



Jersey

ROYAL COURT RULES 2004

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ROYAL COURT RULES 2004

Arrangement

Rule

PART 1	11
INTERPRETATION	11
1/1 General definitions	11
1/2 Meaning of “month”	12
1/3 Reckoning periods of time	12
1/4 Extension of time in respect of days when the offices of the Viscount or the Greffier are closed	12
1/5 Power to extend and abridge time	13
PART 2	13
SITTINGS OF THE COURT	13
2/1 Terms	13
2/2 General provisions regarding sittings	13
2/3 Ordinary sittings of the Héritage and Samedi divisions	14
2/4 Chefs Plaids d’Héritage	14
PART 3	14
JURISDICTION	14
3/1 Jurisdiction of the Héritage, Family, Probate and Samedi divisions	14
3/2 Transfer between divisions	15
3/3 Institution and hearing of proceedings	15
3/4 Héritage and Family divisions	15
3/5 Jurisdiction of the Inferior Number in criminal matters	15
3/6 Jurisdiction of the Bailiff	16
3/7 Breaches of injunctions	16
3/8 Bailiff’s jurisdiction in relation to certain representations	16
PART 4	16
PARTIES TO PROCEEDINGS	16

4/1	Plaintiffs.....	16
4/2	Proceedings by and against minors.....	17
4/3	Representative proceedings	17
4/4	Representation of interested persons who cannot be ascertained, etc.	18
4/5	Representation of beneficiaries by trustees, etc.....	19
4/6	Representation of deceased person interested in proceedings.....	19
4/7	Appointment of administrators	19

PART 5 **19**

SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS **19**

5/1	Limitation on application.....	19
5/2	Service of documents generally.....	20
5/3	Date of appearance	20
5/4	Personal service: when required	20
5/5	Service through the intermediary of the Viscount's Department: when required	20
5/6	Ordinary service: how effected.....	20
5/7	Personal service: how effected	22
5/8	Personal service on body corporate	22
5/9	Personal service on the States, a Minister or an administration of the States.....	22
5/10	Substituted service	22
5/11	Service of process on agent of overseas principal	22
5/12	Service of process for recovery of land where no-one appears to be in possession	23
5/13	Record of service	23
5/14	Form of summons and record of service	23
5/15	Summons for appearance before other divisions.....	24
5/16	Grounds for declaring summons invalid.....	24
5/17	Judgment by default.....	24

PART 6 **24**

PROCEDURE AND PLEADINGS **24**

6/1	Limitation on application.....	24
6/2	Forms of proceedings	24
6/3	Damages	25
6/4	Prescription	25
6/5	Placing of actions on <i>Table</i> for first hearing	25
6/6	Actions on pending list	26
6/7	Dispute as to jurisdiction	27
6/8	Mode of pleading.....	28
6/9	Counterclaim.....	29
6/10	Third parties.....	29
6/11	Consolidation of causes or matters	30
6/12	Amendment of claim or pleading	31
6/13	Striking out	31
6/14	Striking out where proceedings should have been for judicial review	31
6/15	Further and better statement of particulars	33
6/16	Discovery by interrogatories.....	33
6/17	Discovery and inspection of documents	33

6/18	Pre-action disclosure.....	34
6/19	Admissions.....	34
6/20	Evidence.....	35
6/21	Hearsay notices	36
6/22	Power to call witness for cross-examination on hearsay evidence	37
6/23	Credibility	37
6/23A	Exchange of affidavits etc.....	37
6/24	Reference of questions to Court before setting down for hearing	38
6/25	Deemed withdrawal; dismissal	38
6/26	Summons for directions	38
6/27	Setting down for hearing.....	40
6/28	Stay to allow for the settlement of proceedings.....	41
6/29	Fixing day for trial	41
6/30	Procedure after decision on preliminary issue	41
6/31	Withdrawal and discontinuance	42
6/32	List of witnesses.....	42
6/33	Payment into Court	42
6/34	Ex parte representations	43
6/35	Injunctions.....	43
6/36	Misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties	43
6/37	Procedure etc. in proceedings commenced by representation	44
6/38	Procedure on certain applications under the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010	44

PART 7 **44**

SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND DISPOSAL OF CASE ON POINT OF LAW **44**

7/1	Application by plaintiff for summary judgment	44
7/2	Judgment for plaintiff	45
7/3	Leave to defend.....	45
7/4	Application for summary judgment on counterclaim	46
7/5	Directions	46
7/6	Right to proceed with residue of action or counterclaim.....	46
7/7	Judgment by default.....	46
7/8	Determination of question of law or construction	47
7/9	Manner in which application under Rule 7/8 may be made	47

PART 8 **47**

INTERIM PAYMENTS **47**

8/1	Interpretation and application for interim payment	47
8/2	Order for interim payment in respect of damages	48
8/3	Order in respect of sums other than damages	48
8/4	Manner of payment.....	49
8/5	Directions	49
8/6	Non-Disclosure of interim payment.....	49
8/7	Payment into Court	49
8/8	Adjustment on final judgment or order or on discontinuance	49
8/9	Counterclaim and other proceedings	50

PART 9	50
PROVISIONAL DAMAGES	50
9/1 Application and Interpretation	50
9/2 Order for provisional damages	50
9/3 Offer to submit to an award	51
9/4 Application for award of further damages	51
PART 9A	52
HUMAN RIGHTS (JERSEY) LAW 2000	52
9A/1 Interpretation and application	52
9A/2 Content of pleadings	52
9A/3 Notice and directions	53
9A/4 Evidence	54
PART 10	54
PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL	54
10/1 Opening speeches (Civil proceedings)	54
10/2 Opening speeches (Criminal proceedings)	54
10/3 Presence of parties not required if represented by advocate.....	55
10/4 Clameur de Haro.....	55
10/5 Power to adjourn trial or hearing	55
10/6 Non-compliance with Rules of Court or rule of practice	55
10/7 Non-compliance as to mode of beginning proceedings.....	55
10/8 Power to award costs against a plaintiff who fails to appear.....	56
PART 11	56
PROCEEDINGS ETC. SUBSEQUENT TO TRIAL	56
11/1 Application for an order <i>Vicomte chargé d'écrire</i>	56
11/2 Power to set aside judgments by default.....	56
11/3 Authority to satisfy judgment debts by distraint.....	56
11/4 Sale of moveables on which distraint has been made.....	57
11/5 Fines and forfeitures	57
PART 12	57
COSTS	57
12/1 Interpretation.....	57
12/2 Amount of costs recoverable	58
12/3 Taxation by the Greffier	58
12/4 The standard basis.....	58
12/5 The indemnity basis	59
12/6 Litigants in person	59
12/7 Lawyers outside the jurisdiction	59
12/8 Costs of the taxation proceedings	60
12/9 Offer to pay costs.....	60
12/10 Commencement of proceedings	60
12/11 Subsequent procedure.....	61

12/12	Date for taxation hearing	62
12/13	Provisional taxation	62
12/13A	Taxation by way of summary assessment.....	62
12/14	Practice directions	62

PART 13 **63**

DIVISION OF ESTATES, AND DOWER **63**

13/1	Division of moveable estate.....	63
13/2	Actions for dower	63

PART 14 **64**

VUES **64**

14/1	Vue de Vicomte	64
14/2	Vue de Justice	64
14/3	Costs at Vues.....	65

PART 15 **65**

APPEALS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS **65**

15/1	Application and interpretation	65
15/2	Notice of Appeal and fixing day for trial	66
15/3	Documents for use of the Court	67
15/3A	Planning appeals.....	67
15/3B	Modified procedure in planning appeals	68
15/3C	Planning appeals ‘on the papers’	69
15/3D	Planning appeals by third parties	69
15/3E	High Hedges Law appeals	70
15/3F	Modified procedure in High Hedges Law appeals	71
15/3G	High Hedges Law appeals ‘on the papers’	72
15/4	Amendment of notice of appeal, etc	73
15/5	Dismissal of appeal for non-prosecution	73

PART 16 **73**

APPLICATIONS FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS **73**

16/1	Application and interpretation	73
16/2	Grant of leave to apply for judicial review	74
16/3	Delay in applying for relief.....	76
16/4	Mode of applying for judicial review	76
16/5	Statements and affidavits	77
16/6	Setting aside of leave	77
16/7	Summons for directions and interlocutory applications	78
16/8	Dismissal of application for non-prosecution	78
16/9	Claim for damages	79
16/10	Hearing of application for judicial review	79

PART 16A **80**

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE TERRORIST ASSET-FREEZING (JERSEY)**LAW 2011** 80

16A/1	Application and interpretation	80
16A/2	Appeal under Article 28(2) – notice of appeal and fixing day for trial	81
16A/3	Appeal under Article 28(2) – general	81
16A/4	Application under Article 29(2) – notice of application and directions hearing	81
16A/5	Application under Article 29(2) – response by the Chief Minister	82
16A/6	Application under Article 29(2) – lodging and service of evidence.....	83
16A/7	Appeals and applications – hearings.....	84
16A/8	Special counsel, communications, etc.	84
16A/9	Modification of the general rules of evidence and disclosure	86
16A/10	Search for, lodging of and service of material.....	87
16A/11	Redacted material	87
16A/12	Permission to withhold closed material	88
16A/13	Consideration of application to withhold material	88
16A/14	Failure to comply with directions	90
16A/15	Judgments	90
16A/16	Reconsideration of order, direction or judgment.....	90
16A/17	Supply of court documents	91

PART 17 **91**

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS IN CHAMBERS 91

17/1	Non-contentious business which may be transacted before the Bailiff and Jurats	91
17/2	Non-contentious business which may be transacted before the Bailiff	92
17/3	Non-contentious business which may be transacted before the Greffier	92

PART 18 **94**

**REGISTRATION OF TITLE, HYPOTHECS, ETC., PROCEDURE ON
CAVEATS, ETC.** 94

18/1	Mode of registration and indexing.....	94
18/2	Registration of sundry acts, instruments and judgments	94
18/3	Registration of instruments relating to the title of immoveable property	95
18/4	Judicial hypothecs.....	95
18/5	Lodging and effect of a caveat (<i>opposition</i>)	97
18/6	Injunctions against transactions in immovables	98
18/7	98	
18/8	Signing of contracts (<i>Acte authentique</i>)	98
18/9	Engrossment of contracts.....	99
18/10	Co-ownership declarations	99
18/11	Passing of hereditary contracts for and on behalf of the Public	100

PART 19 **101**

ORDER FOR ELECTION OF PROCUREUR DU BIEN PUBLIC 101

19/1	Definition	101
19/2	Procedure	101
PART 20		101
MISCELLANEOUS		101
20/1	Applications for orders and hearing of summonses.....	101
20/2	Appeal from order or decision of Greffier	102
20/3	Proceedings before the Viscount or Greffier	102
20/4	Change of advocate or solicitor	102
20/5	Signing of orders of justice	102
20/6	Duration of orders of justice, provisional orders and caveats (<i>oppositions</i>)	102
20/7	Correction of judgments or orders	103
20/8	Affidavits	103
20/9	Use of English.....	103
20/10	Seal of the Court and sealing of documents.....	103
20/11	Practice directions	104
PART 21		104
CONCLUDING PROVISION		104
21	Citation.....	104
SCHEDULE 1		105
PROVISIONS OF THESE RULES IN WHICH REFERENCES TO THE COURT DO NOT INCLUDE REFERENCES TO THE GREFFIER.		105
SCHEDULE 2		106
FORMS OF SUMMONSES AND RECORDS OF SERVICE		106
SCHEDULE 3		112
FORM OF SUMMONS FOR DIRECTIONS		112
SCHEDULE 4		114
FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION		114
SCHEDULE 4A		115
FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL UNDER THE PLANNING AND BUILDING (JERSEY) LAW 2002		115

SCHEDULE 4B	117
FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL UNDER THE HIGH HEDGES (JERSEY) LAW 2008	117
SCHEDULE 5	119
FORM OF NOTICE FOR APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPLY FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW	119
FORM OF NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW	121
FORM OF APPLICATION TO HAVE LEAVE TO APPLY FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW SET ASIDE	122
SCHEDULE 5A	123
CONTENT AND FORM OF GENDER RECOGNITION CERTIFICATES	123
SCHEDULE 6	125
FORMS OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEBT (“RECONNAISSANCES”)	125
SCHEDULE 7	130
FORM OF SUMMONS TO LIFT A CAVEAT	130

Supporting Documents

ENDNOTES	131
Table of Legislation History	131
Table of Renumbered Provisions	131
Table of Endnote References	132



Jersey

ROYAL COURT RULES 2004¹

THE SUPERIOR NUMBER OF THE ROYAL COURT, in pursuance of Article 13 of the Royal Court (Jersey) Law 1948², Article 2 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Law 1967³, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, has made the following Rules –

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

PART 1

INTERPRETATION

1/1 General definitions

- (1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires –

“Court” means any division of the Royal Court, the Bailiff or, except in the provisions of these Rules mentioned in Schedule 1, the Greffier;

“FAX” means the making of a facsimile copy of a document by the transmission of electronic signals;

“filed” means filed in the Judicial Greffe;

“Greffier” means the Judicial Greffier;

“hearing list” means the list so called by virtue of Rule 6/27(1);

“hearsay evidence” means evidence consisting of hearsay within the meaning of Article 1(1) of the Civil Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003⁴;

“Inferior Number” means the Inferior Number of the Royal Court;

“office copy”, in relation to a document means a copy of the document filed in, or issued out of, the Judicial Greffe and signed by the Greffier;

“pending list” means the list so called by virtue of Rule 6/6;

“practice directions” means directions issued under Rule 20/11;

“proceedings” means any proceedings in the Court howsoever commenced and includes any judgment given by default;

“Superior Number” means the Superior Number of the Royal Court;

“Table” means the list referred to in Rule 6/5(1).⁵

- (2) A reference in these Rules to a plaintiff or a defendant, if the context admits, includes a reference to –
- (a) a representor or party making a counterclaim or any party (however described) for the moment in the position of plaintiff;
 - (b) a respondent or defendant to a counterclaim or any party (however described) for the moment in the position of defendant; or
 - (c) a third party making or opposing any claim,
- as the case may be, in any proceedings.

1/2 Meaning of “month”

Without prejudice to Part 1 of the Schedule to the Interpretation (Jersey) Law 1954⁶, “month”, where it occurs in any judgment, order, direction or other document forming part of any proceedings in the Court, means a calendar month unless the context otherwise requires.

1/3 Reckoning periods of time

- (1) Any period of time fixed by rules of court or by any judgment, order or direction for doing any act shall be reckoned in accordance with this Rule.
- (2) When the act is required to be done within a specified period after or from a specified date, the period begins immediately after that date.
- (3) When the act is required to be done within or not less than a specified period before a specified date, the period ends immediately before that date.
- (4) When the act is required to be done a specified number of clear days before or after a specified date, at least that number of days must intervene between the day on which the act is done and that date.
- (5) If, apart from this paragraph, the period in question, being a period of 7 days or less includes a Saturday, Sunday, public holiday or bank holiday, Christmas Day or Good Friday, that day is excluded.
- (6) In paragraph (5) “public holiday” and “bank holiday” mean, respectively, a day appointed to be observed as a public holiday or as a bank holiday under the Public Holidays and Bank Holidays (Jersey) Law 1951⁷.

1/4 Extension of time in respect of days when the offices of the Viscount or the Greffier are closed

If the time prescribed by rules of court, or by any judgment, order or direction, for doing any act before the Greffier or at the offices of the Viscount or the Greffier expires on a Sunday or other day on which those offices are or are required to be closed and, by reason thereof, that act cannot be done on that day, the act is in time if done on the next day on which those offices are open.

1/5 Power to extend and abridge time

- (1) The Court or the Viscount may, on such terms as either thinks just, by order extend or abridge the period within which a person is required or authorized by rules of court or by any judgment, order or direction to do any act in any proceedings.
- (2) The Court or the Viscount may extend any period referred to in paragraph (1) although the application for extension is not made until after the expiration of that period.
- (3) The period within which a person is required by rules of court or by any order or direction to serve, file or amend any pleading or other document may be extended by consent in writing without an order being made for that purpose.

PART 2**SITTINGS OF THE COURT****2/1 Terms**

The terms for sittings of the Court are –

- (a) the Michaelmas term, beginning on the second Thursday in September and ending on the Friday preceding Christmas Day. But if Christmas Day falls on a Friday or a Saturday, the term shall end on the Friday of the preceding week, or if it falls on a Sunday, the term shall end on the preceding Wednesday;
- (b) the Hilary term, beginning on the first Monday after the 6th day of January and ending on the Friday preceding Holy Week. But if the 6th day of January falls on a Monday or a Tuesday, the term shall begin on the following Thursday; and
- (c) the Trinity term, beginning on the first Wednesday after Easter Day and ending on the last Friday in July.

2/2 General provisions regarding sittings

The Court may not sit, unless the Bailiff otherwise directs –

- (a) on Christmas Day, Good Friday or a Sunday;
- (b) on any day appointed under the Public Holidays and Bank Holidays (Jersey) Law 1951, to be observed as a public holiday; or
- (c) on the Thursday or Saturday of Holy Week,

but, subject as aforesaid and to Rule 3/3, the Court may sit on any day of the year and at any hour for the transaction of any business.

2/3 Ordinary sittings of the Héritage and Samedi divisions

- (1) Ordinary sittings of the Héritage and Samedi divisions shall be held on each Friday unless the Court otherwise directs. But if the Friday is one on which, by reason of these Rules or of any other enactment, the Court may not sit, the sitting shall be held on the first available day of the following week or as the Court shall direct.
- (2) Ordinary business shall normally be disposed of as follows –
 - (a) up until 1.00 p.m., public business; and
 - (b) in the remainder of the afternoon, civil causes and matters.

2/4 Chefs Plaids d’Héritage

The *Chefs Plaids d’Héritage* shall sit on the first day of the Michaelmas term or on such other day, within one week either side of the first day of the Michaelmas term, as the Bailiff shall direct.

PART 3

JURISDICTION

3/1 Jurisdiction of the Héritage, Family, Probate and Samedi divisions

- (1) The jurisdiction of the Héritage division is the determination of –
 - (a) proceedings relating to the ownership of immovables;
 - (b) subject to Article 28 of the Loi (1851) sur les testaments d’immeubles, proceedings relating to the division of immovables⁸;
 - (c) proceedings relating to the annulment of hereditary contracts;
 - (d) proceedings relating to the fixing of boundaries; and
 - (e) proceedings relating to the assignment of *rentes*.⁹
- (2) The jurisdiction of the Family division is the determination of –
 - (a) matters referred to in Article 3 of the Matrimonial Causes (Jersey) Law 1949¹⁰;
 - (b) proceedings seeking a declaration as to the validity of a marriage;
 - (c) applications referred to the Court under Article 3, and appeals to the Court under Article 9, of the Separation and Maintenance Orders (Jersey) Law 1953¹¹;
 - (d) applications under –
 - (i) the Adoption (Jersey) Law 1961¹²,
 - (ii) Article 6 of the Marriage and Civil Status (Jersey) Law 2001¹³,
 - (iii) Article 6 or 7 of the Legitimacy (Jersey) Law 1973¹⁴;
 - (e) applications or proceedings pursuant to the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) (Jersey) Law 2000¹⁵;

- (f) proceedings for an injunction for the protection of a child or proceedings in respect of a child pursuant to the Children (Jersey) Law 2002¹⁶ or an application in proceedings (other than criminal or quasi-criminal proceedings) under any enactment for the time being in force relating to the care and protection of children or otherwise proceedings for custody and protection or repatriation of minors pursuant to the inter jurisdictional powers of the Court in cases of child abduction.
- (3) The jurisdiction of the Probate division is that set out in Article 2 of the Probate (Jersey) Law 1998¹⁷.
- (4) The jurisdiction of the Samedi division is the determination of all matters not within the jurisdiction of the Héritage division, the Family division or the Probate division.

3/2 Transfer between divisions

A cause or matter may, at any stage of the proceedings therein, be transferred from one division of the Court to another by order of the Court made in the division in which the cause or matter is proceeding.

3/3 Institution and hearing of proceedings¹⁸

Proceedings before any division of the Court, including an action to witness the confirmation of an order of justice, may be instituted either in vacation or in term but, unless the Court is satisfied that there is urgent need for the hearing of the proceedings or the Court orders a hearing in vacation, the hearing shall not take place in vacation.¹⁹

3/4 Héritage and Family divisions

- (1) The Héritage and Family divisions may award damages and such other relief as may be awarded by the Samedi division.
- (2) Proceedings before the Héritage division in which relief by virtue of this Rule is sought shall be instituted by order of justice.
- (3) An application for an injunction in the Family division shall be made by order of justice.

3/5 Jurisdiction of the Inferior Number in criminal matters

- (1) The Inferior Number may impose imprisonment for a period not exceeding 4 years. If two or more terms of imprisonment are imposed to run consecutively the aggregate of such terms shall not exceed 4 years.
- (2) If a person pleads guilty before or is found guilty by the Inferior Number and the Inferior Number is of the opinion that there should be imposed on that person a term of imprisonment in excess of that which it is empowered by paragraph (1) to impose, it shall commit that person to the Superior Number for sentence.

- (3) In this Rule “imprisonment” does not include a term of imprisonment for failure to pay a fine or other penalty.

3/6 Jurisdiction of the Bailiff

In any cause or matter wherein, pursuant to Article 15(1) of the Royal Court (Jersey) Law 1948²⁰, the Bailiff is sole judge, the Inferior Number is properly constituted if it consists of the Bailiff alone, and the Bailiff alone shall award costs.

3/7 Breaches of injunctions

- (1) An application for a party to be convened to answer for an alleged breach of an injunction may be heard by the Bailiff alone and may be made in chambers.
- (2) If any such application is heard in the absence of the Greffier –
- (a) the Bailiff shall make the order in writing and notify the Greffier thereof;
 - (b) the applicant shall file a copy of the order with the Judicial Greffier within one hour of the making of the order by the Bailiff unless the order be made out of normal working hours in which case the copy of the order shall be filed before 9.30 a.m. on the next working day.

3/8 Bailiff’s jurisdiction in relation to certain representations

- (1) A representation containing an interim injunction may be presented to the Bailiff in chambers and, in respect thereof, the Bailiff shall have the same powers as the Inferior Number would have in relation to the service of the proceedings, the convening of parties and the making of the interim injunction and any order incidental thereto.
- (2) If the Bailiff makes an order pursuant to paragraph (1) in the absence of the Greffier, the Bailiff shall make the order in writing and notify the Greffier thereof.

PART 4

PARTIES TO PROCEEDINGS

4/1 Plaintiffs

- (1) A person not ordinarily resident in Jersey may institute proceedings before the Court without having to be represented in the Island by an attorney.
- (2) Every plaintiff must give an address for service in Jersey. If a plaintiff does not do so, but has, at any time, been legally represented in relation to the proceedings, the address for service shall be deemed to be the address of the last advocate or solicitor who represented that plaintiff.

- (3) If at any time the Court is satisfied that a plaintiff will not receive notice of documents sent to or left at the address given or deemed to be given pursuant to paragraph (2) or that a plaintiff has no address for service in Jersey, the Court may, on application by any party to the proceedings, strike out the plaintiff's claim.
- (4) Any plaintiff may be ordered to give security for costs.

4/2 Proceedings by and against minors²¹

- (1) A minor may commence, prosecute, defend, intervene in, or make any application in, proceedings before the Court by a guardian *ad litem* appointed for that purpose.²²
- (2) An application for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* may be made *ex parte* to the Court, and if made by a minor it shall be made through the minor's next friend.
- (3) This Rule shall not apply to matters referred to in Article 3 of the Matrimonial Causes (Jersey) Law 1949²³.

4/3 Representative proceedings

- (1) When numerous persons have the same interest in any proceedings, not being such proceedings as are mentioned in Rule 4/4, the proceedings may be commenced and, unless the Court otherwise orders, continued by or against any one or more of them as representing all or as representing all except one or more of them.
- (2) At any stage of proceedings under this Rule the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff and on such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, appoint any one or more of the defendants, or one or more of the persons who have the same interest in the proceedings as the defendants, to represent all, or all except one or more, of those persons in the proceedings; and where, in the exercise of the power conferred by this paragraph, the Court appoints a person not named as a defendant, it shall make an order adding that person as a defendant.
- (3) A judgment or order given in proceedings under this Rule shall be binding on all the persons as representing whom the plaintiffs sue or, as the case may be, the defendants are sued, but shall not be enforced against any person not a party to the proceedings except with the leave of the Court.
- (4) An application for the grant of leave under paragraph (3) must be made by summons which must be served personally on the person against whom it is sought to enforce the judgment or order.
- (5) Notwithstanding that a judgment or order to which any such application relates is binding on the person against whom the application is made, that person may dispute liability to have the judgment or order enforced against him or her on the ground that by reason of facts and matters particular to the case, that person is entitled to be exempted from such liability.

- (6) The Court hearing an application for leave under paragraph (3) of this Rule may order the question whether the judgment or order is enforceable against the person against whom the application is made to be tried and determined in any manner in which any issue or question in any proceedings may be tried and determined.

4/4 Representation of interested persons who cannot be ascertained, etc.

- (1) In any proceedings concerning –
- (a) the estate of a deceased person;
 - (b) property subject to a trust; or
 - (c) the construction of a written instrument including an enactment,
- the Court, if satisfied that it is expedient to do so, and that any of the conditions in paragraph (2) is met, may appoint one or more persons to represent any person (including an unborn person) or class who is or may be interested (whether presently or for any future, contingent or unascertained interest) in or affected by the proceedings.
- (2) The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) are –
- (a) that the person, the class or some member of the class, cannot be ascertained or cannot readily be ascertained;
 - (b) that the person, class or some member of the class, though ascertained, cannot be found;
 - (c) that, though the person or the class and the members thereof can be ascertained and found, it appears to the Court expedient (regard being had to all the circumstances, including the amount at stake and the degree of difficulty of the point to be determined) to exercise the power under paragraph (1) for the purpose of saving expense.
- (3) If, in any proceedings to which paragraph (1) applies, the Court exercises the power conferred by that paragraph, a judgment or order of the Court given or made when the person or persons appointed in exercise of that power are before the Court shall be binding on the person or class represented by the person or persons so appointed.
- (4) If, in any such proceedings, a compromise is proposed and some of the persons who are interested in, or who may be affected by, the compromise are not parties to the proceedings (including unborn or unascertained persons) but –
- (a) there is some other person with the same interest before the Court who agrees to the compromise or on whose behalf the Court sanctions the compromise; or
 - (b) the absent persons are represented by a person appointed under paragraph (1) who so agrees,
- the Court, if satisfied that the compromise will be for the benefit of the absent persons and that it is expedient to exercise this power, may approve the compromise and order that it shall be binding on the absent persons, and they shall be bound accordingly except where the order has been obtained by fraud or non-disclosure of material facts.

