

COURT OF APPEAL ACT

CHAPTER 3:01

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CHAPTER 3:01

COURT OF APPEAL ACT

An Act to confer on the Court of Appeal jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the High Court and for matters connected therewith. 19 of 1958

[PART III: 21ST NOVEMBER, 1959;
REMAINDER: 14TH JUNE 1958]

1. This Act may be cited as the Court of Appeal Act. Short title.

2. In this Act— Interpretation.

“Full Court” means the Full Court of the High Court; and

“order” in Parts II and III of this Act includes decision or judgment.

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

3. Subject to the provisions of any Act, the Court of Appeal shall in the exercise of any jurisdiction vested in it by this Act, have all the powers and authorities vested in or exercisable by the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on the first day of January, 1958. General powers of the Court of Appeal.

4. (1) The Court of Appeal or any judge thereof may require and administer any necessary oath. Administration of oaths.

(2) Without prejudice to any other power to require an oath to be administered, rules of court may prescribe the occasions on which an oath may be administered and may authorise any of the following persons to administer oaths for any purpose specified in the rules—

- (a) the Registrar of the Supreme Court;
- (b) any person duly authorised by law to administer oaths for the purpose of the Supreme Court.

Restriction on institution of vexatious actions.
[O. 37/1966A]

5. (1) If on an application made by the Attorney-General under this section the Court of Appeal is satisfied that any person has habitually and persistently and without any reasonable ground instituted vexatious legal proceedings in the Court of Appeal, and whether against the same person or against different persons, the Court may, after hearing that person or giving him an opportunity of being heard, order that no legal proceedings shall without the leave of the Court or a judge thereof be instituted by him in the Court of Appeal and such leave shall not be given unless the Court of Appeal or a judge thereof is satisfied that the proceedings are not an abuse of the process of the court and that there is *prima facie* ground for the proceedings.

(2) A copy of any order made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette*.

PART II

CIVIL APPEALS

Appeals in civil matters.

6. (1) The Court of Appeal shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any matter arising in any civil proceedings upon a case stated or upon a question of law reserved by the Full Court or by a judge of the High Court pursuant to any power conferred in that behalf by any Act.

(2) Subject as otherwise provided in this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal in any cause or matter from any order of the Full Court or of a judge of the High Court (whether made before or after the date on which this Act comes into force) where such order is—

(a) final and is not—

- (i) an order of a judge of the High Court made in chambers or in a summary proceeding;
- (ii) an order made with the consent of the parties;
- (iii) an order as to costs;
- (iv) an order referred to in paragraph (d);

(b) a decree nisi in a matrimonial cause or an order in an admiralty action determining liability;

(c) declared by rules of court to be of the nature of a final order;

(d) an order upon appeal from any other court, tribunal, body or person.

(3) No appeal shall lie from an order referred to in subsection (2) (d)—

(a) except—

(i) upon a question of law; or

(ii) where such order precludes any party from the exercise of his profession or calling, from the holding of public office, from membership of a public body or from the right to vote at the election of a member for any such body;

(b) in any case, except with the leave of the Full Court or judge making the order or of the Court of Appeal.

(4) With the leave of the Full Court or of the Court of Appeal, an appeal shall lie under this section from a decision of the Full Court upon appeal from a judge of the High Court in respect of an order referred to in subsection (2) (a) (i), (a) (ii) or (a) (iii) or in respect of an order of a judge of the High Court not referred to in the said subsection.

(5) No appeal shall lie under this section—

(a) from any order made in any criminal cause or matter;

(b) from an order allowing an extension of time for appealing from an order;

(c) from an order of a judge giving unconditional leave to defend an action;

(d) from an order obtained by default or made on an ex parte application;

(e) from a determination of the Full Court under subsection (8) of this section;

(f) from an order absolute for the dissolution or nullity of marriage in favour of any party who having had time and opportunity to appeal from the decree nisi on which the order was founded, has not appealed from that decree.

