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CORRUPTION AND CRIME COMMISSION

OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

ACTING COMMISSIONER SCOTT ELLIS

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

AT PERTH ON TUESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 2020, AT 12.15 PM

COUNSEL:

MS JESSICA TOWER

WITNESS: STUART JOHN YOUNG

1 THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Please be seated. 2 3 YOUNG, STUART JOHN CALLED AT 12.15 PM: 4 5 THE ASSOCIATE: The Commission is conducting a number of examinations for the purposes of an investigation under the 6 7 Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003. The scope and 8 purpose of the Commission investigation is to enable the 9 Commission how culture contributes to serious misconduct in Hakea and other prisons in Western Australia. Before your 10 examination begins, it is necessary for you to take an 11 12 affirmation. Please stand. Take the card in your right 13 hand and read the affirmation out loud. 14 15 YOUNG, STUART JOHN AFFIRMED AT 12.15 PM: 16 17 THE ASSOCIATE: Thank you. You may be seated. 18 19 THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Mr Young, I've appointed Ms Tower as counsel assisting the Commission. She will ask questions 20 21 on my behalf. I note that you've received the notice to witnesses?---Yes. 22 23 24 And that you've signed it?---Yes. 25 26 Thank you. 27 28 Yes, Ms Tower? 29 30 TOWER, MS: What is your full name?---Stuart John Young. 31 32 And what's your current job title? --- Deputy Superintendent, 33 Hakea Prison. 34 35 Mr Young, how long have you been a prison officer?---In a 36 couple of weeks, 30 years. 37 38 And in that time, which prisons have you worked at?---South to north, Albany, Bunbury, Easter Goldfields, Karnet, Hakea, 39 40 Casuarina, Greenough and Broome, multiple times. 41 42 And in that time, how long have you worked at Hakea Prison?-43 --About 10 years. 44 45 And you've been at Hakea for the last - how long?---Six 46 months. 47

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When did you start at Hakea for this last stint?---April or

48

49

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May, I'm not sure.

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1
    And
          what
                 role
                       were
                                you holding then?---Deputy
    Superintendent, security and operational practises.
2
3
    Mr Young, part of the reason you've been called to give
4
    evidence is because of your considerable experience, and
    because of the role you held at Hakea. The Commission is
 6
7
    interested in your insights and experience into prison
8
    culture, being a conduit between the officers on the ground
9
    and the upper management and executive of the department.
    If a prison officer observes misconduct, what are their
10
    options for reporting it?---They can do an online form
11
    unrecorded, directed to misconduct, or basically, discuss it
12
13
    with any part of the senior management team, or I would
14
    guess, go to their local delegate.
15
16
    THE ACTING COMMISSIONER:
                              Sorry, go to the?---Local
17
    delegate.
18
19
    Okay.
20
21
                And by that, do you mean a union delegate?---
    TOWER, MS:
22
    Yeah.
23
24
    And in your experience, what's the most common report?---
25
    What, how it's reported?
26
27
    Yes?---Usually, one of the senior management or the principal
28
    officers are advised - generally.
29
30
    Mr Young, I want to show you an exhibit.
31
32
    Madam Associate, can we have exhibit number 36^?
33
    36^
34
35
36
    Mr Young, this will come up on the screen in front of you,
37
    and then I'll ask you questions about it. It's the Code of
38
    Conduct from the Department of Justice? --- Mm hmm.
39
40
    And if we could go to page 9.
41
42
    I'll read this section to you at the top:
43
    Reporting suspected breaches of the Code.
44
                                               This means that
    all public sector employees need to understand and contribute
45
    to the integrity of the department by ensuring that breaches
46
47
    of this Code of Conduct are reported and managed -
48
49
    - and it continues:
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18/11/20 Epiq Reporting suspected breaches of the Code or other conduct. We report any actual or potentially fraudulent, corrupt or illegal activities and any suspected breaches of the Code of which we become aware and discuss with our manager or relevant officer of the department.

We will ensure that we are familiar with and will comply and facilitate compliance with the department's policies, processes and procedures for reporting any misconduct.

In your view, are prison officers aware that they're obliged to report misconduct?---Probably not, and most people should understand that anything that may or may not be construed as misconduct must be reported immediately, or it used to be within a day, or whatever, but I'm not sure that every one of them would be aware of it.

