



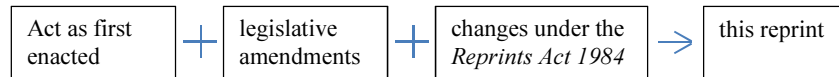
Western Australia

Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002

Reprint 1: The Act as at 8 July 2016

Guide for using this reprint

What the reprint includes



Endnotes, Compilation table, and Table of provisions that have not come into operation

1. Details about the original Act and legislation that has amended its text are shown in the Compilation table in endnote 1, at the back of the reprint. The table also shows any previous reprint.
2. Validation, transitional, savings, modifying or other provisions identified in the Compilation table may be important. The table may refer to another endnote setting out the text of these provisions in full.
3. A table of provisions that have not come into operation, to be found in endnote 1a if it is needed, lists any provisions of the Act being reprinted that have not come into operation and any amendments that have not come into operation. The full text is set out in another endnote that is referred to in the table.

Notes amongst text (italicised and within square brackets)

1. If the reprint includes a section that was inserted, or has been amended, since the Act being reprinted was passed, editorial notes at the foot of the section give some history of how the section came to be as it is. If the section replaced an earlier section, no history of the earlier section is given (the full history of the Act is in the Compilation table).

Notes of this kind may also be at the foot of Schedules or headings.

2. The other kind of editorial note shows something has been —
 - removed (because it was repealed or deleted from the law); or
 - omitted under the *Reprints Act 1984* s. 7(4) (because, although still technically part of the text, it no longer has any effect).

The text of anything removed or omitted can be found in an earlier reprint (if there is one) or one of the written laws identified in the Compilation table.

Reprint numbering and date

1. The reprint number (in the footer of each page of the document) shows how many times the Act has been reprinted. For example, numbering a reprint as “Reprint 3” would mean that the reprint was the 3rd reprint since the Act was passed. Reprint numbering was implemented as from 1 January 2003.
2. The information in the reprint is current on the date shown as the date as at which the Act is reprinted. That date is not the date when the reprint was published by the State Law Publisher and it is probably not the date when the most recent amendment had effect.

Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002

Contents

1.	Short title	1
2.	Commencement	1
3.	Terms used	1
4.	Restriction of vexatious proceedings	3
5.	Effect of order to stay proceedings or to prohibit institution of proceedings without leave	4
6.	Leave to institute proceedings	5
7.	Order may be rescinded or varied	7
8.	Restriction on person who is vexatious litigant in court other than court of this State	7
9.	Notification of orders and rescissions or variations of orders	8
10.	Regulations	9
11.	Repeal of <i>Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 1930</i>	9
12.	Saving and transitional	9
	Notes	
	Compilation table	10

Defined terms



Western Australia

Reprinted under the
Reprints Act 1984 as
at 8 July 2016

Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002

An Act to —

- restrict the institution of vexatious proceedings;
- amend the *District Court of Western Australia Act 1969*², the *Liquor Licensing Act 1988*², and the *Supreme Court Act 1935*²;
- repeal the *Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 1930*,
and for related purposes.

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002*¹.

2. Commencement

This Act comes into operation on such day as is fixed by proclamation¹.

3. Terms used

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears —

Court means the Supreme Court, a judge, the District Court, or a District Court judge;

institute proceedings includes —

- (a) in the case of civil proceedings, the taking of a step or the making of an application which may be necessary in a particular case before proceedings can be commenced against a party; and

- (b) in the case of proceedings before a tribunal, the taking of a step or the making of an application which may be necessary in a particular case before proceedings can be commenced before the tribunal; and
- (c) in the case of criminal proceedings, the commencement of a prosecution or the obtaining of a warrant for the arrest of an alleged offender; and
- (d) in the case of civil or criminal proceedings, or proceedings before a tribunal, the taking of a step or the making of an application which may be necessary to commence an appeal in relation to the proceedings or to a decision or determination made in the course of the proceedings;

proceedings includes —

- (a) any cause, matter, action, suit, proceeding, trial, or inquiry of any kind within the jurisdiction of any court, including a court of summary jurisdiction, or a tribunal; and
- (b) any proceedings, including interlocutory proceedings, taken in connection with or incidental to proceedings pending before a court, including a court of summary jurisdiction, or a tribunal; and
- (c) an appeal from a decision or determination, whether or not a final decision or determination, of a court, including a court of summary jurisdiction, or a tribunal;

vexatious proceedings means proceedings —

- (a) which are an abuse of the process of a court or a tribunal; or
- (b) instituted to harass or annoy, to cause delay or detriment, or for any other wrongful purpose; or
- (c) instituted or pursued without reasonable ground; or

- (d) conducted in a manner so as to harass or annoy, cause delay or detriment, or achieve any other wrongful purpose.