4/5 Representation of beneficiaries by trustees, etc.

- (1) Proceedings may be brought by or against trustees, executors or administrators in their capacity as such without joining any of the persons having a beneficial interest in the trust or estate as the case may be; and any judgment or order given or made in those proceedings shall be binding on those persons unless the Court in the same or other proceedings otherwise orders on the ground that the trustees, executors or administrators, as the case may be, could not or did not in fact represent the interests of those persons in the first mentioned proceedings.
- (2) Paragraph (1) is without prejudice to the power of the Court to order any person having such an interest as aforesaid to be made a party to the proceedings or to make an order under Rule 4/4.

4/6 Representation of deceased person interested in proceedings

- (1) If, in any proceedings it appears to the Court that a deceased person was interested in the matter in question in the proceedings and that the deceased has no executor or administrator, the Court may, on the application of any party to the proceedings, proceed in the absence of a person representing the estate of the deceased or may appoint a person to represent that estate for the purposes of the proceedings; and any such appointment and any judgment or order subsequently given or made in the proceedings shall bind the estate of the deceased to the same extent as it would have been bound had an executor or administrator of the deceased been a party to the proceedings.
- (2) Before making an order under paragraph (1), the Court may require notice of the application for the order to be given to such (if any) of the persons having an interest in the estate as it thinks fit.

4/7 Appointment of administrators

The Court, if satisfied that it is expedient to do so, may at any time of its own motion or upon an application *ex parte* –

- (a) appoint an administrator of the property of a person absent from Jersey; or
- (b) in any proceedings appoint an administrator of the property of any party or of any person convened as a party to the proceedings.

PART 5

SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

5/1 Limitation on application

This Part other than Rules 5/10, 5/15, 5/16 and 5/17 does not apply to the service of summonses outside Jersey.

5/2 Service of documents generally

- (1) Except when rules of court or any other enactment otherwise expressly provide or the Court otherwise orders, service of any document in any cause or matter may be effected by ordinary service.
- (2) When provision is made for the service of any document in any cause or matter to be effected by ordinary service, such service may be effected by personal service.

5/3 Date of appearance

Every summons must specify the date on which appearance before the Court is required.

5/4 Personal service: when required

Personal service is required in the case of the following summonses for appearance before the Court, that is to say, a summons –

- (a) to witness the confirmation of an order of justice;
- (b) for the payment of the amount of a judgment on pain of imprisonment (*à peine de prison*);
- (c) to appear before the Héritage division;
- (d) to reply to an action in criminal or quasi-criminal proceedings brought by the Attorney General.

5/5 Service through the intermediary of the Viscount's Department: when required

Service through the intermediary of the Viscount's Department is required –

- (a) where personal service is required;
- (b) in an action resulting from the raising of the *Clameur de Haro*;
- (c) in the case of a summons –
 - (i) to witness the confirmation of an arrest,
 - (ii) to appear in court in pursuance of an order of justice regarding the appointment of an administrator or a guardian,
 - (iii) to reply to an appeal the determination of which, or to a reference the determination of which, is within the competence of the Court.

5/6 Ordinary service: how effected

- (1) Ordinary service of a document is effected –
 - (a) by leaving it at the proper address of the person to be served;
 - (b) by post;
 - (c) by FAX in accordance with paragraph (4); or
 - (d) in such other manner as the Court may direct.

-
- (2) For the purposes of this Rule and of Article 7 of the Interpretation (Jersey) Law 1954²⁴, in its application to this Rule, the proper address of any person shall be the address for service of that person, but if at the time when service is effected that person has no address for service, the proper address for those purposes shall be –
- (a) in any case, the business address of the advocate or solicitor (if any) who has undertaken in writing to accept service on behalf of that person in the proceedings in connection with which service of the document in question is to be effected;
 - (b) in the case of an individual, that person's usual or last known address;
 - (c) in the case of individuals suing or being sued in the name of a firm, the principal or last known place of business of the firm in Jersey; or
 - (d) in the case of a body corporate, the registered or principal office of the body.
- (3) Without prejudice to Article 7 of the Interpretation (Jersey) Law 1954, a document sent by post to an address in Jersey shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been served on the second day after the day on which it was posted, days on which there is no collection or delivery of letters excepted.
- (4) Service by FAX may be effected where –
- (a) the party serving the document acts by an advocate or solicitor;
 - (b) the party on whom the document is served acts by an advocate or solicitor and service is effected by transmission to the business address of such advocate or solicitor;
 - (c) the advocate or solicitor acting for the party on whom the document is served has indicated in writing to the advocate or solicitor serving the document willingness to accept service by FAX at a specified FAX number and the document is transmitted to that number; and for this purpose the inscription of a FAX number on the writing paper of an advocate or solicitor shall be deemed to indicate that such advocate or solicitor is willing to accept service by FAX at that number in accordance with this paragraph unless that advocate or solicitor states otherwise in writing; and
 - (d) as soon as practicable after service by FAX the advocate or solicitor acting for the party serving the document sends a copy of it to the advocate or solicitor acting for the other party by any of the other methods prescribed for service by paragraph (1), failing which the document shall be deemed not to have been served.
- (5) If the FAX is transmitted on a business day before 5 p.m., it shall, unless the contrary is shown, be deemed to be served on that day and, in any other case, on the business day next following.

5/7 Personal service: how effected

Personal service of a document is effected by leaving it with the person to be served or, in the case of an order of justice, by leaving a copy thereof with the person to be served and, if so requested by the person to be served at the time when it is left, showing him or her the original.

5/8 Personal service on body corporate

Personal service of a document on a body corporate may, in cases where provision is not otherwise made by any enactment, be effected by serving it in accordance with Rule 5/7 on any Director, Manager, Secretary or other similar officer thereof, or by leaving it at or delivering it to the registered office of the body.

5/9 Personal service on the States, a Minister or an administration of the States

Personal service of a document on the States, a Minister or an administration of the States may, in cases where provision is not otherwise made by any enactment, be effected by serving it in accordance with Rule 5/7 on the Greffier of the States.

5/10 Substituted service

- (1) If a document is required to be served personally but, on an *ex parte* application –
 - (a) it appears to the Court that it is impracticable to effect personal service; or
 - (b) for any other reason the Court considers it appropriate to order substituted service,the Court may grant leave to effect substituted service of the document.²⁵
- (2) An application for an order for substituted service must be supported by affidavit stating the facts on which the application is founded.
- (3) An order pursuant to paragraph (1) that requires the person to be served to appear before the Court shall specify the date on which appearance is required.
- (4) Substituted service of a document is effected by taking such steps as the Court directs to bring the document to the notice of the person to be served.

5/11 Service of process on agent of overseas principal

- (1) If the Court is satisfied on an *ex parte* application that –
 - (a) a contract has been entered into within the jurisdiction with or through an agent who is either an individual residing or carrying on business within the jurisdiction or a body corporate having a registered office or place of business within the jurisdiction;

- (b) the principal for whom the agent was acting was at the time when the contract was entered into and is at the time of the application neither such an individual nor such a body corporate; and
- (c) at the time of the application either the agent's authority has not been determined or the agent is still in business relations with the principal,

the Court may authorize service of process commencing proceedings relating thereto to be effected on the agent instead of on the principal.

- (2) An order under paragraph (1) authorizing service of process shall specify the time within which the proceedings are to be brought before the Court.
- (3) When an order is made under paragraph (1) authorizing service of process on a defendant's agent, a copy of the order and of the process shall be sent by post to the defendant at the address of the defendant out of the jurisdiction.

5/12 Service of process for recovery of land where no-one appears to be in possession

- (1) When proceedings are instituted to recover land, the Court may, if satisfied on an *ex parte* application that no person appears to be in possession of the land and that service cannot or could not otherwise be effected on any defendant –
 - (a) authorize service on that defendant to be effected by affixing a copy of the process to a conspicuous part of the land; or
 - (b) order that service already effected by affixing the process to some conspicuous part of the land be treated as good service on that defendant.
- (2) In paragraph (1) "land" includes any building or structure on the land.

5/13 Record of service

- (1) The record of service of a document must state the person by whom, the means by which, the place at which and the day on which service was effected.
- (2) However, in the case of a document sent by post, the day on which the document was posted must be stated instead of the day on which the document was served.
- (3) It is not sufficient to state only that service of a document was effected by ordinary service.

5/14 Form of summons and record of service

A summons and a record of service must be in the appropriate form set out in Schedule 2.

5/15 Summons for appearance before other divisions

Except where provision is otherwise made, a summons for appearance before any division of the Court must be served at least 4 clear days before the day on which the defendant is required to appear.

5/16 Grounds for declaring summons invalid

The Court may declare a summons invalid –

- (a) if it has not been served in an authorized manner; or
- (b) if the terms of the *billet* and the summons differ to the material prejudice of the party served.

5/17 Judgment by default

The Court shall not give judgment by default in any action unless satisfied that –

- (a) the summons was validly served in due time; and
- (b) the *billet* was tabled in due time.

PART 6

PROCEDURE AND PLEADINGS

6/1 Limitation on application

Save as otherwise provided, this Part does not apply to matters referred to in Article 3 of the Matrimonial Causes (Jersey) Law 1949²⁶ or to criminal or quasi-criminal proceedings.

6/2 Forms of proceedings²⁷

- (1) Unless otherwise directed by the Court and save as provided by any enactment or by these Rules, proceedings in the Court must be instituted –
 - (a) by an action –
 - (i) by summons, or
 - (ii) by an order of justice; or
 - (b) by a representation.
- (2) Subject to Rules 3/4, 10/6 and 10/7 proceedings –
 - (a) with regard to the division of immoveable or moveable estate on an intestacy;
 - (b) seeking the annulment of hereditary contracts or wills;
 - (c) relating to the assignment of *rentes*;
 - (d) relating to the fixing of boundaries;

- (e) for a debt or liquidated demand;
 - (f) for dower;
 - (g) for the acknowledgement of debts;
 - (h) for the confirmation of arrests,
- must be instituted by a summons.
- (3) Proceedings before the Viscount or the *Greffier Arbitre* must be instituted by a summons.

6/3 Damages

- (1) Special damages must be specifically claimed.
- (2) General damages must be pleaded, but the quantity of damages shall not be specifically claimed.
- (3) If general damages have been pleaded against a defendant in an action and the defendant makes default or having appeared fails to file an answer within the time limited, the plaintiff may seek interlocutory judgment against the defendant for damages to be assessed and interest and costs, and proceed with the action against any remaining defendants.
- (4) The Court may at any stage of proceedings direct that the assessment of damages be referred to the Greffier.

6/4 Prescription

- (1) The prescription of a right of action is suspended by the service of proceedings for appearance before the Court or, where an order for substituted service is made under Rule 5/10, on the making of the order.
- (2) Suspension of prescription ceases when the proceedings are discontinued or the defendant is discharged from the proceedings.²⁸
- (3) Nothing in this Rule affects the rule of law expressed in the maxim *à qui ne peut agir la prescription ne court point*.

6/5 Placing of actions on Table for first hearing

- (1) When an action is to be brought before the Court for the first time a *billet* must be deposited with the Greffier not later than midday on the day next preceding that of the sitting of the Court, and the Greffier shall place such actions on the list known as the *Table* and display it in a public place in the vicinity of the Court not later than 9 a.m. on the day of the sitting.
- (2) This Rule shall not apply in relation to *causes de brièveté* or if the Court considers that, in the interests of justice, compliance therewith should not be required.

6/6 Actions on pending list

- (1) A defendant who wishes to defend an action that has come before the Court shall ask the Court to order that the action be placed on the pending list and, provided that the defendant then gives an address for service in Jersey, the Court shall so order.
- (2) However, if the defendant fails to give an address for service in Jersey, but has at any time been legally represented in relation to the proceedings, the address for service shall be deemed to be the address of the defendant's last advocate or solicitor.
- (3) If an action for a debt or a liquidated claim is placed on the pending list after it has been instituted by summons, the plaintiff must within 21 days of it being placed on the pending list file particulars of the claim, and the action shall be stayed, as against the plaintiff, until such particulars are filed.
- (4) A defendant who wishes to defend an action placed on the pending list must, within 21 days of the date on which the action was placed on the pending list, or of the delivery of the particulars of claim, as the case may be, file an answer to the action.
- (5) If at any time the Court is satisfied either that the defendant will not personally receive notice of any documents which are sent to or left at the defendant's address for service, or that the defendant has no address for service in Jersey, it may, on application by any party to the proceedings, strike out the defendant's answer.
- (6) The plaintiff may, after giving notice to the Greffier and to the defendant by 5 p.m. on the penultimate working day before the day of the sitting of the Court, ask the Court to pronounce judgment against the defendant –
 - (a) if the time limit for filing an answer has expired and no answer has been filed;
 - (b) if an answer has been struck out for any reason without the defendant having been given leave to file another answer; or
 - (c) if such leave has been given and the time limit for filing another answer has expired, and no such answer has been filed.
- (7) Any judgment given under paragraph (6) shall be deemed to be a judgment by default and the provisions of Rule 11/2 shall apply.
- (8) When an answer has been filed, the plaintiff may, within 21 days of the delivery of the answer, file a reply.
- (9) Except when the answer contains a counterclaim, no subsequent pleading may be filed except by leave of the Court.
- (10) If the answer contains a counterclaim, the defendant may, within 21 days of the delivery of the reply, file a rejoinder.
- (11) A copy of every particulars of claim, answer, reply, rejoinder and subsequent pleading must, within 24 hours of being filed, be delivered to the other parties to the action or their advocates or solicitors.

6/7 Dispute as to jurisdiction

- (1) The appearance of a party to any proceedings before the Court shall not be treated as a waiver of any irregularity in the proceedings or service thereof or in any order giving leave to serve the proceedings out of the jurisdiction.
- (2) The reference in paragraph (1) to the appearance of a party to any proceedings is a reference to any appearance made –
 - (a) whether or not the proceedings have been served; and
 - (b) irrespective of the purpose for which it is made.
- (3) Any party (in this Rule referred to as ‘the applying party’) who wishes to dispute the jurisdiction of the Court in the proceedings by reason of any such irregularity as is mentioned in paragraph (1) or on any other ground must –
 - (a) if a return date for appearance before the Court has been fixed –
 - (i) ask the Court to order that the proceedings be placed on the pending list, and
 - (ii) not later than 28 days thereafter apply to the Bailiff in chambers for a day to be fixed for the hearing of one or more of the applications mentioned in paragraph (4); or
 - (b) if no return date for appearance before the Court has been fixed, apply to the Bailiff in chambers, not later than 7 days after the expiry of the time limited for the filing by that party of a pleading in the proceedings, for a day to be fixed for the hearing of one or more of the applications mentioned in paragraph (4).
- (4) The applications referred to in paragraph (3) are applications by the applying party for an order –
 - (a) setting aside the proceedings or service of the proceedings on that party;
 - (b) declaring that the proceedings have not been duly served on that party;
 - (c) discharging any earlier order giving leave to serve the proceedings on that party out of the jurisdiction;
 - (d) for the protection or release of any of his property arrested or threatened with arrest in the proceedings;
 - (e) discharging any earlier order made to prevent any dealing with any of that party’s property;
 - (f) declaring that in the circumstances of the case the Court has no jurisdiction over that party in respect of the subject matter of the claim or the relief or remedy sought in the proceedings;
 - (g) for such other relief as may be appropriate.
- (5) An application by the applying party must be made by summons which –
 - (a) states grounds of the application; and
 - (b) is supported by an accompanying affidavit verifying the facts on which the application is based.

- (6) Upon hearing the application the Court (if it does not thereupon dispose of the matter in dispute) may give such directions for its disposal as may be appropriate including directions for the trial thereof as a preliminary issue.
- (7) Upon notice being given of an application under paragraph (3), time limits for the filing of pleadings (whether applicable by virtue of these Rules or by order of the Court) shall not apply, and shall not begin to run, until the application has been dismissed by the Court or abandoned, as the case may be.
- (8) A party who fails to make an application in accordance with paragraph (3) within the time specified in sub-paragraph (a) or sub-paragraph (b) thereof (whichever is applicable) shall be deemed to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court in the proceedings.
- (9) A party who makes an application in accordance with paragraph (3) shall not be deemed to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court in the proceedings unless the Court shall otherwise order.

6/8 Mode of pleading

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Rule, every pleading must contain, and contain only, a statement in a summary form of the material facts on which the party pleading relies for that party's claim or defence, as the case may be, but not the evidence by which those facts are to be proved, and the statement must be as brief as the nature of the case admits.
- (2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), the effect of any document or the purport of any conversation referred to in the pleading must, if material, be briefly stated, and the precise words of the document or conversation shall not be stated, except insofar as those words are themselves material.
- (3) A party need not plead any fact if it is presumed by law to be true or the burden of disproving it lies on the other party, unless the other party has specifically denied it in his or her pleading.
- (4) A statement that a thing has been done or that an event has occurred, being a thing or event the doing or occurrence of which, as the case may be, constitutes a condition precedent necessary for the case of a party is to be implied in that party's pleading.
- (5) A party must in any pleading subsequent to a statement of claim plead specifically any matter, for example, performance, release, any relevant statute of limitation, fraud or any fact showing illegality –
 - (a) which that party alleges makes any claim or defence of the opposite party not maintainable;
 - (b) which, if not specifically pleaded, might take the opposite party by surprise; or
 - (c) which raises issues of fact not arising out of the preceding pleading.
- (6) A party may in pleadings raise any point of law.

6/9 Counterclaim

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a defendant in an action may set up by way of counterclaim against the claims of the plaintiff any right or claim whether such counterclaim sounds in damages or not, and such counterclaim shall have the same effect as a cross-action so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in the same action both on the original claim and on the counterclaim.
- (2) When a defendant sets up a counterclaim, if the plaintiff contends that the claim thereby raised ought not to be disposed of by way of counterclaim but in an independent action, the Court may at any time order that such counterclaim be excluded.
- (3) If in any case in which the defendant sets up a counterclaim the action of the plaintiff is stayed, discontinued or dismissed, the counterclaim may nevertheless be proceeded with.

6/10 Third parties

- (1) If a defendant in an answer to an action which has been placed on the pending list –
 - (a) claims against a person not already a party to the action any contribution or indemnity;
 - (b) claims against such a person any relief or remedy relating to or connected with the original subject-matter of the action and substantially the same as some relief or remedy claimed by the plaintiff; or
 - (c) requires that any question or issue relating to or connected with the original subject-matter of the action should be determined not only as between the plaintiff and the defendant, but also as between either or both of them and a person not already a party to the action,the Court may, after hearing the parties, make an order that such person be convened as a third party.
- (2) In such order (a copy of which shall be delivered to all the parties to the action) the Court shall give such directions as it considers appropriate for service on such third party and for the filing of pleadings.
- (3) A third party so convened shall from the time of service be a party to the action as if that party had been made a defendant in an original action either by the defendant on whose application that party was convened or by the plaintiff.
- (4) If the time limited for filing an answer by the third party has expired and no answer has been filed –
 - (a) the third party shall be deemed to admit any claim stated in the defendant's answer and shall be bound by any judgment (including judgment by consent) or decision in the action insofar as it is relevant to any claim, question or issue stated in the defendant's answer and the defendant may, on giving notice to the Greffier and

to the third party by 5 p.m. on the penultimate working day before the day of the sitting of the Court, ask the Court to pronounce judgment against the third party as to liability, but not as to the amount; and

- (b) the defendant by whom the third party was convened may, if judgment by default is given against the defendant in the action, at any time after satisfaction of that judgment and, with the leave of the Court, before satisfaction thereof, obtain judgment against the third party in respect of any contribution or indemnity claimed in the defendant's answer and, with the leave of the Court, in respect of any other relief or remedy claimed therein.
- (5) The Court may at any time set aside or vary a judgment given under paragraph (4) on such terms as it thinks just.
- (6) When a defendant has convened a third party, the Court may at or after the trial of the action or, if the action is decided otherwise than by trial, on an application by summons give such judgment as the nature of the case may require for the defendant against the third party or for the third party against the defendant.
- (7) Where in any action judgment is given against a defendant and judgment is given for the defendant against a third party, the judgment shall not be put into execution against the third party without the leave of the Court until the judgment against the defendant has been satisfied.
- (8) If in any action a defendant in his or her answer –
 - (a) claims against a person who is already a party to the action any contribution or indemnity; or
 - (b) claims against such a person any relief or remedy relating to or connected with the original subject-matter of the action and substantially the same as some relief or remedy claimed by the plaintiff; or
 - (c) requires that any question or issue relating to or connected with the original subject-matter of the action should be determined not only as between the plaintiff and the defendant but also as between either or both of them and some other person who is already a party to the action,

the Court may after hearing the parties make an order that such person be convened as a third party by the defendant and paragraph (2) shall apply.

- (9) If a defendant has convened a third party and the third party makes such a claim or requirement as is mentioned in paragraph (1) or (8), this Rule shall apply as if the third party were a defendant; and similarly where any further person, to whom by virtue of this paragraph this Rule applies as if that person were a third party, makes such a claim or requirement.

6/11 Consolidation of causes or matters

- (1) If, when 2 or more actions are pending, it appears to the Court that –
 - (a) some common question of law or fact arises in both or all of them;

- (b) the rights to relief claimed therein are in respect of or arise out of the same transaction or series of transactions; or
- (c) for some other reason it is desirable to make an order under this Rule,

the Court may order that those actions be consolidated on such terms as it thinks just or may order that they be tried at the same time or one immediately after another or may order that any of them be stayed until the determination of any of them.

- (2) Actions that have been consolidated may be de-consolidated at any stage of the proceedings.

6/12 Amendment of claim or pleading

- (1) The Court may at any stage of the proceedings allow a plaintiff to amend his or her claim, or any party to amend his or her pleading, on such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be just.
- (2) Any party may at any stage of the proceedings amend his or her pleadings with the consent of the other parties.

6/13 Striking out

- (1) The Court may at any stage of the proceedings order to be struck out or amended any claim or pleading, or anything in any claim or pleading, on the ground that –
 - (a) it discloses no reasonable cause of action or defence, as the case may be;
 - (b) it is scandalous, frivolous or vexatious;
 - (c) it may prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the action; or
 - (d) it is otherwise an abuse of the process of the Court,and may make such consequential order as the justice of the case may require.
- (2) No evidence shall be admissible on an application under paragraph (1)(a).

6/14 Striking out where proceedings should have been for judicial review

- (1) When a person seeks an order in any action or representation and the only relief sought should have been sought by an application for judicial review under Part 16, any person against whom such relief is sought may apply to the Court for an order striking out the action or representation as an abuse of process and the Court shall make such an order unless –
 - (a) the Court considers the person bringing the action or representation could not reasonably have known that the relief should have been sought by an application for judicial review and (unless the action or representation were instituted within 3 months from the date when grounds for the application first arose) the Court is satisfied that allowing the matter to proceed will not be likely to cause

substantial hardship to, or substantially prejudice the rights of, any person or be detrimental to good administration; or

- (b) the Court considers that in all the circumstances of the case, it is just and convenient to allow the action or representation to continue,

provided in each case, that the Court is satisfied that leave would have been granted to move for judicial review if an application for leave had been made.²⁹

- (2) Applications for an order under paragraph (1) must be brought within 28 days from service of the action or representation upon the defendant. The person applying for such an order must serve notice of the application on all other parties.³⁰
- (3) In cases falling within sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b), the Court may direct that the action or representation be treated as if it had begun by way of an application for judicial review and Part 16 shall apply accordingly and the Court may make such consequential orders as it considers necessary.³¹
- (4) Where a person seeks in an action or representation –
 - (a) relief which could have been sought by way of action or representation; and
 - (b) relief which could have been sought by way an application for judicial review,

any person against whom such relief is sought may apply to the Court for an order striking out any claim relating to matters that could have been the subject of an application for judicial review and the Court shall make such an order if, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it considers that the matter was not properly included in the action or representation or that it was not appropriate to include that claim in the action or representation rather than pursuing that claim by way of an application for judicial review.³²

- (5) An application for an order under paragraph (4) must be brought within 28 days of service of the action or representation upon the defendant. The person applying for such an order must serve notice of the application on all other parties.³³
- (6) If a person seeks an order under paragraph (4), and the Court does not strike out any claim relating to matters that could have been the subject of an application for judicial review, the Court may, on application by any party or of its own motion at any stage of the proceedings make such orders as it thinks fit for dealing with any or all of the claims raised in the action or representation and such orders may include staying all or part of the claim, directing that all or part of the claim be treated as if it had begun by way of an application for judicial review so that Part 16 applies to that claim or part of a claim, and making any consequential orders that it considers necessary.³⁴

6/15 Further and better statement of particulars

- (1) In any proceedings, the Court may order a party to serve on any other party particulars of any claim, defence or other matter stated in a pleading, or a statement of the nature of the case on which the party relies, and the order may be made on such terms as the Court thinks just.
- (2) Before applying for particulars by summons, a party may apply for them by letter.
- (3) Particulars of a claim shall not be ordered under paragraph (1) to be delivered before defence unless the Court is of opinion that they are necessary or desirable to enable the defendant to plead or ought for any other special reason to be so delivered.
- (4) All particulars, whether given in pursuance of an order or otherwise, must be filed within 24 hours of being furnished to the party requiring them.

6/16 Discovery by interrogatories

- (1) In any proceedings a party may with leave of the Court deliver interrogatories in writing for the examination of an opposite party.
- (2) A copy of the interrogatories proposed to be delivered must be filed when the summons is issued and a further copy must be served with the summons.
- (3) Interrogatories must, unless otherwise ordered, be answered by affidavit to be filed within 14 days.

6/17 Discovery and inspection of documents

- (1) The Court may order any party to any proceedings to furnish any other party with a list of the documents which are or have been in his or her possession, custody or power relating to any matter in question in the cause or matter and to verify such list by affidavit.
- (2) An order under paragraph (1) may be limited to such documents or classes of documents only, or to such only of the matters in question in the proceedings, as may be specified in the order.
- (3) If it is desired to claim that any documents are privileged from production, the claim must be made in the list of documents with a sufficient statement of the grounds of the privilege.
- (4) A party who has furnished any other party with a list of documents in compliance with paragraph (1) must allow the other party to inspect the documents referred to in the list (other than any which the party furnishing the list objects to produce) and to take copies thereof and, accordingly, must give the other party notice in writing stating a time within 7 days after furnishing the list at which the said documents may be inspected at a place specified in the notice.
- (5) The Court may order any party to any proceedings in whose pleadings or affidavits reference is made to any document to produce that document

for the inspection of any other party and to permit the other party to take copies thereof.

- (6) Before applying by summons, a party may apply by letter to any other party to furnish him or her with such a list and allow him or her to inspect and take copies of the documents referred to therein.

