

Approved for Reprint 16th January, 1970.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

# OFFENDERS PROBATION AND PAROLE.

12<sup>th</sup> Elizabeth II., No. XXIII.

No. 23 of 1963.<sup>1</sup>

[As amended by Acts:

No. 34 of 1964, assented to 3rd November, 1964;

No. 73 of 1965,<sup>2</sup> assented to 25th November, 1965;

No. 3 of 1969,<sup>3</sup> assented to 21st April, 1969;

and reprinted pursuant to the Amendments Incorporation Act, 1938.]

AN ACT relating to the Release of Offenders on  
Probation or Parole.

[Assented to 13th November, 1963.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

## PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Offenders Probation and Parole Act, 1963-1969*.

Short title.  
Amended by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 1.

2. (1) This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Commence-  
ment.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote on p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Came into operation on 17th December, 1965: see Gazette 17th December, 1965, p. 4191.

<sup>3</sup> Came into operation on 1st July, 1969: see Gazette 27th June, 1969, p. 1874.

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(2) It shall not be necessary to proclaim that the whole Act shall come into operation on one day, but the several Parts of this Act and sections may be proclaimed to come into operation on such days as are respectively fixed by proclamation.<sup>1</sup>

Arrange-  
ment.  
Amended by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 3.

3. This Act is divided into Parts, as follows—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY, ss. 1-5.

PART II.—PROBATION OF OFFENDERS, ss. 6-20.

PART III.—PAROLE OF OFFENDERS, ss. 21-50.

PART IIIA.—ORDERS RELATING TO THE PROBATION AND PAROLE OF OFFENDERS MADE IN ANOTHER STATE OR A TERRITORY, ss. 50A-50W.

*Division 1. Probation Orders made in another State or a Territory—Ss. 50A-50L.*

*Division 2. Parole Orders made in another State or Territory—Ss. 50M-50T.*

*Division 3. General—Ss. 50U-50W.*

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS, ss. 51-53.

Interpreta-  
tion.  
Amended by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 4.

4. In this Act unless the contrary intention appears—

“another State” means any State of the Commonwealth other than this State;

“authority”, in relation to a probation or parole order made in another State or a Territory, means the Governor, Governor in Council, Court, Board, committee, person or other authority duly authorised to make the order in question;

“Comptroller General” means the Comptroller General of Prisons appointed under the Prisons Act, 1903, and includes his duly appointed deputy when acting for the time being in his stead;

Parts I, III and IV came into operation on 1/10/64, see G.G. 25/9/64, p. 3325.  
Part II came into operation 1/1/65, G.G. 11/12/64, p. 3995.

“member” means member of the Board, and includes the Chairman of the Board;

“minimum term” in relation to a sentence of imprisonment means that part of the sentence, fixed in accordance with this Act, during which the offender is not eligible to be released on parole;

“offence” means an offence that is triable—

(a) on indictment; or

(b) summarily and which is punishable in the first instance by a term of imprisonment;

“parole officer” means a parole officer appointed under this Act and includes the Chief Parole Officer, an honorary parole officer and a person deemed to be a parole officer under subsection (5a) of section thirty-five of this Act;

“parole order” means an order made under this Act directing that a prisoner be released from prison on parole;

“prison” has the same meaning as that expression has in section four of the Prisons Act, 1903;

“probationer” means a person in respect of whom a probation order is made;

“probation officer” means a probation officer or honorary probation officer appointed under this Act and includes the Chief Probation Officer and a person deemed to be a probation officer under subsection (5a) of section six of this Act;

“probation order” means an order made under section nine of this Act;

“remission regulations” means the regulations made under the Prisons Act, 1903, relating to the remission of portions of sentences of imprisonment on account of good conduct and industry;

*Offenders Probation and Parole.*

“term” in relation to imprisonment, includes the aggregate of two or more terms, whether cumulative or concurrent;

“the Board” means the Parole Board established under this Act;

“the parole period” means the period during which a prisoner is released from a prison on parole under the supervision of a parole officer pursuant to a parole order;

“the probation period” means the period specified in a probation order during which the probationer to whom the order relates is required to be under the supervision of a probation officer;

“Territory” means a Territory of the Commonwealth.

Application  
and  
construction  
of Act.  
Amended by  
No. 34 of  
1964, s. 2.

5. (1) Part II of this Act—

(a) does not apply to or with respect to a child as defined by the Child Welfare Act, 1947, who is convicted of an offence by a children’s court established under that Act; and

(b) shall be read and construed so as not to limit or otherwise affect the provisions of that Act as respects the release on probation of a child convicted of an offence by a children’s court.

(2) Except where expressly provided, nothing in this Act shall be construed as taking away or in any way derogating from or diminishing any power or jurisdiction conferred by any Act or otherwise by law upon any court or person acting judicially.

(3) Nothing in this Act in any way affects Her Majesty’s royal prerogative of mercy.

(4) This Act shall be construed so as not to prejudice or affect any civil liability incurred by any probationer in respect of an act or omission that constitutes an offence.

PART II.—PROBATION OF OFFENDERS.

6. (1) Under and subject to the Public Service Act, 1904, the Governor may appoint, for the purposes of this Act,

Appointment  
of Probation  
Officers.  
Amended by  
No. 73 of  
1965, s. 3;  
No. 3 of  
1969, s 5.

- (a) a person to be Chief Probation Officer;
- (b) a person to be the Deputy Chief Probation Officer, who, during the absence from duty of the Chief Probation Officer on account of illness, leave of absence or other cause, or during any vacancy in the office of Chief Probation Officer, has the duties, powers and authorities of the Chief Probation Officer;
- (c) such number of persons of either sex, as he thinks necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Act, to be probation officers; and
- (d) such other officers as he thinks necessary for that purpose.

(2) A person may be appointed under this Act to hold one or more offices under this Act.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, the Governor may, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, appoint any person, not being a member of the police force to be an honorary probation officer for the purposes of this Act, and may at any time remove any person so appointed.

(4) [*Repealed by No. 73 of 1965, s. 3.*]

(5) Any appointment of an honorary probation officer under subsection (3) of this section may be made by the appointment of the holder for the time being of an office, specifying the office but without naming the holder, and in any such case each successive holder of that office and each person who, for the time being, occupies or performs the duties of that office shall, without further appointment or other authority, and while he holds or occupies or performs the duties of that office, be an honorary probation officer under this Act in terms of such appointment.

(5a) A person who holds or occupies—

(a) the office of probation officer; or

(b) any office that is prescribed for the purposes of this Act, to be an office similar to that of probation officer,

in another State or a Territory shall, by virtue of his office and without further appointment or other authority than this subsection, be deemed to be a probation officer for the purposes of a probation order that permits or requires a probationer to reside in that State or Territory.

(6) The functions, powers and duties of the Chief Probation Officer and a probation officer shall be as prescribed by or under this Act and by rules made in that behalf by the judges.

Exemption  
from  
liability.

(7) A probation officer is not liable in an action or in proceedings in respect of anything done or omitted in good faith in the exercise or purported exercise of any power or duty conferred or imposed on the probation officer by or under this or any other Act.

Direction  
and control  
of Probation  
Officers.

7. Each probation officer is, in relation to a probation order, subject to direction by the court that made the order, but otherwise the Chief Probation Officer is under the control of the Minister or such other person as the Minister shall from time to time in writing determine and all other probation officers are under the immediate control of the Chief Probation Officer.

Reports to  
courts.

8. The Chief Probation Officer shall—

(a) when and as often as he is required by any court to do so, cause to be prepared and submitted to that court such reports and information with respect to any convicted person as the court requires, including notwithstanding the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six of the Child Welfare Act, 1947, the fact that the convicted person has been committed to the care of the State or to an institution, or convicted under that Act, as the case may be; and

- (b) in each year, before the first day of October in that year, prepare and submit to the Minister an annual written report as to—
- (i) the number of persons placed on probation under this Part of this Act during the year ending on the thirtieth day of June last preceding, the number of probation orders discharged during that year and the number of persons sentenced during that year on account of breaches of probation orders, including convictions for offences committed during the probation period; and
  - (ii) the operation of this Act in relation to probation and the proceedings of probation officers generally during that year.

3. (1) Subject to section five of this Act, when a person is convicted by a court of any offence punishable by a term of imprisonment otherwise than in default of payment of a fine, if the court is of opinion that, having regard to the circumstances, including the nature of the offence, the character and personal history of the offender, his home surroundings and other environment, it is expedient to do so, the court may, instead of sentencing him, make an order requiring him to be under the supervision of a probation officer for such period, being not less than one year and not more than five years, as is specified in the order.

Power of  
Courts to  
make  
probation  
orders.  
Amended by  
No. 73 of  
1965, s. 4;  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 6.

(1a) Where a court has convicted a person of an offence and requires a report from the Chief Probation Officer under paragraph (a) of section eight of this Act, before sentencing the person for the offence or making a probation order with respect to him, the court may, without prejudice to any other powers that the court may exercise, adjourn the hearing of the proceedings with respect to the offence and release the person on bail, with or without sureties to appear on the adjourned hearing.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section applies to a person who, having been so convicted of such an offence before the date of the coming into operation of this Part of this Act, has not been sentenced for that offence before that date.

Appointment  
of supervising  
court.

(3) The court that makes an order pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall specify therein a court of petty sessions, being the court of petty sessions nearest to the place where the probationer intends to reside, or being the court of petty sessions that the court making the order deems most convenient in the circumstances, to be the supervising court in respect of the order, and the court of petty sessions so appointed, or such other court of petty sessions as is substituted therefor as provided in this Act, shall for the purposes of this Act be the supervising court in respect of that order.

(4) A court of petty sessions when acting as a supervising court shall be constituted by a stipendiary magistrate.

Obligation  
to report on  
release.

(5) A probation order shall require the probationer to report himself in person where directed in the order within twenty-four hours after his release pursuant to the order or as otherwise so directed.

(6) (a) A probation order may, in addition to the requirement referred to in subsection (5) of this section, require the probationer named therein to comply during the whole or any part of the probation period with such requirements

including, without limiting the generality of the expression, a requirement that the probationer submit himself to medical, psychiatric or psychological treatment, and for the purpose of receiving the treatment, if the court is satisfied that arrangements have been made or can be made for his reception, that he reside for such period, not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the order, in an institution or place so specified,



as the court making the order considers necessary for securing the good conduct of the probationer or for preventing a repetition by him of the same offence in respect of which he was placed on probation or the commission by him of other offences.

(b) A probation order may in addition to any other requirement permitted by this Act to be included therein, require the probationer to pay, on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit, such damages for injury or compensation for loss, caused by or arising out of the act or omission that constitutes the offence in respect of which the order is made, as the Court thinks reasonable.

(7) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (6) of this section, a court may include in a probation order requirements relating to the residence, whether in this State or another State or a Territory of the probationer named therein but, before making an order containing any such requirement, the court shall consider the home surroundings of the probationer and, if the order requires the probationer to reside in an institution, and arrangements have been made or can be made for his reception therein, the name of the institution and the period for which he is so required to reside shall be specified in the order.

Requirement  
as to  
residence.

(7a) Unless the probation order, whether as initially made or as amended, permits or requires the probationer to reside in another State or Territory, it is a requirement of the probation order that the probationer shall not leave or remain out of this State except in compliance in every respect with the terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to subsection (7b) of this section.

(7b) Where a probation order requires that the probationer shall not leave or remain out of this State, the supervising court, or the Chief Probation Officer, may permit the probationer to leave and remain out of the State for such time and upon such terms and conditions, as it or he thinks fit.

(7c) A permit under subsection (7b) of this section shall be in writing under the hand of the clerk of the supervising court or the Chief Probation Officer, as the case requires, and to the extent necessary to give effect to the permit, the probation order to which the permit relates shall be deemed to be amended and shall apply accordingly.

Nature of probation order to be explained by court to offender to whom it relates.

(8) Where a court proposes to make a probation order it shall, before making the order, explain or cause to be explained to the offender in respect of whom it is proposed to make the order, in language likely to be readily understood by him—

- (a) the effect of the order, including any additional requirement proposed to be inserted in the order pursuant to subsection (6) or (7) of this section; and
- (b) that if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order or commits another offence during the probation period, he will, in addition to being liable to be dealt with for that offence, be liable to be sentenced for the offence for which he is then before the court;

and the court shall not make the order unless the offender expresses his willingness to comply with the requirements of the order.

Notice of Probation Order to be given to Chief Probation Officer.

(9) The Court by which a probation order is made shall forthwith after the order is made cause a copy of it to be given to the probationer named therein and to be sent to the Chief Probation Officer and to the person in charge of any institution in which the probationer is required by the order to reside; and the court shall, except where the court is itself the supervising court, also cause to be sent to the clerk of the supervising court a copy of the probation order and such documents and information relating to the probationer and the offence with which he was charged before the court as it considers likely to be of assistance to the supervising court.