(6) No appeal shall lie under this section from any order of the Full Court or of a judge of the High Court where it is provided by any Act that the decision of such Court or judge shall be final.

(7) The jurisdiction to hear appeals vested in the Court of Appeal under this Part shall be to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of any other court:

Provided that a judge of the High Court may hear and determine such applications incidental to the appeal and not involving the decision thereof as may be prescribed by rules of court; but an order made on any such application may be discharged or varied by the Court of Appeal.

(8) Where any doubt arises regarding the category mentioned in subsection (2) into which an order of the Full Court or of a judge of the High Court falls, such doubt may be determined by the Full Court or by the Court of Appeal upon application in a summary way.

Powers of
Court of
Appeal in civil
matters.

7. (1) On the hearing of an appeal from any order of the High Court in any civil cause or matter, the Court of Appeal shall have power to—

(a) confirm, vary, amend, or set aside the order or make any such order as the court from whose order the appeal is brought might have made, or to make any order which ought to have been made, and to make such further or other order as the case may require;

(b) draw inferences of fact;

(c) direct the court from whose order the appeal is brought to enquire into and certify its finding on any question which the Court of Appeal thinks fit to be determined before final judgment in the appeal.

(2) The powers of the Court of Appeal under the foregoing provisions of this section may be exercised notwithstanding that no notice of appeal or respondent's notice has been given in respect of any particular part of the decision of the court from whose order the appeal is brought or by any particular party to the proceedings in that court, or that any ground for allowing the appeal or for affirming or varying the decision of that court is not specified in such a notice; and the Court of Appeal may make any order, on such terms as the Court thinks just, to ensure the determination on the merits of the real question in controversy between the parties.

(3) The Court of Appeal may make such order as to the whole or any part of the costs of an appeal as may be just, and may, in special circumstances, order that such security shall be given for the costs of an appeal as may be just.

(4) The powers of the Court of Appeal in respect of an appeal shall not be restricted by reason of any interlocutory order from which there has been no appeal.

8. On the hearing of an appeal from any order of the High Court in any civil cause or matter, the Court of Appeal may, if it thinks fit—

(a) order the production of any document, exhibit, or other thing connected with the proceedings, the production of which appears to it necessary for the determination of the case, provided that no person shall be compelled to produce under any such order any writing or other document which he could not have been compelled to produce at the hearing or trial;

(b) order any witness who would have been a compellable witness at the trial to attend and be examined before the Court of Appeal, whether he was or was not called at the trial, or order the examination of any such witness to be conducted in manner provided by rules of court before any judge of the Court of Appeal or before any officer of the Court of Appeal or justice of the peace or other person appointed by the Court of Appeal for the purpose, and at any place and allow the admission of any deposition so taken as evidence before the

Additional powers of Court of Appeal on hearing appeals in civil matters.

Court of Appeal;

(c) receive the evidence, if tendered, of any witness (including any party) who is a competent but not compellable witness, and, if a party makes application for the purpose, of the husband or wife of that party in cases where the evidence of the husband or wife could not have been given at the trial except on such application;

(d) where the case was not tried by the High Court, remit the case to the court of trial for further hearing, with such instructions as regards the taking of further evidence or otherwise as appear to it necessary; and in all cases, remit the case with such instructions to the High Court;

(e) where any question arising at the appeal involves prolonged examination of documents or accounts or any scientific or local investigation which cannot, in the opinion of the Court of Appeal, conveniently be conducted before the Court of Appeal, order the reference of the question in manner provided by rules of court for inquiry and report to a special commissioner appointed by the Court of Appeal, and act upon the report of any such commissioner so far as they think fit to adopt it;

(f) appoint any person with special expert knowledge to act as an assessor in an advisory capacity in any case where it appears to the Court of Appeal that such knowledge is required for the proper determination of the case.

Power of
Court of
Appeal as to
new trials.