6/18 Pre-action disclosure

- (1) An application for an order (hereinafter called “a disclosure order”) under Article 2(1) of the Law Reform (Disclosure and Conduct before Action) (Jersey) Law 1999³⁵ (hereinafter called the “1999 Law”) for the disclosure of documents before the commencement of proceedings must be made by representation.
- (2) A representation under paragraph (1) must be supported by an affidavit which must –
 - (a) state the grounds on which it is alleged that the applicant and the person against whom the order is sought are likely to be parties to subsequent proceedings in which a claim for personal injuries is likely to be made; and
 - (b) specify or describe the documents in respect of which the order is sought and show, if practicable by reference to any pleading intended to be served in the proceedings, that the documents are relevant to an issue likely to arise out of a claim for personal injuries likely to be made in the proceedings and that the person against whom the order is sought is likely to have or have had them in his or her possession, custody or power.
- (3) A copy of the supporting affidavit must be served with the representation on every person against whom a disclosure order is sought.
- (4) A disclosure order may be made conditional on the applicant’s giving security for the costs of the person against whom it is made or on such other terms, if any, as the Court thinks just, and shall require the person against whom the order is made to make an affidavit stating whether any documents specified or described in the order are, or at any time have been, in that person’s possession, custody or power and, if not, then in that person’s possession, custody or power, when he or she parted with them and what has become of them.
- (5) No person shall be compelled by virtue of such an order to produce any documents which that person could not be compelled to produce if the subsequent proceedings had already been begun.
- (6) In this rule “a claim for personal injuries” means a claim in respect of personal injuries to a person or in respect of a person’s death.

6/19 Admissions

- (1) A party to any proceedings may give notice, by a pleading or otherwise in writing, that that party admits the truth of the whole or any part of the case of any other party.

- (2) A party to any proceedings may, not later than 28 days after the proceedings are set down for trial or hearing, serve on any other party a notice requiring the other party to admit, for the purpose of those proceedings only, the facts specified in the notice.
- (3) An admission made in compliance with paragraph (2) must not be used against the party by whom it was made in any proceedings other than the proceedings for the purpose of which it was made or in favour of any person other than the person by whom the notice was given, and the Court may at any time allow a party to amend or withdraw an admission so made by that party on such terms as may be just.
- (4) When admissions of fact are made by a party to the proceedings either by that party's pleadings or otherwise, any other party to the proceedings may apply to the Court for such judgment or order as on those admissions that other party may be entitled to, without waiting for the determination of any other question between the parties, and the Court may give such judgment or make such order on the application as it thinks just.

6/20 Evidence

- (1) Subject to these Rules and to any other enactment relating to evidence, any fact required to be proved at the hearing of any proceedings by the evidence of witnesses shall be proved by the examination of the witnesses orally and in open court.³⁶
- (2) However, the Court may –
 - (a) subject to paragraph (4), order that any particular facts to be specified may be proved by affidavit;
 - (b) order that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing on such conditions as the Court thinks reasonable;
 - (c) order that evidence of any particular fact to be specified shall be given at the hearing by statement on oath of information and belief or by production of documents or entries in books or by copies of documents or entries or otherwise as the Court may direct; and
 - (d) order that not more than a specified number of expert witnesses may be called.
- (3) The Court shall have full discretionary power, at any time before the delivery of judgment, to receive such further evidence as in the opinion of the Court the justice of the case may require, and may of its own motion direct that additional witnesses be heard.³⁷
- (4) When it appears to the Court that any party reasonably desires the production of a witness for cross-examination and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.
- (5) Any party may apply to the Court –
 - (a) for an order authorizing the Greffier or the Viscount or an advocate or solicitor to take in writing, on oath, the evidence of any person who is a party or witness in any proceedings, other than criminal or

- quasi-criminal proceedings, and who is in Jersey at the time of the application;
- (b) for a commission or for letters of request to examine a person who is a party or witness in any suit and who is not in Jersey at the time of the application.
- (6) Any party to criminal or quasi-criminal proceedings may apply to the Court for an order authorizing the Greffier or the Viscount to take in writing, on oath, the evidence of any person who is in Jersey at the time of making the application, whose evidence is required for the proceedings, and who –
- (a) will or may be out of Jersey at the date of the hearing;
 - (b) is prevented by sickness or other infirmity from coming to Court; or
 - (c) it is feared may die before the hearing.
- (7) Unless otherwise directed by the Court, evidence taken in accordance with paragraph (5) or (6) of this Rule shall not be admissible at the hearing unless the Court is satisfied that the deponent is dead or out of Jersey or unable from sickness or other infirmity to attend Court, in any of which cases the depositions duly certified shall be admissible in evidence.
- (8) Persons called to give evidence before the Court must be summoned through the intermediary of the Viscount's Department at least 2 clear days before the day on which their appearance is required.

6/21 Hearsay notices

- (1) A notice under Article 4 of the Civil Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003³⁸ (hereinafter referred to as a "hearsay notice") must –
 - (a) state that it is a hearsay notice;
 - (b) identify the hearsay evidence;
 - (c) identify the person who made the statement which is to be given in evidence; and
 - (d) state why that person will (or may) not be called to give oral evidence.
- (2) A single hearsay notice may deal with the hearsay evidence of more than one witness.
- (3) The requirement to give a hearsay notice does not apply to –
 - (a) evidence which is authorized to be given by or in an affidavit; or
 - (b) a statement which a party to a proceedings relating to an estate desires to give in evidence and which is alleged to have been made by the person whose estate is the subject of the proceedings.³⁹
- (4) A party who desires to give in evidence at the trial or hearing of a cause or matter hearsay evidence must –

- (a) if the cause or matter is required to be set down for trial or hearing, within 28 days after it is set down or within such other period as the Court may specify; and
- (b) in any other case, not later than 14 days before the cause or matter first comes before the Court, or within such other time as the Court may specify,

serve a hearsay notice on every party to the cause or matter.

6/22 Power to call witness for cross-examination on hearsay evidence

- (1) If a party tenders as hearsay evidence a statement made by a person but does not propose to call the person who made the statement to give evidence, the Court may, on application, allow another party to call and cross-examine the person who made the statement on its contents.
- (2) Notice of an application under paragraph (1) must be delivered to all other parties not later than 28 days after service of the hearsay notice.
- (3) When the Court allows another party to call and cross-examine the person who made the statement, it may give such directions as it thinks fit to secure the attendance of that person and as to the procedure to be followed.

6/23 Credibility

- (1) If –
 - (a) a party tenders as hearsay evidence a statement made by a person but does not call the person who made the statement to give oral evidence; and
 - (b) another party intends to attack the credibility of the person who made the statement,that other party must notify the party tendering the hearsay evidence of that intention.
- (2) A notice under paragraph (1) must be given not later than 28 days after service of the hearsay notice or within such lesser period as the Court may specify.

6/23A Exchange of affidavits etc.⁴⁰

- (1) At any stage in any cause or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit for the purpose of disposing fairly and expeditiously of the cause or matter, direct any party to serve on the other parties, on such terms as the Court thinks just, affidavits or written statements containing the oral evidence that the party intends to lead on any issues of fact to be decided at the trial.
- (2) If the party serving an affidavit or statement under paragraph (1) does not call the witness to whose evidence it relates, no other party may put it in evidence at the trial without the leave of the Court.

- (3) Unless the Court otherwise orders, if the party serving the affidavit or statement does call such a witness at the trial –
 - (a) that party may not without the consent of the other parties or the leave of the Court lead evidence from that witness the substance of which is not included in the affidavit or statement served, except in relation to new matters which have arisen in the course of the trial;
 - (b) the Court may, on such terms as it thinks fit, direct that the affidavit or statement served, or part of it, shall stand as the evidence in chief of the witness or part of such evidence;
 - (c) whether or not the affidavit or statement or any part of it is referred to during the evidence in chief of the witness, any party may put the affidavit or statement or any part of it in cross-examination of that witness.
- (4) A party who fails to comply with a direction given under paragraph (1) shall not without the leave of the Court be entitled to adduce evidence to which the direction related.

6/24 Reference of questions to Court before setting down for hearing

When in any action on the pending list it appears to the Greffier that a question raised by a pleading should be determined before the action is set down for trial or hearing, the Greffier may refer such question to the Court and may give such directions as he or she deems appropriate for securing the attendance of the parties before the Court.

6/25 Deemed withdrawal; dismissal⁴¹

- (1) When proceedings have been adjourned *sine die*, if at the expiration of 5 years from the date on which it was first so adjourned no further steps have been taken, the proceedings shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.⁴²
- (2) If at the expiration of 3 years from the date on which an action was set down on the hearing list, the trial of the action before the Royal Court has not been completed, the Court may, of its own motion, after giving not less than 28 days' notice in writing to all the parties to the action, order that it be dismissed.
- (3) This Rule does not affect the power of the Court under any other provision of these Rules to dismiss any proceedings.⁴³

6/26 Summons for directions

- (1) With a view to providing an occasion for the consideration by the Court of the preparations for the trial of an action so that –
 - (a) all matters which must or can be dealt with on interlocutory applications and have not already been dealt with may so far as possible be dealt with; and

- (b) such directions may be given as to the future course of the action as appear best adapted to secure the just, expeditious and economical disposal thereof,

the plaintiff must, within one month after the time limited for filing pleadings has expired, issue a summons for directions to be heard at least 14 days, and no more than 42 days, thereafter in the form (or substantially in the form) prescribed in Schedule 3.

- (2) If the plaintiff does not issue a summons for directions in accordance with paragraph (1), the defendant or any other party to the action may do so or apply for an order to dismiss the action.
- (3) On an application by a party to dismiss the action under paragraph (2), the Court may either dismiss the action on such terms as may be just or deal with the application as if it were a summons for directions.
- (4) On the hearing of a summons for directions, the Court shall consider whether –
 - (a) it is possible to deal then with all matters which must or can be considered on the hearing of the summons for directions; or
 - (b) it is expedient to adjourn the consideration of all or any of those matters.
- (5) If, when the summons for directions first comes to be heard, the Court considers that it is possible to deal with all the said matters, it shall deal with them forthwith and shall endeavour to secure that all other matters which must or can be dealt with on interlocutory applications and have not already been dealt with are also dealt with then.
- (6) If, when the summons for directions first comes to be heard, the Court considers that it is expedient to adjourn the consideration of all or any of the matters which must be considered on the hearing of the summons, the Court shall deal forthwith with such of those matters as it considers can conveniently be dealt with and shall endeavour to secure that all other matters which must or can be dealt with are dealt with then or at a resumed hearing of the summons for directions.
- (7) At the hearing of the summons for directions, the Court shall endeavour to secure that the parties make all admissions and all agreements as to the conduct of the proceedings which ought reasonably to be made by them and may record in its act any admissions or agreements so made, and (with a view to such order, if any, as to costs as may be just being made at the trial) any refusal to make any admission or agreement.
- (8) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (12), if the Court on any hearing of the summons for directions requires a party to the action or that party's advocate or solicitor to give any information or produce any document and that information or document is not given or produced, the Court may –
 - (a) record the facts in its act with a view to such order, if any, as to costs as may be just being made at the trial; or
 - (b) if it appears to the Court to be just to do so, order that the whole or any part of the pleadings of the party concerned be struck out, or

order that the action or counterclaim be dismissed on such terms as may be just.

- (9) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Rule, no information or documents which are privileged from disclosure shall be required to be given or produced under this Rule by or by the advocate or solicitor of any party otherwise than with the consent of that party.
- (10) Any party to whom the summons for directions is addressed must so far as practicable apply at the hearing of the summons for any order or directions which that party may desire as to any matter capable of being dealt with on an interlocutory application in the action and must, not less than 7 days before the hearing of the summons, serve on the other parties a notice specifying those orders and directions in so far as they differ from the orders and directions asked for by the summons.
- (11) If the hearing of the summons for directions is adjourned and any party to the proceedings desires to apply at the resumed hearing for an order or directions not asked for by the summons or in a notice given under paragraph (10), that party shall, not less than 7 days before the resumed hearing of the summons, serve on the other parties a notice specifying those orders and directions in so far as they differ from the orders and directions asked for by the summons or in any such notice as aforesaid.
- (12) If any party fails to comply with an order made under the provisions of this Rule, the Court may, on the application of any other party to the action, make such order as it thinks just including, in particular, an order that the action be dismissed or, as the case may be, that the answer or other pleading be struck out and judgment entered accordingly.
- (13) If 2 months have elapsed from the time limited for filing pleadings and no summons has been issued pursuant to any of the foregoing provisions of this Rule, the Court may of its own motion, after giving not less than 28 days' notice in writing to all parties to the action, order that the action be dismissed, and the Court may make such consequential order as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.
- (14) A person who was a party to an action dismissed pursuant to paragraph (13) may apply to the Court for the action to be reinstated.⁴⁴
- (15) An application under paragraph (14) must be made by summons which –
 - (a) states the grounds of the application; and
 - (b) is supported by an accompanying affidavit verifying the facts on which the application is based.⁴⁵
- (16) On an application under paragraph (14) the Court, if it reinstates the action, may do so on terms as to costs (including security for costs) and shall give such directions as it thinks fit as to the future course of the action.⁴⁶

6/27 Setting down for hearing

- (1) If the Court, on the application of any party or otherwise, is satisfied that an action is ready for trial or hearing, it shall cause the action to be set

down on the hearing list and the Greffier shall notify every party to the action accordingly.

- (2) If the Court is not so satisfied it may, notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, require the appearance of the parties before it and give such directions as it deems appropriate.

6/28 Stay to allow for the settlement of proceedings

- (1) In this Rule, “alternative dispute resolution” means any method of resolving disputes otherwise than through the normal trial process and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, includes mediation and conciliation.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules, the Court may at any stage of any proceedings either on the application of any party to the proceedings or of its own motion direct that the proceedings be stayed for such period as the Court thinks fit to enable the parties to try to settle the proceedings by alternative dispute resolution.
- (3) The Court may extend any stay which it has granted under paragraph (2) of this Rule until such date or for such specified period as it considers appropriate.
- (4) As a condition of granting a stay under this Rule the Court may require the parties to report back on progress made to settle the proceedings or if a settlement is reached.
- (5) If the Court is not told by the end of the period of the stay that a settlement has been reached the Court may give such directions as to the management of the case as it considers appropriate.

6/29 Fixing day for trial

- (1) When an action has been set down on the hearing list any party may apply to the Bailiff in chambers for a day to be fixed for the trial or hearing of the action.
- (2) The party applying must, not less than 4 days before making an application under paragraph (1) notify in writing the other parties to the action of his or her intention to make the application and when it is intended to make it.
- (3) When a date has been fixed for the trial or hearing of an action the party applying must, within 24 hours, notify that date to every other party who was not present at the hearing of the application.

6/30 Procedure after decision on preliminary issue

- (1) When the Court has given judgment on a preliminary issue, it may direct that the case be restored to the pending list if further pleadings are required, or it may direct that the case remain on the hearing list.

- (2) If the Court directs that the case be restored to the pending list, the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to the subsequent steps in the action.

6/31 Withdrawal and discontinuance

- (1) Except with the consent of the other parties to the action, a party may not discontinue an action or counterclaim, or withdraw any particular claim made by that party therein, or withdraw his or her defence or any part of it, without the leave of the Court, and any such leave may be given on such terms as to costs, the bringing of a subsequent action or otherwise as the justice of the case may require.
- (2) Subject to the terms imposed by the Court in granting such leave, the fact that a party has discontinued an action or counterclaim or withdrawn a particular claim made by that party therein shall not be a defence to a subsequent action for the same, or substantially the same, cause of action.
- (3) When a party is liable to pay any costs under paragraph (1), then if, before payment of such costs, that party subsequently brings an action for the same, or substantially the same, cause of action, the Court may order the proceedings in that action to be stayed until those costs are paid.

6/32 List of witnesses

- (1) Not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the hearing of an action the plaintiff must deposit with the Greffier a *billet* with a list of the plaintiff's witnesses, if any, to which shall be affixed the fee prescribed for the first day of the hearing.
- (2) Similarly any other party to the action must deposit with the Greffier a list of the witnesses, if any, whom that party intends to call.
- (3) This Rule applies to the hearing of proceedings on a representation as it applies to the hearing of an action.⁴⁷

6/33 Payment into Court

- (1) In any proceedings before the Court any defendant may at any time pay into Court a sum of money in satisfaction of any cause of action in respect of which a claim is made.⁴⁸
- (2) Such payment shall be made by lodging a sum of money with the Greffier who, unless otherwise directed, shall place the money on deposit with a bank that is a registered person within the meaning of the Banking Business (Jersey) Law 1991⁴⁹ or with a finance and investment subsidiary of such a bank.
- (3) The Greffier shall within 7 days of receipt of payment give notice of the payment to all parties to the proceedings.⁵⁰
- (4) Except with the consent of the other parties to the proceedings, no payment may be withdrawn without leave of the Greffier, such leave to be obtained by summons.⁵¹

- (5) Except when the tender of payment is pleaded by the party making payment, the fact that payment into Court has been made shall not be disclosed to the Court before whom the proceedings are tried until all questions of liability and of the amount of debt or damages have been decided.⁵²
- (6) Subject to paragraph (7), the Court when awarding costs may take into consideration the fact that payment into Court has been made.
- (7) Nothing in this Rule derogates from the discretion of the Court to make such order as to costs as it deems just.

6/34 Ex parte representations

Except by leave of the Court, no *ex parte* representation may be presented to the Court unless a copy thereof has been delivered to the Bailiff and to the Greffier at least 24 hours before presentation.

6/35 Injunctions

- (1) Any injunction may be varied by the Bailiff or the Greffier in the terms agreed by the parties to the proceedings in which the injunction has been obtained.
- (2) If any variation is made in the absence of the Greffier, the Bailiff shall make his order in writing and transmit it to the Greffier.

6/36 Misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties

At any stage of the proceedings in any cause or matter the Court may on such terms as it thinks just and either of its own motion or on application –

- (a) order any person who has been improperly or unnecessarily made a party or who has for any reason ceased to be a proper or necessary party, to cease to be a party;
- (b) order any of the following persons to be added as a party, namely –
 - (i) any person who ought to have been joined as a party or whose presence before the Court is necessary to ensure that all matters in dispute in the cause or matter may be effectually and completely determined and adjudicated upon, or
 - (ii) any person between whom and any party to the cause or matter there may exist a question or issue arising out of or relating to or connected with any relief or remedy claimed in the cause or matter which in the opinion of the Court it would be just and convenient to determine as between that person and that party as well as between the parties to the cause or matter,

but no person may be added as a plaintiff without that person's consent signified in writing or in such other manner as the Court may direct.

6/37 Procedure etc. in proceedings commenced by representation⁵³

- (1) In proceedings commenced by representation, the procedure to be followed shall be such as the Court may, in its discretion, determine in the particular case.
- (2) In the exercise of its discretion under paragraph (1), the Court may at any stage direct that any provision of these Rules governing procedure and pleadings in an action shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings.

6/38 Procedure on certain applications under the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010⁵⁴

- (1) The following applications to the Royal Court under the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010⁵⁵, that is to say, applications otherwise than upon conviction or sentencing –
 - (a) by –
 - (i) the Attorney General under Article 10(2), (3) or (4)(b); or
 - (ii) the Attorney General or the offender under Article 10(11);
 - (b) by –
 - (i) the Attorney General under Article 11(1) and (10); or
 - (ii) the Attorney General or the defendant under Article 11(7) or (13);
 - (c) by –
 - (i) the Attorney General under Article 12(1); or
 - (ii) the Attorney General or the notifier under Article 12(6); and
 - (d) by the Attorney General under –
 - (i) Article 13(2);
 - (ii) Article 14(1);
 - (iii) Article 15(2) or (3); or
 - (iv) Article 16(1),shall be made by representation.
- (2) The jurisdiction of the Bailiff under Rule 3/8 in relation to certain representations shall extend to a representation by which an application referred to in paragraph (1) is made, whether or not an interim injunction is sought.

PART 7

SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND DISPOSAL OF CASE ON POINT OF LAW

7/1 Application by plaintiff for summary judgment

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), when an action has been placed on the pending list, the plaintiff may, on the ground that the defendant has no defence to his or her claim, or to a particular part of that claim, or has no defence to

such a claim or part except as to the amount of any damages claimed, apply to the Court for judgment against the defendant.

- (2) This Rule does not apply to an action which includes a claim by the plaintiff –
 - (a) for libel, slander, malicious prosecution or false imprisonment;
 - (b) based on an allegation of fraud;
 - (c) which is disputed, that a party to the action is the father of a child.
- (3) An application under paragraph (1) must be made by summons and be supported by an affidavit verifying the facts on which the claim, or the part of the claim, to which the application relates is based and stating that, in the deponent's belief, there is no defence to that claim or part, as the case may be, or no defence except as to the amount of any damages claimed.
- (4) Unless the Court otherwise directs, an affidavit for the purposes of this Rule may contain statements of information or belief with the sources and grounds thereof.
- (5) The summons and a copy of the affidavit must be served on the defendant not less than 10 clear days before the day on which the defendant is required to appear.

7/2 Judgment for plaintiff

- (1) Unless on the hearing of an application under Rule 7/1 either the Court dismisses the application or the defendant satisfies the Court with respect to the claim, or the part of a claim, to which the application relates that there is an issue or question in dispute which ought to be tried or that there ought for some other reason to be a trial of that claim or part, the Court may give such judgment for the plaintiff against the defendant on that claim or part as may be just having regard to the nature of the remedy or relief claimed.
- (2) The Court may by order, and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be just, stay execution of any judgment given against a defendant under this Rule until after the trial of any counterclaim made or raised by the defendant in the action.

7/3 Leave to defend

- (1) A defendant may show cause against an application under Rule 7/1 by affidavit or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Court.
- (2) Rule 7/1(4) applies for the purposes of this Rule as it applies for the purposes of that Rule.
- (3) The Court may give a defendant against whom an application is made under this Rule leave to defend the action with respect to the claim or part of the claim to which the application relates either unconditionally or on such terms as it thinks fit.

- (4) On the hearing of an application under this Rule the Court may order a defendant showing cause or where that defendant is a body corporate, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer thereof, or any person purporting to act in such a capacity –
- (a) to produce any document;
 - (b) if it appears to the Court that there are special circumstances which make it desirable that he or she should do so, to attend and be examined on oath.

7/4 Application for summary judgment on counterclaim

- (1) A defendant to an action which has been placed on the pending list who has served a counterclaim on the plaintiff may, on the ground that the plaintiff has no defence to a claim made in the counterclaim, or to a particular part of such claim, apply to the Court for judgment against the plaintiff on that claim or part.
- (2) Rules 7/1(2), (3) and (4), 7/2 and 7/3 shall apply with the necessary modifications in relation to an application under paragraph (1) as they apply to an application under Rule 7/1(1).

7/5 Directions

When the Court –

- (a) orders that a defendant or a plaintiff have leave (whether conditional or unconditional) to defend an action or counterclaim, as the case may be, with respect to a claim or part of a claim; or
- (b) gives judgment for a plaintiff or defendant on a claim or part of a claim but also orders that execution of the judgment be stayed pending the trial of a counterclaim or of the action, as the case may be,

the Court may give directions as to the further conduct of the action.

7/6 Right to proceed with residue of action or counterclaim

- (1) If on an application under Rule 7/1(1) the plaintiff obtains judgment on a claim or part of a claim against any defendant, the plaintiff may proceed with the action as respects any other claim or as respects the remainder of the claim or against any other defendant.
- (2) If on an application under Rule 7/4(1) a defendant obtains judgment on a claim or part of a claim made in a counterclaim against the plaintiff, the defendant may proceed with the counterclaim as respects any other claim or as respects the remainder of the claim or against any other defendant to the counterclaim.

7/7 Judgment by default

Any judgment given against a party who does not appear at the hearing of an application under Rule 7/1 or 7/4 shall be treated as a judgment by default, and Rule 11/2 shall apply.

7/8 Determination of question of law or construction

- (1) The Court may upon the application of a party or of its own motion determine any question of law or construction of any document arising in any proceedings at any stage if it appears to the Court that –
 - (a) such question is suitable for determination without a full trial of the action; and
 - (b) such determination will finally determine (subject only to any possible appeal) the entire proceedings or any claim or issue therein.
- (2) Upon such determination the Court may dismiss the proceedings or make such order or judgment as it thinks just.
- (3) The Court shall not determine any question under this Rule unless the parties have either –
 - (a) had an opportunity of being heard on the question; or
 - (b) consented to an order or judgment on such determination.
- (4) Nothing in this Rule limits the power of the Court under Rule 6/14 or any other provision of these Rules.

7/9 Manner in which application under Rule 7/8 may be made

An application under Rule 7/8 may be made by summons or made orally in the course of any interlocutory application to the Court.

PART 8

INTERIM PAYMENTS

8/1 Interpretation and application for interim payment

- (1) In this Part “interim payment” in relation to a defendant means a payment on account of any damages, debt or other sum (excluding costs) which the defendant may be held liable to pay to or for the benefit of the plaintiff, and any reference to the plaintiff or defendant includes a reference to any person who, for the purpose of the proceedings, acts as guardian *ad litem* of the plaintiff or defendant.
- (2) The plaintiff may, at any time after an action has been placed on the pending list, apply to the Court for an order requiring the defendant to make an interim payment.
- (3) An application under this Rule must be made by summons and be accompanied by an affidavit which –
 - (a) verifies the amount of the damages, debt or other sum to which the application relates and the grounds of the application; and
 - (b) exhibits any documentary evidence relied on by the plaintiff in support of the application.

- (4) The summons and a copy of the affidavit in support and any documents exhibited thereto must be served on the defendant against whom the order is sought not less than 10 clear days before the day on which the defendant is required to appear.
- (5) Notwithstanding the making or refusal of an order for an interim payment, a second or subsequent application may be made upon cause shown.

8/2 Order for interim payment in respect of damages

- (1) If, on the hearing of an application under Rule 8/1 in an action for damages, the Court is satisfied –
 - (a) that the defendant against whom the order is sought (in this paragraph referred to as “the respondent”) has admitted liability for the plaintiff’s damages; or
 - (b) that the plaintiff has obtained interlocutory judgment against the respondent for damages to be assessed; or
 - (c) that, if the action proceeded to trial, the plaintiff would obtain judgment for substantial damages against the respondent or, where there are two or more defendants, against any of them,the Court may, if it thinks fit, and subject to paragraph (2), order the respondent to make an interim payment of such amount as it thinks just not exceeding a reasonable proportion of the damages which in the opinion of the Court are likely to be recovered by the plaintiff after taking into account any relevant contributory negligence and any set-off, cross-claim or counterclaim on which the respondent may be entitled to rely.
- (2) No order may be made under paragraph (1) in an action for personal injuries if it appears to the Court that the defendant is not a person falling within one of the following categories, namely –
 - (a) a person who is insured in respect of the plaintiff’s claim;
 - (b) a public authority or body; or
 - (c) a person whose means and resources are such as to enable that person to make an interim payment.

