Version
as at 21 February 2026

Juries Act 1981

Public Act	1981 No 23
Date of assent	3 September 1981
Commencement	see section 1

Contents

		Page
	Title	3
1	Short Title and commencement	3
2	Interpretation	4
2A	Transitional, savings, and related provisions	6
3	Act binds Crown	6
4	Application	7
5	Jury districts	7
	Jury service	
6	Qualification and liability	8
7	Disqualification	8
8	Certain persons not to serve	9
	Jury lists and panels	
9	Preparation of jury lists	11
10	Jury lists sent to chief executive	11
11	Currency of jury lists	11
12	Access to, and confidentiality of, jury lists	11

Note

The Parliamentary Counsel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019.

Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

This Act is administered by the Ministry of Justice.

12A	Registrar may amend jury list	12
13	Summoning of jurors	12
14	Inspection of jury panel	14
14A	Restrictions on use of jury panel	15
14AB	Inspection of protected particulars of jury list information excluded from panel	16
14AC	Counsel to inspect protected particulars, and exercise rights of challenge, for litigant in person	17
14B	Deferral of jury service	19
14C	Further provisions relating to deferral of jury service	19
14D	Deferral of, or excusal from, jury service of person subject to home detention for less than 3 months	20
15	Registrar's discretion and duty to excuse from jury service on particular occasion	21
15A	Registrar's discretion and duty to excuse from jury service permanently	22
16	Judge's discretion to excuse from jury service on particular occasion	23
16AA	Judge may cancel summons of person with disability or language difficulty	23
16A	Judge may order removal of trial if no courtroom available	24
	Constitution of jury	
17	Jury to comprise 12 jurors	25
18	Selection of jurors	25
19	Constitution of jury	25
20	Swearing of jurors	25
21	Foreperson	25
22	Discharge of juror or jury	25
22A	Consequences of discharge under section 22	27
22B	Further provisions about discharge under section 22	27
22C	Procedure if Judge sitting with jury on trial of criminal case becomes incapable of acting	28
	Challenges	
23	Challenge of juror for want of qualification	28
24	Challenges without cause	28
25	Challenges for cause	29
26	Time for challenging	29
27	Directions to stand by	29
	Views	
28	Court may order view *[Repealed]*	30
29	Costs of view	30

Sequestration, separation, retirement, and non-communication

29A Routine sequestration on deliberation abolished 30
29B Retirement and non-communication 30

Majority verdicts

29C Criminal cases 31
29D Civil cases 32

Miscellaneous provisions

30 Payment of jurors 33
31 Payment of fee for jury in civil cases 33
32 Failure to attend 33
32A Employees absent on jury service not to be prejudiced 34
32B Identity and address of serving or former juror or prospective juror not generally to be disclosed 35
33 Verdicts not affected by informalities 35
34 District from which jury to be summoned for Court of Appeal *[Repealed]* 36
35 Jury rules 36
36 Transitional 39
36A Purpose and application of 2012 amendments on jury service 39
36B Purpose and application of 2012 amendments on protection of particulars of jury list information 39
37 Repeals and savings 40

Temporary provisions in respect of COVID-19

38 Application of temporary provisions in Schedule 2 40
39 Repeal of temporary provisions in Schedule 2 and revocation 41

Schedule 1AA 42
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

Schedule 1 43
Enactments repealed

Schedule 2 45
Temporary provisions in respect of COVID-19

An Act to consolidate and reform the law relating to juries

1 Short Title and commencement

(1) This Act may be cited as the Juries Act 1981.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), this Act shall come into force on 1 May 1982.

(3) Sections 5 to 10, 12, 35, and 36 shall come into force for the purposes of the constitution of jury districts and the preparation of new jury lists, but only for those purposes, on 1 January 1982.

2 Interpretation

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

chief executive means the chief executive of the Ministry of Justice

co-extensive jury districts means 2 jury districts that comprise the same area and that are—

(a) a High Court Jury District constituted under section 5(1):

(b) a District Court Jury District constituted under section 5(2)

disability includes visual or aural impairment

Electoral Commission means the Electoral Commission established by section 4B of the Electoral Act 1993

intellectual disability has the same meaning as in the Intellectual Disability (Compulsory Care and Rehabilitation) Act 2003

jury district means a district constituted under section 5

jury list information, in relation to a person named on a jury list, means the information about the person that is included on the list in accordance with the jury rules

jury rules means the rules made under section 35

litigant in person means, in relation to proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on a panel are summoned to attend for jury service, a person who—

(a) is a party to the proceedings; but

(b) for the proceedings is not represented by a barrister or solicitor, or is represented only by a barrister or solicitor appointed under, and performing only the function stated in, section 14AC

mental disorder, in relation to any person, means an abnormal state of mind (whether of a continuous or an intermittent nature) that is—

(a) characterised by delusions, or disorders of mood or perception or volition or cognition; and

(b) not induced by substance abuse; and

(c) not simply due to the fact that the person has an intellectual disability

panel means a panel of jurors compiled under section 13

panel information, in relation to a person named on a jury list and on a panel, means the jury list information about the person that must be included on the panel in accordance with the jury rules

party includes, in criminal cases, the Crown or other prosecutor

prison has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Corrections Act 2004

protected particulars, in relation to a person named on a jury list and on a panel, means the jury list information about the person that is not panel information about the person

public prosecution means criminal proceedings against a defendant for an offence and commenced by or on behalf of—

(a) the Crown (including, without limitation, by a person who is, and is acting in his or her capacity as, a Crown solicitor, an employee or officer of a government department, or a Police employee); or

(b) a Crown entity within the meaning of section 7 of the Crown Entities Act 2004; or

(c) a statutory public body or board (including, without limitation, a local authority)

Registrar means a Registrar of the High Court; and includes a Deputy Registrar of that court; and, in relation to a jury district constituted under section 5(2), means the Registrar and a Deputy Registrar of the office of the District Court in that district

traffic officer means an enforcement officer under the Land Transport Act 1998

trial includes, in civil cases, an inquiry or assessment of damages

view means a visual inspection by jurors of any place or premises, a view of which is considered by the court to be proper or necessary for the better understanding of the evidence that may be given at the trial before the jurors, or material to the proper determination of the question in dispute.

(2) For the purpose of issuing a summons under section 13 or for any applications made under any or all of sections 14A, 14AB, 14B, 14C, 15, 15A, and 29A, any requirement that the applications be made by writing or in the form of a document is satisfied by an electronic communication that, subject to any rules made under section 35, is in a form acceptable to the Registrar.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 2; 1951 No 39 s 2(2); 1961 No 43 s 411(1); 1962 No 35 s 2(2)

Section 2(1) **chief executive**: inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 3(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 2(1) **chief executive**: amended, on 1 October 2003, pursuant to section 14(2) of the State Sector Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 41).

Section 2(1) **Chief Registrar of Electors**: repealed, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(2) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

Section 2(1) **co-extensive jury districts**: inserted, on 14 November 2018, by section 141(1) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Section 2(1) **disability**: inserted, on 10 September 2008, by section 5(3) of the Disability (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Act 2008 (2008 No 64).

Section 2(1) **Electoral Commission**: inserted, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(3) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

Section 2(1) **General electoral district** and **Maori electoral district**: repealed, on 30 July 2000, by section 3(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 2(1) **intellectual disability**: inserted, on 1 September 2004, by section 51 of the Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003 (2003 No 115).

Section 2(1) **jury list information**: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 15 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 2(1) **litigant in person**: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 15 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 2(1) **mental disorder**: inserted, on 1 September 2004, by section 51 of the Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003 (2003 No 115).

Section 2(1) **mentally disordered**: repealed, on 1 September 2004, by section 51 of the Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003 (2003 No 115).

Section 2(1) **panel information**: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 15 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 2(1) **penal institution**: repealed, on 1 June 2005, by section 206 of the Corrections Act 2004 (2004 No 50).

Section 2(1) **physical disability**: repealed, on 10 September 2008, by section 5(2) of the Disability (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Act 2008 (2008 No 64).

Section 2(1) **pre-release hostel**: repealed, on 1 October 1985, by section 23(1) of the Penal Institutions Amendment Act 1985 (1985 No 123).

Section 2(1) **prison**: inserted, on 1 June 2005, by section 206 of the Corrections Act 2004 (2004 No 50).

Section 2(1) **probation officer**: repealed, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

Section 2(1) **protected particulars**: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 15 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 2(1) **public prosecution**: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 15 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 2(1) **Registrar**: amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

Section 2(1) **traffic officer**: replaced, on 1 March 1999, by section 215(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998 (1998 No 110).

Section 2(2): inserted, on 14 November 2018, by section 141(2) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

2A Transitional, savings, and related provisions

The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in Schedule 1AA have effect according to their terms.

Section 2A: inserted, on 21 February 2026, by section 4 of the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 5).

3 Act binds Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

4 Application

Except as expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act apply to all juries, whether for civil or criminal cases, and whether in the High Court or the District Court.

Section 4: amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

5 Jury districts

(1) For every city or town (in this section referred to as a court town) at which sittings of the High Court are held there shall be a jury district (in this section referred to as a High Court jury district).

(2) For every city or town (in this section also referred to as a court town) at which jury trials are held before an office of the District Court there shall be a jury district (in this section referred to as a District Court jury district).

(3) Every jury district comprises every place that is within—

(a) 45 km by the most practicable route from the courthouse in the court town in which jury trials may be held; and

(b) any boundary of the district that is declared by the Governor-General by a notice under subsection (4).

(3A) *[Repealed]*

(4) If, by virtue of subsection (3), a place would be in 2 or more jury districts (both or all of which are High Court jury districts, or both or all of which are District Court jury districts), the boundaries of each of those districts must be declared by the Governor-General, by notice in the *Gazette* given on the advice of the Minister of the Crown who is responsible for the Ministry of Justice, in such a way as to ensure that—

(a) no place is included in 2 or more jury districts; and

(b) no place included in a jury district for a court town is more than 45 km by the most practicable route from the courthouse in that town.

(5) In considering what advice he or she should give for the purposes of subsection (4) in respect of any place to which that subsection applies, the Minister of the Crown who is responsible for the Ministry of Justice shall have regard to—

(a) the convenience of the residents in getting to and from a court for jury service; and

(b) the principle in criminal cases that, so far as practicable, the jury should be drawn from the community in which the alleged offence occurred; and

(c) the desirability of ensuring that, so far as practicable, the number of persons on the respective jury lists for different districts is roughly equal.

