

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT (DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMPLAINANTS) BILL 2014

Bill introduced on motion by Mr Brad Hazzard read a first time and printed.

Second Reading

Mr BRAD HAZZARD (Wakehurst—Attorney General, and Minister for Justice) [1.15 p.m.]: I move:

That this bill be now read a second time.

The Government is pleased to introduce the Criminal Procedure Amendment (Domestic Violence Complainants) Bill 2014. The bill amends the Criminal Procedure Act 1986 to enable domestic violence complainants to give their evidence in chief by way of a prior recorded video or audio statement in criminal proceedings for a domestic violence offence. The bill implements a key reform identified by this Government's Domestic Violence Justice Strategy 2013-2017 aimed at improving the criminal justice system's response to domestic and family violence. It demonstrates the high priority we place on the safety of victims of domestic violence and holding perpetrators accountable for their offending. The bill also complements ongoing reforms progressed by this Government aimed at empowering victims of domestic violence.

The power dynamic that typifies domestic violence does not stop at the courtroom door. There is a risk of re-traumatisation of victims. They must attend court and give oral evidence from memory, and usually in front of the perpetrator, about a traumatic incident. They may face pressure from a perpetrator to stop cooperating with the prosecution. This can result in victims being reluctant to come to court or changing their evidence once in the witness box. Some may choose to not report an incident to police. The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research estimates that only half of domestic assaults are reported to police. New measures for giving evidence using available technology are needed to reduce the trauma faced by victims when in court. These reforms provide such measures by introducing a new part into the Criminal Procedure Act 1986 to apply to the evidence of domestic violence complainants.

The key element of the new part is removing the hearsay rule of evidence as it applies to domestic violence complainants in criminal proceedings. Recorded interviews of complainants taken by police at or shortly after a domestic violence incident will be able to be played in court as all, or part of, their evidence in chief. In committal proceedings, the recording will stand as the complainant's evidence instead of a written statement. The bill contains a number of necessary safeguards of complainants' privacy in light of the intensely personal or graphic nature of recorded material. These include a prohibition on a defendant possessing a copy of the recording, and a prohibition on copying or publishing the recording.

Importantly, the rights of defendants to procedural fairness in a criminal proceeding are also protected. A complainant will still be required to attend court and give evidence on oath, and be available for cross-examination and re-examination. Defendants will be provided with notice of the evidence given against them prior to any hearing. Recorded evidence will not be able to be admitted into evidence unless the defendant has been given a reasonable opportunity to listen to and view the recording. The reforms strike an appropriate balance between supporting the domestic violence complainant's participation in the criminal justice process, while ensuring the defendant maintains the right to a fair trial. I now turn to the main detail of the bill.

Schedule 1 [1] to the bill defines a domestic violence complainant by reference to the existing definition of "domestic violence offence" in the Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007. That is, certain personal violence offences committed in the context of domestic violence. Schedule 1 [3], [9], [20] to [22] and [24] make consequential amendments. Schedule 1 [4] to [8] amend the Act's provisions concerning committal proceedings for indictable matters. New section 76A enables the recorded statement of a domestic violence complainant to be used in committal proceedings instead of a written statement. All relevant provisions that apply to written statements will apply to the complainant's recorded statement as if the recorded statement were a written statement. In short, where a brief of evidence would have included a written statement, it will include a recording and the same procedural and evidentiary rules apply, except for the specific provisions in this bill. This includes, for example, provisions relating to inadmissibility, admissibility as if it were oral evidence, death of a witness, notices of rights, attendance of the witness and later use of written statements.

New section 79A requires recorded statements to contain the age of the complainant and an endorsement of the truth of the representation as if it were a written statement. Police will obtain this information verbally from the complainant at the start of the recording, and it can be in the form of questions and answers. Where the complainant requires a translator, the translation can be either recorded on the video at the time the statement is taken or alternatively a written translation can accompany the recording. Schedules 1[6] and [11] are the offence provisions for the giving of false evidence by way of recording in committal and summary hearings. The penalties proposed mirror those already applying to written statements.

New sections 114, 142, 185, 247E and 247Q make further consequential procedural amendments. They clarify that any requirements to give a copy of the recording to the accused is subject to the special rules in this bill applying to the provision of recordings. Schedule 1 [10] provides for briefs of evidence in summary proceedings for domestic violence offences. The bill provides that such briefs may include the recorded statement of

the complainant instead of a written statement. Again, for the purposes of summary procedure, the recorded statement will be treated in the same way as a written statement.

Items [12] to [16] deal with the use of recorded statements in matters determined in the accused's absence. A court will be required to consider any recorded statement given to it by the prosecutor before determining the matter in the absence of an accused. Where a court requires the provision of additional evidence in the form of a recorded statement, the statement will not be admissible unless certain service and notice requirements have been complied with—new section 200 (2) (c). Schedule 1 [19] provides for a new part 4B to be inserted into the Act, which will govern the use of recorded statements in all criminal proceedings for domestic violence offences.

New section 289D defines a recorded statement as a recording made by a police officer of the statement of the complainant, taken with the complainant's informed consent, as soon as practicable after the commission of the offence. The complainant must understand why the statement is being recorded and that it will be used in court at a later date. This consent must be obtained at the time of the recording. Requiring the recording to be made as soon as practicable after the commission of the offence reflects the broad range of circumstances in which these offences are committed. Complainants may not always be able to give their statement immediately at the scene. They may need to attend a hospital as a result of the incident. In some cases, police may consider it is more practicable to take the statement at the station, away from the defendant and any children.

