

A Preliminary Study on the Rules for the Use of Demonstrative Evidence

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Abstract: With the advancement of trial substantiation and intelligent justice, evidence has gradually become "graphic" and "audio-visual". However, such evidence is often excluded from the legal categories of evidence due to its lack of legal identity, and thus lacks perfect regulation, with many gaps in the areas of proof, cross-examination and court review. Define the scope of demonstrative evidence, through clear demonstrative evidence of the presentation conditions, presentation of demonstrative evidence of the rules of evidence rules; through the improvement of "people with expertise" to assist in questioning, to achieve effective questioning; through the establishment of the "knowingly" testify in court Through the establishment of the "knowledgeable person" testifying in court, the authenticity and relevance of the evidence is further ensured.

Keywords: Demonstrative Evidence; Criminal Proceedings; Rules of Application.

1. Definition of Demonstrative Evidence

Demonstrative evidence is a kind of litigation material that cannot be used directly to prove the facts of the case, but can only help the fact adjudicator to understand the evidence fairly and accurately by explaining the original evidence. Demonstrative evidence has intuitive, auxiliary, dependent and easy to tamper with the characteristics of its distinctive features. But demonstrative evidence in judicial practice is easy to be confused with physical evidence, multimedia demonstrative evidence and complementary evidence, the connotation is unclear. And for demonstrative evidence is evidence of the problem has always been controversial. Therefore, the need for its concept, characteristics, legal status for further discussion, with a view to the connotation and extension of demonstrative evidence to obtain a deeper understanding of the following demonstrative evidence to prepare for the construction of the rules of use.

1.1. The Concept of Demonstrative Evidence

From the literal meaning, "demonstrative evidence" that means, implying evidence of intent. But this kind of interpretation and the actual meaning of demonstrative evidence is far from. In the United States, demonstrative evidence is considered to be evidence directed to the court and jury senses a physical description of the facts presented, rather than a verbal description [1]. It is usually demonstrative evidence that reproduces or depicts a person, object, or scene that is relevant to the practice that gave rise to the litigation in the case. Chinese scholars, on the other hand, consider demonstrative evidence to be "visual material presented to explain the original evidence or the circumstances of the case." [2] The core of the understanding of demonstrative evidence is, as a visual or audio-visual aids, only to assist the fact adjudicator a better understanding of the facts of the case and put forward, and only has the effect of the original evidence to explain the explanation. In judicial practice, the concept of demonstrative evidence needs to be clear through the real evidence, multi-media demonstrative evidence, as well as complementary evidence to achieve further distinction between.

First, the distinction between demonstrative evidence and positive evidence. The real evidence refers to the physical evidence formed in the course of the crime, which is really related to the facts of the crime. Such as murder when the murder weapon, burglary when the use of lock picking tools, trafficking in drugs when the drugs and so on. Physical evidence emphasises the value of its own demonstration. Demonstrative evidence, as evidence for the purpose of explanation only, is different from positive evidence. First of all, demonstrative evidence is not produced in the process of the case is not the original evidence, it is mostly produced after the crime, and the time of production of real evidence is different. Secondly, demonstrative evidence is through the explanation of the original evidence to achieve their own evidentiary value, rather than to emphasise their own. In the United States, demonstrative evidence usually contains models, maps, photographs and other categories, while in our country is mainly manifested in the scene plan, money towards the map and so on.

Second, the demonstrative evidence and multimedia demonstrative evidence of the distinction. In judicial practice, will be demonstrative evidence and multimedia demonstrative techniques confused, is another key to the demonstrative evidence is little research. Multimedia evidence, is the prosecution, defence and trial of the three parties through the multimedia display of evidence. The essence of multimedia evidence is a way and means of evidence, is the traditional circulating evidence of innovation and progress, the evidence is still the original evidence itself, just show a different way. However, demonstrative evidence is the original evidence of processing and reproduction, it is not the original evidence itself, just a visual aids. The essence of the difference between the two is the method and content.

Third, the demonstrative evidence and complementary evidence of the distinction. In judicial practice, there is also the phenomenon of demonstrative evidence will be confused with complementary evidence. Supplementary evidence refers to the other evidence of the proof of the enhancement, the role of evidence. The difference between its and demonstrative evidence is whether it has an independent source of information. Supplementary evidence is litigation evidence with an independent source of information, while

the source of information for demonstrative evidence can only be the original evidence.