(9a) Where a probationer is permitted or required to reside in another State or Territory, the Chief Probation Officer shall forthwith cause to be sent to the Chief or Principal Probation Officer, or other prescribed officer, of that State or Territory, on being requested by that officer so to do, a copy of the probation order certified under the hand of the Chief Probation Officer as a true copy thereof together with such other documents and information relating to the case as the Chief Probation Officer considers likely to be of assistance to any court, authority or person in the State or Territory with respect to the order.

(10) The Chief Probation Officer shall assign a probation officer to be the probation officer in respect of the probation order and to supervise the probationer during the period the order is operative and the Chief Probation Officer may from time to time so assign another probation officer in respect of the order in place of the probation officer previously so assigned.

Assignment of probation officer to particular case.

10. A person convicted of an offence shall not be released upon his entering into a recognisance pursuant to the provisions of subsection (8) of section nineteen, section six hundred and fifty-six or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section six hundred and sixty-nine of The Criminal Code, if, in the opinion of the court, he could properly and conveniently be released on probation pursuant to this Act.

Recognisances under Ss. 19, 656 and 669 of Criminal Code not to be used when probation appropriate.

11. In the following provisions of this Part a reference to the court by which a probation order was made shall be deemed to include a reference—

Construction of references to court by which probation order made.

- (a) where the order was made by the Supreme Court—to any sitting of the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction at any place in the State;
- (b) where the order was made by a court of session—to a court of session sitting within or for the Sessions Division in which the order was made;

- (e) where the order was made by a court of petty sessions—to any court of petty sessions sitting at the place at which the order was made,

notwithstanding that the Judge, Chairman, Chairman and Justice or Justices, as the case may be, constituting the court may not be the same as made the order originally.

Discharge of probation order.  
Amended by No. 3 of 1969, s. 7.

12. (1) The court by which a probation order was made may, upon application made by a probation officer or by the probationer, discharge the order.

(1a) Where pursuant to a probation order, a probationer is residing in another State or a Territory and a court of that State or Territory having jurisdiction similar to that of the court by which the probation order was made upon application made by a probation officer, or a person holding an office similar to that of probation officer, of that State or Territory, or by the probationer makes an order for the discharge of the order, the probation order shall be deemed to be discharged accordingly.

Discharge by compliance.

(2) If during the probation period the probationer complies with the requirements of the probation order and during that period does not commit any offence, whether in or outside the State, the order on the expiration of the probation period is by force of this section discharged, without further action by any court.

Effect of discharge.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) of section five of this Act, where a probation order is discharged or is deemed to be discharged either by the order of a court or by the operation of subsection (2) of this section, the probationer is released from any further obligation or liability in respect of the order and of the offence in respect of which the order was made.

(4) Where under the provisions of section sixteen or seventeen of this Act a probationer is sentenced for the offence in respect of which he was placed on probation under a probation order, that order is of no further force or effect.

Discharge of order by sentence

13. (1) Where the supervising court is satisfied that a probationer has changed or proposes to change his place of residence, so that some other court of petty sessions is or will be the nearest court of petty sessions to the new place of residence of the probationer, or the most convenient in the circumstances of the case, the supervising court may, by order, amend the probation order that relates to the probationer by substituting that other court of petty sessions as the supervising court in place of the court originally appointed as such.

Substitution of new supervising court.

(2) Where a probation order is amended as provided in subsection (1) of this section the court making the amending order shall send to the new supervising court referred to in the amending order a copy of the order together with such documents and information relating to the probationer and the offence in respect of which he was released on probation, as it considers likely to be of assistance to that court.

14. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the supervising court may at any time upon the application of—

Amendment of probation order. Amended by No. 3 of 1969, s. 8

- (a) a probation officer under whose supervision a probationer has been placed pursuant to a probation order; or
- (b) the probationer.

by order amend the probation order by cancelling any of the requirements thereof, or by inserting therein, either by way of addition or substitution, any requirement that the court could have included in that probation order, if it were then being made by the court in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

- (2) The supervising court shall not—
- (a) amend a probation order by reducing the probation period or by extending that period beyond the end of five years from the date of the original order; and
  - (b) except with the consent of the probationer to whom the probation order relates, so amend the probation order that the probationer is thereby required to reside in an institution.

Copies of  
order.

(3) Where the supervising court makes an amending order pursuant to this section, the clerk of the court shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, give copies of that order to the probation officer under whose supervision the probationer has been placed, and the probation officer shall give one copy to the probationer and a copy to the person in charge of the institution in which the probationer is or was required by the order to reside, if such is the case.

(4) Where pursuant to the provisions of a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty F of this Act, an order amending a probation order is made, the probation order shall be deemed to be amended as specified in the amending order and as so amended the probation order shall apply accordingly.

Probationer's  
consent to  
amendment  
of order.

15. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, where the supervising court proposes to amend a probation order otherwise than on the application of the probationer to whom it relates, the court shall summon the probationer to appear before the court and the court shall not amend the probation order unless the probationer expresses his willingness to comply with the requirements of the order amended as proposed.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to an order cancelling any requirement of the probation order or reducing the period of any such requirement or substituting one supervising court for another.

16. (1) A probationer who at any time during the probation period fails to comply, whether in this State or elsewhere, with any express or implied requirement of a probation order made with respect to him, is guilty of an offence against this section.

Breach of requirements of probation order otherwise than by conviction. Repeated and re-enacted by No. 3 of 1969, s. 9.

(2) If at any time during the probation period it appears on complaint in writing to a justice that a probationer has failed to comply with an express or implied requirement of a probation order, the justice may issue a summons requiring the probationer to appear—

See ss. 49 and 59 Act No. 11 of 1902.

- (a) where the order was made by a court of petty sessions at that court or at the supervising court;
- (b) where the order was made by a court other than a court of petty sessions, at the supervising court,

at the time specified in the summons, or may, if the complaint is in writing and on oath, issue a warrant for the arrest of the probationer and directing that he be brought before a court of petty sessions, being one of the courts referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, as soon as practicable after his arrest.

(3) If the court of petty sessions before which a probationer appears or is brought pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, convicts the probationer of an offence against subsection (1) of this section, that court may—

Power of courts of petty session.

- (a) without prejudice to the continuation of the probation order, impose on him a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars; or
- (b) if the probation order was made by a court of petty sessions—deal with the probationer for the offence in respect of which the probation order was made in any manner in which the court could deal with him if it had just convicted him of that offence; or

(c) in any other case—commit him to custody or release him on bail, with or without sureties, to be brought or to appear before the court by which the probation order was made.

(4) (a) Where a court of petty sessions exercises the power referred to in paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of this section, that court shall as soon as practicable thereafter send to the Crown Solicitor, a certificate signed by a justice certifying that the probationer has failed to comply with the requirement of the probation order specified in the certificate, together with such other particulars of the case as the court thinks desirable.

(b) A certificate given pursuant to and in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection is admissible as evidence before any court of the failure of the probationer to comply with the requirement of the probation order and of the other particulars specified in the certificate.

(5) A certificate purporting to be signed by the proper officer of a court of another State or a Territory before which a probationer is brought pursuant to a law of that State or Territory corresponding to Division 1 of Part IIIA of this Act certifying that the probationer has failed to comply with the requirement of the probation order specified in the certificate and any other particulars of the case as that officer thinks desirable is admissible as evidence before any court of such failure and of the other particulars so specified.

(6) Where a probationer is brought or appears before the Supreme Court or a Court of Session and it is proved to the satisfaction of the court before which he is brought or appears that the probationer has failed to comply with a requirement of the probation order that court may deal with him for the offence in respect of which the probation order was made in any manner in which that court could deal with him if he had just been convicted before the court of that offence.



(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of section seventeen of this Act, a probationer who is convicted on an offence, other than an offence against subsection (1) of this section, committed during the probation period is not on that account liable to be dealt with under this section for failing to comply with a requirement of the probation order.

Savings.

(8) A probationer who has been dealt with under the provisions of a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to sections fifty G and fifty H of this Act for failing to comply with a requirement of the probation order is not liable to be dealt with under this section for the act or omission that constituted the failure to comply for which he was so dealt with.

Further savings.

17. (1) If it appears on complaint in writing to a justice that a person in whose case a probation order has been made has been convicted in this State or elsewhere of an offence, other than an offence against section sixteen of this Act or against a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period and has been dealt with in respect of that offence, the justice may issue a summons requiring that person to appear at the time and place specified in the summons or, where the complaint is in writing and on oath, may issue a warrant for his arrest.

Breach of probation order by conviction. See ss. 49 and 50 Act No. 11 of 1902. Repealed and re-enacted by No. 3 of 1969, s. 10.

(2) A summons or warrant issued under this section shall direct the person so convicted to appear or to be brought before the court by which the probation order was made and if—

- (a) that court is a court of petty sessions, the summons or warrant may direct him to appear or to be brought before the supervising court; and
- (b) the warrant is issued requiring him to be brought before the Supreme Court or a Court of Sessions and he cannot forthwith be brought before that Court because it is not then being held, the warrant has effect as if it directed him to be brought before

a court of petty sessions and that court shall commit him to custody or release him on bail, with or without sureties, to be brought or to appear before the Supreme Court or Court of Sessions, as the case requires.

Power of Court on conviction of a person during probation period.

(3) If a person in whose case a probation order has been made by any court is convicted and dealt with by another court in respect of an offence, other than an offence against section sixteen of this Act or against a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period, that other court may commit him to custody or release him on bail, with or without sureties, to appear or be brought before -

- (a) the court by which the probation order was made; or
- (b) the supervising court if the order was made by a court of petty session,

and if it does so that other court shall send to the Crown Solicitor or the appropriate Clerk of the Court, as the case may require, a certificate of the conviction signed by the proper officer of that court.

(4) A certificate given under and in accordance with subsection (3) of this section is admissible as evidence before any court that the probationer has been convicted and dealt with in respect of the offence therein specified committed in this State during the probation period.

(5) A certificate purporting to be signed by the proper officer of a court of another State or a Territory before which a probationer appears or is brought pursuant to a law of that State or Territory certifying that the probationer has been convicted and dealt with in respect of an offence, other than an offence against a law of that State or Territory corresponding to section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period, is admissible as evidence before any court that the probationer has been convicted and dealt with in respect of the offence therein specified committed in the other State or the Territory during the probation period.

(6) Where—

- (a) a probationer is convicted of and dealt with in respect of an offence, other than an offence against section sixteen of this Act or against a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period either by the court by which the probation order was made or, if the probation order was made by a court of petty sessions, by the supervising court; or
- (b) it is proved to the satisfaction of the court by which the probation order was made or, if the probation order was made by a court of petty sessions, to the satisfaction of the supervising court that the probationer has been convicted of and dealt with in respect of an offence, other than an offence against section sixteen of this Act or against a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty G of this Act, committed in this State or elsewhere during the probation period,

such court or such supervising court, as the case may be, may deal with the probationer for the offence for which the order was made in any manner in which it could deal with him if he had just been convicted by or before that court of that offence.

(7) If a probationer in whose case the probation order was made by a court of petty sessions is convicted before the Supreme Court or a Court of Session of an offence committed during the probation period, the Supreme Court or Court of Session may deal with him for the offence for which the order was made in any manner in which the court of petty sessions could deal with him if it had just convicted him of that offence, and any sentence imposed shall be regarded as the sentence of the court of petty sessions except that for the purposes of any appeal against that sentence it shall be regarded as a sentence imposed on a conviction on indictment and the provisions of Chapter LXIX of The Criminal Code, so far as applicable, apply accordingly.

(8) If a probationer in whose case the probation order was made by a Court of Session is convicted before the Supreme Court of an offence committed during the probation period, the Supreme Court may deal with him for the offence for which the probation order was made in any manner in which the Court of Session could deal with him if it had just convicted him before that court of that offence and any sentence imposed by the Supreme Court shall, for all purposes, be regarded as the sentence of the Court of Session.

(9) A probationer who has been dealt with under the provisions of a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to sections fifty J and fifty K of this Act for that he has been convicted of, and dealt with for, an offence committed during the probation period is not liable to be dealt with under this section for that conviction.

Judge or  
Chairman to  
decide  
questions  
as to breach  
of probation.

18. In proceedings before the Supreme Court or a court of session under the foregoing provisions of this Act, any question whether a probationer has failed to comply with the requirements of the probation order or whether a probationer has been convicted of an offence committed during the probation period shall be determined by the judge or chairman and not by the verdict of a jury.

Application  
of Justices  
Act, 1902, to  
complaints,  
summonses  
and  
warrants  
under this  
Act.

