



New South Wales

Criminal Procedure Amendment (Domestic Violence Complainants) Bill 2014

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to amend the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* as follows:

- (a) to enable the use of recorded interviews with complainants in proceedings for domestic violence offences, instead of written statements or oral evidence,
- (b) to make other consequential and minor amendments.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209

Schedule 1 [1] inserts definitions of *domestic violence complainant*, *domestic violence offence*, *recorded statement* and *vulnerable person*. **Schedule 1 [3], [9], [20]–[22] and [24]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [4] enables a *recorded statement* (that is, a recording made by a police officer, with a complainant's informed consent, of a representation made by the complainant during questioning in connection with the investigation of a domestic violence offence) to be used in committal proceedings for the domestic violence offence instead of a written statement by the complainant.

The general requirements for service of copies of the recording, and access for viewing by defendants who are not represented by an Australian legal practitioner, that will apply to a recorded statement used in evidence in chief will apply to its use for this purpose. Provisions that apply to written statements such as those relating to inadmissibility, admissibility as if it were oral evidence, death of the witness, notices of rights, the attendance of the witness and later use of written statements are also applied to the recording and the complainant whose representation was recorded. **Schedule 1 [2]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 1 [5] inserts requirements for recorded statements used in committal proceedings, including that they must contain statements about the complainant's age and as to the truth of the representation.

Schedule 1 [6] makes a person guilty of an offence if a representation made by the person that is contained in a recorded statement used in committal proceedings contains matter that the person knew to be false, or did not believe to be true, in a material respect when the representation was made.

Schedule 1 [7] requires a copy of a recorded statement used in committal proceedings for a domestic violence offence to be given to an accused person who is committed for trial.

Schedule 1 [8] requires the notice given by a prosecutor to the accused person of the prosecution's case in pre-trial disclosure for a domestic violence offence to include a copy of any recorded statement that the prosecutor intends to adduce at the trial.

Schedule 1 [10] provides for a brief of evidence in proceedings for a domestic violence offence to include a recorded statement relating to the offence instead of a written statement from the complainant.

Schedule 1 [11] makes it an offence for a person to include in a representation contained in a recorded statement matter that the person, at the time the representation was made, knew to be false, or did not believe to be true, in any material respect.

Schedule 1 [12] requires a court to consider any recorded statement given to it by the prosecutor before determining a matter on the basis of the court attendance notice in the absence of the accused person and without hearing witnesses.

Schedule 1 [13] enables additional evidence, in the form of a recorded statement, to be required by the court in summary proceedings heard in the absence of the accused person if the proceedings are for a domestic violence offence. **Schedule 1 [14]–[16]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [17] requires a copy of any recorded statement that is to be adduced as evidence in summary proceedings for a domestic violence offence in the Supreme Court to be included as part of the notice of the prosecution's case given by the prosecutor to the defendant.

Schedule 1 [18] makes it clear that any requirements relating to the giving of notice of a recorded statement to a defendant in summary proceedings for a domestic violence offence in the Supreme Court must not be inconsistent with the new requirements for service of, and access to, recorded statements.

Schedule 1 [19] inserts provisions enabling the use of recorded statements in proceedings for domestic violence offences, instead of requiring a complainant to give evidence in chief orally. The provisions:

- (a) define terms used, including *recorded statement*, and
- (b) apply in addition to the *Evidence Act 1995*, and
- (c) enable a complainant in proceedings for a domestic violence offence to give evidence wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement that is viewed or heard by the court, and
- (d) provide that the complainant must be subsequently available for cross-examination or re-examination either orally in the courtroom or in accordance with other existing permitted alternative arrangements for the particular kind of witness, and

