



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

AT 4 of 2001

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 2001



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**Isle of Man***Ellan Vannin*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 2001

Received Royal Assent: 20 March 2001

Passed: 20 March 2001

Commenced: See endnotes

AN ACT to amend the criminal law; and for connected purposes.

PART 1 – SEXUAL OFFENCES

1 [Repealed]¹

2 [Repealed]²

3 [Repealed]³

4 [Inserts section 39A in the *Sexual Offences Act 1992*.]

5 [Repealed]⁴

PART 2 – OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

6 [Inserts section 14A in the *Nursing and Residential Homes Act 1988*.]

7 Amends *Criminal Code 1872*

[Amends section 31 of the *Criminal Code 1872* by substituting the words “A person who without lawful excuse makes to another a threat to cause the death of, or serious injury to, that other or a third person, intending that other to believe that it will be carried out” for the words from “Whosoever” to “any person”.]

8 Abolition of “year and a day rule”

[P1996/19/1]

- (1) The rule known as the “year and a day rule” (that is, the rule that, for the purposes of offences involving death and of suicide, an act or omission is conclusively presumed not to have caused a person’s death if more than a year and a day elapsed before he died) is abolished for all purposes.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a case where the act or omission (or the last of the acts or omissions) which caused the death occurred before the commencement of that subsection.

PART 3 – WEAPONS

CHAPTER I

Marketing, etc. of knives

9 Unlawful marketing of knives

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if he markets a knife in a way which —
 - (a) indicates, or suggests, that it is suitable for combat; or
 - (b) is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving the use of the knife as a weapon.
- (2) “Suitable for combat” and “violent behaviour” are defined in section 17.
- (3) For the purposes of this Chapter, an indication or suggestion that a knife is suitable for combat may, in particular, be given or made by a name or description —
 - (a) applied to the knife;
 - (b) on the knife or on any packaging in which it is contained; or
 - (c) included in any advertisement which, expressly or by implication, relates to the knife.
- (4) For the purposes of this Chapter, a person markets a knife if —
 - (a) he sells or hires it;
 - (b) he offers, or exposes, it for sale or hire; or
 - (c) he has it in his possession for the purpose of sale or hire.
- (5) A person who is guilty of an offence under this section is liable —
 - (a) on summary conviction to custody for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000, or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on information to custody for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine, or to both.

10 Publications

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if he publishes any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife and that material —
 - (a) indicates, or suggests, that the knife is suitable for combat; or
 - (b) is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving the use of the knife as a weapon.
- (2) A person who is guilty of an offence under this section is liable —
 - (a) on summary conviction to custody for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000, or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on information to custody for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine, or to both.

11 Exempt trades

- (1) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 9 to prove that —
 - (a) the knife was marketed —
 - (i) for use by the armed forces of any country;
 - (ii) as an antique or curio; or
 - (iii) as falling within such other category (if any) as may be prescribed;
 - (b) it was reasonable for the knife to be marketed in that way; and
 - (c) there were no reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person into whose possession the knife might come in consequence of the way in which it was marketed would use it for an unlawful purpose.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 10 to prove that —
 - (a) the material was published in connection with marketing a knife —
 - (i) for use by the armed forces of any country;
 - (ii) as an antique or curio; or
 - (iii) as falling within such other category (if any) as may be prescribed;
 - (b) it was reasonable for the knife to be marketed in that way; and
 - (c) there were no reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person into whose possession the knife might come in consequence of the publishing of the material would use it for an unlawful purpose.
- (3) In this section “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made by the Department of Home Affairs.

12 Other defences

- (1) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 9 to prove that he did not know or suspect, and had no reasonable grounds for suspecting, that the way in which the knife was marketed —
 - (a) amounted to an indication or suggestion that the knife was suitable for combat; or
 - (b) was likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving the use of the knife as a weapon.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 10 to prove that he did not know or suspect, and had no reasonable grounds for suspecting, that the material —
 - (a) amounted to an indication or suggestion that the knife was suitable for combat; or
 - (b) was likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving the use of the knife as a weapon.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 9 or 10 to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid committing the offence.