19. (1) The provisions of the Justices Act, 1902, so far as applicable, and subject to such adaptations as are necessary, extend and apply to and with respect to all complaints, summonses and warrants referred to in the foregoing provisions of this Act and for the purposes of such application each of those complaints shall be regarded as a complaint for an offence and each of those summonses shall be regarded as a summons to answer a complaint.

Application  
of bail  
provisions.

(2) The provisions of sections one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty-three, both inclusive, of the Justices Act, 1902, so far as they are applicable, with such adaptations as are

necessary, extend to and apply to and with respect to the admission of probationers to bail pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this Act, and for the purposes of so applying those provisions every such probationer shall be regarded as a person charged with an indictable offence and directed to be tried therefor.

(3) The provisions of section fifty-two of the Prisons Act, 1903, extend and apply to and with respect to the case of a prisoner who is in custody as mentioned in that section and who is charged with the breach of a probation order.

Application of s. 52 of Prisons Act, 1903, to prisoners in breach of probation.

19A. (1) A complaint for breach of a probation order made under this Part of this Act may aver—

Power to make certain averments in complaint alleging breach of probation order. Added by No. 73 of 1935, s. 5.

- (a) that the defendant is the person in respect of whom the probation order was made; and
- (b) that the defendant was convicted by the court specified in the complaint on the day so specified of an offence committed during the probation period.

(2) In any proceedings under this Part of this Act upon a complaint averring the facts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section, the person charged with breach of probation may be asked by the court before which he appears or is brought whether—

- (a) he was convicted of the offence in respect of which the probation order was made; and
- (b) he was convicted of an offence during the probation period.

and if he admits either or both of those convictions, no further proof of the conviction or convictions so admitted, is necessary.

(3) Where a person charged with breach of probation is asked by the court pursuant to subsection (2) of this section concerning a conviction averred in the complaint and the person does not admit that conviction, the court may, without making any order as to costs,—

- (a) adjourn the hearing of the proceedings for proof of that conviction; and

- (b) commit the person charged to custody or release him on bail, with or without sureties to appear on the adjourned hearing.

Conviction on which probation granted to be disregarded for certain purposes. Amended by No. 3 of 1969, s. 11.

20. (1) Subject to the following paragraphs of this section, a conviction for an offence in respect of which a probation order is made under this Act shall be deemed not to be a conviction for any purpose, including without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the purposes of any enactment imposing or authorising or requiring the imposition of any disqualification or disability on convicted persons, except in relation to—

- (a) the making of the order;  
 (b) any subsequent proceedings that may be taken against the offender under the foregoing provisions of this Act;  
 (c) any proceedings against the offender for a subsequent offence.

(2) Where an offender is subsequently dealt with under this Act or under a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to Division 1 of Part IIIA of this Act for the offence in respect of which the probation order was made, the provisions of subsection (1) of this section cease to apply to the conviction.

Saving.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this section do not affect the right of an offender to appeal against his conviction or to rely thereon in bar of any subsequent proceedings for the same offence or the re-vesting or restoration of any property in consequence of the conviction.

(4) A person who feels himself aggrieved by a summary conviction of a court of petty sessions for an offence in respect of which a probation order is made may, pursuant to those provisions of Part VIII of the Justices Act, 1902, that relate to an ordinary appeal under that Act, appeal against that conviction notwithstanding that no imprisonment is adjudged thereby without the option of a fine.

PART III.—PAROLE OF OFFENDERS.

21. (1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be a Board by the name of the Parole Board. Establishment of Parole Board.

(2) The Board shall consist of five members, namely— Membership of the Board.

(a) a judge nominated with his consent by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court either generally or for a specified term;

(b) the Comptroller General; and

(c) (i) three men appointed by the Governor, where a general matter or a matter affecting a male prisoner is to be dealt with by the Board; and

(ii) two women appointed by the Governor and one of the members appointed under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, nominated by the Governor at the time of his appointment as member, where a matter affecting a female prisoner is to be dealt with by the Board.

(3) References in this Act to—

(a) the Board, shall be construed as references to the Board as constituted from time to time in accordance with subsection (2) of this section; and

(b) to an appointed member, shall be construed as references to a man or a woman appointed by the Governor under paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of this section, as the case requires.

22. (1) The judge who is a member shall be the Chairman of the Board. Chairmen of the Board

(2) The Chairmen shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

23. (1) If the judge who has been nominated a member dies, retires, or resigns, his office as member becomes vacant and the Chief Justice of the Filling of vacancy on death or resignation of judge.

Supreme Court may nominate as a member, in his stead, another judge who has consented to act as member.

Temporary  
nomination  
of judge.

(2) If the judge who is a member is incapacitated by illness, absence, or other sufficient cause, from performing the duties of his office of member, or is unwilling to act in a particular case, or if there is a vacancy in that office, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may, with the consent of the judge to be nominated, nominate a judge to be an acting member to act for the member during his incapacity, or during the vacancy in the office, or in that particular case, and the judge, when so acting, has all the powers and functions of, and shall be deemed to be, a member.

(3) If the member referred to—

(a) in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section twenty-one of this Act, ceases to hold office of judge; or

(b) in paragraph (b) of that subsection, ceases to hold the office of Comptroller General,

that member shall be deemed to have vacated his office as member.

(4) An appointed member holds office as member for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Governor determines when so appointing him, but is eligible for re-appointment.

(5) The appointment of a member is not invalidated and shall not be called in question by reason of a defect or irregularity in or in connection with his appointment.

(6) The Governor may, at any time, remove an appointed member from office and thereupon, or upon the death or resignation of an appointed member, the Governor may appoint, for the remainder of the term of office of the appointed member in whose place he is appointed, a person of the same sex as that appointed member to fill the vacancy arising from such removal, death or resignation.



(7) If an appointed member is incapacitated by illness, absence, or other sufficient cause, from performing the duties of his office of member, or if there is a vacancy in that office of an appointed member, the Governor may appoint a person of the same sex as that member to be an acting member to act for that member during his incapacity or during the vacancy in the office and the person, when so acting, has all the powers and functions of and shall be deemed to be a member.

24. A person shall not be concerned to inquire whether or not any occasion had arisen requiring or authorising a person to act in the place of a member or as to the necessity or propriety of any appointment of an acting member, and all acts or things done or omitted by a person when so acting are as valid and effectual and have the same consequences as if they had been done or omitted by the member in whose place the person is or was acting.

Validity of acts of persons acting as members.

25. The several members and acting members shall be paid such remuneration, travelling and other allowances as the Governor severally determines.

Remuneration and allowances of members and acting members.

26. The Minister may grant leave of absence to a member upon such terms and conditions as to remuneration or otherwise as the Minister determines.

Leave of absence.

27. A member may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor.

Resignation of members.

28. (1) The Board shall hold such meetings at such times and places as the Chairman determines.

Meetings of the Board.

Quorum.

(2) At a meeting of the Board—

(a) the Chairman and two other members constitute a quorum;

Determina-  
tion of  
questions  
and ques-  
tions of law.

(b) a question arising at the meeting shall be determined by a majority of the members present and voting, but the Chairman alone shall determine any question of law arising before the Board;

Casting vote  
of Chairman.

(c) the Chairman, in the event of an equality of votes upon any question arising before the Board, has a second or casting vote; and

(d) the Board may, subject to this Act, regulate its own procedure.

Vacancy or  
defect in  
appoint-  
ment not to  
invalidate  
functions  
of Board.

29. (1) Subject to paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section twenty-eight of this Act, the performance or exercise of the powers, duties and functions of the Board is not affected by reason only of there being a vacancy in the office of a member.

(2) All acts and proceedings of the Board are, notwithstanding a defect in the appointment of a member, or that a member was disqualified or disentitled to act, as valid as if every member had been duly appointed and was qualified and entitled to act and had acted as a member, and as if the Board had been properly and fully constituted.

Judicial  
notice.  
Amended by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 12.

30. (1) All courts, judges and persons acting judicially shall—

(a) take judicial notice of the signature of every person who is a member or the secretary to the Board attached or appended to any document by virtue of this or any other Act;

(b) until the contrary is proved, presume that the signature was properly attached or appended thereto.

(2) A certificate signed by the secretary to the Board purporting to record a determination or decision of the Board is evidence of the making of that determination or decision by the Board.

Certificates of secretary to Board.

31. (1) The powers, duties and functions of the Board are such as are prescribed by or under this or any other Act.

Powers, duties and functions of Board.

(2) The Board may do all things necessary or convenient to be done for or in connection with, or as incidental to, the performance of its powers, duties and functions.

(3) A person who is or has been a member or acting member is not personally liable to any action or suit whatsoever in respect of any act done or omitted to be done in the exercise or performance or purported exercise or purported performance of any power, duty or function conferred or imposed on the Board or on any member or members by or under this or any other Act.

Members not personally liable.

32. The Board is the successor of the Indeterminate Sentences Board constituted under the Prisons Act, 1903, and any act, matter or thing done or commenced by or in relation to the Indeterminate Sentences Board or any member or members thereof before the date of the coming into operation of this Act may be carried on and continued by or in relation to the Board or any member or the corresponding number of members of the Board, as the case may be, so far as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Powers of Indeterminate Sentences Board exercisable by Parole Board.

33. For the purpose of carrying out its powers, duties and functions under this Act, the Board and the Chairman thereof and other members respectively have and may exercise the powers conferred by the Royal Commissions Act, 1968, upon a Royal Commission and upon the chairman and other members of a Royal Commission, and the provisions

Powers of Board as of Royal Commission.

of that Act have effect as if they were enacted in this Act and in terms made applicable to the Board and the members.

Annual report of Board. Amended by No. 34 of 1964, s. 3; No. 73 of 1965, s. 6; No. 3 of 1969, s. 13.

34. (1) Before the first day of October in each year, the Board shall make a written report to the Minister as to—

- (a) the operations of the Board under this and the Prisons Act, 1903, up to the last preceding thirtieth day of June;
- (b) the number of persons released on parole during the year ending on the last preceding thirtieth day of June, and the number returned to gaol upon cancellations of parole during that year; and
- (c) the operation of this Act so far as it relates to the parole of offenders and the activities of parole officers generally during that year.

Reports of Board on persons found not guilty on ground of insanity, on persons whose sentences commuted to life sentence and on persons sentenced to life imprisonment.

(2) The Board shall—

- (a) once in every year and also whenever requested in writing by the Minister so to do, furnish to him a written report and recommendation with respect to each person who was ordered, pursuant to section six hundred and fifty-two or six hundred and fifty-three or subsection (4) of section six hundred and ninety-three of The Criminal Code to be kept in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure is known and who is for the time being in safe custody during the pleasure of the Governor;
- (b) whenever so requested in writing by the Minister, furnish to him a written report and recommendation with respect to—
  - (i) every prisoner for the time being undergoing a sentence of life imprisonment, including a sentence of life imprisonment commuted pursuant to section six hundred and seventy-nine of The Criminal Code from a sentence of death;

- (ii) such prisoner as the Minister may in his request specify; and
- (ba) whether so requested by the Minister or not with respect to each prisoner—
- (i) undergoing a sentence of life imprisonment commuted pursuant to section six hundred and seventy-nine of The Criminal Code from a sentence of death, furnish to the Minister, as soon as practicable after a period of ten years has elapsed from the date the sentence was so commuted and thereafter as soon as practicable after each period of five years;
  - (ii) undergoing a life sentence that has not been so commuted, furnish to the Minister, as soon as practicable after a period of five years has elapsed since the prisoner was sentenced to life imprisonment and thereafter as soon as practicable after the expiration of each period of five years,  
a written report with or without a recommendation with respect to that prisoner;
- (c) whenever so requested in writing by the Minister, furnish to him a written report upon any special matter relating to the operation of this Act or to the exercise of any power or function of the Board as the Minister may, in his request, specify;
- (d) whenever the Board has, pursuant to section thirty-four A of this Act, made an order that any person be returned to the custody of the person or authority from which he was released by the Governor under that section, furnish to the Minister within one month after making the order, a report setting out the reasons for the order.

Power  
to release  
certain  
persons  
in custody  
subject to  
conditions  
including  
supervision.  
Added by  
No. 73 of  
1965, s. 7.

34A. (1) Where any person ordered pursuant to section six hundred and fifty-three or subsection (4) of section six hundred and ninety-three of The Criminal Code to be kept in safe custody during the pleasure of the Governor is released from custody by order of the Governor, the Governor may in that order specify such conditions as he thinks fit, subject to which the person shall be released, including a condition that during the period specified in the order he be under the supervision of a parole officer.

Powers  
of Board  
in respect of  
persons  
released  
subject to  
conditions.