- (e) set out matters a prosecutor must take into account, including the complainant's wishes, in determining whether to adduce evidence in the form of a recorded statement, and
- (f) enable a recorded statement that has been adduced in proceedings for an offence to also be adduced in concurrent, or related, proceedings for an order under the *Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007*, and
- (g) make it clear that the hearsay rule and the opinion rule do not prevent the admission or use of evidence of a representation in the form of a recorded statement and make its admissibility subject to compliance with requirements for access and service, and
- (h) require the judge, in a case where there is a jury, to warn that no inference adverse to the accused should be drawn, or greater or lesser weight given to evidence because evidence is given in the form of a recorded statement, and
- (i) enable a court to order a transcript of a recorded statement to aid comprehension of the evidence by a jury, and
- (j) require a copy of a recorded statement to be served on an accused person in proceedings for a domestic violence offence as soon as practicable after the proceedings are commenced or the prosecutor determines that evidence will be given in that form, whichever is the later, and
- (k) if the accused is not represented by an Australian legal practitioner, permit only an audio copy to be served but require viewing access to be given at a police station on one or more occasions, being when the accused is being questioned, if the accused requests or on another notified day (or if that is not reasonably practicable on a day when proceedings are being held), and
- (l) make it clear that the validity of proceedings is not affected by failures to comply with procedural provisions relating to recorded statements, and
- (m) enable the court, on the application of the prosecutor, to order an accused person to return a copy of a recorded statement to the prosecutor at the completion of the proceedings, and
- (n) make it an offence to copy or publish, or give possession of a copy of a recording of a recorded statement except for the legitimate purposes of a criminal investigation or criminal proceedings or in the proper exercise by a public official of the public official's functions, and
- (o) enable a court to make, vary or revoke an order under the proposed provisions on its own motion or on application by a party or complainant giving evidence and to adjourn proceedings in certain circumstances, and
- (p) provide for the making of rules of court or regulations relating to the making and use of recorded statements in proceedings for domestic violence offences.

Schedule 1 [23] makes it clear that the existing provisions that enable complainants to give evidence from places other than court, and that provide for alternative arrangements to protect complainants in proceedings in respect of certain sexual offences, continue to apply to domestic violence complainants in proceedings where those provisions and the new provisions for the use of recorded statements both apply.

Schedule 1 [25] enables regulations to be made containing savings or transitional provisions consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.



New South Wales

Criminal Procedure Amendment (Domestic Violence Complainants) Bill 2014

Contents

	Page
1 Name of Act	2
2 Commencement	2
Schedule 1 Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209	3



New South Wales

Criminal Procedure Amendment (Domestic Violence Complainants) Bill 2014

No. , 2014

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* with respect to evidence in proceedings for domestic violence offences.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:	1
1 Name of Act	2
This Act is the <i>Criminal Procedure Amendment (Domestic Violence Complainants) Act 2014</i> .	3 4
2 Commencement	5
This Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.	6

Schedule 1	Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986	1
	No 209	2
[1] Section 3 Definitions		3
	Insert in alphabetical order in section 3 (1):	4
	<i>domestic violence complainant</i> , in proceedings for a domestic violence offence, means the person against whom the domestic violence offence is alleged to have been committed, but does not include a person who is a vulnerable person.	5 6 7 8
	<i>domestic violence offence</i> means a domestic violence offence within the meaning of the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> .	9 10
	<i>recorded statement</i> —see section 289D.	11
	<i>vulnerable person</i> has the same meaning as it has in Part 6 of Chapter 6.	12
[2] Section 60 Time for taking prosecution evidence		13
	Insert “, which includes a reference to a recorded statement in the case of a domestic violence offence (see section 76A (5))” after “Division 3” in the note to section 60 (1).	14 15
[3] Section 76 Recordings of interviews with vulnerable persons		16
	Omit the definition of <i>vulnerable person</i> from section 76 (8).	17
[4] Section 76A		18
	Insert after section 76:	19
76A Recordings of interviews with domestic violence complainants		20
(1)	Evidence for the prosecution may be given in the form of a recorded statement instead of a written statement, if the offence is a domestic violence offence.	21 22
(2)	If a recorded statement is to be given instead of a written statement, the prosecutor must serve on the accused person a notice in the form referred to in section 75 (4).	23 24 25
(3)	The requirements of Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6 in relation to service of, and access to, a recorded statement must be complied with in relation to any recorded statement given instead of a written statement.	26 27 28
(4)	However, if the requirements of Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6 have not been complied with, the recorded statement may be admitted if the court is satisfied that:	29 30 31
	(a) the parties consent to the recorded statement being admitted, or	32
	(b) the accused person or his or her Australian legal practitioner (if any) have been given a reasonable opportunity otherwise than in accordance with that Division to listen to or view and listen to, the recorded statement and it would be in the interests of justice to admit the recorded statement.	33 34 35 36 37
(5)	This Part applies to a recorded statement and the person whose representation is recorded in the recorded statement in the same way as it applies to a written statement under this Division and the person who made the written statement.	38 39 40
(6)	Sections 74 (1), 76, 79, 81, 82, 83 (2) and (3), 84 and 85 (1) do not apply to a recorded statement.	41 42
(7)	This section does not affect section 289I (2).	43

