



NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC PROSECUTION
SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 2015 TO MARCH 31, 2016

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Public Prosecution Service Annual Report
for the period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016
Public Prosecution Service
September 2017

ISBN: 978-1-55457-781-1

Honourable Kevin Murphy
Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly
Office of the Speaker
Province House
Halifax, NS B3J 2Y3

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I have the honour of presenting to you, and through you to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Public Prosecution Service, as required by Section 13 of the *Public Prosecutions Act*. This report covers the period from April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016.



Martin E. Herschorn, Q.C.
Director of Public Prosecutions

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THE MANDATE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION SERVICE

In Nova Scotia all prosecutions for criminal and provincial offences are brought in the name of the Crown, because the Crown is responsible for bringing before the courts those accused of prohibited conduct that adversely affects the safety and well-being of the community.

The mandate of this prosecution service is to ensure fair and equal treatment in the prosecution of offences.

All prosecutions within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of Nova Scotia are the responsibility of the Director of Public Prosecutions and are conducted by the Crown attorneys of the Public Prosecution Service independently of the Attorney General. The only limitation on the operational independence of the Director of Public Prosecutions arises when the Attorney General issues written instructions to the Director of Public Prosecutions. These instructions are binding and must be made public. This procedure preserves the ultimate prosecutorial authority of the Attorney General. It is a means of ensuring accountability to the electorate for the manner in which public prosecutions are conducted.

In support of its mandate, the Public Prosecution Service has adopted the following mission and goals.

MISSION

The mission of the Nova Scotia Public Prosecution Service is to seek justice and serve the public interest by performing prosecution duties with fairness, professionalism, and integrity.

GOALS

In accomplishing its mission, the Public Prosecution Service contributes to the Government's priority of fulfilling its social responsibility to provide for public safety.

In order to accomplish its mission, the Public Prosecution Service has set the following goals:

1. Provide a Public Prosecution Service that reflects excellence, dedication to public service, and high ethical standards.
2. Provide a Public Prosecution Service that identifies and manages the resources required to carry out its mission.
3. Provide a Public Prosecution Service that reflects the application of best business practices consistent with providing a high-quality service.
4. Provide within the Public Prosecution Service an environment that allows for the independent exercise of prosecutorial discretion.
5. Provide a Public Prosecution Service that is reflective of the community it serves.

CORE BUSINESS FUNCTIONS

The Public Prosecution Service's core business functions are:

- to represent the Crown in the conduct of criminal matters and quasi-criminal matters before all levels of court
 - to represent the Crown in the conduct of criminal and quasi-criminal appeals before all levels of court
 - to provide legal advice and assistance to the police and provincial law enforcement officers at their request
 - to participate in the development of criminal law policy and criminal prosecutions policy
-

PRIORITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2015–2016

Court Activity

This year 95 Crown attorneys across the province dealt with 38,611 criminal charges and prosecuted 10,161 provincial statute violations (*see Appendices A and B*). During 2015–2016, 36 appeals and 201 Chambers motions were handled by the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) in the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal (*see Appendix C*).

Fiscal

Along with all government departments and agencies this year, the PPS worked to meet budget challenges. The PPS exceeded its 2015–2016 budget by \$257,000. This overage was driven by operational pressures in the areas of office lease costs (\$57,900); building maintenance (\$51,000); renewals of online research tools (\$31,700); transcriptions (\$31,100); witness fees (\$28,600); out-of-province travel (\$19,100); disclosure (\$16,100); other services (\$11,000); and electricity (\$10,500).

E-Disclosure

As part of its ongoing governance of the e-disclosure initiative, the PPS developed a system to support role-based electronic transfers that would eliminate the use of CD/DVDs. The PPS has identified an IT solution for electronic file transfer, which will be evaluated in a pilot project in the next fiscal period.

Case Management

The PPS also entered into detailed negotiations with the Ontario government to test its case management system in Nova Scotia to meet prosecution service management and business intelligence requirements. This software will be fully evaluated and tested in the next fiscal period.

Education and Training

Education and training were again a major priority for the PPS this year. Crown attorneys attended the PPS's annual fall educational conference for three days of education on a variety of criminal law topics. Additionally, the PPS in collaboration with the RCMP held a specialized training program focusing on internet child exploitation. Some 20 Crown attorneys attended. Further, a number of Crown attorneys attended Ontario Crown School and the National Criminal Law Program. Specialized training was also provided to several Crown attorneys on discrete subjects.

