



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

V01

CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL 2018

CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL 2018

Explanatory Memorandum

1. This Bill is promoted by HM Attorney General on behalf of the Council of Ministers. Its primary purpose is to put the law relating to contempt of court on to a statutory footing.
2. *Part 1* comprises *Clauses 1* and *2*. *Clause 1* deals with citation and *clause 2* with commencement.
3. *Part 2* comprises *Clauses 3* to *9*: it deals with the strict liability rule in respect of disclosure of information relating to court proceedings.
4. *Clause 3* sets out the strict liability rule for contempt in relation to the publication of such information.
5. *Clause 4* then provides a temporal limitation on this, limiting it to proceedings which are “active” as defined in *Schedule 1*.
6. *Clauses 5* to *7* respectively create a defence of innocent publication and exceptions for the contemporary reporting of proceedings and the discussion of public affairs. *Clause 5* deals with the defence. *Clause 6* deals with such reporting and *Clause 7* with such discussion.
7. *Clause 8* contains three exceptions to the strict liability rule and the provisions of *Clauses 3* to *7*. The first preserves any defence under the existing law to a charge of contempt. The second makes it clear that nothing in those *Clauses* implies that something is punishable as a contempt which would not otherwise have been, while the third makes it clear that it does not affect the rules relating to contempt in respect of conduct intended to impede or prejudice the administration of justice.
8. *Clause 9* provides that proceedings for breach of the strict liability rule may be instituted only by the court of its own motion or with the consent of the Attorney General.
9. *Part 2* comprises *Clauses 10* to *19* deals with other aspects of law and procedure in connection with the law about contempt of court.
10. *Clause 10* makes clear that a jury’s deliberations are confidential and disclosure constitutes a contempt which may be dealt with either by the court of its own motion or on the application of the Attorney General.
11. *Clauses 11* and *12* provide for the unauthorised use of tape recorders and other recording devices respectively to constitute contempt (in the case of the former clause) and an offence (in the case of the latter). *Clause 13* provides that neither *Clause 11* nor *Clause 12* applies to an official transcript of proceedings, nor in circumstances prescribed by an order made by the Deemsters. However such an

order may be overridden in the context of particular proceedings if the court dealing with them so directs. No appeal lies against such a direction, or a decision not to give one.

12. *Clause 14* provides that it is neither an offence nor a contempt of court to refuse to disclose a source of information contained in a publication unless the disclosure is required in the interests of justice, or in the interests of the national security of the Island or the United Kingdom, or to prevent crime or disorder.
13. *Clause 15* creates offences in connection with contempt occurring in the proceedings of courts of summary jurisdiction.
14. *Clause 16* deals with contempt proceedings in the High Court where a contempt has been committed before a court of summary jurisdiction.
15. *Clause 17* deals with the certification to the High Court in respect of contempts before tribunals. *Clause 18* creates a summary offence in respect of contempt before tribunals.
16. *Clause 19* provides for appeals in respect of reporting restrictions under *clause 6* or *15*.
17. *Clause 20* deals with the availability of legal aid in certain contempt proceedings. *Schedule 2* makes connected amendments to the Legal Aid Act 1986.
18. *Clause 21* contains provisions dealing with ancillary matters in the context of proceedings for contempt.
19. *Clause 22* contains a consequential repeal.
20. The Bill's proposals do not involve any overall increase in public expenditure or reduction in public revenues.
21. In the opinion of the member moving the Bill its provisions are compatible with the Convention rights within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 2001.



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CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL 2018

A **BILL** to amend the law relating to contempt of court and related matters.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Council and Keys in Tynwald assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART 1 – OPENING PROVISIONS

1 Short title

The short title of this Act is the Contempt of Court Act 2018.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act comes into operation on such day as the Council of Ministers may by order specify.
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may include such consequential, incidental, supplementary and transitional provision as appear to the Council of Ministers to be necessary or expedient.

PART 2 – STRICT LIABILITY

3 The strict liability rule

P1981/49/1

In this Act “**the strict liability rule**” means the rule of law under which conduct may be treated as a contempt of court as tending to interfere with the course of justice in particular legal proceedings regardless of intent to do so.