(6) If jury districts for the relevant High Court and District Court Registries are co-extensive jury districts, the same jury list can be used—

(a) to compile jury lists for trials in both the High Court and the District Court held within the jury district; and

(b) to create a jury panel and to summon and empanel jurors; and

(c) for any related purpose.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 12; 1966 No 36 s 2(1); 1976 No 48 s 3

Section 5(1): amended (with effect on 4 April 2010 for the constitution of jury lists and the preparation of new jury lists), on 4 October 2010, by section 4(1AA) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 5(2): amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

Section 5(3): replaced (with effect on 4 April 2010 for the constitution of jury lists and the preparation of new jury lists), on 4 October 2010, by section 4(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 5(3A): repealed (with effect on 4 April 2010 for the constitution of jury lists and the preparation of new jury lists), on 4 October 2010, by section 4(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 5(4): replaced (with effect on 4 April 2010 for the constitution of jury lists and the preparation of new jury lists), on 4 October 2010, by section 4(3) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 5(5): amended, on 14 November 2018, by section 142(1) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Section 5(5): amended, on 1 October 2003, pursuant to section 14(1) of the State Sector Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 41).

Section 5(5): amended, on 1 October 1995, by section 10(3) of the Department of Justice (Restructuring) Act 1995 (1995 No 39).

Section 5(6): inserted, on 14 November 2018, by section 142(2) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Jury service

6 Qualification and liability

Every person who is currently registered as an elector in accordance with the Electoral Act 1993 is qualified and liable to serve as a juror upon all juries that may be impanelled for any trial within the jury district in which the person resides. This section is subject to sections 7 and 8.

Section 6: replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 5 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

7 Disqualification

The following persons are not qualified to serve on any jury in any court on any occasion:

(a) any one who, at any time, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life or for a term of 3 years or more, or to preventive detention:

(b) any one who, at any time within the preceding 5 years, has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months or more, or to home detention for a period that is, or is more than, 3 months.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 5; 1948 No 15 s 35; 1963 No 141 s 3

Section 7(b): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 5 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

8 Certain persons not to serve

The following persons shall not serve on any jury in any court on any occasion:

(aa) the Governor-General:

(a) members of the Executive Council of New Zealand:

(b) members of the House of Representatives:

(c) Judges of the High Court, Associate Judges of the High Court, Judges of the Employment Court, Judges and Commissioners of the Maori Land Court, District Court Judges, and Community Magistrates:

(d) visiting Justices under the Corrections Act 2004, and members of the Parole Board:

(e) Justices who have agreed to make themselves available from time to time to exercise the summary jurisdiction of the District Court:

(f) lawyers within the meaning of the Lawyers and Conveyancers Act 2006:

(g) employees of the Police, and traffic officers:

(h) an employee of the public service who is employed—

(i) in the Ministry of Justice; or

(ii) in the Department of Corrections; or

(iii) *[Repealed]*

(iv) as an officer of the High Court or of the District Court; or

(haa) *[Repealed]*

(ha) a party to a prison management contract entered into under section 198(1) of the Corrections Act 2004 or to a security contract entered into under section 166 of the Corrections Act 2004; or

(hb) a security officer within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Corrections Act 2004:

(hc) a person who, under section 15A, is excused by the Registrar from attending as a juror in any court on any occasion (unless the person's permanent excusal is cancelled under section 15A(3)):

(i) *[Repealed]*

(j) *[Repealed]*

(k) persons with an intellectual disability.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 6(1), (2); 1951 No 39 s 2(1); 1958 No 109 s 66(4); 1963 No 141 s 4(1)–(8); 1964 No 135 s 2(2)(c), (d); 1968 No 87 s 2(1); 1973 No 19 s 234(2)(d); 1974 No 133 s 50(2); 1976 No 48 s 2(1)–(3)

Section 8(aa): inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 6(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 8(c): amended, on 30 July 2000, by section 6(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 8(c): amended, on 30 June 1998, by section 7 of the District Courts Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 76).

Section 8(d): amended, on 1 June 2005, by section 206 of the Corrections Act 2004 (2004 No 50).

Section 8(d): amended, on 1 October 1985, by section 150(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1985 (1985 No 120).

Section 8(e): amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

Section 8(f): replaced, on 1 August 2008, by section 348 of the Lawyers and Conveyancers Act 2006 (2006 No 1).

Section 8(g): amended, on 1 October 2008, by section 130(1) of the Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72).

Section 8(h): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 6(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 8(h): amended, on 7 August 2020, by section 135 of the Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40).

Section 8(h)(iii): repealed, on 1 October 2003, by section 12(2) of the State Sector Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 41).

Section 8(h)(iv): amended, on 1 March 2017, by section 261 of the District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49).

Section 8(haa): repealed, on 1 July 2011, by section 144 of the Legal Services Act 2011 (2011 No 4).

Section 8(ha): inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 6(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 8(ha): amended, on 8 December 2009, by section 8(2) of the Corrections (Contract Management of Prisons) Amendment Act 2009 (2009 No 59).

Section 8(ha): amended, on 1 June 2005, by section 206 of the Corrections Act 2004 (2004 No 50).

Section 8(hb): inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 6(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 8(hb): amended, on 1 June 2005, by section 206 of the Corrections Act 2004 (2004 No 50).

Section 8(hc): inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 6 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 8(i): repealed, on 10 September 2008, by section 5(4) of the Disability (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Act 2008 (2008 No 64).

Section 8(j): repealed, on 30 July 2000, by section 6(3) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 8(k): inserted, on 1 September 2004, by section 51 of the Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003 (2003 No 115).

Jury lists and panels

9 Preparation of jury lists

(1) Whenever the chief executive considers it expedient he or she may ask the Electoral Commission to prepare a jury list for 1 or more jury districts.

(2) In relation to each jury list requested under subclause (1), the chief executive must advise the Electoral Commission of—

(a) the number of names to be included in the jury list; and

(b) the date by which the list is required.

(3) The Electoral Commission must, for each jury district, prepare a jury list containing a random selection of the names of people who, according to the electoral roll, reside in the jury district and are registered as electors.

(4) A jury list must not contain the name of any person in respect of whom a direction is in force under section 115 of the Electoral Act 1993 that their name and address not be published.

Section 9: replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 9(1): amended, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(4) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

Section 9(2): amended, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(4) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

Section 9(3): amended, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(4) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

Section 9(4): replaced, on 20 December 2025, by section 141 of the Electoral Amendment Act 2025 (2025 No 82).

10 Jury lists sent to chief executive

The Electoral Commission must, within the time specified by the chief executive, forward a jury list for each jury district to the chief executive in accordance with the jury rules.

Section 10: replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 10: amended, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(5) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

11 Currency of jury lists

A jury list remains current until it is replaced by a new list provided by the Electoral Commission under section 10.

Section 11: replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 11: amended, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(6) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

12 Access to, and confidentiality of, jury lists

(1) The chief executive must give the Registrar of the court to which a particular jury list relates a copy of, or access to, the jury list in a form that enables the Registrar to carry out his or her functions relating to the selection of juries.

(2) The Registrar of a court to which a particular jury list relates must ensure that the jury list is kept confidential to—

(a) the Registrar; and

(b) the court registry staff.

(3) The chief executive must ensure that jury lists forwarded to him or her under section 10 are kept confidential to—

(a) the chief executive; and

(b) staff of the Ministry of Justice who are authorised by the chief executive to have access to the lists.

(4) A jury list may be disclosed by an order of the court or a Judge for the purpose of any proceedings relating to the validity of the jury list or a jury panel or to the eligibility of any juror.

Section 12: replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 12(2)(b): amended, on 25 December 2008, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 12(3)(b): amended, on 1 October 2003, pursuant to section 14(1) of the State Sector Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 41).

12A Registrar may amend jury list

(1) The Registrar may at any time amend a jury list relating to his or her court by deleting from it the name of any person who is—

(a) not qualified according to section 6; or

(b) disqualified according to section 7; or

(c) not to serve on any jury according to section 8; or

(d) otherwise prevented or excused from serving on a jury by this Act or by order of a Judge; or

(da) an applicant for deferral of jury service, under section 14B, whose application has been accepted but who has not yet been issued with a replacement summons; or

(e) dead.

(2) In exercising the power to amend the jury list, the Registrar may act on his or her own knowledge, or on such evidence as he or she considers satisfactory.

Section 12A: inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 12A(1)(da): inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 8 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 12A(1)(da): amended, on 27 November 2025, by section 79 of the Statutes Amendment Act 2025 (2025 No 74).

13 Summoning of jurors

(1) Where jury trials are to be held in any court, the Registrar must compile a panel from the jury list, using the method determined in accordance with the jury

rules, containing a sufficient number of jurors, and must summon those jurors to attend the court for the purposes of the trials.

(1A) The Registrar must ensure that the only jury list information about a person that is included on the panel is the panel information about the person.

(2) The Registrar shall, before issuing any such summons, take all reasonable steps to ensure that the name of any person referred to in section 7 or section 8 is struck off the panel.

(3) Every person who is summoned for jury service shall be liable to serve until the end of the week for which that person was summoned.

(3A) Subsection (3) does not apply to a person who is summoned for jury service if—

(a) the Registrar has, following an application under section 14B, permitted the person to defer that person's jury service and—

(i) the person is summoned under a replacement summons (in which case the person is liable to serve until the end of the week for which the person is summoned under the replacement summons); or

(ii) the Registrar has served on the person a written notice under section 14C(1)(d) (in which case the person is no longer liable to serve as a juror as a result of the summons in respect of which the application under section 14B was made); or

(b) the Registrar has, under section 15, excused the person from jury service on a particular occasion; or

(ba) the Registrar has, under section 15A, excused the person from jury service permanently (unless the person's permanent excusal is cancelled under section 15A(3) before the person is summoned for jury service); or

(c) a Judge has, under section 16, excused the person from jury service on a particular occasion; or

(d) a Judge has, under section 16AA, discharged the summons of the person.

(4) Despite subsections (3) and (3A), every juror who is sworn to try a case that continues beyond the end of the week for which the juror was summoned shall be bound to continue to serve until the determination of the case or until lawfully discharged by the court.