Policy Development

Policy development was a focus this year. Ten PPS policies were updated and four new policies were developed and implemented. The new policies covered image exploitation, publication bans, immunity from prosecution, and direct indictments. The PPS is striving for service-wide compliance to its policy on providing advice to police. An internal committee has drafted amendments to the existing policy.

Occupational Health and Safety

The PPS continued to focus on the prosecution of regulatory offences, especially those under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Prosecutors dedicated to the prosecution of such offences provided training programs for police and investigators.

Reducing Provincial Court Delay

Reducing delay in the processing of court cases continues to be a focus. The PPS works in collaboration with justice partners in this effort through the Criminal Justice Transformation Group.

National Flagging

The PPS continues to monitor cases for inclusion of appropriate high-risk offenders in the national flagging program. Nova Scotia flagged additional high-risk offenders this year for a total of 38 in a national data base of more than 10,000.

FOIPOP

The processing of FOIPOP requests was transitioned this year to the new Corporate Information, Access and Privacy Office.

Communications

The PPS continues to provide communications designed to enhance community understanding of the role of the Crown attorney and of the prosecutorial process. As was the case last year, issues management required significant resources with regard to many ongoing high-profile cases.

MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	WHAT DOES THIS MEASURE TELL US?	WHERE ARE WE NOW?	WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?
High-quality trial work	That the PPS is delivering high-quality trial work by Crown attorneys who attain a performance evaluation of competent or higher; are provided with adequate preparation time for in-court work; are supported by continuing legal education; and, where applicable, are mentored by senior colleagues. These elements ensure the delivery of high-quality trial work in presenting the evidence thoroughly and fairly to ensure the proper verdict is reached.	All Nova Scotia Crown attorneys have achieved a performance rating of competent or higher. They are generally given adequate time to prepare cases for court. They are provided with continuing legal education as funding permits. A mentoring program has been developed and is in place.	Crown attorney performance evaluations would be enhanced by in-court monitoring. A case management information system would maximize efficiencies as Crowns prepare for and deliver their cases in court.
High-quality appeal work	That the PPS is delivering high-quality appeal work by Crown attorneys who attain a performance evaluation of competent or higher; are provided with adequate preparation time for in-court work; are supported by continuing legal education; and, where applicable, are mentored by senior colleagues. These elements ensure the delivery of high-quality appeal work in presenting the evidence thoroughly and fairly to ensure the proper decision is reached.	All Appeals Crown attorneys have achieved a performance rating of competent or higher. They are always given adequate time to prepare cases for court. They are provided with continuing legal education as funding permits. A mentoring program has been developed and is in place.	Crown attorney performance evaluations would be enhanced by in-court monitoring. A case management information system would maximize efficiencies as Crowns prepare for and deliver their cases in court.
Provide high-quality legal advice and assistance	That the PPS is providing police with high-quality legal advice and assistance when requested during the course of police investigations. This helps police in collecting evidence and laying appropriate charges. Ultimately, high-quality legal advice to police helps to ensure quality trial work when the case goes to court.	The PPS continues to provide timely responses to requests from police and provincial enforcement officers for legal advice on particular cases or direction on matters of criminal law. The PPS requires Crown attorneys to record all advice given to police so that the PPS may measure both quality and quantity of advice.	All advice to police should be examined and evaluated to make a determination on volume and Crown workload. As well, a quality analysis should be undertaken.

OUTCOME DESCRIPTION	WHAT DOES THIS MEASURE TELL US?	WHERE ARE WE NOW?	WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?
<p>Provide Crown representation in the development of criminal law and criminal prosecution policy</p>	<p>That the PPS provides input into the development of criminal law and criminal prosecution policy from both an administrative and a front-line perspective.</p>	<p>The PPS participates in joint meetings, including federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) ministers' and deputy ministers' meetings, Coordinating Committee of Senior Justice Officials and FPT heads of prosecutions, meetings of the Provincial Justice Partners Committee and the International Association of Prosecutors. Crown attorneys also participate in provincial policy initiatives. The PPS continues to liaise with other prosecution services to maintain awareness of best practices for delivery of prosecution services.</p>	<p>The existing level of contribution to policy development should be maintained and enhanced.</p>

THE ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In Nova Scotia, the Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General and in this role superintends all matters connected with the administration of justice in the province except those within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of Canada. The Attorney General's functions and powers include legislative responsibility for affairs and matters relating to courts and prosecutions. The Attorney General is the Law Officer of the Crown and the Chief Public Prosecutor.

