



# AFP

# Better Practice Guide on Identification Evidence

Date of initial endorsement: 11 May 2017

Date of last review: 5 July 2024

Endorsed by: Commander Investigations

Owner: Criminal Investigations

Contact: Criminal Investigations

Identifier: DCPOC042

IPS status: Full

**Disclosure and classification:** This document is classified (select classification) and is intended for internal AFP use. Disclosing any content must comply with Commonwealth law and the AFP National Guideline on information management.

**Compliance:** This instrument forms part of the AFP Governance Instrument Framework (GIF) as defined in the [AFP Commissioner's Order on governance \(CO1\)](#). The [AFP Commissioner's Order on professional standards \(CO2\)](#) and [AFP Commissioner's Order on security \(CO9\)](#) set the framework for the conduct expected of AFP appointees through obligations and best practice to help maintain the safety and security of AFP information, operations, assets and people. Inappropriate departures from the provisions outlined within AFP governance instruments may constitute a breach and be dealt with under Part V of the [Australian Federal Police Act 1979](#) (Cth).

## Contents

Disclosure and classification	2
Compliance	2
Guideline Authority	2
Introduction	2
Descriptions	2
Identification material – adults	2
Identification material – children and young persons	3
Destroying identification material	3
Recording identification material	3
Recognition evidence	4
Identification evidence	4
Identification parades	4
Identification parade requirements	5
Identification parade deemed unreasonable	6
Requesting a photo/video board	7
Photo board preparation .....	7
Statements .....	8
Photo board examination .....	8
Multiple identification procedures	9
Pre/post-detention investigation	9
Subsequent visual identification	10
Statements .....	10
Delays in photo identification.....	11
Police evidence of identification.....	11
Expert identification evidence.....	12
Further Advice .....	12
Resources.....	12
Legislation .....	12
Other sources.....	12
Shortened forms .....	13
Definitions .....	13

## Disclosure and classification

This document is classified **OFFICIAL** and is intended for internal AFP use. Disclosing any content must comply with Commonwealth law and the [AFP National Guideline on information management](#).

## Compliance

This instrument is part of the AFP's professional standards framework. The [AFP Commissioner's Order on professional standards \(CO2\)](#) outlines the conduct expected of AFP appointees. Inappropriate departures from the provisions of this instrument may constitute a breach of AFP professional standards and be dealt with under Part V of the [Australian Federal Police Act 1979](#) (Cth).

This document is a functional governance instrument as defined in the [AFP Commissioner's Order on governance \(CO1\)](#).

## Guideline Authority

This guideline was issued by the Chief Police Officer for the ACT using power under s37(1) of the [Australian Federal Police Act 1979](#) (Cth) as delegated by the Commissioner under s69C of the Act.

## Introduction

This guideline outlines the policies and procedures for appointees to lawfully collect admissible suspect identification evidence from witnesses per the [Crimes Act 1900](#) (ACT) and the [Evidence Act 1995](#) (Cth).

## Descriptions

Appointees should, as soon as practicable:

- obtain a detailed description of the offender from all witnesses
- record it in writing
- provide it to the case officer.

To comply with s237 (Descriptions) of the [Crimes Act 1900](#) (ACT), appointees must record descriptions of suspects provided to them and retain the descriptions until the completion of any offence proceedings.

Descriptions must be recorded in an:

- official AFP notebook, field book, diary, or
- authorised AFP computer system such as PROMIS or IMS.

## Identification material – adults

Appointees should note that different rules apply when taking identification material from adult suspects who are incapable of managing their own affairs (per ss230(5), (7) and (8), of the [Crimes Act 1900](#) (ACT)).

Appointees who take identification material from an adult capable of managing their own affairs must do so:

- with that person's written consent (after informing them they may refuse consent) per s230(2)(b) of the [Crimes Act 1900](#) (ACT)
- without consent only if the person is in lawful custody for an offence and where authorised by either:
  - a police sergeant

- a more senior ranking officer
- an officer in charge of a police station (including the ACT Watch House Sergeant).

