any other expense incurred or loss suffered in complying with this Subpoena, including legal fees.
- 13. If you need your reasonable expenses of attending Court paid before you come to Court, you should as soon as practicable contact the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued.
- 14. If you will need to travel from outside of South Australia, you are entitled to be paid your expenses of attending Court 14 days before the date of the hearing. If this does not happen, you do not need to obey this Subpoena.
- 15. You may apply to the Court for an order for payment of these expenses, if required.

Consequences of not complying with this Subpoena

- 16. If you fail to comply with this Subpoena without a lawful excuse, any of the following might happen:
 - (a) you may be arrested and brought before the Court.
 - (b) you may be found to be in contempt of court and may be liable for a fine or imprisonment.
 - (c) the Court may make any other order within its powers to ensure compliance with this Subpoena.

Attending Court

 For general information about attending Court, Court services and translation services visit www.courts.sa.gov.au.

Questions

- 18. If you have any questions about what you must do, or if you cannot comply with the Subpoena, you should contact:
 - (a) the Registrar of the Court; or
 - (b) the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued; or
 - (c) a solicitor to obtain your own legal advice.

Notes to Lodging Party

If the recipient is to be served interstate, a Form 113A Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is a prisoner to be served interstate, a Form 113B Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is to be served in New Zealand a Form 113C Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

DECLARATION BY ADDRESSEE (SUBPOENA RECIPIENT)

You must sign and date this Declaration and return it as part of this Subpoena with the documents or things you are required to provide to the Court under this Subpoena.

Unless you declare that some or all of the documents or things that you are producing **to the Court under this Subpoena** are original materials of which you seek return, by signing and dating this Declaration you acknowledge that those materials may be destroyed once they are no longer required by the Court, without further notice to you.

Return of documents or things

Complete only if applicable

Some or all of the documents or things that I am providing to the Court are original materials of which I seek return. I request that the original materials identified in the **Schedule of documents or things to be returned** (on the following page) are returned to me at the following address: [Enter address for return of material]

Form 112B		
Signature of Addressee		
Full name of addressee		
Date		
Date		

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS OR THINGS TO BE RETURNED

1. [Enter list of documents or things]

Form	112C
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To be inserted by Court		
Case Number:		
Date Filed:		
FDN:		
Hearing Date and Time:		
Hearing Location:		

SUBPOENA TO ATTEND AND TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS

[MAGISTRATES/YOUTH/ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT] select one COURT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

[*FULL NAME*] Informant

V

[FULL NAME] Defendant/Youth

Person subject to Subpo	ena			
Person				
	Full Name			
Address				
	Street Address (including unit o	r level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) - Number		Another number (optional)	

Details of Subpoena

YOU ARE ORDERED to attend to give evidence and to produce this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the Subpoena/Schedule of documents at the date, time and location set out above unless you receive notice of a later date or time from the issuing party, in which case the later date or time is substituted.

Insofar as you are required to produce this Subpoena or a copy of it and documents or things, you may comply with this requirement by delivering or sending this Subpoena or a copy of it and the documents or things specified in the **Subpoena/Schedule of documents** to the Registrar at the address below, or if there is more than one address below, at any one of those addresses, so that they are received not less than 2 clear business days before the date specified for production. (see Notes 5-9 below).

Address, or any address, to which the Subpoena (or a copy of it) and documents or things may be delivered or posted:

[Enter Court] of South Australia Criminal Registry

 $[Enter\ address]\ provision\ for\ multiple\ addresses$

Failure to comply with this Subpoena without lawful excuse is a contempt of court and may result in your arrest.

You should read all the Notes set out at the end of this Subpoena. You must complete the Declaration by Addressee (Subpoena Recipient) set out at the end of this Subpoena.

The last date for service of this Subpoena is [date].

Only complete if applicable

The last date for service was fixed by order made by [title of Judicial Officer] [name] on [date].

Subpoena issued at the request of the following party				
Party title	Full Name			
Name of law firm/office				
	Law firm/office		Responsible Solicitor	
Address for service				
	Street Address (including unit o	r level number and name of proper	ty if required)	
	City/town/suburb	State	Postcode	Country
	Email address			
Phone Details				
	Type (eg. Home; work; mobile) -	Number	Another number (optional)	

Documents and Things
The documents and things you must produce
□ are included in the Schedule attached to this Subpoena.
□ are as follows: Enter list of documents or things 1.

Notes

Is this Subpoena valid?