By virtue of this role, the Attorney General has the right to be informed about the conduct of police activities and individual criminal prosecutions. This right is normally only exercised in exceptional cases. No such right exists for any other member of the executive council or of government. This not only protects the integrity of the criminal justice system but also serves to shield government members and their staff from the accusation of attempting to interfere in the administration of justice.

The *Public Prosecutions Act* ensures the accountability to the Legislative Assembly of the Attorney General in his or her capacity as Chief Public Prosecutor. Section 6 of the Act provides that the Attorney General is responsible for the Public Prosecution Service and is accountable to the Assembly for all prosecutions. This ensures that ultimate control over prosecutions remains in the hands of an elected official.

By virtue of subsection 6 (a) of the *Public Prosecutions Act*, the Attorney General is entitled to issue general instructions or guidelines to the Public Prosecution Service in respect of all prosecutions or a class of prosecutions, after consultations with the Director of Public Prosecutions. During the period April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016, the Attorney General did not have occasion to exercise this authority under this provision.

By virtue of subsection 6 (b) of the *Public Prosecutions Act*, the Attorney General is entitled to issue instructions or guidelines in a particular prosecution after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions. During the period April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016, the Attorney General did not have occasion to exercise this authority under this provision.

By virtue of subsection 6 (e) of the *Public Prosecutions Act*, the Attorney General is entitled to exercise all statutory functions with respect to prosecutions after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions. During the period April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016, the Attorney General did not have occasion to exercise this authority under this provision.

THE ROLE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

The Director of Public Prosecutions is the head of the Public Prosecution Service, which conducts all prosecutions independently of the Attorney General on behalf of the Crown in right of Nova Scotia. This includes the prosecution of offences under the Criminal Code, certain other federal statutes (e.g., *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, *Canada Shipping Act*, *Small Vessel Regulations*, *Explosives Act*), and most offences under provincial statutes. Prosecutions for violations of other federal statutes are conducted by agents of the Attorney General of Canada.

The Director of Public Prosecutions, as the lawful deputy of the Attorney General with respect to prosecutions under the Criminal Code and under the *Summary Proceedings Act*, can exercise any of the powers conferred upon the Attorney General. These include the preferring of direct indictments or consenting to the laying of a new information following a discharge of an accused at a preliminary inquiry. When these powers are exercised in indictable matters, a report can be provided to the Attorney General at his or her request or upon the initiative of the Director of Public Prosecutions. This would allow the Attorney General to be in a knowledgeable position should any of these decisions be questioned in the House of Assembly or should the Attorney General wish to exercise any of the powers conferred by section 6 of the *Public Prosecutions Act*.

The Director of Public Prosecutions also has the status of deputy head, and the provisions of the *Civil Service Act* and regulations relating to a deputy or a deputy head apply to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Director of Public Prosecutions must be a barrister of at least 10 years' standing. If from another province, he or she must become a practicing member of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society within one year of appointment. The Director of Public Prosecutions holds office during good behavior and may be removed from office for cause by a resolution of the Assembly.

THE ROLE OF THE CROWN ATTORNEY

Crown attorneys in Nova Scotia are responsible to the Director of Public Prosecutions through a chief Crown attorney for the conduct of prosecutions. The conduct of a prosecution involves not only the conduct of the trial itself but a myriad of other activities essential to a fair prosecution. Crown attorneys therefore conduct arraignments, show cause (bail) hearings, preliminary inquiries, sentencings, appeals to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, appeals to the Court of Appeal, appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada, disposition and review hearings before the Criminal Code Review Board, and fatality inquiries. In addition, they provide precharge advice to the police and provincial government enforcement officials, participate in the formulation of policy advice on the criminal law, participate in management activities aimed at improving the delivery of prosecutorial services to our community, prepare professional papers, and conduct and participate in public speaking engagements. In short, they discharge a number of responsibilities of fundamental importance to our community.

In discharging these responsibilities a Crown attorney must be guided by the law, codes of professional ethics, and the public interest. The public interest involves many considerations. It encompasses the need to protect citizens while convicting criminals and deterring crime. The community is entitled to have those charged with offences prosecuted firmly and efficiently, but it also expects them to be prosecuted fairly. Properly balanced, the public interest in the conviction of the guilty does not conflict with the principles of fundamental justice.

