

THE POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY BILL, 2003

Arrangement of Clauses

Clause

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short title
2. Commencement
3. Interpretation

PART II THE POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY

4. Establishment of the Authority
5. Membership of the Authority
6. Qualification of Director and Deputy Director
7. Disqualification of Director and Deputy Director
8. Tenure of office
9. Gazetting of membership
10. Acting appointments
11. Revocation of appointment
12. Resignation
13. Remuneration and expenses
14. Location and meetings
15. Staff
16. Auditing of accounts
17. Independence of the Authority

18. Annual report

PART III

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY

19. Functions of the Authority
20. Powers of the Authority
21. Co-operation with any person or body
22. Exercise of the functions of the Authority
23. Power to appoint specialists

PART IV

INVESTIGATIONS

24. Receipt of complaint
25. Limitation to make complaint
26. Making or continuing of complaint on behalf of complainant
27. Recording of complaint
28. Preliminary investigation
29. Entry to public premises
30. Entry to private premises
31. Application to High Court

PART V

HEARINGS

32. Hearings
33. Public and private hearings
34. Evidence and procedure
35. Hearings in relation to judicial proceedings
36. Right of appearance of interested person

37. Legal representation
38. Power to summon witnesses
39. Examination and cross-examination of witness
40. Legal aid for witnesses
41. Financial aid for witnesses
42. Conclusion of investigation

PART VI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

43. Contempt of the Authority
44. Punishment of contempt
45. Offences
46. Effect of Act on the powers of the Commissioner and the Police Management Authority
47. Liability for proceedings
48. Regulations
49. Repeal
50. Transitional
51. Amendment to written law

THE POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY BILL, 2003

Explanatory Note

(These notes form no part of the Bill, but are intended only to indicate its general purport.)

There have been complaints over the years that the Police Complaints Authority, which was established in 1993, has been unable to perform efficiently and effectively because of the lack of powers. The main purpose of this Bill is to establish an independent body and to give it the power to investigate serious police misconduct, police corruption, criminal offences committed by police officers, and the conduct of any person connected with such matters, and to refer its findings to the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Police Management Authority or the Commissioner of Police for appropriate action as they think fit. The body would be called the Police Complaints Authority, and it would be a corporate body. The Authority shall be vested with the powers of a Commission of Enquiry.

The Authority will be able to appoint any qualified person to conduct an investigation on its behalf, and also to employ persons with specialist skills and qualifications to assist it in the performance of its duties. Apart from acting on its own initiative, the Authority can initiate an investigation based on a complaint received from a member of the public, a police officer, the appropriate unit of the Police Service, and a disciplinary tribunal. The Authority may also refer a matter to the Commissioner of Police, the Police Management Authority, or the Director of Public Prosecutions for investigation and prosecution. The Bill will also repeal and replace the Police Complaints Authority Act, 1993 (Act No. 17 of 1993). The Bill is divided into six Parts and requires a simple majority vote.

Part I seeks to provide for certain preliminary matters.

Clause 1 provides the short title of the Act, for which this is the Bill.

Clause 2 provides the commencement provision.

Clause 3 provides the interpretation provision.

Part II provides for the establishment, membership, etc. of the Police Complaints Authority.

- Clause 4 provides for the establishment of the Authority as a body corporate.
- Clause 5 provides for the membership of the Authority.
- Clause 6 provides the qualification required to be a member of the Authority.
- Clause 7 provides the grounds of disqualification for membership to the Authority.
- Clause 8 provides for the tenure of office of members of the Authority.
- Clause 9 provides for the publication of the names of the members of the Authority.
- Clause 10 provides for the appointment of acting members.
- Clause 11 provides for the revocation of appointment of members.
- Clause 12 provides for the resignation of members.
- Clause 13 provides for the remuneration of members and expenses of the Authority.
- Clause 14 provides for the location of the offices of the Authority.
- Clause 15 provides for the staff of the Authority.
- Clause 16 provides that the accounts of the Authority would be audited by the Auditor General.
- Clause 17 provides that the Authority would be an independent body.
- Clause 18 provides that the Authority would submit an annual report of its activities to Parliament.