1.2. Characteristics of Demonstrative Evidence

Demonstrative evidence is usually featured by intuition, dependence, subsidiarity and susceptibility to tampering.

First, intuitive. Subject to the influence of personal language expression ability, ordinary witnesses in the evidence may be difficult to correctly express their inner thoughts through the language, can not correctly reflect the facts of the case, it will be very easy to make the prosecution, defence and trial of the three parties to understand the bias, the fact that the judgement and the efficiency of the trial has a negative impact. Demonstrative evidence through diagrams, tables, animation and models and other more vivid form of the original evidence, on the one hand, can largely reduce the burden of difficult and complex cases in the witness statement, on the other hand, is conducive to the fact that the adjudicator better and more accurate understanding of the evidence to improve the efficiency of the proceedings.

Second, subsidiarity. The main purpose of demonstrative evidence is to explain other evidence, so demonstrative evidence has auxiliary. As a man-made evidence material, its main role is to help the fact adjudicator to understand the original evidence in the process of hearing the case, clarify the facts of the case, and make a fair judgement. Therefore, no matter how important the content of the demonstrative evidence is, it only plays a supporting role, just to assist in proving the evidence is demonstrative. For example, in a traffic case, through the road traffic accident scene map, road traffic accident simulation map and simulation of animation CD-ROM, the accident into the simulation and restore the situation, and the scene of the photographs, transcripts and witness testimonies corroborate, assisting the court on the scene of the accident occurred only one step to understand the situation. Demonstrative evidence is of great significance in dealing with some major and complex cases.

Third, dependence. Demonstrative evidence of the production and use of the process are dependent on the original evidence and the existence of demonstrative evidence as only for the explanation of the original evidence, does not have independent proof of the facts of the case of the value of proof, must be the existence of the original evidence and show as a prerequisite for the court shall not independently, and its own general can not be used as a basis for the case, and can not be added to the original evidence of the original information does not have. Therefore, the demonstrative evidence itself does not have the power to prove, the effect of the proof is attributable to the original evidence of the demonstrative.

Finally, easy to tamper with. Compared with the real evidence produced in the process of the crime, the formation of artificial production of demonstrative evidence, although effectively simplify the collation of major difficult and complex cases in the evidence, but the production process often involves high-tech technology and human factors, it is easy to lead to the original evidence in the process of production of changes, which has the characteristics of easy to be tampered with. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a full and complete system of questioning, effectively guarantee the credibility of demonstrative evidence.

1.3. The Legal Status of Demonstrative Evidence

In the United States, demonstrative evidence, which is admitted into evidence for explanatory purposes only, is visible to the jury during the trial, is part of the evidentiary record and the sufficiency of the evidence, and may be used in summation, but cannot be sent to the jury deliberation room in the same way as other admissible evidence[3].

At present, the legal status of demonstrative evidence in China's theory and practice level are very controversial. Domestic academics believe that demonstrative evidence is not evidence of the main reason is that, on the one hand, demonstrative evidence does not belong to the legal type of evidence, so the legitimacy of doubt; on the other hand, demonstrative evidence and the facts to be proved are not directly related to the substance of the evidence; in addition, based on the demonstrative evidence of the easy to tamper with the characteristics of demonstrative evidence in the process of production of authenticity is doubtful, and can not be effective in achieving the effect of the proof.

First, the legality of demonstrative evidence. According to Article 50 of the Criminal Procedure Law, "materials that can be used to prove the facts of the case are evidence." Demonstrative evidence is undoubtedly used to prove the facts of the case, so it should also be included in the types of evidence. If it is considered that demonstrative evidence is not evidence, it is not possible to use the rules of evidence to regulate its use, which will lead to confusion in the presentation of demonstrative evidence. Part of the demonstrative evidence can not enter the litigation, part of the demonstrative evidence in an illegal way into the litigation, not to be questioned and directly as evidence, not only is not conducive to safeguard the credibility of the part of the material, but also is not conducive to improving the efficiency of the trial.