4 Limitation of scope of strict liability

P1981/49/2

- (1) The strict liability rule applies only in relation to publications, and for this purpose “publication” includes any speech, writing, programme included in a programme service or other communication in whatever form, which is addressed to the public at large or any section of the public.

- (2) The strict liability rule applies only to a publication which creates a substantial risk that the course of justice in the proceedings in question will be seriously impeded or prejudiced.
- (3) The strict liability rule applies to a publication only if the proceedings in question are active within the meaning of this section at the time of the publication.
- (4) See Schedule 1 for when proceedings are active for the purposes of this section.
- (5) In this section “programme service” has the same meaning as in the *Broadcasting Act 1993*.

5 Defence of innocent publication or distribution

P1981/49/3

- (1) A person is not guilty of contempt of court under the strict liability rule as the publisher of any matter to which that rule applies if at the time of publication (having taken all reasonable care) the person does not know and has no reason to suspect that relevant proceedings are active.
- (2) A person is not guilty of contempt of court under the strict liability rule as the distributor of a publication containing any such matter if at the time of distribution (having taken all reasonable care) the person does not know that it contains such matter and has no reason to suspect that it is likely to do so.
- (3) The burden of proof of any fact tending to establish a defence afforded by this section to any person lies upon that person.

6 Contemporary reports of proceedings

P1981/49/4

- (1) Subject to this section a person is not guilty of contempt of court under the strict liability rule in respect of a fair and accurate report of legal proceedings held in public, published contemporaneously and in good faith.
- (2) In any such proceedings the court may, where it appears to be necessary for avoiding a substantial risk of prejudice to the administration of justice in those proceedings, or in any other proceedings pending or imminent, order that the publication of any report of the proceedings, or any part of the proceedings, be postponed for such period as the court thinks necessary for that purpose.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) a report of proceedings is to be treated as published contemporaneously—
 - (a) in the case of a report of which publication is postponed pursuant to an order under subsection (2) of this section, if published as soon as practicable after that order expires;

- (b) in the case of a report of committal proceedings of which publication is permitted by virtue only of section 7(4) of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989*, if published as soon as practicable after publication is so permitted.

7 Discussion of public affairs

P1981/46/5

A publication made as or as part of a discussion in good faith of public affairs or other matters of general public interest is not to be treated as a contempt of court under the strict liability rule if the risk of impediment or prejudice to particular legal proceedings is merely incidental to the discussion.

8 Savings

P1981/49/6

Nothing in sections 3 to 7—

- (a) prejudices any defence available at common law to a charge of contempt of court under the strict liability rule;
- (b) implies that any publication is punishable as contempt of court under that rule which would not be so punishable apart from those provisions;
- (c) restricts liability for contempt of court in respect of conduct intended to impede or prejudice the administration of justice.

9 Consent required for institution of proceedings

P1981/49/7

Proceedings for a contempt of court under the strict liability rule may be instituted only—

- (a) by or with the consent of the Attorney General; or
- (b) on the motion of a court having jurisdiction to deal with it.

PART 3 — OTHER ASPECTS OF LAW AND PROCEDURE

10 Confidentiality of jury's deliberations

P1981/49/8

- (1) It is a contempt of court to obtain, disclose or solicit any particulars of statements made, opinions expressed, arguments advanced or votes cast by members of a jury in the course of their deliberations in any legal proceedings.
- (2) This section does not apply to any disclosure of any particulars—

- (a) in the proceedings in question for the purpose of enabling the jury to arrive at their verdict, or in connection with the delivery of that verdict, or
 - (b) in evidence in any subsequent proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed in relation to the jury in the first-mentioned proceedings, or to the publication of any particulars so disclosed.
- (3) Proceedings for a contempt of court under this section may be instituted only –
- (a) by or with the consent of the Attorney General; or
 - (b) on the motion of a court having jurisdiction to deal with it.