After obtaining consent or authorisation, appointees should obtain identification material if:

- the identification material are prints of the person's fingers or photographs of the person
- the authorising officer believes on reasonable grounds it is necessary to either;
  - identify the person
  - identify the person as the person who committed the offence
  - provide evidence of, or relating to, the offence
  - obtain evidence identifying the person as the person who committed another offence or of providing evidence of, or relating to, another offence.

## Identification material – children and young persons

Appointees must not take identification material from a child or young person, per the [Crimes Act 1900](#) (ACT) or the [Children and Young People Act 2008](#) (ACT).

Appointees may, in relation to Commonwealth offences only, take certain identification material from a child or young person per s3ZJ and related sections of the [Crimes Act 1914](#) (Cth).

Appointees must apply to a magistrate per Part 2.5 of the [Crimes \(Forensic Procedures\) Act 2000](#) (ACT) to take a forensic sample (e.g. fingerprints or a photograph) from a child or young person to prove or disprove guilt in relation to an offence, or for use in a formal identification procedure (such as a photo board), regardless of whether or not they are in custody.

Appointees must obtain the consent of a parent, guardian or other responsible person (not a police officer) for a suspect who is a child or young person to participate in an identification parade.

Additionally, any child or young person who is requested to assist police in an identification parade as a participant must also have consent provided by a parent, guardian or other responsible adult to participate.

When a child or young person is sought as a participant, appointees must refer to and use the '[Request for participation in an identification parade](#)' form (Investigator's Toolkit, ACT state specifics, identification evidence), ensuring the consent section is completed.

## Destroying identification material

Identification material must be destroyed unless a suspect is:

- convicted or
- a magistrate approves further retention.

The identification material must be destroyed:

- as soon as proceedings are finalised or
- where no proceedings are instituted, within 12 months after obtaining the material.

## Recording identification material

Appointees must, to prove evidence material was lawfully taken and retained, record the:

- sequential number allocated to the material
- name and date of birth of the suspect

- time, date, and place the material was taken
- name, rank and number of the member taking the material
- reason the identification material was taken (e.g. for specific investigative purposes, court order, Watch House identification photographs, etc).

## Recognition evidence

As per s114(3)(d) of the [Evidence Act 1995](#) (Cth) appointees need not hold an identification parade (or use a subsequent photo board) if they are satisfied that the identifying witness has 'recognised' the suspect on the basis of sufficient familiarity. The basis and degree of the recognition/familiarity by the identifying witness of the suspect must accord with evidentiary requirements (i.e. statement format, be credible and verifiable, etc).

Where possible, the practice of using a suspect that is known to the witness in an identification parade, should be avoided. However, this practice, under certain circumstances, may be necessary and in these instances, advice should be sought from DPP.

In situations where the identifying witness knows the suspect, even if only by sight, it may not be practical, beneficial or fair to line this suspect up against a number of individuals unknown to the identifying witness. In such situations, further advice should be sought from DPP.

## Identification evidence

Members must consider that evidence of a photo board identification is likely to be excluded where either:

- holding an identification parade would have been reasonable and was not refused by the suspect
- the witness was previously shown a photograph of the suspect
- the photo board included a photograph of any other suspect
- the photograph of the suspect used in the photo board was either:
  - taken or retained without lawful authority
  - taken before the suspect was arrested or became a suspect (except if the suspect's appearance changed significantly since the offence or it was not lawful or reasonably practicable to take another photograph)
- the photographs suggest the subjects were in custody at the time
- the persons in the other photographs did not resemble the suspect
- the photo board was examined by multiple witnesses at the same time.

## Identification parades

Appointees must obtain consent from an adult suspect capable of managing their own affairs in order to hold an identification parade. If the suspect requests an identification parade, appointees must arrange one if it is not unreasonable to do so.

To obtain a suspect's agreement to participate in an identification parade, appointees must first inform the suspect in an audio recorded conversation that:

- they may refuse to participate in the identification parade
- evidence of a refusal may be given and picture identification may be attempted
- they may have a legal representative present during the identification parade.