The notion that all accused should receive fair and equal prosecutorial treatment by the Crown is a key aspect of the rule of law. Canada's judicial system operates on an adversarial trial model. It is left up to the parties to frame the issues before the court and lead the evidence relied on in support of their case. The role of defence counsel in this model is to do everything that can be ethically done to secure an acquittal for an accused who has chosen to plead not guilty. The role of Crown attorney, on the other hand, excludes any notion of winning or losing. The Supreme Court of Canada has expressed in the following words the proper frame of mind of those who represent the Crown:

“... the situation which the Crown occupies is not that of an advocate in a civil case. His functions are quasi-judicial. He should not seek so much to obtain a verdict of guilty as assist the judge and jury to render the most complete justice. Moderation and impartiality should always characterize his conduct before the court. He will in fact have honestly fulfilled his duty and will be beyond reproach, if, putting aside any appeal to emotions, in a dignified manner consistent with his role, he exposes the evidence to the jury without going beyond what it actually reveals.”

Boucher v. Her Majesty the Queen [1955] S.C.R. 16

On March 31, 2016, there were 95 Crown attorneys employed by the Public Prosecution Service. They were assisted in their duties by 70 support staff.

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION

The head office of the Public Prosecution Service comprises its senior management, including the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Deputy Director, the Director of Communications, and the Director of Business Affairs, plus their support staff.

The Deputy Director assists the Director and is primarily responsible for the legal operations of the Public Prosecution Service. All chief Crown attorneys report through the Deputy Director to the Director and are resident in the Western, Cape Breton, Halifax, and Central regions. In the Halifax Region, along with the chief Crown attorney, a regional Crown attorney (administrative) supervises the activities of Crown attorneys and their support staff. In the Western, Central, and Cape Breton regions, a chief Crown attorney supervises the activities of Crown attorneys and their support staff. The regional offices respond to requests from the police for precharge legal advice, and conduct preliminary inquiries and trials before the various trial courts of the province. Chief Crown attorneys also head Appeals and Special Prosecutions.

Special Prosecutions Section

The Special Prosecutions Section focuses on commercial crime, cybercrime, fraud, extraordinary, unusual or historical sexual assaults, charges under the province's *Revenue Act* or other provincial statutes, and Aboriginal law. Members of this unit also prosecute cases that present conflicts for regional offices, or they may be involved where a law enforcement officer is the subject of a police investigation or a prosecution.