Part III deals with the powers and functions of the Authority.

- Clause 19 provides for the functions of the Authority.
- Clause 20 provides for the powers of the Authority.
- Clause 21 provides that the Authority may co-operate with any person or body in the performance of its functions.
- Clause 22 provides that the functions of the Authority are exercisable by its officers.

Clause 23 provides the Authority with the power to appoint specialists to assist it in the exercise of its functions.

Part IV deals with investigations.

Clause 24 provides who can make a complaint.

Clause 25 provides the time limit within which a complaint may be made to the Authority.

Clause 26 provides for the making or continuing of a complaint by the personal representative of a person who made or could have made a complaint but died.

Clause 27 provides that a record of each complaint made to the Authority shall be kept by the Authority.

Clause 28 provides for the holding of a preliminary investigation to determine whether a particular complaint has any merit or substance to warrant a full investigation.

Clause 29 provides the conditions to be fulfilled to gain lawful entry to public premises.

Clause 30 provides the conditions to be fulfilled to gain lawful entry to private premises.

Clause 31 provides that the Authority may apply to the High Court for any order.

Part V deals with hearings.

Clause 32 provides for the hearing of a complaint.

Clause 33 provides that a hearing may be held in public or private.

Clause 34 provides for the taking of evidence and other procedural matters during a hearing.

Clause 35 provides for hearing in relation to judicial proceedings.

Clause 36 provides a right to interested persons to appear at a hearing.

Clause 37 provides for the right to legal representation.

Clause 38 provides the Authority with the power to summon witnesses.

Clause 39 provides for the examination and cross-examination of witnesses at a hearing.

Clause 40 provides that a witness may be granted legal assistance.

Clause 41 provides that a witness may be granted financial assistance.

Clause 42 provides for the conclusion of a hearing.

Part VI provides for certain miscellaneous provisions such as offences and the power to make regulations.

Clause 43 provides for the offence of contempt of the Authority.

Clause 44 provides for the punishment of contempt of the Authority.

Clause 45 provides for numerous offences.

Clause 46 provides that this Act shall not interfere with the functions of the Commissioner or Police Management Authority.

Clause 47 provides the Authority or its officers with protection against legal liability for any action done in good faith for the purpose of giving effect to this Act.

Clause 48 provides the Minister with regulation making power.

Clause 49 provides for the repeal of the Police Complaints Authority Act, 1993 (Act No. 17 of 1993).

Clause 50 provides for a transitional provision.

Clause 51 provides a consequential amendment to section 23(6) of the Domestic Violence Act, 1999 (Act No. 27 of 1999).

BILL

AN ACT to establish an independent body to investigate criminal offences involving police officers, police corruption and serious police misconduct and for other related matters.

[, 2003]

Enactment ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows:

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Short title 1. This Act may be cited as the Police Complaints Authority Act, 2003.

Commencement 2. This Act comes into operation on a date to be fixed by the President by Proclamation.

Interpretation 3. In this Act -
“Authority” means the Police Complaints Authority established under section 4;
“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Police;
“complaint” includes an allegation of-

- (a) police corruption;
- (b) serious police misconduct;
- (c) the commission of a criminal offence by a police officer; or
- (d) the commission of a criminal offence by any other person but involving a police

officer,

which is submitted to the Authority;

“financial institution” means a company which carries on or used to carry on all or any aspects of banking business or business of a financial nature, as defined in the Financial Institutions Act, 1993;

Act No. 18 of 1993

“Minister” means the Minister to whom responsibility for national security is assigned;

“police corruption” means an act done with an intent that is illegal, dishonest or fraudulent or failing to act in order to receive an advantage or reward whether financial or otherwise personally or for another person, group or organisation, or exercising a legitimate discretion for improper reasons, or employing illegal means to achieve approved goals;

“Police Management Authority” means the Police Management Authority established by section 123 of the Constitution;

“police officer” means a member of –

- (a) the Police Service;
- (b) a member of the Municipal Police Force, established under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1990;
- (c) a member of the Special Reserve Police, established under the Special Reserve Police Act,

Act No. 21 of 1990

Chap. 15:03

at the material time;

“Police Service” means the Police Service established by section 4 of the Police Service Act, 2003;

Act No. of 2003

“serious police misconduct” means the commission of a disciplinary offence under the Police Service Regulations, 2003 in circumstances which the Authority considers to be so serious as to bring the Police Service into disrepute.