If the suspect is a child or an adult unable to manage their own affairs, a parent, guardian or other responsible adult (not a police officer) must be present for the giving of information and the identification parade.

Appointees must refer to and use the '[Consent for suspect to take part in an identification parade/photo board](#)' form (Investigator's Toolkit, ACT state specifics, identification evidence).

## Identification parade requirements

Appointees responsible for arranging and conducting identification parades must:

- record in writing their actions and forward in a minute to the investigation case officer as soon as possible
- not be otherwise involved in the investigation
- ensure the identification parade is arranged and conducted as soon as practicable after the crime
- ensure they obtain the witness's name and a copy of the description provided by the witness (i.e. from the witness statement)
- select participants based on their resemblance to the suspect in terms of age, height and general appearance
- explain to the parade participants and witness(es) how the parade will be conducted
- supervise the parade
- ensure the parade is video recorded or photographed in colour and a record is made of all things done and said during it
- prepare a police statement outlining the procedures undertaken to organise and hold, or attempt to organise and hold, an identification parade.

Where an appointee is responsible for arranging or conducting a parade and considers the holding of a parade to be unfair to the suspect or otherwise unreasonable, they must record in writing:

- all attempts and duties undertaken by all appointees in relation to trying to organise an identification parade
- any difficulties encountered by appointees in trying to organise an identification parade.

Appointees must select participants in an identification parade based on their resemblance to the suspect, not their resemblance to a description of a suspect as provided by the witness(es) (in a statement or otherwise). The appointee organising the identification parade must be sufficiently familiar with the general appearance of the suspect, for example, by one or more of the following methods:

- physical viewing of the suspect in person, such as whilst in custody
- reviewing custody photographs of the suspect
- reviewing the physical description information recorded about the suspect on PROMIS.

Prior to the witness(es) viewing the parade, the appointee in charge must:

- ensure no participants are dressed in a distinctive and unique way
- allow the suspect to choose where to stand in the line
- cause sequential numbers to be placed above the parade participants inform participants not to move or speak unless directed to do so

Prior to the witness(es) viewing the parade, the appointee in charge must inform the witness that:

- they must not speak to any participants

- if they wish a participant to move, speak or adopt a particular pose they must inform the appointee conducting the parade
- the person they witnessed at or near the crime scene may or may not be in the parade
- if they can identify the person they witnessed at or near the crime scene with reasonable certainty, they must say the number located above that person
- if they cannot identify any person with reasonable certainty they must say so.

If more than one witness views a parade:

- each witness must view it independently
- witnesses must not communicate with each other
- the suspect may change places in the parade after each viewing.

A suspect who is a capable adult may have present at the parade a lawyer or other person of their choice.

A suspect who is a child, young person or adult incapable of managing their affairs must have present at the parade:

- a parent or guardian, or
- if a parent or guardian is not acceptable to the suspect, another responsible adult who is acceptable (not a police officer).

Where participants are sought, appointees must refer to and use the '[Request for participation in an identification parade](#)' form (Investigator's Toolkit, ACT state specifics, Identification Evidence). A separate form must be completed for each person formally requested to participate.

Whilst conducting an identification parade, appointees must refer to and use the '[Identification parade Form](#)'.

## Identification parade deemed unreasonable

Holding an identification parade is considered unreasonable if doing so would be either:

- unfair to the suspect
- not reasonably practicable.

An identification parade may be considered unfair to the suspect where either the:

- required number of persons (minimum of 8 others) resembling the suspect in age, height and general appearance cannot be arranged
- victim views the parade from a place where he or she cannot be seen by the suspect and no lawyer or other person acceptable to the suspect is available to be present with the witness
- suspect has requested a lawyer or other acceptable person be present and the attendance of such person is not reasonably practicable. In this case there is a statutory presumption that it was not reasonable to have an identification parade at the time (per s114(5) of the [Evidence Act 1995](#) (Cth)) and therefore other identification procedures, such as a photo board, can be undertaken
- suspect agrees to a parade without being informed the witness has previously identified or recognised the suspect
- suspect is a child or adult incapable of managing their own affairs and no parent, guardian or other responsible adult acceptable to the suspect (not a police officer) is available to attend and observe the parade.