(2) Where a person is so released subject to a condition that he be under the supervision of a parole officer for a period the Board may in respect of that person—

- (a) direct the Chief Parole Officer to assign a parole officer to supervise that person during that period and from time to time as occasion arises to assign another parole officer instead of the parole officer previously assigned;
- (b) in its discretion at any time during the period of such supervision, order that the person be returned to the custody of the person or authority from which he was released by the Governor; and
- (c) after making any such order by warrant signed by any two members, authorise any member of the police force or other officer to apprehend the person and deliver him to the custody of the person or authority specified in the warrant at a place so specified.

(3) A warrant issued under this section is sufficient authority to the member of the police force or other officer to whom it is directed for the apprehension of the person to whom it relates and for his being delivered into detention at the place specified in the warrant.

(4) Where a person is delivered at a place of detention pursuant to a warrant issued under this section, the order of the Governor for the detention

of that person during the pleasure of the Governor that was previously in force shall continue to be in force.

34B. When the Governor extends the Royal mercy to an offender pursuant to section seven hundred and five of The Criminal Code, upon condition of the offender submitting to his release on parole under this Act, for any period not exceeding five years, the provisions of this Act relating to the parole of offenders apply, with such modifications as circumstances require, to the offender, as if the Board had by order under this Act directed his release from prison on parole for such period.

Application of this Act to certain prisoners released pursuant to s. 705 of The Criminal Code. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 14.

35. (1) Under and subject to the Public Service Act, 1904, the Governor may appoint, for the purposes of this Act,—

Appointment of officers of the Board and parole officers. Amended by No. 73 of 1965, s. 6; No. 3 of 1969, s. 15.

- (a) a person to be Chief Parole Officer;
- (b) a person to be the Deputy Chief Parole Officer, who, during the absence from duty of the Chief Parole Officer on account of illness, leave of absence or other cause or during any vacancy in the office of Chief Parole Officer, has the duties, powers and authorities of the Chief Parole Officer;
- (c) such number of persons of either sex, as he thinks necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Act, to be parole officers; and
- (d) a person to be secretary to the Board and such other officers as he thinks necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Act.

(2) A person may be appointed under this Act to hold one or more offices under this Act.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, the Governor may, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed, appoint any person, not being a member of the police force, to be an honorary parole officer for the purposes of this Act and may at any time remove any person so appointed.

(4) [*Repealed by No. 73 of 1965, S. 8.*]

(5) Any appointment of an honorary parole officer under subsection (2) of this section may be made by the appointment of the holder for the time being of an office, specifying the office but without naming the holder, and in any such case each successive holder of that office and each person who, for the time being, occupies or performs the duties of that office is, without further appointment or other authority, and while he holds or occupies or performs the duties of that office, an honorary parole officer under this Act in terms of the appointment.

(5a) A person who holds or occupies—

(a) the office of parole officer; or

(b) any office that is prescribed for the purposes of this Act to be an office similar to that of a parole officer,

in another State or Territory shall, by virtue of his office and without further appointment or other authority than this subsection, be deemed to be a parole officer for the purposes of a parole order, that permits or requires a prisoner to reside in that State or Territory.

(6) The functions, powers and duties of the Chief Parole Officer and a parole officer are as prescribed by or under this Act and by rules made in that behalf by the judges.

(7) A parole officer is not personally liable in any action or suit whatsoever in respect of anything done or omitted in good faith in the exercise or purported exercise of any power or duty conferred or imposed on the parole officer by or under this or any other Act.

Direction  
and control  
of parole  
officers.

36. The Chief Parole Officer and other parole officers are, in relation to any parole order, subject to the direction of the Board, but otherwise parole officers are under the immediate control of the Chief Parole Officer.



37. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section—

- (a) where a person is convicted by a court of an offence and sentenced to be imprisoned for the offence; or
- (b) where a person who has been so convicted before the date of the coming into operation of this Part of this Act is, after that date, sentenced to be imprisoned for the offence,

Fixing minimum term to be served to be eligible for parole.  
Amended by No. 73 of 1965, s. 9; No. 3 of 1969, s. 16.

if the term of imprisonment imposed is not less than twelve months, the Court shall, and if that term is less than twelve months the Court may, as part of the sentence fix a minimum term, being a lesser term than the term of imprisonment imposed, during which minimum term the convicted person is not eligible to be released on parole.

(2) The Court—

- (a) is not required to fix a minimum term if the Court considers that the nature of the offence and the antecedents of the convicted person render the fixing of a minimum term inappropriate; and
- (b) shall not fix a minimum term in respect of a term of imprisonment imposed—
  - (i) on an habitual criminal if, at the expiration of that term of imprisonment, he is to be detained during the Governor's pleasure in a reformatory prison; or
  - (ii) on a person if, on the expiration of that term of imprisonment, he is to be so detained otherwise than as an habitual criminal; or
  - (iii) on a person, for life whether with or without hard labour.

Vide ss. 661, 662 (a) The Criminal Code.

(3) Where a person is before a court to be sentenced upon convictions of two or more offences that court, notwithstanding that it sentences the person to be imprisoned in respect of all or any of those offences for which he is convicted and is then to be sentenced, shall not fix a minimum term in

respect of each of the offences for which he is sentenced to be imprisoned but if the court is of opinion that a minimum term should be fixed in respect of those offences, it shall fix a minimum term in respect of the aggregate period of imprisonment the person shall be liable to serve under all the sentences then imposed.

(4) Where a person is convicted by a court of one or more offences and is sentenced to be imprisoned by the court for the offence or offences, if—

- (a) the court directs that the term or terms of imprisonment then imposed by it in respect of the offence or offences shall take effect cumulatively with a term or terms of imprisonment that the person is then undergoing or liable to undergo and in respect of which no minimum term has been fixed; and
- (b) the aggregate period of imprisonment that consequently remains to be cumulatively served by the person after the court so directs, amounts to not less than twelve months,

the court, subject to subsection (2) of this section, shall fix a minimum term in respect of the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment that the court so directs are to take effect cumulatively.

(5) Where a person is convicted of one or more offences by a court of petty sessions and is sentenced by the court to a term of imprisonment for the offence or offences and the court is required under this Act, subject to paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section, to fix a minimum term as part of such sentence, or the aggregate of such sentences if the court decides not to fix a minimum term pursuant to that paragraph, the court shall endorse the appropriate court record accordingly.

(6) Where a court of petty sessions fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (5) of this section, the court shall be deemed to have fixed a minimum term of one-half of the term of imprisonment

referred to in that subsection or one-half of the aggregate of the period or terms of imprisonment referred to in subsection (3) or (4) of this section, as the case requires.

38. (1) Where a person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in respect of which a minimum term is fixed and, before the expiration of that minimum term, is sentenced by a court for an offence to a further term of imprisonment in respect of which a minimum term is fixed, then the minimum term fixed in respect of the subsequent sentence is cumulative upon or concurrent with that fixed in respect of the prior sentence according as the term of imprisonment imposed is cumulative upon or concurrent with the term imposed by the prior sentence.

Service of several sentences with minimum terms.  
Amended by No. 3 of 1969, s. 17.

(2) Where an offender has been sentenced, whether before or after the coming into operation of this Part of this Act, to several terms of imprisonment in respect of any of which a minimum term was fixed, those sentences shall be served in the following order—

Order of service of sentence.

- (a) firstly, any term or terms in respect of which no minimum term has been fixed;
- (b) secondly, the minimum term or the aggregate of the several minimum terms in accordance with subsection (1) of this section; and
- (c) thirdly, unless and until released on parole, the balance of any term or terms after the expiration of the minimum term or the aggregate of the minimum terms fixed in respect thereof,

and where during the service of any sentence a further sentence is imposed that service shall, if necessary, be suspended in order that the sentences may thereafter be served in the foregoing order.

(3) Notwithstanding section twenty of The Criminal Code, where a person who has been released on parole is sentenced to another term of

imprisonment in respect of an offence committed during the parole period, that term of imprisonment shall be served cumulatively upon the unexpired portion of the term of imprisonment in respect of which he was released from prison on parole, unless the court imposing the firstmentioned term otherwise orders.

Regulations for remission of portion of sentence not to apply where minimum term fixed. Amended by No. 3 of 1969, s. 18.

39. (1) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the remission regulations do not apply to or with respect to a term of imprisonment in respect of which a minimum term is fixed under this Part of this Act.

(2) Regulations may be made under this section providing for the reduction of minimum terms fixed in accordance with this Act, as an incentive to or reward for good conduct or industry.

(3) Where a prisoner who—

(a) is eligible to be released on parole in respect of part of a term of imprisonment; and

(b) has not been previously released on parole in respect of that term of imprisonment,

is not so released before the date that he would have been released from prison, having regard to the part, if any, of that term of imprisonment that would have been remitted pursuant to the remission regulations on account of his industry and good conduct if those regulations had been duly applied to, or with respect to, him, the prisoner shall be released from prison on that date or as soon thereafter as is practicable unless he is then liable to serve any other term of imprisonment or part thereof.

Court failing to fix or incorrectly fixing minimum sentence. Amended by No. 3 of 1969, s. 19.

40. (1) A term or terms of imprisonment imposed after the coming into operation of this Part of this Act by any court, is or are not invalidated by reason only of the failure of the court to fix a minimum term as required by this Part of this Act or by the purported fixation by the court of a minimum term not in accordance with this Part of this Act.

(2) Subject to section thirty-seven of this Act, in the case of such a failure or such a purported fixation of a minimum term—

- (a) The Court of Criminal Appeal in respect of a sentence by the Supreme Court or a court of sessions; or
- (b) the Supreme Court in respect of a sentence by any other court,

may, on the application of the Comptroller General, fix a minimum term in accordance with this Part in any manner in which that term might have been fixed by the court that imposed the sentence.

(3) Rules of Court may be made for regulating the practice and procedure in respect of applications under this section.

41. (1) The Board may in its discretion by order in writing direct that—

- (a) a prisoner undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in respect of which a minimum term has been fixed, be released from prison on parole at the time specified in the order, being a time that is after the expiration of the minimum term;
- (b) a prisoner, being an habitual criminal who is being detained in a reformatory prison during the Governor's pleasure pursuant to the direction, whether given before or after the coming into operation of this Part of this Act, of a court under section six hundred and sixty-one of the Criminal Code, be so released on parole at the time specified in the order, being any time after the prisoner has been so detained during a period of two years or such lesser period as the Governor, having regard to the circumstances of the case, on the recommendation of the Board, orders;
- (c) a prisoner who is being detained otherwise than as an habitual criminal in a reformatory prison during the Governor's pleasure

Release on parole.  
Amended by No. 73 of 1965, s. 10; No. 3 of 1969, s. 20.

pursuant to a direction, whether given before or after the coming into operation of this Part of this Act, of a court under paragraph (a) of section six hundred and sixty-two of The Criminal Code, be so released on parole at the time specified in the order, being any time after the prisoner has been so detained for any period; and

- (d) a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison otherwise than as an habitual criminal pursuant to a sentence, whether imposed before or after the coming into operation of this Part of this Act, of a court under paragraph (b) of section six hundred and sixty-two of The Criminal Code, be so released on parole at the time specified in the order, being any time after the prisoner has been so detained for any period, and the prisoner shall be released accordingly.

(1a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section six hundred and sixty-five of The Criminal Code, where a prisoner is undergoing or has been sentenced to undergo, a term of imprisonment in respect of which a minimum term has been fixed and has also been sentenced to an indeterminate sentence under The Criminal Code, for the purposes of this section the indeterminate sentence shall be deemed to commence on the expiration of the minimum term.

Power of Board to revoke or vary parole order.

(2) The Board may, by order signed by any two members, cancel, amend or vary any parole order before the prisoner has been released pursuant to the order, and, if a parole order is so amended or varied, it applies accordingly.

Requirements of parole orders.

(3) Where, pursuant to a parole order, a prisoner to whom—

- (a) paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section refers, is released on parole, he shall, during the period from his release until the expiration of his term of imprisonment, be under the supervision of a parole officer;

(b) paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) of this section refers, is released on parole, he shall, during such parole period, not exceeding two years, as may be fixed by the Board, be under the supervision of a parole officer,

and shall comply with such requirements as are specified in the parole order in accordance with the regulations and with such other requirements as the Board considers necessary in any particular case and specifies in the order, but in every parole order there shall be inserted a requirement that the prisoner named therein shall not frequently consort with reputed criminals or persons of ill repute.

(3a) Without limiting the generality of subsection (3) of this section, the parole order may include requirements relating to the residence of the prisoner in this State or if the prisoner consents, in another State or a Territory.