PART II

THE POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY

Establishment of the Authority

- 4.(1) There is established a body to be known as the Police Complaints Authority.
- (2) The Authority shall be a corporate body.

Membership of the Authority

- 5.(1) The Authority shall comprise a Director and a Deputy Director to be appointed by the President on the joint advice of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.
- (2) In the event the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition cannot agree on the joint advice, the President shall appoint the Director and the Deputy Director, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

Qualification of Director and Deputy Director

6. A person appointed by the President as Director or Deputy Director shall have at least ten years experience as an attorney at law, and may be appointed from within the Commonwealth.

Disqualification of Director and Deputy Director

7. No person is qualified to be appointed as Director or Deputy Director if that person –
- (a) is a member of –
 - (i) the Senate;
 - (ii) the House of Representatives;
 - (iii) the Tobago House of Assembly;

- (iv) a Municipal Corporation; or
- (b) was at any time during the three years preceding appointment –
 - (i) a member of the Senate;
 - (ii) a member of the House of Representatives;
 - (iii) a member of the Tobago House of Assembly;
 - (iv) a member of a Municipal Corporation; or
 - (v) a candidate for election to membership of the House of Representatives, the Tobago House of Assembly or a Municipal Corporation; or
- (c) is or was a police officer;
- (d) is an undischarged bankrupt;
- (e) has at any time had a record of a criminal conviction for any indictable or summary offence which carries a term of imprisonment of three or more months; or
- (f) has been dismissed from the Public Service.

Tenure of office

8.(1) The appointment of a person as a Director or Deputy Director shall, subject to this Act, be for a period not less than three years, but not exceeding five years.

(2) A person mentioned in subsection (1) is eligible for re-appointment.

Gazetting of membership

9. The first appointment of Director or Deputy Director and every subsequent appointment shall be published by the Authority in the *Gazette*.

**Acting
appointment**

10. Where the Director or Deputy Director is absent or unable to perform his duties, the President may in accordance with sections 5 and 6 appoint another person to act in the place of the Director or Deputy Director.

**Revocation of
appointment**

11. The President acting in his discretion may revoke the appointment of a person as Director or Deputy Director if satisfied that the person –

- (a) has, without reasonable excuse, failed to carry out his prescribed duties for a continuous period of three months;
- (b) is unable to discharge the functions of his office, whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause, or for misbehaviour;
- (c) has become a person who would be disqualified for appointment pursuant to section 7.

Resignation

12.(1) The Director or Deputy Director may resign from his office, by instrument in writing addressed to the President.

(2) A resignation under this section takes effect from the date of receipt of the instrument of resignation by the President.

**Remuneration and
expenses**

13.(1) The President shall determine the salary and allowances to be paid to the Director and Deputy Director.

(2) All expenses incurred by the Authority for the purpose of this Act shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

(3) The salary and allowances payable to the holder of an office to which subsection (1) applies and his other terms of service shall not be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Location and meetings

14. The Authority shall be located in such place as is provided for it by the Government, and its address shall be published in the *Gazette* and in two daily newspapers once annually as the Director shall determine.

Staff

15.(1) The Authority shall be provided with adequate staff for the discharge of its functions.

(2) The staff of the Authority shall be public officers and the President may create such different grades of offices as he thinks fit.

(3) The appropriate Service Commission may approve the transfer, promotion or secondment of any officer in the Public Service to any office within the Authority and any public officer so transferred, promoted or seconded shall, in relation to gratuity, pension or other allowances, be treated as continuing in the Public Service.