If the suspect has an unusual or distinguishing characteristic (e.g. has a body deformity) which would be more obvious in an identification parade than in a photo board, photo identification may be fairer to the suspect than an identification parade.

An identification parade may be considered as not reasonably practicable where either the:

- offence is not serious and other cogent and reliable identification evidence is available
- suspect, having requested or agreed to a parade, then unreasonably obstructs the conduct of the parade
- witness(es) can give cogent and reliable evidence of a crime scene identification of the suspect
- suspect is a person known to the witness
- suspect's appearance has changed significantly since the time of the offence.

## Requesting a photo/video board

Appointees requesting a photo board or video photo board must complete and submit an 'ACT Photo board Request' form from within a PROMIS task sent to ACT-REFERRAL COORD. This is a PROMIS-only document.

The request must include:

- the suspect's full name
- the suspect's date of birth
- the offence for which the photo board is required
- an indication that the suspect has been offered an opportunity to participate in an identification parade and has refused to do so or that the holding of an identification parade would be –
  - unfair to the suspect or
  - unreasonable in the circumstances
- details and descriptions of any co-offenders
- the number of witnesses that will view the photo board(s) or video photo board(s)
- the description of the suspect(s) as provided by the witness(es)
- the log number in the PROMIS case pertaining to the relevant witness statement
- the full name, rank, AFP identification number and contact telephone numbers of the appointee making the request and of their team leader.

For further information on sending the task to ACT Policing Intelligence, refer to the ACT Policing Intelligence secure website on the AFP HUB.

## Photo board preparation

Appointees preparing photo boards or video photo boards must:

- not be involved in the investigation
- receive from the case officer –
  - the name, date of birth and arrest details (if applicable) of the suspect
  - a copy of the description(s) of the suspect as provided to police by the witness(es).
- select at least eight 'head and shoulder' photographs (in addition to the photograph of the suspect) which –
  - resemble the suspect in age and general appearance
  - do not show any features which differ markedly from the description provided by witnesses
  - do not suggest any person was in custody when it was taken.
- number the images sequentially
- prepare a table of identification details of all persons in the photo board



- provide the photo board or video photo board to the case officer.

If more than one witness will attempt identification, separate video or photo boards must be used. The same nine photographs may be used if the suspect is positioned differently in each.

Appointees must ensure the photograph of the suspect used was taken lawfully either:

- with the approval of a magistrate
- with the consent of the suspect
- after the suspect was arrested in connection with an offence.

The photograph used must have been taken after the person became a suspect for the offence, unless:

- the suspect's appearance has significantly changed or
- it was not reasonably practicable to lawfully photograph the suspect.

## Statements

Appointees who help create photo boards or video photo boards must provide written statements, including from appointees who:

- select the images to be used and
- prepare the photo board or video photo board.

Appointees must include in their statements, where relevant:

- the source of the photographs used
- any alteration made to any photographs including, but not limited to, any modification (for enhancement or otherwise) to the colour, contrast, size, border or other features of the photographs to ensure they are suitable for use in a photo board or video photo board
- the reasoning for any alteration being made to any photographs
- the process undertaken to alter any photographs
- a description of the procedure followed in preparing the photo board or video photo board
- the procedure utilised in conducting the photo board or video photo board.

Immediately before conducting a photo board identification appointees must check whether the suspect was taken into custody for any other matter (occurring after the offence subject of the identification procedure). If so, they must, per s115(3) of the [Evidence Act 1995](#) (Cth), then ensure the photograph of the suspect they plan to use was taken during the suspect's current (most recent) time in custody, regardless of delay. The only exceptions to this are, per s115(4) of the Act:

- the suspect's appearance has changed significantly from the time when the offence (to which the identification procedure pertains) was committed and the time when the suspect was most recently taken into custody or
- it was not reasonably practical to photograph the suspect after the suspect was most recently taken into custody.