(3b) Unless the parole order otherwise permits or requires the prisoner to reside in another State or Territory, it is a requirement of every parole order that the prisoner shall not leave or remain out of this State except in compliance in every respect with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing of the Board or of the Chief Parole Officer.

(3c) Where a parole order requires that the prisoner shall not leave or remain out of this State, the Board or the Chief Parole Officer may permit the prisoner to leave and remain out of the State for such time and upon such terms and conditions, as it or he thinks fit.

(3d) A permit under subsection (3c) of this section shall be in writing under the hand of a member of the Board or the Chief Parole Officer, as the case requires, and to the extent necessary to give effect to the permit the parole order shall be deemed to be amended and shall apply accordingly.

(3e) Where a permit is issued by the Chief Parole Officer under subsection (3c) of this section, that officer shall forthwith cause to be sent to the Secretary to the Board a copy of the permit together with a report setting out the facts and circumstances under which the permit was issued.

(3f) Where pursuant to a parole order, a prisoner is required or permitted to reside in another State or a Territory, the Chief Parole Officer shall send to the Chief or Principal Parole Officer, or other prescribed officer, in that State or Territory, on being requested by that officer so to do, a copy of the parole order certified in writing under his hand as a true copy, and such documents and information relating to the case as he considers likely to be of assistance to any authority or officer in the State or Territory with respect to the order.

Assignment  
of parole  
officer.

(4) The Chief Parole Officer shall assign a parole officer to supervise the prisoner to whom a parole order relates during the parole period and may from time to time assign another parole officer in place of the parole officer previously so assigned.

Breach of  
parole order  
otherwise  
than by  
conviction.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 21.

41A. (1) A prisoner who at any time during the parole period whether in this State or elsewhere fails to comply with a requirement of the parole order is guilty of an offence against this section.

(2) (a) If at any time during the parole period it appears on complaint in writing to a justice that a prisoner has failed to comply with a requirement of a parole order, the justice may issue a summons requiring the prisoner to appear at a court of petty sessions at the time and place specified in the summons or may, if the complaint is in writing and on oath, issue a warrant for his arrest directing that he be brought before a court of petty sessions at the place specified as soon as practicable after his arrest.

(b) The court of petty sessions before which the prisoner is so required to appear or is directed to be brought, as the case may be, has jurisdiction to hear and determine the complaint.



(3) If the court of petty sessions before which the prisoner appears or is brought pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, convicts the prisoner of an offence against this section, the court may, without effecting the continuation of the parole order, impose on him a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars.

(4) The conviction of a prisoner of an offence against this section does not limit the power of the Board to cancel, suspend, amend or vary his parole pursuant to section forty-four of this Act.

(5) Without limiting the provisions of subsection (2) of section forty-four of this Act, a prisoner who is sentenced to another term of imprisonment in respect of an offence committed during the parole period whether in this State or elsewhere, is not on account of the commission of that offence liable to be dealt with under this section.

(6) A prisoner who has been dealt with under the provisions of a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty R of this Act for failing to comply with a requirement of the parole order is not liable to be dealt with under this section for the act or omission that constituted the failure to comply for which he was so dealt with.

(7) Where any breach of the requirements of a parole order comes to the knowledge of the Chief Parole Officer, he shall give forthwith notice in writing of the breach to the Board and shall submit such reports upon and information with respect to the breach as the Board requires.

42. (1) The Governor may by order in writing, direct the release from prison on parole at the time specified in the order on such terms and conditions and for such parole period, not exceeding five years, as the Governor thinks fit a prisoner undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, either with or without hard labour, for life and the provisions of this Act relating to release of prisoners on parole, with such adaptations as are necessary, apply to a prisoner released upon parole under this section.

Release on parole of prisoner serving life sentence except sentences commuted from death sentence or for murder. Amended by No. 73 of 1965, s. 11; No. 3 of 1969, s 22.

(2) [*Repealed by No. 73 of 1965, S.11.*]

(3) Where a prisoner is released from prison on parole pursuant to this section and his parole has been cancelled, the Board may from time to time release the prisoner on parole under section forty-five of this Act for such period not exceeding five years, as the Board thinks fit.

Persons on parole deemed still under sentence. Amended by No. 3 of 1969, s. 23.

43. If during the parole period—

(a) the Board does not make an order cancelling the prisoner's parole; or

(b) the prisoner does not commit, either in this State or elsewhere, an offence other than an offence against section forty-one A of this Act or a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty R of this Act, for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, whether during or after the parole period,

the prisoner—

(c) shall be regarded as having served his term of imprisonment or his detention during the Governor's pleasure in a reformatory prison, as the case may be, to which the parole period relates; and

(d) by force of this section is wholly discharged therefrom and in the case of an habitual criminal ceases to be such,

but until the prisoner is in any way discharged from his sentence of imprisonment or detention the prisoner, while released on parole, shall be regarded as being still under sentence for the offence in respect of which he was so released or under detention during the Governor's pleasure, as the case requires, and as not having suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or as not having undergone detention during the Governor's pleasure and, in the case of an habitual criminal, as being an habitual criminal and liable to be further detained during the Governor's pleasure.

44. (1) Where a prisoner, including a prisoner to whom section forty-two of this Act applies, is released on parole under this Act, the Board may at any time, before the expiration of the parole period, by order in writing signed by any two members cancel, amend, suspend or vary the parole order relating to the prisoner and the parole order as so varied applies to the prisoner accordingly.

Power to Board to cancel parole.  
Amended by No. 73 of 1965, s. 12; No. 3 of 1969, s. 24.

(1a) Any suspension of a prisoner's parole under subsection (1) of this section may be for a fixed or an indeterminate period as the Board thinks fit.

(1b) The Board may at any time by order in writing, cancel an order suspending a prisoner's parole.

(1c) Where a prisoner's parole has been suspended and during the period of suspension the prisoner's parole has not been cancelled—

(a) by order of the Board under subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) by operation of subsection (2) of this section,

then at the expiration of the period of suspension of the prisoner's parole, or if the order suspending the prisoner's parole is sooner cancelled, upon such cancellation the parole order again applies with such additional or varied requirements, if any, as the Board may impose and the prisoner shall be released on parole under the order.

(1d) (a) Where pursuant to a parole order a prisoner is residing in another State or a Territory and the Parole Board, or other prescribed authority, of that State or Territory makes an order cancelling, suspending or varying his parole, the parole order shall be deemed to be cancelled, suspended or varied as specified in the order and as so varied applies accordingly.

(b) Where the Parole Board or other prescribed authority of that State or Territory cancels any order suspending a prisoner's parole, the foregoing provisions of this subsection cease to apply in relation to that order.

Cancellation  
of parole by  
conviction.

(2) Where a prisoner who has been released on parole is sentenced to another term of imprisonment in respect of any offence other than an offence against section forty-one A of this Act or a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty R of this Act, committed during the parole period, whether in this State or elsewhere, his parole, by force of this section, is cancelled notwithstanding that the parole period may already have elapsed.

(3) When a prisoner's parole is cancelled, whether by order of the Board or by the operation of subsection (2) of this section, the Board may, whenever necessary, by warrant signed by any two members, authorise any member of the police force or other officer to apprehend the prisoner and return him to a prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment or to be further detained during the Governor's pleasure or, in the case of a prisoner who is an habitual criminal, to be further detained during the Governor's pleasure or to apprehend him and bring him before the Board as soon as practicable, and the warrant is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the prisoner and for his return to prison or his being apprehended and brought before the Board accordingly.

(3a) It is not necessary for the Board to meet before any warrant is signed and issued by it under this Act.

(3b) Where a prisoner is brought before the Board pursuant to a warrant issued under subsection (3) of this section the Board—

- (a) may again direct the release of the prisoner on parole; or
- (b) may issue a warrant under that subsection for the return of the prisoner to prison.

If parole  
cancelled  
time spent  
on parole  
not part of  
sentence.

(4) Where a prisoner's parole is so cancelled, the original warrant of commitment or other authority for his imprisonment or detention from which he was released on parole, is again in force and except

as hereinafter provided in this section, no part of the time between his being so released and his recommencing to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment or detention shall be regarded as time served in respect of that term or detention but where a prisoner is released on parole pursuant to subsection (3b) of this section the Board may, if it thinks fit, order that all or any of the parole period prior to the prisoner being so released on parole shall be regarded as time served in respect of that term or detention, unless his parole is cancelled on a subsequent occasion.

(5) Where a prisoner's parole is suspended by order of the Board, the Board may whenever necessary, by warrant signed by any two members of the Board, authorise any member of the Police Force or other officer to apprehend the prisoner and return him to a prison or institution specified in the warrant to be therein kept in custody for so long as the order suspending his parole remains in force and the warrant is sufficient authority for the prisoner's apprehension and for his conveyance to the prison or institution specified in the warrant and for his detention therein during the period during which the order suspending his parole remains in force.

(6) Where a prisoner has been imprisoned or detained under the provisions of a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to section fifty Q of this Act, he shall be regarded for the purposes of this Part, as having served or undergone imprisonment or detention, as the case may be, for the period during which he was so imprisoned or detained and that period shall be regarded as time served in respect of his term of imprisonment or detention under the original warrant of commitment or other authority therefor.

45. The Board may, from time to time, release a prisoner on parole, notwithstanding that his parole has been cancelled on a prior occasion or occasions under this Act, in respect of the same term of imprisonment or detention during the Governor's pleasure in a reformatory prison.

Power to Board to release on parole more than once.

Continuance of leave of absence or probation existing on coming into operation of this Act.

46. (1) Where, before the date of the coming into operation of this Part, a person—

- (a) has been permitted to leave a reformatory prison temporarily pursuant to section sixty-four H or sixty-four K of the Prisons Act, 1903; or
- (b) has been released from a reformatory prison on probation pursuant to section six hundred and sixty-six of The Criminal Code,

if that person on or after that date is absent from the reformatory prison, whether lawfully or unlawfully, the provisions of Part VIA of the Prisons Act, 1903; and of Chapter LXV of The Criminal Code and any regulations made thereunder, as those provisions existed immediately prior to that date, continue to apply to that person so far as they affect him, but any reference therein to the Indeterminate Sentences Board shall be read and construed as a reference to the Board.

(2) Upon the return or recommittal of a person to a reformatory prison by virtue of this section this Act applies to that person as if, on the coming into operation of this Part, he had been a prisoner detained in a reformatory prison during the Governor's pleasure.

Power of Board to fix minimum sentence in relation to prisoners imprisoned when this Act comes into operation.  
Amended by No. 34 of 1964, s. 4; No. 3 of 1969, s. 25.

47. (1) Where, immediately before the date of the coming into operation of this Part of this Act a person is undergoing a sentence—

- (a) of imprisonment for life, including a sentence of imprisonment for life commuted pursuant to section six hundred and seventy-nine of The Criminal Code from a sentence of death;
- (b) of a term of imprisonment of which less than twelve months remain to be served, having regard to the effect of any remission regulations;

- (c) of any term as an habitual criminal and at the expiration of which he is to be detained during the Governor's pleasure in a reformatory prison;
- (d) of any term, and at the expiration of which that person is to be so detained otherwise than as an habitual criminal,

that sentence shall continue, subject to the provisions of this Act and to any remission regulations where they are applicable, until its completion, but with respect to every other person undergoing at that date any other sentence of imprisonment for a term, the Board shall fix a minimum term in respect of that term of imprisonment.

(2) With respect to a minimum term fixed under this section—

- (a) the remission regulations do not apply; and
- (b) the provisions of this Act relating to parole do apply.

(3) The Board may, by order in writing, direct that any person to whom paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section relates, be released from prison on parole at the time specified in the order, being a time that is after the person has served one half at least of the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced; and the person shall be released accordingly.

(3a) Where a person has been released on parole pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, he shall be deemed to have been so released—

- (a) for a period equal to the remainder of the term of imprisonment that he was undergoing at the time of his release; and
- (b) for the purposes of this Act to be a person who has been so released after serving a minimum term in respect of that term of imprisonment.

(4) The provisions of this Act relating to parole and in particular the provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) of section forty-one of this Act, with such modifications as the circumstances require, apply to a person released on parole pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

Board to have regard to regulations relating to remissions of sentence when fixing minimum sentence.

48. In fixing a minimum term under this Part in respect of any term of imprisonment, the Board shall have regard to the part, if any, of the term of imprisonment that would, in the ordinary course of events, have been remitted pursuant to the remission regulations, if the application of those regulations to that sentence had not been excluded by this Act and the Board shall not fix the minimum term to extend beyond the date at which, subject to good conduct and industry, the prisoner in respect of whom the minimum term is being fixed, would have been eligible for release under those regulations.

Resolution of doubtful cases.