Auditing of accounts

16.(1) The Authority shall keep an account of all its financial transactions in accordance with recognised accounting standards, and ensure that all payments out of the funds of the Authority are duly authorised.

(2) The accounts of the Authority shall be audited annually by the Auditor General or by an auditor authorised by him for such purpose

Independence of the Authority

17. The Authority is not subject to the direction or control of any other person in the performance of its functions.

Annual report

18.(1) The Authority shall, within three months of the end of each financial year, submit to the Minister in respect of the preceding financial year-

- (a) an annual report of its activities in the preceding financial year; and
- (b) a copy of the audited statement of accounts and such information relating to the operation of the Authority as the Minister may require.

(2) The Minister shall cause a copy of the annual report and audited statement to be laid in Parliament within three months of its receipt and if Parliament is not then in session, within twenty-eight days of the commencement of its next session.

(3) The Authority may on its own initiative or at the request of the Minister conduct an investigation and submit a special report to the Minister who shall cause it to be laid in Parliament in accordance with subsection (2).

PART III

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY

Functions of the Authority

19.(1) The functions of the Authority are to –

- (a) investigate criminal offences involving police officers, police corruption and serious police misconduct;
- (b) undertake inquiries into, or audits of, any aspect of police activities for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is police corruption or serious police misconduct or circumstances that may be conducive to both;
- (c) monitor an investigation conducted by any person or authority in relation to any matter mentioned in paragraph (a) and to undertake audits of those investigations;
- (d) advise the Police Service and other public

authorities on ways in which police corruption and serious police misconduct may be eliminated;

- (e) gather evidence that may be admissible in the prosecution of a person who is not a police officer for a criminal offence in relation to the Police Service and to furnish that evidence to the Director of Public Prosecutions, or where an authority outside the State is concerned, the Attorney General;
- (f) gather evidence that may be used in the investigation of serious police misconduct and furnish such evidence to the Commissioner or the Police Management Authority for appropriate action;
- (g) gather evidence that can be used in the prosecution of a police officer involved in a criminal offence and furnish such evidence to the Director of Public Prosecutions; or
- (h) perform any other functions that may be conferred on it by any other written law.

(2) Evidence referred to in subsection (1)(e) and (f) may be accompanied by any observation that the Authority thinks appropriate together with recommendations as to what action the Authority considers should be taken in relation to the evidence.

(3) If the Authority obtains any information in the course of an investigation under subsection (1) relating to the exercise of the function of a public body or authority, other than the Integrity Commission or Ombudsman, the Authority may furnish the information to the Minister responsible for the body or authority together with such recommendations relating to the exercise of the

function of that body or authority as the Authority thinks appropriate.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) and notwithstanding any written law to the contrary, information and evidence obtained by the Authority in the performance of its function under this Act is confidential.

(5) Subsection (4) shall not apply if the information and evidence is required for proceedings under the Official Secrets Act 1911, for perjury or contempt of the Authority.

**Powers of the
Authority**

Chap. 19:01

20.(1) For the purpose of the performance of its functions and subject to this Act, the Authority has the powers of a Commission of Enquiry established under the Commissions of Enquiry Act as if it were a Commission of Enquiry for the purpose of that Act.

(2) The Authority has the power to require –

- (a) any person to produce, within a specified time, all books, records, accounts, reports, data, stored electronically or otherwise, or any other documents relating to the functions of any public body or authority;
- (b) any person, within a specified time and in writing, to provide any information or to answer any question which the Authority considers necessary in connection with any investigation which the Authority is empowered to conduct under this Act;
- (c) that any facts, matters or documents relating to a complaint, be verified or otherwise ascertained by oral examination of the person making the complaint.