Secondly, Relevance of demonstrative evidence. Relevance refers to the attribute that the evidence has a probative relationship with the facts of the elements to be proved, which helps the judge to examine and judge the possibility of the occurrence of the facts of the case. The key to determining relevance lies in an accurate understanding of "making a fact more likely or less likely", i.e., whether the evidence is capable of having an impact on the fact finder's thinking. Due to the auxiliary and dependent characteristics of demonstrative evidence, demonstrative evidence is used to clarify thinking, eliminate confusion, and help the trier of fact understand the evidence by explaining the demonstrative evidence, i.e., "demonstrative evidence—demonstrated evidence—facts to be proved", so it is usually considered that the demonstrative evidence has a derivative relevance, that is, indirectly relevant. For example, in the case of traffic collision, the drawing depicting the scene of the accident is demonstrative evidence, while the actual location of the accident is substantive evidence. The drawing and the accident site has a derivative relationship, so that the process of the case is easier to understand, better judge the facts of the case.

Eventually, the authenticity of demonstrative evidence. Authenticity mainly contains the form of authenticity and substantive authenticity of two aspects. Form of authenticity refers to the evidence itself really exists, there is no tampering, deletion and addition in the production process. Substantial authenticity, that is, in line with the objective facts, the

information contained in the evidence is accurate and reliable, a true reflection of the facts of the case. The examination of the authenticity of the demonstrative evidence focuses on whether the demonstrative evidence is true, and whether the connection between the demonstrative evidence and the original evidence is true. In other words, on the premise that the demonstrative evidence can ensure that it accurately reflects the demonstrative evidence, if the original evidence has authenticity, it is usually considered that the demonstrative evidence also has objective authenticity.

2. Dilemmas in the Application of Demonstrative Evidence

Domestic less attention to demonstrative evidence, on the one hand, because of the lack of legal status of demonstrative evidence in our country, on the other hand, in judicial practice, easy to be confused with physical evidence, multimedia demonstrative evidence and complementary evidence, the demonstrative evidence is simply regarded as a means of demonstration of evidence, did not look at it from the point of view of the law of evidence. This has been explained above. Based on the domestic little attention to the unique value of demonstrative evidence, the use of demonstrative evidence of the relatively blank rules, in practice, often in the form of illegal in the court, such as for DNA identification of DNA library samples, for fingerprint identification of fingerprints in the fingerprint library fingerprint samples and so on. Therefore, the application of demonstrative evidence is still many dilemmas.

2.1. Demonstrative Evidence of the Dilemma of Proof

With interpretation function of demonstrative evidence can only be produced in court, can play its role in proving. But the demonstrative evidence needs to follow what conditions, the judge in which to play what role. Demonstrative evidence based on what rules to show, can show alone and can apply for "people with expertise" to assist in the production of demonstrative evidence of the scope of proof are demonstrative evidence in the process of proof to be resolved. In addition, whether there is a requirement for the subject of demonstrative evidence to be produced, what process and standards should be followed in the production process to ensure the authenticity and objectivity of demonstrative evidence, and whether it is necessary for an unrelated third party with specialised knowledge to be present to witness the scene. In the testimony session, if the subject of the production is not a lawyer or a public prosecutor, is he or she required to testify in court, and if he or she is required to testify in court, is his or her status a witness, an expert or a person with specialised knowledge.

2.2. Demonstrative Evidence of the Dilemma of Questioning

In the phase of cross-examination, the difficulties faced by demonstrative evidence are mainly manifested in unclear aspects of cross-examination and unclear objects of cross-examination. First of all, the way of questioning is not clear. As many demonstrative evidence is produced after the fact through high-tech means, which will inevitably involve human factors, demonstrative evidence has the characteristic of being easy to tamper with, if it does not rely on external forces, and only by virtue of the defence lawyer's personal

examination of the highly technical demonstrative evidence, it may be too high a requirement for the defence lawyer, and it is difficult to achieve the full effect of effective cross-examination. Therefore, whether or not to apply for "people with expertise" to intervene in the questioning session to assist lawyers in questioning there is still a gap in the regulations. Secondly, the object of questioning is not clear. In judicial practice, based on the demonstrative evidence of dependence and auxiliary characteristics, demonstrative evidence of the questioning is easy to give rise to the object of questioning is the demonstrative evidence or the original evidence of confusion. If the object of questioning is the original evidence, then why not directly to the original evidence, the purpose of time-consuming production of demonstrative evidence may not be achieved, if the object of questioning is demonstrative evidence, the effect of its questioning is limited to the demonstrative evidence itself or can be extended to the original evidence. There is no clear regulation here.

