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803 Protection of methodologies

(1) In a proceeding, a police officer can not be required to disclose information mentioned in subsection (2), unless the court is satisfied disclosure of the information is necessary—

(a) for the fair trial of the defendant; or

(b) to find out whether the scope of a law enforcement investigation has exceeded the limits imposed by law; or

(c) in the public interest.

(2) The information is information that could, if disclosed, reasonably be expected—

(a) to prejudice the investigation of a contravention or possible contravention of the law; or

(b) to enable the existence or identity of a confidential source of information, in relation to the enforcement or administration of the law, to be ascertained; or

(c) to endanger a person's life or physical safety; or

(d) to prejudice the effectiveness of a lawful method or procedure for preventing, detecting, investigating or dealing with a contravention or possible contravention of the law; or

(e) to prejudice the maintenance or enforcement of a lawful method or procedure for protecting public safety; or

(f) to facilitate a person's escape from lawful custody.

(3) Subsection (1) does not affect a provision of another Act under which a police officer can not be compelled to disclose information or make statements in relation to the information.

Example for subsection (3)—

Drugs Misuse Act 1986, section 120

(4) In this section—

police officer includes a police officer of another State or the Australian Federal Police.

proceeding does not include—

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(a) a hearing under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001*; or

(b) another proceeding of the CCC in which a police officer is being examined; or

(c) a commission of inquiry under the *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950*; or

(d) an examination under the *Australian Crime Commission (Queensland) Act 2003*, part 3.

Note—

For provisions about the protection of surveillance device technologies and methods under chapter 13, see section 355.

804 Compensation

(1) This section applies if a person suffers loss because—

(a) a police officer exercises powers under this Act; or

(b) an assistant exercises powers under this Act in accordance with a request of a police officer given under section 612.

(2) Compensation is payable by the State to the person whose property is damaged.

(3) However, compensation is not payable to a person if the person is found guilty of the commission of an indictable offence because of the exercise of the powers.

(4) Also, compensation is not payable for the lawful seizure of a thing under this Act.

(5) The Minister is to decide the amount of the compensation.

(6) A person who is dissatisfied with the Minister's decision under subsection (5) may apply to a court, within 28 days, for compensation under this section.

(7) If the person applies under subsection (6), the court may decide the amount of the compensation.

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