

Crimes Amendment Act 2000

Public Act 2000 No 57
Date of assent 14 November 2000

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

- (1) This Act is the Crimes Amendment Act 2000.
- (2) In this Act, the Crimes Act 1961 is called **the principal Act**.

2 Commencement

This Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

3 Evidence and addresses

Section 367 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (1), the following subsections:

- “(1A) Without limiting subsection (1), the Court may give an accused person leave to make an opening statement, after any opening by the prosecution and before any evidence is ad-

duced, for the purposes only of identifying the issue or issues at the trial.

“(1B) Nothing in an opening statement made under subsection (1A) limits the rights of an accused person to raise any other issue or issues at the trial.”

4 Right of appeal in certain cases

(1) Section 379A(1) of the principal Act is amended by omitting the words “either the prosecutor or the accused person, with the leave of the Court of Appeal, may appeal to that Court”, and substituting the words “, or as the case may require a later retrial, either the prosecutor or the accused person, with the leave of the Court of Appeal, may appeal to that Court against any of the following orders (whether made in relation to the trial or a later retrial of charges), namely,”.

(2) Section 379A(1) of the principal Act is amended by adding the following paragraph:

“(g) against the making of an order under section 23A of the Evidence Act 1908 relating to the cross examination of a complainant, or against the refusal to make such an order.”

Legislative History

9 November 2000

Divided from the Statutes Amendment Bill (No 7) as reported from the Justice and Electoral Committee (Bill 334-A2), third reading
