Western Australia

Bail Amendment (Persons Linked to Terrorism) Bill 2018

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Western Australia

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bail Amendment (Persons Linked to Terrorism) Bill 2018

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Bail Act 1982* to provide for a presumption against bail being granted to persons linked to terrorism.

The Parliament of Western Australia enacts as follows:

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1	1.	Short title		
2		This is the Bail Amendment (Persons Linked to Terrorism) Act 2018.		
4	2.	Commencement		
5		This Act comes into operation as follows —		
6 7		(a) sections 1 and 2 — on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent;		
8		(b) the rest of the Act — on a day fixed by proclamation.		
9	3.	Act amended		
10		This Act amends the Bail Act 1982.		
11	4.	Section 3 amended		
12 13		In section 3(1) insert in alphabetical order:		
14 15 16		Commonwealth Criminal Code means the Criminal Code set out in the Schedule to the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Commonwealth);		
17 18		<i>confirmed control order</i> has the meaning given in the Commonwealth Criminal Code section 100.1(1);		
19 20		<i>interim control order</i> has the meaning given in the Commonwealth Criminal Code section 100.1(1);		
21		person linked to terrorism means a person who —		
22 23		(a) is charged with, or has been convicted of, a terrorism offence; or		
24 25 26 27		(b) is the subject of an interim control order or confirmed control order, or has been the subject of a confirmed control order within the last 10 years:		

1	terrori	sm offence means —
2	(a)	an offence against the Commonwealth Criminal Code Division 72 Subdivision A; or
4 5	(b)	an offence against the Commonwealth Criminal Code Division 80 Subdivision B; or
6 7 8 9	(c)	an offence against the Commonwealth Criminal Code Part 5.3, except an offence against section 104.22, 104.27, 104.27A, 105.41 or 105.45; or
10 11	(d)	an offence against the Commonwealth Criminal Code Part 5.5; or
12 13 14	(e)	an offence against either of the following provisions of the <i>Charter of the United Nations Act 1945</i> (Commonwealth) —
15		(i) Part 4; or
16 17		(ii) Part 5, to the extent that it relates to the <i>Charter of the United Nations</i>
18 19		(Sanctions — Al-Qaida) Regulations 2008 (Commonwealth);
20		or
21 22 23	(f)	an offence against the <i>Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Act 1978</i> (Commonwealth) (repealed); or
24 25 26	(g)	an offence against the <i>Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons) Act 1976</i> (Commonwealth) section 8; or
27 28 29 30	(h)	an offence under a written law or a law of the Commonwealth, another State, a Territory or another country, that substantially corresponds to an offence in paragraphs (a) to (e) and (g); or
31 32 33	(i)	an offence of attempting, inciting or conspiring to commit an offence referred to in paragraphs (a) to (h);

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1 2					st act has the meaning given in the Terrorism nonwealth Powers) Act 2002 section 3;
3 4 5 6				relating in this	st intelligence information means information g to an actual or suspected terrorist act (whether State or elsewhere) the disclosure of which reasonably be expected —
7				(a)	to prejudice national security; or
8 9				(b)	to endanger a person's life or physical safety; or
10 11				(c)	to threaten significant damage to infrastructure or property; or
12				(d)	to prejudice a criminal investigation; or
13 14 15				(e)	to reveal intelligence-gathering methodologies, investigative techniques or technologies or covert practices; or
16 17 18 19				(f)	to enable the discovery of the existence or identity of a confidential source of information relevant to law enforcement;
20	5.		Secti	on 6 an	nended
21 22		(1)	In sec	ction 6(0	6) delete "(9) or (10)" and insert:
23 24			(9), (10) or (11)
25 26		(2)	After	section	6(10) insert:
27 28 29 30 31 32			(11)	accused court c justice,	on 16B applies, the arrester must bring the d or cause the accused to be brought before a onstituted by a judicial officer other than a , who must consider the accused's case for bail as is practicable.