49. Where a doubt or difficulty arises in the application of this Part of this Act, to any particular case, or if any case arises in respect of—

- (a) the conviction or sentence of a person before the date of the coming into operation of this Part of this Act;
- (b) the effect of any conviction or sentence after that date upon a conviction or sentence before that date; or
- (c) any prisoner who, having escaped from lawful custody, is unlawfully at large at that date,

for which this Act makes no provision, a judge, on the application in a summary way of the Comptroller General, may by order resolve that doubt or difficulty or deal with that case in such manner as he considers just, and for that purpose may determine any term of imprisonment or minimum term or may direct that any such term or minimum term shall be determined by the Board or in any other specified way.



50. Where a minimum term in respect of a term of imprisonment is required to be determined under this Act in respect of any person who, at the date of the coming into operation of this Part of this Act, is imprisoned in any prison, that minimum term shall be determined within a reasonable time after that date, but that person is not entitled to be released or to have any cause of action by reason only that the minimum term is not determined at any earlier time.

Terms of imprisonment and minimum terms to be determined within reasonable time.

PART IIIA.—ORDERS RELATING TO PROBATION AND PAROLE OF OFFENDERS MADE IN ANOTHER STATE OR A TERRITORY.

Part IIIA. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 26.

*Division 1.—Probation Orders made in another State or in a Territory.*

50A. (1) In this Division unless the contrary intention appears—

Interpretation. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 26.

“probation order” means a probation order, or an order of a class prescribed to be similar to a probation order made under Part II of this Act made by a court or other prescribed authority of another State or Territory that requires or permits the probationer to reside in this State.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, a court having jurisdiction similar to the jurisdiction of the court of another State or Territory by which a probation order was made shall be in the case of a probation order made by—

- (a) the Supreme Court of another State or a Territory, the Supreme Court;
- (b) a Court of General Sessions, Court of Sessions or a Court of Quarter Sessions of another State or Territory, the Supreme Court;
- (c) a court of another State or a Territory constituted by a police, stipendiary or special magistrate or by a justice or justices of the peace, a court of petty sessions constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone.

Probation  
order to have  
effect in  
this State.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 27.

**50B.** Subject to the provisions of this Division, a probation order has force and effect and the probationer is bound by the requirements thereof, whether express or implied, in all respects as if it were an order made under the provisions of Part II of this Act and those provisions apply, subject to such modifications as circumstances require, to the first mentioned probation order.

Reports.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 28.

**50C.** (1) The Chief Probation Officer shall cause to be prepared and submitted to the Chief or Principal Probation Officer, or such other officer or authority as is prescribed, of another State or Territory in which the probation order was made, such reports upon, and information with respect to, the probationer as such court, officer or authority from time to time requires.

(2) A report made under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section eight of this Act shall include a report with respect to probation orders to which this Division applies in relation to the matters specified in that paragraph.

Probationer  
to report.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 29.

**50D.** (1) There shall be implied in every probation order a requirement that the probationer—

- (a) report in person, or in writing, to the Chief Probation Officer within seventy-two hours after he comes into this State; and
- (b) report in person at such place, within such time, and to such person as may, from time to time, be specified by the Chief Probation Officer by instrument in writing given to the probationer.

(2) Where the Chief or Principal Probation Officer of the State or Territory in which the probation order was made is of opinion, in the circumstances of the case, that any requirement specified in subsection (1) of this section should be waived, he may notify the Chief Probation Officer and the probationer in writing to that effect and thereupon the probationer is not required to comply

with that requirement unless and until he is directed to the contrary by the Chief or Principal Probation Officer of that State or Territory.

(3) Except where the Chief or Principal Probation Officer of the State or Territory in which the probation order was made informs the Chief Probation Officer that the assignment of a probation officer is not required, the Chief Probation Officer shall assign a probation officer to be the probation officer in respect of the probation order and to supervise the probationer in this State during the continuance of the order, and the Chief Probation Officer may from time to time assign another probation officer in respect of the order instead of the probation officer previously assigned.

Assignment  
of probation  
officer.

50E. (1) A court having jurisdiction similar to the jurisdiction of the court of another State or a Territory by which a probation order was made may, upon application by the probation officer assigned pursuant to subsection (3) of section fifty D of this Act in respect of the order or by the probationer and after due consideration of any report by the Chief or Principal Probation Officer, or other prescribed officer, of that other State or Territory, make an order for the discharge of the probation order and thereupon the order shall for the purposes of this Part be deemed to be discharged accordingly.

Order of  
discharge of  
probation  
order.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s 30.

(2) Where an order is made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the court making the order shall cause to be sent to the Chief or Principal Probation Officer, or other prescribed officer, in the State or Territory in which the probation order was made, a copy of the order, together with such documents and information relating to the matter as it considers likely to be of assistance to any authority or person in the State or Territory with respect to the order.

50F. (1) A court having jurisdiction similar to that of—

(a) the supervising court in the State or Territory in which the probation order was made; or

Amendment  
of probation  
order.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s 31.

- (b) the court of that State or Territory by which the order was made,

may at any time, upon application by the probation officer assigned pursuant to subsection (3) of section fifty D of this Act in respect of the order or by the probationer, and after due consideration of any report by the Chief or Principal Probation Officer, or other prescribed officer, of that State or Territory, by order amend the probation order by cancelling any requirement thereof or by inserting therein, either in addition to or in substitution of any requirement thereof, any requirement that could be included in that order if it were then being made by the court in accordance with the provisions of Part II of this Act, but the court shall not—

- (c) amend a probation order by reducing the probation period or by extending the probation period beyond the maximum period during which the probationer might have been required by the order to be under the supervision of a probation officer in the State or Territory in which the order was made; and
- (d) except with the consent of the probationer, so amend the probation order that the probationer is thereby required to reside in any institution or in another State or Territory.

(2) Notwithstanding that a probation order of another State or a Territory does not require or permit the probationer to reside in this State, an amending order may be made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, on the application of the probationer, permitting or requiring the probationer to reside in this State and thereupon the probation order becomes an order to which this Part applies and shall for the purposes thereof be deemed to be amended accordingly.

(3) The court may direct that any order under subsection (2) of this section has effect retrospectively as from a date specified in the order in that regard.

(4) Where, pursuant to this section, an order is made amending a probation order, the probation order shall for the purposes of this Part be deemed to be amended as specified in the amending order and as so amended applies accordingly.

(5) Where an amending order is made pursuant to this section, the Registrar or clerk of the court, as the case may be,—

(a) shall forthwith cause to be sent to the Chief or Principal Probation Officer or other prescribed officer, of the State or Territory in which the probation order was made, a copy of the order, together with such documents and information relating to the matter as it considers likely to be of assistance to any authority or person in the State or Territory with respect to the order; and

(b) shall forthwith cause a copy of the order to be given or sent to the probationer and to be sent to the probation officer and to the person in charge of any institution in which a probationer is or was required by the order to reside.

(6) Where pursuant to this section a court proposes to amend a probation order otherwise than on the application of the probationer, the court may summon him to appear before it, and the court shall not amend a probation order unless the probationer expresses his willingness to comply with the requirements of the order when amended but this subsection does not apply to an order cancelling any requirement of the probation order or reducing the period of any requirement.

50G. (1) A probationer who at any time during the probation period fails to comply with an express or implied requirement of a probation order, is guilty of an offence against this section.

(2) If at any time during the probation period it appears on complaint in writing to a justice that a probationer has failed to comply with a requirement of a probation order, the justice may issue a

Breach of  
probation  
order  
otherwise  
than by  
conviction.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 32.

summons requiring the probationer to appear at a court of petty sessions at a time and place specified in the summons or may, if the complaint is in writing and on oath, issue a warrant for the probationer's arrest directing that he be brought before a court of petty sessions at a place specified in the warrant as soon as practicable after his arrest.

(3) The court of petty sessions before which the probationer is so required to appear or is so directed to be brought, as the case may be, has jurisdiction to hear and determine the complaint.

(4) If the court of petty sessions convicts the probationer of an offence against this section, the court may—

- (a) without prejudice to the continuation of the probation order, impose on him a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars;
- (b) if the probation order was made by a court having in the State or Territory in which the order was made, a jurisdiction similar to the jurisdiction of a court of petty sessions—make an order pursuant to subsection (1) of section fifty H of this Act with respect to the probationer or deal with him in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of that section; or
- (c) in any other case—commit him to custody or release him on bail, with or without sureties, to be brought or to appear before a court having jurisdiction similar to the jurisdiction of the court of the other State or a Territory by which the order was made.

(5) (a) Where a court of petty sessions exercises the power referred to in paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of this section, that court shall send to the Crown Solicitor a certificate signed by a justice certifying that the probationer has failed to comply with such requirement of the probation order as is specified in the certificate, together with such other particulars of the case as the court thinks desirable.

(b) A certificate given pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection is admissible as evidence before any court of such failure and of the other particulars to which it relates.

(6) Without prejudice to the provisions of section fifty J of this Act, a probationer who is convicted of an offence, other than an offence against this section, committed during the probation period, is not on that account liable to be dealt with under this section or section fifty H of this Act for failing to comply with all or any of the requirements of the probation order.

(7) Where the probationer is brought or appears before the Supreme Court or a Court of Session, and it is proved to the satisfaction of that court that the probationer has failed to comply with a requirement of the probation order, that court may without prejudice to the continuation of the probation order impose a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars, make an order pursuant to subsection (1) of section fifty H of this Act with respect to the probationer or deal with him in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of that section.

(8) The provisions of the Justices Act, 1902, so far as applicable and subject to such modifications as circumstances require extend and apply to, and with respect to, all complaints, summonses, warrants and admission to bail referred to in this section.

(9) for the purposes of this section and sections fifty H, fifty J and fifty K of this Act, the court may presume that the person before the court—

(a) is the probationer in respect of whom the probation order was made unless that person adduces evidence that he is not the probationer in respect of whom the probation order was made; and

(b) is the person who was convicted of the offence in respect of which the probation order was made unless the person before the court adduces evidence that he is not

the person who was convicted of the offence in respect of which the probation order was made.

Procedure  
for dealing  
with  
probationer  
on breach  
of order.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 33.

**50H.** (1) A court duly authorised in that behalf under paragraph (b) of subsection (4) or subsection (7) of section fifty G of this Act—

- (a) may order that the probationer be returned to the State or Territory in which the probation order was made; and
- (b) may, for that purpose by warrant under hand in the prescribed form, direct that the probationer be kept in custody in a prison, lock-up or other place of detention specified in the warrant, and delivered into custody of a member of the police force or other person to whom a court, judge, magistrate or justice of the peace of that State or Territory has directed a warrant, in this section referred to as an "interstate warrant", authorising the apprehension of the probationer and directing that he be brought before a court of that State or Territory to be dealt with according to law for failing to comply with all or any of the requirements of the probation order.

(2) A warrant issued by a court of this State under subsection (1) of this section may be executed according to its tenor but the warrant does not authorise the detention in custody of a person after the expiration of a period of fourteen days commencing on the day on which it is issued.

(3) On production to a justice of an interstate warrant, the justice, may make an endorsement as prescribed on that warrant authorising the execution thereof in this State, and the interstate warrant so endorsed—

- (a) authorises the member of the Police Force of the State or Territory in which it was issued or other person to whom it is directed, to take the probationer into his



custody and to return him to the State or Territory in which the interstate warrant was issued; and

- (b) authorises, for that purpose, the detention of the probationer in a prison, lock-up or other place of detention for such period not exceeding fourteen days, as may be specified in the endorsement to the interstate warrant pursuant to this subsection.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) of this section, a court duly authorised in that behalf under paragraph (b) of subsection (4) or subsection (7) of section fifty G of this Act may, where an order under subsection (1) of this section is not made or where made, has been discharged under subsection (7) of this section, deal with the probationer for the offence against section fifty G of this Act in any manner in which the court could deal with him if the act or omission constituting the offence in respect of which the probation order was made had taken place within the jurisdiction of the court and if it had just convicted him of an offence constituted by that act or omission punishable by a penalty not exceeding the maximum penalty prescribed by the law of the State or Territory in which the probation order was made for the offence in respect of which that order was made.

(5) A court shall not deal with a probationer under subsection (4) of this section unless it appears that the appropriate court or authority of the State or Territory in which the probation order was made does not require the return of the probationer to that State or Territory to be dealt with for the offence in respect of which that order was made.

(6) The court before which the probationer is brought may discharge the probationer, admit him to bail on such conditions as it thinks fit, or authorise his detention in a prison, lock-up or other place of detention for a reasonable period not exceeding fourteen days, pending receipt of instructions from the appropriate court or authority in the State

or Territory in which the probation order was made whether the return of the probationer to that State or Territory is desired or not.