9. (1) Subject to this section, on the hearing of an appeal in any civil cause or matter the Court of Appeal shall, if it appears to the Court of Appeal that a new trial should be held, have power to set aside the order appealed against and order that a new trial be held.

(2) On the hearing of an appeal in any civil cause or matter, the following provisions shall apply—

(a) a new trial shall not be ordered on the ground of the improper admission or rejection of evidence unless in the opinion of the Court of Appeal some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been thereby occasioned;

(b) a new trial may be ordered on any question without interfering with the finding or decision upon any other question; and if it appears to the Court of Appeal that any such wrong or miscarriage as is mentioned in paragraph (a) affects part only of the matter in controversy, or one or some only of the parties, the Court may order a new trial as to that part only, or as to that party or those parties only, and give final judgment as to the remainder.

10. The Court of Appeal shall not grant a new trial or reverse any judgment by reason of the ruling of any court that the stamp upon any document is sufficient or that the document does not require a stamp.

Wrong rulings as to sufficiency of stamps.

PART III

CRIMINAL APPEALS

11. In this Part—

Definitions.
[21 of 1978]

“appeal” means an appeal by a person convicted upon indictment and
“appellant” means the person making such appeal and includes an applicant for leave to appeal;

“sentence” includes any order of the court made on conviction with reference to the person convicted and the power of the Court of Appeal to pass a sentence includes a power to make any such order as the convicting court might have made.

12. A person convicted on indictment in the High Court may appeal under this Part to the Court of Appeal—

Right of appeal in criminal cases.

(a) against his conviction, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone;

(b) if a female convicted of an offence punishable with death, from the finding of a jury on proceedings under section 167 of the Criminal Law (Procedure) Act, that she is not pregnant;

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(c) with the leave of the Court of Appeal or upon the certificate of the judge who tried him that it is a fit case for appeal against his conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court or judge to be a sufficient ground of appeal; and

(d) with the leave of the Court of Appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction, unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

Determination of appeals in ordinary cases. [21 of 1978]

13. (1) The Court of Appeal on any such appeal against conviction shall allow the appeal if they think that the verdict of the jury should be set aside on the ground that it is unreasonable or cannot be supported having regard to the evidence, or that the judgment of the court before whom the appellant was convicted should be set aside on the ground of a wrong decision of any question of law or that on any ground there was a miscarriage of justice, and in any other case shall dismiss the appeal:

Provided that the court may, notwithstanding that they are of opinion that the point raised in the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, dismiss the appeal if they consider that no substantial miscarriage of justice has actually occurred.

(2) Subject to the special provisions of this Part the Court of Appeal shall, if they allow an appeal against conviction, quash the conviction and direct a judgment and verdict of acquittal to be entered, or if the interests of justice so require, order a new trial.

(3) On an appeal against conviction or sentence the Court of Appeal shall, if they think that a different sentence should have been passed, ~~quash~~ the sentence passed at the trial, and pass such other sentence warranted in law by the verdict (whether more or less severe) in substitution therefor as they think ought to have been passed, and in any other case shall dismiss the appeal.

Powers of Court of Appeal in special cases.

14. (1) If it appears to the Court of Appeal that an appellant, thought not properly convicted on some count or part of the indictment, has been properly convicted on some other count or part of the indictment, the Court of Appeal may either confirm the sentence passed on the appellant at the trial or pass such sentence in substitution therefor as they

think proper and as may be warranted in law by the verdict on the count or part of the indictment, on which the Court of Appeal consider that the appellant has been properly convicted.

(2) Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence and the jury could on the indictment, have found him guilty of some other offence, and on the finding of the jury it appears to the Court of Appeal that the jury must have been satisfied of facts which proved him guilty of that other offence, the Court of Appeal may, instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal, substitute for the verdict returned by the jury a judgment of guilty of that other offence and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed at the trial as may be warranted in law for that other offence, not being a sentence of greater severity.