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 63–69, 95, 96, 100, 112–114; 1925 No 19 s 3; 1951 No 39 s 4(3); 1960 No 115 s 3(1); 1963 No 141 s 6(1); 1976 No 48 ss 5, 6; 1977 No 32 s 9(3)(a)

Section 13(1): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 8 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 13(1A): inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 16 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 13(3A): inserted, on 4 October 2010, by section 11(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 13(3A)(a)(i): amended, on 27 November 2025, by section 80 of the Statutes Amendment Act 2025 (2025 No 74).

Section 13(3A)(b): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 7(1) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 13(3A)(ba): inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 7(2) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 13(3A)(c): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 7(1) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 13(4): amended, on 4 October 2010, by section 11(3) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

14 Inspection of jury panel

(1) The Registrar must comply with a request to make a copy of a panel available for inspection by or on behalf of an eligible person if the request is made—

(a) by or on behalf of that eligible person; and

(b) at a time not earlier than 7 days (being days on which the office of the court is open for business) before the commencement of the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service.

(1A) In subsection (1), **eligible person** means—

(a) a barrister or solicitor acting for a party to proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service; or

(b) a person who is a party to proceedings that are due to be heard during that week and is a litigant in person; or

(c) the Crown or other prosecutor in criminal proceedings that are due to be heard during that week (whether or not those proceedings are a public prosecution); or

(d) a Police employee who is performing a function of the Police in respect of, but is not personally concerned in the facts of, or closely connected with a party or witness or prospective witness in, proceedings that are due to be heard during that week.

(2) The court may allow any other person to inspect and copy a copy of the panel at any time during the period referred to in subsection (1).

(3) *[Repealed]*

(4) *[Repealed]*

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 98, 99

Section 14(1): replaced, on 25 December 2008, by section 9(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 14(1)(b): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 17(1) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 14(1A): inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 9(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 14(1A)(b): replaced, on 29 April 2013, by section 17(2) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 14(1A)(c): replaced, on 29 April 2013, by section 17(2) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 14(1A)(d): replaced, on 29 April 2013, by section 17(2) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 14(3): repealed, on 25 December 2008, by section 9(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 14(4): repealed, on 29 April 2013, by section 17(3) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

14A Restrictions on use of jury panel

(1) The purpose of this section is to help to prevent names or other information disclosed in a copy of the panel from being used to facilitate actions (for example, actions prejudicing a juror's safety or security) to interfere with the performance of a juror's duties.

(2) A barrister or solicitor to whom a copy of the panel is made available under section 14(1) because the barrister or solicitor is acting for a party to criminal proceedings, and any person acting on behalf of that barrister or solicitor,—

(a) may show the copy (the **document**) to a defendant in proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service; but

(b) must not leave the document in the defendant's possession; and

(c) must not leave the document in the possession of any witness for either party; and

(d) must not leave the document in the possession of any victim (within the meaning of section 4 of the Victims' Rights Act 2002); and

(e) must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the defendant, any witness, or any victim, as the case requires, does not copy the document.

(3) A barrister or solicitor to whom a copy of the panel is made available under section 14(1) because the barrister or solicitor is acting for a party to civil proceedings, and any person acting on behalf of that barrister or solicitor,—

(a) may show the copy or any copies of it (the **document**) to a party in proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service; but

(b) must not leave the document in the party's possession; and

(c) must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the party does not copy the document.

(4) Every person who, in connection with proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service, receives, or makes a copy or copies of, a copy of the panel must return the copy or copies to the Registrar or a member of the court registry

staff as soon as practicable after the case is opened or the defendant is given in charge.

(5) However, subsection (4) does not apply to—

(a) the Registrar or a member of the court registry staff; and

(b) any other person if the court or a Judge, in the court's or Judge's discretion and on a written application for the purpose, orders that the other person need not return the copy or copies.

(6) A breach of subsection (2), (3), or (4) may be dealt with under subpart 2 of Part 2 of the Contempt of Court Act 2019.

Section 14A: inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 10 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 14A(4): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

Section 14A(6): amended, on 26 August 2020, by section 29 of the Contempt of Court Act 2019 (2019 No 44).

14AB Inspection of protected particulars of jury list information excluded from panel

(1) The Registrar must comply with a request to make a copy of protected particulars excluded from a panel under section 13(1A) available for inspection by an eligible person if the request is made—

(a) by that eligible person; and

(b) at a time not earlier than 7 days (being days on which the office of the court is open for business) before the commencement of the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service.

(2) In subsections (1) and (4), **eligible person** means—

(a) a barrister or solicitor acting for a party to proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service; or

(b) a barrister or solicitor appointed under section 14AC and acting in respect of a request under subsection (1) for a party to proceedings that are due to be heard during that week and who is a litigant in person; or

(c) the Crown or other prosecutor in criminal proceedings that are due to be heard during that week and that are a public prosecution; or

(d) a Police employee who is performing a function of the Police in respect of, but is not personally concerned in the facts of, or closely connected with a party or witness or prospective witness in, proceedings that are due to be heard during that week.

(3) A barrister or solicitor to whom a copy of protected particulars is made available under subsections (1) and (2)(a) or (b) must use the copy or any copies

of it (the **document**) to help the party referred to in subsection (2)(a) or (b) to exercise rights of challenge under sections 23 to 26.

(4) However, an eligible person (despite subsection (3)),—

(a) must not show the document or disclose all or any of its contents to a person (in this subsection called a **prohibited person**) who is not a person of one of the following kinds:

(i) an eligible person:

(ii) a Judge, a Registrar, or a member of the court registry staff; and

(b) must not leave the document in the possession of a prohibited person; and

(c) must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the document and all or any of its contents are not copied by a prohibited person.

(5) Every person who, in connection with proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service, receives, or makes a copy or copies of, a copy of protected particulars must (despite subsection (3)) return the copy or copies to the Registrar or a member of the court registry staff as soon as practicable after the case is opened or the defendant is given in charge.

(6) However, subsection (5) does not apply to—

(a) the Registrar or a member of the court registry staff; and

(b) any other person if the court or a Judge, in the court's or Judge's discretion and on a written application for the purpose, orders that the other person need not return the copy or copies.

(7) A breach of subsection (4) or (5) may be dealt with as contempt of court.

Section 14AB: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 18 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

14AC Counsel to inspect protected particulars, and exercise rights of challenge, for litigant in person

(1) On a request for the purpose by or on behalf of a party, the Registrar must appoint a barrister or solicitor to act for the party in respect of a request under section 14AB(1) if the party—

(a) is a party to proceedings that are due to be heard during the week for which the jurors on the panel are summoned to attend for jury service; and

(b) is a litigant in person who wishes to have, but does not have, a barrister or solicitor appointed under this section to perform the function stated in subsection (2).

(2) The only function of a barrister or solicitor appointed under this section is to exercise rights of challenge under sections 23 to 26 for the litigant in person

by requesting under section 14AB(1), and acting on the basis of, a copy of protected particulars excluded from a panel under section 13(1A).

(3) Subsection (2) is subject to section 14AB(4) and (5).

(4) Fees for professional services provided, and reasonable expenses incurred, by the barrister or solicitor in performing that function—

(a) must, after a bill for them is submitted, be determined by the Registrar in accordance with any currently in force relevant general directions under subsection (5); and

(b) are payable out of public money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

(5) The chief executive may from time to time give written general directions as to how the Registrar must determine under subsection (4)(a) the fees and expenses.

(6) The general directions are in force until revoked or revoked and replaced in writing, and may (without limitation) require the Registrar, unless satisfied in a particular case that a specified exception applies, to determine the fees and expenses using specified, or specified ranges of, rates or amounts.

(7) The ranges, rates, or amounts may differ according to—

(a) the time spent and the complexity of the proceedings:

(b) the barrister's or solicitor's level of experience:

(c) whether professional services are provided in a specified number of proceedings during a specified period:

(d) any other factors the chief executive thinks relevant.

(8) General directions under subsection (5) are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	It is not required to be published	LA19 s 73(2)
Presentation	It is not required to be presented to the House of Representatives because a transitional exemption applies under Schedule 1 of the Legislation Act 2019	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 14AC: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 18 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 14AC(5): amended, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

Section 14AC(8): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

14B Deferral of jury service

(1) The Registrar may permit a person summoned to attend as a juror on an occasion to defer that person's attendance to serve as a juror to a time within a period that—

(a) starts at least 8 weeks, and ends no later than 1 year, after the date on which the person is required to attend under the summons; and

(b) is specified by the Registrar but lasts for at least 1 month; and

(c) the person has indicated would be a more convenient period for the commencement of any jury service of that person that may result from the person having been summoned to attend as a juror.

(2) However, the Registrar may exercise that power—

(a) only in respect of a summons that is not a replacement summons under section 14C(1)(c); and

(b) only once for each summons of that kind; and

(c) only if satisfied, on a written application for the purpose made by or on behalf of that person, that, because of 1 or more matters specified in subsection (3), attendance on that occasion would cause or result in undue hardship or serious inconvenience to that person, any other person, or the general public.

(3) The matters referred to in subsection (2)(c) (and in section 15(1A)(a) and (c)) are—

(a) the nature of that person's occupation or business, or of any special and pressing commitment arising in the course of that person's occupation or business:

(aa) that the person has difficulties in understanding or communicating in the English language, so that they are not capable of acting effectively as a juror:

(b) that person's disability:

(c) that person's state of health, or family commitments, or other personal circumstances.

Section 14B: inserted, on 4 October 2010, by section 11(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 14B(2)(a): amended, on 14 November 2018, by section 144(1) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Section 14B(3)(aa): inserted, on 14 November 2018, by section 144(2) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

14C Further provisions relating to deferral of jury service

(1) After accepting an application under section 14B, the Registrar must—

(a) promptly record in some way the exercise of the power of deferral in respect of the summons in relation to which the application under section 14B was made; and

(b) promptly delete the person's details from the panel that was—

(i) compiled under section 13(1); and

(ii) the basis of the issue of that summons; and

(c) if a later panel is compiled under section 13(1) because jury trials are to be held in the court and that later panel is so compiled at a time that enables the person to be summoned for jury service at a time within the period specified for the person under section 14B(1)(b), ensure the person's details are included, in accordance with the jury rules, in that later panel and promptly issue under section 13(1), and on the basis of that later panel, a replacement summons that states a time within that period; and

(d) if satisfied that no jury trials are to be held in the court during the period specified for the person under section 14B(1)(b) and therefore that it is unnecessary to compile under section 13(1) a later panel at a time that would enable the person to be summoned to attend for jury service at a time within that period, promptly serve on the person, in accordance with the jury rules, written notice that the person is no longer liable to serve as a juror as a result of the summons in relation to which the application under section 14B was made.