Are you aware of what kind of training staff get about misconduct?---No, because that comes through the academy.

And what is your view, looking around the prisons? Do you think that where misconduct occurs it is generally reported?——By and large — however, if it's not reported I don't know about it — I'm not sure how much is going on, to be quite honest, but it does occur. People do come forward. I've been involved in a number of issues that staff have brought to our attention, yeah.

And what are some barriers to reporting? Why might a prison officer not report something they're aware of?---Culture would have to be one of them, and unwillingness.

And when you say culture, what do you mean?---Look, I suppose the prison staff - if somebody provides information to others, they're basically on the outer, if you like, can be placed on the outer, and then they'll be targeted with that for quite some time, I would think.

And in your experience, what kind of steps could be taken on an organisational level to make it more likely that prison officers would come forward?---There's got to be ramifications or outcomes for their actions. If we don't have any outcomes for our actions, or outcomes for infractions, then we've pretty much lost, basically.

The next question I have relates to the management and the executive. What are the key messages that prison officers receive from upper management about correct use of force and use of force reporting?---I'm not sure, actually. Yeah, I couldn't give you the answer.

What about experienced officers? You know, is there - is there a strong culture of leading by example in terms of ethical decision making?---In some areas, yeah. There's going to be areas that don't do that. How do we identify them? I'm not really sure.

Do you believe that there is an important role to be played by senior, experienced officers modelling appropriate behaviour?---Absolutely.

 Beyond your entry-level prison officers, as people progress up the ranks, are you aware of any training as they progress in ethical decision making, how to deal with misconduct risks?---It can be done online, as far as I'm aware.

What about the training that you've received as you've gone up the ranks? Do you consider it to be appropriate?---No.

In your role as a - are you a deputy superintendent? Am I getting your title correct?---At the moment, yeah.

And before that, what was the role - - -?---Security manager, acting.

In both of those roles, would part of them - would those roles involve assessing use of force reports?---When I initially came to Hakea, part of my role was to assess the backlog and current reporting that was done at the time, until we dealt with the backlog.

And can you explain, what's the backlog you're referring to?---The backlog was - essentially, when use of force occurs, as per policy directive 5, there's a review process takes place. For whatever reasons - I wasn't there at the time, I can't give you an answer as to why it occurred, no reviews were being done whatsoever. I think a review by the CCC came up with 240-odd outstanding reports. Once we had taken out what was the responsibility of broad spectrum, we got that down to 180, but that only went back to May last year. So 12 months from when we started, we went back and we got 180 reports. There were still further - still more reports further back, but we didn't get to them.

Can you describe to the Commission the steps of what's meant to occur from use of force incident to when it's resolved, or finished being looked at?---Okay. So one the use of force occurs, then reports must be submitted, when it's taken place, appendix 2, medical report, a superintendent's review is conducted, along with the committee - a review of all the incident reports, and then the committee sits and discusses what we can and can't do - not we can and can't do, what

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should and shouldn't happen, and whether it gets escalated
       or whether it's justifiable and proportionate
2
3
    reasonable.
                  Once that's done, it goes to Assistant
    Superintendent Operations, AMP - sorry, Superintendent
4
5
    Operations, AMP, and the reviewed at that level as well.
 6
7
    Coming back to yourself - - -
8
9
    THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Sorry to interrupt.
10
11
    Just before you move on, you said that you got down to a
    number of 180 reports that hadn't been reviewed, and that
12
13
    there were more reports going further back?---Correct.
14
15
        you give the Commission an estimate of how many
16
    unreviewed reports there were in total?---No.
17
18
    Okay?---I'm sorry, I can't. I can work out - - -
19
20
    Ballpark?---We were given three months to do the 180 reports,
21
    or thereabouts.
2.2
23
    Right?---When we got to May, we went back to - got some
24
    figures for January, back to January, and we were looking at
25
    another 60 at least - I think it was 60, somewhere between
26
    40 and 60 anyway. We were advised that was it.
27
28
    Okay.
29
30
    TOWER, MS:
                  And Mr Young, when you were referring to
    reports, do you mean incidents or if there are 10 reports on
31
32
    the same - - -?---Incidents.
33
34
    THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Yes, thank you.
35
36
    TOWER, MS: In your career, how do you guide inexperienced
    officers to have strong ethical attitudes and behaviours at
37
38
    work?---Say it again - sorry.
39
40
          How do you quide inexperienced officers to make good
41
    ethical choices?---If they ask you the question, you provide
    the answer. It should be based on the Code of Conduct.
42
43
44
    I'm probably a bad example though.
45
46
    Why is that?---As I swear a bit.
47
48
    So you would encourage them to be truthful in their reports?-
49
    --Yes, absolutely.
50
    To comply with any investigation?---Yes.
51
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understand that someone's (indistinct) crossed the line, or 43 engaged in misconduct, quite often, depending on the type of misconduct, there's a lot of support for what's going on. 44