[Section 3 amended by No. 84 of 2004 s. 80.]

4. Restriction of vexatious proceedings

- (1) If a Court is satisfied that —

- (a) a person has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings (whether before or after the commencement of this Act); or
- (b) it is likely that the person will institute or conduct vexatious proceedings,

the Court may make either or both of the following orders —

- (c) an order staying any proceedings, either as to the whole or part of the proceedings, that have been instituted by that person;
- (d) an order prohibiting that person from instituting proceedings, or proceedings of a particular class, without the leave of a court or tribunal, as the case requires under section 6(1).

- (2) An order under subsection (1) may be made by the Court on its own motion or on the application of —

- (a) the Attorney General; or
- (b) the Principal Registrar of the Supreme Court or the Principal Registrar of the District Court; or
- (c) with the leave of the Court —
 - (i) a person against whom another person has instituted or conducted vexatious proceedings; or
 - (ii) a person who has a sufficient interest in the matter.

- (3) The Court must not make an order under subsection (1) —
- (a) staying any proceedings that have been instituted by a person, either as to the whole or part of the proceedings; or
 - (b) prohibiting a person from instituting proceedings, or proceedings of a particular class,

without hearing that person or giving that person an opportunity of being heard.

5. Effect of order to stay proceedings or to prohibit institution of proceedings without leave

- (1) Proceedings are not to be instituted in contravention of an order under section 4(1)(d).
- (2) If —
- (a) despite subsection (1), proceedings are instituted in contravention of an order under section 4(1)(d); and
 - (b) those proceedings are struck out by a court or tribunal in the purported exercise of a power to strike out the proceedings,

the court or tribunal has the power to award costs to the same extent as if the proceedings had been brought and had been struck out by the court or tribunal.

- (3) Costs awarded under subsection (2) are recoverable in the same manner as if the proceedings could have been instituted in the court or tribunal and had been struck out by the court or tribunal.
- (4) A subpoena, summons to a witness, warrant, or process procured to be issued by a person in any proceedings stayed by an order under section 4(1)(c) or instituted by a person in contravention of an order under section 4(1)(d) is of no force or effect in law.

6. Leave to institute proceedings

- (1) An application for leave to institute proceedings, or proceedings of a particular class (in this section called the *proceedings*), that is required by an order under section 4(1)(d) is to be made —
- (a) in the case of proceedings in the Supreme Court, to the Supreme Court or a judge; or
 - (b) in the case of proceedings in the District Court, to the District Court or a District Court judge; or
 - (c) in the case of proceedings before any other court, to the court; or
 - [(d) deleted]*
 - (e) in the case of proceedings before a tribunal, to the tribunal,

and is to be accompanied by an affidavit in support of the application.

- (2) The court or tribunal to which the application for leave is made may dismiss the application even if the applicant does not appear at a hearing of the application.
- (3) The affidavit accompanying the application for leave is to list all the occasions on which the applicant has made an application for leave under subsection (1) and to disclose all facts material to the application, whether supporting or adverse to the application, that are known to the applicant.
- (4) Neither the application nor the affidavit are to be served on any other person unless the court or tribunal orders under subsection (6) that they are to be served on another person.
- (5) The court or tribunal is to dismiss the application for leave if it considers that —
- (a) the affidavit does not disclose everything required by subsection (3) to be disclosed; or
 - (b) the proceedings are vexatious proceedings; or

- (c) there is no prima facie ground for the proceedings.
- (6) Before the court or tribunal grants an application for leave it is to —
 - (a) order that a copy of the application and accompanying affidavit be served on —
 - (i) the person against whom the proceedings are to be instituted; and
 - (ii) any person who made an application under section 4(2)(c) in relation to the applicant; and
 - (iii) the Attorney General;
 - and
 - (b) give those persons an opportunity to oppose the application for leave.
- (7) Leave is not to be granted unless the court or tribunal is satisfied that —
 - (a) the proceedings are not vexatious proceedings; and
 - (b) there is a prima facie ground for the proceedings.
- (8) The applicant and the persons referred to in subsection (6)(a) are to be given an opportunity to be heard at the hearing of the application for leave.
- (9) At the hearing of the application for leave, the court or tribunal may receive as evidence any record of evidence given or affidavit filed in connection with an application for leave mentioned in subsection (3).
- (10) The court or tribunal may dispose of the application for leave by —
 - (a) dismissing the application; or
 - (b) granting leave to institute the proceedings, subject to such conditions as the court or tribunal thinks fit.