(2) If the Registrar declines an application under section 14B, the applicant may, in accordance with the jury rules, appeal against that decision to the court before which the applicant is summoned to appear.

(3) The acceptance of an application under section 14B in respect of a summons does not prevent an application under section 15, 15A, or 16 in respect of a replacement summons under subsection (1)(c) of this section.

(4) The Registrar may, if the Registrar thinks fit, treat an application under section 14B as if it were an application for excusal under section 15(1) and, if the Registrar does so, the application must be determined accordingly.

Section 14C: inserted, on 4 October 2010, by section 11(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 14C(3): amended, on 14 November 2018, by section 145 of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Section 14C(3): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 8 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

14D Deferral of, or excusal from, jury service of person subject to home detention for less than 3 months

(1) This section applies to a Registrar who becomes aware from information available to the Registrar that a person summoned to attend as a juror on an occasion is—

(a) an offender on whom a court has imposed a sentence of home detention for a period of less than 3 months; and

(b) summoned to serve in a week during which the person will be subject to the sentence of home detention.

(2) The Registrar must, despite any provision of this Act to the contrary,—

(a) permit the person to defer the person's attendance to serve as a juror under section 14B to a date after the person has ceased to be subject to the sentence of home detention; or

(b) excuse that person from serving as a juror on that occasion under section 15.

Section 14D: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 9 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

15 Registrar's discretion and duty to excuse from jury service on particular occasion

(1) The Registrar may excuse a person summoned to attend as a juror on an occasion from attending on that occasion.

(1A) However, the Registrar may exercise that power only if satisfied, on a written application for the purpose made by or on behalf of that person, that,—

(a) because of 1 or more matters specified in section 14B(3), attendance on that occasion would cause or result in undue hardship or serious inconvenience to that person, any other person, or the general public; and

(b) in the circumstances, a deferral of jury service under section 14B is not reasonably practicable; and

(c) because of 1 or more matters specified in section 14B(3), that person would not, if required to attend as a juror on that occasion, be able to perform a juror's duties satisfactorily.

(1B) The Registrar may, if the Registrar thinks fit, treat an application under this section as if it were an application for deferral under section 14B and, if the Registrar does so, the application must be determined accordingly.

(2) The Registrar must excuse a person summoned to attend as a juror on an occasion from attending on that occasion if satisfied, on a written application for the purpose made by or on behalf of the person, that the person—

(a) is a practising member of a religious sect or order that holds service as a juror to be incompatible with its tenets; or

(aa) is of or over the age of 72 years; or

(b) has served, or (having been summoned) has attended for service, as a juror at any time within the preceding period of 2 years; or

(c) has been excused from jury service for a period that has not yet expired.

(3) The Registrar may ask a person to provide evidence in support of an application under this section if the Registrar reasonably thinks that evidence of that kind is necessary in order to determine the application.

(4) If the Registrar declines an application under this section, the applicant may, in accordance with the jury rules, appeal against that decision to the court before which the applicant is summoned to appear.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 96A; 1959 No 39 s 4(1)

Section 15 heading: amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 10(1)(a) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 15 heading: amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 10(1)(b) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 15(1): replaced, on 4 October 2010, by section 12(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 15(1A): inserted, on 4 October 2010, by section 12(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 15(1B): inserted, on 4 October 2010, by section 12(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 15(2): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 10(2) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 15(2)(aa): inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 9(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 15(2)(aa): amended, on 21 February 2026, by section 5 of the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 5).

Section 15(3): replaced, on 29 April 2013, by section 10(4) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 15(4): amended, on 4 October 2010, by section 12(4) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

15A Registrar's discretion and duty to excuse from jury service permanently

(1) The Registrar may excuse a person summoned to attend as a juror on an occasion from attending in any court on any occasion if satisfied, on a written application for the purpose made by or on behalf of the person, that, because of the person's disability or state of health, the person would not, if required to attend as a juror in any court on any occasion, be able to perform a juror's duties satisfactorily.

(2) The Registrar must excuse a person summoned to attend as a juror on an occasion from attending in any court on any occasion if satisfied, on a written application for the purpose made by or on behalf of the person, that the person is of or over the age of 72 years.

(3) The Registrar must cancel a person's permanent excusal under subsection (2) promptly after receiving a written application for the purpose made by or on behalf of the person.

(4) The Registrar may ask a person to provide evidence in support of an application under this section if the Registrar reasonably thinks that evidence of that kind is necessary in order to determine the application.

(5) If the Registrar declines an application under this section, the applicant may, in accordance with the jury rules, appeal against that decision to the court before which the applicant is summoned to appear.

Section 15A: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 11 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 15A(2): amended, on 21 February 2026, by section 6 of the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 5).

16 Judge's discretion to excuse from jury service on particular occasion

(1) A Judge may in accordance with this section excuse a person summoned to attend as a juror on any occasion in the court in which the Judge sits from attending on that occasion.

(2) The person may be excused only on an application for the purpose made by or on behalf of the person.

(3) The Judge may excuse the person from attending on that occasion if—

(a) the panel that was used in summoning the person to attend as a juror has been compiled in respect of 1 trial only; and

(b) the Judge is satisfied that the person is personally concerned in the facts of the case, or is closely connected with one of the parties or with one of the prospective witnesses.

(4) The Judge may excuse the person from attending on that occasion if satisfied of either of the following:

(a) a ground on which the Registrar could have excused that person under section 15; or

(b) that the person objects to jury service on grounds of conscience, whether or not of a religious character.

(5) Subsection (4)(a) applies whether or not the Registrar has declined to do either or both of the following:

(a) permit the person to defer jury service under section 14B:

(b) excuse the person from attending as a juror (whether on that occasion, or in any court on any occasion) under section 15 or 15A.

Section 16: replaced, on 29 April 2013, by section 11 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

16AA Judge may cancel summons of person with disability or language difficulty

(1) On application in accordance with subsection (3), or on his or her own motion, a Judge may cancel the summons of a person if the Judge is satisfied that, because of disability or difficulties in understanding or communicating in the English language, the person is not capable of acting effectively as a juror.

(2) A cancellation may apply to the whole period for which the person is summoned, or to a particular proceeding.

(3) An application under this section must be made—

(a) before the jury is constituted; and

(b) by the Registrar, or by a member of the court registry staff who is involved in, or responsible for, the administration of juries.

(4) An application under this section must be heard in private, and the Judge may conduct the hearing and consider such evidence as he or she thinks fit.

Section 16AA: inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 10 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 16AA heading: amended, on 14 November 2018, by section 146(1) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Section 16AA heading: amended, on 25 December 2008, by section 13(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 16AA heading: amended, on 10 September 2008, by section 5(6) of the Disability (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Act 2008 (2008 No 64).

Section 16AA(1): amended, on 14 November 2018, by section 146(2) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Section 16AA(1): amended, on 25 December 2008, by section 13(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 16AA(1): amended, on 10 September 2008, by section 5(7) of the Disability (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Act 2008 (2008 No 64).

Section 16AA(2): amended, on 14 November 2018, by section 146(3) of the Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50).

Section 16AA(3)(b): amended, on 25 December 2008, by section 13(3) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

16A Judge may order removal of trial if no courtroom available

(1) Where a trial is to be held at any place within a jury district and the Judge before whom it is to be held is satisfied, at any time after the panel has been prepared in accordance with section 13, that no adequate courtroom is available at that place, he may order that the trial be held at some other convenient place, whether within or outside that jury district.

(2) Where, in any case to which subsection (1) applies, the jurors have already been summoned, the Registrar shall issue fresh summonses unless the Judge considers that it would be impracticable to do so and instructs the Registrar accordingly.

(3) No person is required to attend for jury service at the new venue if that venue is outside the jury district and is more than 45 km by the most practicable route from that person's place of residence.

Section 16A: inserted, on 17 December 1982, by section 2 of the Juries Amendment Act 1982 (1982 No 174).

Section 16A(3): replaced (with effect on 4 April 2010 for the constitution of jury lists and the preparation of new jury lists), on 4 October 2010, by section 4(4) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Constitution of jury

17 Jury to comprise 12 jurors

Every jury shall comprise 12 jurors.

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 61, 62; 1979 No 143 s 2(1)

18 Selection of jurors

Where any case is to be tried by a jury, the persons who are to comprise the jury must be selected in the precincts of the court using the method determined in accordance with the jury rules.

Section 18: replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 11 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

19 Constitution of jury

Subject to the powers of a Judge to discharge a juror under section 22, the jury to try the case shall comprise the first 12 persons selected under section 18 who remain after all proper challenges have been allowed.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 103

20 Swearing of jurors

After the jury is constituted but before the case is opened or the defendant given in charge, the jurors shall be sworn in the form and manner prescribed by the jury rules.

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 104, 105; 1976 No 48 s 7(1)

Section 20: amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

21 Foreperson

(1) After the jurors have been sworn but before the case is opened or the defendant is given in charge, the jury shall retire to choose a foreperson.

(2) Despite subsection (1) the court may direct that the jury choose a foreperson at a time different from that specified in subsection (1).

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 107A; 1961 No 62 s 2

Section 21 heading: replaced, on 25 December 2008, by section 14(1)(a) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 21(1): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

Section 21(1): amended, on 25 December 2008, by section 14(1)(b) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 21(2): inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 14(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

22 Discharge of juror or jury

(1) When this subsection applies, the court, having regard to the interests of justice, may either—

(a) discharge the jury without the jury giving a verdict (whether unanimous or majority); or

(b) discharge the juror or jurors concerned from the panel and jury and, subject to subsection (1A), proceed with the remaining jurors and take their verdict (whether unanimous or majority).

(1A) The court may proceed with fewer than 10 jurors under subsection (1)(b) only if all parties consent to doing so and the court, having regard to the interests of justice, considers that it should do so.

(2) Subsection (1) applies if, and only if, before or after the jury is constituted but before the jury's verdict is taken, the court considers that—

(a) a juror is incapable of performing, or continuing to perform, the juror's duty as a juror in the case; or

(b) a juror is disqualified; or

(c) a juror's spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner, member of the juror's family, or member of the family of the juror's spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner, is ill or has died; or

(d) a juror is personally concerned in the facts of the case; or

(e) a juror is closely connected with a party or witness or prospective witness.