(3) Where on the conviction of the appellant the jury have found a special verdict, and the Court of Appeal consider that a wrong conclusion has been arrived at by the court before which the appellant has been convicted on the effect of that verdict, the Court of Appeal may, instead of allowing the appeal, order such conclusion to be recorded as appears to the Court to be in law required by the verdict, and pass such sentence in substitution for the sentence passed at the trial as may be warranted in law.

(4) If on any appeal it appears to the Court of Appeal that, although the appellant was guilty of the act or omission charged against him, he was of unsound mind at the time the act was done or the omission made so as not to be responsible for his actions according to law, the Court of Appeal may quash the sentence passed at the trial and order that the appellant be kept in custody as a criminal lunatic under section 179 of the Criminal Law (Procedure) Act in the same manner as if a special verdict had been found by the jury under that Act.

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15. (1) The operation of any order for the restitution of any property to any person made on a conviction on indictment, and the operation, in case of any such conviction, of section 25(1) of the Sale of Goods Act as to re-vesting of the property in stolen goods on conviction, shall (unless the court before whom the conviction takes place direct to the contrary in any case in which, in their opinion, the title to the property is not in dispute) be suspended—

Re-vesting and
restitution of
property on
conviction.
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- (a) in any case until the expiration of fourteen days after the date of the conviction; and
- (b) in cases where notice of appeal or leave to appeal is given within fourteen days after the date of conviction, until the determination of the appeal;

and in cases where the operation of any such order, or the operation of the said provisions, is suspended until the determination of the appeal, the order or provisions, as the case may be, shall not take effect as to the property in question if the conviction is quashed on appeal. Provision may be made by rules of court for securing the safe custody of any property, pending the suspension of the operation of any such order or of the said provisions.

(2) The Court of Appeal may by order annul or vary any order made on a trial for the restitution of any property to any person, although the conviction is not quashed; and the order, if annulled, shall not take effect, and, if varied, shall take effect as so varied.

Supplemen-
tary powers of
Court of
Appeal.

16. For the purposes of this Part, the Court of Appeal may, if they think it necessary or expedient in the interests of justice—

- (a) exercise any or all of the powers conferred by section 8 on the Court of Appeal (other than those contained in paragraph (d) thereof) but in the application of section 8 aforesaid to an appeal in any criminal cause or matter, for the words “any party” and “that party” in paragraph (c) thereof, there shall be substituted the words “the appellant”;
- (b) issue any warrant necessary for enforcing any order or sentence of the Court of Appeal:

Provided that—

- (i) in no case shall any sentence be increased by reason of or in consideration of any evidence that was not given at the trial; and

(ii) whenever the Court of Appeal receive further evidence they shall make such order as will secure an opportunity to the parties to the proceedings to examine every witness whose evidence is taken.

17. (1) An appellant who is not admitted to bail shall, pending the determination of his appeal, be treated as a prisoner awaiting trial.

Admission of appellant to bail and custody when attending court.

(2) The Court of Appeal may, if it seems fit, on the application of an appellant, admit the appellant to bail pending the determination of his appeal.

18. (1) When an appellant is admitted to bail under this Part, the time during which he is at large after being so admitted shall be disregarded in computing the term of any sentence to which he is for the time being subject.

Computation and commencement of sentence.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, six weeks of the time during which any appellant when in custody is treated pending the determination of his appeal as a prisoner awaiting trial, or the whole of that time if less than six weeks, shall be disregarded in computing the term of any sentence to which he is for the time being subject:

Provided that—

(a) the foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply where leave to appeal is granted under this Part or any such certificate as is mentioned in section 12 has been given for the purpose of the appeal;

(b) in any other case the Court of Appeal may direct that no part of the said time or such part thereof as the Court think fit (whether shorter or longer than six weeks) shall be disregarded as aforesaid.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the term of any sentence passed by the Court of Appeal in substitution for a sentence passed on the appellant in the proceedings from which the appeal is brought shall, unless the Court otherwise direct, begin to run

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from the time when it would have begun to run if passed in those proceedings, and references in this section to any sentence to which an appellant is for the time being subject shall be construed accordingly.