11 Use of tape recorders

P1981/49/9 as originally enacted

- (1) Subject to section 13, it is a contempt of court –
- (a) to use in court, or bring into court for use, any tape recorder or other instrument for recording sound, except with the leave of the court;
 - (b) to publish a recording of legal proceedings made by means of any such instrument, or any recording derived directly or indirectly from it, by playing it in the hearing of the public or any section of the public, or to dispose of it or any recording so derived, with a view to such publication;
 - (c) to use any such recording in contravention of any conditions of leave granted under paragraph (a).
- (2) Leave under subsection (1)(a) may be granted or refused at the discretion of the court, and if granted –
- (a) may be granted subject to such conditions as the court thinks proper with respect to the use of any recording made by virtue of the leave; and
 - (b) the court may at the like discretion withdraw or amend the leave either generally or in relation to any particular part of the proceedings.
- (3) Without limiting any other power to deal with an act of contempt under subsection (1)(a), the court may order the instrument, or any recording made with it, or both, to be forfeited.
- (4) Any object forfeited under subsection (3) must (unless the court otherwise determines on application by a person appearing to be the owner) be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the court may direct.

12 Prohibition on making recordings in court

P1925/86/41

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person in any court—
- (a) makes or attempts to make any recording,
 - (b) with a view to publication, makes or attempts to make any recording

of any person who is a judge of the court, or a juror, a witness or a party in any proceedings before the court (whether civil or criminal).

Maximum penalty (summary) — 12 months' custody, a level 5 fine or both.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person publishes any recording made in contravention of subsection (1), or a reproduction of such a recording.

Maximum penalty (summary) — 12 months' custody, a level 5 fine or both.

- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) are subject to section 13.

- (4) In this section—

“court” means any court of justice, including—

- (a) any tribunal under the *Tribunals Act 2006*; and
- (b) the Advocates Disciplinary Tribunal constituted under section 15A of the *Advocates Act 1976*;

“judge” means any judge of the High Court, the Court of General Gaol Delivery, a court of summary jurisdiction, or a member of any of the tribunals referred to in the definition of “court”;

“prescribed” means prescribed by an order under section 13(1);

“recording” means a visual or sound recording on any medium, including (in particular)—

- (a) films and other video-recordings, with or without sound,
- (b) other photographs, and
- (c) sketches and portraits.

13 Disapplication of sections 11 and 12

P2013/22/32 and drafting.

- (1) Neither section 11 nor 12 applies to the making or use of sound recordings for purposes of official transcripts of proceedings.
- (2) The Deemsters may, by order, provide that sections 11 and 12 (or either of those sections) —
 - (a) do not apply in relation to the making of a recording or the making of a prescribed recording;
 - (b) do not apply in relation to the making of a recording, or the making of a prescribed recording, if prescribed conditions are

met, including conditions as to a court or tribunal or any other person being satisfied as to anything or agreeing;

- (c) do not apply in relation to prescribed use of a prescribed recording.

For the sake of clarity, neither this subsection nor an order under it limits the application of subsection (1).

Tynwald procedure for an order under this subsection — laying only.

- (3) In the case of any particular proceedings of a court, the court may in the interests of justice or in order that a person is not unduly prejudiced direct that a provision disapplied in relation to the proceedings by an order under subsection (2) is, despite the order—
 - (a) to apply in relation to the proceedings, or
 - (b) not to apply in relation to the proceedings unless conditions specified in the direction are met.
- (4) No appeal lies against—
 - (a) a direction given under subsection (3), or
 - (b) a decision not to give a direction under that subsection.

14 Sources of information

P1981/48/10

No court may require a person to disclose, nor is any person guilty of contempt of court for refusing to disclose, the source of information contained in a publication for which he is responsible, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the court that disclosure is necessary—

- (a) in the interests of justice;
- (b) in the interests of the national security of the Island or the United Kingdom; or
- (c) for the prevention of disorder or crime.

15 Publication of matters exempted from disclosure in court

P1981/49/11

In any case where a court (having power to do so) allows a name or other matter to be withheld from the public in proceedings before the court, the court may give such directions prohibiting the publication of that name or matter in connection with the proceedings as appear to the court to be necessary for the purpose for which it was so withheld.