[5] Section 79A	1
Insert after section 79:	2
79A Form and requirements for recorded statements	3
(1) A representation contained in a recorded statement may be in the form of questions and answers.	4 5
(2) A recorded statement must contain the following statements by the domestic violence complainant:	6 7
(a) a statement as to the complainant's age,	8
(b) a statement as to the truth of the representation,	9
(c) any other matter required by the rules.	10
(3) If the representation contained in a recorded statement, or part of it, is in a language other than English:	11 12
(a) the recorded statement must contain an English translation of the representation or part, or	13 14
(b) a separate written English translation of the representation or part must accompany the recorded statement.	15 16
[6] Section 85 False statements or representations	17
Insert after section 85 (1):	18
(1A) A person who made a representation given in evidence under this Division in the form of a recorded statement is guilty of an offence if the representation contains any matter that, at the time the representation was made, the person knew to be false, or did not believe to be true, in any material respect.	19 20 21 22
Maximum penalty:	23
(a) If the offence is dealt with summarily, 20 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.	24 25
(b) If the offence is dealt with on indictment, 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 5 years, or both.	26 27
[7] Section 114 Copies of transcripts of evidence, recorded statements and witnesses' statements	28 29
Insert after section 114 (2):	30
(3) The accused person is also entitled, in accordance with Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6, to a copy of any recorded statement played at the proceedings.	31 32
[8] Section 142 Prosecution's notice	33
Insert after section 142 (1) (c):	34
(c1) in accordance with Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6, a copy of any recorded statement that the prosecutor intends to adduce at the trial,	35 36
[9] Section 185 Recording of interviews with vulnerable persons	37
Omit the definition of <i>vulnerable person</i> from section 185 (7).	38

[10] Section 185A	1
Insert after section 185:	2
185A Recordings of interviews with domestic violence complainants	3
(1) If the prosecutor intends to call a domestic violence complainant to give evidence in proceedings for a domestic violence offence, the brief of evidence may include a recorded statement relating to the offence.	4 5 6
(2) For the purpose of the service of a recorded statement included in a brief of evidence, the requirements of Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6 in relation to service of, and access to, a recorded statement must be complied with.	7 8 9
(3) This Division (other than section 185 (1)) applies to a recorded statement included in a brief of evidence and the person whose representation is recorded in the recorded statement in the same way as it applies to a written statement included under this Division and the person who made the written statement.	10 11 12 13
(4) A brief of evidence that includes a recorded statement is not required also to include a written statement from the domestic violence complainant.	14 15
(5) This section does not affect section 289I (2).	16
[11] Section 189 False statements or representations	17
Insert after section 189 (1):	18
(1A) A person who made a representation given in evidence in proceedings in the form of a recorded statement is guilty of an offence if the representation contains any matter that, at the time the representation was made, the person knew to be false, or did not believe to be true, in any material respect.	19 20 21 22
Maximum penalty:	23
(a) If the offence is dealt with summarily, 20 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months, or both.	24 25
(b) If the offence is dealt with on indictment, 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 5 years, or both.	26 27
[12] Section 199 Material to be considered when matter determined in absence of accused person	28 29
Insert “or recorded statement” after “written material” in section 199 (2).	30
[13] Section 200 When court may require prosecution to provide additional evidence	31
Insert “, including in the form of any recorded statement that may be given instead of a written statement under that Division” after “Division 3 of Part 2 of Chapter 3” in section 200 (2) (a).	32 33 34
[14] Section 200 (2) (b)	35
Insert “in the case of a written statement,” before “a copy”.	36
[15] Section 200 (2) (c)	37
Insert at the end of section 200 (2) (b):	38
, and	39
(c) in the case of a recorded statement, the requirements of Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6 in relation to service of, or access to, a recorded statement are complied with in relation to the recorded statement.	40 41 42