(3) The court may also discharge the jury without it giving a verdict (whether unanimous or majority) if—

(a) a casualty or emergency makes it, in the court's opinion, highly expedient for the ends of justice to do so; or

(b) the jury has remained in deliberation for at least 4 hours and the jurors do not agree on the verdict (whether unanimous or majority) to be given, and the court thinks the period for which the jury has remained in deliberation is reasonable.

(4) Nothing in this section affects any rules of court that—

(a) permit a jury for a civil case to be discharged without giving a verdict if all parties consent; or

(b) apply when a Judge sitting with a jury on the trial of any civil case becomes incapable of acting.

(5) In this section and sections 22A and 22B, **court** includes, without limitation, a Judge of the court.

Section 22: replaced, on 25 December 2008 (applying only to any trial for which a jury is constituted on or after that date), by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 22(1)(b): amended, on 5 March 2012 (applying only to a trial for which a jury is constituted after that date), by section 5(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

Section 22(1A): inserted, on 5 March 2012 (applying only to a trial for which a jury is constituted after that date), by section 5(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

22A Consequences of discharge under section 22

(1) If a juror is discharged under section 22(1)(b),—

(a) the discharge of the juror does not affect the juror's liability to serve on any other jury:

(b) the court may, if the discharge occurs before the case is opened or the defendant is given in charge, require a further juror to be selected from the panel and sworn under sections 18 and 20:

(c) the choice of a foreperson is not affected (even if 1 or more replacement jurors are selected and sworn under paragraph (b)) if that choice has already been made and the juror who was chosen as foreperson is not the juror discharged:

(d) if the juror has, by the time he or she is discharged, been chosen as foreperson, another foreperson must be chosen under section 21 from among the other jurors (including any 1 or more replacement jurors selected and sworn under paragraph (b)).

(2) *[Repealed]*

(3) If the court proceeds with fewer than 12 jurors under section 22(1)(b), their verdict (whether unanimous or majority) has, despite section 17, the same effect as a verdict of 12 jurors.

(4) On discharging the jury under section 22(1)(a) or (3), the court must either—

(a) direct that a new jury be empanelled during the sitting of the court; or

(b) postpone the trial on any terms justice requires.

Section 22A: inserted, on 25 December 2008 (applying only to any trial for which a jury is constituted on or after that date), by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 22A(1)(b): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

Section 22A(2): repealed, on 5 March 2012 (applying only to a trial for which a jury is constituted after that date), by section 6(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

Section 22A(3): amended, on 5 March 2012 (applying only to a trial for which a jury is constituted after that date), by section 6(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

22B Further provisions about discharge under section 22

(1) The court may discharge the jury or a juror or jurors under section 22(1) or (3)—

(a) on an application for the purpose; or

(b) on its own initiative.

(2) A defendant is entitled to appear and be heard on an application under section 22.

(3) In considering whether to discharge the jury or a juror or jurors under section 22(1) or (3), the court may conduct a hearing, and consider any evidence (other than evidence of the jury's deliberations) it thinks fit.

Section 22B: inserted, on 25 December 2008 (applying only to any trial for which a jury is constituted on or after that date), by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

22C Procedure if Judge sitting with jury on trial of criminal case becomes incapable of acting

(1) If a Judge sitting with a jury on the trial of any criminal case becomes incapable of acting before the jury has retired to consider its verdict,—

(a) another Judge or the Registrar must discharge the jury; and

(b) on or after the discharge of the jury, another Judge may order a new trial.

(2) If the Judge sitting with a jury on the trial of a criminal case becomes incapable of acting after the jury has retired to consider its verdict and before judgment has been given, another Judge—

(a) may give any further directions required by the jury; and

(b) may take the verdict and give judgment on it or may discharge the jury without verdict; and

(c) may generally do all things in the same way as the Judge formerly presiding at the trial might have done had that Judge not become incapable of acting.

Section 22C: inserted, on 25 December 2008 (applying only to any trial for which a jury is constituted on or after that date), by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Challenges

23 Challenge of juror for want of qualification

If any person selected as a juror is—

(a) not qualified according to section 6; or

(b) disqualified according to section 7; or

(c) not to serve on any jury according to section 8,—

he may be challenged, and shall be discharged upon such challenge if the court is satisfied of the fact.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 115

24 Challenges without cause

(1) In every case to be tried before a jury, each of the parties is entitled to challenge without cause 4 jurors only.

(2) However, if 2 or more defendants in a criminal case are charged together, the Crown or other prosecutor is entitled to challenge without cause 8 jurors only.

(3) If a juror is discharged and is to be replaced with another under section 22A(1)(b), each party is entitled in the selection of the new juror to exercise the number of challenges without cause that the party has not already exercised.

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 121–123, 125

Section 24: replaced, on 25 December 2008, by section 17 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 24(2): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

25 Challenges for cause

(1) In addition to the right to challenge under sections 23 and 24, each party to the proceedings is entitled to any number of challenges for cause on the ground that—

(a) a juror is not indifferent between the parties; or

(b) a juror is not capable of acting effectively as a juror in the proceedings because of disability.

(2) Except as provided in section 23, no other ground of challenge for cause shall be allowed.

(3) The Judge shall determine every challenge for cause, in private, in such manner and on such evidence as he thinks fit.

Compare: 1961 No 43 s 363(1)–(5)

Section 25(1): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 13 of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 25(1)(b): amended, on 10 September 2008, by section 5(9) of the Disability (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Act 2008 (2008 No 64).

Section 25(3): amended, on 17 December 1985, by section 3 of the Juries Amendment Act 1985 (1985 No 181).

26 Time for challenging

Every challenge shall be made before the juror takes a seat.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 126

27 Directions to stand by

(1) In a criminal case, the Judge, on an application made to him by the Crown or other prosecutor with the consent of the defendant or any of the defendants, or by the defendant or any of the defendants with the consent of the Crown or other prosecutor, shall direct any number of jurors to stand by until all the jurors have been called who are available for the purpose of trying that charge.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a Judge of his own motion may give a direction under that subsection where he is satisfied that it is in the interests of justice to do so.

Compare: 1966 No 43 s 363(7)

Section 27(1): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

Views

28 Court may order view

[Repealed]

Section 28: repealed, on 1 August 2007, by section 215 of the Evidence Act 2006 (2006 No 69).

29 Costs of view

(1) In any civil case, the party obtaining the order for a view shall deposit with the Registrar a sum fixed in accordance with the jury rules for the payment of the expenses of the view.

(2) If the sum fixed is more than sufficient to pay those expenses, the surplus shall be refunded to the party who obtained the order.

(3) If there is a deficiency, it shall be made up by that party.

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 134–136

Sequestration, separation, retirement, and non-communication

Heading: inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 18 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

29A Routine sequestration on deliberation abolished

(1) If, at the end of a day of deliberation, a jury that has been directed to consider its verdict has reached no verdict,—

(a) the jury is not required to be sequestered; and

(b) the jurors are with the leave of the court permitted to separate until the time when the court requires the jury's deliberation to resume.

(2) If the court or a Judge considers that it is required in the interests of justice, the court or Judge may order that the jury be sequestered until it reaches a verdict or until an earlier time or event specified in the court's or Judge's order.

(3) An order under subsection (2) overrides subsection (1), and may be made on—

(a) a written or oral application for the purpose; or

(b) the court's or Judge's own initiative.

(4) Every rule of common law that requires a jury to be sequestered, or under which jurors who separate without leave of the court are guilty of misconduct, is abolished.

Section 29A: inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 18 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

29B Retirement and non-communication

(1) If the jury retires to consider its verdict, the jurors must be kept under the charge of 1 or more members of the court registry staff in some private place provided with sufficient heating and lighting, and allowed to have reasonable refreshment.

(2) However, for the purpose of having refreshment the jurors may with the court's consent be taken under the charge of 1 or more members of the court registry staff to a place of public refreshment instead of remaining in a private place.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to any period during which the jurors are permitted to separate under section 29A.

(4) After retiring to consider their verdict and until returning a verdict or being discharged, the jurors must not discuss the case except in the course of their deliberations.

(5) Failure to comply with the requirements of this section does not affect the validity of the proceedings.

(6) However, if a failure of that kind is discovered before the verdict of the jury is returned, the court may, if it considers that the failure makes it highly expedient for the ends of justice to do so,—

(a) discharge the jury and direct a new jury to be sworn or empanelled during the sitting of the court; or

(b) postpone the trial on any terms justice requires.

(7) In this section, **member of the court registry staff** includes the Registrar.

Compare: 1961 No 43 s 370

Section 29B: inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 18 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Majority verdicts

Heading: inserted, on 29 June 2009, by section 19 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

29C Criminal cases

(1) In this section, **majority verdict** means, in relation to a jury that, at the time of its verdict, consists of a certain number of jurors, a verdict agreed to by all except one of them.

(2) The court may accept a majority verdict in a criminal case if—

(a) the jury, having retired to consider its verdict, has deliberated for at least 4 hours; and

(b) the jurors have not reached a unanimous verdict; and

(c) the foreperson of the jury has stated in open court—

(i) that there is no probability of the jury reaching a unanimous verdict; and

(ii) that the jury has reached a majority verdict; and

(d) the court considers that the jury has had a period of time for deliberation that the court thinks reasonable, having regard to the nature and complexity of the trial.

(3) If the case involves 2 or more charges, or 2 or more persons charged, the court may accept a majority verdict in relation to 1 or some of the charges or persons charged, in which case nothing in this section applies to the other charges or the other persons charged.

(4) Nothing in this section—

(a) prevents the court from taking a poll of the jury; or

(b) affects section 110 or 143 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011.

(5) If, in terms of section 110 or 143 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011, the offence charged, as described in the enactment creating the offence or as charged in the charge, includes the commission of any other offence, the court may accept a majority verdict on the offence charged instead of a unanimous verdict on the included offence.

Section 29C: inserted, on 29 June 2009, by section 19 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 29C(4)(b): replaced, on 1 July 2013, by section 4(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2013 (2013 No 30).

Section 29C(5): replaced, on 1 July 2013, by section 4(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2013 (2013 No 30).

