

1. preventative detention	(1) keeping a person suspected of being about to engage in a criminal activity, for example terrorism, in prison for up to forty-eight hours without charge; (2) the continued detention of serious offenders after their term of imprisonment has expired; also called preventative detention and continued detention	15. rehabilitation	a purpose of criminal punishment that aims to change the behaviour of offenders so that they will not wish to commit other crimes
2. prima facie case	a sufficiently strong case against the accused to put the matter before a jury	16. relevance	only evidence that relates to the matter under scrutiny can be given by a witness
3. principal in the first degree	the actual perpetrator of a crime (that is, the person or persons who actually committed the crime)	17. remand	bail is refused and the defendant is kept in prison until the day of the court hearing
4. principal in the second degree	a person (or persons) who was present or who assisted the principal in the first degree in committing an offence	18. restorative justice programs	sentencing programs which aim to both address the causes of the criminal behaviour and to allow the offender to rectify the harm he or she has caused
5. probation	a punishment in which the offender is released into the community but agrees to be on a bond of good behaviour and is subject to the supervision of the Parole Authority	19. retribution	a purpose of punishment which aims to 'pay back' the person who committed the crime
6. prosecute	to present the case in court on behalf of the state	20. rogue juror	a juror who enters the jury room having prejudged the verdict, and refuses to listen to the evidence or the views of the other jurors
7. prosecution	the party who brings a criminal case to court - usually the police; also refers to the name of the case itself	21. sanction	(1) punishment; (2) action taken by the international community towards a state which is seen to be attempting to break, or has broken, recognised international law
8. protective custody	separating a prisoner from other prisoners whom he or she fears	22. search and seizure	the power to search people and their belongings or premises and to take away property that is illegally held or is to be used in evidence
9. provocation	a partial criminal defence in which the defendant claims that he or she was aggravated by the victim in such a way that the actions of the murdered person would have caused an ordinary person to lose self-control	23. security classification	the classification given to a prisoner which determines the type of prison in which he or she is placed
10. public defenders	legal practitioners appointed by the government to represent accused people who have been granted legal aid in the District Court and Supreme Court	24. self-defence	a complete criminal defence in which the defendant admits to committing the offence knowing that it was wrong, but claims he or she was acting to defend himself or herself or someone else from attack
11. public order offences	acts which occur in a public place and are seen as offensive or disruptive to the general population, such as offensive conduct and indecent exposure	25. sexual offenders' registration	people who have been convicted of serious sexual offences are required to register with the police station closest to their residence and provide the police with certain information, including any travel plans
12. recidivist	a person who commits crimes again and again		
13. recklessness	the committing of a criminal act when the probability of harm could be foreseen, but the offender acted anyway		
14. re-examination	the prosecution or defence questions their own witness again, after he or she has been cross-examined by the other side		