



Northern Territory Courts and Tribunals

APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO AUDIO RECORDINGS FOR COURT PROCEEDINGS

Access will only be granted to audio recordings when the Court specifically grants access pursuant to either *Supreme Court Practice Direction No 2 of 2010*, *Local Court Practice Direction No 3 of 2011* and/or in accordance with section 29 of the *Local Court Act* (as applies to the relevant request). Requests for access to audio recordings cannot be made pre-emptively.

Once access has been granted by the Court, audio recordings can be listened to at either the EPIQ premises within the Supreme Court Building, Darwin (for Supreme Court matters) or a designated space at the Local Court (for Local Court matters).

Applicants should not expect immediate access to be provided. Access to audio recordings as granted by the Court will depend on resource availability and the time it takes to comply with the approval process. Access will be arranged by EPIQ or Local Court staff (depending on the jurisdiction the request relates to).

Applicant's Name:		
Organisation (where applicable):		
Phone (w):	Mobile:	Email:
Are you a party or a legal representative for a party to the proceeding? ¹ Yes No		
I declare that the statement/s contained in this declaration is/are true and I know that it is an offence² to make a declaration that is false in any material particular.		
I would like to apply for access to an audio recording in a:		
Supreme Court matter		Local Court Matter
Relating to the matter of:		
File Number:	Heard by:	Date heard:
For the purpose of (e.g. publication, news report, personal knowledge, legal records):		
Sign or type name:		Date:
Office Use Only:		YES/NO
Does the request relate to a closed hearing?		GRANTED / NOT GRANTED
Are there applicable suppression orders?		
		Signed (on behalf of)
Officer		
Date		Date

¹ A victim in a criminal case is not regarded formally as a party to the relevant proceeding.

² Section 119 of the Criminal Code Act (NT) provides that a person making an unattested declaration that, in any material particular, is to his or her knowledge false, is guilty of a crime and is liable to imprisonment for 3 years.

Media are reminded that it is their legal responsibility to ensure that suppressed material is not published.