Time for appealing.

19. (1) Where a person convicted desires to appeal under this Part to the Court of Appeal, or to obtain the leave of that Court to appeal, he shall give notice of appeal or notice of his application for leave to appeal in such manner as may be directed by rules of court within fourteen days of the date of conviction.

(2) Except in the case of a conviction involving sentence of death, the time within which notice of appeal or notice of an application for leave to appeal may be given, may be extended at any time by the Court of Appeal.

Stay of execution.

20. In the case of a conviction involving sentence of death or corporal punishment—

(a) the sentence shall not in any case be executed until after the expiration of the time within which notice of appeal or of an application for leave to appeal may be given under section 19; and

(b) if notice is so given, the appeal or application shall be heard and determined with as much expedition as practicable, and the sentence shall not be executed until after the determination of the appeal, or in cases where an application for leave to appeal is finally refused, of the application.

Judge's notes and report to be furnished on appeal.

21. The judge of any court before whom a person is convicted shall, in the case of an appeal under this Part against the conviction or against the sentence, or in the case of application for leave to appeal under this Act, furnish to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in accordance with rules of court, his notes of the trial; and shall also furnish to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in accordance with rules of court a report giving his opinion upon the case or upon any point arising in the case.

22. The Court of Appeal may at any time assign to an appellant a solicitor and counsel, or counsel only, in any appeal under this Part or in any proceedings preliminary or incidental to such an appeal in which, in the opinion of the Court, it appears desirable in the interests of justice that the appellant should have legal aid, and that he has not sufficient means to enable him to obtain that aid.

Legal assistance to appellant.

23. (1) On the hearing and determination of an appeal or any proceedings preliminary or incidental thereto under this Part no costs shall be allowed on either side.

Costs of appeal.

(2) The expenses of any solicitor or counsel assigned to an appellant under this Part, and the expenses of any witness attending on the order of the Court of Appeal or examined in any proceedings incidental to the appeal, and of the appearance of an appellant on the hearing of his appeal or on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to the appeal, and all expenses of and incidental to any examination of witnesses conducted by any person appointed by the Court for the purpose, or any reference of a question to a special commissioner appointed by the Court or of any person appointed as assessor to the court shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose, up to an amount allowed by the Court, but subject to any rules of court as to rates and scales of payment and in the manner expressed by such rules of court.

24. (1) An appellant, notwithstanding that he is in custody, shall be entitled to be present, if he desires it, on the hearing of his appeal, except where the appeal is on some ground involving a question of law alone, but in that case and on an application for leave to appeal and on any proceedings preliminary or incidental to an appeal, shall not be entitled to be present, except where rules of court provide that he shall have the right to be present, or where the Court of Appeal gives him leave to be present.

Right of appellant to be present.

(2) An appellant who does not appear at the hearing of his appeal by counsel may present his case and argument in writing, and any case or argument so presented shall be considered by the Court.

(3) The power of the Court of Appeal to pass any sentence under this Act may be exercised notwithstanding that the appellant is for any reason not present.

Duty of Attorney-General.

25. (1) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General in civil matters and the Director of Public Prosecutions in criminal matters to appear or to instruct counsel to appear for the State on every appeal brought under this Part.

(2) Provisions shall be made by rules of court for the transmission to the Attorney-General or the Director of Public Prosecutions, as the case may be, of all such documents, exhibits, and other things connected with the proceedings as he may require for the purpose of his duties under this section.