[16] Section 200 (4)	1
Insert “or recorded statement” after “written statement” wherever occurring.	2
[17] Section 247E Notice of prosecution case to be given to defendant	3
Insert after section 247E (1) (c):	4
(c1) in accordance with Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6, a copy of any recorded statement of a witness that the prosecutor proposes to adduce at the hearing of the proceedings,	5 6 7
[18] Section 247Q Requirements as to notices	8
Insert after section 247Q (5):	9
(6) Nothing in this section requires a recorded statement to be given to a defendant other than in accordance with Division 3 of Part 4B of Chapter 6.	10 11
[19] Chapter 6, Part 4B	12
Insert after Part 4A:	13
Part 4B Giving of evidence by domestic violence complainants	14 15
Division 1 Preliminary	16
289C Interpretation	17
(1) In this Part:	18
<i>complainant</i> means a domestic violence complainant.	19
<i>recording</i> means:	20
(a) an audio recording, or	21
(b) a video and audio recording.	22
<i>view</i> a video recording means view and listen to.	23
(2) Words and expressions that are defined in the <i>Evidence Act 1995</i> and that are used in this Part have the same meanings in this Part as they have in the <i>Evidence Act 1995</i> .	24 25 26
289D Meaning of “recorded statement”	27
In this Act, a <i>recorded statement</i> means a recording made by a police officer of a representation made by a complainant when the complainant is questioned by a police officer in connection with the investigation of the commission of a domestic violence offence if:	28 29 30 31
(a) the recording is made with the informed consent of the complainant, and	32
(b) the questioning occurs as soon as practicable after the commission of the offence.	33 34
289E Relationship to Evidence Act 1995	35
The provisions of this Part are in addition to the provisions of the <i>Evidence Act 1995</i> and do not, unless a contrary intention is shown, affect the operation of that Act.	36 37 38
Note. For example, provisions of that Act such as section 21 (relating to oaths and affirmations) and section 65 (an exception to the hearsay rule where a person is not available to give evidence) are not affected by this Part.	39 40 41

Division 2	Giving of evidence of out of court representations	1
289F	Complainant may give evidence in chief in form of recording	2
(1)	In proceedings for a domestic violence offence, a complainant may give evidence in chief of a representation made by the complainant wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement that is viewed or heard by the court.	3 4 5
(2)	A representation contained in a recorded statement may be in the form of questions and answers.	6 7
(3)	A recorded statement must contain the following statements by the complainant:	8 9
(a)	a statement as to the complainant's age,	10
(b)	a statement as to the truth of the representation,	11
(c)	any other matter required by the rules.	12
(4)	If the representation contained in a recorded statement, or part of it, is in a language other than English:	13 14
(a)	the recorded statement must contain an English translation of the representation or part, or	15 16
(b)	a separate written English translation of the representation or part must accompany the recorded statement.	17 18
(5)	A complainant who gives evidence wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement must subsequently be available for cross-examination and re-examination:	19 20 21
(a)	orally in the courtroom, or	22
(b)	in accordance with any other alternative arrangements permitted for the complainant under this or any other Act.	23 24
(6)	This section does not prevent a complainant from giving evidence in any other manner permitted for the complainant under this Act or any other law.	25 26
289G	Determination as to whether evidence will be given by recording	27
	In determining whether or not to have a complainant give evidence wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement, the prosecutor must take into account the following matters:	28 29 30
(a)	the wishes of the complainant,	31
(b)	any evidence of intimidation of the complainant by the accused person,	32
(c)	the objects of the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> .	33
289H	Use of evidence in concurrent or related domestic violence proceedings	34
(1)	This section applies if an application for an order under the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> is made concurrently with proceedings for a domestic violence offence or arises from the circumstances of the alleged domestic violence offence.	35 36 37 38
(2)	If evidence is given wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement in the proceedings for the domestic violence offence, that evidence may also be given in that form in the proceedings relating to the application for the order. Any such evidence is to be given in accordance with any rules made under the <i>Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007</i> .	39 40 41 42 43