16 Contempt before courts of summary jurisdiction

1989/15/90 and P1980/43/63 as read with P1981/49/12 (and drafting)

- (1) This section applies to courts of summary jurisdiction.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if any person—

- (a) wilfully insults —
 - (i) any judge or officer of the court,
 - (ii) any witness before the court, or
 - (iii) any advocate having business in the court,
 during such person's sitting or attendance in the court or in going to or returning from the court; or
 - (b) wilfully interrupts the proceedings of the court or otherwise misbehaves in court.
- (3) If this subsection applies, the court may order any officer of the court, or any constable —
- (a) to remove the offender from the court; or
 - (b) to take the offender into custody and detain the offender until the rising of the court;
- and the court may, at any time before the rising of the court, by warrant commit the offender to custody for a specified period not exceeding one month or impose on the offender a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both.
- (4) A fine imposed under subsection (3) above is to be treated, for the purposes of any enactment, to be a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction.
- (5) A court of summary jurisdiction may at any time revoke an order of committal made under subsection (3) and, if the offender is in custody, order the offender's discharge.
- (6) The following provisions of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* apply to an order under this section as they apply in relation to a sentence on conviction or finding of guilt—
- (a) section 33 (rectification of mistakes);
 - (b) sections 92 to 102 (enforcement); and
 - (c) section 103 (appeal to the High Court).

17 Contempt in tribunal proceedings

- (1) This section applies where—
- (a) a person does something, or fails to do something, in relation to proceedings before a relevant tribunal; and
 - (b) if those proceedings were proceedings before the High Court, the act or omission would constitute contempt of court.
- (2) The tribunal may—
- (a) certify the act or omission to the High Court; or

- (b) direct the Attorney General to consider the institution of proceedings under section 18.
- (3) Where an act or omission is certified under subsection (2), the High Court may—
 - (a) inquire into the matter, and
 - (b) deal with the person charged with the act or omission in any manner in which it could deal with the person if the act or omission had been committed in relation to the High Court.
- (4) Before exercising the power under subsection (3)(b), the High Court must—
 - (a) hear any witness who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the act or omission, and
 - (b) hear any statement that may be offered in defence.
- (5) In this section “relevant tribunal” means —
 - (a) a tribunal mentioned in Schedule 2 to the *Tribunals Act 2006*;
 - (b) the Advocates Disciplinary Tribunal established by section 15A of the *Advocates Act 1976*.

18 Summary proceedings for contempt before a relevant tribunal

- (1) This section applies where a relevant tribunal has given a direction under section 17(2)(b).
- (2) A person commits an offence under this section if —
 - (a) the person has acted as mentioned in paragraph (a) of section 17(1); and
 - (b) paragraph (b) of that subsection is satisfied.

Maximum penalty (summary) — 12 months’ custody and a level 5 fine.
- (3) Proceedings for an offence under this section may be instituted only by the Attorney General.

19 Appeal against reporting restrictions

P1988/33/159

- (1) A person aggrieved may appeal to the Staff of Government Division (“the appeal court”), if the appeal court grants leave, against—
 - (a) an order under section 6 or 15 made in relation to a trial on information;
 - (b) any order restricting the access of the public to the whole or any part of a trial on information or to any proceedings ancillary to such a trial; and

- (c) any order restricting the publication of any report of the whole or any part of a trial on information or any such ancillary proceedings;
- and the decision of the appeal court is final.
- (2) On an application for leave to appeal under this section, a Deemster may give such directions as appear to the Deemster to be appropriate and, in particular, power—
- (a) to order the production in court of any transcript or note of proceedings or other document;
- (b) to give directions as to persons who are to be parties to the appeal or who may be parties to it if they wish and as to service of documents on any person;
- and the appeal court has the same powers as the Deemster.
- (3) Any party to an appeal under this section may give evidence before the appeal court orally or in writing, but subject to rules of court.
- (4) On the hearing of an appeal under this section, has power—
- (a) to stay any proceedings in any other court until after the appeal is disposed of;
- (b) to confirm, reverse or vary the order complained of; and
- (c) to make such order as to costs as it thinks fit.