8/3 Order in respect of sums other than damages

If, on hearing an application under Rule 8/1, the Court is satisfied –

- (a) that the plaintiff has obtained an order for an account to be taken as between the plaintiff and the defendant;
- (b) that the plaintiff’s action includes a claim for possession of land and, if the action proceeded to trial, the defendant would be held liable to pay to the plaintiff a sum of money in respect of the defendant’s use and occupation of the land during the pendency of the action, even if a final judgment or order were given or made in favour of the defendant; or
- (c) that, if the action proceeded to trial, the plaintiff would obtain judgment against the defendant for a substantial sum of money apart from any damages or costs,

the Court may, if it thinks fit, without prejudice to any contentions of the parties as to the nature or character of the sum to be paid by the defendant, order the defendant to make an interim payment of such amount as it thinks just after taking into account any set-off, cross-claim or counterclaim on which the defendant may be entitled to rely.

8/4 Manner of payment

- (1) The amount of any interim payment ordered to be made shall be paid to the plaintiff unless the order provides for it to be paid into Court, and where the amount is paid into Court, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, order the whole or any part of it to be paid out to the plaintiff at such time or times as the Court thinks fit.
- (2) An application under paragraph (1) for money in Court to be paid out may be made *ex parte*, but the Court may direct a summons to be issued.
- (3) An interim payment may be ordered to be made in one sum or by such instalments as the Court thinks fit.
- (4) When a payment is ordered in respect of the defendant's use and occupation of land, the order may provide for periodical payments to be made during the pendency of the action.

8/5 Directions

When an application is made under Rule 8/1, the Court may give directions as to the further conduct of the action and, in particular, may order an early trial of the action.

8/6 Non-Disclosure of interim payment

The fact that an order has been made under Rule 8/2 or 8/3 shall not be pleaded and, unless the defendant consents or the Court so directs, no communication of that fact or of the fact that an interim payment has been made, whether voluntarily or pursuant to an order, shall be made to the Court at the trial or hearing of any question or issue as to liability or damages until all questions of liability and amount have been determined.

8/7 Payment into Court

When, after making an interim payment, whether voluntarily or pursuant to an order, a defendant pays a sum of money into Court under Rule 6/33, the notice of payment must state that the defendant has taken into account the interim payment.

8/8 Adjustment on final judgment or order or on discontinuance

If a defendant has been ordered to make an interim payment or has in fact made an interim payment, whether voluntarily or pursuant to an order, the Court may, in giving or making a final judgment or order, or granting the plaintiff leave to

discontinue the action or to withdraw the claim in respect of which the interim payment has been made, or at any other stage of the proceedings, on the application of any party, make any order with respect to the interim payment as may be just and, in particular –

- (a) an order for the repayment by the plaintiff of all or part of the interim payment;
- (b) an order for the payment to be varied or discharged; or
- (c) an order for the payment by any other defendant of any part of the interim payment which the defendant who made it is entitled to recover from the other defendant by way of contribution or indemnity or in respect of any remedy or relief relating to or connected with the plaintiff's claim.

8/9 Counterclaim and other proceedings

This Part shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to any counterclaim or other proceedings where one party seeks an order for an interim payment to be made by another.

PART 9

PROVISIONAL DAMAGES

9/1 Application and Interpretation

- (1) This Part applies to actions to which Article 3 of the Administration of Justice (Interim Payments and Provisional Damages) (Jersey) Law 1993⁵⁶ (hereinafter referred to as “Article 3”) applies.
- (2) In this Part “award of provisional damages” means an award of damages for personal injuries under which –
 - (a) damages are assessed on the assumption that the injured person will not develop the disease or suffer the deterioration referred to in Article 3; and
 - (b) the injured person is entitled to apply for further damages at a future date if that person develops the disease or suffers the deterioration.

9/2 Order for provisional damages

- (1) The Court may on such terms as it thinks just and subject to this Rule make an award of provisional damages if –
 - (a) the plaintiff has pleaded a claim for provisional damages; and
 - (b) the Court is satisfied that the action is one to which Article 3 applies.
- (2) An order for an award of provisional damages shall specify the disease or type of deterioration in respect of which an application may be made at a future date and shall also, unless the Court otherwise determines, specify the period within which such application may be made.

- (3) The Court may, on the application of the plaintiff within the period, if any, specified in paragraph (2), extend that period if it thinks it just to do so, and the plaintiff may make more than one such application.
- (4) An award of provisional damages may be made in respect of more than one disease or type of deterioration and may in respect of each disease or deterioration specify a different period within which an application may be made at a future date.

9/3 Offer to submit to an award

- (1) When an application is made for an award of provisional damages, any defendant may at any time (whether or not the defendant makes a payment into Court) make a written offer to the plaintiff –
 - (a) to tender a sum of money (which may include an amount, to be specified, in respect of interest) in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim for damages assessed on the assumption that the injured person will not develop the disease or suffer the deterioration referred to in Article 3 and identifying the disease or deterioration in question; and
 - (b) to agree to the making of an award of provisional damages.
- (2) Any offer made under paragraph (1) shall not be brought to the attention of the Court until after the Court has determined the claim for an award of provisional damages.
- (3) If an offer is made under paragraph (1), the plaintiff may, within 21 days of receipt of the offer, give written notice to the defendant of acceptance of the offer and must on such acceptance make an application to the Court for an order in accordance with Rule 9/2(1).

9/4 Application for award of further damages

- (1) This Rule applies when the plaintiff, pursuant to an award of provisional damages, claims further damages.
- (2) No application for further damages may be made after the expiration of the period, if any, specified under Rule 9/2(2) or of such period as extended under Rule 9/2(3).
- (3) The plaintiff must give not less than 3 months' written notice to the defendant of intention to apply for further damages and, if the defendant is to the plaintiff's knowledge insured in respect of the plaintiff's claim, to the insurers.
- (4) The plaintiff must issue a summons for directions as to the future conduct of the action within 21 days of the expiry of the period of notice referred to in paragraph (3).
- (5) On the hearing of the summons for directions the Court shall give such directions as may be appropriate for the future conduct of the action including, but not limited to, the disclosure of medical reports and the place and date of the hearing of the application for further damages.

- (6) Only one application for further damages may be made in respect of each disease or type of deterioration specified in the order for the award of provisional damages.
- (7) Part 8 (interim payments) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to an application made under this Rule.
- (8) The Court may include in an award of further damages simple interest at such rate as it thinks fit on all or any part thereof for all or any part of the period between the date of notification of the plaintiff's intention to apply for further damages and the date of the award.

PART 9A⁵⁷

HUMAN RIGHTS (JERSEY) LAW 2000

9A/1 Interpretation and application

- (1) In this Part –
 - “Convention right” has the same meaning as in the Law;
 - “declaration of incompatibility” means a declaration of incompatibility under Article 5 of the Law;
 - “Law” means the Human Rights (Jersey) Law 2000⁵⁸;
 - “pleading” means –
 - (a) an order of justice, a notice, representation, petition, application, summons or other such process; or
 - (b) an answer or other document lodged or served by a party as a cross-claim or in reply to a pleading mentioned in subparagraph (a) except an acknowledgement of service in a matrimonial cause.
- (2) This Part applies to proceedings in any division of the Court whether original or appellate.

9A/2 Content of pleadings

- (1) A party who seeks to rely on any provision of or right arising under the Law or seeks a remedy available under the Law must state that fact in that party's pleading and in that pleading must specify –
 - (a) precise details of the Convention right which it is alleged has been infringed and details of the alleged infringement;
 - (b) the relief sought;
 - (c) whether the relief sought includes –
 - (i) a declaration of incompatibility, or
 - (ii) damages in respect of a judicial act to which Article 10(3) of the Law applies;

- (d) if the relief sought includes a declaration of incompatibility, details of the legislative provision alleged to be incompatible and the grounds on which it is alleged to be incompatible;
 - (e) if the proceedings are brought following a finding by another court or tribunal that a public authority has acted in a way which is made unlawful by Article 7(1) of the Law, details of that finding; and
 - (f) if the proceedings relate to a judicial act which is alleged to have infringed a Convention right of a party as provided by Article 10 of the Law, details of the judicial act complained of and of the court or tribunal which is alleged to have performed that act.
- (2) A party who seeks to amend a pleading to include the matters referred to in paragraph (1) must, unless the Court orders otherwise, do so as soon as possible and in any event not less than 28 days before the hearing.

9A/3 Notice and directions

- (1) The Court shall not make a declaration of incompatibility unless 21 days' notice, or such other period of notice as the Court directs, has been given to the Attorney General.
- (2) When notice has been given to the Attorney General, the Attorney General or other person permitted by the Law, shall be joined as a party on giving notice to the Court.
- (3) If a party has included in a pleading –
 - (a) a claim for a declaration of incompatibility; or
 - (b) an issue for the Court to decide which may lead to the Court considering making a declaration of incompatibility,the Court may at any time consider whether notice should be given to the Attorney General and give directions for the content and service of the notice.
- (4) If a claim is made under the Law in respect of a judicial act, notice must be given to the Attorney General and, if the Attorney General has not, within 21 days or such other period as the Court directs after the notice is served, applied to be joined as a party, the Court shall join the Attorney General as a party.
- (5) In the case of an appeal for which leave to appeal is required, the Court shall, unless it decides that it is appropriate to do so at another stage in the proceedings, consider the issues and give the directions referred to in paragraph (3) when deciding whether to give leave.
- (6) If paragraph (5) does not apply and a hearing for directions would, but for this Rule, be held, the Court must, unless it decides that it is appropriate to do so at another stage in the proceedings, consider the issues and give the directions referred to in paragraph (3) at the hearing for directions.
- (7) If neither paragraph (5) nor (6) applies, the Court must consider the issues and give the directions referred to in paragraph (3) when it considers it appropriate to do so, and may fix a hearing for this purpose.

- (8) If a party amends a pleading to include a claim for a declaration of incompatibility, the Court must consider whether notice should be given to the Attorney General and give directions for the content and service of the notice.
- (9) The notice given under paragraph (1) must be in the form directed by the Court and, unless the Court orders otherwise, must be accompanied by –
 - (a) the direction given by the Court; and
 - (b) the pleadings in the proceedings.
- (10) Copies of the notice given under paragraph (1) must be served on all the parties.
- (11) Unless the Court orders otherwise, the Attorney General must, if he or she wishes to be joined as a party, give to the Court and every other party notice of that intention and, if the Attorney General has nominated a person to be joined as a party, the notice must be accompanied by the written nomination.

9A/4 Evidence

- (1) This Rule applies when a claim is heard by the Court which –
 - (a) is for a remedy under Article 8 of the Law in respect of a judicial act which is alleged to have infringed the claimant's Article 5 Convention rights; and
 - (b) is based on a finding by a court or tribunal that the claimant's Convention rights have been infringed.
- (2) The Court –
 - (a) may proceed on the basis of the finding of that court or tribunal that there has been an infringement but it is not required to do so; and
 - (b) may reach its own conclusion in the light of that finding and of the evidence heard by that court or tribunal.

PART 10

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL

10/1 Opening speeches (Civil proceedings)

At the hearing of any civil proceedings where any party intends to adduce evidence, that party or, if represented by an advocate, that party's advocate shall, before adducing such evidence, be entitled to open that party's case to the Court.

10/2 Opening speeches (Criminal proceedings)

- (1) On the trial of any person before the Court, the Attorney General shall, before adducing evidence, be entitled to open the case to the Court or

jury, stating the leading facts on which the prosecution relies and, where the accused person or defendant intends to adduce evidence, that person or defendant or, if defended by an advocate, that advocate shall, at the close of the case for the prosecution, be entitled to open the case for the defence to the Court or jury, stating the leading facts on which the defence relies.

- (2) The rights conferred by this Rule on the Attorney General and the accused person or defendant, or the defence advocate, to address the Court or the jury are without prejudice to their respective rights to sum up the evidence when all the evidence has been taken.

10/3 Presence of parties not required if represented by advocate

In any civil proceedings before the Court, the presence of a party shall not be required so long as that party appears through the intermediary of an advocate.

10/4 Clameur de Haro

- (1) The fines imposed by the Court in matters of *Clameur de Haro* or of contempt thereof shall be in the discretion of the Court.
- (2) Actions resulting from the raising of the *Clameur de Haro* shall be instituted in conjunction with the Attorney General and shall be dealt with as *causes de brièveté*.

10/5 Power to adjourn trial or hearing

The Court may, if it thinks it expedient in the interests of justice, postpone or adjourn a trial or hearing of any proceedings for such time and on such terms, if any, as it thinks fit.

10/6 Non-compliance with Rules of Court or rule of practice

Subject to Rule 10/7, non-compliance with Rules of Court, or with any rule of practice for the time being in force, shall not render any proceeding void unless the Court so directs, but the proceeding may be set aside either wholly or in part as irregular, or amended, or otherwise dealt with, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

10/7 Non-compliance as to mode of beginning proceedings

- (1) No proceedings shall be void, or be rendered void or wholly set aside under Rule 10/6 or otherwise, by reason only of the fact that the proceedings were begun by a means other than that required in the case of the proceedings in question.
- (2) If proceedings are begun as mentioned in paragraph (1) then, subject to that paragraph, the Court may make any order which it has power to make under Rule 10/6, and paragraph (1) shall not be taken as prejudicing

the power of the Court to make any order it thinks fit with respect to the costs of those proceedings.

10/8 Power to award costs against a plaintiff who fails to appear

If the plaintiff in an action fails to appear at any stage of the proceedings, the Court may order the plaintiff to pay to a defendant who appears such sum by way of costs as it thinks just and reasonable.

PART 11

PROCEEDINGS ETC. SUBSEQUENT TO TRIAL

11/1 Application for an order *Vicomte chargé d'écrire*

- (1) When the Court has granted an act condemning a defendant to pay the amount for which judgment is given, the plaintiff may, without obtaining an *acte à peine de prison* against the defendant, apply to the Court for an order *Vicomte chargé d'écrire*.
- (2) However, no such application may be made before the expiration of one month from the date of such act.

11/2 Power to set aside judgments by default

- (1) Any judgment by default may be set aside by the Court on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.
- (2) An application under paragraph (1) must be made by summons supported by an affidavit stating the circumstances under which the default has arisen.
- (3) "Judgment by default" does not include any judgment to which the defendant has given notice in writing to the Court that the defendant submits.

11/3 Authority to satisfy judgment debts by distraint

- (1) When the Court grants a judgment condemning a defendant to pay a sum of money, the judgment shall be taken to authorize the plaintiff to cause the moveables of the defendant to be distrained on unless the Court directs otherwise.
- (2) Moveables distrained on shall be applied towards the satisfaction of the judgment debt and costs, or sold (either at a public auction or at a valuation) and the proceeds of sale so applied without the plaintiff's being required to obtain any further judgment.

11/4 Sale of moveables on which distraint has been made

- (1) No sale of moveables on which a distraint has been made may take place without the leave of the Court unless the Viscount is satisfied that the defendant is aware of the making of the distraint.
- (2) No sale of moveables on which a distraint has been made by virtue of an authorization granted under Rule 11/3 may without the leave of the Court take place, except at the request of the defendant, before the expiration of 15 days after the day on which the distraint is made.
- (3) No sale of moveables on which a distraint has been made which requires confirmation by the Court may without the leave of the Court take place, except at the request of the defendant, before the expiration of 15 days after the date of the act of the Court confirming the distraint.
- (4) A notice that moveables on which a distraint has been made are to be sold must be published in the Jersey Gazette not less than 10 days before the date fixed for the sale.
- (5) A notice indicating the place and date of such sale, together with all particulars relating to the sale, must be published in the Jersey Gazette not less than 2 days before such date.
- (6) The name and address of the defendant must be mentioned in both such notices.

11/5 Fines and forfeitures

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Viscount to collect all fines and other penalties imposed by the Court and to dispose of all forfeitures ordered by the Court.
- (2) An order imposing a fine or other penalty shall be taken to authorize the Viscount to distrain on the moveables of the offender and to apply them, or the proceeds of sale thereof (the sale being effected either at a public auction or at a valuation), towards the satisfaction of the fine or other penalty and of the costs incurred by the Viscount.

PART 12**COSTS****12/1 Interpretation**

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires –

“indemnity basis” means the basis of taxation of costs described in Rule 12/5;

“paying party” means a party against whom the Court has made an order for costs;

“receiving party” means a party in favour of whom the Court has made an order for costs;

“standard basis” means the basis of taxation of costs described in Rule 12/4.

12/2 Amount of costs recoverable

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the amount of costs which any party shall be entitled to recover is the amount allowed after taxation on the standard basis unless it appears to the Court appropriate to order costs to be taxed on the indemnity basis.
- (2) When an action has been commenced by summons for the recovery of a debt or liquidated sum and judgment is obtained in default or without opposition, without any order for substituted service or service out of the jurisdiction having been made or without the action having been placed on the pending list, the plaintiff in whose favour an order for costs has been made shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, recover such costs on the basis of a scale of fixed costs issued from time to time by the Greffier pursuant to Rule 12/14.

12/3 Taxation by the Greffier

- (1) The Greffier shall have the power to tax –
 - (a) the costs of or arising out of any cause or matter in the Court; and
 - (b) any other costs the taxation of which is directed by order of the Court.
- (1A) The power to tax costs under paragraph (1) includes the power to tax by way of summary assessment the costs of or arising out of any interlocutory application.⁵⁹
- (2) An order for costs shall be liable to taxation and payment forthwith unless it appears to the Court that some other order should be made.
- (3) Without prejudice to Rules 12/2(2) and 12/6, if the Court makes an order for costs without indicating the basis of taxation, the costs must be taxed on the standard basis.
- (4) When costs are liable under paragraph (2) to payment forthwith and have been taxed by the Greffier, the amount thereof is recoverable as a judgment debt and, accordingly, Rule 11/3 shall apply.⁶⁰
- (5) Costs shall not be taken to have been taxed for the purposes of paragraph (4) until any appeal against the taxation has been finally determined or until the time has expired within which such an appeal may be lodged and none has been.⁶¹

12/4 The standard basis

On a taxation of costs on the standard basis there shall be allowed a reasonable amount in respect of all costs reasonably incurred and any doubts which the Greffier may have as to whether the costs were reasonably incurred or were reasonable in amount shall be resolved in favour of the paying party.

12/5 The indemnity basis

On a taxation of costs on the indemnity basis all costs shall be allowed except insofar as they are of an unreasonable amount or have been unreasonably incurred and any doubts which the Greffier may have as to whether the costs were reasonably incurred or were reasonable in amount shall be resolved in favour of the receiving party.

12/6 Litigants in person

- (1) Subject to this Rule, on a taxation of the costs of a litigant in person, there shall be allowed such costs as would have been allowed if the work and disbursements to which the costs relate had been done or made by an advocate on the litigant's behalf.
- (2) The amount of costs allowed where a litigant in person does any item of work for his or her case or part thereof shall be –
 - (a) if the work is undertaken in the litigant's normal working hours and thereby causes the litigant pecuniary loss, either –
 - (i) the actual pecuniary loss, or
 - (ii) up to two-thirds of the sum which in the opinion of the Greffier would have been allowed in respect of that item if the litigant had been represented by an advocate,whichever is the lower; or
 - (b) if the work is undertaken outside of the litigant's normal working hours, at such rate per hour as determined by the Greffier in respect of the time reasonably spent by the litigant on the work.
- (3) Where an assessment is made under paragraph (2)(a), the amount of work done in the litigant's working hours shall be calculated by the number of working hours the litigant was away from his or her work in respect of the time reasonably spent by the litigant to do the work, as deposed in an affidavit made by the litigant himself or herself and, for this purpose, the number of working hours in any one week for which the litigant can claim shall not exceed 40.
- (4) Disbursements shall be allowed to the extent that they are actually and reasonably incurred and are reasonable in amount.
- (5) A litigant who is allowed costs in respect of attending Court to conduct his or her own case shall not be entitled to a witness allowance in addition.

12/7 Lawyers outside the jurisdiction

The cost of advice obtained from or work done by lawyers outside the jurisdiction shall be allowable on taxation to the extent that –

- (a) where that advice or work done could, in the context of those proceedings, reasonably have been obtained from or done by a Jersey lawyer, the costs allowable on taxation shall be no greater than those allowable on taxation in respect of a Jersey lawyer's fees; and

- (b) where that advice or work done could not, in the context of those proceedings, reasonably have been obtained from or done by a Jersey lawyer, the costs allowable on taxation shall be no greater than those which are reasonable in all the circumstances of the case.

12/8 Costs of the taxation proceedings

- (1) Subject to any order made by the Court, the receiving party shall be entitled to his or her costs of the taxation proceedings.
- (2) If it appears to the Greffier that, in all the circumstances of the taxation proceedings, some other order should be made as to the whole or any part of the costs of those proceedings, the Greffier shall have in relation to the costs of those proceedings the same powers as the Court has in relation to costs.

12/9 Offer to pay costs

- (1) The paying party may make a written offer to pay a specific sum in satisfaction of any order for costs which offer is expressed to be “without prejudice save as to the costs of taxation” at any time, and where such an offer is made, the fact that it has been made shall not be communicated to the Greffier until the question of the costs of the taxation proceedings falls to be decided.
- (2) The Greffier may take into account any offer made under paragraph (1) which has been brought to the Greffier’s attention.

12/10 Commencement of proceedings

- (1) The receiving party must commence proceedings for the taxation of his or her costs –
 - (a) if the order is made in relation to an interlocutory application, within 2 months of the date of that order; or
 - (b) if the order is made in relation to the determination of the main cause or action, within 3 months of the date of that order,and if the receiving party fails to commence proceedings for taxation within those time limits, the paying party may with the leave of the Greffier commence taxation proceedings on such terms as the Greffier shall deem appropriate.
- (2) Leave under paragraph (1) must be applied for by letter to the Greffier which must be copied to every other party entitled to be heard on taxation; and if leave is granted to the paying party, that party shall be entitled to recover the costs of commencing the taxation proceedings.
- (3) Proceedings for the taxation of costs shall be commenced by producing to the Greffier –
 - (a) a copy of the act of Court with the relevant order in respect of costs identified thereon;

- (b) if there is more than one bill of costs to be submitted, a statement of the name of every party entitled to submit a bill of costs in the taxation proceedings;
 - (c) a statement of the name of every party entitled to be heard in the taxation proceedings and each party's address for service;
 - (d) a bill of costs in such form as shall be specified by practice direction issued from time to time pursuant to Rule 12/14 unless in the circumstances the Greffier is prepared to order that no bill of costs be submitted at that stage in the taxation proceedings; and
 - (e) all supporting material necessary to vouch the items on the bill of costs unless and to the extent that the Greffier otherwise orders.
- (4) If the Greffier grants leave to the paying party to commence taxation proceedings, the receiving party may nevertheless commence proceedings for the taxation of the costs in respect of which leave has been granted to the paying party and thereupon the proceedings, if any, commenced by the paying party shall be stayed pending the determination of issues as to the costs of taxation proceedings in relation to the relevant order for costs.
- (5) If the receiving party does not commence taxation proceedings pursuant to paragraph (4) within 21 days of receipt of notice that taxation proceedings have begun, the paying party may apply to the Greffier by summons for directions.

12/11 Subsequent procedure

- (1) A receiving party who has begun proceedings for taxation must, within 7 days thereof, give notice to the paying party that taxation proceedings have begun requiring the paying party within 28 days of receipt of the notice to notify the Greffier and the receiving party in writing –
- (a) that the paying party wishes to respond to the bill of costs by written objections in which case the paying party must set these out in full within the said period whilst reserving the right to be heard at a taxation hearing;
 - (b) that the paying party has no objections to the bill of costs; or
 - (c) that the receiving and paying parties have agreed to a provisional taxation in accordance with Rule 12/13.
- (2) If the paying party fails to notify the Greffier and the receiving party in accordance with paragraph (1), the paying party shall be deemed to have no objections to the bill of costs.
- (3) If the paying party submits written objections pursuant to paragraph (1)(a) then, where the receiving party wishes to file a reply or the Greffier so orders, the receiving party must file the reply with the Greffier and send a copy to the paying party within 21 days receipt of the said written objections or order as the case may be.

- (4) If, at the expiration of 14 days from the date on which either a reply is filed or the period for filing a reply has expired, whichever is the sooner, neither party has notified the Greffier in writing that –
- (a) he or she wishes to be heard at a taxation hearing; and
 - (b) a provisional taxation in accordance with Rule 12/13 has been agreed,
- the Greffier shall proceed to tax the bill of costs.

12/12 Date for taxation hearing

The date for a taxation hearing shall be fixed by the Greffier in consultation with the receiving and paying parties.

12/13 Provisional taxation

When taxation proceedings have been commenced in accordance with Rule 12/10(3), if –

- (a) the paying party fails to notify the Greffier and the receiving party in accordance with Rule 12/11(1) and the Greffier considers it reasonable to proceed by way of provisional taxation; or
- (b) the Greffier has been notified in accordance with paragraph (1)(c) or paragraph (4)(b) of Rule 12/11 that the parties have agreed to proceed by way of provisional taxation,

a provisional taxation of the bill of costs filed in those proceedings shall be undertaken and completed; and the Greffier shall send to the receiving party and to the paying party notice specifying the amount which the Greffier proposes to allow in respect of the bill and requiring the said parties to inform the Greffier within 14 days after receipt of the notice if they wish to raise written objections to the provisional taxation and, if either of them does, to set these out in full within the said period; and after the expiry of the said period of 14 days the Greffier shall proceed to finalise the taxation of the provisional bill of costs on the basis of any such written objections.

12/13A Taxation by way of summary assessment⁶²

The mode of proceeding in relation to taxation by way of a summary assessment of costs under Rule 12/3(1A) shall be specified in practice directions issued in accordance with Rule 12/14.

12/14 Practice directions⁶³

The Greffier shall, subject to the approval of the Bailiff, issue practice directions from time to time in relation to taxation practice and rates and scales of recoverable costs for the purposes of this Part.

PART 13**DIVISION OF ESTATES, AND DOWER****13/1 Division of moveable estate**

- (1) Actions with regard to the division of moveable estate on an intestacy must be instituted against the administrator of such estate and the division thereof must proceed on the basis of the inventory and accounts prepared by the administrator in pursuance of the Probate (Jersey) Law 1998⁶⁴.
- (2) If appointed *arbitre*, the Greffier shall give directions to effect the division of the estate and, if it appears that any question raised by the parties should be determined before the division of the estate can proceed, shall refer such question to the Court.
- (3) When the division of the estate has been completed, the Greffier shall prepare a record of the proceedings and either party may action the opposite party to witness confirmation by the Court of such record and the making of an order that it be registered in the Public Registry.
- (4) Subject to paragraph (3), if a party actioned fails to appear, the Greffier may allot to such party that part of the moveable estate to which that party appears to be entitled.