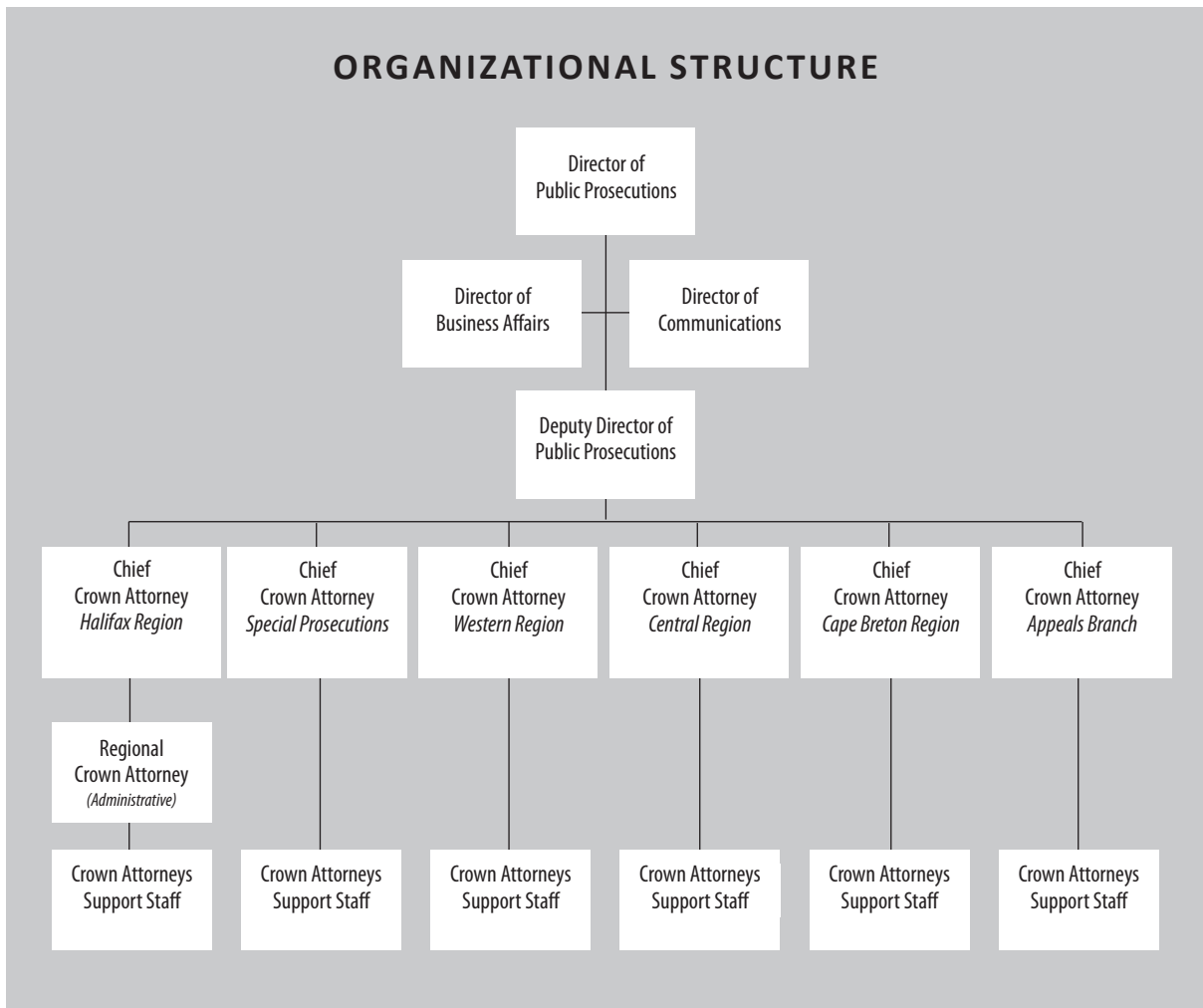
Appeals Branch

The Appeals Branch is responsible for conducting all criminal and quasicriminal appeals to which the Attorney General is a party in the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada. The Appeals Branch also conducts all proceedings required before an appeal is heard by the court. These proceedings include Chambers motions in the Court of Appeal and applications for leave to appeal in the Supreme Court of Canada.

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

For the period April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016, the PPS received 26 applications for records under this Act.

The organizational structure of the Public Prosecution Service is illustrated by the following chart:



APPENDICES

All statistics, with the exception of Appeals, received through the kind co-operation of the Nova Scotia Department of Justice.

APPENDIX A

CRIMINAL CODE CHARGES IN PROVINCIAL COURT by Offence Category and Judicial Centre 2015–2016

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	HALIFAX	DARTMOUTH	AMHERST	KENTVILLE	BRIDGEWATER	PICTOU
Homicide	6	7	0	0	0	1
Attempted Murder	7	19	0	0	0	0
Robbery	134	87	0	9	16	6
Sexual Assault	84	41	14	49	35	13
Other Sexual Offences	100	67	16	74	49	20
Major Assault	466	398	53	93	47	50
Common Assault	636	524	90	258	187	144
Uttering Threats	344	306	81	129	90	102
Criminal Harassment	50	43	2	12	13	6
Other Crimes Against a Person	103	73	11	58	11	8
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	64	33	11	16	9	2
Theft	966	469	63	233	78	95
Break and Enter	155	124	19	38	95	18
Fraud	433	295	17	60	50	47
Mischief	408	209	94	118	86	67
Possession of Stolen Property	1,098	569	16	121	52	23
Other Property Crimes	60	44	9	23	13	0
Failure to Attend Court	152	180	9	15	9	12
Breach of Probation	1,570	945	168	195	132	57
Unlawfully at Large	59	161	0	0	1	7
Failure to Comply with Order	2,605	1,856	265	383	355	218
Other Administration of Justice	173	152	38	35	23	25
Weapons Offences	724	1,404	38	100	79	60
Prostitution	16	1	0	8	0	1
Disturbing the Peace	33	15	12	17	9	11
Residual Criminal Code	131	56	33	38	17	7
Impaired Driving	591	662	146	265	202	147
Other Criminal Code Traffic	109	154	32	59	32	22
TOTAL	11,277	8,894	1,237	2,406	1,690	1,169

APPENDIX A (continued)
CRIMINAL CODE CHARGES IN PROVINCIAL COURT
by Offence Category and Judicial Centre 2015–2016