Powers which may be exercised by a judge of the Court. [20 of 1961 O. 37/1966A]

26. (1) The powers of the Court of Appeal under this Part—

- (a) to give leave to appeal;
 - (b) to extend the time within which notice of appeal, or of an application for leave to appeal may be given;
 - (c) to assign legal aid to an appellant;
 - (d) to allow the appellant to be present at any proceedings in cases where he is not entitled to be present without leave;
- or
- (e) to admit an appellant to bail;

may be exercised by any judge of the Court in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as they may be exercised by the Court; but if the judge refuses an application on the part of the appellant to exercise any such power in his favour, the appellant shall be entitled to have the application determined by the Court as duly constituted for the hearing and determination of appeals under this Part.

(2) The powers conferred on a judge of the Court of Appeal under subsection (1), may be exercised by a judge of the Court sitting in chambers in such places as the Chancellor may, subject to rules of court, appoint.

27. (1) Where any person is convicted on indictment in the High Court, the judge may state a case or reserve a question of law for the consideration of the Court of Appeal and the Court of Appeal shall consider and determine such case stated or question of law reserved and may either—

Case stated or question of law reserved.

- (a) confirm the judgment given upon the indictment; or
- (b) order that such judgment be set aside and quash the conviction and direct a judgment and verdict of acquittal to be entered; or
- (c) order that such judgment be set aside, and give instead thereof the judgment which ought to have been given at the trial; or
- (d) require the judge by whom such case has been stated or question has been reserved to amend such statement or question when specially entered on the record; or
- (e) make such other order as justice requires.

(2) The Court of Appeal, when a case is stated or a question of law reserved for their opinion, shall have power, if they think fit, to cause the case or certificate to be sent back for amendment and thereupon the same shall be amended accordingly.

28. Where a case is stated or a question of law reserved for the consideration of the Court of Appeal, sections 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 shall apply to such proceedings in like manner as to an appeal.

Provisions of this Act applicable to proceedings under section 27.

29. In the case of an appeal which involves a question of law alone, the Court of Appeal may, if they think fit, request the judge before whom the case was tried to state the question together with all the circumstances under which the said question has arisen in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court.

Case stated by judge at request of Court of Appeal. [20 of 1961 O. 37/1966A]

30. Nothing in this Act shall affect the prerogative of mercy, but in the case of any petition praying for the exercise thereof and having reference to the conviction of a person on indictment or by court-martial

Prerogative of mercy.

or to the sentence passed on a person so convicted, other than sentence of death required by law to be so passed, the President acting in accordance with the advice of the Minister designated to advise on such exercise may at any time either—

(a) refer the whole case to the Court of Appeal and the case shall then be heard and determined by the Court as in the case of an appeal by a person convicted; or

(b) if the assistance of the Court of Appeal on any point arising in the case is desired with a view to the determination of the petition, refer that point to the Court for their opinion thereon, and the Court shall consider the point so referred and furnish to the President their opinion thereon accordingly.

Appeals from
inferior courts.

31. (1) Where the Full Court makes an order on appeal from an inferior court in a criminal cause or matter, any party to such appeal may appeal to the Court of Appeal from the order of the Full Court—

(a) upon any ground which involves a question of law alone; or

(b) where the appeal to the Full Court is against an order which disqualifies the appellant from the exercise of his profession or calling, from the holding of public office, from membership of a public body, or from voting at an election of representatives to any such body, upon any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court of Appeal to be a sufficient ground of appeal.

(2) No appeal shall lie under subsection (1) except with the leave of the Full Court or of the Court of Appeal.

(3) Upon the determination of an appeal under this section, the Court of Appeal may affirm or set aside the order of the Full Court and where any such order is set aside, the Court of Appeal may make any order which ought to have been made at the trial or make such other order as justice requires.

32. Sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22 to 26 (inclusive) shall apply to the proceedings in any appeal brought under section 31 subject to the following modifications—

Provisions of this Act applicable to proceedings under section 31.