29D Civil cases

(1) In this section, **majority verdict** means, in relation to a jury that, at the time of its verdict, consists of a certain number of jurors, a verdict agreed to by at least three-fourths of them.

(2) The court may accept a majority verdict in a civil case if—

(a) the jury, having retired to consider its verdict, has deliberated for at least 4 hours; and

(b) the jurors have not reached a unanimous verdict; and

(c) the foreperson of the jury has stated in open court—

(i) that there is no probability of the jury reaching a unanimous verdict; and

(ii) that the jury has reached a majority verdict; and

(d) the court considers that the jury has had a period of time for deliberation that the court thinks reasonable, having regard to the nature and complexity of the trial.

(3) Nothing in this section—

(a) prevents the court from taking a poll of the jury; or

(b) affects any practice in civil cases by which a court may, with the consent of all parties, accept a verdict that is not a unanimous verdict.

Compare: 1908 No 89 s 54A

Section 29D: inserted, on 29 June 2009, by section 19 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Miscellaneous provisions

30 Payment of jurors

(1) Every juror who attends the court when duly summoned shall be entitled to such fees and expenses by way of compensation as may be prescribed by the jury rules in respect of each day when the juror is required to attend and does attend, including attendance at a view.

(2) The jury rules prescribing those fees and expenses may authorise the chief executive, if satisfied in a particular case that it is desirable to do so, to increase a sum otherwise payable under those rules.

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 157, 158; 1919 No 4 s 2

Section 30(2): inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 20 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

31 Payment of fee for jury in civil cases

Where any party in a civil case requires a jury, that party shall pay to the Registrar, for every day or part of a day on which the jury serves, a fee prescribed by the jury rules.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 159; 1959 No 69 s 2(1); 1977 No 32 s 9(3)(c)

32 Failure to attend

(1) The court may, after complying with subsection (2), fine a person a sum, not exceeding $1,000, the court thinks fit if that person is summoned to attend and serve as a juror before the court but—

(a) fails without reasonable excuse to attend for service as required by the summons; or

(b) wilfully refuses or neglects to serve when called upon.

(2) Before imposing a fine on a person under subsection (1), the court must first inform that person of the default and afford that person a reasonable chance to explain it.

(3) If a person who is summoned to appear and serve as a juror fails to answer when called, the court may issue a warrant to secure the attendance of that person before the court.

(4) For the purposes of Part 6 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011,—

(a) the imposition of a fine under subsection (1) is to be treated as a sentence; and

(b) that Part applies as if the person on whom the fine has been imposed had been convicted on a charge and sentenced.

Compare: 1908 No 90 ss 162, 163; 1925 No 19 s 3; 1960 No 115 s 4; 1963 No 141 s 6(1)

Section 32: replaced, on 25 December 2008, by section 21 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 32(4): replaced, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

32A Employees absent on jury service not to be prejudiced

(1) An employer commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000 if the employer does either of the following actions because an employee of the employer is required to be absent from employment on jury service:

(a) dismisses, or threatens to dismiss, the employee without the consent of the employee:

(b) otherwise prejudices the position of the employee without the consent of the employee.

(2) If an employer is alleged to have committed, or is convicted of, an offence against subsection (1) in respect of an action and an employee, then that employee,—

(a) if that action consists of or includes dismissal, may have a personal grievance, for the purposes of section 103(1)(a) of the Employment Relations Act 2000, because of an unjustifiable dismissal, and Part 9 of that Act applies accordingly; and

(b) if that action consists of an action other than dismissal or includes an action in addition to dismissal, may have a personal grievance, for the purposes of section 103(1)(b) of the Employment Relations Act 2000, because of an action described in that paragraph, and Part 9 of that Act applies accordingly.

(3) In this section,—

employee has the meaning given in section 6 of the Employment Relations Act 2000

otherwise prejudicing the position of the employee—

(a) means doing some act (other than dismissing, or threatening to dismiss, the employee) that affects either or both of the following to the employee's disadvantage:

(i) the employee's employment:

(ii) 1 or more conditions of the employee's employment; but

(b) does not include not paying the employee remuneration of any kind for the period the employee is required to be absent from employment on jury service.

Compare: 2000 No 7 s 17; Juries Act 2000 s 76 (Vic)

Section 32A: inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 21 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 32A(1): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

32B Identity and address of serving or former juror or prospective juror not generally to be disclosed

(1) A person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to the penalty stated in subsection (2) if the person wilfully publishes any material, broadcasts any matter, or otherwise discloses any information, that identifies, or that may lead to the identification of, a juror or former juror.

(2) The penalty is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or a fine not exceeding $10,000, or both.

(3) In this section,—

former juror includes a person who attended for jury service

identification of a juror or former juror includes disclosure of his or her address

juror includes a person attending for jury service.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following:

(a) the identification of a former juror with the former juror's consent:

(b) the identification of a juror or former juror if the identification forms part of the exercise or performance of a power, function, or duty conferred, imposed, or contemplated by this Act, the jury rules, or a rule of law or practice relating to the trial of civil or criminal cases:

(c) the disclosure of information to a court or to an investigative or prosecuting authority if the disclosure is made for the purposes of an investigation or prosecution of a contempt of court or of an offence relating to a juror or jury:

(d) the disclosure of information relating to a proceeding under this section.

Compare: Jury Act 1977 s 68 (NSW); Juries Act 2000 s 77 (Vic)

Section 32B: inserted, on 25 December 2008, by section 21 of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 32B(1): amended, on 1 July 2013, by section 7 of the Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90).

33 Verdicts not affected by informalities

No verdict shall be in any way affected merely because—

(a) any juror has been erroneously summoned from a greater distance or from a different district or otherwise than is required by this Act or the jury rules; or

(b) any person who was not qualified and liable for jury service, or who was disqualified from jury service or was not according to section 8 to serve on a jury, nevertheless served on the jury; or

(c) of any error, omission, or informality in any jury list, panel, or other document.

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 177; 1963 No 141 s 8(1)

34 District from which jury to be summoned for Court of Appeal

[Repealed]

Section 34: repealed, on 1 March 2017, by section 183(b) of the Senior Courts Act 2016 (2016 No 48).

35 Jury rules

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, make rules for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) in relation to jury lists, prescribing—

(i) what information about each person named on a list must be included on the list:

(ii) the form or forms in which lists must be provided:

(iii) the powers and duties of the Electoral Commission, the chief executive, registrars, and other persons:

(iv) that, where more than 1 form is prescribed under subparagraph (ii), the chief executive may from time to time determine in which 1 or more of those forms the list relating to each jury district must be provided:

(b) in relation to jury panels, prescribing—

(i) the method, methods, or the specifications of the method, by which panels must be compiled from jury lists:

(ii) the powers and duties of registrars and other persons:

(iii) what jury list information about each person named on a jury list and on a panel must be included on the panel:

(c) in relation to the summoning of jurors, prescribing—

(i) the form or forms to be used to summons jurors:

(ii) the method or methods of service of summonses:

(iii) the minimum period of notice that must be given in a summons:

(d) prescribing the method or methods by which any or all of the following applications can be made:

(i) an application under section 14B for deferral of jury service:

(ii) an application under section 15, 15A, or 16 to be excused from jury service:

(iii) an application under section 15A(3) for cancellation of an excusal under section 15A(2):

(da) prescribing the method or methods of service for a written notice under section 14C(1)(d):

(e) requiring a record to be kept of all jurors who are summoned to attend the court; and prescribing the form and manner in which that record is to be compiled:

(f) prescribing the method, methods, or the specifications of the method, for selecting a jury:

(fa) prescribing the manner in which challenges are to be made and dealt with:

(g) requiring the names of members of a jury to be kept apart from the others on the panel until the jury's verdict has been given and recorded, or the jury has been discharged:

(h) prescribing the form and manner in which applications for a view are to be made and prescribing the manner in which the expenses of a view are to be calculated and charged to the applicant in civil cases:

(i) providing for the accommodation, feeding, and refreshment of jurors:

(j) prescribing the fees to be paid by any party in a civil case who requires a jury:

(k) providing for such other matters as are contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for the due administration of it.

(1A) Where rules made under paragraphs (b), (c), or (f) of subsection (1) prescribe more than 1 form or method, the rules must also require the chief executive to determine from time to time which one of those forms or methods is to be used by each particular court.

(1B) For the purposes of subsection (1A), the term **method** includes the specifications of a method.

(2) No rules may be made under this section otherwise than on the advice of the Minister of the Crown who is responsible for the Ministry of Justice tendered after consultation with—

(a) the Chief Justice or another Judge of the High Court nominated for the purpose by the Chief Justice; and

(b) the Chief District Court Judge or another District Court Judge nominated for the purpose by the Chief District Court Judge; and

(c) the President of the New Zealand Law Society or a member of that society nominated for the purpose by the President.

(3) Rules under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: 1908 No 90 s 184; 1963 No 141 s 9

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section		
Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the *Gazette*	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Section 35(1)(a): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(1)(a)(iii): amended, on 1 July 2012, by section 57(7) of the Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57).

Section 35(1)(b): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(1)(b)(iii): inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 19 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 35(1)(c): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(1)(d): replaced, on 4 October 2010, by section 11(5) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 35(1)(d): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 12(1) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 35(1)(d)(ii): amended, on 29 April 2013, by section 12(2) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 35(1)(d)(iii): inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 12(3) of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

Section 35(1)(da): inserted, on 4 October 2010, by section 11(5) of the Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40).

Section 35(1)(e): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(1)(f): replaced, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(1)(fa): inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(1) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(1A): inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(1B): inserted, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(2) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(2): amended, on 1 October 2003, pursuant to section 14(1) of the State Sector Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 41).

Section 35(2): amended, on 30 July 2000, by section 15(3) of the Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2).

Section 35(2): amended, on 1 October 1995, by section 10(3) of the Department of Justice (Restructuring) Act 1995 (1995 No 39).

Section 35(3): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by section 3 of the Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7).

36 Transitional

For the purposes of the first compilation of jury lists after 1 January 1982,—

(a) section 9(1) shall apply as if for the words "1 November in every year" there were substituted the words "1 March 1982":

(b) section 10(1) shall apply as if for the words "1 December" there were substituted the words "1 May".