(7) Where an order has been made under subsection (1) of this section, the court may at any time before the expiration of a period of fourteen days commencing on the day on which the warrant is issued, discharge the order and may thereupon deal with the probationer as provided by subsection (4) of this section.

(8) A probationer who has been dealt with under the provisions of a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to the provisions of section sixteen of this Act for failing to comply with a requirement of the probation order is not liable to be dealt with under this section or under section fifty G of this Act for the act or omission that constituted the failure to comply for which he was so dealt with.

(9) A sentence imposed by the Court pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall be regarded as a sentence imposed on a conviction and where the court is the Supreme Court or a Court of Session the provisions of Chapter LXIX of The Criminal Code so far as applicable apply accordingly for the purposes of any appeal against the sentence.

Breach of  
order by  
conviction.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 34.

**50J.** (1) A probationer who is convicted of an offence, other than an offence against section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period and is dealt with in respect of that offence, is guilty of an offence against this Act and is liable to be dealt with as provided in this section.

(2) If it appears on complaint in writing to a justice that a person in whose case a probation order has been made, has been convicted of an offence, other than an offence against section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period, and has been dealt with in respect of that offence, the justice may issue a summons requiring that person to appear at the time and place specified in the summons, or, where the complaint is in writing and on oath, may issue a warrant for his arrest.

(3) A summons or warrant issued under subsection (2) of this section shall direct the person so convicted to appear or be brought before a court having jurisdiction similar to the jurisdiction of the court of another State or a Territory by which the probation order was made.

(4) If a person in whose case a probation order has been made is convicted and dealt with in respect of an offence, other than an offence against section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period by a court not having jurisdiction similar to that of the court of another State or a Territory by which the order was made, that court may commit him to custody or release him on bail, with or without sureties, to be brought or to appear before a court having jurisdiction similar to that of the court of another State or a Territory by which the probation order was made; and if it does so that court shall send to the Crown Solicitor a certificate of the conviction signed by the proper officer of that court.

(5) A certificate given pursuant to subsection (4) of this section is admissible as evidence before any court that the probationer has been convicted and dealt with in respect of the offence therein specified committed in this State during the probation period.

(6) Where—

- (a) a probationer is convicted of and dealt with in respect of an offence, other than an offence against section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period by a court having jurisdiction similar to that of the court of another State or a Territory by which the probation order was made; or
- (b) it is proved to the satisfaction of a court having jurisdiction similar to that of the court of another State or a Territory by which the probation order was made that the probationer has been convicted of and dealt with in respect of an offence, other than an offence against section fifty G of this Act, committed during the probation period,

the court may make an order pursuant to subsection (1) of section fifty K of this Act with respect to the probationer or deal with him in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of that section.

(7) Where a probationer in whose case the probation order was made by a court of another State or a Territory having jurisdiction similar to that of a court of petty sessions is convicted before the Supreme Court or a Court of Session of an offence committed during the probation period, the Supreme Court or Court of Session may make an order pursuant to subsection (1) of section fifty K of this Act with respect to the probationer or deal with him in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of that section, and any sentence imposed shall be regarded as the sentence of a court of petty sessions.

(8) Where a probationer in whose case the probation order was made by a court of another State or a Territory having jurisdiction similar to that of a Court of Session is convicted before the Supreme Court of an offence committed during the probation period, the Supreme Court may make an order pursuant to subsection (1) of section fifty K of this Act with respect to the probationer or deal with him in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of that section, and any sentence imposed shall, for all purposes, be regarded as the sentence of a Court of Session imposed on a conviction of indictment.

Consequences on conviction.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 35.

**50K.** (1) A court duly authorised in that behalf under subsection (6), (7) or (8) of section fifty J of this Act—

- (a) may order that the probationer be returned to the State or Territory in which the probation order was made either forthwith or at the expiration, or at any time before the expiration, of a term of imprisonment or detention which he is serving or to which he has been sentenced; and
- (b) may, for that purpose, by warrant under hand in the prescribed form direct that the probationer be kept in custody in a prison,

lock-up or other place of detention specified in the warrant and delivered into the custody of a member of the Police Force or other person to whom a court, judge, magistrate or justice of the peace of that State or Territory has directed a warrant, in this section referred to as an "inter-state warrant", authorising the apprehension of the probationer and directing that he be brought before a court of that State or Territory to be dealt with according to law for that he has been convicted of and dealt with for an offence committed during the probation period.

(2) A warrant issued by a court of this State under subsection (1) of this section may be executed according to its tenor but the warrant does not authorise the detention in custody of a person after the expiration of a period of fourteen days commencing on the day on which that person is taken into custody or commences to be detained under the warrant.

(3) On production to a justice of an interstate warrant, the justice, may make an endorsement as prescribed on that warrant authorising the execution thereof in this State and the interstate warrant when so endorsed—

(a) authorises the member of the Police Force of the State or Territory in which it was issued or other person to whom it is directed to take the probationer into his custody and to return him to the State or Territory in which the interstate warrant was issued; and

(b) authorises, for that purpose, the detention of the probationer in a prison, lock-up or other place of detention for such period not exceeding fourteen days as may be specified in the endorsement to the interstate warrant pursuant to this subsection.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) of this section, a court duly authorised in that behalf pursuant to subsection (6), (7) or (8) of section fifty J of this Act may, where an order under subsection (1) of this section is not made or, where made, has been discharged under subsection (7) of this section, deal with the probationer for the offence against section fifty J of this Act in any manner in which the court could deal with him if the act or omission constituting the offence in respect of which the probation order was made had taken place within the jurisdiction of the court and if it had just convicted him of an offence constituted by that act or omission and punishable by a penalty not exceeding the maximum penalty prescribed by the law of the State or Territory in which the probation order was made for the offence in respect of which that order was made.

(5) A court shall not deal with a probationer pursuant to subsection (4) of this section unless it appears that the appropriate court or authority of the State or Territory in which the probation order was made does not require the return of the probationer to that State or Territory to be dealt with for the offence in respect of which that order was made.

(6) The court before which the probationer is brought may discharge the probationer, admit him to bail on such conditions as it thinks fit, or authorise his detention in a prison, lock-up or other place of detention for a reasonable period not exceeding fourteen days, pending receipt of instructions from the appropriate court or authority in the State or Territory in which the probation order was made whether the return of the probationer to that State or Territory is desired or not.

(7) Where an order has been made under subsection (1) of this section, the court may at any time before the expiration of a period of fourteen days commencing on the day on which the warrant issued under that subsection is expressed to take effect discharge the order and may thereupon deal with the probationer as provided by subsection (4) of this section.

(8) A probationer who has been dealt with under the provisions of a law of another State or a Territory corresponding to the provisions of section seventeen of this Act for that he has been convicted of, and dealt with for, an offence committed during the probation period is not liable to be dealt with under this section or under section fifty J of this Act on account of that conviction.

(9) Any sentence imposed by the court pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall be regarded as a sentence imposed on a conviction and where the court is the Supreme Court or a Court of Session the provisions of Chapter LXIX of The Criminal Code so far as applicable apply accordingly for the purposes of any appeal against that sentence.

50L. In the application of sections seventeen and eighteen of this Act pursuant to section fifty B of this Act, for the purposes of this Part the provisions of the firstmentioned sections shall be read as if the reference therein to the foregoing provisions of this Act were a reference to the provisions of Division 1 of Part IIIA of this Act.

Application of ss. 17 and 18 of this Act. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 36.

*Division 2.—Parole Orders made in another State or in a Territory.*

Heading and Division 2. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 37. Interpretation.

50M. In this Division unless the contrary intention appears, "parole order" means a parole order or any order of a class prescribed to be similar to a parole order made under Part III of this Act by the Parole Board or other prescribed authority of another State or of a Territory that requires or permits the prisoner to reside in this State.

Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 37.

50N. (1) Subject to this Division, a parole order has force and effect and the prisoner is bound by the requirements thereof, whether express or implied, in all respects as if it were a parole order made under Part III of this Act and that Part applies, subject to such modifications as circumstances require, to the firstmentioned parole order.

Parole orders to have effect in this State. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 38.

Reports.

(2) A report made in accordance with subsection (1) of section thirty-four of this Act shall include a report with respect to parole orders to which this Division applies in relation to the matters specified in that subsection.

(3) The Chief Parole Officer shall cause to be prepared and submitted to the Parole Board or other prescribed authority, or to the Chief or Principal Parole Officer, of another State or a Territory in which the parole order was made such reports upon, and information with respect to, any prisoner as that Board, authority or officer requires from time to time.

Implied  
requirements  
of parole  
orders.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 39.

50P. (1) There shall be implied in every parole order a requirement that the prisoner—

- (a) report in person, or in writing, to the Chief Parole Officer within seventy-two hours after he comes into this State; and
- (b) report in person at such place, within such time and to such person as may, from time to time, be specified by the Chief Parole Officer by instrument in writing given or sent to the prisoner.

(2) Where the Chief or Principal Parole Officer of the State or Territory in which the parole order was made is of opinion, in the circumstances of the case, that any requirement specified in subsection (1) of this section should be waived, he may notify the Chief Parole Officer and the prisoner in writing to that effect and thereupon the prisoner is not required to comply with that requirement unless and until he is directed to the contrary by the Chief or Principal Parole Officer of that State or Territory.

Assignment  
of parole  
officer.

(3) Except where the Chief or Principal Parole Officer of the State or Territory in which the parole order was made informs the Chief Parole Officer that the assignment of a parole officer is not required, the Board or the Chief Parole Officer shall



assign a parole officer to supervise the prisoner in this State during the parole period and may from time to time so assign another parole officer instead of the parole officer previously assigned.

50Q. (1) The Board may, at any time before the expiration of the parole period after due consideration of any report by the Chief or Principal Parole Officer of the State or Territory in which the parole order was made, by order cancel, suspend, amend or vary the prisoner's parole and thereupon the parole order shall, for the purposes of this Part, be deemed to be cancelled, suspended, amended or varied as specified in the order, and as so amended or varied applies accordingly.

Cancellation,  
etc., of parole  
order.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 40.

(2) (a) A suspension of a prisoner's parole under subsection (1) of this section may be for a fixed or an indeterminate period as the Board thinks fit.

(b) The Board may at any time cancel an order made under subsection (1) of this section suspending a prisoner's parole.

(c) Where the Parole Board or other prescribed authority of that State or Territory cancels any order suspending a prisoner's parole, the foregoing provisions of this subsection ceases to apply in relation to that order.

(3) Where a prisoner's parole has been suspended under this section and during the period of the suspension the prisoner's parole has not been cancelled for the purposes of this Part of this Act whether by order of the Board or by the operation of subsection (6) of this section, then at the expiration of the period of suspension of the prisoner's parole, or, if the order suspending the prisoner's parole is sooner cancelled upon such cancellation, the parole order again applies with such additional or varied requirements, if any, as the Board imposes and the prisoner shall be released on parole under the order.

(4) Where a prisoner's parole is suspended by order of the Board, the Board may whenever necessary, by warrant signed by any two members of the Board, authorise any member of the Police Force or other officer to apprehend the prisoner and to convey him to a prison, lock-up or other place of detention specified in the warrant to be therein kept in custody for so long as the order suspending his parole remains in force and the warrant is a sufficient authority for the prisoner's apprehension and for his conveyance to the prison, lock-up or other place of detention specified in the warrant and for his detention therein during the period during which the order suspending his parole remains in force.

(5) Where an order is made under subsection (1) of this section, the Chief Parole Officer shall forthwith—

- (a) cause to be sent to the Chief or Principal Parole Officer, or other prescribed officer, of the State or Territory in which the parole order was made, a copy of the order, together with such documents and information relating to the matter as he considers likely to be of assistance to any authority or officer in the State or Territory with respect to the order; and
- (b) cause a copy of the order to be sent to the prisoner and the parole officer assigned to supervise the person.

Cancellation  
of parole by  
conviction.

(6) Where the prisoner is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in respect of any offence, other than an offence against section fifty R of this Act, committed during the parole period or where the prisoner's parole has been cancelled by, or under the provisions of, a law of the State or Territory in which he was released upon parole corresponding to subsection (2) of section forty-four of this Act, his parole is by force of this subsection cancelled for the purposes of this Part of this Act, notwithstanding that the parole period may already have elapsed.

(7) Where a prisoner's parole is cancelled for the purposes of this Part of this Act whether by order of the Board or by the operation of subsection (6) of this section, the Board—

Warrant for  
return of  
prisoner to  
other State.