20 Legal aid

P1981/49/13

- (1) If a person is liable to be committed or fined—
- (a) by a court of summary jurisdiction under section 16 of this Act;
- (b) by the Court of General Gaol Delivery for contempt in the face of that court; or
- (c) by the High Court for contempt in the face of that or any other court or in the face of a relevant tribunal,
- the court may order that the person is to be given legal aid for the purposes of the proceedings.
- (2) If an order under subsection (1) is made by any court, the court may order that the legal aid to be given is to consist of representation by any advocate assigned by the court, and for this purpose the court may assign any advocate who is within the precincts of the court at the time when the order is made.
- (3) Schedule 1 amends Schedule 3 to the Legal Aid Act 1986 in consequence of subsections (1) and (2).

- (4) This section does not limit, and is not limited by, any other enactment by virtue of which legal aid may be granted in, or for the purposes of, civil or criminal proceedings.

21 Proceedings

P1981/49/14

- (1) In any case where a court has power to commit a person to custody for contempt of court and (apart from this provision) no limitation applies to the period of committal, the committal must be for a fixed term, and that term must not on any occasion exceed —
- (a) two years in the case of committal by the High Court, or the Court of General Gaol Delivery, or
- (b) one month in the case of committal by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Nothing in this subsection limits the power of the court to order a contemnor's earlier discharge.

- (2) In any case where a court of summary jurisdiction has power to fine a person for contempt of court and (apart from this provision) no limit applies to the amount of the fine, the fine shall not on any occasion exceed level 5 on the standard scale.
- (3) In the exercise of jurisdiction to commit for contempt of court or any kindred offence the court must not deal with the offender by making an order under Schedule 7 to the *Criminal Justice Act 2001* (an attendance centre order) if it appears to the court, after considering any available evidence, that the contemnor is under 17 years of age.
- (4) A fine imposed under subsection (2) above is to be treated, for the purposes of any enactment, to be a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction.
- (5) The High Court and the Court of General Gaol Delivery have the same power to make a hospital order or a guardianship order under section 54 of the 1993 Act or an interim hospital order under that section in the case of a person suffering from mental disorder who could otherwise be committed to prison for contempt of court as the Court of General Gaol Delivery has under that section in the case of a person convicted of an offence.
- (6) Each of the courts referred to in subsection (5) has the same power to make an order under Schedule 1A to the 1993 Act (remand for report on accused's mental condition) where there is reason to suspect that a person who could be committed to prison for contempt of court is suffering from mental disorder as the Court of General Gaol Delivery has under that Schedule in the case of an accused person.
- (7) In this section —

“the 1993 Act” means the *Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1993*;

“accused person” has the meaning it has in Schedule 1A to the 1993 Act; and

“mental disorder” has the meaning it has in the 1993 Act.

22 Repeal

Section 90 of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* is repealed.

SCHEDULE 1**WHEN PROCEEDINGS ARE ACTIVE FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 4**

[Section 4]

*Preliminary***1 Interpretation**

P1981/49/Sch. 1, paras. 1 and 1A

- (1) In this Schedule—
- (a) “**criminal proceedings**” means proceedings against a person in respect of an offence, not being appellate proceedings or proceedings commenced by motion for committal or attachment in the Island; and
 - (b) “**appellate proceedings**” means proceedings on appeal from or for the review of the decision of a court in any proceedings.
- (2) In this paragraph the reference to an offence includes a service offence within the meaning of the Armed Forces Act 2006 (of Parliament) as it applies in the Island.

2 Introductory

P1981/49/Sch. 1, para 2

Criminal, appellate and other proceedings are active within the meaning of section 4 at the times respectively prescribed by the following paragraphs of this Schedule; and in relation to proceedings in which more than one of the steps described in any of those paragraphs is taken, the reference in that paragraph is a reference to the first of those steps.

*Criminal proceedings***3 When criminal proceedings are active**

Subject to the following provisions of this Schedule, criminal proceedings are active from the relevant initial step specified in paragraph 4 until concluded as described in paragraph 5.

4 Initial steps in criminal proceedings

P1981/49/Sch. 1, para 4 (omitting sub-para (f))

The initial steps of criminal proceedings are:—

- (a) arrest without warrant;
- (b) the issue of a warrant for arrest;

- (c) the issue of a summons to appear;
- (d) the service of an information or other document specifying the charge;
- (e) oral charge.