36A Purpose and application of 2012 amendments on jury service

(1) The purpose of Part 1 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 is to amend this Act so that it—

(a) disqualifies from jury service a person who, at any time within the preceding 5 years, has been sentenced to home detention for a period that is, or is more than, 3 months; and

(b) requires a person on whom a court has imposed a sentence of home detention for a period of less than 3 months and who is summoned to serve as a juror on an occasion in a week during which he or she will be subject to the sentence to be permitted to defer that person's attendance to serve as a juror to a date after the person has ceased to be subject to the sentence, or to be excused from serving as a juror on that occasion; and

(c) ensures that the Registrar has a discretion or duty to excuse a person summoned to attend as a juror on any occasion from attending not only on that occasion, but also in any court on any occasion, and also that a person who the Registrar has excused from jury service permanently is no longer, unless that permanent excusal is cancelled, qualified and liable to serve as a juror.

(2) The amendments made to this Act by a provision of that Part apply only to a person's attendance to serve as a juror on an occasion after that provision's commencement, but apply to any such attendance even if that person was summoned to attend, sentenced to home detention, or both, before that commencement.

Section 36A: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 13 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

36B Purpose and application of 2012 amendments on protection of particulars of jury list information

(1) The purpose of Part 2 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 is to amend this Act so that it—

(a) helps to maintain jurors' privacy, safety, and security by protecting particulars of jury list information; but also

(b) ensures that parties to proceedings have available to them processes, and enough information, to enable them to exercise effectually their rights under this Act to challenge persons selected as jurors.

(2) This Act applies to panels compiled before the commencement of that Part as if that Part had not been enacted.

(3) "Defendant" in section 14AB(5) (as inserted by that Part) must, until the commencement of section 7 and the Schedule of the Juries Amendment Act 2011, be read as "accused".

Section 36B: inserted, on 29 April 2013, by section 20 of the Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75).

37 Repeals and savings

(1) The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed.

(2) The repeal by subsection (1) of the Juries Act 1908 shall not affect the abolition by section 176 of that Act of all attaints and inquests referred to in that section.

Temporary provisions in respect of COVID-19

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

38 Application of temporary provisions in Schedule 2

When temporary provisions apply

(1) The temporary provisions set out in clauses 1, 4 to 15, 17, 20, 21, and 23 of Schedule 2 apply during the period—

(a) beginning with the commencement of this section; and

(b) ending with the repeal of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020.

(2) The temporary provisions set out in clauses 3(2) and 22 of Schedule 2 apply during the period—

(a) beginning with the repeal of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020; and

(b) ending on the second anniversary of the date on which the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 is repealed.

(3) The temporary provisions set out in clauses 2, 3(1), 16, 18, 19, and 24 of Schedule 2 apply during the period—

(a) beginning with the commencement of this section; and

(b) ending on the second anniversary of the date on which the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 is repealed.

Effect of temporary provisions

(4) The temporary provisions have the following effect while they apply:

(a) clause 1 modifies section 2 and replaces the definition of jury rules in section 2(1):

(b) clause 2 modifies section 12A:

(c) clause 3 modifies section 13:

(d) clauses 4 to 12 supplement the sections of this Act:

(e) clause 13 replaces section 14B(2)(a):

(f) clauses 14 to 22 supplement the sections of this Act:

(g) clause 23 modifies section 18:

(h) clause 24 modifies section 33:

(i) clauses 25 and 26 are transitional, savings, and related provisions that supplement the sections of this Act.

(5) If a temporary provision in Schedule 2 replaces a provision in the body of this Act,—

(a) the application of the provision in the body of this Act is suspended; and

(b) the provision in the body of this Act ceases to apply with respect to any relevant matter that arose before the commencement of this section.

(6) If a temporary provision is inconsistent with a provision in the body of this Act, the temporary provision prevails.

(7) To avoid doubt, a cross-reference in this Act or any other enactment or document to a provision in the body of this Act specified in subclause (4) is to be treated as a cross-reference to the corresponding replacement provision on or after the commencement of this section.

Compare: 2014 No 71 s 4

Section 38: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

39 Repeal of temporary provisions in Schedule 2 and revocation

(1) Clauses 1, 4 to 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, and 25 of Schedule 2 are repealed on the date on which the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 is repealed.

(2) This section, section 38 and the cross-heading above it, and the rest of Schedule 2 are repealed on the second anniversary of the date on which the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 is repealed.

(3) A protocol made under clause 4 is revoked on the date on which the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 is repealed.

Section 39: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Schedule 1AA
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 2A

Schedule 1AA: inserted, on 21 February 2026, by section 7 of the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 5).

Part 1
Provisions relating to Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026

Schedule 1AA Part 1: inserted, on 21 February 2026, by section 7 of the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 5).

1 Amendment to age of excusal does not apply to certain summonses

(1) The amendments to sections 15 and 15A of this Act by the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 do not apply to a person in respect of a summons issued to that person before the commencement date.

(2) In this clause,—

commencement date means the date on which the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 comes into force

summons means—

(a) a summons issued under section 13(1) of this Act; or

(b) a replacement summons referred to in section 14C(1)(c) or clause 19(4)(b) of Schedule 2 of this Act.

Schedule 1AA clause 1: inserted, on 21 February 2026, by section 7 of the Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 5).

Schedule 1
Enactments repealed

s 37(1)

Crimes Act 1961 (1961 No 43) (RS Vol 1, p 635)
Sections 362 and 363, and forms 5 and 6 in Schedule 2

Crimes Amendment Act (No 2) 1980 (1980 No 85)
Section 25(3)

Juries Act 1908 (1908 No 90) (RS Vol 3, p 71)

Juries Amendment Act 1951 (1951 No 39) (RS Vol 3, p 120)

Juries Amendment Act 1959 (1959 No 69) (RS Vol 3, p 122)

Juries Amendment Act 1960 (1960 No 115) (RS Vol 3, p 122)

Juries Amendment Act 1961 (1961 No 62) (RS Vol 3, p 123)

Juries Amendment Act 1962 (1962 No 35) (RS Vol 3, p 124)

Juries Amendment Act 1963 (1963 No 141) (RS Vol 3, p 125)

Juries Amendment Act 1966 (1966 No 36) (RS Vol 3, p 126)

Juries Amendment Act 1967 (1967 No 15) (RS Vol 3, p 127)

Juries Amendment Act 1968 (1968 No 87) (RS Vol 3, p 127)

Juries Amendment Act 1974 (1974 No 91) (RS Vol 3, p 128)

Juries Amendment Act 1975 (1975 No 81) (RS Vol 3, p 128)

Juries Amendment Act 1976 (1976 No 48) (RS Vol 3, p 129)

Payments of Jurors Act 1919 (1919 No 4) (RS Vol 3, p 116)

Statutes Amendment Act 1939 (1939 No 39) (RS Vol 3, p 117)
Sections 35 to 38

Statutes Amendment Act 1945 (1945 No 40) (RS Vol 3, p 118)
Section 36

Statutes Amendment Act 1949 (1949 No 51) (RS Vol 3, p 119)
Section 29(5)

Statutes Amendment Act 1950 (1950 No 91) (RS Vol 3, p 119)

Section 13

Schedule 2
Temporary provisions in respect of COVID-19

ss 38, 39

Schedule 2: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Contents

Page

Interpretation

[Repealed]

1 Interpretation *[Repealed]* 46

Jury lists and summoning of jurors

2 Registrar may amend jury list 47
3 Summoning of jurors 47

Powers of Judges

[Repealed]

4 Head of bench may make protocol setting out additional requirements *[Repealed]* 47
5 Exceptions to compliance with some requirements in protocol *[Repealed]* 48
6 Judge may impose requirements on jurors for particular trial *[Repealed]* 48
7 Inherent or implied powers not limited *[Repealed]* 48

Information and evidence

[Repealed]

8 Registrar may ask person to provide information and evidence *[Repealed]* 48

Deferrals of, or excusals from, jury service

[Repealed]

9 Registrar may defer person's jury service if not confirmed that they meet COVID-19 jury requirements *[Repealed]* 48
10 Registrar may excuse person from jury service if not confirmed that they meet COVID-19 jury requirements *[Repealed]* 48
11 Certain persons not to serve as jurors on basis of COVID-19 jury requirements *[Repealed]* 48
12 Registrar may defer person's jury service on application on other specified COVID-19-related grounds *[Repealed]* 48
13 Deferral of jury service under section 14B of Act *[Repealed]* 49
14 Registrar may excuse person from jury service on application on other specified COVID-19-related grounds *[Repealed]* 49

Referrals to Judge

15 Registrar may refer matter under clause 9(1) or 10 to Judge *[Repealed]* 49

16 Registrar may refer application under clause 12, 14, or 22 to Judge 49

Appeals

17 Appeal against Registrar's decision under clause 9 or 10 *[Repealed]* 49

18 Appeal against Registrar's decision to decline application under clause 12, 14, or 22 49

Further provisions relating to deferrals

19 Further provisions relating to deferral under clause 9(1) or 12 50

Further excusals

20 Judge may excuse person from jury service if not confirmed that they meet COVID-19 jury requirements *[Repealed]* 51

21 Judge may excuse person from jury service on application on other specified COVID-19-related grounds *[Repealed]* 51

22 Excusal from jury service after repeal of COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 51

Constitution of jury

[Repealed]

23 Selection of jurors *[Repealed]* 52

Informalities

24 Verdict not affected by informalities 52

Transitional, savings, and related provisions

25 Application of schedule to summons issued before commencement date *[Repealed]* 52

26 Matters that lapse on repeal 52

Interpretation

[Repealed]

Heading: repealed, on 26 November 2024, pursuant to section 39(1).

1 Interpretation

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 1: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

Jury lists and summoning of jurors

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

2 Registrar may amend jury list

Section 12A(1) is to be read as if it contains, after paragraph (da),—

(db) a person whose jury service has been deferred under clause 9(1) or 12, or clauses 15 to 18, of Schedule 2 but who has not yet been issued with a replacement summons under clause 19(4)(b) of that schedule; or

Schedule 2 clause 2: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

3 Summoning of jurors

(1) Section 13(3A) is to be read as if it contains, after paragraph (d),—

(e) the person's jury service has been deferred under clause 9(1) or 12, or clauses 15 to 18, of Schedule 2 and—

(i) the person is summoned under a replacement summons issued under clause 19(4)(b) of that schedule (in which case the person is liable to serve until the end of the week for which the person is summoned under the replacement summons); or

(ii) the Registrar has served on the person a written notice under clause 19(5) of that schedule (in which case the person is no longer liable to serve as a juror as a result of the summons in relation to which the powers were exercised under clause 9(1) or 12, or clauses 15 to 18, of that schedule); or

(f) the person has been excused from jury service under clause 10 or clauses 14 to 18 or clause 20 or 21 of Schedule 2.

