



## SUPREME COURT OF VICTORIA

### Court of Appeal – Practice Statement No. 1 of 2016 Interlocutory appeals and reserved questions of law in criminal proceedings

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With the concurrence of the Chief Justice, the President has authorised the issue of the following Practice Statement, which repeals and replaces Practice Statement No. 1 of 2010.

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## **1. PURPOSE**

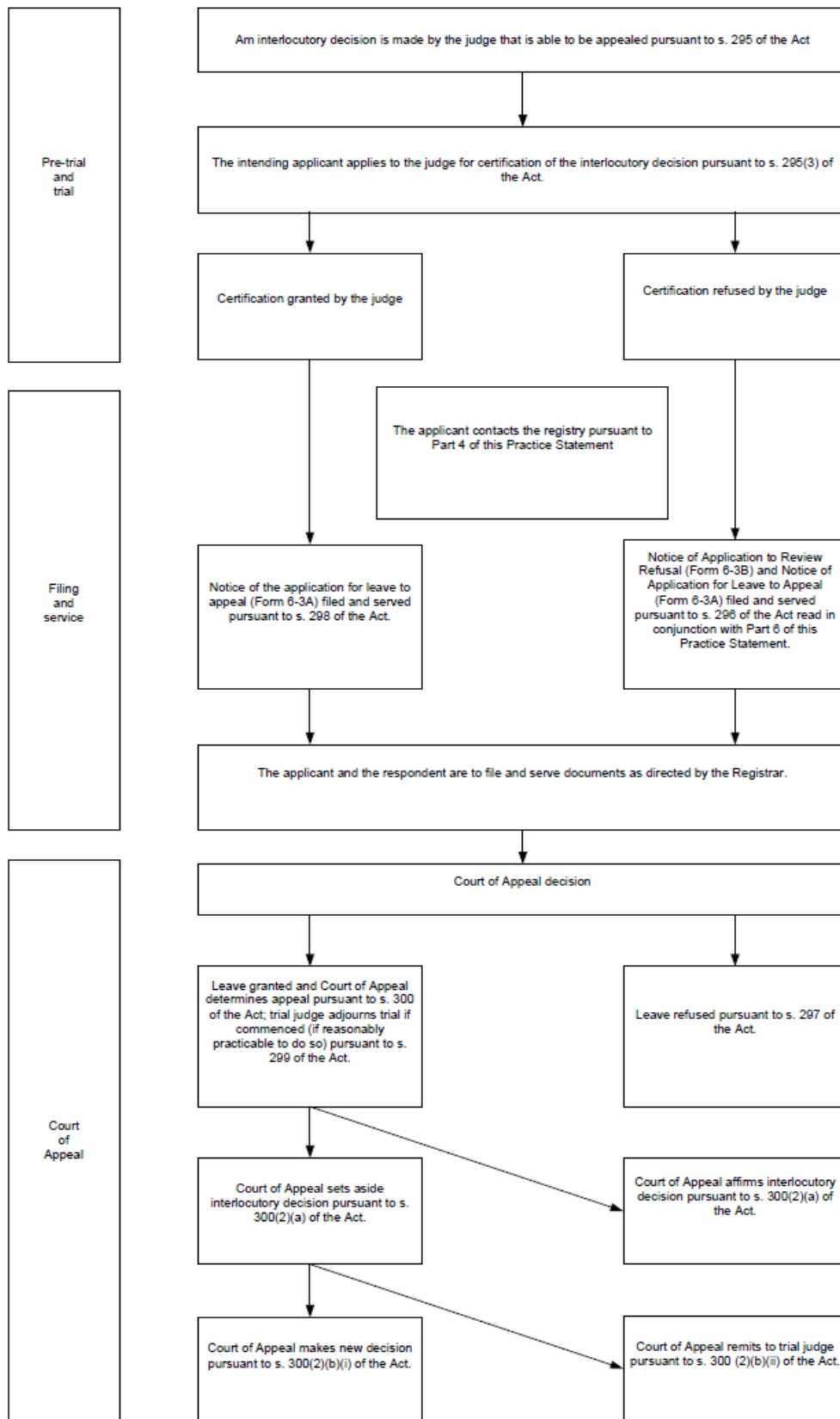
- 1.1 This Practice Statement outlines the procedures to be followed in relation to interlocutory appeals and the reservation of questions of law pursuant to Divisions 4 and 5 of Part 6.3 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 2009* (“the Act”).
- 1.2 This Practice Statement is to be read in conjunction with Order 3 of the *Supreme Court (Criminal Procedure) Rules 2008* (“the Rules”). As appears below at 8.1 the usual practice will be not to require the filing of an affidavit pursuant to Rule 3.05.