2.3. Demonstrative Evidence of the Examination of the Judgement Dilemma

First of all, how to review the demonstrative evidence and the original evidence of identity. Identity means that the demonstrative evidence is based on an original evidence produced, the content and scope of its explanation does not exceed the scope of the original evidence. Identity is the key to the existence of demonstrative evidence, is the important premise of demonstrative evidence in court. The sameness of demonstrative evidence is the first part of the court review. In this regard, our judicial provisions are still blank.

Secondly, there is no provision as to whether demonstrative evidence that does not meet the conditions for admission or is flawed is allowed to be corrected or reasonably explained. In addition, because of the criminal procedure law, article 56, paragraph 1, illegal evidence exclusion rules are mainly for serious or minor violations of the law "evidence collection", and demonstrative evidence because of the evidence produced after the fact, there is no "evidence collection", so the exclusion of evidence. Can not be applied, the exclusion of demonstrative evidence rules there is a gap in the discussion. How to judge whether demonstrative evidence is flawed and how to remedy the dilemma of examining and judging demonstrative evidence.

3. Rules for the Use of Demonstrative Evidence

Demonstrative evidence has a vivid image of the characteristics of the process of presentation of the fact adjudicator to mobilise at least two or more senses, to increase the number of times the issue arises, with intuitive and strong persuasive power, and improve the possibility of evidence to be remembered and adopted. Demonstrative evidence to effectively realise the substance of the trial, improve the efficiency of the trial, assist the fact adjudicator to understand the facts of the case efficiently and accurately, and fair adjudication. Therefore, the use of demonstrative evidence rules for detailed specification is of great significance.

3.1. Demonstrative Evidence of the Rules of Proof

Based on the auxiliary characteristics of the demonstrative

evidence, the main purpose of its production is to explain the original evidence, to help the fact adjudicator efficient and accurate understanding of the facts of the case. If the conditions for the presentation of demonstrative evidence, presentation rules are not regulated, it is easy to lead to the confusion of demonstrative evidence and the original evidence, so that the litigation is caught up in the demonstrative evidence of the litigation, is not conducive to improve the efficiency of the trial, the trial of the substance of the effective implementation.

First, clear demonstrative evidence of the presentation conditions. In the United States, demonstrative evidence is introduced with the following four requirements: (1) the demonstrative evidence must be relevant to the substantive issues in the case and fairly and accurately reflect the original evidence; (2) the probative value of the demonstrative evidence outweighs the potential for prejudice and harm; (3) there is a necessity for the presentation of the demonstrative evidence; and (4) the demonstrative evidence may not be presented in isolation, and qualified witnesses must testify to it[4]. In order to avoid confusion between demonstrative evidence and original evidence in the trial, deviating from the centre of gravity of the litigation, into unnecessary litigation, in the application for the use of demonstrative evidence, the adducing party needs to explain the evidence of the object of proof, and to prove that the demonstrative evidence is the case of the facts of the true, accurate and fair description. At the same time, the judge should be given the discretion to decide whether the demonstrative evidence can be produced, review the necessity of the demonstrative evidence.

Secondly, the rules for the presentation of demonstrative evidence should be clarified. In form, under normal circumstances, demonstrative evidence shall not be separated from the original evidence alone, but if the original evidence of destruction and loss of unobtainable, should provide explanatory material. In terms of content, to ensure that the demonstrative evidence objectively, truthfully, accurately and fairly reflects the evidence being demonstrated, to ensure that the demonstrative evidence is only in the scope of the content of the original evidence for the interpretation of the original evidence shall not be beyond the scope of the original evidence to the facts of the case to play a separate demonstrative effect.

3.2. Rules for the Examination of Demonstrative Evidence

First of all, clear demonstrative evidence of the object of questioning. In judicial practice, the demonstrative evidence of the following two cases: one, the original evidence of the legitimacy of the authenticity of objections, demonstrative evidence based on the dependence and auxiliary characteristics, because the original evidence to lose the power of proof and does not have the value of proof. In this case, can no longer for demonstrative evidence alone to start the cross-examination. However, if a party must be demonstrative evidence to explain in order to override the original evidence of the objection, except. Second, the original evidence of the legitimacy of the authenticity of no objection, a party to apply for demonstrative evidence is only to enhance the effect of proof or deepen the impression of the court. In this case, the questioning party is alone to demonstrative evidence for the object of questioning. If the questioning party that the other party to provide demonstrative evidence in the production process there is

tampering, delete, add the possibility of, or does not truly reflect the demonstrative evidence, the relevance of the authenticity of doubt, then the questioning party can be misleading, may cause unfair prejudice as the reason for the demonstrative evidence, specifically comment on the demonstrative evidence.

