

compulsion	criminal defences, such as duress and necessity, in which the people claiming the defence argue that they were compelled or forced to act criminally because of other circumstances
computer crimes	crimes, such as identity theft, that are committed using computers and Internet technology
consent	a criminal defence in which the defendant claims that he or she acted with the victim's consent
conspiracy	two or more people agreeing to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means
continued detention	the detention of serious offenders after their term of imprisonment has expired; also called preventative detention or preventive detention

control order	an order made by the Children's Court, sending a child to be detained in a juvenile detention centre
convention	a treaty which is agreed to and proclaimed by a large number of nations; also called a covenant
coronial inquiry	an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding an unnatural death or an unexplained fire; also called an inquest
crime	an act committed or an omission of duty, injurious to the public welfare, for which punishment is prescribed by law, imposed in a judicial proceeding usually brought in the name of the state
crimes against property	acts or omissions which damage or remove other people's property, such as larceny, theft, break and enter, or property damage

crimes against the international community

crimes committed by individuals and states which are seen as wrong by the international community, such as war crimes and terrorism

crimes committed outside the jurisdiction

crimes which take place outside a particular nation's criminal laws, for example piracy and aircraft hijacking

criminal infringement notice

a notice issued to people by police, imposing a fine for a minor crime

criminal investigation process

the investigative stage of the criminal justice system where crimes are detected and investigated, and evidence is gathered so that an alleged offender may be brought before a court

criminal justice system

the system that operates to bring criminal offenders to justice, incorporating the investigation process, the trial process, and sentencing and punishment; also known as the criminal process

criminal liability	to be responsible under the law for a criminal offence
criminal trial process	the hearing stage of the criminal justice system, in which the guilt or innocence of a defendant is decided in a court according to the rules of procedure and evidence
cross-examination	when a witness is asked questions in court by the opposing side, in order to test the accuracy and objectivity of the evidence
customary international law	principles and procedures that have grown up through general usage to the point where they are accepted as being fair and right by the international community
customs warrant	a written authorisation issued by a judge or magistrate that gives the police power, at any time, to enter and search any premises where drugs may be

defence	a legally acceptable reason for committing a criminal act
defendant	the person or group of people against whom a civil or criminal action is brought
deportation	the forcible removal of a person from a country in order to return that person to his or her country of origin
deterrence	a purpose of punishment which either dissuades the offender from committing a similar crime in the future because of fear of punishment (specific deterrence), or dissuades the general public from committing a similar crime (general deterrence)
diminished responsibility	a partial criminal defence, claiming the defendant acted while mentally ill or disabled and so is not entirely responsible for his or her actions, or where a normally sane person is so affected by alcohol or other drugs that he or she did not know what he or she was doing; also known as substantial impairment of responsibility