13/2 Actions for dower

- (1) An action against the legatees for dower must be instituted by summons and, unless the Court otherwise directs, the Greffier shall be appointed *arbitre*.
- (2) The legatees must produce to the Greffier an *entier* of the immoveable estate in triplicate.
- (3) The widow must produce to the Greffier a statement that divides the immoveable estate into three parts.
- (4) The legatees must choose 2 parts and the widow shall take her dower on the remaining part.
- (5) The right to dower dates from the day on which the summons in the action is served.
- (6) The procedural steps in Rule 13/1(2)-(4) shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to an action for dower as they apply to an action with regard to the division of movable estate on intestacy.

PART 14

VUES

14/1 *Vue de Vicomte*

- (1) Upon having fixed a day for a *Vue*, the Viscount shall give at least 14 clear days' notice thereof to the parties to the action.
- (2) Written pleadings may be filed with the Viscount and in such case the Viscount shall give such directions as may be appropriate for this purpose, and the Viscount shall have the same powers as the Greffier under Rules 6/11 and 6/26.
- (3) A party filing a pleading must, within 24 hours after it is filed, deliver a copy to the other parties to the action or their advocates or solicitors.
- (4) The Viscount shall select and summon a panel of 10 experts for the purposes of the *Vue*.
- (5) Experts related to each other in a degree closer than, and including, uncle and nephew, whether by blood or marriage, cannot serve on the same panel.
- (6) Each of the parties may challenge one expert peremptorily and may challenge any other expert for cause.
- (7) The number of experts required for a *Vue de Vicomte* is 6.
- (8) If, for any reason, the number of experts summoned by the Viscount proves insufficient, the Viscount may select additional experts *de circumstantibus*.
- (9) The experts shall be sworn by the Viscount, the pleadings shall be read, witnesses may be heard and the parties shall be heard.
- (10) The Viscount shall explain to the experts their duty and they shall execute such duty accordingly.
- (11) When the experts have arrived at a decision, they shall communicate it to the Viscount and, if they are divided in opinion, the decision shall be that of the majority.
- (12) The Viscount shall prepare a record of the proceedings (which shall incorporate any pleadings filed) and either party may action the other party before the Court to witness the confirmation of such record and, if need be, the making of an order that it be registered in the Public Registry.
- (13) A party who wishes to challenge the decision made at a *Vue de Vicomte* must do so in Court when actioned to witness the confirmation of the Viscount's record and a party who does so shall be entitled to have the proceedings at the *Vue de Vicomte* reviewed at a *Vue de Justice*.

14/2 *Vue de Justice*

- (1) A *Vue de Justice* shall be held before the Bailiff.

- (2) The number of experts required for a *Vue de Justice* is 12, that is to say, 6 experts in addition to those whose decision is challenged.
- (3) However, if any of the experts whose decision is challenged are dead, or can satisfy the Viscount that they have a legitimate excuse for not acting at the *Vue de Justice*, they shall be replaced by experts selected and summoned in pursuance of paragraph (4).
- (4) When the Bailiff has fixed a date for the *Vue de Justice*, the Viscount shall select and summon 10 (or more, if need be) additional experts for the day fixed, and shall also summon for that day the available experts whose decision is challenged and shall give notice thereof to the parties to the proceedings.
- (5) Paragraphs (5), (6) and (8) of Rule 14/1 shall apply when the additional experts summoned are empanelled.
- (6) Paragraphs (9), (10), (11) and (12) of Rule 14/1 shall apply to the proceedings, with the substitution of references to the Greffier for references to the Viscount in paragraphs (9) and (12) and with the substitution of references to the Bailiff for references to the Viscount in paragraphs (10) and (11).
- (7) The decision of the 12 experts on a matter lawfully submitted to them at a *Vue de Justice* is final and without appeal.

14/3 Costs at Vues

Part 1 of the Civil Proceedings (Jersey) Law 1956⁶⁵ shall apply to the costs of and incidental to a *Vue de Vicomte* or a *Vue de Justice* as if they were proceedings in the Royal Court.

PART 15

APPEALS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS

15/1 Application and interpretation

- (1) Except where provision is otherwise made, this Part applies to appeals to the Court from an administrative decision of a person, or body, in exercise of a right of appeal conferred by or under any enactment (including an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or instrument thereunder extended by Order in Council to, or otherwise having effect in, Jersey).
- (2) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires –
“appeal” means an appeal to which this Part applies and “appellant” shall be construed accordingly;
“High Hedges Law appeal” means an appeal under Article 12 or 13 of the High Hedges Law and ‘appellant’ in relation to such an appeal shall be construed accordingly;

“High Hedges Law” means the High Hedges (Jersey) Law 2008⁶⁶;

“modified procedure” in relation to a planning appeal means the procedure set out in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 15/3B, and, in relation to a High Hedges Law appeal, means the procedure set out in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 15/3F;

“ordinary procedure” in relation to a planning appeal or a High Hedges Law appeal means the procedure set out in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Rule 15/3;

“planning appeal” means an appeal under Part 7 of the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002 and ‘appellant’ in relation to such an appeal shall be construed accordingly;

“the respondent” means the person, or body, whose decision is appealed from.⁶⁷

15/2 Notice of Appeal and fixing day for trial

- (1) An appeal to the Court shall be brought by serving on the respondent a notice of appeal –
 - (a) in the case of an appeal other than a planning appeal or a High Hedges Law appeal, in the form set out in Schedule 4;
 - (b) in the case of a planning appeal, in the form set out in Schedule 4A; or
 - (c) in the case of a High Hedges Law appeal, in the form set out in Schedule 4B,and every such notice must specify the grounds of the appeal with sufficient particularity to make clear the nature of the appellant’s case.⁶⁸
- (2) The appellant shall not, except with the leave of the Court, be entitled to rely on any ground of appeal unless it is specified in the notice of appeal.
- (3) The appellant must –
 - (a) within 2 days after service of the notice of appeal furnish a copy of the notice to the Greffier together with a copy of the record of the Viscount certifying that the notice of appeal has been duly served;
 - (b) within 5 days after the service of the notice of appeal apply to the Bailiff’s Secretary for a day to be fixed for the hearing of the appeal.
- (4) If the appellant does not apply for a day to be fixed for the hearing of the appeal in accordance with paragraph (3)(b), the appeal shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.
- (5) Except with the leave of the Bailiff, the day fixed for the hearing of the appeal shall be not more than 4 months from the date of service of the notice of appeal.

15/3 Documents for use of the Court

- (1) Within 28 days after receiving notice of appeal, the respondent must lodge with the Greffier and serve on the appellant an affidavit setting out –
 - (a) a statement of the decision from which the appeal is brought; and
 - (b) the facts material to the decision and the reasons for it and exhibiting all documentary evidence relating thereto.
- (1A) When paragraph (1) has been complied with in relation to a planning appeal, Rule 15/3A shall apply to the remaining procedural steps in the appeal.⁶⁹
- (1B) When paragraph (1) has been complied with in relation to a High Hedges Law appeal, Rule 15/3E shall apply to the remaining procedural steps in the appeal.⁷⁰
- (2) Within 21 days after service of the affidavit on the appellant in accordance with paragraph (1), the appellant must lodge with the Greffier and serve on the respondent an affidavit in response.
- (3) The respondent may, within 14 days after service of the appellant's affidavit in accordance with paragraph (2), lodge with the Greffier and serve on the appellant an affidavit in reply thereto.
- (4) Not less than 14 days before the date of the hearing of the appeal, the appellant and the respondent must each furnish to the Court (and serve upon one another) a written statement of the submissions that the appellant or the respondent, as the case may be, will make at the hearing concerning the issues in dispute between them.

15/3A Planning appeals⁷¹

- (1) Within 5 days of the respondent having complied with Rule 15/3(1) the Greffier shall consider the notice of appeal and the respondent's affidavit and any accompanying documents and, having regard to –
 - (a) the nature and complexity of the issues raised;
 - (b) the questions of law (if any) involved;
 - (c) the extent to which any matter of public interest may arise in the proceedings; and
 - (d) any other circumstances of the appeal,shall, subject to Rule 15/3C, notify the parties in writing whether the Greffier is minded to treat the appeal as an appeal to be dealt with under the ordinary procedure or under the modified procedure and shall give the parties the opportunity to make written representations in that regard within such time as the Greffier may determine.
- (2) The Greffier shall consider any such representations and determine whether the appeal is to be dealt with under the ordinary procedure or under the modified procedure.

- (3) The appeal shall then proceed in accordance with that determination, but paragraph (2) does not affect the power of the Court at any stage of the proceedings of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to order that the appeal be dealt with under whichever procedure the Court thinks fit.

15/3B Modified procedure in planning appeals⁷²

- (1) If the Greffier determines that a planning appeal is to be dealt with under the modified procedure, the Greffier shall give such directions as the Greffier thinks fit with a view to bringing the appeal on for hearing at the earliest opportunity.
- (2) Not less than 14 days before the hearing of the appeal, the appellant must furnish to the Court (and serve upon the other parties to the appeal) a written statement of the submissions that the appellant will make at the hearing concerning the issues in dispute in the appeal.
- (3) Not less than 7 days before the hearing of the appeal the respondent must furnish to the Court (and serve upon the other parties to the appeal) a written statement of the submissions that the respondent will make at the hearing concerning the issues in dispute in the appeal.
- (4) An appellant may, at the hearing of the appeal, appear and be heard by a representative who, if not an advocate, shall be –
- (a) a solicitor (*écrivain*) of the Royal Court;
 - (b) an architect registered under the Architects (Registration) (Jersey) Law 1954⁷³; a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or a member of the Royal Town Planning Institute; or
 - (c) a person approved by the Greffier or by the Bailiff as a person appropriate to represent the appellant.
- (5) The respondent may, at the hearing of the appeal, appear and be heard –
- (a) by a senior officer of the Planning and Environment Department authorized by the respondent for that purpose; or
 - (b) by a representative who, if not an advocate, has a relevant qualification and –
 - (i) is employed in an established post in the Law Officers Department, and
 - (ii) has been approved by the Greffier or by the Bailiff as a person appropriate to represent the respondent by reason of his or her expertise in planning law and practice.⁷⁴
- (5A) A person has a relevant qualification for the purpose of paragraph (5)(b)(i) if he or she has been admitted –
- (a) as a solicitor (*écrivain*) of the Royal Court;
 - (b) as an advocate of the Royal Court of Guernsey;
 - (c) to the degree of the Utter Bar of one of the Inns of Court of England and Wales;
 - (d) as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland;
 - (e) as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales;

- (f) to the Roll of Solicitors in Scotland;
 - (g) as a member of the Bar of Northern Ireland; or
 - (h) as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Northern Ireland.⁷⁵
- (6) Provision may be made by practice directions in respect of the mode and duration of hearings of, and awards of costs in, planning appeals under the modified procedure.

15/3C Planning appeals ‘on the papers’⁷⁶

- (1) When, in accordance with paragraph (1) of Rule 15/3A, the Greffier has considered the notice of appeal and the respondent’s affidavit and any accompanying documents and has had regard to the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of that paragraph, the Greffier may, if the requirements of paragraph (2) are met, consider and determine the appeal on the basis of the documents filed with the Court and without oral arguments by the parties.
- (2) The requirements of this paragraph are that –
 - (a) the appellant has in the notice of appeal stated that the appellant does not require an oral hearing of the appeal;
 - (b) the Greffier has notified the parties in writing that the Greffier is minded to consider and determine the appeal under paragraph (1) and has given them the opportunity to make representations in that regard; and
 - (c) the Greffier has considered any such representations.
- (3) If the Greffier decides to consider and determine the appeal under paragraph (1), the Greffier may give such directions to the parties as may be necessary for the filing of further written statements or submissions.
- (4) Provision may be made by practice directions in respect of awards of costs in relation to planning appeals considered and determined in accordance with this Rule.

15/3D Planning appeals by third parties⁷⁷

- (1) This Rule applies to an appeal under Article 114 of the Planning and Building (Jersey) Law 2002.
- (2) In this Rule “respondent’s affidavit” means the affidavit filed by the respondent in accordance with Rule 15/3(1).
- (3) The appellant shall, when the notice of appeal is served on the respondent in accordance with Rule 15/2(1), cause a copy of it to be served on the person to whom planning permission was granted (hereinafter referred to as “the applicant”).
- (4) The respondent shall, when the respondent’s affidavit is served on the appellant, cause a copy of it to be served on the applicant.
- (5) Within 14 days of receiving the copy of the respondent’s affidavit, the applicant –

- (a) must inform the Greffier in writing whether or not the applicant wishes to be heard at the appeal; and
 - (b) may lodge with the Greffier and cause to be served on the appellant and on the respondent an affidavit setting out anything relevant to the determination of the appeal not contained in the respondent's affidavit.⁷⁸
- (6) An applicant who informs the Greffier that he or she wishes to be heard at the appeal shall thereupon be joined as a party to the appeal and the Greffier shall inform the appellant and the respondent that the applicant has been so joined.⁷⁹
- (7) In an appeal to which this Rule applies –
 - (a) Rule 15/3A shall have effect as if the reference in paragraph (1) of that Rule to the respondent having complied with Rule 15/3(1) were a reference to the applicant (if the applicant has informed the Greffier that he or she wishes to be heard at the appeal) having lodged an affidavit under paragraph (5)(b) of this Rule or the time within which to do so having expired;
 - (b) subject to sub-paragraph (c), Rule 15/3B applies to such an applicant as it applies to the respondent;
 - (c) Rule 15/3B(4) applies to such an applicant as it applies to the appellant;
 - (d) in Rule 15/3C “respondent's affidavit” includes an affidavit lodged under paragraph (5)(b) of this Rule; and
 - (e) Rule 15/4 shall be taken to empower the Court to allow such an applicant on terms as to costs or otherwise to file supplementary affidavits.

15/3E High Hedges Law appeals⁸⁰

- (1) In this Rule –
 - (a) ‘Article 12 appeal’ means an appeal under Article 12 of the High Hedges Law;
 - (b) ‘Article 13 appeal’ means an appeal under Article 13 of the High Hedges Law;
 - (c) ‘respondent's affidavit’ means the affidavit filed by the respondent in accordance with Rule 15/3(1).
- (2) The appellant shall, when the notice of appeal is served on the respondent in accordance with Rule 15/20), cause a copy of it to be served –
 - (a) in the case of an Article 12 appeal, on the owner or occupier of the neighbouring land;
 - (b) in the case of an Article 13 appeal, on the complainant.
- (3) The respondent shall, when the respondent's affidavit is served on the appellant, cause a copy of it to be served on the owner or occupier, or on the complainant, as the case may be.

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- (4) Within 14 days of receiving the copy of the respondent's affidavit, the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be, if he or she wishes to be heard at the appeal –
- (a) must inform the Greffier in writing; and
 - (b) may lodge with the Greffier and cause to be served on the appellant and on the respondent an affidavit setting out anything relevant to the determination of the appeal not contained in the respondent's affidavit.
- (5) An owner or occupier, or a complainant, as the case may be, who informs the Greffier that he or she wishes to be heard at the appeal shall thereupon be joined as a party to the appeal and the Greffier shall inform the appellant and the respondent that the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be, has been so joined.
- (6) Within 5 days of the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be having lodged an affidavit under paragraph (4)(b), or the time within which to do so having expired, the Greffier shall consider the notice of appeal, the respondent's affidavit and, if lodged, that of the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be and any accompanying documents and, having regard to –
- (a) the nature and complexity of the issues raised;
 - (b) the questions of law (if any) involved;
 - (c) the extent to which any matter of public interest may arise in the proceedings; and
 - (d) any other circumstances of the appeal,
- shall, subject to Rule 15/3G, notify the parties in writing whether the Greffier is minded to treat the appeal as an appeal to be dealt with under the ordinary procedure or under the modified procedure and shall give the parties the opportunity to make written representations in that regard within such time as the Greffier may determine.
- (7) The Greffier shall consider any such representations and determine whether the appeal is to be dealt with under the ordinary procedure or under the modified procedure.
- (8) The appeal shall then proceed in accordance with that determination, but paragraph (2) does not affect the power of the Court at any stage of the proceedings of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties to order that the appeal be dealt with under whichever procedure the Court thinks fit.
- (9) Rule 15/4 shall be taken to empower the Court to allow the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be, who has lodged an affidavit under paragraph (4)(b), on terms as to costs or otherwise to file supplementary affidavits.

15/3F Modified procedure in High Hedges Law appeals⁸¹

- (1) If the Greffier determines that a High Hedges Law appeal is to be dealt with under the modified procedure, the Greffier shall give such directions

as the Greffier thinks fit with a view to bringing the appeal on for hearing at the earliest opportunity.

- (2) Not less than 14 days before the hearing of the appeal, the appellant must furnish to the Court (and serve upon the other parties to the appeal) a written statement of the submissions that the appellant will make at the hearing concerning the issues in dispute in the appeal.
- (3) Not less than 7 days before the hearing of the appeal the respondent and, if he or she wishes to be heard, the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be must furnish to the Court (and serve upon the other parties to the appeal) a written statement of the submissions he or she will make at the hearing concerning the issues in dispute in the appeal.
- (4) An appellant and, if he or she wishes to be heard, the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be may, at the hearing of the appeal, appear and be heard by a representative who, if not an advocate, shall be –
 - (a) a solicitor (*écrivain*) of the Royal Court;
 - (b) an architect registered under the Architects (Registration) (Jersey) Law 1954⁸²; a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, a chartered member of the Landscape Institute or a member of the Royal Town Planning Institute;
 - (c) a person approved by the Greffier or by the Bailiff as a person appropriate to represent the appellant.
- (5) The respondent may, at the hearing of the appeal, appear and be heard in the same manner as in a planning appeal under the modified procedure in Rule 15/3B.
- (6) Provision may be made by practice directions in respect of the mode and duration of hearings of, and awards of costs in, a High Hedges Law appeal under the modified procedure.

15/3G High Hedges Law appeals ‘on the papers’⁸³

- (1) When, in accordance with paragraph (6) of Rule 15/3E, the Greffier has considered the notice of appeal and the respondent’s affidavit and, if lodged, that of the owner or occupier, or the complainant, as the case may be and any accompanying documents and has had regard to the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of that paragraph, the Greffier may, if the requirements of paragraph (2) are met, consider and determine the appeal on the basis of the documents filed with the Court and without oral arguments by the parties.
- (2) The requirements are that –
 - (a) the appellant has in the notice of appeal stated that the appellant does not require an oral hearing of the appeal;
 - (b) the Greffier has notified the parties in writing that the Greffier is minded to consider and determine the appeal under paragraph (1) and has given them the opportunity to make representations in that regard; and
 - (c) the Greffier has considered any such representations.

- (3) If the Greffier decides to consider and determine the appeal under paragraph (1), the Greffier may give such directions to the parties as may be necessary for the filing of further written statements or submissions.
- (4) Provision may be made by practice directions in respect of awards of costs in relation to High Hedges Law appeals considered and determined in accordance with this Rule.

15/4 Amendment of notice of appeal, etc

The Court may at any stage of the proceedings allow the appellant to amend his or her notice of appeal, or the appellant or the respondent to file supplementary affidavits, on such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be just.

15/5 Dismissal of appeal for non-prosecution

- (1) Without prejudice to Rule 15/2(4), if the appellant or the respondent fails to comply with any requirement of this Part or with an order of the Court made in connexion with the appeal, the Court may, on the application of either party to the appeal, make such order as it thinks fit, including an order as to costs and, in the case of an application by the respondent, an order that the appeal be dismissed.
- (2) If, after 6 months have elapsed from the day the appeal was brought, the appeal has not been heard, the Court may, of its own motion, after giving not less than 28 days notice in writing to the appellant and to the respondent, order that the appeal be dismissed, and the Court may make such consequential order as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

PART 16

APPLICATIONS FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

16/1 Application and interpretation

- (1) Except in cases where an appeal is available against a decision of a public authority or body, and subject to paragraph (3), an application for a declaration, injunction or any other order in any public law matter must be brought by way of an application for judicial review made in accordance with this Part unless the Court otherwise orders.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, an application is made in a public law matter if the application relates to the validity of a judgment, decision, order or other action of a public authority or body, or seeks relief to compel a public authority or body to perform a duty owed by it in public law or seeks to restrain it from acting in a way that would be invalid.
- (3) In determining whether an application falls within paragraph (1), the Bailiff or Court shall have regard to –
 - (a) the nature of the matters in respect of which relief is sought;

- (b) the nature of the persons and bodies against whom relief is being sought; and
 - (c) all the circumstances of the case.
- (4) This Part applies only to applications for judicial review in civil proceedings.

16/2 Grant of leave to apply for judicial review

- (1) No application for judicial review may be made unless the leave of the Bailiff has been obtained in accordance with this Rule.
- (2) An application for leave must be made *ex parte* to the Bailiff, sitting as sole judge and constituting the Inferior Number of the Royal Court, by filing with the Bailiff –
 - (a) a notice substantially in the appropriate form set out in Schedule 5 containing a statement of –
 - (i) the name and description of the applicant,
 - (ii) the interest of the applicant in the matter to which the application relates,
 - (iii) the judgment, decision, order or other proceeding in respect of which relief is sought,
 - (iv) the relief sought and the grounds upon which it is sought,
 - (v) any alternative remedies which are or were available to the applicant, and if they have not been pursued, the reasons why,
 - (vi) the reasons for any delay in making the application for judicial review,
 - (vii) the name and address of the applicant's advocate or solicitor (if any), and
 - (viii) the applicant's address for service; and
 - (b) an affidavit setting out the facts relied on.
- (3) The Bailiff may determine the application without a hearing, unless a hearing is requested in the notice of application.
- (4) The Bailiff may, after considering the application for leave, direct that it be listed for oral hearing and may direct that any person against whom relief is sought be given notice of the hearing.
- (5) At any oral hearing of an application for leave, the Bailiff may permit any person against whom relief is sought to make representations and, if the Bailiff considers that that person may not have received notification of the hearing of an application for leave, the Bailiff may adjourn the hearing and direct that any person against whom relief is sought be notified of the hearing of the application for leave.
- (6) The Bailiff need not sit in open court in considering an application under this Rule.
- (7) If any such application is determined in the absence of the Greffier, the Bailiff shall record his order in writing and send the original thereof,

together with the originals of the documents filed pursuant to paragraph (2), to the Greffier.

- (8) The Bailiff may grant leave generally or on one or more grounds only and may grant leave in respect of one or more judgments, orders, decisions or other proceedings.
- (9) An applicant may not rely on any ground where leave has been refused in relation to that ground and may not seek relief in respect of any judgment, order, decision or proceeding in respect of which leave was refused unless the Court otherwise directs.
- (10) The Bailiff may allow the applicant's statement to be amended, whether by specifying different or additional grounds of relief or otherwise, on such terms, if any, as the Bailiff thinks fit.
- (11) The Bailiff shall not grant leave unless the Bailiff considers that the applicant has a sufficient interest in the matter to which the application relates.
- (12) If leave is sought to apply for an order to quash any judgment, order or other proceeding which is subject to appeal and a time is limited for the bringing of the appeal, the Bailiff may adjourn the application for leave until the appeal is determined or the time for appealing has expired.
- (13) If the Bailiff grants leave, the Bailiff may impose such terms as to costs and as to giving security as the Bailiff thinks fit and shall specify the persons on whom the proceedings shall be served pursuant to Rule 16/4(2).
- (14) If leave to apply for judicial review is granted, the Bailiff may direct that the grant shall operate as a stay of any proceedings to which the application relates or may at any time make such interim order on such terms and conditions, including conditions as to the giving of cross-undertakings in damages whether in respect of any person against whom relief is sought or any other person, as the Bailiff considers appropriate.
- (15) Notice of the application for a stay or interim order (whether such application is made in the application for leave or otherwise) must, except in cases of urgency, be served on any person against whom relief is being sought and any other person who would be directly affected by the grant or stay or interim order 2 days before the hearing of the application. The application must set out a brief description of the stay or interim order sought and the grounds upon which it is sought, and be accompanied by an affidavit verifying the facts relied upon in support of the application.
- (16) If leave has not been granted or if the persons referred to in paragraph (15) have not been served with notice of the application, the Bailiff may grant a stay or make such interim order as is referred to in paragraph (14) for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Bailiff thinks fit if satisfied that the matter is urgent and that in the circumstances it was not practicable to serve the notice for the application for leave to be made or determined prior to the grant of a stay or the making of an interim order.

16/3 Delay in applying for relief

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), an application for leave to apply for judicial review must be made promptly and in any event not later than 3 months from the date when grounds for the application first arose.
- (2) The Bailiff may refuse an application made within the period of 3 months if satisfied –
 - (a) that the application is not sufficiently prompt; and
 - (b) that if the relief sought were granted, on an application made at this stage, it would be likely to cause substantial hardship to, or substantially prejudice the rights of, any person or be detrimental to good administration.
- (3) An application may be made after the end of the period of 3 months if the Bailiff is satisfied –
 - (a) that there is good reason for the application not having been made within that period; and
 - (b) that if the relief sought were granted, on an application made at this stage, it would not be likely to cause substantial hardship to, or substantially prejudice the rights of, any person or be detrimental to good administration.
- (4) The Court hearing the substantive application may reconsider whether there was good reason for extending the period of 3 months and may refuse any relief if it considers that granting such relief would cause substantial hardship to, or substantially prejudice the rights of, any person or be detrimental to good administration.
- (5) If the relief sought is an order in respect of any judgment, order or other proceeding, the date when grounds for the application first arose shall be taken to be the date of that judgment, order or proceeding.

16/4 Mode of applying for judicial review

- (1) When leave has been granted to make an application for judicial review, the application must be brought, within 14 days from the date on which leave was granted, by serving through the Viscount a notice substantially in the appropriate form set out in Schedule 5, together with a copy of the order granting leave and a copy of the statement and accompanying affidavit in support of an application for leave under Rule 16/2.
- (2) The documents referred to in paragraph (1) must be served on all persons directly affected and where they relate to any proceedings in or before a court and the object of the application is either to compel the court or an officer of the court to do any act in relation to the proceedings or to quash them or any order made therein, the documents must also be served on the Greffier and, if any objection to the conduct of the Judge is to be made, on the Judge.
- (3) Unless the Bailiff has otherwise directed, there must be at least 10 days between the service of the documents referred to in paragraph (2) and the hearing.

- (4) The applicant must, within 2 days of service of the documents referred to in paragraph (2), furnish a copy of the said documents to the Greffier together with a copy of the record of the Viscount certifying that the said documents have been duly served.
- (5) If on the hearing of the application the Court is of opinion that any person who ought, whether under this Rule or otherwise, to have been served has not been served, the Court may adjourn the hearing on such terms (if any) as it may direct in order that the documents referred to in paragraph (2) may be served on that person.