(a) as if the word “appeal” in relation to appeals under section 31 referred to an appeal from an order of the Full Court upon appeal from an inferior court in any criminal cause or matter;

(b) as if for the words “the date of conviction” in section 15(1) and in section 19, there were substituted the words “the order of the Full Court”.

33. (1) Where a person tried on indictment has been acquitted (whether in respect of the whole or any count thereof), the Director of Public Prosecutions may, if he desires the opinion of the Court of Appeal on a point of law which has arisen in the case, refer that point of law to the Court, and the Court shall, in accordance with this section, consider the point and give their opinion on it.

Reference to Court of Appeal of point of law following acquittal on indictment. [21 of 1978]

(2) For the purpose of their consideration of a point of law referred to them under this section, the Court of Appeal shall hear arguments—

(a) by, or by counsel on behalf of, the Director of Public Prosecutions; and

(b) if the acquitted person desires to present any argument to the Court, by himself, or by counsel on his behalf.

(3) Where, on a point of law being referred to the Court of Appeal under this section, the acquitted person appears by counsel for the purpose of presenting any argument to the Court, he shall be entitled to the payment of his costs, that is to say, such sums as are reasonably sufficient to compensate him for expenses properly incurred by him for the purpose of being represented on the reference.

(4) Rules of Court may be prescribed for the purpose of regulating the practice and procedure on any reference under this section and, in the absence of any such rules, the Court of Appeal may,

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on any reference under this section, give such directions as they think fit for the purpose of carrying out and giving effect to the provisions of this section.

(5) A reference under this section shall not affect the trial in relation to which the reference is made or any acquittal at that trial.

Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal under Part III exclusively.

34. The jurisdiction conferred on the Court of Appeal under this Part to hear and determine appeals, cases stated and questions of law reserved shall be to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of any other court.

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Justices of Appeal.
[O. 37/1966A
24 of 1970
21 of 1978]

35. (1) The judges of the Court of Appeal shall include not less than two and not more than five Justices of Appeal.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be deemed to invalidate the constitution of the Court in case of any vacancy in respect of the office of a Justice of Appeal.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in subsection (1) the Chancellor may request the attendance at any time of any judge of the High Court to sit as an additional judge of the Court of Appeal at any sittings of the Court, and any judge whose attendance is so requested shall attend accordingly.

(4) Every judge who sits as an additional judge of the Court of Appeal in pursuance of such a request shall, during the time he so sits, have all the jurisdiction and powers of a judge of the Court of Appeal but shall not otherwise be deemed to be a judge of that Court or to have ceased to be a judge of the High Court.

(5) Any such additional judge of the Court of Appeal shall, although the period has expired during which his attendance was requested, attend the sittings of the Court of Appeal for the purpose of

giving judgment or doing any other thing in relation to any case which may have been heard by the Court of Appeal during his attendance on the Court of Appeal.

36. (1) The Chancellor shall have precedence over all other judges of the Supreme Court. Precedence of judges.

(2) The Chief Justice shall have precedence over all Justices of Appeal.

(3) The Justices of Appeal shall rank among themselves according to the priority of the dates on which they became Justices of Appeal, respectively, and shall have precedence over Puisne Judges.

37. The period for which a person is required to have been qualified for admission as an advocate within the meaning of the Constitution for the purpose of qualification for appointment to hold or act in the office of a judge of the Court of Appeal, shall be ten years. Qualification.
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38. The number of judges of the Court of Appeal who may sit for any purpose may be prescribed by rules of court or, subject to any such rules, be fixed from time to time by the Chancellor: Number of judges at sitting.

Provided that—

(a) an uneven number of judges shall sit, which, for the purpose of any final determination by the Court of an appeal or a case stated or reserved question of law, shall not be less than three; and

(b) any determination by the Court of Appeal on any matter (whether final or otherwise) shall, where more than one judge sits, be according to the opinion of a majority of the judges who sit for the purpose of determining that matter.