New part 4A will operate alongside existing special provisions of the Act that apply to prescribed sexual assault proceedings and vulnerable witnesses. Part 5 of the Act will apply to provide additional protections for a domestic violence complainant who is also a sexual assault complainant, such as an entitlement to give evidence from a remote witness facility or in camera. Where, however, a domestic violence complainant is also a vulnerable person within the meaning of the Act—a child or cognitively impaired person—then the vulnerable witness provisions of part 6 of the Act will apply instead of the provisions in this bill.

New part 4A will also operate in conjunction with the Evidence Act 1995, except where specific exception is made. For example, a complainant will still need to attend court and give evidence on oath, and evidence that the court considers to be irrelevant or unfairly prejudicial to the accused may not be admissible. A complainant who gives evidence in the form of a recorded statement must be available to be cross-examined and re-examined. The key exception in this bill to the Evidence Act 1995 is that domestic violence complainants will now be entitled to adopt, as their evidence in chief, their recorded statement.

New section 289I makes clear that in allowing the recorded statement to be admitted as the complainant's evidence in chief, the hearsay rule and the opinion rule contained in the

Evidence Act 1995 will no longer apply. Admissibility is, however, subject to compliance with the specific requirements for access and service set out in new division 3 of part 4A.

The recording will not be tendered as part of the prosecution's case; rather, it will be treated just as a witness's oral evidence. The existing common law principles concerning the discretion of the court and the procedure to be followed where evidence is given in chief by way of a recording, as set out in *R v NZ (2005) 63 NSWLR 628* and other relevant authorities, are not affected by the new provisions. That is, the court will maintain discretion as to how the court and/or jury, if there is one, may be reminded of the evidence contained in the recording and the procedures and safeguards around playing the recording multiple times in court or in jury deliberations.

New section 289G details how a decision will be made as to whether evidence will be given by playing the recording or orally. Where a complainant indicates a preference to give evidence orally, their wishes must be taken into account but will not determine whether the video is played in court. This decision will rest with the prosecutor. The prosecutor must, however, take into account any evidence of intimidation of the complainant by the accused and the objects of the Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007. As such, the bill recognises that the complainant's wishes may not always be freely given, but may be influenced by a controlling defendant. Where a complainant disavows a statement made in the recording, the usual provisions of the Evidence Act 1995 concerning unfavourable witnesses will continue to apply.

New section 289H allows the recorded statement given in evidence in proceedings for an offence to be given in the same form in concurrent proceedings or those arising from the same conduct for an apprehended violence order under the Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007. This ensures that where the application for the apprehended violence order arises from the same set of circumstances or offending, and even where the criminal offence is dismissed, the complainant can still rely on the recorded statement in the civil proceedings. This is a common-sense way of ensuring the efficient disposal of apprehended domestic violence order [ADVO] proceedings and avoids requiring a complainant who has given recorded evidence in one set of proceedings from giving oral evidence in another related proceeding.

New section 289J requires a judge in cases heard before a jury to warn that no adverse inference to the accused should be drawn and that the complainant's statement should not be given any greater or lesser weight because the evidence is given in the form of the recorded statement rather than orally in court. Division 3 of new part 4A sets out the special service and access requirements for recorded statements. These are important measures balancing procedural fairness for defendants and the need to protect complainants' safety and privacy. This is of particular concern where defendants are unrepresented. There is an

increased risk of dissemination of recorded statements as a tactic to embarrass or intimidate the complainant, a risk heightened by the ease of uploading recorded material to the internet. Developments in technology require an appropriate response to ensure domestic violence complainants are not re-traumatised because of a process that is intended to support them in the criminal justice process.

New section 289L provides that where a defendant is represented, a copy of the video recording must be served on their legal representative. Where a defendant is unrepresented, service of the audio copy only is required. To balance this limitation, the prosecution must, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the defendant with an opportunity to view the video statement before the court hearing. This may occur at a police station immediately following charge, either during an interview or alone, or on nominated days after being charged. As a last resort, recordings will be shown to an unrepresented accused on a day on which their matter is listed in court—new section 289M (4).

New section 289Q (3) expressly empowers the court to adjourn a case for up to two weeks to enable a defendant to view or listen to the recording, if they have not had a reasonable opportunity to do so prior to the hearing. New section 289M (5) makes it clear that evidence of the behaviour or response of the defendant when viewing the recorded statement may not be used in proceedings, except where the viewing took place as part of the police interview in relation to the alleged domestic violence offence, or where the proceedings relate to the behaviour of the accused. For example, where an accused's response to the video recording leads to a charge of assault on a nearby police officer, then evidence of that response could be admissible in support of the assault charge.

As further protection for a defendant viewing the video during a police interview, the time taken to play the recording will count towards the maximum prescribed investigation period under section 115 of the Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002. Similar to existing provisions for sensitive evidence, new section 289O enables the court to require the recorded statement to be returned to the prosecutor once criminal proceedings have finished, while new section 289P provides that, with limited exceptions, it will be an offence to copy or publish, or give a copy of the recording to any other person. This offence provision makes it clear that no-one can give a copy to, or cause a copy of the recording to be made by, the accused person.

This obligation and prohibition applies equally to a third party who has been given a copy of the recording for the purpose of criminal proceedings, for example, an interpreter or other expert witness. The offence will carry a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment or a fine of \$11,000 or both. Although the court will otherwise retain its discretion to manage

the conduct of proceedings, these specific reforms provide a significant new means of supporting a domestic violence complainant in giving evidence in criminal proceedings for a domestic violence offence by way of a previously recorded statement. I commend the bill to the House.

Debate adjourned on motion by Mr Paul Lynch and set down as an order of the day for a later future day.