- (a) may order that the prisoner be returned to the State or Territory in which he was released on parole either forthwith or at the expiration, or at any time before the expiration, of any term of imprisonment or detention which he is serving or to which he has been sentenced; and
- (b) may, for that purpose, by warrant in the prescribed form signed by any two members of the Board, whenever necessary authorise any member of the Police Force or other officer to apprehend the prisoner and convey him to such prison, lock-up or other place of detention as may be specified in the warrant and direct that the prisoner be kept in custody in the prison, lock-up or other place of detention so specified and thereafter delivered into the custody of a member of the Police Force or other person to whom the Parole Board, or other prescribed authority, of the State or Territory in which the parole order was made, has directed a warrant, in this section referred to as an "interstate warrant", authorising the apprehension of the prisoner and directing that he be returned to a prison or institution in that State or Territory, as the case requires—
  - (i) to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment, or detention, or
  - (ii) in the case of a person who immediately prior to his release on parole was being detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, to be further so detained.

(8) A warrant issued pursuant to subsection (7) of this section may be executed according to its tenor but the warrant does not authorise the deten-

tion in custody of a person after the expiration of a period of fourteen days commencing on the day on which that person is taken into custody or commences to be detained under the warrant.

(9) On production to a justice of an interstate warrant, the justice, may make an endorsement as prescribed on the warrant authorising the execution thereof in this State and the interstate warrant when so endorsed—

- (a) authorises the member of the Police Force of the State or Territory in which it was issued or other person to whom it is directed to take the prisoner into his custody and to return him to the State or Territory in which the interstate warrant was issued; and
- (b) authorises, for that purpose, the detention of the prisoner in a prison, lock-up or other place of detention for such period not exceeding fourteen days as may be specified in the endorsement to the interstate warrant pursuant to this subsection.

Warrants for  
imprison-  
ment of  
prisoners.

(10) Subject to subsection (12) of this section, where a prisoner's parole is cancelled for the purposes of this Part of this Act whether by order of the Board or by the operation of subsection (6) of this section, the Board may, where an order pursuant to subsection (7) of this section is not made or, where made, has been discharged pursuant to subsection (13) of this section, by warrant signed by two members of the Board authorise any member of the Police Force or other officer to apprehend the prisoner and convey him to such prison or institution as may be specified in the warrant to serve a period of imprisonment or detention equal to the unexpired portion of the term of imprisonment or detention which he was undergoing in the State or Territory in which he was released upon parole immediately prior to his release and as specified in the warrant, or where prior to his release on parole in that State or Terri-

tory he was being detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, to be further so detained and the warrant is sufficient authority for his apprehension and his conveyance to prison or an institution, accordingly.

(11) Subject to subsection (12) of this section, where a prisoner's parole is cancelled for the purposes of this Part of this Act whether by order of the Board or by operation of subsection (6) of this section, the Board may where an order under subsection (7) of this section is not made, or where made, has been discharged pursuant to subsection (13) of this section, issue a warrant of commitment for the prisoner's imprisonment or detention, as the case may require, in a prison or institution specified in the warrant—

- (a) for a period of imprisonment equal to the unexpired portion of that term where he was undergoing a term of imprisonment immediately prior to his release upon parole;
- (b) for a period of detention equal to the unexpired portion of that term where he was undergoing detention for a period immediately prior to his release upon parole;
- (c) for his detention at Her Majesty's pleasure where he was being detained at Her Majesty's pleasure immediately prior to his release upon parole,

and the warrant is sufficient authority for his detention in that prison or institution accordingly.

(12) The Board shall not deal with a prisoner under subsection (10) or (11) of this section unless it appears to the Board that the Parole Board, or other prescribed authority, of the State or Territory in which the prisoner was released upon parole does not require that he be returned to a prison or institution in that State or Territory to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment or detention or, in the case of a person who immediately prior to his release on parole was being detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, to be further so detained.

(13) Where an order has been made pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, the Board may, at any time before the expiration of a period of fourteen days commencing on the day on which the prisoner is taken into custody under the warrant, discharge the order and may thereupon deal with the prisoner as provided by subsections (10) and (11) of this section.

Breach of requirements of parole order.  
Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 41.

**50R.** (1) A prisoner who at any time during the parole period fails to comply with an express or implied requirement of the parole order, is guilty of an offence against this section.

(2) If at any time during the parole period it appears on complaint in writing to a justice that a prisoner has failed to comply with an express or implied requirement of the parole order, the justice may issue a summons requiring the prisoner to appear at a court of petty sessions at a time and place specified in the summons or may, if the complaint is in writing and on oath, issue a warrant for his arrest directing that he be brought before a court of petty sessions at a place specified in the warrant as soon as practicable, after his arrest.

(3) The court of petty sessions before which the prisoner is so required to appear or is so directed to be brought, as the case may be, has jurisdiction to hear and determine the complaint.

(4) If the court of petty sessions before which the prisoner appears or is brought pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, convicts the prisoner of an offence against this section, the court may, without prejudice to the continuation of the parole order, impose on him a fine not exceeding One hundred dollars or sentence him to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(5) The conviction of a prisoner of an offence against this section does not limit the power of the Board by order to cancel, suspend, amend or vary the parole order pursuant to section fifty Q of this Act.

(6) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (6) of section fifty Q of this Act, a prisoner who is sentenced to another term of imprisonment in respect of an offence, other than an offence against this section, committed during the parole period is not on account of the conviction for that offence liable to be dealt with under this section.

(7) A prisoner who has been dealt with under the provisions of a law of another State or Territory corresponding to section forty-one A of this Act for failing to comply with a requirement of the parole order is not liable to be dealt with under this section for the act or omission that constituted the failure to comply for which he was so dealt with.

(8) The provisions of the Justices Act, 1902, so far as applicable and subject to such modifications as circumstances require, extend and apply to and with respect to all complaints, summonses and warrants referred to in the foregoing provisions of this section.

(9) For the purposes of this section and section fifty Q of this Act, a court or the Board may presume that the person before the court or the Board is the prisoner in respect of whom the parole order was made unless that person adduces evidence that he is not the prisoner in respect of whom the parole order was made.

(10) Where any breach of a requirement of a parole order comes to the knowledge of the Chief Parole Officer, he shall give forthwith notice in writing of the breach to the Secretary to the Board and shall submit to him such reports upon and information with respect to the breach as the Secretary to the Board requires.

50S. (1) The Board may release from prison upon parole a prisoner undergoing imprisonment or detention pursuant to this Part of this Act and the provisions of Part III of this Act shall subject to such modifications as circumstances require be applicable to the parole order and to the prisoner during the parole period.

Release on parole after cancellation. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 42.

(2) The Board may release a prisoner on parole notwithstanding that his parole has been cancelled on any prior occasion or occasions under the provisions of this Part of this Act in respect of the same term of imprisonment, detention for a period, or detention during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Persons on parole deemed still under sentence. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 43.

50T. If the parole period specified in a parole order elapses without—

- (a) the making of an order under this Part of this Act or under the law of the State or Territory in which the parole order was made cancelling the prisoner's parole; or
- (b) the sentencing of the prisoner to another term of imprisonment for any offence by reason whereof his parole is cancelled by force of the provisions of this Part of this Act or of the law of the State or Territory in which he was released upon parole,

the prisoner for the purposes of this Part of this Act—

- (c) shall be regarded as having served his term of imprisonment, detention for a period, or detention during Her Majesty's pleasure in respect of which he was released on parole; and
- (d) by force of this section is wholly discharged therefrom or in the case of an habitual criminal, ceases to be such,

but until the parole so elapses or until he is otherwise discharged from his sentence of imprisonment, detention for a period, or detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, a prisoner released on parole shall for the purposes of this Part of this Act be regarded as being still under sentence or detention and as not having suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced or as not having undergone detention during the period for which he was ordered to be detained or, in the case of an habitual criminal as being an habitual criminal and liable to be further detained during Her Majesty's pleasure



and no part of the time between his release on parole and his recommencing to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment or detention shall be regarded as time served in respect of that term.

*Division 3—General.*

50U. (1) Where an interstate warrant of a kind referred to in subsection (1) of section fifty H or subsection (1) of section fifty K or subsection (7) of section fifty Q of this Act, in this section referred to as an "interstate warrant", has been issued under a law of another State or a Territory and the person to whom the warrant relates is brought into this State in the custody of a person who appears to have been entitled under the authority of the warrant to have custody of that person in the State or Territory from which he is so brought that warrant authorises the member of the Police Force or other person to whom it is directed, for the purposes of conveying him to the State or Territory in which the warrant was issued, to take or keep the person to whom it relates in custody in this State.

(2) An interstate warrant is sufficient authority for the detention in custody of the person to whom it relates in a prison, lock-up or other place of detention.

(3) A person shall not be detained in custody under an interstate warrant after the expiration of five days from the time when the person was brought into the State in custody in pursuance of the warrant.

(4) An interstate warrant authorises a member of the Police Force or other person to whom the warrant is directed and all Police officers of this State to apprehend the person to whom the warrant relates if that person escapes from custody and return him to any custody in which he may be detained under the authority of the warrant.

50V. (1) A certificate under the hand of a member, secretary or other proper officer of a Parole Board, or other prescribed authority, of another State or a Territory purporting to record any order, determination or decision of the Board, or other

Heading and Division 3. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 44. Probationers and prisoners in transit. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 44.

Proof of orders, etc., made in another State or Territory. Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 45.

authority, is evidence of that order, determination or decision, and of the making of the order, determination or decision.

(2) All courts, the Board and persons having, by law or consent of the parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence—

(a) shall take judicial notice of the signature of every person who is or has been a member, secretary or other proper officer of a Parole Board, or other prescribed authority of another State or a Territory that is attached or appended to any document that is or relates to a probation or parole order made or having force and effect in that State or Territory; and

(b) shall unless the contrary is proved, presume that every such signature is properly attached or appended thereto.

(3) In proceedings under this Act relating to a probationer or a prisoner, a document under the hand of the Chief or Principal Probation Officer, or the Chief or Principal Parole Officer of the State or Territory in which the probation order, or parole order in question was made or where made in this State is in force and effect, setting forth matters relevant to the offence upon conviction for which the probation or parole order was made, the probationer's or prisoner's conduct subsequent to release upon probation or parole order, his antecedents and other matters relevant to his probation and parole shall be received by all courts and the Board as evidence of the matters set forth therein.

(4) All courts and the Board and persons having, by law or consent of the parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence—

(a) shall take judicial notice of the signature of every person who is or has been the Chief or Principal Probation Officer, or the Chief or Principal Parole Officer, or other prescribed officer, of another State or a Territory, that is attached or appended to

any document that relates to a probation or parole order made, or having force and effect, in that State or Territory or to a probationer or prisoner in respect of whom such an order is made; and

- (b) shall unless the contrary is proved, presume that every such signature is properly attached or appended thereto.

50W. (1) Except in special circumstances, before proceedings are taken under this Part of this Act with respect to a breach of a probation order, or a parole order, to which this Part of this Act relates, the Chief Probation Officer or the Chief Parole Officer, as the case may be—

Consultation with respect to breaches of probation or parole orders.  
Added by No. 3 of 1969, s. 46.

- (a) shall give notice thereof to the corresponding officer of the other State or Territory in which the probation order or parole order, as the case may be, was made;
- (b) shall invite that officer of the other State or Territory to make such report and recommendation, as he thinks fit, with respect to the proposed proceedings; and
- (c) shall give due consideration to any report and recommendation made under paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(2) In any proceedings under this Part of this Act with respect to breaches of an order referred to in subsection (1) of this section, a court or the Board may take into consideration any report and recommendation made under paragraph (b) of that subsection.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. A member or the secretary to the Board, a parole officer, probation officer or any other officer appointed under or for the purposes of this Act shall not, except—

- (a) for the purposes of this Act and in the due exercise of his functions thereunder; or

(b) where ordered by a court or judge to do so, produce in any court or to any person any return, declaration, statement, report or other document, or disclose to any court or person the fact that he has received any information, or the nature thereof, or the name of the person who gave that information, or any matter or thing coming under his notice in the performance of his duties under this Act.

Power to  
take pro-  
ceedings.  
Added by  
No. 3 of  
1969, s. 47.

**51A.** (1) (a) Proceedings in respect of offences arising under Part II and Division 1 of Part IIIA of this Act may be taken by the Chief Probation Officer or by a person authorised in writing in that behalf by that officer.

(b) A certificate under the hand of the Chief Probation Officer of an authorisation under this subsection is evidence of that authorisation.

(2) (a) Proceedings in respect of offences arising under Part III and Division 2 of Part IIIA of this Act may be taken by a person authorised in that behalf by the Board either generally or in a particular case.

(b) A certificate under the hand of the Secretary to the Board of an authorisation under this subsection is evidence of that authorisation.

Regulations.

**52.** The Governor may make such regulations as he considers necessary for carrying the purposes and provisions of this Act into effect.

Rules.

**53.** The judges may make rules with respect to any matter or thing that is by this Act required or permitted to be prescribed by rules.