45 46

ACTING COMMISSIONER: What types of misconduct investigation is there support for?---Anyone that's trafficking - - -

48 49 50

47

Right?---Generally.

TOWER, MS: What about excessive use of force?---I'm not sure. The difficulty that I've got is it's hard to gauge when excessive use of force has been done because I can only base it on the reports that I have. Does it happen? I would have to think so. Can I prove it? We're not - that's the difficulty of reviewing these use of forces with documentation only.

In the course of its investigations, the Commission has also heard evidence of prison officers referring to prisoners in highly derogatory language. In other contexts, such as in the armed forced, the term "othering" has been used to refer to the process by which soldiers might view others, the inhabitants of the place where they are, as not like them and, sometimes, as less than them. And there's a hypothesis that this mental process might be part of what creates an environment where armed forces commit acts they would otherwise not contemplate. Could a similar process be happening in WA prisons?---Anything's possible, I suppose. I mean, most staff I know refer to prisoners as "crims" but whether that extends to desensitising basically over the use of that derogatory term, if you like, I don't know that you could draw that line.

Even beyond the use of language and to the general attitudes displayed towards prisoners, is that something you think could lead to concerning behaviour?---Sometimes, yeah. I mean you get good staff and you get bad staff, good communicators and bad communicators. Some people put on the uniform and think everything's done their way or the highway, basically. Others will manage prisoners effectively and talk to them and get the best out of them.

Is it a problem within some prisons that prisoners are seen as "less than"?---I'm not really sure. Look, I - there's a few prisons that have their problems for sure and probably the temperature is higher than what generally are, yeah.

What about in your experience of reviewing use of force reports? Is that a trend you see coming through that there is a - you know, a systemic negative attitude towards prisoners that's contributing, or not?---Towards prisoners?

Yes?---Not always, no. Overcrowding certainly hasn't helped and the temperature rising and frustrations with prisoners in their inability to move about, exercise, if you like, that hasn't helped. At times staff attitudes haven't helped.

What do you think could assist staff attitudes?---Reduce the muster for a start. That would help. When you get two hundred and - 256 prisoners locked into a unit with 10 staff,

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not much bigger than twice the size of this room, there's not a lot of room to move. As a department we need to make — make — well, we have now basically. We've started to make inroads which has allowed the muster to reduce at Hakea Prison which has dropped the temperature, which has also seen a reduction in the numbers of use-of-forces in the period since our muster's dropped from 1170 down to 850.

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Other than the muster, are there any other - any other things within staffing that you think could help use of force numbers go down?---Yeah, probably people have to be - people have to be responsible for their actions. At the moment I think by - particularly at Hakea, writing reports is up to the individual how they write it. I can't sit from half a mile away and see what's happened, I can only base it on reports. There has to be an understanding if you get this wrong, or you take a shortcut or you lie, there's got to be a ramification. How do we fix this? Personally, I'd like to see lapel cameras brought in. I've watched - I worked at Banksia Hill where we had a lot of lapel cameras, we had a lot of uses of force. But it actually provided justification for staff and gave a whole new slant on it. If you - if you watch a use of force none of them ever look good, ever. When three to four people jump on one other or two people jump on another or you spray someone or, worse still, two or three staff jump on a juvenile it looks bad. It never looks good. However, when you can hear what's being said and the staff are trying to calm the person down, that puts a whole new context on what's occurring. That we don't have at the moment. Perversely, if they're out of line that also shows up and you're able to review that almost straightaway.