16/5 Statements and affidavits

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (8), (9) and (10) of Rule 16/2 and paragraph (2) of this Rule, no grounds may be relied upon or any relief sought at the hearing of the application except the grounds and relief set out in the statement in support of the application for leave.
- (2) The Court may on hearing the application allow the applicant to amend the statement, whether by specifying different or additional grounds of relief or otherwise, on such terms, if any, as it thinks fit and may allow further affidavits to be used by the applicant.
- (3) If the applicant intends to ask to be allowed to amend the statement or to use further affidavits, the applicant must give notice of such intention, together with a copy of any amended statement or further affidavits, to every other party.
- (4) Any respondent who intends to use an affidavit at the hearing must file it with the Greffier and furnish a copy of it to every other party as soon as practicable and in any event, unless the Bailiff or the Court otherwise directs, within 56 days after service upon the respondent of the documents required to be served by Rule 16/4(2).

16/6 Setting aside of leave

- (1) Any person served under Rule 16/4(2) who did not appear before the Bailiff to make representations prior to the granting of leave may, within 14 days of service, apply to the Bailiff sitting as sole judge and constituting the Inferior Number to have the leave set aside by making an application substantially in the appropriate form set out in Schedule 5 and the Bailiff may make an order setting aside the leave if satisfied that the applicant did not disclose all material facts in the application or that for some other substantial reason it is just to make such an order.
- (2) Notice of any application made under paragraph (1) must be accompanied by an affidavit verifying any facts relied upon. The notice and any accompanying affidavits must be served on the applicant and any other person served under Rule 16/4(2).

16/7 Summons for directions and interlocutory applications

- (1) The applicant must, within 14 days from –
 - (a) the date on which the time limited for the filing of the respondents' affidavits in accordance with Rule 16/5(4) shall expire; or
 - (b) the date by which every respondent shall have filed their affidavit,whichever date is the earlier, apply to the Bailiff in chambers for a day to be fixed for the hearing of a summons for directions, for the hearing of such interlocutory applications as the applicant may wish to make and for the fixing of the day for the hearing in relation to the application for judicial review.
- (2) Any respondent who intends to make an interlocutory application in relation to the application for judicial review must, within the period of 14 days referred to in paragraph (1), apply to the Bailiff in chambers for a day to be fixed for the hearing of a summons for the hearing of such interlocutory application.
- (3) In this Rule "interlocutory application" includes an application for an order under Rule 6/17, for an order for the attendance for cross-examination of a person making an affidavit or for an order that *viva voce* evidence be heard in relation to any particular issue in the proceedings.
- (4) The applicant and every respondent must, at least 2 clear days before the hearing of the summons referred to in paragraph (1), furnish to the other parties and file their estimate of the length of the hearing of the application for judicial review.
- (5) No order under Rule 6/17 or requiring any person making an affidavit to attend for cross-examination or order that *viva voce* evidence be heard in relation to any particular issue in the proceedings or any like order may be made unless the Court considers that, for some substantial reason, the application cannot be disposed of fairly unless a document or class of document is produced for inspection or there is cross-examination of a deponent or deponents or *viva voce* evidence is heard in relation to a particular issue or any other order sought is made.

16/8 Dismissal of application for non-prosecution

If, at the expiration of the date on which the applicant is required to apply for a day to be fixed for the hearing of the summons referred to in Rule 16/7(1), the applicant has not so applied –

- (a) any respondent may, after giving not less than 4 days' notice to the Greffier and to the applicant, apply to the Court for the application to be dismissed, and the Court may dismiss the application or make such order as it thinks fit; or
- (b) the Court may give notice to the applicant and to every respondent that in the absence of any application being made within 14 days from the date of such notice for a day to be fixed for the hearing of the summons, the Court will order, of its own motion and without further notice, that the application be dismissed and that the applicant be condemned to pay the costs of and incidental to the application.

16/9 Claim for damages

- (1) On an application for judicial review the Court may, subject to paragraph (2), award damages, restitution or recovery of money to the applicant if –
 - (a) there has been included in the statement in support of the application for leave under Rule 16/2 a claim for damages, restitution or recovery of money arising from any matter to which the application relates; and
 - (b) the Court is satisfied that, if the claim had been made in an action begun by the applicant at the time of making the application, the applicant could have been awarded damages, restitution or recovery of money.
- (2) Rule 6/8 shall apply to a statement relating to a claim for damages, restitution or recovery of money as it applies to a pleading.

16/10 Hearing of application for judicial review

- (1) On the hearing of an application for judicial review, any person who desires to be heard in opposition to the application, and appears to the Court to be a proper person to be heard, shall be heard, notwithstanding that that person has not been served with notice of the application.
- (2) When the relief sought is or includes an order to quash any proceedings, the applicant may not question the validity of any order or record unless before the hearing of the motion or summons the applicant has filed a copy thereof verified by affidavit or accounts for failure to do so to the satisfaction of the Court hearing the application.
- (3) If the Court is satisfied that there are grounds for quashing the decision to which the application relates, the Court may, in addition to quashing it, remit the matter to the court, tribunal or authority concerned with a direction to reconsider it and reach a decision in accordance with the findings of the Court.
- (4) If the relief sought is a declaration, an injunction or damages and the Court considers that it should not be granted on an application for judicial review but might have been granted had it been sought in an action begun by order of justice by the applicant at the time of making the application, the Court may, instead of refusing the application, order the proceedings to continue as if they had been begun by order of justice and the Court may make such orders as to the future procedure in the proceedings as shall be appropriate.

PART 16A⁸⁴**PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE TERRORIST ASSET-FREEZING (JERSEY)
LAW 2011****16A/1 Application and interpretation**

- (1) This Part applies to –
 - (a) any appeal to the Court under Article 28(2) of the 2011 Law;
 - (b) any application to the Court under Article 29(2) of the 2011 Law.
- (2) Rules 16A/2 and 16A/3 apply to such appeals, subject to Rules 16A/7 to 16A/17.
- (3) Rules 16A/4 to 16A/6 apply to such applications, subject also to Rules 16A/7 to 16A/17.
- (4) In this Part –

‘2011 Law’ means the Terrorist Asset-Freezing (Jersey) Law 2011⁸⁵;

‘appeal’ means an appeal to which this Part applies and ‘appellant’ shall be construed accordingly;

‘application’, unless the context otherwise requires, means an application to which this Part applies and ‘applicant’ shall be construed accordingly;

‘closed material’ means –

 - (a) material, evidence or submissions to the Court upon which the Chief Minister wishes to rely in proceedings;
 - (b) material which adversely affects the Chief Minister’s case or supports another party’s case; or
 - (c) information which the Chief Minister is required to lodge pursuant to an order under Rule 16A/5(7),

but which the Chief Minister objects to disclosing to another party and that party’s legal representative;

‘decision’ means the decision of the Chief Minister to which the appeal or application, as the case may be, relates;

‘legal representative’ in relation to a party to proceedings other than the Chief Minister does not include special counsel;

‘material’ means anything in which information of any description is recorded;

‘party’ includes the Chief Minister unless otherwise stated or unless the context otherwise requires;

‘special counsel’ means a person appointed under paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 to the 2011 Law; and

‘specially represented party’ means a party, other than the Chief Minister, whose interests special counsel represents.

16A/2 Appeal under Article 28(2) – notice of appeal and fixing day for trial

- (1) An appeal shall be brought by serving on the Chief Minister a notice of appeal within one month from the date on which the decision was communicated to the appellant.
- (2) The appellant's notice must set out the details of –
 - (a) the decision;
 - (b) how the appellant is affected by the decision; and
 - (c) the grounds of the appeal.
- (3) The appellant must serve the following documents with the appellant's notice –
 - (a) a copy of the written notice of the decision; and
 - (b) any evidence, including witness statements in support of any application included in the appellant's notice.
- (4) The appellant must also serve a copy of the notice of appeal and documents referred to in paragraph (3) on the Attorney General.
- (5) Paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of Rule 15/2 apply to an appeal for the purposes of this Part.

16A/3 Appeal under Article 28(2) – general

Rules 15/3, 15/4 and 15/5 apply to an appeal for the purposes of this Part except that –

- (a) references to the respondent are to be read as references to the Chief Minister; and
- (b) Rule 15/3(1A) is omitted.

16A/4 Application under Article 29(2) – notice of application and directions hearing

- (1) An application shall be treated as an application for judicial review in respect of which the leave of the Bailiff under Rule 16/2 has been obtained.
- (2) The application must be brought by serving through the Viscount within one month from the date on which the decision was communicated to the applicant a notice setting out –
 - (a) the details of the decision;
 - (b) how the applicant is affected by the decision; and
 - (c) the grounds on which the applicant seeks to set aside the decision.
- (3) The applicant must serve the following documents with the applicant's notice –
 - (a) a copy of the written notice of the decision; and
 - (b) any evidence, including witness statements on which the applicant relies at that stage.

- (4) The notice referred to in paragraph (2) and the documents referred to in paragraph (3) must be served on –
 - (a) the Chief Minister; and
 - (b) the Attorney General.
- (5) The applicant must –
 - (a) within 2 days after service of the notice furnish a copy of the notice and documents referred to in paragraph (3) to the Greffier together with a copy of the record of the Viscount certifying that the notice and documents have been duly served;
 - (b) within 5 days after the service of the notice apply to the Bailiff in chambers for a day to be fixed for a directions hearing.
- (6) At the directions hearing, the Court may give directions, in particular –
 - (a) for the holding of a further hearing to determine the application;
 - (b) fixing a date, time and place for the further hearing at which the parties, their legal representatives (if any) and any special counsel can be present; and
 - (c) as to the order in which, and the time within which, the following are to be lodged –
 - (i) any response to be lodged by the Chief Minister under Rule 16A/5(1), (2) and (4),
 - (ii) any application to be made under Rule 16A/5(5),
 - (iii) any information to be lodged by the Chief Minister pursuant to an order under Rule 16A/5(7),
 - (iv) any evidence to be lodged by the applicant under Rule 16A/6(1)(a),
 - (v) any evidence to be lodged by the Chief Minister under Rule 16A/6(2),
 - (vi) any application by the Chief Minister under Rule 16A/5(3), 16A/5(8) or 16A/6(3), and
 - (vii) any further evidence, including witness statements, written submissions or skeleton arguments, to be lodged by the parties and any special counsel.
- (7) At the directions hearing, the Court may also determine any application under Rule 16A/8(1) for the appointment of special counsel.

16A/5 Application under Article 29(2) – response by the Chief Minister

- (1) Where the Chief Minister intends to oppose the application to set aside the decision, he or she must lodge with the Court –
 - (a) the grounds for contesting the application; and
 - (b) any relevant evidence of which the Chief Minister is aware at that stage.
- (2) Unless the Chief Minister objects to the grounds and evidence in paragraph (1) being disclosed to the applicant and the applicant's legal

representative, the Chief Minister must serve a copy of the grounds and evidence on the applicant at the same time as lodging the grounds.

- (3) Where the Chief Minister objects to the grounds and evidence in paragraph (1) being disclosed to the applicant and the applicant's legal representative, the Chief Minister must make an application in accordance with Rule 16A/12.
- (4) Where special counsel has been appointed, the Chief Minister must serve on that special counsel a copy of the grounds and evidence lodged under paragraph (1).
- (5) The applicant and any special counsel may apply to the Court for an order directing the Chief Minister to lodge and serve further information about the Chief Minister's grounds lodged under paragraph (1)(a).
- (6) The application under paragraph (5) must set out –
 - (a) what information is sought; and
 - (b) why the information sought is necessary for the determination of the application to set aside the decision.
- (7) The Court may make an order on an application under paragraph (5) where it considers that the information sought –
 - (a) is necessary for the determination of the application to set aside the decision; and
 - (b) may be provided without disproportionate cost, time or effort.
- (8) Where the Chief Minister objects to serving on the applicant and the applicant's legal representative the information sought under paragraph (5), the Chief Minister must make an application in accordance with Rule 16A/12.

16A/6 Application under Article 29(2) – lodging and service of evidence

- (1) An applicant may not rely on evidence in support of the application if the evidence was not lodged with the Greffier with the notice of application unless the applicant –
 - (a) has lodged and served that evidence, including any witness statement, on the Chief Minister and any special counsel not less than 14 days before the application is heard; or
 - (b) has obtained the leave of the Court.
- (2) Where the applicant serves evidence in support of the application, the Chief Minister must lodge and serve, subject to paragraph (3), any further evidence, including any witness statement, on the applicant and any special counsel.
- (3) Where the Chief Minister seeks to withhold disclosure of any closed material from the applicant and the applicant's legal representative, the Chief Minister must make an application in accordance with Rule 16A/12.
- (4) The Chief Minister must serve any closed material upon special counsel.

- (5) The parties and, where relevant, any special counsel must lodge and serve any further evidence, including witness statements, written submissions or skeleton arguments as directed by the Court.

16A/7 Appeals and applications – hearings

- (1) All appeals and applications must be determined at a hearing except where –
- (a) the appellant or applicant, as the case may be, withdraws the appeal or application;
 - (b) the Chief Minister consents to the appeal or application being allowed; or
 - (c) the parties agree to a determination without a hearing.
- (2) Where the Court considers it necessary for a party other than the Chief Minister and that party's legal representative to be excluded from a hearing or part of a hearing in order to secure that information is not disclosed contrary to the public interest, the court shall –
- (a) direct accordingly; and
 - (b) conduct the hearing, or that part of it from which the party and that party's legal representative are excluded, in private but attended by special counsel to represent the interests of the excluded party.

16A/8 Special counsel, communications, etc.

- (1) Where an appeal or application is pending but no person has been appointed under paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 to the 2011 Law as special counsel, any party, or the Attorney General, may request the Court to make such an appointment.
- (2) A request referred to in paragraph (1) must be made as soon as practicable.
- (3) The function of special counsel is to represent the interests of a party other than the Chief Minister by, for example –
- (a) making submissions to the Court at any hearing from which the party and that party's legal representative are excluded;
 - (b) adducing evidence and cross-examining witnesses at such a hearing;
 - (c) making applications to the Court or seeking directions from the Court where necessary; and
 - (d) making written submissions to the Court.
- (4) Special counsel may communicate with the specially represented party or that party's legal representative at any time before the Chief Minister serves closed material on special counsel.
- (5) After the Chief Minister serves closed material on special counsel, special counsel must not communicate with any person about any matter connected with the proceedings, except in accordance with paragraph (6) or a direction of the Court pursuant to a request under paragraph (7).

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- (6) Special counsel may, without directions from the Court, communicate about the proceedings with –
- (a) the Court;
 - (b) the Chief Minister;
 - (c) the Attorney General or any other person acting for the Chief Minister; and
 - (d) any other person, except for –
 - (i) the specially represented party and that party's legal representative, and
 - (ii) any other party to the proceedings (other than the Chief Minister) and that party's legal representative,
- with whom it is necessary for administrative purposes for special counsel to communicate about matters not connected with the substance of the proceedings.
- (7) Special counsel may request directions from the Court authorizing special counsel to communicate with the specially represented party or that party's legal representative or with any other person.
- (8) Where special counsel makes a request for directions under paragraph (7) –
- (a) the Court shall notify the Chief Minister of the request; and
 - (b) the Chief Minister must, within a period specified by the Court, lodge and serve on special counsel notice of any objection which the Chief Minister has to the proposed communication, or to the form in which it is proposed to be made.
- (9) Paragraph (5) does not prohibit the specially represented party from communicating with special counsel after the Chief Minister has served closed material on special counsel as mentioned in paragraph (4), but –
- (a) that party may only communicate with special counsel through a legal representative in writing; and
 - (b) special counsel must not reply to the communication other than in accordance with directions given by the Court, except that special counsel may without such directions send a written acknowledgment of receipt to the specially represented party's legal representative.
- (10) Where the Chief Minister objects under paragraph (8)(b) to a proposed communication by special counsel the Court shall fix a hearing for the Chief Minister and special counsel to make oral representations, unless –
- (a) special counsel gives notice to the Court that he or she does not challenge the objection;
 - (b) the Court –
 - (i) has previously considered an objection under paragraph (8)(b) to the same or substantially the same communication, and

- (ii) is satisfied that it would be just to uphold or dismiss that objection without a hearing; or
 - (c) the Chief Minister and special counsel consent to the Court deciding the issue without a hearing.
- (11) If special counsel does not challenge the objection, special counsel must give notice of that fact to the Court and to the Chief Minister –
- (a) within 14 days after the Chief Minister serves on special counsel a notice under paragraph (8)(b); or
 - (b) within such other period as the Court may direct.
- (12) Where the Court fixes a hearing under paragraph (10) –
- (a) special counsel may lodge with the Court and serve on the Chief Minister a reply to the Chief Minister's objection;
 - (b) the Chief Minister may lodge with the Court and serve on special counsel a response to special counsel's reply; and
 - (c) the Chief Minister and special counsel must lodge with the Court at least 7 days before the hearing a schedule identifying the issues which cannot be agreed between them and which must –
 - (i) give brief reasons for their contentions on each issue in dispute, and
 - (ii) set out any proposals for the court to resolve the issues in dispute.
- (13) A hearing under paragraph (10) must take place in the absence of the specially represented party and that party's legal representative.

16A/9 Modification of the general rules of evidence and disclosure

- (1) So much of Part 6 as relates to disclosure and inspection of documents, and so much of these Rules as relates to evidence, do not apply to appeals and applications for the purposes of this Part.
- (2) Subject to this Part and to any directions of the Court, the evidence of a witness may be given either –
 - (a) orally before the Court; or
 - (b) in a witness statement.
- (3) The Court may also receive evidence in documentary or any other form.
- (4) A party is entitled to adduce evidence and to cross-examine witnesses during any part of a hearing from which a party and that party's legal representative are not excluded.
- (5) Special counsel is entitled to adduce evidence and to cross-examine witnesses.
- (6) The Court may require a witness to give evidence on oath or by solemn affirmation.

16A/10 Search for, lodging of and service of material

- (1) A party (the disclosing party) must –
 - (a) make a reasonable search for material relevant to the matters under consideration in the proceedings to which this Part applies; and
 - (b) lodge and serve on the other party and any special counsel material other than closed material –
 - (i) on which the disclosing party relies,
 - (ii) which adversely affects the disclosing party's case,
 - (iii) which adversely affects the other party's case, or
 - (iv) which supports the other party's case.
- (2) Paragraph (1)(b)(iii) does not apply to an appeal.
- (3) The factors relevant in deciding the reasonableness of a search under paragraph (1)(a) include –
 - (a) the amount of material involved;
 - (b) the nature and complexity of the proceedings;
 - (c) whether the material is in the control of the party making the search;
 - (d) the ease and expense of retrieval of any material; and
 - (e) the significance of any material which is likely to be located during the search.
- (4) The duty to search for, lodge and serve material under paragraph (1) continues until the appeal or the application, as the case may be, has been determined.
- (5) Where material, other than closed material, to which the duty under paragraph (1) extends comes to a party's attention before the appeal or the application has been determined, that party must immediately –
 - (a) lodge it with the Court;
 - (b) serve it on the other party; and
 - (c) serve it on any special counsel.

16A/11 Redacted material

Where the Chief Minister serves on another party any evidence (including a witness statement) or material which has been redacted on grounds other than those of legal professional privilege, the Chief Minister must –

- (a) notify the party that the evidence or material has been redacted and on what grounds it has been redacted;
- (b) lodge the evidence or material with the Court in an unredacted form together with an explanation of the redaction.

16A/12 Permission to withhold closed material

- (1) The Chief Minister –
 - (a) must apply to the Court for permission to withhold closed material from another party and that party's legal representative in accordance with this rule; and
 - (b) may not rely on closed material at a hearing unless special counsel has been appointed and attends the hearing to represent the interests of that party.
- (2) The Chief Minister must lodge with the Court and serve, at such time as the Court directs, on special counsel –
 - (a) the closed material;
 - (b) a statement of the reasons for withholding that material from the specially represented party; and
 - (c) if the Chief Minister considers it possible to summarise that material without disclosing information contrary to the public interest, a summary of that material in a form which can be served on the specially represented party or that party's legal representative.
- (3) Where the Chief Minister serves on special counsel any closed material which has been redacted on grounds other than those of legal professional privilege –
 - (a) the Chief Minister must lodge with the Court the material in an unredacted form together with an explanation of the redactions; and
 - (b) the Court shall give a direction to the Chief Minister as to what may be redacted and what, if any, must be served on special counsel in an unredacted form.
- (4) The Chief Minister may at any time amend or supplement material lodged under this Rule, but only with –
 - (a) the agreement of special counsel; or
 - (b) the permission of the Court.

16A/13 Consideration of application to withhold material

- (1) Where the Chief Minister applies in accordance with Rule 16A/12 for permission to withhold closed material the Court shall fix a hearing for the Chief Minister and special counsel to make oral representations, unless –
 - (a) special counsel gives notice to the Court that special counsel does not challenge the application;
 - (b) the Court –
 - (i) has previously considered an application for permission to withhold the same or substantially the same material, and
 - (ii) is satisfied that it would be just to give permission without a hearing; or

-
- (c) the Chief Minister and special counsel consent to the Court deciding the issue without a hearing.
 - (2) If special counsel does not challenge the application, special counsel must give notice of that fact to the Court and to the Chief Minister –
 - (a) within 14 days after the Chief Minister serves on special counsel the material under Rule 16A/12(2); or
 - (b) within such other period as the Court may direct.
 - (3) Where the Court fixes a hearing under paragraph (1) –
 - (a) special counsel may lodge with the Court and serve on the Chief Minister a reply to the Chief Minister's application;
 - (b) the Chief Minister may lodge with the Court and serve on special counsel a response to special counsel's reply; and
 - (c) the Chief Minister and special counsel must lodge with the Court at least 7 days before the hearing a schedule identifying the issues which cannot be agreed between them and which must –
 - (i) give brief reasons for their contentions on each issue in dispute, and
 - (ii) set out any proposals for the court to resolve the issues in dispute.
 - (4) A hearing under this Rule must take place in the absence of the specially represented party and that party's legal representative.
 - (5) The Court shall give permission to the Chief Minister to withhold closed material where it considers that disclosure of that material would be contrary to the public interest.
 - (6) Where the Court gives permission to the Chief Minister to withhold closed material, the Court shall –
 - (a) consider whether to direct the Chief Minister to serve a summary of that material on the specially represented party or that party's legal representative; but
 - (b) ensure that such a summary does not contain material, the disclosure of which would be contrary to the public interest.
 - (7) Where the Court does not give permission to the Chief Minister to withhold closed material from, or directs the Chief Minister to serve a summary of that material on, the specially represented party or that party's legal representative –
 - (a) the Chief Minister is not required to serve that material or summary; but
 - (b) if the Chief Minister does not do so, at a hearing on notice, the Court may –
 - (i) where it considers that the material or anything that is required to be summarised might adversely affect the Chief Minister's case or supports the case of the specially represented party, direct that the Chief Minister must not rely on such material in the Chief Minister's case, or must

- make such concessions or take such other steps, as the Court may specify, or
- (ii) in any other case, direct that the Chief Minister does not rely on the material or (as the case may be) on that which is required to be summarised.

16A/14 Failure to comply with directions

- (1) Where a party or special counsel fails to comply with a direction of the Court, the Court may serve on that party or special counsel a notice which states –
 - (a) the respect in which that party or special counsel has failed to comply with the direction;
 - (b) a time limit for complying with the direction; and
 - (c) that the Court may proceed to determine the proceedings before it, on the material available to it, if the party or special counsel fails to comply with the relevant direction within the time specified.
- (2) Where a party or special counsel fails to comply with such a notice, the Court may proceed in accordance with paragraph (1)(c).

16A/15 Judgments

- (1) When the Court gives judgment in any appeal or application, it may withhold all or some of its reasons if and to the extent that it is not possible to give reasons without disclosing information contrary to the public interest.
- (2) Where the judgment of the Court does not include the full reasons for its decision, the Court shall serve on the Chief Minister and special counsel a separate written judgment including those reasons.
- (3) Where the Court serves a separate written judgment under paragraph (2), special counsel may apply to the Court to amend that judgment and the judgment under paragraph (1) on the grounds that the separate written judgment under paragraph (2) contains material not in the judgment under paragraph (1) the disclosure of which would not be contrary to the public interest.
- (4) Special counsel must serve a copy of the application under paragraph (3) on the Chief Minister.
- (5) The Court shall give special counsel and the Chief Minister an opportunity to lodge written submissions and may determine the application with or without a hearing.

16A/16 Reconsideration of order, direction or judgment

- (1) This Rule applies where the Court proposes, in proceedings on any application or appeal where special counsel has been appointed, to serve on a party other than the Chief Minister –

- (a) notice of any order or direction made or given in the absence of that other party; or
 - (b) any written judgment.
- (2) Before the Court serves any such notice or judgment on a party other than the Chief Minister, it shall first serve notice on the Chief Minister of its intention to do so.
- (3) The Chief Minister may, within 5 days of being served with notice under paragraph (2), apply to the Court to reconsider the terms of the order or direction or to review the terms of the proposed judgment if the Chief Minister considers –
 - (a) the Chief Minister's compliance with the order or direction; or
 - (b) the notification to another party of any matter contained in the judgment, order or direction,would cause information to be disclosed contrary to the public interest.
- (4) Where the Chief Minister makes an application under paragraph (3), the Chief Minister must at the same time serve on special counsel –
 - (a) a copy of the application;
 - (b) a copy of the relevant document referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b); and
 - (c) a copy of the notice served on the Chief Minister pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (5) Rule 16A/13 (except for paragraphs (6) and (7)) applies with any necessary modifications to the consideration of an application under paragraph (3) of this Rule.
- (6) The Court shall not serve notice on a party other than the Chief Minister as mentioned in paragraph (1) before the time for the Chief Minister to make an application under paragraph (3) has expired.

16A/17 Supply of court documents

Unless the Court directs otherwise, no person may obtain from the records of the Court a copy of any document relating to proceedings to which this Part applies.

PART 17

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS IN CHAMBERS

17/1 Non-contentious business which may be transacted before the Bailiff and Jurats

The following non-contentious business may be transacted in chambers before the Bailiff and two Jurats, namely, applications in pursuance of Article 51(1)

and applications for leave in pursuance of Article 51(3) of the Trusts (Jersey) Law 1984⁸⁶, and the making of adoption orders.

17/2 Non-contentious business which may be transacted before the Bailiff

- (1) The following non-contentious business of the Court may be transacted in chambers before the Bailiff alone, namely –
 - (a) the registration of the Viscount's report on an inquest held on the body of a deceased person;
 - (b) the making of an order seeking aid from a court outside Jersey exercising jurisdiction in relation to insolvency; and
 - (c) the making of an order providing for obtaining evidence in Jersey under the Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Act 1975, as extended to Jersey by the Evidence (Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) (Jersey) Order 1983⁸⁷.
- (2) If any such business is transacted in the absence of the Greffier, the Bailiff shall make the order in writing and transmit it to the Greffier.