[Section 6 amended by No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]

7. Order may be rescinded or varied

On the application of —

- (a) a person in respect of whom there is in force an order under section 4(1) —
 - (i) staying any proceedings, either as to the whole or part of the proceedings, that have been instituted by that person; or
 - (ii) prohibiting that person from instituting proceedings, or proceedings of a particular class, without the leave of a court or tribunal;

or

- (b) a person referred to in section 4(2),

the court or a judge of the court in which the order was made may rescind or vary the order.

8. Restriction on person who is vexatious litigant in court other than court of this State

- (1) This section applies if, in the High Court or the Federal Court of Australia, or in another State or a Territory —
 - (a) there is in force in respect of a person a declaration that the person is a vexatious litigant; or
 - (b) there is in force in respect of a person an order that the person must not, without the leave of a court, institute proceedings, or proceedings of a particular class, in a court or tribunal or that any proceedings instituted by the person in a court or tribunal must not be continued by the person without the leave of a court or tribunal.
- (2) While a declaration or order is in force —
 - (a) any proceedings, or proceedings of the particular class referred to in the order, as the case may be, instituted by that person in a court or tribunal of this State are stayed and the provisions of this Act (other than section 7) apply, with all necessary modifications, to and in relation to that person as if an order staying any

proceedings or proceedings of the particular class referred to in the order, either as to the whole or part of the proceedings, that have been instituted by that person had been made under section 4(1)(c); and

- (b) the person is prohibited from instituting proceedings or proceedings of the particular class referred to in the order, as the case may be, in a court or tribunal of this State without the leave of the court or tribunal, as the case requires, under section 6 and the provisions of this Act (other than section 7) apply, with all necessary modifications, to and in relation to that person as if an order prohibiting that person from instituting proceedings, or proceedings of that particular class, as the case may be, without the leave of a court or tribunal had been made under section 4(1)(d); and
- (c) on the application of —
 - (i) a person in respect of whom a declaration has been made; or
 - (ii) a person in respect of whom an order has been made; or
 - (iii) a person referred to in section 4(2), the Supreme Court may in relation to the institution of proceedings in a court or tribunal of this State —
 - (iv) rescind the declaration; or
 - (v) rescind or vary the order.

9. Notification of orders and rescissions or variations of orders

- (1) If an order is made under section 4(1), the Principal Registrar of the Supreme Court or the Principal Registrar of the District Court, as the case may be, must publish a copy of the order in the *Gazette*.
- (2) If an order is rescinded or varied under section 7 or 8(2)(c), the Principal Registrar of the Supreme Court or the Principal Registrar of the District Court, as the case may be, must give notice of the rescission or variation in the *Gazette*.

10. Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make regulations prescribing all matters that are required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed, or are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for carrying out or giving effect to the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), regulations may provide for the following —
 - (a) forms for applications under this Act;
 - (b) fees for applications under this Act.

11. Repeal of *Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 1930*

The *Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 1930* is repealed.

12. Saving and transitional

- (1) An application made under the *Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 1930* and pending or in progress on the day on which this Act comes into operation may be continued and completed as if this Act had not come into operation.
- (2) Where, before the day on which this Act comes into operation, an order has been made under section 3 of the *Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 1930* that no legal proceedings shall, without the leave of the Supreme Court, be instituted by a person in the Supreme Court or in any inferior court, the provisions of this Act apply, with all necessary modifications, to and in relation to that order and that person as if an order had been made under section 4(1)(d) of this Act.
- (3) Nothing in this section affects the operation of the *Interpretation Act 1984*.

[13. *Omitted under the Reprints Act s. 7(4)(e).*]

[Schedule 1 omitted under the Reprints Act s. 7(4)(e).]



Notes

- ¹ This reprint is a compilation as at 8 July 2016 of the *Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table. The table also contains information about any reprint.

Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002</i>	23 of 2002	18 Sep 2002	s. 1 and 2: 18 Sep 2002; Act other than s. 1 and 2: 28 Sep 2002 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 27 Sep 2002 p. 4877)
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004</i> s. 141	59 of 2004	23 Nov 2004	1 May 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7128)
<i>Criminal Procedure and Appeals (Consequential and Other Provisions) Act 2004</i> s. 80	84 of 2004	16 Dec 2004	2 May 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7129 (correction in <i>Gazette</i> 7 Jan 2005 p. 53))
Reprint 1: The <i>Vexatious Proceedings Restriction Act 2002</i> as at 8 Jul 2016 (includes amendments listed above)			

- ² The provisions in this Act amending these Acts have been omitted under the *Reprints Act 1984* s. 7(4)(e).

Defined terms

*[This is a list of terms defined and the provisions where they are defined.
The list is not part of the law.]*

Defined term	Provision(s)
Court	3
institute proceedings	3
proceedings	3, 6(1)
vexatious proceedings.....	3