(3) Where, in the course of an investigation, the Authority is satisfied that there is a need to expand its investigations, it may

exercise the following powers:

- (a) require any person to furnish a statement in writing –
 - (i) enumerating all real or personal property belonging to or possessed by that person in Trinidad and Tobago or elsewhere, or held in trust for him, and specifying the date on which each such property was acquired, the consideration paid and whether it was acquired by way of purchase, gift, inheritance or otherwise;
 - (ii) specifying any monies or other property acquired in Trinidad and Tobago or elsewhere or sent out of Trinidad and Tobago by him or on his behalf during a specified period;
 - (b) require any person to furnish, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, all information in his possession relating to the affairs of any person being investigated and to produce or furnish any document or copy of any document relating to the person under investigation and which is in the possession or under the control of the person required to furnish the information;
 - (c) require the manager of any financial institution, in addition to furnishing information specified in paragraph (b), to furnish any information or certified copies, of the accounts or the statement of accounts at the financial institution of the person being investigated.
- (4) A person who fails or refuses to disclose any

information or to produce any document under this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Co-operation with any person or body

21. In the performance of its functions, the Authority may, as it thinks appropriate-

- (a) work in co-operation or in consultation with; or
- (b) disseminate intelligence and information to,

any person or body, whether public or private.

Exercise of the functions of the Authority

22. The powers and functions of the Authority are exercisable by the Director or Deputy Director personally or through any other person acting under and in accordance with the general or special instructions of either of them.

Power to appoint specialists

23. The Authority may, on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, engage any suitably qualified person to provide it with services and assistance in the exercise of its functions.

PART IV – INVESTIGATIONS

Receipt of complaint

24. The Authority may conduct an investigation on its own initiative or on the basis of a complaint made by a member of the public, a police officer, a public body or authority, or the appropriate unit or a disciplinary tribunal of the Police Service.

Limitation to make complaint

25.(1) A complaint shall not be entertained under this Act unless it is made to the Authority not later than one year from the day on which the person making the complaint first had notice of the matter alleged in the complaint.

(2) The Authority may conduct an investigation pursuant

to a complaint not made within the period prescribed in subsection (1) if it considers that there are special circumstances which make it proper to do so.

Making or continuing of complaint on behalf of complainant

26. Where a person-
- (a) makes a complaint under this Act and dies;
 - (b) makes a complaint and for any reason is unable to act for himself after making the complaint;
 - (c) could have made a complaint but died before doing so or is for any reason unable to act for himself,

the complaint may be made or continued by his personal representative, a member of his family or other individual suitable to represent him.

Recording of complaint

27. The Authority shall ensure that a permanent record of every complaint, the proceedings and the result of the investigation are maintained.

Preliminary investigation

28.(1) The Authority may conduct a preliminary investigation to assist it to identify whether or not there is conduct to justify a more complete investigation under the Act, or refer it to the Director of Public Prosecutions, Commissioner or the Police Management Authority for further action.

(2) The Authority may, in considering whether or not to conduct, continue or discontinue an investigation have regard to such matters as it thinks fit including whether or not in its view –

- (a) the subject matter of the investigation is trivial;
- (b) the conduct or matter concerned occurred at too remote a time to justify an investigation;
- (c) the complaint is frivolous, vexatious or not made

in good faith.

Entry to public premises

29.(1) For the purpose of an investigation, the Authority may-

- (a) enter and inspect any premises occupied or used by a public body or authority in that capacity;
- (b) inspect any document or other thing in the premises; and
- (c) take copies of any document in the premises.

(2) A public body or authority shall make available to the Authority such facilities as are necessary to enable the powers conferred by this section to be exercised.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply where –

- (a) in judicial proceedings-
 - (i) any rule of law may justify an objection to production of the document or other thing; or
 - (ii) public interest may justify an objection to an inspection of the premises;
- (b) any privilege of a public or local authority or public official in that capacity that the authority or official could have claimed in a court; or
- (c) any duty of secrecy or other restriction on disclosure applying to a public authority or public official under any law.

Entry to private premises

30.(1) Where the Authority wishes to enter private premises in furtherance of an investigation it shall first get a search warrant from a court .

(2) Section 29(1) shall apply to this section with such modification as is necessary.

Application to High Court

31. The High Court may, on an application made by the Authority, make any order, issue such writs and give such directions as it may consider appropriate for the purpose of enforcing this Act.

