

**JOANN MELOCHE**

**Director of Public Prosecutions**

**Turks and Caicos Islands**

**Professional Exchange Program**

**IAP**



From left to right: Clement Joseph, Samantha Glinton-Williams, Latisha Williams, Leanne Brooks, Shatelia Hall, Oreika Selver, Leonard Franklyn, JoAnn Meloche DPP, Angela Brooks DDPP

**Best Practices in Investigating  
and Prosecuting Intimate  
Partner Violence  
Day Two**

Jocelyn Coupa J.D.





# Taking Conduct of the Brief

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- Create a synopsis/memorandum of the case
  - Facts/Summary of the Case
  - Legal Issues/Constitutional Issues
  - Likely voir dices (Accused statements, expert qualification etc.)
  - Admissions Sought or Agreed to by Defence
  - Witnesses to be called and a summary of their evidence (Civilians, Police, Experts, First Responders such as paramedics, firefighters)
  - Exhibits (continuity etc.)
  - Likely Defences anticipated in the case
  - Sentencing position on plea or conviction
- Ensure all disclosure has been provided
- Ask for any follow-up investigation as early as possible

# The Use of Out-of-Court Statements of the Complainant

The court should consider whether the complainant made an out-of-court statement before the trial through the witness. The court should also consider whether the complainant made an out-of-court statement after the trial through the witness. In these situations, a statement made out of court before the trial is more likely to be reliable than a statement made after the trial. The court should also consider whether the complainant made an out-of-court statement before the trial through the witness. The court should also consider whether the complainant made an out-of-court statement after the trial through the witness. In these situations, a statement made out of court before the trial is more likely to be reliable than a statement made after the trial.



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