1	6.	Sect	ion 7 am	ended
2		In se	ection 7(5)) delete "3A and 3D." and insert:
4 5		3A, 3	3D and 3I	Е.
6	7.	Sect	ion 16 an	nended
7 8		In se	ection 16(1) delete "14 and 15" and insert:
9 10		14, 1	5 and 161	В
11	8.	Section 16B inserted		
12 13		Afte	r section 1	16A insert:
14		16B.	Person	linked to terrorism
15 16		(1)	This sec custody	etion applies if a person linked to terrorism is in
17 18			` ′	awaiting an appearance in court before conviction for an offence; or
19 20 21			í	waiting to be sentenced or otherwise dealt with for an offence of which the person has been convicted.
22 23 24 25		(2)	_	wer to grant bail to the person can be exercised a court constituted by a judicial officer other astice.

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1	9.	Section 26 amended
2	(1)	In section 26(2)(aa) delete "3A or 3D" and insert:
4 5		3A, 3D or 3E
6 7	(2)	After section 26(4) insert:
8 9 10 11		(5) A bail record form, or the record of a decision and reasons for it, must not include information that is terrorist intelligence information.
12	10.	Section 54 amended
13		In section 54(1):
14 15		(a) in paragraph (b)(iii) delete "diligence." and insert
16 17		diligence; or
18 19		(b) after paragraph (b)(iii) insert:
20 21		(iv) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the
22		circumstances have changed since bail
23 24		was granted (including that the accused is, or has become, a person linked to
25		terrorism).
26		

1	11.	Section 66C inserted		
2		After section 66B insert:		n 66B insert:
3				
4		66C.	Protec	ction of terrorist intelligence information in
5			bail p	roceedings
6		(1)		ceedings on a case for bail, the judicial officer
7 8				ake all reasonable steps to maintain the entiality of information that the judicial officer
9				lers is terrorist intelligence information, including
0			steps -	
1			(a)	to receive evidence and hear argument about
2				the information in private and in the absence of
3				any person other than the prosecutor and any
4				other person to whose presence the prosecutor
5			4.	consents; and
7			(b)	to prohibit the publication of, or a reference to, terrorist intelligence information; and
8			(c)	to order that the following documents must be provided in a redacted form —
20				(i) an approved form given under section 8;
21				(ii) a report made in accordance with
22				section 24 or 24A.
23		(2)	-	judicial officer considers that the information is
24				rorist intelligence information, the judicial
25				r must —
26 27			(a)	give the prosecutor the opportunity to withdraw the information from consideration; and
28			(b)	if the information is withdrawn, prohibit the
29			. ,	publication of, or a reference to, the
80				information.
31		(3)	-	te subsections (1) and (2), the judicial officer may
32			uiscio	se terrorist intelligence information or

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1 2			nation withdrawn under subsection (2) to any of lowing —
3		(a)	the Attorney General;
4		(b)	a court;
5 6 7		(c)	a person to whom the prosecutor authorises disclosure.
8	12.	Schedule 1	Part C amended
9 10	(1)	In Schedule	1 Part C clause 1 delete "3C and 3D," and insert:
11 12		3C, 3D and 3	Ε,
13 14	(2)	Delete Scheo	dule 1 Part C clause 2(3)(a) and insert:
15 16		(a)	clauses 3A, 3C, 3D and 3E; and
17 18	(3)	After Schedu	ule 1 Part C clause 3D insert:
19	3E	E. Bail in	cases of person linked to terrorism
20 21			ause applies where an accused who is a person linked orism is in custody —
22 23		(a)	awaiting an appearance in court before conviction for an offence; or
24 25		(b)	waiting to be sentenced or otherwise dealt with for an offence of which the accused has been convicted.
26 27 28 29 30 31		and in a applies must re	e clause 1, 2 or 4 or any other provision of this Act, addition to clauses 3A to 3D, where this clause the judicial officer in whom jurisdiction is vested fuse to grant bail for the offence unless the judicial is satisfied that — there are exceptional reasons why the accused
31		(a)	should not be kept in custody; and