(2) Section 13(3A) is to be read as if it contains, after paragraph (f) as inserted by subclause (1),—

(g) the person has been excused from jury service under clause 22 of Schedule 2.

Schedule 2 clause 3: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Powers of Judges

[Repealed]

Heading: repealed, on 26 November 2024, pursuant to section 39(1).

4 Head of bench may make protocol setting out additional requirements

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 4: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

5 Exceptions to compliance with some requirements in protocol

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 5: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

6 Judge may impose requirements on jurors for particular trial

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 6: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

7 Inherent or implied powers not limited

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 7: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

Information and evidence

[Repealed]

Heading: repealed, on 26 November 2024, pursuant to section 39(1).

8 Registrar may ask person to provide information and evidence

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 8: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

Deferrals of, or excusals from, jury service

[Repealed]

Heading: repealed, on 26 November 2024, pursuant to section 39(1).

9 Registrar may defer person's jury service if not confirmed that they meet COVID-19 jury requirements

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 9: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

10 Registrar may excuse person from jury service if not confirmed that they meet COVID-19 jury requirements

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 10: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

11 Certain persons not to serve as jurors on basis of COVID-19 jury requirements

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 11: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

12 Registrar may defer person's jury service on application on other specified COVID-19-related grounds

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 12: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

13 Deferral of jury service under section 14B of Act

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 13: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

14 Registrar may excuse person from jury service on application on other specified COVID-19-related grounds

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 14: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

Referrals to Judge

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

15 Registrar may refer matter under clause 9(1) or 10 to Judge

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 15: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

16 Registrar may refer application under clause 12, 14, or 22 to Judge

(1) If the Registrar is unsure whether to approve or decline a person's application for a deferral under clause 12 or an excusal under clause 14 or 22, the Registrar may refer the matter to a Judge.

(2) The Judge may approve or decline the application.

(3) The Judge's decision is final.

Schedule 2 clause 16: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Appeals

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

17 Appeal against Registrar's decision under clause 9 or 10

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 17: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

18 Appeal against Registrar's decision to decline application under clause 12, 14, or 22

(1) If the Registrar declines a person's application under clause 12, 14, or 22, the person may, in accordance with the jury rules, appeal against the Registrar's decision to the court before which the person is summoned to appear.

(2) The court may—

(a) confirm the decision; or

(b) set aside the decision and order that—

(i) the person's jury service be deferred under clause 12; or

(ii) the person be excused from jury service under clause 14 or 22.

(3) The court's decision under subclause (2) is final.

(4) The court may, in the alternative,—

(a) treat the appeal as if it were an application under section 14B, 15, 15A, or 16; and

(b) decide the matter under section 14C, 15, 15A, or 16 instead of under this clause.

Schedule 2 clause 18: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Further provisions relating to deferrals

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

19 Further provisions relating to deferral under clause 9(1) or 12

(1) This clause applies if a person's jury service has been deferred under clause 9(1) or 12 or clauses 15 to 18.

(2) The Registrar must—

(a) promptly record in some way the deferral; and

(b) promptly delete the person's details from the panel that was—

(i) compiled under section 13(1); and

(ii) the basis of the issue of the summons.

(3) Subclause (4) applies to the person whose jury service was deferred if—

(a) a later panel is compiled under section 13(1) because jury trials are to be held in the court; and

(b) the later panel is compiled at a time that enables the person to be summoned for jury service at a time within the period specified for the person under clause 9(3)(b) or 12(3)(b) or after an appeal under clause 17(1)(b).

(4) The Registrar must—

(a) ensure that the person's details are included, in accordance with the jury rules, in the later panel; and

(b) promptly issue under section 13(1), on the basis of the later panel, a replacement summons that states a time within the specified period.

(5) The Registrar must promptly serve on a person, in accordance with the jury rules, written notice that the person is no longer liable to serve as a juror as a result of the summons if—

(a) the Registrar is satisfied that no jury trials are to be held in the court during the period specified for the person under clause 9(3)(b) or 12(3)(b) or after an appeal under clause 17(1)(b); and

(b) the Registrar is satisfied that it is unnecessary to compile under section 13(1) a later panel at a time that would enable the person to be summoned to attend for jury service at a time within that period.

(6) The deferral of jury service does not prevent, in respect of a replacement summons issued under subclause (4)(b),—

(a) an excusal under clause 10, or clauses 15 to 18, or clause 20:

(b) an application under section 15, 15A, or 16 or clause 14, 21, or 22.

Schedule 2 clause 19: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Further excusals

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

20 Judge may excuse person from jury service if not confirmed that they meet COVID-19 jury requirements

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 20: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

21 Judge may excuse person from jury service on application on other specified COVID-19-related grounds

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 21: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

22 Excusal from jury service after repeal of COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020

(1) The Registrar may excuse a person summoned to attend as a juror on an occasion from attending on that occasion if—

(a) the person's jury service was deferred under clause 9(1) or 12, or clauses 15 to 18, before the repeal of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020; and

(b) the person is later issued a replacement summons under clause 19(4)(b) after the repeal of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020; and

(c) a written application is made to the Registrar by or on behalf of the person to be excused from jury service; and

(d) the Registrar is satisfied that because of 1 or more matters specified in section 14B(3), attendance on the occasion would cause or result in undue hardship or serious inconvenience to that person, any other person, or the general public.

(2) The Registrar may ask a person to provide evidence in support of an application if the Registrar reasonably thinks that evidence of that kind is necessary in order to determine the application.

(3) The jury rules may prescribe the method by which the application is made.

(4) Section 2(2) applies to an application under this clause.

(5) This clause is in addition to section 15.

Schedule 2 clause 22: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Constitution of jury

[Repealed]

Heading: repealed, on 26 November 2024, pursuant to section 39(1).

23 Selection of jurors

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 23: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

Informalities

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

24 Verdict not affected by informalities

Section 33 is to be read as if it contains, after paragraph (c),—

(d) any juror has been erroneously summoned otherwise than as required by a protocol made under clause 4 of Schedule 2:

(e) of any error, omission, or informality in a deferral of jury service, an excusal from jury service, the selection or swearing in of a person as a juror, or the discharge of a person as a juror under the jury rules or Schedule 2 or a protocol made under that schedule.

Schedule 2 clause 24: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Transitional, savings, and related provisions

Heading: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

25 Application of schedule to summons issued before commencement date

[Repealed]

Schedule 2 clause 25: repealed, on 26 November 2024, by section 39(1).

26 Matters that lapse on repeal

(1) A referral that is made under clause 15 but not determined before clause 15 is repealed—

(a) lapses at the same time as the repeal of clause 15; and

(b) is considered to have been abandoned.

(2) An appeal under clause 17(1)(a) or (c) that is brought but not determined on the repeal of that clause or is brought after the repeal of that clause—

(a) lapses at the time of the repeal of clause 17(1)(a) or (c) or when the appeal is brought, whichever is later; and

(b) is considered to have been abandoned.

(3) If an appeal is considered to have been abandoned under subclause (2), the decision of the Registrar on which the appeal is based (whether the Registrar had deferred a person's jury service or excused a person from jury service) ceases to have effect at the same time.

Schedule 2 clause 26: inserted, on 21 April 2022, by section 3 of the COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16).

Notes

1 General

This is a consolidation of the Juries Act 1981 that incorporates the amendments made to the legislation so that it shows the law as at its stated date.

2 Legal status

A consolidation is taken to correctly state, as at its stated date, the law enacted or made by the legislation consolidated and by the amendments. This presumption applies unless the contrary is shown.

Section 78 of the Legislation Act 2019 provides that this consolidation, published as an electronic version, is an official version. A printed version of legislation that is produced directly from this official electronic version is also an official version.

3 Editorial and format changes

The Parliamentary Counsel Office makes editorial and format changes to consolidations using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019. See also PCO editorial conventions for consolidations.

4 Amendments incorporated in this consolidation

Juries (Age of Excusal) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 5)

Electoral Amendment Act 2025 (2025 No 82): section 141

Statutes Amendment Act 2025 (2025 No 74): Part 22

COVID-19 Response (Courts Safety) Legislation Act 2022 (2022 No 16): section 3

Secondary Legislation Act 2021 (2021 No 7): section 3

Public Service Act 2020 (2020 No 40): section 135

Contempt of Court Act 2019 (2019 No 44): section 29

Courts Matters Act 2018 (2018 No 50): Part 4 subpart 8

District Court Act 2016 (2016 No 49): section 261

Senior Courts Act 2016 (2016 No 48): section 183(b)

Juries Amendment Act 2013 (2013 No 30)

Juries (Jury Service and Protection of Particulars of Jury List Information) Amendment Act 2012 (2012 No 75)

Juries Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 90)

Electoral (Administration) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 57): section 57

Legal Services Act 2011 (2011 No 4): section 144

Corrections (Contract Management of Prisons) Amendment Act 2009 (2009 No 59): section 8(2)

Policing Act 2008 (2008 No 72): section 130(1)

Disability (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Act 2008 (2008 No 64): section 5

Juries Amendment Act 2008 (2008 No 40)

Evidence Act 2006 (2006 No 69): section 215

Lawyers and Conveyancers Act 2006 (2006 No 1): section 348

Corrections Act 2004 (2004 No 50): section 206

Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003 (2003 No 115): section 51

State Sector Amendment Act 2003 (2003 No 41): sections 12(2), 14

Juries Amendment Act 2000 (2000 No 2)

Land Transport Act 1998 (1998 No 110): section 215(1)

District Courts Amendment Act 1998 (1998 No 76): section 7

Department of Justice (Restructuring) Act 1995 (1995 No 39): section 10(3)

Juries Amendment Act 1985 (1985 No 181)

Penal Institutions Amendment Act 1985 (1985 No 123): section 23(1)

Criminal Justice Act 1985 (1985 No 120): section 150(1)

Juries Amendment Act 1982 (1982 No 174)

Juries Act 1981 (1981 No 23): section 39(1)

Wellington, New Zealand:
Published under the authority of the New Zealand Government—2026