



The Hon Gabrielle Upton, MP  
Attorney General  
GPO Box 5341  
SYDNEY NSW 2001

16 July 2015

KINGSFORD  
LEGAL CENTRE

Dear Attorney,

### **Changes to the Victims Compensation Scheme**

Kingsford Legal Centre welcomes the NSW Government's commitment to making changes to the Victims Compensation Scheme so that victims who lodged under the former scheme can be reassessed under that scheme's provisions. We write to ask you to consider some key factors impacting vulnerable clients when implementing the changes.

#### ***About Kingsford Legal Centre***

Kingsford Legal Centre (KLC) is a community legal centre based at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) that has been providing legal advice and advocacy to people in need of legal assistance in the Randwick and Botany Local Government Areas since 1981. KLC provides general advice on a wide range of legal issues and undertakes casework for many clients who, without our assistance, would be unable to afford a lawyer. In 2014 KLC provided 1725 legal advices and opened 271 new cases. KLC has a specialist employment law service, a specialist discrimination law service (NSW wide) and an Aboriginal Access Program. In addition to this, we operate as a teaching clinic for UNSW law students.

#### ***Considerations for vulnerable clients***

KLC provides legal advice and representation to clients in victims compensation matters. Our casework focus is on complex matters, for clients that have experienced domestic violence, child sexual abuse or sexual assault. In 2014 we gave 81 advices and opened 17 new cases about victims compensation.

Based on our experience in working with complex matters and vulnerable clients, we urge you to consider the following factors in implementing the changes to the Scheme:

- *Ex gratia payments:* We are concerned that reopening and reassessing cases will cause significant additional trauma to applicants who have already experienced initial trauma from acts of violence and further trauma from reliving these experiences in applying for compensation and other legal processes. Reopening cases would also result in considerable administrative burden for Victims Services and legal assistance services supporting applicants through the process. We suggest consideration be given to providing ex gratia payments to applicants to avoid additional retraumatisation.
- *Funded legal assistance:* If cases are to be reassessed under the old scheme, it is essential that funded legal assistance is provided to vulnerable applicants to help them navigate the system and avoid unnecessary retraumatisation. Community legal centres will struggle to meet the demand of assisting previous clients as well as

current and new clients within existing resources. We are unsure how we will meet this legal need.

- *No time limit for applicants to reapply:* It may take applicants some time to seek assistance to reopen cases, particularly for those that have experienced severe trauma. Further, it is likely that Victims Services may face difficulties in contacting more vulnerable applicants in a short period of time. If a time limit is imposed, it should be a minimum of 5 years, in line with the current scheme where applications for financial assistance can be kept open for 5 years.
- *Adequate notice for applicants:* Affected applicants should be notified directly of the changes to the scheme and the opportunity for them to have their case reassessed with the possibility of additional compensation.
- *Withdrawn applications:* Applicants who withdrew their applications following the changes to the scheme should also be eligible to have their applications assessed. Some applicants may not have gone through with their applications following the changes when the amount of compensation they could expect to receive was drastically reduced.

### ***Ongoing concerns about the current scheme***

We continue to have concerns about the current scheme. In particular, the documentary evidence requirements can be a significant barrier to victims of domestic violence, child sexual abuse and sexual assault accessing the scheme. Applications for a recognition payment must be supported by a police or government report and a medical, dental or counselling report that verifies that the applicant has been injured as a result of the act of violence. The low reporting rates of domestic violence, child sexual abuse and sexual assault is well documented. Where crimes are reported, it can often be to non-government organisations rather than police or government agencies. This is particularly the case for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and culturally and linguistically diverse communities, where there can be a fear of reporting to police or government.

We urge you to consider as a matter of urgency amending the documentary evidence requirement for applications for recognition payments to a requirement that an applicant establish an act of violence and an injury on a civil standard of proof, without prescribing the form of evidence. At a minimum, documentation from non-government organisations that establish an act of violence and injury should be sufficient.

We look forward to the 2016 legislative review of the *Victims Rights and Support Act 2013* and will raise additional concerns through that process, including uncertainty around restitution, and the need for express reference to balance of probability test in the Act. We request that a consultation period of at least 3 months be included as part of the review to facilitate engagement with applicants and non-government organisations in this process.

Please call me on (02) 9385 9566 if you would like to discuss our comments. We would also welcome the opportunity to meet with you to discuss our concerns in person.

Yours sincerely,  
KINGSFORD LEGAL CENTRE



Emma Gollidge  
Acting Director