17/3 Non-contentious business which may be transacted before the Greffier

- (1) The following non-contentious business may be transacted in chambers before the Greffier, namely –
 - (a) the grant of an application for the registration of a will of immoveables;
 - (b) the hearing and determination of an application for the registration of a power of attorney or of an instrument revoking or abandoning a power of attorney;
 - (c) the hearing and determination of an application for registration, and the making (and where so provided in the relevant legislation, the rescission) of orders for the cancellation of such registration, as an architect under the Architects (Registration) (Jersey) Law 1954⁸⁸, a dentist under the Dentists (Registration) (Jersey) Law 1961⁸⁹, a medical practitioner under the Medical Practitioners (Registration) (Jersey) Law 1960⁹⁰, an ophthalmic optician or a dispensing optician under the Opticians (Registration) (Jersey) Law 1962⁹¹, a pharmacist under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Jersey) Law 1952⁹², or a veterinary surgeon under the Veterinary Surgeons (Jersey) Law 1999⁹³;
 - (d) the following matters under the Loi (1862) sur les teneures en fidéicommiss et l'incorporation d'associations⁹⁴ –
 - (i) the acceptance of a declaration with regard to the appointment of a new trustee made in accordance with Article 3,
 - (ii) the approval by the Court of any modification of the constitution (*objet et règles*) of an association pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 4,

-
- (iii) the acceptance of a declaration of the name of the person charged to represent an association made in accordance with the first or second paragraph of Article 5, of that Law;
 - (e) the hearing and determination of an application for –
 - (i) the registration of a deed poll;
 - (ii) a gender recognition certificate under Article 2, 3 or 5, or a corrected certificate under Article 6, of the Gender Recognition (Jersey) Law 2010⁹⁵;
 - (f) the grant of an application for the registration of a notice served under the Electricity (Jersey) Law 1937⁹⁶, Article 10(5) of the Drainage (Jersey) Law 2005⁹⁷, Article 2(2) of the Roads (Drainage) (Jersey) Law 1962⁹⁸, Article 11(5) or (7) of the Island Planning (Jersey) Law 1964⁹⁹, or Article 3(1) of the Water (Jersey) Law 1972¹⁰⁰;
 - (g) the hearing and determination of an application made under Article 3 of the Service of Process and Taking of Evidence (Jersey) Law 1960¹⁰¹;
 - (h) the hearing and determination of an application for the rectification of the register under Article 10 of the Patents (Jersey) Law 1957¹⁰², Article 11 of the Registered Designs (Jersey) Law 1957¹⁰³ and Article 14 of the Trade Marks (Jersey) Law 2000¹⁰⁴;
 - (i) the grant of an application under Article 15 of the Compulsory Purchase of Land (Jersey) Law 1961¹⁰⁵ for the registration of an award of the Board of Arbitrators;
 - (j) the hearing and determination of an application for the registration of a co-ownership declaration (*déclaration de copropriété*) under Article 3 of the Loi (1991) sur la copropriété des immeubles bâtis¹⁰⁶ or of any amendment to such a declaration;
 - (k) the grant of an application under Article 11(8) of the Island Planning (Jersey) Law 1964 or Article 6(2) of the Island Planning (Amendment No. 3) (Jersey) Law 1983¹⁰⁷ for the registration of a notice served under Article 11 of the Island Planning (Jersey) Law 1964 and the grant of an application under Article 10(15) thereof for the registration of a planning obligation or under Article 10(16) for the registration of an agreement modifying or discharging a planning obligation; and
 - (l)
 - (m) a declaration pursuant to Article 213 of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991¹⁰⁸ that the dissolution of a company is void.¹⁰⁹
- (2) Every such application or declaration except in respect of paragraph (1)(b) must be in writing and be signed by the applicant or declarant or by an advocate or solicitor on behalf of the applicant or declarant.
 - (3) A power of attorney, for the purposes of Rule 17/3(1)(b) –

- (a) includes a power of attorney given outside Jersey that is not revoked by the subsequent legal incapacity of the donor; but
- (b) does not include a power of attorney (wherever given) naming an attorney without whom the donor may not act in respect of moveable or immoveable property.¹¹⁰
- (4) The content and form of a full certificate and an interim certificate for the purposes of the Gender Recognition (Jersey) Law 2010 are specified in Schedule 5A.¹¹¹

PART 18

REGISTRATION OF TITLE, HYPOTHECS, ETC., PROCEDURE ON CAVEATS, ETC.

18/1 Mode of registration and indexing

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), registration of a document which is to be retained at the Judicial Greffe may be effected by placing the document in a file, and registration by enrolment may be effected either by any mechanical means, including photography or similar process, on individual sheets which are subsequently filed or bound or by keeping an image of the document on a computer.
- (2) Registration by enrolment of a document in any of the registers of the Public Registry and the indexing thereof may be effected on a computer.
- (3) Entries in the indices shall be made –
 - (a) in relation to a married woman, both under her maiden name and under the name of her husband;
 - (b) in relation to a guarantee in a contract, under the name of the guarantor;
 - (c) in relation to a woman who abandons her right of dower, both under her maiden name and under the name of the man from whom she derives her dower; and
 - (d) in relation to the registration of a will of immoveables, under the names of the testator and the devisees.

18/2 Registration of sundry acts, instruments and judgments

- (1) Acts directing the registration of –
 - (a) wills and codicils disposing of immoveable property;
 - (b) co-ownership declarations (*déclarations de copropriété*) under Article 3 of the Loi (1991) sur la copropriété des immeubles bâtis¹¹² or amendments to such declarations;
 - (c) notices served under Article 10(5) of the Drainage (Jersey) Law 2005¹¹³, or under Article 3(1) of the Water (Jersey) Law 1972¹¹⁴,shall be enrolled in the Register of Contracts and in no other register.

- (2) An instrument repealing or abandoning a power naming an attorney without whom the donor may not transact in respect of moveable or immoveable property, and a judgment given by a court of competent jurisdiction affecting –
 - (a) the validity of any such power; or
 - (b) the appointment of a curator, guardian or administrator,shall be enrolled in the Register of Procurations.¹¹⁵
- (3) Deeds poll registered in the Royal Court and executed by persons whose names appear in the Register of Contracts or the Register of Procurations or as a defendant in the Register of Obligations shall be enrolled in whichever of those registers their name appears, and the application for registration of the deed poll shall contain all such information as may be necessary for this purpose.
- (4) A judgment affecting the validity of an hereditary contract or testamentary disposition of immoveable property given by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be enrolled in the Register of Contracts.¹¹⁶
- (5) An order of the Family division relating to immoveable property shall be enrolled in the Register of Contracts.

18/3 Registration of instruments relating to the title of immoveable property

- (1) No instrument relating to the title of immoveable property is valid unless registered in the Public Registry.
- (2) Any such instrument shall be deemed to be so registered if it is in the custody of the Greffier for the purposes of registration, and its effective date shall be deemed to be, if a contract, the date on which it was passed before Court or, if another instrument, the date on which its registration in the Public Registry was ordered by the Court.

18/4 Judicial hypothecs

- (1) When the Court gives an act or judgment of a kind referred to in Article 13 of the Loi (1880) sur la propriété foncière¹¹⁷, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall order the registration of the act or judgment in the Register of Obligations and, in such a case, the judicial hypothec resulting from the registration shall bear the same date as that of the act or judgment and shall confer on the plaintiff the same rights as the plaintiff would have had had the plaintiff remitted it to the Greffier within 15 days of the date thereof in accordance with the provisions of the said Article 13.
- (2) Actions for the acknowledgement of a debt by consent (*reconnaissances*) must be brought before the Greffier in chambers.
- (3) An action for the acknowledgement of a debt by consent shall be instituted by the delivery to the Greffier of an acknowledgement document which must –

- (a) state the full names of all parties to the action (including, in the case of a woman, her maiden name);
 - (b) be in or substantially in the appropriate form set out in Schedule 6;
 - (c) be executed by each defendant or by that defendant's duly authorized attorney or by an advocate or solicitor on the defendant's behalf and by the plaintiff or by an advocate or solicitor on the plaintiff's behalf;
 - (d) state the date for which registration of the relevant act is requested by the plaintiff or, where immediate registration of the act is not being sought, the date of the act recording acknowledgement only, which date shall in either case be –
 - (i) a date upon which public passing of contracts takes place, or
 - (ii) where the borrowing relates to a contract *passé dans le particulier*, the date of passing the contract;
 - (e) be typewritten or printed in either single or 1½ line spacing on paper of A4 size, and shall be set out in such a manner as to leave a clear margin at least 2½ inches in depth at the foot of the paper below the signatures;
 - (f) state the amount to be acknowledged expressed in both words and figures and dates expressed in the form “the 1st January, 20--”;
 - (g) have the revenue stamps in respect of the fee payable on an action for the acknowledgement of a debt under the Stamp Duties and Fees (Jersey) Law 1998¹¹⁸ affixed either to the back of the acknowledgement document or to a separate sheet of paper attached thereto;
 - (h) where the registration of an act in relation to the acknowledgement of a debt is intended by the parties thereto to operate as a hypothec on a specific property, contain a description of the property which must –
 - (i) include, wherever practicable, details of the title by which the property was acquired by the borrower,
 - (ii) be expressed, wherever practicable, in the form of a street address,
 - (iii) be no longer than is necessary for the purpose of identifying the property,but not include any description of boundaries or abutments (other than the name of the road which the property borders or from which access is gained to it) except where necessary for the purpose of demarcating the property to be hypothecated from other property belonging to the borrower; and
 - (i) be presented to the Greffier after 9 a.m. on the date referred to in sub-paragraph (d), provided that no acknowledgement document may be presented to the Greffier after 4 p.m. on the said date except with the leave of the Bailiff.
- (4) If the plaintiff requests immediate registration of the act in relation to the action the Greffier shall register it in the Public Registry in accordance with paragraph (10).

- (5) If the plaintiff requests an act recording acknowledgement only, the Greffier shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (9), make such an act in the terms of the acknowledgement document.
- (6) No attestation of the execution by a defendant of an acknowledgement document shall be necessary except such attestation, in the case of a body corporate, as its constitution may require.
- (7) A debt acknowledged in the manner prescribed by paragraph (3) shall be deemed, unless otherwise stated in the acknowledgement, to be without prejudice to any indebtedness of the debtor to the creditor previously or concurrently secured by hypothec or acknowledged before Court, and the hypothecs relating to the respective debts shall be without prejudice to one another.
- (8) If the bond, note of hand, guarantee or other similar document to which an action for the acknowledgement of a debt refers is required to be marked (*merché*) by the Greffier, it must be presented to the Greffier for marking at the same time as the acknowledgement document is delivered to the Greffier and the Greffier shall mark it and hand it back forthwith to the person who presented it.
- (9) An action for the acknowledgement of a debt instituted in accordance with paragraph (3) may, at any time not later than 4 p.m. on the date referred to in paragraph (3)(d), be withdrawn by the advocate or solicitor acting for the plaintiff.
- (10) In the case referred to in paragraph (4) the Greffier shall, after the time within which an action for the acknowledgement of a debt delivered for registration on a particular date may be withdrawn, sign and seal the acknowledgement document which shall thereupon become an act and be enrolled in the Register of Obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Loi (1880) sur la propriété foncière.
- (11) At the beginning of each working week, the Greffier shall place in the Public Registry copies of all acts in relation to actions for the acknowledgement of a debt registered in the manner prescribed in paragraphs (4) and (10) and all other acts of Court, which were ordered to be registered in the Public Registry during the preceding week, and shall attach to the said copies a statement of the number of such copies.
- (12) In the case envisaged in paragraph (3)(h), the act is made without the Greffier pronouncing on the effect thereof.

18/5 Lodging and effect of a caveat (*opposition*)

- (1) A caveat (*opposition*) against the alienation of a person's immovable property may not be lodged without the leave of the Bailiff.
- (2) An application for leave under paragraph (1) must be made in writing and be supported by an affidavit, and the application may be made *ex parte*.
- (3) If the Bailiff grants the application, the Bailiff shall notify the applicant and the Greffier in writing that the caveat has been lodged.¹¹⁹
- (3A) On receipt of that notification –

- (a) the applicant shall give written notice of the lodging of the caveat to every person whose immovable property is affected by it; and
 - (b) the Greffier shall cause it to be placed, until the caveat has been lifted or is no longer in force, in a file forming part of the Public Registry.¹²⁰
- (4) A caveat renders void any contract of alienation of immoveable property passed while it is in force by or in the name of the person against whom it has been lodged and, for this purpose, it does not come into force until the date on which it is placed in the file referred to in paragraph (3A)(b).¹²¹
- (5) Any person prejudiced by the continuation in force of a caveat may summons the caveator to appear before the Court to show cause why the caveat should not be lifted.
- (6) A summons under paragraph (5) must be in the form in Schedule 7 supported by an affidavit verifying the facts on which it is based and be tabled in accordance with Rule 6/5 but, when the case is called, the Court, notwithstanding Rule 6/6, shall not (unless cause to do so is shown by the defendant) place the action on the pending list, but may adjourn or otherwise hear or dispose of the summons as it thinks fit and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may order the payment of damages.

18/6 Injunctions against transactions in immovables

- (1) When the Greffier receives notification from a plaintiff that the Court has granted an injunction restraining any person from disposing of or hypothecating immovable property, the Greffier shall cause a copy thereof to be placed, until the injunction expires or is lifted, in the file referred to in Rule 18/5(3).
- (2) A contract of alienation of immovable property passed while an injunction against such alienation is in force, or a hypothec obtained against immovable property while an injunction against the hypothecation thereof is in force (other than by virtue of the registration of an act or judgment relating to a debt incurred before the granting of the injunction), is void and, for this purpose, the injunction does not come into force until the date on which it is placed on the file referred to in Rule 18/5(3).

18/7¹²²

18/8 Signing of contracts (*Acte authentique*)

An hereditary contract is duly authenticated if signed or initialled on either the first or the last page thereof by the persons before whom it has been passed.

18/9 Engrossment of contracts

- (1) In this Rule, “contract” includes a receipt for the reimbursement of a *rente* or simple conventional hypothec, a document evidencing the discharge of an obligation imposed by virtue of a will in respect of immoveable property, a power of attorney and letters of appointment of a guardian or administrator.
- (2) The following provisions apply in relation to the engrossment of contracts –
 - (a) the contract shall be engrossed on single sheets of A4 paper each of a minimum weight of 100g/m²;
 - (b) there shall be a margin, to be left blank, of at least 1¼ inches in width on the left hand side, and at least 1¼ inches at the head and foot, of each page of the contract;
 - (c) if the Greffier considers that a contract is unsuitable for reproduction, the Greffier may require an engrossment suitable for reproduction to be lodged;
 - (d) contracts shall be coded on a separate sheet;
 - (e) when a contract is typewritten, the spacing between the lines shall be that known as “1½ spacing”;
 - (f) boundaries of immoveable property may be described by reference to a plan forming part of the contract, and any such plan shall be drawn in black, without the use of colour, on paper of the size and quality prescribed by sub-paragraph (a);
 - (g) the revenue stamps shall be affixed to a separate blank sheet attached to the rear of the contract.¹²³
- (3) However, the Greffier may accept a contract for registration which does not comply with paragraph (2) if the Greffier thinks fit.

18/10 Co-ownership declarations

- (1) In this Rule “1991 Law” means the Loi (1991) sur la copropriété des immeubles bâtis¹²⁴.
- (2) The Court may refuse to grant an application for the registration of a co-ownership declaration under Article 3 of the 1991 Law if the declaration does not –
 - (a) state the name of –
 - (i) the owner of the property to which the declaration relates, and
 - (ii) the co-owners’ association to be constituted under Article 5 of the 1991 Law;
 - (b) contain a description of the property in respect of which the declaration is made sufficient to identify the boundaries and title (*provenance*) thereof;
 - (c) state the number of shares (*lots*) into which the property is to be divided;

- (d) contain a sufficient statement (whether by reference to a plan forming part of the declaration or otherwise) of –
 - (i) how the ownership of the property has been divided (*l'état descriptif de division*),
 - (ii) the *destination* of both the private units and the common parts, as well as the conditions of their enjoyment,
 - (iii) subject to the provisions of the 1991 Law, the rules relating to the administration of the common parts,
 - (iv) in respect of each share (*lot*) the proportionate interest in the common parts and the proportionate liability with regard to each category of the common expenses.
- (3) An application for the registration of a co-ownership declaration under Article 3 of the 1991 Law may also be refused if in the opinion of the Court –
 - (a) the name of the co-owners' association is in any way misleading or is otherwise undesirable; or
 - (b) the declaration is unsuitable for reproduction.
- (4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply to the registration of any amendment of a co-ownership declaration as they apply to the registration of the original declaration.
- (5) The requirements of Rule 18/9(2) apply in relation to the engrossment of co-ownership declarations and amendments thereof (subject to paragraph (3) of that Rule) as they apply in relation to the engrossment of contracts save that –
 - (a) sub-paragraph (c) shall not apply;
 - (b) the reference to boundaries of immoveable property in sub-paragraph (f) shall include the *état descriptif de division* of the property to which the declaration relates and the common parts, the collective services, common facilities and any singular or reciprocal right or servitude as between the shares (*lots*) of which that property comprises;
 - (c) sub-paragraph (g) shall not prevent the registration of a co-ownership declaration (or any amendment thereof) to which is annexed a schedule making detailed provision in relation to any matter required to be stated in the declaration or otherwise for the administration of the property to which the declaration relates, if that schedule forms part of the declaration and otherwise complies with the said paragraph (2).

18/11 Passing of hereditary contracts for and on behalf of the Public

- (1) The Attorney General or the Solicitor General, as the case may be, may appoint an advocate or solicitor employed in the Law Officers' Department to be party to hereditary contracts in his or her place for and on behalf of the Public of the Island.
- (2) An appointment under paragraph (1) –

- (a) may be made in relation to contracts generally or in relation to one contract or several contracts specifically; and
- (b) must be notified in writing to the Greffier as soon as it is made, but shall be taken to have been withdrawn if the person appointed ceases to be employed in the Law Officers' Department.

PART 19

ORDER FOR ELECTION OF PROCUREUR DU BIEN PUBLIC¹²⁵

19/1 Definition

In Rule 19/2 "expiry date" means the date, not less than 6 weeks hence, upon which the term of office of a Procureur du Bien Public is due to expire.¹²⁶

19/2 Procedure

After receiving notification of an expiry date from the Connétable, the Attorney General shall inform the Inferior Number of that date and the Court shall order that an election be held on a date as soon as may be on or after the expiry date for the office of Procureur du Bien Public of the relevant Parish.¹²⁷

PART 20

MISCELLANEOUS

20/1 Applications for orders and hearing of summonses

- (1) Every application for an order under these Rules must be made, and any leave or directions must be obtained, by summons.
- (2) The day for the hearing of a summons which is to be heard before the Greffier shall be fixed by the Greffier in such manner as the Greffier shall direct, and the summons shall be countersigned by the Greffier.
- (3) The day for the hearing of a summons to be heard before the Court shall be fixed by application made to the Bailiff in Chambers, and the summons shall be countersigned by the Bailiff or the Bailiff's Secretary.
- (4) Rule 6/29(2) shall apply to an application under paragraph (3) as it applies to an application under that Rule.
- (5) A summons may be heard on any day on which the Court may sit.
- (6) If the summons is heard before the Greffier, the Greffier may make such order as he or she thinks fit, or may adjourn the summons or any question arising therefrom to the Court for its decision and, pending the final determination of the summons, may make an interim order upon such terms as he or she thinks just.

- (7) If the summons is heard before the Court, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit.

20/2 Appeal from order or decision of Greffier

- (1) A party to proceedings before the Greffier may appeal by summons to the Court from an order or decision made or given by the Greffier in those proceedings.
- (2) To the summons referred to in paragraph (1) there must be appended a notice of appeal setting out the grounds of appeal and the relief sought and these must be filed with the Greffier and served on every other party to the proceedings in respect of which the appeal is being made within 10 days of the making of the order or decision complained of.
- (3) Paragraphs (3) and (5) of Rule 20/1 shall apply in relation to appeals under this Rule as they apply in relation to summonses to the Court.
- (4) The party issuing a summons under paragraph (1) must, not later than 10 days after giving notice of appeal under paragraph (2), apply to the Bailiff in chambers for a day to be fixed for the hearing of the appeal and, if that party fails to do so, the appeal shall be deemed to have been abandoned.

20/3 Proceedings before the Viscount or Greffier

- (1) The Viscount and the Greffier may administer oaths to witnesses who appear to give evidence in proceedings before them.
- (2) In proceedings before the Greffier in any cause or matter a party may be represented by an advocate or a solicitor.

20/4 Change of advocate or solicitor

Any party may change his or her advocate or solicitor at any stage of the proceedings but, until notice of any such change is filed by the new advocate or solicitor and copies of the notice are served on every other party to the proceedings (not being a party in default), the former advocate or solicitor shall be taken to be the advocate or solicitor of the party.¹²⁸

20/5 Signing of orders of justice

- (1) An order of justice must be signed by the Bailiff or by an advocate or solicitor unless an interim injunction, *arrêt entre mains* or other judicial act is sought therein, in which case it shall be signed by the Bailiff.
- (2) Any solicitor who applies to the Bailiff for an order of justice containing an interlocutory injunction must give a written undertaking to the Bailiff that he or she has instructed an advocate in relation to the proceedings.

20/6 Duration of orders of justice, provisional orders and caveats (*oppositions*)

- (1) An *ordre provisoire* shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue.

- (2) An order of justice shall remain in force for one year from the date of issue but, if issued by the Bailiff, may be renewed annually by the Bailiff.
- (3) A caveat (*opposition*) against the passing of a contract of alienation of immoveable property shall bear the date of its being lodged with the Bailiff and shall remain in force for 6 months from that date but may be renewed from time to time upon application being made in accordance with Rule 18/5(2).

20/7 Correction of judgments or orders

Clerical mistakes in acts, judgments or orders, or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission, may at any time be corrected by the Court either of its own motion or upon application by summons.

20/8 Affidavits

- (1) An affidavit for the purposes of these Rules may be sworn before any person authorized to take affidavits in the country where it is made.
- (2) Any affidavit or statutory declaration may be sworn before or signed in the presence of the Viscount or the Greffier.

20/9 Use of English

- (1) Subject to this Rule, anything done or written in English in connection with any cause or matter in the Court is as valid and effectual as if done or written in French.
- (2) All contracts passed before the Royal Court shall henceforth be in English but in the form that was customary when they were drafted in French.¹²⁹
- (3) In paragraph (2) “contracts” includes anything under which simple contractual hypothecs or *rentes* are created or reimbursed.¹³⁰
- (4) Practice directions may include for the purposes of paragraph (2) –
 - (a) provisions specifying with which expression in French an expression in English is to be taken to correspond; and
 - (b) any other requirement or provision necessary or expedient for carrying the directions into effect.¹³¹
- (5) In paragraph (4)(a) “expression” includes words or phrases.¹³²
- (6) An application referred to in Rule 17/3(1)(a), (f), (j) or (k) shall be in English.¹³³

20/10 Seal of the Court and sealing of documents

- (1) The Superior Number shall cause a seal to be made for the use of the divisions of the Court other than those for which a seal is prescribed by any enactment, and may cause the same from time to time to be broken, altered and renewed at its discretion.

- (2) All acts, judgments, orders and other instruments, and copies thereof, purporting to be sealed with such seal shall be received in evidence without further proof thereof.
- (3) Contracts and other like documents shall be sealed with such seal.

20/11 Practice directions¹³⁴

The Bailiff may issue directions in exercise of the inherent jurisdiction of the Royal Court to regulate its own process.

PART 21**CONCLUDING PROVISION****21 Citation**

These Rules may be cited as the Royal Court Rules 2004.

SCHEDULE 1¹³⁵

(Rule 1/1(1))

**PROVISIONS OF THESE RULES IN WHICH REFERENCES TO THE
COURT DO NOT INCLUDE REFERENCES TO THE GREFFIER.**

Rule 6/3

Rule 6/7

Rule 6/9(1)

Rule 6/24

Rule 6/30

Rule 7/8

Rule 7/9

Part 8

Rule 9/2

Rule 9/3

Rule 9/4(8)

Rule 10/1

Rule 10/2

Rule 10/4

Rule 11/1

Rule 11/4

Rule 15/1

Rule 15/2(1)

Part 16

Rule 18/5

Rule 18/6

Rule 20/1

Rule 20/2

SCHEDULE 2

(Rule 5/14)

FORMS OF SUMMONSES AND RECORDS OF SERVICE**Form of summons to defend an action**

To A.B. of.....(address)

You are required to appear in the Royal Court, Royal Square, Saint Helier, on (day of the week), the day of 20..., at o'clock in the afternoon to defend the action of which particulars appear below.

If you do not appear, judgment may be given in your absence.

(Insert here a copy of the *billet*)

(Signed).....
Advocate/Solicitor

Dated the day of, 20...

Form of summons to witness the confirmation of an order of justice

To A.B. of

You are required to appear in the Royal Court, Royal Square, Saint Helier,
on (day of the week), the day of 20...,
at o'clock in the afternoon to witness the confirmation of the order of justice, a
copy of which is annexed.

If you do not appear, judgment may be given in your absence.

(Signed)
Viscount Substitute

Dated the day of, 20...

Forms of record of ordinary service**SERVICE BY POST**

(To be indorsed on the *billet*)

The summons in this action to appear in the Royal Court on (day of the week), the day of 20..., was posted by me in a letter addressed to the defendant at on (day of the week), the day of 20...,

(Signed)

Clerk to
Advocate/Solicitor

Dated the day of, 20...

Service by other means

The summons in this action to appear in the Royal Court on (day of the week), the day of, 20..., was served by me by delivering it at the defendant's address for service, namely, (or, as the case may be) on (day of the week), the day of 20...,

(Signed)

Clerk to
Advocate/Solicitor

Dated the day of, 20...

Form of record of personal service

SERVICE OF ORDER OF JUSTICE

(To be indorsed on the original document)

I certify that a copy of this order of justice together with a summons to appear in the Royal Court on (day of the week), the day of, 20..., were served by me on A.B. on, (day of the week), the day of, 20..., by delivering those documents to him personally at

(Means of knowledge of the identity of the person served must be inserted here).

(Signed)
Viscount Substitute

Dated the day of, 20...

Service of other summonses

(To be endorsed on the *billet*)

The summons in this action to appear in the Royal Court on (day of the week), the day of, 20..., was delivered by me to A.B. personally on, (day of the week), the day of, 20..., at

(Means of knowledge of the identity of the person served must be inserted here).

(Signed)
Viscount Substitute
(or as the case may be)

Dated the day of, 20...