289I	Admissibility of recorded evidence	1
(1)	The hearsay rule and the opinion rule (within the meaning of the <i>Evidence Act 1995</i>) do not prevent the admission or use of evidence of a representation in the form of a recorded statement.	2 3 4
(2)	Evidence of a representation of a complainant that is given in the form of a recorded statement is not to be admitted unless the accused person was given, in accordance with Division 3, a reasonable opportunity to listen to, and, in the case of a video recording, view the recorded statement.	5 6 7 8
(3)	However, the recorded statement may be admitted even if the requirements of Division 3 have not been complied with if the court is satisfied that:	9 10
(a)	the parties consent to the recorded statement being admitted, or	11
(b)	the accused person or his or her Australian legal practitioner (if any) have been given a reasonable opportunity otherwise than in accordance with Division 3 to listen to or view the recorded statement and it would be in the interests of justice to admit the recorded statement.	12 13 14 15
289J	Warning to jury	16
	If a complainant gives evidence wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement in accordance with this Division in proceedings in which there is a jury, the judge must warn the jury not to draw any inference adverse to the accused person or give the evidence any greater or lesser weight because of the evidence being given in that way.	17 18 19 20 21
289K	Transcripts of recordings	22
	The court may order that a transcript of all or part of the evidence given in the form of a recorded statement be supplied to the jury if it appears to the court that a transcript would be likely to aid the jury's comprehension of the evidence.	23 24 25 26
Division 3	Service of and access to recorded statements	27
289L	Service of recorded statement	28
(1)	This section applies if an accused person is represented by an Australian legal practitioner in proceedings for a domestic violence offence in which it is proposed to give the evidence of a complainant wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement.	29 30 31 32
(2)	The prosecutor must cause a copy of the recorded statement to be served on the Australian legal practitioner representing the accused person as soon as practicable after the proceedings are commenced or the prosecutor determines that evidence is to be given in the form of the recorded statement, whichever occurs later.	33 34 35 36 37
289M	Access to recorded statement	38
(1)	This section applies if an accused person is not represented by an Australian legal practitioner in proceedings for a domestic violence offence in which it is proposed to give the evidence of a complainant wholly or partly in the form of a recorded statement.	39 40 41 42
(2)	The prosecutor must cause an audio copy of the recorded statement to be served on the accused person as soon as practicable after the proceedings are commenced or the prosecutor determines that evidence is to be given in the form of the recorded statement, whichever occurs later.	43 44 45 46

(3)	The prosecutor must also, so far as is reasonably practicable, provide the accused person with an opportunity to view a recorded statement that is in the form of a video recording at a police station on at least one of the following occasions:	1 2 3 4
(a)	when the accused person is being questioned in relation to the alleged domestic violence offence,	5 6
(b)	at the request of the accused person, on a day arranged with the accused person,	7 8
(c)	on another day specified by notice in writing given to the accused person by the prosecutor before committal proceedings or the trial commences.	9 10 11
(4)	If it is not reasonably practicable for the prosecutor to comply with subsection (3), the prosecutor must provide the accused person with an opportunity to view a recorded statement that is in the form of a video recording on a day on which proceedings relating to the offence are being held.	12 13 14 15
(5)	Evidence may not be adduced in any proceedings of the behaviour or response of an accused person when viewing a recorded statement at a place specified for that purpose under this section, unless:	16 17 18
(a)	the viewing took place while the person was being questioned in relation to an alleged domestic violence offence, or	19 20
(b)	the proceedings relate to the behaviour.	21
(6)	Any period during which an accused person views a video recording under subsection (3) (a) is to be included in the time to be taken into account for the purposes of determining the maximum investigation period under section 115 of the <i>Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002</i> .	22 23 24 25
Division 4 Miscellaneous		26
289N	Validity of proceedings not affected	27
(1)	The failure of a complainant to give evidence in accordance with a provision of this Part does not affect the validity of any proceeding or any decision made in connection with that proceeding.	28 29 30
(2)	The failure of a police officer to record a representation of a complainant in accordance with the requirements of any rules or regulations made under this Part does not affect the validity of any proceeding in which evidence of the representation is given.	31 32 33 34
289O	Prosecutor entitled to retain possession of recorded statement	35
(1)	At the completion of any criminal proceedings in which a recorded statement is played, the court must, on application by the prosecutor, direct that the recorded statement be returned to the custody of the prosecutor.	36 37 38
(2)	In this section, a reference to a recorded statement includes a reference to any copy of a recorded statement made for the purposes of the proceedings.	39 40
289P	Improper copying or dissemination of recorded statement	41
(1)	A person who has possession of a recorded statement must not copy, or permit a person to copy, the recorded statement, give possession of the recorded statement to another person or publish the recorded statement, except:	42 43 44
(a)	for the legitimate purposes of a criminal investigation or criminal proceedings, or	45 46