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	SYDNEY	TRURO	ANTIGONISH	PORT HAWKESBURY	YARMOUTH	DIGBY	TOTAL
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
Attempted Murder	2	0	1	0	0	2	31
Robbery	11	18	1	0	5	0	287
Sexual Assault	34	41	4	10	41	24	390
Other Sexual Offences	49	46	16	10	42	26	515
Major Assault	184	91	17	51	94	42	1,586
Common Assault	425	207	39	73	170	101	2,854
Uttering Threats	296	132	26	65	117	75	1,763
Criminal Harassment	14	14	8	1	6	6	175
Other Crimes Against a Person	69	37	5	3	22	9	409
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	20	25	4	7	28	8	227
Theft	351	188	32	45	71	19	2,610
Break and Enter	113	67	11	25	36	39	740
Fraud	119	137	2	12	14	10	1,196
Mischief	305	102	21	48	107	76	1,641
Possession of Stolen Property	176	127	16	24	27	12	2,261
Other Property Crimes	11	16	1	3	7	4	191
Failure to Attend Court	108	30	1	7	12	5	540
Breach of Probation	727	186	24	82	168	87	4,341
Unlawfully at Large	16	8	0	1	2	3	258
Failure to Comply with Order	1,538	513	112	207	342	250	8,644
Other Administration of Justice	90	50	18	13	38	28	683
Weapons Offences	144	122	15	34	75	69	2,864
Prostitution	0	2	0	0	0	2	30
Disturbing the Peace	16	12	4	4	5	4	142
Residual Criminal Code	46	30	0	2	11	5	376
Impaired Driving	345	334	127	89	179	106	3,193
Other Criminal Code Traffic	80	60	17	15	49	19	648
TOTAL	5,291	2,595	522	831	1,668	1,031	38,611

APPENDIX B
PROVINCIAL STATUTE CASES
by Judicial Centre, 2015–2016
 (only cases with prosecutor assigned)

	MOTOR VEHICLE ACT	LIQUOR CONTROL ACT	OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES	TOTAL
HALIFAX	5,212	120	394	5,726
DARTMOUTH	1,357	2	118	1,477
AMHERST	186	2	28	216
KENTVILLE	342	47	46	435
BRIDGEWATER	205	7	64	276
PICTOU	140	17	12	169
SYDNEY	411	22	37	470
TRURO	275	11	87	373
ANTIGONISH	100	57	16	173
PORT HAWKESBURY	72	9	13	94
YARMOUTH	317	14	40	371
DIGBY	303	9	69	381
TOTAL	8,920	317	924	10,161

APPENDIX C

APPEALS STATISTICS

2015–2016

The following statistics relate to the operations of the Appeals Branch covering the period April 1, 2015, to March 31, 2016.

The Branch participated in 36 appeals heard by the Court of Appeal. Of this number:

- 3 were initiated by the Crown
- 33 were initiated by offenders

Of the appeals initiated by the Crown, two dealt with acquittal and one with sentence.

Of the 33 appeals initiated by offenders:

- 13 dealt with conviction
- 8 dealt with sentence
- 6 dealt with both conviction and sentence

Of the appeals initiated by offenders, one fell under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, two included a motion to adduce fresh evidence, and five were self-represented by the offender.

The Appeals Branch was involved in 17 appeals that were abandoned, quashed, or dismissed without a full hearing in the Court of Appeal or were ordered transferred to the summary conviction appeal court, the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. Four had been initiated by the Crown and 13 by offenders.

The Appeals Branch participated in 201 Chambers motions heard by a single judge in the Court of Appeal. Chambers motions include motions for a hearing date and the filing of appeal books and factums, adjournments, bail pending appeal, extension of time to appeal, directions and status updates in appeals, appointment of counsel in prisoners' appeals, and striking appeals from the Court's docket. Uncontested motions are usually conducted over the telephone (teleconference Chambers) and both contested and uncontested motions are heard in open court (regular Chambers).

The Appeals Branch received six recommendations for appeal from trial Crown attorneys, one of which was approved for appeal.

In the Supreme Court of Canada, one offender filed an application for leave to appeal. The Branch received decisions in three leave applications, one filed by the Branch and two by offenders. The Branch received judgment in one appeal in which the Crown had intervened.

APPENDIX D BUDGET RESOURCES

PROGRAM & SERVICE AREA	2015-2016 ESTIMATE (\$ thousands)	2015-2016 ACTUAL (\$ thousands)
GROSS DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES		
Head Office	2,700	2,680
Cape Breton Region	3,554	3,434
Central Region	3,026	3,135
Halifax Region	7,539	7,856
Western Region	3,048	3,209
Special Prosecutions	1,815	1,646
Appeals	1,141	1,119
TOTAL GROSS DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES	22,823	23,079
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Fees and Other Charges	0	0
Ordinary Recoveries	262	237
TCA Purchase Requirements	0	0
Provincial Funded Staff (Full Time Employees)	167.8	163.7

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS ACT

Formatting of this version may differ from the official version. An official copy of this statute is available from Nova Scotia Government Publications.