313233

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You talked about incidents being dealt with well. What impact do you see if there are thorough, comprehensive investigations and the impact that has on an excessive use of force culture?——People would understand if they cross the line they're going to be accountable. That's — I mean, you could argue — I would argue part of the problem with the backlog was nobody was — nobody was policing. You had what, 180 reports outstanding for a 12-month period. Nobody was questioned over what were your actions and were they justified, lawful and proportionate: no one. So where do we know — as the staff there how do they know when they're doing it wrong? If staff want to complain is anything going to happen, cos nobody's reviewing them in the first place.

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Mr Young, the next questions I have for you relate to an incident that you were not directly a part of. To give context, these questions relate to allegations from 2018. The allegations are that excessive force was used against a prisoner and that a number of prison officers had written

inaccurate incident description reports about what occurred. The prison officers who were allegedly involved were stood down in August 2020. Mr Young, you are aware of the incident I'm referring to?---Vaguely. Only from what I saw yesterday.

Is this not a matter where you had spoken to the officers stood down right after they had been stood down?---No, within - I think I was on leave when they got stood down. I called them probably in the last week of January - sorry, August after a principal - I was the duty manager at the time. The principal officer contacted me and said, "One of the staff members dropped their ID off and basically berated me for senior management not contacting them to show support," and emailed me requesting that myself or someone from the senior management team contact them and ask - ask if they're all right basically. Up until probably - I'm not aware of what occurred until I watched the podcast yesterday and I haven't involved - well, I didn't think I involved myself anyway.

And at some point in those conversations that you had with the stood-down officers, you came to appreciate that the Commission was involved?---Correct.

For the sake of clarity, I'll also indicate that those officers were stood down in mid-August?---Mm hmm.

I'm going to play a call for you. You'll see a transcript come up on the screen in front of you and audio will be played. It's a call from 22 August 2020 between yourself and another man?---Mm hmm.

Madam Associate, can we please have exhibit 236-1?

START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT:

236-1^

Part conversation from 16:04:54 to 16:05:31

YOUNG: Are you talkin' to anyone ?

: Ah yeah we've, it's, I don't know like, like I obviously can't say a hell of a lot but

YOUNG: Yeah and I know very little so.

: Okay so it's gone a little but further than the union uhm

YOUNG: Yep.

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1
    : so I've got a lawyer that I'm talkin' to.
2
3
    YOUNG: Well done.
4
5
    : Which I'm goin', goin' to see him on Tuesday.
6
7
    YOUNG: Okay.
8
9
    : Yeah so it's gone above the first thing it's gone,
10
    yeah which you probably can
11
12
    YOUNG: Okay.
13
14
    : you probably gonna work it out
15
16
    YOUNG: Yep.
17
18
    : without me having to say it uhm.
19
20
    YOUNG: Yep.
21
22
    : Yeah so.
23
24
    YOUNG: Yeah and look just to caution ya, I'm on my work
25
    phone.
26
27
    END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT.
2.8
29
    TOWER, MS: So this call, you recognise who the other man
30
    is?---(No audible answer).
31
32
    And at the time of this conversation you understood that man
33
    to be one of the people who was allegedly involved - - -?--
34
    -Yes.
35
36
    --- in this incident and I'll call it the 2018 incident
    for simplicity?---Mm hmm.
37
38
39
    And during this call you understand that there's a Commission
40
    investigation? --- Yep.
41
    Did you already know that?---I'm not sure. By the end of it
42
43
    I did, in any case.
44
45
    And that's because of the way he's talking - - -?---Yep.
46
47
    --- it appears that he's trying to tell you the
48
    Commission's involved without telling - - -?---Without
49
    saying it, yeah.
50
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18/11/20 Epiq 1 If we could please scroll up, we can see even just from 2 line 3 there is a comment from the man you're speaking to 3 that says:

4 5

I obviously can't say a hell of a lot

6

7 ?---Yep.

8

9 From that line and then the rest of the obtuse way he's talking, did you understand he wasn't meant to be discussing the incident?---Sort of. I wasn't sure what he could and couldn't discuss, if that helps.

13

14 If we could go to line 20, over the page, you make the 15 comment - - -?---Yep.

16

17 Yeah. And, look, just to caution ya, I'm on my work phone.

18

19 Why did you say that?---So that he knows that anyone could 20 be listening to this phone call.

21

22 And was the purpose of that instruction to minimise 23 information in any investigation?---No.

2425

What was the purpose?---To let him know I was on my work phone, that it can be listened to at any time. I don't have any control of my work phone.