## Photo board examination

Investigating appointees should consider using an appointee not involved in the investigation to conduct the photo board or video photo board process.

Appointees must audio and video record the process of showing a witness a photo board or video photo board. They must also inform the witness that the photo board or video photo board they will examine:

- is marked for identification
- contains at least 9 separate persons
- may or may not contain a photograph of the person they saw at or near the crime scene.

Appointees must also ask the witness to carefully examine the photographs and:

- if able to identify the suspect, verbally indicate the number under the suspect's photograph
- for photo boards, have them sign across the border of the selected photograph (without obscuring the face)
- for video photo boards, print the selected image and have them sign across the border of the photograph (without obscuring the face)
- if unable to identify a suspect, say so.

Appointees must:

- use the ACT Photo board/Video Photo board Proforma – (under review)
- treat as exhibits both the:
  - photo board or video photo board
  - audio and video recording of the process
- copy the original photo board or video photo board for retention
- make the copy available for inspection by the suspect or legal representative (per s235(2)(h) of the [Crimes Act 1900](#) (ACT)).

Suspects and/or their legal representatives may inspect hardcopy or electronic photo board or video photo board copies (including individual photographs that comprise the photo boards) on AFP premises, but **must not** be provided with copies for retention.

## Multiple identification procedures

Appointees may include a suspect in more than one identification procedure for more than one matter (whether related or not), but must consider:

- ensuring sufficient difference between each parade and/or photo board where a large number of identification parades and/or photo boards will be held
- conducting the identification parade(s) and/or photo board(s) using different appointees
- for identification parades:
  - obtaining additional witnesses to participate in multiple parades and
  - the requirements in the identification parade section of this guideline
- for photo boards:
  - obtaining multiple photo boards with different photographs and different positioning of the suspect in the photo boards
  - the requirements in the photo board section of this guideline.

## Pre/post-detention investigation

Investigators must distinguish between the pre-detection of a suspect and the post-detection of a suspect.

Post-detection of a suspect occurs where:

- a definite suspect has been identified and/or
- an arrest has been made.

In these circumstances appointees should conduct an identification parade once police know the identity of whom they seek.

Pre-detection of a suspect occurs where:

- no person has been arrested and
- no definite suspect has been identified.

In these circumstances, appointees may:

- show photographs to a victim, providing an opportunity for them to identify a suspect (generally held to be admissible as evidence) and/or
- use similar identification processes (e.g. if a witness identifies the offender as wearing a particular school uniform, police may take the witness to a related public area or show them relevant schoolbook photographs etc., in an attempt to identify a suspect).

## Subsequent visual identification

After arresting a suspect where identification may be an issue, appointees must consider asking the suspect to participate in an identification parade.

Appointees must ensure that the value of identification parades is not compromised by the witness(es) having already seen photographs of a person they believe to be the offender (e.g. via a social networking site on the internet).

Before considering using a photo board, appointees must first consider an identification parade per s114 of the [Evidence Act 1995](#) (Cth). If no identification parade is held, they may then use a photo board (per s115), even if a witness has, by any means, seen a photograph of the suspect since the offence was committed. Courts may still later exclude such evidence if the prejudicial value outweighs the probative value (per s137).

If a witness has seen a photograph outside of a photo board or video photo board and asserts that the photograph identifies a suspect, appointees must consider obtaining that evidence. This includes images on one or more of the following:

- the internet
- mobile phones
- any media otherwise obtained or seen by the witness.

## Statements

Regardless of whether this identification is regarded as 'recognition evidence' or not, members should, after running formal identification procedures, obtain a witness statement detailing how the witness made the identification of the person in the photograph which was not part of a photo board. Such statements should include the witness's knowledge of:

- the details of the person depicted in the image/photograph (e.g. the person's name, age, and any other identifying traits)
- how/why the witness:
  - came to know the details of the person in the image/photograph
  - came to see or possess the image/photograph
  - recognised the person in the image/photograph to be the suspect.
- how the photograph or image of the person was obtained/taken.