SCHEDULE 3¹³⁶

(Rule 6/26(1))

FORM OF SUMMONS FOR DIRECTIONS**Summons for Directions**

In the Royal Court of Jersey

BETWEEN (*set out title*)

Let all parties appear before the Judicial Greffier/Master at _____ on
the _____ day of _____ 20____, at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon on the
hearing of an application for directions in the above named action that –

1. This action be set down on the hearing list.
2. This action be consolidated with action(s) _____ – No. –.
3. The plaintiff have leave to amend the Order of Justice [*or* the defendant have leave to amend the answer [and counterclaim] *or* the plaintiff have leave to amend the reply [and answer to counterclaim] and to re-serve the amended pleading within _____ days and that the opposite party have leave to serve an amended consequential pleading, if so advised, within _____ days thereafter and that the costs of and occasioned and thrown away by the amendments be the defendant's [*or* the plaintiff's] in any event.
4. The plaintiff serve on the defendant *or* the defendant serve on the plaintiff within _____ days the further and better particulars of his pleading. (*specify*).
5. The plaintiff within _____ days serve on the defendant and the defendant within _____ days serve on the plaintiff a list of documents [and file an affidavit verifying such list] [limited to the documents relating to the special damages claimed *or as may be*].
6. There be inspection of the documents within _____ days of the service of the lists [and filing of the affidavits].
7. The plaintiff [defendant] retain and preserve pending the trial of the action [and _____ upon _____ days notice give inspection of] [the subject matter of the action] to the defendant [plaintiff] and to his legal advisers [and experts].
- 7a. Every party shall within _____ days serve upon every other party [affidavits made] [statements signed] by those witnesses of fact upon whose evidence it is intended to rely.
8. The action be stayed pursuant to Rule 6/28 for [*specify period*] for the purposes specified in that Rule. [At the hearing, the parties must be in a position to advise what efforts have been made or are to be made to effect settlement of the action by alternative dispute resolution]

9. *Set out fully and precisely any other directions intended to be applied for [e.g. adducing expert evidence, etc.] –*
10. There be conducted a pre-trial review at such time and in such manner as the Judicial Greffier/Master may specify.
11. *Set out estimated length of trial.*
12. The parties shall apply to the Bailiff's Secretary [within [] days of [] or within such time as the Judicial Greffier/Master may specify] to fix a date for the trial of the action.
13. The costs of this application be costs in the cause.

Dated the day of 20 .

This summons was issued by

of

Advocate/Solicitor for the Plaintiff[s]

To

of

Advocate/Solicitor for the Defendant[s].

SCHEDULE 4¹³⁷

(Rule 15/2(1)(a))

FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION

In the Royal Court of Jersey	
Between	Appellant
and ⁽¹⁾	Respondent
<p>TAKE NOTICE that in exercise of the right of appeal conferred by ⁽²⁾</p> <p>I am appealing to the Royal Court against your decision on 20 ⁽³⁾ to</p> <p>⁽⁴⁾</p> <p>on the ground/s that</p> <p>⁽⁵⁾</p> <p>AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I shall apply to the Bailiff's Secretary at</p> <p>[am][pm] on the day of , 20...⁽⁶⁾ to fix a day for the hearing on this appeal.</p> <p>(signed)⁽⁷⁾</p> <p>The Appellant's address for service is:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>To the above-named Respondent</p>	
<p>(1) Insert the name of the person, or body, whose decision is appealed from.</p> <p>(2) State the statutory provision which confers the right of appeal.</p> <p>(3) State the date of the decision.</p> <p>(4) Give details of the decision. The reasons for the decision should not be given.</p> <p>(5) State the grounds of appeal with sufficient particularity to make clear the nature of the appellant's case.</p> <p>(6) Insert date of application not more than five days from the date of service of this notice of appeal.</p> <p>(7) To be signed by the appellant or his or her advocate or solicitor.</p>	

SCHEDULE 4A¹³⁸

(Rule 15/2(1)(b))

**FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL UNDER THE PLANNING AND BUILDING
(JERSEY) LAW 2002**

In the Royal Court of Jersey

Between

(full name)

Appellant

And

The Minister for Planning and Environment

Respondent

PART A *(to be completed by all appellants)*

TAKE NOTICE that in exercise of the right of appeal conferred by Article _____ of the Planning and Development (Jersey) Law 2002 I am appealing to the Royal Court against your decision on *(date of decision)* 20 _____ to *(give details of, not reasons for, the decision)*

on the grounds that (state grounds of appeal with sufficient particularity to make clear the nature of your case)

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I shall apply to the Bailiff's Secretary at
[a.m.][p.m.] 11 on 20 (which will be within 5 days of this notice
having been served) to fix a time and place for the hearing on this appeal.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I [do] [do not]¹ require an oral hearing of this appeal.

(signed)

[Appellant] [Advocate/solicitor for the appellant] ^[1]

Date _____

The Appellant's address for service is:

To the above-named Respondent^[2]

PART B (complete this Part **only** if you require an oral hearing of the appeal at which you do not wish to represent yourself or to have an advocate represent you)

I WISH TO APPOINT (full name of intended representative)

of (address of intended representative)

to represent me at the hearing of the appeal.

My intended representative is (delete whichever does not apply)

[a solicitor (*écrivain*) of the Royal Court] [an architect registered under the Architects (Jersey) Law 1954] [a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors]

OR (if the intended representative is none of the above)

I APPLY for my intended representative to be approved as a person appropriate to represent me at the hearing of the appeal. My intended representative is (please specify the experience and qualifications of the intended representative in sufficient detail to enable the Court to determine whether he/she is a person appropriate to represent you at the appeal) -

.....

(signed)

(Appellant)

^[1]Delete as appropriate

^[2]If the appeal is against the **grant** of planning permission, this notice must also be served on the person to whom the permission was granted”.

SCHEDULE 4B¹³⁹

(Rule 15/2(1)(c))

**FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL UNDER THE HIGH HEDGES (JERSEY)
LAW 2008**

In the Royal Court of Jersey		
Between	<i>(full name)</i>	Appellant
And	The Minister for Planning and Environment	Respondent
PART A <i>(to be completed by all appellants)</i>		
TAKE NOTICE that in exercise of the right of appeal conferred by Article [12] [13] ¹ of the High Hedges (Jersey) Law 2008 I am appealing to the Royal Court against your decision on		
<i>(date of decision)</i>	20	<i>to (give details of, not reasons for, the decision)</i>
on the grounds that <i>(state grounds of appeal with sufficient particularity to make clear the nature of your case)</i>		
AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I shall apply to the Bailiff's Secretary at		
[a.m.][p.m.] on	20	<i>(which will be within 5 days of this notice having been served)</i> to fix a time and place for the hearing on this appeal.
AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I [do] [do not] require an oral hearing of this appeal.		
<i>(signed)</i> [Appellant] [Advocate/solicitor for the appellant]¹		Date
To the above-named Respondent ²		

¹ Delete as appropriate² **N.B.** a copy of this notice must also be served (a) in the case of an appeal under Article 12 of the Law, on the owner or occupier of the neighbouring land; or (b) in the case of an appeal under Article 13 of the Law, on the complainant

PART B *(complete this Part **only** if you require an oral hearing of the appeal at which you do not wish to represent yourself or to have an advocate represent you)*

I WISH TO APPOINT *(full name of intended representative)*

of *(address of intended representative)*

to represent me at the hearing of the appeal.

My intended representative is *(delete whichever does not apply)*

[a solicitor (*écrivain*) of the Royal Court] [an architect registered under the Architects (Jersey) Law 1954] [a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors] [a chartered member of the Landscape Institute] [a Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute]

OR *(if the intended representative is none of the above)*

I APPLY for my intended representative to be approved as a person appropriate to represent me at the hearing of the appeal. My intended representative is –

(please specify the experience and qualifications of the intended representative in sufficient detail to enable the Court to determine whether he/she is a person appropriate to represent you at the appeal)

.....

(signed)

(Appellant)

SCHEDULE 5

(Rule 16/2(2))

**FORM OF NOTICE FOR APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPLY FOR
JUDICIAL REVIEW****In the Royal Court of Jersey
(Samedi Division)****To the Bailiff**

Name and address of applicant (s)	
The interest of the applicant (s)	
Judgment, order, decision or other proceeding in respect of which relief is sought	
Relief sought	
Name and address of applicant's advocate or solicitor, if any, and/or the address for service of the applicant	
If there are or were alternative remedies available state these and if they have not been pursued state why	
If there has been delay, state the reasons for this	

GROUND ON WHICH RELIEF IS SOUGHT

Signed	Dated
--------	-------

Note – Grounds must be supported by an affidavit setting out the facts relied on.

(Rule 16/4(1))

FORM OF NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

**In the Royal Court of Jersey
(Samedi Division)**

Between Applicant

And Respondent

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of the leave given to me by order of the Bailiff/Court of Appeal dated 20 (a copy of which order is attached hereto)

I am applying for judicial review in the manner set out in the Notice of Application for Leave to Apply for Judicial Review dated 20 (a copy of which Notice together with the supporting affidavit is attached hereto).

.....

To the above-named Respondent (s)

(Rule 16/6(1))

**FORM OF APPLICATION TO HAVE LEAVE TO APPLY FOR JUDICIAL
REVIEW SET ASIDE****In the Royal Court of Jersey
(Samedi Division)****To the Bailiff**

Name, address and description of respondent (s)	
Grant of leave which is sought to be set aside	
Name and address of applicant's advocate or solicitor, if any, and/or the address for service of the applicant	
Grounds on which application to set aside is made	
Signed	Dated

Note – Grounds must be supported by an affidavit setting out the facts relied on.

SCHEDULE 5A¹⁴⁰

(Rule 17/3(4))

CONTENT AND FORM OF GENDER RECOGNITION CERTIFICATES

**Form of full gender recognition certificate issued under Article 3(2)(a), 4 or 5 of
the Gender Recognition (Jersey) Law 2010**

IN THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY

Identifier

GENDER RECOGNITION CERTIFICATE

NAME

DATE OF BIRTH

GENDER

DATE OF ISSUE

The above named person is, from the date of issue, of the gender shown.

Judicial Greffier

WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY

This Certificate is issued in pursuance of the Gender Recognition (Jersey) 2010 ('the Law'). By Article 8 of the Law, the person to whom this Certificate has been issued becomes for all purposes the gender shown.

Valid only if sealed with the seal of the Royal Court of the Island of Jersey.

**Form of interim gender recognition certificate issued under Article 3(2)(b) of the
Gender Recognition (Jersey) Law 2010**

IN THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY

Identifier

INTERIM GENDER RECOGNITION CERTIFICATE

1. Name at Birth	
2. Currently known as	
3. Date of Birth	
4. Date of Issue	
5. Name to appear on full Gender Recognition Certificate	
6. Gender to appear on full Gender Recognition Certificate	

The person to whom this certificate has been issued has not legally become of the gender shown above. However, the above named person has met the criteria for legal recognition in the acquired gender in Article 2 of the Gender Recognition (Jersey) Law 2010.

Judicial Greffier

WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY

This Certificate is issued in pursuance of the Gender Recognition (Jersey) 2010 ('the Law'). This interim Gender Recognition Certificate can be converted into a full Gender Recognition Certificate on the terms provided in Article 4 or 5 of the Law. By Article 8 of the Law the person to whom a full Gender Recognition Certificate has been issued becomes for all purposes the gender shown above.

Valid only if sealed with the seal of the Royal Court of the Island of Jersey.

SCHEDULE 6¹⁴¹

(Rule 18/4(3)(b))

FORMS OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEBT (“RECONNAISSANCES”)

Form of simple acknowledgement of debt

IN THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY

Before the Judicial Greffier

The day of , 20

BETWEEN A.B. and C.D., defendants; and E.F., plaintiff; actioning the defendants to acknowledge their indebtedness in a bond/note of hand, in the capital sum of [bearing interest], subscribed by them [jointly and severally] in favour of the plaintiff on the(date), [the said registration to operate as a hypothec only on the property, in the parish of, to which the defendants are entitled by contract of purchase dated the from/(other description of the property and title in accordance with Rule 18/4(3)(h)).

The defendants, (by their signatures/by the signature of their advocate/solicitor/attorney) hereto, acknowledge their indebtedness to the plaintiff in the said sum [and consent to the immediate registration of this acknowledgement in the Public Registry].

The plaintiff/plaintiff's (advocate/solicitor), by his/her signature hereto, requests (immediate registration of this acknowledgement/an act recording acknowledgement only).

(Initials of law firm)

Form of acknowledgement where the debt is guaranteed by a third party

IN THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY

Before the Judicial Greffier

The day of , 20

BETWEEN A.B. (hereinafter called “the first defendant”) and C.D. (hereinafter called “the second defendant”), OF THE ONE PART; AND E.F. (hereinafter called “the plaintiff”), OF THE OTHER PART; actioning the defendants as follows:– (1) the first defendant to acknowledge his indebtedness in a bond/note of hand in the capital sum of [bearing interest] subscribed by him in favour of the plaintiff on the (date), [the said registration to operate as a hypothec only on.....]; and (2) the second defendant to acknowledge his guarantee to the said bond/note of hand [the said registration to operate as a hypothec only on].

(By their signatures/by the signatures of their advocates/solicitors/attornies) hereto, (1) the first defendant acknowledges his indebtedness to the plaintiff in the said sum, and (2) the second defendant acknowledges his indebtedness as guarantor in the said sum, [and the defendants consent to the immediate registration of this acknowledgement in the Public Registry].

The plaintiff/plaintiff's (advocate/solicitor), by his/her signature hereto, hereby requests (immediate registration of this acknowledgement/an act recording acknowledgement only).

(Initials of law firm)

Form of acknowledgement of guarantee only

IN THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY

Before the Judicial Greffier

The day of , 20

BETWEEN A.B., defendant; and C.D., plaintiff; actioning the defendant to acknowledge his guarantee to a bond/note of hand in the capital sum of[bearing interest] subscribed by E.F. in favour of the plaintiff on the(date), (or his guarantee dated the in the capital sum of to the indebtedness of E.F. to the plaintiff,); [the said registration to operate as a hypothec only on].

The defendant, (by his signature/by the signature of his advocate/solicitor/attorney) hereto, acknowledges his indebtedness as guarantor in the said sum [and consents to the immediate registration of this acknowledgement in the Public Registry].

The plaintiff/plaintiff's (advocate/solicitor) by his/her signature hereto, hereby requests (immediate registration of this acknowledgement/an act recording acknowledgement only).

(Initials of law firm)

**Form of acknowledgement where a third party makes a declaration with regard
to dower, life-enjoyment, etc.**

IN THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY

Before the Judicial Greffier

The day of , 20

BETWEEN A.B. (hereinafter called “the first defendant”) and C.D. (hereinafter called “the second defendant”), OF THE ONE PART; and E.F. (hereinafter called “the plaintiff”), OF THE OTHER PART; actioning the defendants as follows:– (1) the first defendant to acknowledge his indebtedness in a bond/note of hand in the capital sum of[bearing interest] subscribed by him in favour of the plaintiff on the (date), [the said registration to operate as a hypothec only]; and (2) the second defendant to declare [insert appropriate declaration].

(By their signatures/by the signatures of their advocates/solicitors/attornies) hereto, (1) the first defendant acknowledges his indebtedness to the plaintiff in the said sum [and consents to the immediate registration of this acknowledgement in the Public Registry]; and (2) the second defendant gives the aforesaid undertaking.

The plaintiff/plaintiff's (advocate/solicitor), by his/her signature hereto, hereby requests (immediate registration of this acknowledgement/an act recording acknowledgement only).

(Initials of law firm)

**Form of acknowledgement where a third party makes a declaration with regard
to existing hypothecary rights**

IN THE ROYAL COURT OF JERSEY

Before the Judicial Greffier

The day of , 20

BETWEEN A.B. (hereinafter called 'the first defendant') and C.D. (hereinafter called 'the second defendant'), OF THE ONE PART; and E.F. (hereinafter called 'the plaintiff'), OF THE OTHER PART; actioning the defendants as follows- (1) the first defendant to acknowledge his/her indebtedness in a bond/note of hand in the capital sum of [bearing interest] subscribed by him/her in favour of the plaintiff on the(date), [the said registration to operate as a hypothec only on]; and (2) the second defendant to declare [insert appropriate declaration].

The first defendant, (by his/her signature/by the signature of his/her advocate/solicitor/attorney) hereto, acknowledges his/her indebtedness to the plaintiff in the said sum and consents to the immediate registration of this acknowledgement as aforesaid; and the second defendant, (by his/her signature/by the signature of his/her advocate/solicitor/attorney) gives the aforesaid undertaking.

The plaintiff/plaintiffs (advocate/solicitor), by his/her signature hereto, hereby requests (immediate registration of this acknowledgement/an act recording acknowledgement only).

(Initials of law firm)

N.B. With regard to any of the above forms in the event of a company being a defendant where necessary the words 'by his/her/their signature(s) hereto' shall be replaced by 'by the signature of its authorized signatory hereto/by its common seal affixed hereto in the presence of its authorized signatories'.

SCHEDULE 7

(Rule 18/5(6))

FORM OF SUMMONS TO LIFT A CAVEAT

To A.B. of(address)

You are required to appear in the Royal Court, Royal Square, Saint Helier,
on (day of the week), the day of 20...,
at o'clock in the afternoon to show cause why the caveat lodged with the
Bailiff on the day of 20... against the passing of a contract
of alienation of my immoveable property should not be lifted on the ground(s) that

.....

.....

If you do not appear, the said caveat may be lifted and damages awarded against you
in your absence.

(Signed)

Advocate/Solicitor

Dated theday of20 ..

ENDNOTES**Table of Legislation History**

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement
Royal Court Rules 2004	R&O.161/2004	1 February 2005
States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.133/2005	9 December 2005
Royal Court (Amendment) Rules 2005	R&O.191/2005	26 December 2005
Royal Court (Amendment No. 2) Rules 2006	R&O.28/2006	30 March 2006 except Rule 3, in force 1 June 2006
Royal Court (Amendment No. 3) Rules 2006	R&O.63/2006	1 July 2006
Royal Court (Amendment No. 4) Rules 2006	R&O.125/2006	10 December 2006
Royal Court (Amendment No. 5) Rules 2007	R&O.44/2007	1 April 2007
Royal Court (Amendment No. 6) Rules 2007	R&O.68/2007	21 May 2007
Royal Court (Amendment No. 7) Rules 2007	R&O.131/2007	29 October 2007
Royal Court (Amendment No. 8) Rules 2009	R&O.5/2009	1 February 2009
Royal Court (Amendment No. 9) Rules 2010	R&O.14/2010	21 May 2010
Royal Court (Amendment No. 10) Rules 2010	R&O.61/2010	5 July 2010
Royal Court (Amendment No. 11) Rules 2010	R&O.129/2010	1 January 2011
Royal Court (Amendment No. 12) Rules 2011	R&O.56/2011	10 May 2011

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
21/1	Spent, omitted
21/2	21
Schedule 8	Spent, omitted

Table of Endnote References

¹	<i>These Rules have been amended by the States of Jersey (Amendments and Construction Provisions No. 12) (Jersey) Regulations 2005. The amendments replace all references to a Committee of the States of Jersey with a reference to a Minister of the States of Jersey, and remove and add defined terms appropriately, consequentially upon the move from a committee system of government to a ministerial system of government</i>
²	<i>chapter 07.770</i>
³	<i>chapter 04.600</i>
⁴	<i>chapter 04.180</i>
⁵ Rule 1(1)	<i>amended by R&O.28/2006, R&O.131/2007</i>
⁶	<i>chapter 15.360</i>
⁷	<i>chapter 15.560</i>
⁸	<i>chapter 18.800</i>
⁹ Rule 3/1(1)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
¹⁰	<i>chapter 12.650</i>
¹¹	<i>chapter 12.800</i>
¹²	<i>chapter 12.050</i>
¹³	<i>chapter 12.600</i>
¹⁴	<i>chapter 12.450</i>
¹⁵	<i>chapter 12.550</i>
¹⁶	<i>chapter 12.200</i>
¹⁷	<i>chapter 04.720</i>
¹⁸ Rule 3/3 heading	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
¹⁹ Rule 3/3	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
²⁰	<i>chapter 07.770</i>
²¹ Rule 4/2 heading	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
²² Rule 4/2(1)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
²³	<i>chapter 12.650</i>
²⁴	<i>chapter 15.360</i>
²⁵ Rule 5/10(1)	<i>substituted by R&O.5/2009</i>
²⁶	<i>chapter 12.650</i>
²⁷ Rule 6/2 heading	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
²⁸ Rule 6/4(2)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
²⁹ Rule 6/14(1)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
³⁰ Rule 6/14(2)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
³¹ Rule 6/14(3)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
³² Rule 6/14(4)	<i>substituted by R&O.131/2007</i>
³³ Rule 6/14(5)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
³⁴ Rule 6/14(6)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
³⁵	<i>chapter 07.560</i>
³⁶ Rule 6/20(1)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
³⁷ Rule 6/20(3)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
³⁸	<i>chapter 04.180</i>
³⁹ Rule 6/21(3)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
⁴⁰ Rule 6/23A	<i>inserted by R&O.68/2007</i>
⁴¹ Rule 6/25 heading	<i>substituted by R&O.131/2007</i>
⁴² Rule 6/25(1)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
⁴³ Rule 6/25(3)	<i>amended by R&O.131/2007</i>
⁴⁴ Rule 6/26(14)	<i>inserted by R&O.131/2007</i>
⁴⁵ Rule 6/26(15)	<i>inserted by R&O.131/2007</i>
⁴⁶ Rule 6/26(16)	<i>inserted by R&O.131/2007</i>

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- ⁴⁷ Rule 6/32(3) inserted by R&O.131/2007
⁴⁸ Rule 6/33(1) amended by R&O.131/2007
⁴⁹ chapter 13.075
⁵⁰ Rule 6/33(3) amended by R&O.131/2007
⁵¹ Rule 6/33(4) amended by R&O.131/2007
⁵² Rule 6/33(5) amended by R&O.131/2007
⁵³ Rule 6/37 inserted by R&O.131/2007
⁵⁴ Rule 6/38 inserted by R&O.129/2010
⁵⁵ L.18/2010
⁵⁶ chapter 07.035
⁵⁷ Part 9A inserted by R&O.125/2006
⁵⁸ chapter 15.350
⁵⁹ Rule 12/3(1A) inserted by R&O.5/2009
⁶⁰ Rule 12/3(4) inserted by R&O.5/2009
⁶¹ Rule 12/3(5) inserted by R&O.5/2009
⁶² Rule 12/13A inserted by R&O.5/2009
⁶³ Rule 12/14 amended by R&O.5/2009
⁶⁴ chapter 04.720
⁶⁵ chapter 04.200
⁶⁶ chapter 22.200
⁶⁷ Rule 15/1(2) amended by R&O.63/2006, R&O.61/2010
⁶⁸ Rule 15/2(1) substituted by R&O.61/2010; former Rule amended by R&O.63/2006
⁶⁹ Rule 15/3(1A) inserted by R&O.63/2006
⁷⁰ Rule 15/3(1B) inserted by R&O.61/2010
⁷¹ Rule 15/3A inserted by R&O.63/2006
⁷² Rule 15/3B inserted by R&O.63/2006
⁷³ chapter 05.025
⁷⁴ Rule 15/3B(5) substituted by R&O.131/2007
⁷⁵ Rule 15/3B(5A) inserted by R&O.131/2007
⁷⁶ Rule 15/3C inserted by R&O.63/2006
⁷⁷ Rule 15/3D inserted by R&O.44/2007
⁷⁸ Rule 15/3D(5) amended by R&O.131/2007
⁷⁹ Rule 15/3D(6) amended by R&O.131/2007
⁸⁰ Rule 15/3E inserted by R&O.61/2010
⁸¹ Rule 15/3F inserted by R&O.61/2010
⁸² chapter 05.025
⁸³ Rule 15/3G inserted by R&O.61/2010
⁸⁴ Part 16A inserted by R&O.56/2011
⁸⁵ chapter 17.862
⁸⁶ chapter 13.875
⁸⁷ chapter 04.360
⁸⁸ chapter 05.025
⁸⁹ chapter 20.100
⁹⁰ chapter 20.600
⁹¹ chapter 20.750
⁹² chapter 20.775
⁹³ chapter 02.900
⁹⁴ chapter 04.120
⁹⁵ L.1/2010
⁹⁶ chapter 27.100
⁹⁷ chapter 22.080
⁹⁸ chapter 25.700
⁹⁹ chapter 22.225
¹⁰⁰ chapter 27.700
¹⁰¹ chapter 07.840
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- ¹⁰² chapter 05.575
¹⁰³ chapter 05.700
¹⁰⁴ chapter 05.900
¹⁰⁵ chapter 18.135
¹⁰⁶ chapter 18.180
¹⁰⁷ L.20/1983
¹⁰⁸ chapter 13.125
¹⁰⁹ Rule 17/3(1) amended by R&O.191/2005, R&O.5/2009, R&O.14/2010
¹¹⁰ Rule 17/3(3) inserted by R&O.5/2009
¹¹¹ Rule 17/3(4) inserted by R&O.14/2010
¹¹² chapter 18.180
¹¹³ chapter 22.080
¹¹⁴ chapter 27.700
¹¹⁵ Rule 18/2(2) amended by R&O.129/2010
¹¹⁶ Rule 18/2(4) amended by R&O.129/2010
¹¹⁷ chapter 18.495
¹¹⁸ chapter 24.960
¹¹⁹ Rule 18/5(3) substituted by R&O.68/2007
¹²⁰ Rule 18/5(3A) inserted by R&O.68/2007
¹²¹ Rule 18/5(4) amended by R&O.68/2007
¹²² Rule 18/7 repealed by R&O.129/2010
¹²³ Rule 18/9(2) amended by R&O.129/2010
¹²⁴ chapter 18.180
¹²⁵ Part 19 heading amended by R&O.129/2010
¹²⁶ Rule 19/1 amended by R&O.129/2010
¹²⁷ Rule 19/2 amended by R&O.129/2010
¹²⁸ Rule 20/4 amended by R&O.131/2007
¹²⁹ Rule 20/9(2) substituted by R&O.28/2006, Rule 5(4) of which contains a transitional provision applicable to the substituted paragraph until 31 October 2006
¹³⁰ Rule 20/9(3) substituted by R&O.28/2006
¹³¹ Rule 20/9(4) inserted by R&O.28/2006
¹³² Rule 20/9(5) inserted by R&O.28/2006
¹³³ Rule 20/9(6) inserted by R&O.28/2006
¹³⁴ Rule 20/11 inserted by R&O.28/2006
¹³⁵ Schedule 1 amended by R&O.63/2006
¹³⁶ Schedule 3 amended by R&O.68/2007
¹³⁷ Schedule 4 substituted by R&O.131/2007, amended by R&O.61/2010; former Schedule amended by R&O.44/2007
¹³⁸ Schedule 4A substituted by R&O.131/2007, amended by R&O.61/2010; former Schedule substituted by R&O.44/2007
¹³⁹ Schedule 4B inserted by R&O.61/2010
¹⁴⁰ Schedule 5A inserted by R&O.14/2010
¹⁴¹ Schedule 6 amended by R&O.68/2007