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Why were you giving that advice to someone under investigation?---So he doesn't talk to me about it.

30 31 32

Can you appreciate that a different interpretation that that officer might have got from that call was just don't talk on the phone?---On my phone?

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On any - on - well, on your phone?---No, not really. Not on any phone. I've got no control over what they say. So my role there was to ring up - well, what I thought I was doing was ringing up from a welfare point of view. The email I got said - have you seen the email? Yeah?

40 41

42 Describe the email for us?---The email from the principal 43 officer said that he had spent some time with one of the officers handing in their ID and in his opinion if it wasn't 44 for the person's mother-in-law she probably would have 45 knocked herself and can't believe that anyone from the SMT 46 47 hadn't been in contact with her and Mr Hughes would expect 48 that someone would have contacted her, or contacted them. 49 So I contacted her. I was the duty manager and I was standing 50 at my front paddock, ringing them all. Because he sent me the four phone numbers and that's who I called. 51

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YOUNG, S.J. (Public Examination)

So your priority here was to check for welfare and not discuss substance?---Correct.

Why is it important or why - or did you think it was important to not discuss the incident with them?---If he can't discuss it he can't discuss it. I don't want to know about it. It's got nothing to do with me. But if he's going to discuss it, well, like, yeah, or tries to, a good way of saying I'm cautioning you, "I'm on my work phone," and then he can't talk - well, I don't want him to talk to me about it.

So if others talk to you about it you'd tell them I don't want to know?---Pretty much, I would think.

When Professional Standards who investigates these matters and directs people to not discuss it - - -?---Mm hmm.

--- what's the purpose behind that?---Maintain confidentiality, I would think.

Is it also to maintain the integrity of the investigation, so that people don't collude their stories?---Yes, that would be one point. The day after this I called Jim August and said can I speak to these guys and he went, "Well, yeah, you What can they talk about? "They can talk about anything, but not the incident." This was a cold call, basically. I've got a call from my principal officer saying why the hell hasn't anyone called them. I've called them I can't call to ask who can help me at that time of day cos no one's available basically on a Saturday afternoon, but the following Monday I said I called Jim and said am I able to talk with these people. "Yeah, you are." right, what can they talk about?" And the other thing that I asked was can they talk to other staff, as in two of the people I had called said they were told they weren't allowed to talk to anyone and - and I thought, well, that's a bit rough. You can't talk to anyone about anything, as opposed to can't talk about the incident.

But for this incident the staff had been directed you're not allowed to talk about the incident. That's correct, isn't it?---I know that now, yeah.

Did you know that at the time - - -?---No.

- - - when you spoke to Jim August?---No, I'd rang him saying what can I talk to them about. When one of the staff - when - when two of them said they're not allowed to talk to anyone about anything, I got the picture that they were completely isolated at home. In fact, I was - yeah.

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But at the very least, the incident itself couldn't be discussed?---Correct.

Now if we could please take that call down, I'm about to play you a different call?---Mm hmm.

This call's from 24 August. It's between two people, neither of whom are you. There's a male and a female voice. The Commission has information that the male voice is a prison officer who's allegedly involved in the 2018 incident and the female voice works at Hakea but there's no allegation she was involved.

Madam Associate, can we play exhibit 237-1?

237-1^

START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT:

Part conversation 16:37:30 to 16:39:08

BROWN: I went and spoke to Stuey and I was like hey like uhm just wanted to say thank you for the call uhm and he was like oh I heard that you, you two and I was like yeah and he was like how's he going like is he alright

: Yep.

BROWN: and I was like oh he's doing as can be expected and I was like and he was like this is just bullshit, he was like Professional Standard wankers like he kept calling them all this stuff and he was like just be careful what we say he was like because anybody could be listening and he picked up like his radio

: Yeah.

BROWN: and pointed to his PDA and like the room and stuff and I was like oh okay and he was like I called all of the people involved and he was like can you clear one thing up for me? He said they've been told they're not allowed to talk to anyone, and I said about the like what they're being investigated for, I said no they're not.

: Yep.