PART V – HEARINGS

Hearings

32. For the purpose of an investigation, the Authority may hold hearings.

Public and private hearings

33. A hearing may be held in public or in private, or partly in public and partly in private as the Authority considers appropriate.

Evidence and procedure

34.(1) When conducting a hearing the Authority is not bound by the rules or practice of evidence and can inform itself on any matter in such manner as it considers appropriate.

(2) The Authority is required to exercise its functions with as little formality and technicality as is possible.

(3) The Authority may require hearings to be conducted with as little emphasis on an adversarial approach as is possible and wherever possible, written submissions may be presented.

Hearings in relation to judicial proceedings

35. Where the subject matter of a complaint or an investigation is the subject matter of judicial proceedings, the Authority shall not commence or continue an investigation pending the final outcome of those proceedings.

Right of appearance of interested person

36. Where a person satisfies the Authority that he has a substantial or direct interest in the subject matter of a hearing, the Authority may authorise him to appear at the hearing or a specified part of the hearing.

Legal representation

37.(1) The Authority may allow a person giving evidence at a hearing to be represented by an attorney at law.

(2) The Authority may appoint an attorney at law to assist it at a hearing.

Power to summon witnesses

38.(1) The Authority may summon a person to appear at a hearing at a time and place named in the summons –

(a) to give evidence, or

(b) to produce such documents or other things as are referred to in the summons.

(2) The Authority may require a person appearing at a hearing to give evidence on oath or affirmation.

(3) A witness who has been summoned to attend before the Authority shall appear and report from day to day unless he is excused from attendance or until he is released from further attendance.

(4) No person shall be compelled for the purpose of an investigation under this Act to give any evidence or produce any document which he could not be compelled to give or produce in judicial proceedings.

Examination and cross-examination of witness

39.(1) A person authorised or required to appear at a hearing, or his attorney at law may, with the leave of the Authority, examine or cross-examine any witness on any matter that the Authority considers relevant.

(2) An attorney at law appointed by the Authority to assist it may examine or cross-examine any witness on any matter that the Authority considers relevant.

(3) A witness examined or cross-examined under this section has the same protection and is subject to the same liabilities as a witness in judicial proceedings.

Legal aid for witnesses

40.(1) A witness who appears or is about to appear before the Authority may apply for legal assistance.

(2) The Authority may approve the grant of legal assistance to the applicant if it is satisfied that this is appropriate, having regard to -

- (a) any injustice to the witness if assistance is declined;
- (b) the significance of the evidence that the witness is giving or appears likely to give; and
- (c) any other relevant matter.

Financial aid for witnesses

41.(1) A witness who appears or is about to appear before the Authority may apply to the Authority for financial assistance.

(2) The Authority may approve the grant of financial assistance to the applicant if it is satisfied that this is appropriate, having regard to -

- (a) the prospect of hardship to the witness if assistance is declined; and
- (b) any other relevant matter.

Conclusion of investigation

42.(1) Upon the conclusion of an investigation, the Authority shall make an assessment and form an opinion as to whether or not the subject matter of a complaint –

- (a) has or may have occurred;
- (b) is or maybe occurring;
- (c) is or may be about to occur; or
- (d) is likely to occur.

(2) The Authority may recommend whether consideration should or should not be given to prosecute any person for a criminal offence or invoke disciplinary proceedings against any person, and make recommendations for the taking of any other action that the

Authority considers should be taken based on its assessment or opinion.

PART VI – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Contempt of Authority

- 43.(1) A person who –
- (a) having been served with a summons to attend before the Authority as a witness, fails to attend;
 - (b) is a witness and who departs from a hearing without the authority of the person holding the hearing;
 - (c) having been served with a summons to produce any document or other thing in his custody or control, fails to do so;
 - (d) being called or examined as a witness before the Authority refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation or refuses or otherwise fails to answer any question put to him;
 - (e) misbehaves himself before the Authority;
 - (f) interrupts the proceedings of the Authority;
 - (g) obstructs or attempts to obstruct the Director, a Deputy Director or a person acting with the authority of the Authority in the exercise of any lawful function;
 - (h) publishes or discloses, or permits or allows to be published or disclosed any evidence given before the Authority or any of the contents of a document produced at a hearing which the Authority has ordered not to be published or disclosed; or
 - (i) does any other thing that, if the Authority were

a court, would be contempt of court,
commits a contempt of the Authority.