(b)	if the person is a public official, in the proper exercise of the person's public official functions (including any functions relating to education or training).	1 2 3
	Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units, or 2 years imprisonment, or both.	4
(2)	This section does not permit any person, including an Australian legal practitioner who represents an accused person, to give possession of a video copy of a recorded statement to the accused person or to permit the accused person to copy or obtain a copy of a recorded statement.	5 6 7 8
(3)	In this section, a reference to a recorded statement includes a reference to any copy of a recorded statement made for the purposes of the proceedings.	9 10
(4)	An offence under this section is to be dealt with summarily.	11
(5)	In this section: <i>public official</i> has the same meaning as in the <i>Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988</i> . <i>publish</i> means disseminate or provide access to one or more persons by means of the internet, radio, television or other media.	12 13 14 15 16
289Q	Court powers	17
(1)	The court may make, vary or revoke an order under a provision of this Part either on its own motion or on application by a party to the proceeding or by the complainant giving evidence.	18 19 20
(2)	Unless a contrary intention is shown, nothing in this Part limits any discretion that a court has with respect to the conduct of a proceeding.	21 22
(3)	Without limiting any other power of a court to adjourn proceedings, a court may adjourn any proceedings relating to a domestic violence offence for not more than 14 days to enable an accused person to view or listen to a recorded statement on the ground that the accused person has not had a reasonable opportunity to view or listen to the recording.	23 24 25 26 27
289R	Rules of court	28
	Rules of court may (subject to any regulations made under this Act) be made in respect of the giving of evidence in the form of a recorded statement in proceedings for a domestic violence offence.	29 30 31
289S	Regulations	32
	Without limiting any other provision of this Part, regulations may be made for or with respect to the following matters:	33 34
(a)	the giving of informed consent to the recording of a representation for the purposes of a recorded statement,	35 36
(b)	service of, or access to, a recorded statement,	37
(c)	the form in which a copy of a recorded statement is served on an accused person.	38 39
[20]	Section 291A Other parts of proceedings may be heard in camera	40
	Omit "(within the meaning of Part 6)" from section 291A (6) (b).	41
[21]	Section 291B Incest offence proceedings to be held entirely in camera	42
	Omit "(within the meaning of Part 6)" from section 291B (3) (b).	43

[22]	Section 294B Giving of evidence by complainant in prescribed sexual offence proceedings—alternative arrangements	1
		2
	Omit “(within the meaning of Part 6) if Division 4 of that Part” from section 294B (2).	3
	Insert instead “if Division 4 of Part 6”.	4
[23]	Section 294B (2A)	5
	Insert after section 294B (2):	6
	(2A) This section applies in addition to Part 4B, if the complainant is a domestic violence complainant.	7
		8
[24]	Section 294C Complainant entitled to have support person or persons present when giving evidence	9
		10
	Omit “(within the meaning of Part 6)” from section 294C (7).	11
[25]	Schedule 2 Savings, transitional and other provisions	12
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	13
	any other Act that amends this Act	14