For identification purposes when the witness has seen a photograph of the suspect since the commission of the offence, appointees should:

- continue conducting identification procedures per relevant legislation to obtain the best evidence
- undertake identification procedures in accordance with the holding of an identification parade
- consider a photo board if, for whatever reason, an identification parade is either:
  - not possible
  - unreasonable
  - unfair to the suspect.
- ensure no photograph in a photo board resembles any photograph the witness has previously seen of the suspect
- obtain a statement as per this section of this guideline
- ensure advice is sought from the Director of Public Prosecutions on any unusual identification circumstances or factors.

### Delays in photo identification

Appointees should:

- run photo identification procedures (e.g. photo boards) as soon as possible, preferably within 5 weeks of an incident
- seek advice from the Director of Public Prosecutions where admissibility may be affected by:
  - delays exceeding 5 weeks and/or
  - witness equivocation.

Members should avoid equivocal evidence, which is evidence of a person 'looking like' or 'possibly being' an alleged offender as it does not amount to a positive identification. Equivocal evidence may be circumstantial evidence and per s137 of the [Evidence Act 1995](#) (Cth) may have reduced probative/increased prejudicial weight and be deemed inadmissible.

### Police evidence of identification

Appointees have no special status as identification witnesses but may identify suspects from their direct observations of offences. Off-duty appointees who witness an offence must (other than any initial action or exercise of powers):

- not become involved in subsequent investigations
- be treated as a witness
- participate in identification procedures as an ordinary witness
- not receive any special privileges because of their appointee status.

To introduce into evidence an appointee's identification of the suspect/defendant (e.g. in viewing closed circuit television footage, etc.) where that officer has had prior dealings with and knowledge of the suspect/defendant (for any reason), that appointee must make a Police statement that:

- indicates they recognise the person
- refers to an annexure of that statement
- includes in the annexure the full details of the appointee's dealings with the person identified, including dates and circumstances (e.g. PROMIS incidents) which can be used as evidence to support the assertions of familiarity.

For example: 'I recognised the male person as John Smith (see Annexure A)'. Annexure A would outline all relevant information per above.

The annexure is an attachment to the statement and must be as comprehensive as possible.

## Expert identification evidence

Appointees must consider if unusual and extenuating circumstances warrant requesting and using forensic identification services, including expert opinions on:

- fingerprints
- handwriting
- facial and body mapping (photo-anthropometry and morphology)
- voiceprint identification and forensic voice comparison.

When requesting these, appointees must:

- consider the availability of these services
- consider their likely acceptance by courts
- be satisfied that ordinary identification procedures are impractical or unreasonable
- consult with team leaders and forensic service providers.

## Further Advice

Queries about the content of this document should be referred to Superintendent Criminal Investigations.

## Resources

### Legislation

- [Australian Federal Police Act 1979](#) (Cth)
- [Children and Young People Act 2008](#) (ACT)
- [Crimes \(Forensic Procedures\) Act 2000](#) (ACT)
- [Crimes Act 1914](#) (Cth)
- [Crimes Act 1900](#) (ACT)
- [Evidence Act 1995](#) (Cth)

### Other sources

- ACT Photo board Request form (PROMIS)
- [ACT Policing Intelligence: Referral Coordination Team: Photo Boards \(photo board creation requests\)](#)
- [Consent For Police To Take Identification Material](#)
- [Request for Participation in an Identification Parade](#)
- Photo board/Video Photo board Proforma (AFP Forms) – under review
- [Consent for suspect to take part in an ID parade/photo board](#)
- [Identification parade form](#)
- [ACT Policing - Identification Evidence Flow Chart](#): at any stage of an investigation where guidance is required to determine appropriate identification

## Shortened forms

Shortened form	Full form
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACTP	ACT Policing
AFP	Australian Federal Police