An Act to Provide for an Independent Director of Public Prosecutions

Short Title

- 1 This Act may be cited as the *Public Prosecutions Act*.

Purpose of Act

- 2 The purpose of this Act is to ensure fair and equal treatment in the prosecution of offences by
 - (a) establishing the position of Director of Public Prosecutions;
 - (b) providing for a public prosecution service; and
 - (c) providing for the independence of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the public prosecution service.

Interpretation

- 3 In this Act, “prosecution” includes the decision whether to prosecute or not, the prosecution proceeding itself and matters arising therefrom, and appeals.
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Director of Public Prosecutions

- 4 There shall be a Director of Public Prosecutions who
- (a) is the head of the public prosecution service and is responsible for all prosecutions within the jurisdiction of the Attorney General conducted on behalf of the Crown;
 - (b) may conduct all prosecutions independently of the Attorney General except that the Director of Public Prosecutions shall comply with all instructions or guidelines issued by the Attorney General in writing and published pursuant to this Act;
 - (c) is, for the purpose of the Criminal Code (Canada) and the *Summary Proceedings Act*, the Attorney General's lawful deputy in respect of prosecutions;
 - (d) shall advise police officers in respect of prosecutions generally or in respect of a particular investigation that may lead to a prosecution, when the police request such assistance;
 - (e) may issue general instructions or guidelines to a chief Crown attorney, a regional Crown attorney or a Crown attorney in respect of all prosecutions or a class of prosecutions, and shall cause such instructions or guidelines to be published.
 - (f) may issue instructions or guidelines to a chief Crown attorney, a regional Crown attorney or a Crown attorney in a particular prosecution.
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Qualifications and appointment

- 5 (1) The Director of Public Prosecutions
- (a) shall be a barrister of at least ten years' standing at the Bar of Nova Scotia or of another province of Canada, and if of another province, shall, within one year of appointment, become a practising member of the Bar of Nova Scotia;
 - (b) shall be appointed by the Governor in Council after consultation with the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, the Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court and the Executive of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society;
 - (c) holds office during good behaviour;
 - (d) has the status of deputy head and the provisions of the *Civil Service Act* and regulations relating to a deputy or a deputy head apply to the Director of Public Prosecutions; and
 - (e) shall be paid the same salary as the Chief Judge of the provincial court.

Removal from office

- (2) The Director of Public Prosecutions may be removed from office for cause by a resolution of the Assembly.
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Acting Director of Public Prosecutions

- (3) Where, while the Assembly is not sitting, the Director of Public Prosecutions fails to be of good behaviour, or is unable to perform the duties of office, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to be Acting Director of Public Prosecutions who shall take over the duties of the Director of Public Prosecutions until the Governor in Council sooner rescinds the appointment of the Acting Director of Public Prosecutions. *As amended by 1999 (2nd session), c.16, s.1(1).*
- (4) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in a manner other than that referred to in subsection (2), the Governor in Council may appoint a person to be Acting Director of Public Prosecutions until a Director of Public Prosecutions is appointed pursuant to this Act. *As amended by 1999 (2nd session) c.16, s.1(2).*

Powers and duties of Attorney General

- 6 The Attorney General is the minister responsible for the prosecution service and is accountable to the Assembly for all prosecutions to which this Act applies and
 - (a) after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, may issue general instructions or guidelines in respect of all prosecutions, or a class of prosecutions, to the prosecution service and shall cause all such instructions or guidelines to be in writing and to be published at the direction of the Director of Public Prosecutions as soon as practicable in the Royal Gazette;
 - (b) after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, may issue instructions or guidelines in a particular prosecution, and shall cause such instructions or guidelines to be in writing and to be published at the direction of the Director of Public Prosecutions as soon as practicable in the Royal Gazette except where, in the opinion of the Director of Public Prosecutions, publication would not be in the best interests of the administration of justice, in which case the Director of Public Prosecutions, instead, shall publish as much information concerning the instructions or guidelines as the Director of Public Prosecutions considers appropriate in the next annual report of the Director of Public Prosecutions to the Assembly;
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- (c) may consult with the Director of Public Prosecutions and may provide advice to the Director of Public Prosecutions and, subject to clauses (a) and (b), the Director of Public Prosecutions is not bound by such advice;
- (d) may consult with members of the Executive Council regarding general prosecution policy but not regarding a particular prosecution;
- (e) may exercise statutory functions with respect to prosecutions, including consenting to a prosecution, preferring an indictment or authorizing a stay of proceedings, after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions and shall cause notice of such action to be published at the direction of the Director of Public Prosecutions as soon as practicable in the Royal Gazette. *As amended by 1999 (2nd session) c.16, s.2.*