BROWN: And he was like but they're allowed to speak to the superintendent, WAPOU uhm the WAPOU union and like their support person or People Sense and I said yes I said but from what I've gathered it's Professional Standards

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following their procedure it's gone to the next step and now they're not allowed to talk to anyone about it and then

: Anyone not even a support person.

BROWN: Hey?

: Not even a support person.

BROWN: Yeah I said they're not allowed other (inaudible) from what I can gather and he wrote on his, on his notepad he was like lawyered up question mark (clears throat) so he knew what I was talking about and I was like yeah.

: Yeah.

END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT.

TOWER, MS: So, Mr Young, do you recall having a conversation with this female?---Yep.

And for all that she's generalising what you're talking about, is in substance her recollection of the conversation accurate?---Yep.

And the female voice, we can hear she's a fairly junior staff member at the prison?---Yep.

And at the time of speaking with her, you understood that she wasn't alleged to be involved but someone she was very close to was?---Correct.

If I can refer you to line 7, it continues:

35 He was like, 'This is just bullshit'. He was like, 36 'Professional Standards, wankers'. Like, he kept calling 37 them all this stuff.

Is that an accurate reflection of what you said to her?---I don't recall that, no. Writing on the notepad, I definitely recall that.

Can you see why she would have any reason to not recall this accurately?---No.

What this - well, what this female staff member appears to have gotten from that call was that you thought the - that this was just bullshit and Professional Standards were wankers. What impact do you think that could have had on the investigation?---In hindsight, I probably shouldn't have said anything. What impact would it have? I can't tell.

YOUNG, S.J. (Public Examination)

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with connections to the incident to watch out

surveillance techniques?---I guess so, yeah.

So what was your intention in communicating to an officer

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Isn't your role to try to enhance what can be gained through misconduct investigations?---Yes.

How does that fit in with this advice?---In hindsight, it was bad advice.

At the time, did you appreciate that your words might have an impact on this officer?---No, I didn't actually. My concern was not so much the misconduct. My concern was the welfare, given that they were told they couldn't talk to anyone. I still didn't know what the incident was about. Had no idea what sort of - I can see now, I - yeah, probably shouldn't have done that.

Thank you, I'm done with that exhibit.

The Commission has heard evidence from a number of sources about negative comments being made about the fact that the the first place, allegations were made in about the investigation, about Professional Standards, about the Commission. The Commission has also heard evidence of a people giving advice about number of how to avoid surveillance and how to get through the investigation unscathed. Do you see how that can make an impact on how successful an investigation is at getting to the truth? ---What, my comments or the general comments?

General?---I can, yeah.

Can you see how by doing that, not just yourself but a number of people doing that can reinforce a culture where misconduct allegations are dismissed or minimised rather than being taken seriously?---Yeah, I guess I can. Yeah.

Commissioner, I have no further questions for this witness.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Can the witness be released?

TOWER, MS: Not at this stage.

43 THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Mr Young, thank you for your evidence here today. This examination is over. However, you're not released from your summons nor are you excused from further attendance. You are to present yourself to the Commission if and when called upon to do so. Thank you.

We'll adjourn until 2 pm.

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|---|------------------------|-------|----|-----|--------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| 2 | (THE WITNESS WITHDREW) | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | ΑT | 12.55 | PM | THE | MATTER | WAS | ADJOURNED | ACCORDINGLY |

Certificate Made Under Section 50A of the Evidence Act 1906

The transcript of Stuart John Young heard on Tuesday, 17 November 2020

was made in good faith and, subject to any qualification referred to below, is correct, accurate and complete transcription of the contents of the recording;

was produced from recordings that were suitable for making an accurate and complete transcript except where otherwise stated in the body of the transcript. Any "indistinct" or "inaudible" or other notations indicating difficulty with the transcription contained within the transcript refers to those parts of the proceedings that could not be accurately transcribed due to speech clarity, recording quality or other factors impacting word intelligibility.

Certified on this 18th day of November 2020 by: Glenda Judge, Sheila Robbshaw, Joshua Stevenson

Full Name: Glenda Judge

Sheila Robbshaw Joshua Stevenson

Occupation: Transcriber and officer of the Commission under the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003 ss 182, 3 who has taken an oath before the Commissioner.

Signature: (Glenda Judge) (Sheila Robbshaw) (Joshua Stevenson)

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