

Independent Commissioner Against Corruption

to incriminate the witness or make the witness liable to a penalty. As the application of these provisions can be quite technical, people giving evidence to the ICAC should seek legal advice on these issues.

Safeguards

To ensure oversight of the ICAC's broad and coercive powers, the ICAC will be overseen by an Inspector to ensure the Commissioner acts within powers. The Inspector has been given a number of powers to check on the ICAC. This includes the power of regular inspection of the ICAC's records to decide the extent of compliance with the ICAC Act.

Another safeguard is that at a court hearing, the finder of fact (e.g. a judge) can find the conduct was not improper

if satisfied the conduct is trivial or the conduct has caused only minimal damage to the public interest; and the judge is satisfied the conduct, in the circumstances, does not warrant criminal sanction. In deciding this, the judge has regard to a number of things, including whether the public officer behaved reasonably, whether the person acted in an honest and reasonable belief, the seriousness of the conduct and whether the conduct was an isolated incident. The policy behind this recognises that from time-to-time cases will arise which involve low-level conduct which technically meets the offence definition but would be more appropriately dealt with through disciplinary and other measures rather than criminal sanctions. The court can also in its discretion dismiss the case if the court considers the offence is of a trivial or merely technical nature.

6 March 2018 Admission Ceremony

Supreme Court of the
Northern Territory

Mr Matthew Dominic Webster Roso
and **Mr Thomas Ciaran Yengbie**

were both admitted to the Supreme Court of the
Northern Territory on 06/03/18

Due to technical difficulties, we are unfortunately unable to provide a photograph of this admissions ceremony.