Meeting between Attorney General and Director

- 6A The Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions shall meet at least twelve times a year, on a monthly basis if possible, to discuss policy matters, including existing and contemplated major prosecutions. *As amended by 1999 (2nd session) c.16, s.3.*

Extraordinary prosecution

- 6B (1) In this Section, “extraordinary prosecution” means an unexpected or unforeseen prosecution that cannot be undertaken within the budget appropriated for the public prosecution service but is of such a magnitude and importance that, in the opinion of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the prosecution should be undertaken notwithstanding the lack of financial resources.
- (2) The Director of Public Prosecutions may spend in any fiscal year an amount that is not more than five per cent more than the amount appropriated for the public prosecution service for that year for the purpose of undertaking an extraordinary prosecution.
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- (3) The Governor in Council shall provide the additional funds referred to in subsection (2) through a supplementary appropriation.
- (4) Where the Governor in Council has provided the funds referred to in subsection (3) and deems it advisable to conduct a review of the need for the additional funds, the Governor in Council may appoint a qualified person to conduct the review. *As amended by 1999 (2nd session) c.16, s.3.*

Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions

- 7 The Director of Public Prosecutions may, from time to time, designate a barrister in the public service to be Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions who is responsible to the Director of Public Prosecutions and who may exercise all of the powers and authority of the Director of Public Prosecutions and, for that purpose, is a lawful deputy of the Attorney General.

Crown attorneys

- 8 There shall be Crown attorneys to conduct prosecutions and the Crown attorneys are responsible to the Director of Public Prosecutions and, where applicable, to a chief Crown attorney or a regional Crown attorney.

Regional Crown attorneys

- 9 There may be a regional Crown attorney to supervise Crown attorneys within a geographic area determined by the Director of Public Prosecutions, and a regional Crown attorney is responsible to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Chief Crown attorneys

- 10 There may be a chief Crown attorney to supervise Crown attorneys and, where applicable, regional Crown attorneys, and a chief Crown attorney is responsible to the Director of Public Prosecutions.
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Powers, authorities and duties

- 11 A chief Crown attorney, a regional Crown attorney and a Crown attorney have all the powers, authorities and duties provided by the criminal law of Canada for prosecutors, for prosecuting officers or for counsel acting on behalf of the Attorney General.

Qualifications

- 12 All chief Crown attorneys, all regional Crown attorneys and all full-time Crown attorneys shall be barristers appointed pursuant to the *Civil Service Act* upon the recommendation of the Director of Public Prosecutions after a competition.

Annual report

- 13 The Director of Public Prosecutions shall report annually to the Assembly in respect of prosecutions.

Appointment of barrister

- 14 (1) The Director of Public Prosecutions may appoint a barrister to take charge of and conduct a particular prosecution or to take charge of and conduct criminal business to the extent specified in the terms of the appointment.
 - (2) A barrister appointed pursuant to this Section shall be known and designated as a Crown attorney and, when acting within the terms of the appointment, has all the powers and authority of a Crown attorney.
 - (3) The Director of Public Prosecutions may, from time to time, vary the terms of appointment of a Crown attorney pursuant to this Section or may, at any time, revoke the appointment.
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Existing prosecuting officers

- 15 Notwithstanding Section 12, all prosecuting officers and assistant prosecuting officers employed by the Province immediately before the coming into force of this Act are Crown attorneys for the purpose of this Act.

House of Assembly Act amended

- 16 Clause (c) of subsection (1) of Section 30 of Chapter 210 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the *House of Assembly Act*, is amended by striking out the punctuation and words “prosecuting officer” in the second and third lines thereof.

Repeal of Prosecuting Officers Act

- 17 Chapter 362 of the Revised Statutes, 1989, the *Prosecuting Officers Act*, is repealed.

Proclamation

- 18 This Act comes into force on and not before such day as the Governor in Council orders and declares by proclamation.

Proclaimed – July 24, 1990

In force – September 1, 1990

Amended by Chapter 16, 1999 (Second Session), which received Royal Assent on November 23, 1999