(2) Subsection (1)(h) does not apply to an officer of the Authority in the lawful performance of his functions.

Punishment of contempt

44.(1) A contempt of the Authority may be dealt with in accordance with this section.

(2) The Director may present to the High Court a certificate setting out the details which the Director considers constitute the contempt.

(3) Where an offence is certified under subsection (2), the Court may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged for the offence, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, deal with him in any manner in which the Court could deal with him if he had committed the like offence in relation to the Court.

(4) Where a person is punished under this section he is not relieved from complying with a summons issued by the Authority, and the Authority may enforce his attendance by a warrant.

(5) A person is not liable to be punished for contempt of the Authority if he establishes that there was a reasonable excuse for the act or omission concerned.

Offences

45. A person who-

- (a) obstructs an officer or member of staff of the Authority in the exercise of the functions or powers of the Authority;
- (b) procures false testimony of a witness;
- (c) knowingly gives false or misleading evidence at a hearing;
- (d) bribes a witness;

- (e) in any way causes a disadvantage to a person because that person appeared as a witness before the Authority;
- (f) impersonates an officer or member of staff of the Authority;
- (g) assaults an officer or member of staff of the Authority in the performance of his functions;
- (h) without lawful justification or excuse –
 - (i) hinders or resists the Authority or any other person in the discharge of functions under this Act;
 - (ii) fails to comply with any lawful requirement of the Authority or any other person under this Act; or
 - (iii) discloses confidential information;
- (i) knowingly misleads the Authority or an officer of the Authority by giving false information; or
- (j) knowingly makes or causes to be made a false complaint,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Effect of Act on the powers of the Commissioner and Police Management Authority

46.(1) Subject to subsection (2), nothing in this Act prevents or affects the exercise of the functions and powers of the Police Management Authority and the Commissioner under any law.

(2) Where the Police Management Authority or the Commissioner is conducting an investigation in relation to any of the matters mentioned in section 19(1)(a) the Police Management Authority or the Commissioner shall inform the Authority of the investigation in writing.

Liability for proceedings

47.(1) Subject to subsection (2), no matter or thing done by the Authority or any member of or any person acting under the authority of the Authority shall, if the matter or thing was done in good faith for the purpose of giving effect to the purpose of this Act or any other written law, subject the member or person so acting personally to any action, liability, claim or demand.

(2) In proceedings for defamation in relation to any hearing or other matter connected with the exercise of the functions of the Authority under this Act, there is a defence of absolute privilege for a publication to or by the Authority or an officer of the Authority as such officer.

Regulations

48. The Minister may make regulations to give effect to the purpose of this Act.

**Repeal
Act No. 17 of 1993**

49. The Police Complaints Authority Act, 1993 is repealed.

Transitional

50. Where before the commencement of this Act any complaint has been received or matter commenced by or under the authority of the Police Complaints Authority or the Police Service under the Police Complaints Authority Act, 1993, that complaint, matter or thing shall be dealt with and completed by the Authority as if it were received or commenced under this Act.

**Amendment to
written law
Act No. 27 of 1999**

51. The Domestic Violence Act, 1999 is amended by deleting section 23(6) and substituting the following subsection:

“(6) Where upon an investigation under subsection (5) the Police Complaints Authority finds that the entry under subsection (1) was unwarranted and the police officer concerned is above the rank of Superintendent, the Authority shall also submit a copy of its report to the Police Management

Authority and such report may form the basis of disciplinary action against the officer.”.

Passed in the House of Representative this day of , 2003.

Clerk of the House

I confirm the above.

Speaker

Passed in the Senate this day of , 2003.

Clerk of the Senate

I confirm the above.

President of the Senate.