(b) have regard to the conduct of the accused since the accused was — (i) charged with or convicted of a terrorism offence; or (ii) made the subject of the relevant interim control order or confirmed control order; and (c) consider whether it would be appropriate to refuse bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed					
15 purposes of subclause (2)(a) — (a) have regard to the nature and seriousness of the offence or offences (including any other offence or offences for which the accused is awaiting trial) and the probable method of dealing with the accused for it or them, if the accused is convicted; and (b) have regard to the conduct of the accused since the accused was — (i) charged with or convicted of a terrorism offence; or (ii) made the subject of the relevant interim control order or confirmed control order; and (c) consider whether it would be appropriate to refuse bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	2		(b)	provisi	ons of clauses 1 and 3 or, in the case of a
offence or offences (including any other offence or offences for which the accused is awaiting trial) and the probable method of dealing with the accused for it or them, if the accused is convicted; and (b) have regard to the conduct of the accused since the accused was — (i) charged with or convicted of a terrorism offence; or (ii) made the subject of the relevant interim control order or confirmed control order; and (c) consider whether it would be appropriate to refuse bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed		(3)			
13 (i) charged with or convicted of a terrorism offence; or 14 (ii) made the subject of the relevant interim control order or confirmed control order; 15 (and) 18 (c) consider whether it would be appropriate to refuse bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and 19 (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. 19 (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). 19 (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — 10 (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	7 8		(a)	offence offence the pro	e or offences (including any other offence or es for which the accused is awaiting trial) and bable method of dealing with the accused for
offence; or (ii) made the subject of the relevant interim control order or confirmed control order; and (c) consider whether it would be appropriate to refuse bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	11 12		(b)		_
control order or confirmed control order; and (c) consider whether it would be appropriate to refuse bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	13 14			(i)	
(c) consider whether it would be appropriate to refuse bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	15 16			(ii)	*
bail and make a hospital order under the Criminal Law (Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996 section 5; and (d) in the case of a child, consider the Young Offenders Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	17			and	
23 Act 1994 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act with the safety of the community being an overriding objective. 26 (4) Subclause (3) does not limit the matters that the judicial officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). 29 (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that— (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	18 19 20 21		(c)	bail an Law (M	d make a hospital order under the <i>Criminal</i> Mentally Impaired Accused) Act 1996
officer may take into account for the purposes of subclause (2)(a). (5) Despite section 7(1), where an accused is refused bail under subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	22 23 24 25		(d)	Act 199 with th	94 section 6(d) as an objective of this Act e safety of the community being an
subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer who may order detention that — (a) new facts have been discovered, new circumstances have arisen or the circumstances have changed	26 27 28	(4)	officer may take into account for the purposes of		
have arisen or the circumstances have changed	29 30 31 32 33	(5)	subclause (2) the accused's case for bail need not be considered again under that subsection for an appearance for that offence unless the accused satisfies the judicial officer		
	34 35 36		(a)	have as	risen or the circumstances have changed

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1 2		(b) the accused failed adequately to present the case for bail on the occasion of that refusal.
3	(6)	Where an accused is granted bail under subclause (2), on
4	, ,	any subsequent appearance in the same case a judicial
5		officer may order that bail is to continue on the same terms
6		and conditions.
7	(7)	Where a child accused is refused bail under subclause (2),
8		the child accused shall be dealt with in accordance with the
9		Young Offenders Act 1994 section 19(2).
10	Note for	this clause:
11		The Crimes Act 1914 (Commonwealth) section 15AA provides that
12		a bail authority must not grant bail to a person charged with, or
13		convicted of, a terrorism offence as defined in section 3(1) of that
14		Act unless the bail authority is satisfied that exceptional
15		circumstances exist to justify bail.
16		
17	(4) In S	chedule 1 Part C clause 4(1) delete "3C and 3D," and insert:
18		
19	3C, 3	3D and 3E,
20		
24		
21		