## Definitions

Term	Definition
ACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Capital Territory</li> </ul>
ACTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ACT Policing</li> </ul>
AFP appointee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a deputy commissioner, AFP employee, special member or special protective service officer and includes a person:</li> <li>engaged under s35 of the AFP Act as a consultant or contractor to perform services for the AFP and determined under s35(2) of the AFP Act to be an AFP appointee</li> <li>engaged overseas under s69A of the AFP Act or</li> <li>seconded to the AFP under s69D of the AFP Act.</li> <li>(See s4 of the AFP Act.)</li> </ul>
AFP	Australian Federal Police
PROMIS	Police Real-time Online Management Information System
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
Crime Scene Identification	<p>Means an identification of a suspect made to police:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at or near the crime scene soon after the offence</li> <li>at a secondary crime scene connected to the offence, or committing an act in connection with the offence.</li> </ul>
Facial and body mapping	Is a range of techniques to compare two or more video, photographic or other images, or images to a 'live' person, to determine whether the image is of the 'live' person.
Identification	<p>Means an assertion made by a witness that the suspect was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the person they observed commit a particular act/offence, or</li> <li>a person at or near the crime scene at or about the time the act/offence was committed</li> </ul> <p>after either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>observing the suspect</li> <li>examining a photograph or voice recording of the suspect.</li> </ul>
IMS	Is a software platform for operational members to manage investigations throughout their lifecycle, from a report being received through to brief generation and finalisation.
Identification evidence	<p>Means evidence of an identification and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>picture identification evidence</li> <li>recognition evidence</li> <li>visual identification evidence</li> <li>video evidence</li> </ul> <p>any report (whether oral or in writing) of such identification evidence.</p>

Identification material	<p>In relation to a person, means a photograph, video recording, voice recording, digital image, hand writing sample or prints of the person's hands, fingers, feet or toes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• taken or made by police at a time when the person was a suspect</li> <li>• taken by persons other than police (e.g. bank hold-up photos/videos), or</li> <li>• kept by police for the purpose of attempting an identification, but does not include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ a tape recording made for the purposes s23U or s23V of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth), or</li> <li>○ forensic material taken under Part 1D of the Crimes Act 1914 or the Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 (ACT) (bearing in mind s5(3)(b) of that Act).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Identification parade	Means a parade of the suspect and at least 8 other persons resembling the suspect in general appearance which is arranged by police. The parade is viewed by a witness for the purpose of attempting an identification.
Magistrate	Includes a judge.
Morphology	Is a technique to evaluate bodily features and profiles through comparison and qualitative analysis to determine visual similarities.
Photo-anthropometry	Is a technique to compare proportional qualities of a photo to another to determine metric, rather than visual, similarities (e.g. comparing a surveillance photo of an armed robber with a lawfully obtained photograph of a suspect).
Photo board	Means a pictorial identification parade, being a board or sheet containing a photograph of the suspect and photographs of at least 8 other persons resembling the suspect in general appearance, prepared by police and examined by a witness for the purpose of attempting an identification.
Photograph	Includes a picture or other visual representation of a person.
Picture identification evidence	Means evidence of an identification based on examination of a photograph of the suspect either in photographic form or video form.
Recognition evidence	Means evidence of an identification based on examination of a photograph of the suspect either in photographic form or video form.
Recognition evidence	Is evidence that a witness recognised the person they observed at or near the crime scene at or about the time of the alleged offence because of some prior familiarity (dealings with or knowledge) of that person.
Suspect	<p>Means a person either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• arrested for the offence</li> <li>• suspected by police as having committed the offence</li> </ul> <p>in the context of an identification procedure, who is identified by a witness or suspected by police as committing the offence.</p>
Video photo board	Means a series of photographs (as per a photo board) stored or recorded on video tape, computer or disk for the purpose of attempting an identification.
Visual identification	Means a series of photographs (as per a photo board) stored or recorded on video tape, computer or disk for the purpose of attempting an identification.
Voiceprint identification and forensic voice comparison	Is aural and spectrographic comparison of one or more known voices with unknown voices to identify or eliminate suspects or witnesses.