

46. Powers of coroners at inquests

- (1) If a coroner reasonably believes it is necessary for the purpose of an inquest, the coroner may —
 - (a) summon a person to attend as a witness or to produce any document or other materials;
 - (b) inspect, copy and keep for a reasonable period any thing produced at the inquest;
 - (c) order a witness to answer questions;
 - (d) order a witness to take an oath or affirmation to answer questions; and
 - (e) give any other directions and do anything else the coroner believes necessary.
- (2) A coroner may be assisted by counsel, or by any other person that the coroner believes will be of assistance.
- (3) A person must obey a summons, order or direction under subsection (1).
Penalty: \$2 000.
- (4) If a person to whom a summons is issued does not appear, the coroner may issue a warrant to apprehend the person.
- (5) If a person is apprehended under a warrant issued under subsection (4), the coroner has in relation to that person the same powers as a justice has under section 77 of the *Justices Act 1902*.