Secondly, improve the "people with expertise" to assist in the examination system. For some demonstrative evidence with high technical content, such as 3D mode, VR scene simulation, etc., the working principle of its production apparatus and the production process is usually highly professional. On the one hand, the questioning party does not have the relevant knowledge and skills, can not realize the authenticity and relevance of the demonstrative evidence to achieve effective questioning, on the other hand, in the questioning of the main body armed with unequal premise, the need for expertise to intervene in the questioning link, assisting the questioning party to effectively questioning, the realization of the demonstrative evidence and the original evidence of the true utility of the strengthening of prosecution and defence questioning ability. However, in order to avoid the burden of demonstrative evidence, need to limit the "people with expertise" to testify in the professional, highly technical demonstrative evidence of the production, and its cross-examination should be limited to the principle of the production of demonstrative evidence, the production process, shall not exceed the demonstrative evidence of the production process.

3.3. The Rules for the Examination and Judgement of Demonstrative Evidence.

"Authentication" has the meaning of "prove true". With the emphasis on the originality of the physical evidence of the authenticity of different, because the demonstrative evidence is not in the process of evidence, so the focus of its authenticity does not lie in the evidence of the custody process, but in its own objectivity and homogeneity. That is, whether the demonstrative evidence is based on the original evidence, or with an original evidence in the appearance and composition of the same, whether the production process contains the subjective judgement of the producer. The authenticity of demonstrative evidence is the prerequisite for it to be able to give full play to the role of auxiliary explanation in court, and it is the key to ensure the authenticity and relevance.

First, relevance. As the demonstrative evidence is based on the original evidence into the production, so the content of the demonstrative evidence must come entirely from the original evidence. In order to further ensure that the demonstrative evidence and the original evidence of the "sameness", can establish the "knowingly" testifying system. The scope of the informant is not limited to the producer of demonstrative evidence, but also includes people who can prove the authenticity and accuracy of the demonstrative evidence through their own knowledge and experience. In order to ensure the objectivity of demonstrative evidence, when the subject of its production and presentation of the subject is not the same, it is generally believed that the subject of the production should appear in court to accept the examination, the producer does not appear in court, the demonstrative evidence shall not be displayed in court, but there are legal reasons, or the other party has no objection to the exceptions. For the litigation status of this part of the "knower", it is generally believed that, if it is the production of demonstrative

evidence of the "expert" or "people with expertise", its status is still An "expert" or "person with specialised knowledge" remains an "expert" or "person with specialised knowledge" if he or she is an "expert" or "person with specialised knowledge" in the production of the indicative evidence. Other informants appear before the court as witnesses and are subject to the rules for witnesses. In addition, the object of the testimony of a knowledgeable person is to demonstrate the process of producing the demonstrative evidence, and he or she may not express his or her personal opinion on the relevant circumstances of the facts of the case. In addition, the content of demonstrative evidence is a true reflection of the content of the demonstrated evidence is the premise of its application. Therefore, in the process of producing demonstrative evidence, the role of witnesses should be given full play to ensure the completeness and authenticity of the chain of production of demonstrative evidence.

3.4. Exclusionary Rules for Demonstrative Evidence

The exclusionary rule for demonstrative evidence cannot be directly applied to Article 56, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Procedure Law, which states that if the collection of physical or documentary evidence does not comply with the legal procedures, and may seriously affect the fairness of the administration of justice, it shall be corrected or a reasonable explanation shall be given; if it cannot be corrected or a reasonable explanation can be given, the evidence shall be Exclusion. On the one hand, due to the demonstrative evidence is after the fact manually produced evidence, there is no collection link, there is no collection process does not comply with the court procedures; on the other hand, the production process of demonstrative evidence usually does not involve illegal circumstances, there is basically no violation of legal procedures. Therefore, the regulation of demonstrative evidence exclusion rules need to be discussed separately.

