

The court can decide to exclude or restrict the media if:

- it is necessary in the interests of any child concerned in, or connected with, the case;
- a party or a witness (or a person associated with a party or a witness) needs to be protected – for example, where a witness's safety may be at risk if the media attended court;
- the case may be disrupted if the media is present – for example, if there is not enough space in the court room; or
- justice may otherwise be impeded or prejudiced – for example, where there is a risk that a witness will not give full or frank evidence because the media is present.