5 When criminal proceedings end

P1981/49/Sch. 1, para 5 (omitting sub-para (d))

Criminal proceedings are concluded —

- (a) by acquittal or, as the case may be, sentence;
- (b) by any other verdict, finding order or decision which puts an end to the proceedings;
- (c) by discontinuance or operation of law.

6 Extended definition of “sentence”

P1981/49/Sch. 1 para 6

The reference in paragraph 4(a) to sentence includes any order or decision consequent on conviction or finding of guilt which disposes of the case, either absolutely or subject to future events.

7 Discontinuance

P1981/49/Sch. 1, para 7(a) and (c)

Proceedings are discontinued within the meaning of paragraph 5(c) —

- (a) if the charge or summons is withdrawn or a *nolle prosequi* entered; or
- (b) in the case of proceedings commenced by arrest without warrant, when the person arrested is released, otherwise than on bail, without having been charged.

8 Effect of an order that a charge lie on the file

P1981/49/Sch. 1, para 9

Criminal proceedings cease to be active if an order is made that the charge lie on the file, but become active again if leave is later given for the proceedings to continue.

9 Defendant unfit to plead or subject to a hospital order

P1981/49/Sch. 1, para 10

Criminal proceedings cease to be active —

- (a) if the accused is found to be under such a disability as to render the person unfit to plead; or
- (b) if a hospital order is made under section 58(4) of the Mental Health Act 1998,

but become active again if they are later resumed.

10 Defendant for whose arrest warrant issued

P1981/49/Sch. 1, para 11

Criminal proceedings against a person (“P”) which become active on the issue or the grant of a warrant for P’s arrest cease to be active at the end of the period of twelve months beginning with the date of the warrant unless P has been arrested within that period, but become active again if P is subsequently arrested.

Other proceedings at first instance

11 Civil proceedings at first instance

P1981/49/ Sch. 1, paras 12 and 13

- (1) Proceedings, other than criminal proceedings and appellate proceedings—
 - (a) are active from the time when arrangements for the hearing are made or, if no such arrangements are previously made, from the time the hearing begins, and
 - (b) cease to be active the proceedings are disposed of or discontinued or withdrawn.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph any motion or application made in or for the purposes of any proceedings, and any pre-trial review in the High Court, is to be treated as a distinct proceeding.
- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph arrangements for the hearing of proceedings are made —
 - (a) in the case of proceedings in the High Court for which provision is made by rules of court for setting down for trial, when the case is set down;
 - (b) in the case of any proceedings, when a date for the trial or hearing is fixed.

Appellate proceedings

12 When appellate proceedings are active

Appellate proceedings are active from the time when they are commenced—

- (a) by application for leave to appeal or apply for review, or by notice of such an application;
- (b) by notice of appeal or of application for review;
- (c) by other originating process,

until disposed of or abandoned, discontinued or withdrawn.

13 Appellate proceedings which relate to criminal proceedings

Where, in appellate proceedings relating to criminal proceedings, the court—

- (a) remits the case to the court below; or
- (b) orders a new trial or a *venire de novo*,

any further or new proceedings which result are to be treated as active from the conclusion of the appellate proceedings.

Schedule 2

SCHEDULE 3 TO THE LEGAL AID ACT 1986 AMENDED

[Section 20]

1 Amendment of Schedule 3 to the Legal Aid Act 1986

At the end of the table in Schedule 3 to the Legal Aid Act 1986 add items 16 to 19 as set out in the table below.

<i>Proceedings in which legal aid under Part II may be granted.</i>	<i>Authority by whom legal aid may be granted.</i>	<i>Person to whom legal aid may be granted.</i>
16. Proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction for contempt of court.	The court of summary jurisdiction.	The alleged contemnor.
17. Proceedings before the Court of General Gaol Delivery for contempt of court.	The Court of General Gaol Delivery.	The alleged contemnor.
18. Proceedings in the High Court for contempt of court.	The High Court.	The alleged contemnor.
19. Appeal to the Staff of Government Division from an order in respect of contempt of court made by a court of summary jurisdiction or the Court of General Gaol Delivery.	The Staff of Government Division or the court whose order is the subject of the appeal.	The appellant.