First, the substantive exclusionary rule. In the United States, the exclusionary rules for demonstrative evidence are fivefold: (1) the relevance is doubtful; (2) the authenticity is doubtful; and (3) there is a hearsay problem. (4) the demonstrative evidence is not necessary, is likely to prejudice, confuse, mislead, or inflame the emotions, and is less helpful to the trier of fact; and (5) the demonstrative evidence is merely cumulative of other evidence and provides no additional probative value to the original evidence.

In our country, exclusion of evidence of demonstrative evidence of the substantive reasons mainly include the following: first, the authenticity of demonstrative evidence. The authenticity of demonstrative evidence from the form of real and substantive real to be explored. Requirements for demonstrative evidence is accurate, true, objective demonstration of the content of the original evidence, demonstrative content does not exceed the original evidence to prove the scope of the unauthorised addition, deletion of the demonstrative evidence, shall not bear the obvious subjective bias of the producer. Second, the relevance of demonstrative evidence. The relevance of the demonstrative evidence is required, the demonstrative evidence and the original evidence and the facts of the case has a logical or empirical relevance. Relevance is the premise of the evidence is admissible, does not have the relevance of the evidence is not admissible. Third, whether the content of the

demonstrative evidence will mislead the judge, unfair prejudice over the value of the proof; the judge has the discretion to determine whether the content of the demonstrative evidence is misleading. Part of the demonstrative evidence may be relevant to the facts of the case, but the content of the demonstrative evidence is obviously inflammatory, fear and loathing, then this type of demonstrative evidence should be excluded in the judge's discretionary premise. Fourth, whether the presentation of demonstrative evidence is necessary. In order to avoid the intervention of demonstrative evidence leads to the focus of the litigation deviation, into the burden of demonstrative evidence, or because of the simple superimposition of the original evidence, not only does not have the ability to increase the original evidence of "expressive" to assist the judge to understand the evidence, will also be caught in the dilemma of the delay in the litigation to reduce the efficiency of the litigation, should be demonstrative evidence of the necessity of the production. Examination of the necessity of demonstrative evidence, for the necessity of demonstrative evidence should be excluded.

Second, the procedural exclusion rule. This refers to the use of demonstrative evidence in the process of violation of procedural requirements to be excluded. Mainly include the following points: First, based on the auxiliary characteristics of demonstrative evidence, in principle, exclude the original evidence based on the independent existence of demonstrative evidence. Secondly, when the examination party has objections to the original evidence, on the one hand, the application for the production of demonstrative material to show the evidence, in principle, should be witnesses for the demonstrative evidence of the authenticity and accuracy of the witnesses, if no witnesses to the court, the demonstrative evidence is excluded. Third, the demonstrative evidence production defective, may affect the objectivity, after correction is still improperly expressed.

4. Summary

In order to further promote the substantiation of court hearings, effective examination of evidence is a key link. With the development of science and technology, the era of intelligent justice has arrived, and the form of evidence has gradually diversified and visualised, with the emergence of "graphic" and "audio-visual" features, such as site plan diagrams, character relationship diagrams, simulated animation and so on. How to deal with the status of this type of evidence in the trial process, to avoid the lack of legal regulation caused by the use of chaos, the use of demonstrative evidence rules for proper regulation is of great significance. Not only help to cope with the evidence "audio-visual" needs, but also can help the prosecution, defence and trial of the three parties to improve the efficiency of the proceedings, to achieve justice. For demonstrative evidence in the evidence, questioning and court investigation of the many gaps that exist in this paper by exploring the connotation of demonstrative evidence, discussing the legal status of demonstrative evidence, the concept of demonstrative evidence is defined, clear demonstrative evidence of the scope of, and through the improvement or the establishment of the "people with expertise" to testify in court and the "knowledgeable person" system. The system of testimony by "persons with specialised knowledge" and the system of testimony by "persons with knowledge" shall provide safeguards and methods of authentication for the

objectivity and authenticity of demonstrative evidence. The objectivity, authenticity and fairness of demonstrative evidence are further safeguarded through the exclusionary rule. The construction of a specific regulatory system for demonstrative evidence, as a visual material that explains the original evidence, should be based on the rich experience of foreign countries while at the same time exploring a programme for an evidence system with Chinese characteristics.

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