## **2. APPLICATION**

- 2.1 An interlocutory appeal may be commenced in relation to an interlocutory decision. An interlocutory decision is defined at section 3 of the Act as:

a decision made by a judge in a proceeding referred to in section 295(1) [of the Act], whether before or during the trial, including a decision to grant or refuse to grant a permanent stay of the proceeding.
- 2.2 An interlocutory appeal is confined to an interlocutory decision or decisions made in the County Court of Victoria or the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Victoria in a proceeding for the prosecution of an indictable offence (section 295 of the Act). Consequently, this Practice Statement does not apply to appeals against any decision made by a Magistrate in the course of proceedings before the Magistrates’ Court of Victoria.
- 2.3 This Practice Statement does not apply to interlocutory appeals commenced in relation to civil proceedings.

### 3. FLOWCHART SETTING OUT ENTIRE PROCEDURE FOR INTERLOCUTORY APPEALS



#### **4. CONTACTING THE COURT OF APPEAL REGISTRY**

- 4.1 The intending applicant in an interlocutory appeal should contact the Registry as soon as is reasonably practicable following the judge's decision in relation to certification. This contact may be made, either by telephone or by email to [coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au](mailto:coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au), prior to the formal commencement of the interlocutory appeal (referred to at Parts 5 and 6), and will enable the Registry to initiate preparations for the interlocutory appeal by taking actions such as requesting the relevant transcript from VGRS (referred to at Part 10).
- 4.2 At the time of contacting the Registry pursuant to paragraph 4.1 above, the intending applicant should notify the Registry of the following particulars:
- a. the name of the judge who made the interlocutory decision;
  - b. the name, contact details and availability of trial counsel for the applicant and respondent;
  - c. the date on which the judge ruled on the application for certification;
  - d. the status of the trial proceedings;
  - e. whether the applicant is in custody and, if so, whether the applicant wishes to attend the interlocutory appeal hearing;
  - f. a realistic estimate of the time required for oral submissions in regard to the interlocutory appeal (bearing in mind that the application for leave to appeal or review may be treated as the hearing of the appeal);
  - h. the nature of any material or documentation tendered or referred to in submissions before the judge regarding the interlocutory decision.

#### **5. COMMENCEMENT OF AN INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL WHERE THE INTERLOCUTORY DECISION HAS BEEN CERTIFIED BY THE JUDGE**

- 5.1 If the judge certifies an interlocutory decision in accordance with section 295(3) of the Act, an interlocutory appeal may be commenced by filing a notice of application for leave to appeal (Form 6-3A as prescribed in the Rules).
- 5.2 The Form 6-3A shall be signed by the applicant or the applicant's legal practitioner and be filed electronically if practicable. All electronic filing is to be to the email address [coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au](mailto:coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au)
- 5.3 The Form 6-3A must be filed in accordance with the timeframe prescribed by section 298(1) of the Act, being:
- a. subject to paragraph (b), if the trial has not commenced when the interlocutory decision is made, within 10 days after the day on which the interlocutory decision is made or any extension of that period granted

under section 313; or

- b. if the trial commences within 10 days after the day on which the interlocutory decision is made, within 2 days after the day on which the trial commences or any extension of that period granted under section 313; or
- c. if the trial has commenced when the interlocutory decision is made, within 2 days after the day on which the interlocutory decision is made or any extension of that period granted under section 313.

5.4 The applicant must serve a copy of the Form 6-3A on the respondent in accordance with section 298(2) of the Act. The Court of Appeal Registry will not serve the notice on the respondent.

**6. COMMENCEMENT OF AN INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL WHERE THE JUDGE HAS REFUSED TO CERTIFY AN INTERLOCUTORY DECISION**

6.1 If the trial judge refuses to certify an interlocutory decision in accordance with section 295(3) of the Act, an interlocutory appeal may be commenced by filing a notice of application for review of the refusal to certify (Form 6-3B as prescribed in the Rules).

6.2 The Form 6-3B shall be signed by the applicant or the applicant's legal practitioner and be filed electronically if practicable.

6.3 Pursuant to section 296(4) of the Act, on a review, the Court of Appeal—

- a. must consider the matters referred to in section 295(3); and
- b. if satisfied as required by section 297, may give the applicant leave to appeal against the interlocutory decision.

Accordingly, in addition to filing a Form 6-3B, the applicant should also file a notice of application for leave to appeal (Form 6-3A) when commencing an application for review.

6.4 The Form 6-3B must be filed in accordance with the timeframe prescribed by section 296(2) of the Act, being:

- a. subject to paragraph (b), if the trial has not commenced when the judge refuses to certify, within 10 days after the day on which the judge refuses to certify or any extension of that period granted under section 313; or
- b. if the trial commences within 10 days after the day on which the judge refuses to certify, within 2 days after the day on which the trial commences or any extension of that period granted under section 313; or
- c. if the trial has commenced when the judge refuses to certify, within 2 days after the day on which the judge refuses to certify or any extension

of that period granted under section 313.