39. The Chancellor may determine the distribution of business before the Court of Appeal among the judges thereof and, subject to section 38, may assign any judicial duty to any such judge or judges: Distribution of business of Court of Appeal.

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Provided that the Chief Justice shall not sit as a judge of the Court of Appeal in any proceedings with reference to an appeal from any judgment given, or to a case stated or question of law reserved, by himself.

Functions of Registrar.

40. The Registrar of the Supreme Court shall have such authority, powers and duties as shall be necessary for the due conduct and discharge of the business of the Court of Appeal and as may be assigned to him by rules of court or any other laws or, subject thereto, by the Chancellor and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing and subject as aforesaid, the Registrar may, with the general or special approval of the Chancellor, depute executive officers or other persons employed in the carrying on of the business of the Supreme Court, and shall depute them on the Chancellor's general or special instructions, to exercise such authority or carry out such functions in respect of the business of the Court of Appeal as it is considered convenient for them to exercise or carry out, due regard being had to their employment as aforesaid, and the Registrar may, with the like approval, and shall, on the like instructions, rescind any arrangements made in that respect by him under this section:

Provided that, in giving any such instructions or approval with respect to any officers or other persons employed in the carrying on of the business of the High Court, the Chancellor shall act after consultation with the Chief Justice.

Rules of court.
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41. The authority empowered by law to make rules of court regulating the practice and procedure of the High Court may make rules of court for all or any of the following purposes:

(a) for regulating and prescribing the procedure and practice to be adopted on appeals and applications to the Court of Appeal or with respect to any appeal to the Judicial Committee under article 92 of the Constitution and in all other matters whatsoever in or with respect to which the Court has for the time being jurisdiction, and any matters incidental to or relating to any such procedure or practice, including but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the manner in which and the time within which, any

proceedings which under this or any other law are to be taken in any of the aforementioned matters shall be taken;

(b) for regulating and prescribing the procedure on any hearing by the Court of Appeal or a judge thereof and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, prescribing the cases in which and the conditions upon which, an appellant in a criminal appeal shall be entitled to be present at the hearing thereof and providing for summary determination of any appeal which appears to the court to be frivolous, vexatious or brought for purposes of delay;

(c) for regulating the places and times of the sittings of the Court of Appeal and of the judges of that Court in chambers;

(d) for regulating and prescribing any matters relating to the costs and fees (whether of counsel, solicitors or the Registrar or in connection with any other charges or expenses) in respect of any matters or proceedings in the Court of Appeal;

(e) for regulating the right of practicing before the Court of Appeal and the representation of persons concerned in any proceedings in such Court;

(f) for prescribing offices to be held by, and for regulating and prescribing the functions of, persons employed in the carrying on of the business of the Court of Appeal;

(g) for regulating vacations to be observed by the Court of Appeal and in the offices of the Court respectively;

(h) for the hearing during vacation by the judges of the Court of Appeal of all such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard.

42. Subject to this Act and rules of court, the Court of Appeal shall, in addition to the jurisdiction, powers and authorities vested in it by virtue of the provisions of this Act apart from this section, have and may exercise any other jurisdiction, power or authority which is analogous to any jurisdiction, power or authority belonging or incident immediately before the 26th May, 1966, to the British Caribbean Court of Appeal as a court of appeal for Guyana.

Additional powers of Court of Appeal.

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Practice and
procedure.
[4 of 1972]

43. (1) In so far as may be, the practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal shall, in all respects in which the same are not regulated by virtue of this Act, correspond to the existing practice and procedure of the British Caribbean Court of Appeal in respect of appeals to that Court from Guyana and in respect of appeals in such cases from that Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(2) The Court of Appeal Rules (formerly entitled the Federal Supreme Court (Appeals from British Guiana) Rules, 1959) shall have effect for all purposes as if they had been made under section 41 of this Act.

(3) In this section “existing” means existing at the date immediately preceding the coming into operation of this Part.

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