- 1. This Subpoena is only valid if it has the Court seal.
- 2. Unless you actually knew of this Subpoena before the last date for service, this Subpoena must have been served on you before the last date for service set out at the top of this Subpoena.
- 3. If this Subpoena does not comply with Notes 1 or 2, you need not comply with it.

Addressee a corporation

4. If this Subpoena is addressed to a corporation, the corporation must comply with the Subpoena by its appropriate or proper officer.

Sending documents and things by post

- 5. For the part of this Subpoena requiring you to produce documents, you can comply by sending the required documents to the Registrar of Court as set out earlier in this Subpoena. The documents must arrive at the Registry no later than 2 clear business days before the date for attending Court. If you do this, you will still need to attend Court to give evidence.
- If you object to any documents or things produced being inspected by the parties, you must notify the Registrar in the way described in Note 10.

Producing documents and things generally

- 7. Unless the Subpoena says that you must produce an original document, you are required to produce copies (either hard copy or digital copy) of the documents the subject of this Subpoena rather than originals.
- If you are producing copies, you are encouraged to do so by producing digital copies rather than hard copies. This can be done by producing:
 - (a) a USB or memory card containing the documents in any of the following document formats:
 - .doc and .docx Microsoft Word documents
 - .pdf Adobe Acrobat documents
 - .xls and .xlsx Microsoft Excel spreadsheets
 - .jpg image files
 - .rtf rich text format
 - .gif graphics interchange format
 - .tif tagged image format
 - any other format which is agreed with the issuing party; or
 - (b) a digital link through which the document can be downloaded.
- If you produce more than one document or thing, you must, if requested by the Court, produce a list of the documents or things produced.

Objections and Applications in relation to documents and things

- 10. You may object on recognised grounds to the parties or a party inspecting some or all of the documents or things produced. You must notify the Registrar in writing of any objection at the time you produce the documents or things. The objection must state:
 - a. the documents or things the subject of the objection;
 - b. whether you object to all other parties inspecting the documents or things, or if you only object to some parties inspecting the documents or things;
 - c. why you are objecting, which may include different reasons for different documents or things.
- 11. You may apply to the Court through the CourtSA Portal:
 - a. for an order setting aside the Subpoena (or a part of it) or for other relief in respect of the Subpoena; or
 - b. for an order with respect to your claim for privilege, public interest immunity or confidentiality in relation to any document or thing produced.

Cost of complying with this Subpoena

- 12. You are entitled to be paid by the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued:
 - a. your reasonable expenses of attending Court, including travel expenses;
 - b. your reasonable expenses of complying with this Subpoena, including an appropriate witness fee; and
 - c. any other expense incurred or loss suffered in complying with this Subpoena, including legal fees.
- 13. If you need your reasonable expenses of attending Court paid before you come to Court, you should as soon as practicable contact the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued.
- 14. If you will need to travel from **outside of South Australia**, you are entitled to be paid your expenses of attending Court 14 days before the date of the hearing. If this does not happen, you do not need to obey this Subpoena.
- 15. You may apply to the Court for an order for payment of these expenses, if required.

Consequences of not complying with this Subpoena

- 16. If you fail to comply with this Subpoena without a lawful excuse, any of the following might happen:
 - a. you may be arrested and brought before the Court.
 - b. you may be found to be in contempt of court and may be liable for a fine or imprisonment.
 - the Court may make any other order within its powers to ensure compliance with this Subpoena.

Attending Court

- 17. If you need an interpreter, or if you have a disability that affects your ability to give evidence, you must advise the Court as soon as practicable of any assistance you require. If you need an interpreter, this includes advising the Court of the language and dialect you require.
- For general information about attending Court, Court services and translation services visit www.courts.sa.gov.au.

Questions

- 19. If you have any questions about what you must do, or if you cannot comply with the Subpoena, you should contact:
 - a. the Registrar of the Court; or
 - b. the party who requested this Subpoena to be issued; or
 - c. a solicitor to obtain your own legal advice.

Notes to Lodging Party

If the recipient is to be served interstate, a Form 113A Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is a prisoner to be served interstate, a Form 113B Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

If the recipient is to be served in New Zealand a Form 113C Notice must be served with the Subpoena.

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following page) are returned to me at the following address: [Enter address for return of material]
Signature of Addressee
Full name of Addressee
Date

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS OR THINGS TO BE RETURNED

1. [Enter list of documents or things]

All instruments appearing in this gazette are to be considered official, and obeyed as such