- 6.5 The applicant must serve a copy of the Form 6-3B and a copy of the Form 6-3A on the respondent in accordance with section 296(3) of the Act. The Court of Appeal Registry will not serve either notice on the respondent.

## **7. LISTING**

- 7.1 The Registrar will determine the urgency of an interlocutory appeal and make suitable arrangements to list the matter for hearing.
- 7.2 The Registrar will not delay listing an interlocutory appeal on the basis of the applicant obtaining advice as to the merits of the interlocutory appeal.
- 7.3 It is expected that trial counsel, wherever practicable, will appear at the hearing of an application for leave or review.
- 7.4 Upon listing an interlocutory appeal, the Registrar will notify the trial judge as to the listing date.

## **8. SUMMARY OF CONTENTIONS**

- 8.1 In each interlocutory appeal the Registrar will give directions for the filing of documents and fix dates by which such documents are required to be filed and served.
- 8.2 Unless actually directed to do so no affidavit in the form specified in Rule 3.05 will be required to be filed and served. Instead of requiring such an affidavit the Registrar will usually direct that the parties file an agreed document setting out a succinct narrative history of the conduct of the matter to date.
- 8.3 The Registrar will ordinarily direct each party to file and serve a Summary of Contentions and will specify dates by which the respective Summaries of Contentions are to be filed and served. Ordinarily the applicant will be directed to file and serve first.
- 8.4 A Summary of Contentions should:
- a. outline the contentions relied upon in argument before the judge prior to the making of the interlocutory decision;
  - b. separately outline any additional contentions sought to be relied upon; and
  - c. refer to relevant authorities.
- 8.5 A Summary of Contentions is not required to include a summary of facts.
- 8.6 Unless otherwise directed by the Registrar, a Summary of Contentions should not exceed five pages in length.

## **9. TRANSCRIPT**

- 9.1 The Registry will obtain the transcript of the submissions before the judge in relation to the interlocutory decision and the trial judge's decision and, where required, the transcript in relation to certification. Copies of the transcript will be provided by the registry to the parties.

## **10. FILING OF DOCUMENTATION OR MATERIAL TENDERED OR REFERRED TO IN SUBMISSIONS BEFORE THE TRIAL COURT IN REGARD TO THE INTERLOCUTORY DECISION**

- 10.1 The Registrar will obtain and provide to the parties a copy of all relevant documentation or material referred to in submissions before the trial judge relating to the interlocutory decision. Usually these documents will be obtained in an electronic format from the associate to the trial judge so as to expedite the process of preparing the interlocutory appeal for hearing.

## **11. AUTHORITIES**

- 11.1 A party should file and serve a List of Authorities, which are expected to be referred to during the hearing of the interlocutory appeal, as soon as practicable.
- 11.2 Authorities referred to in a List of Authorities, if reported in an authorised series of law reports, are to be cited by that citation.
- 11.3 The party concerned is not required to file copies of the authorities, whether reported or unreported, unless directed to do so.

## **12. ELECTRONIC FILING**

- 12.1 Electronic filing is the Registry's preferred method of filing. Documents to be filed electronically should be emailed to:  
[coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au](mailto:coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au).
- 12.2 Where documents are filed electronically, it is not necessary to file a hard copy.
- 12.3 Documents filed in electronic form are required to be filed in Word, PDF or TIFF format. Statements of Contention must be filed in an editable format which allows for copying of parts of any such document.

## **13. ABANDONMENT**

- 13.1 An interlocutory appeal may be abandoned at any time before the hearing of the appeal by filing with the Registrar a notice of abandonment (Form 6-2N as prescribed in the Rules).
- 13.2 To avoid wasted preparation by the Court, the parties are to advise the Registry

as soon as a decision is made to abandon an interlocutory appeal or review.

#### **14. RESERVED QUESTIONS OF LAW**

- 14.1 In general, and making allowance for their different nature, the Registrar will manage reserved questions of law, or the refusal to certify a question of law, pursuant to sections 302 and 304 of the Act in accordance with this Practice Statement, and, in the case of a refusal to reserve a question of law, Part 4 of Order 2 of the Rules.

#### **15. CONTACT**

- 15.1 The contact details of the Registry are:

Address: Level 2  
436 Lonsdale Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000

Telephone: (03) 9603 9100

Fax: (03) 9603 9111

Email: [coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au](mailto:coaregistry@supremecourt.vic.gov.au)

Hours: 9.30am – 4.00pm, excluding public holidays and the Tuesday following Easter Monday

**30 November 2015**