13 Supplementary powers of entry, seizure and retention

- (1) If, on an application made by a constable, a justice of the peace is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting —
 - (a) that a person (“the suspect”) has committed an offence under section 9 in relation to knives of a particular description, and
 - (b) that knives of that description and in the suspect’s possession or under his control are to be found on particular premises,the justice may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter those premises, search for the knives and seize and remove any that he finds.
- (2) If, on an application made by a constable, a justice of the peace is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting —
 - (a) that a person (“the suspect”) has committed an offence under section 10 in relation to particular material, and
 - (b) that publications consisting of or containing that material and in the suspect’s possession or under his control are to be found on particular premises,the justice may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter those premises, search for the publications and seize and remove any that he finds.
- (3) A constable, in the exercise of his powers under a warrant issued under this section, may if necessary use reasonable force.

- (4) Any knives or publications which have been seized and removed by a constable under a warrant issued under this section may be retained until the conclusion of proceedings against the suspect.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, proceedings in relation to a suspect are concluded if —
 - (a) he is found guilty and sentenced or otherwise dealt with for the offence;
 - (b) he is acquitted;
 - (c) proceedings for the offence are discontinued; or
 - (d) it is decided not to prosecute him.
- (6) In this section “premises” includes any place and, in particular, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft and any tent or movable structure.

14 Forfeiture of knives and publications

- (1) *If a person is convicted of an offence under section [9]5 in relation to a knife of a particular description, the court may make an order for forfeiture in respect of any knives of that description —*
 - (a) *seized under a warrant issued under section 13; or*
 - (b) *in the offender’s possession or under his control at the relevant time.*
- (2) *If a person is convicted of an offence under section 10 in relation to particular material, the court may make an order for forfeiture in respect of any publications consisting of or containing that material which —*
 - (a) *have been seized under a warrant issued under section 13; or*
 - (b) *were in the offender’s possession or under his control at the relevant time.*
- (3) *The court may make an order under subsection (1) or (2) —*
 - (a) *whether or not it also deals with the offender in respect of the offence in any other way; and*
 - (b) *without regard to any restrictions on forfeiture in any enactment.*
- (4) *In considering whether to make an order, the court must have regard —*
 - (a) *to the value of the property; and*
 - (b) *to the likely financial and other effects on the offender of the making of the order (taken together with any other order that the court contemplates making).*
- (5) *In this section “relevant time”, means the time of his arrest for the offence or of the issue of a summons in respect of it.⁶*

15 Effect of a forfeiture order

- (1) *An order under section 14 (a “forfeiture order”) operates to deprive the offender of his rights, if any, in the property to which it relates.*

- (2) *The property to which a forfeiture order relates must be taken into the possession of the police (if it is not already in their possession).*
- (3) *The court may, on an application made by a person who —*
 - (a) *claims property to which a forfeiture order applies, but*
 - (b) *is not the offender from whom it was forfeited,**make an order (a “recovery order”) for delivery of the property to the applicant if it appears to the court that he owns it.*
- (4) *No application may be made after the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the forfeiture order was made.*
- (5) *No application may succeed unless the claimant satisfies the court —*
 - (a) *that he had not consented to the offender having possession of the property;*
or
 - (b) *that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the offence was likely to be committed.*
- (6) *If a person has a right to recover property which is in the possession of another in pursuance of a recovery order, that right —*
 - (a) *is not affected by the making of the recovery order at any time before the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the order is made; but*
 - (b) *is lost at the end of that period.*
- (7) *The Department of Home Affairs may make regulations, in relation to property forfeited under this section, for disposing of the property and dealing with the proceeds in cases where —*
 - (a) *no application has been made before the end of the period of 6 months beginning with the date on which the forfeiture order was made; or*
 - (b) *no such application has succeeded.*
- (8) *The regulations may also provide for investing money and auditing accounts.*
- (9) *In this section, “application” means an application under subsection (3).⁷*

16 Offences by bodies corporate

- (1) Where an offence under this Chapter committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or a person who was purporting to act in such a capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), “body corporate” includes a limited liability company constituted under the *Limited Liability Companies Act 1996* and, in relation to such a company, any reference to a director, or other officer of a body corporate is a reference to a member and to the company’s manager and registered agent.

17 Interpretation: Chapter I

In this Chapter —

“**the court**” means the Court of General Gaol Delivery or a court of summary jurisdiction;

“**knife**” means an instrument which has a blade or is sharply pointed;

“**marketing**” and related expressions are to be read with section 9(4);

“**publication**” includes a publication in electronic form and, in the case of a publication which is, or may be, produced from electronic data, any medium on which the data are stored;

“**suitable for combat**” means suitable for use as a weapon for inflicting injury on a person or causing a person to fear injury;

“**violent behaviour**” means an unlawful act inflicting injury on a person or causing a person to fear injury.

CHAPTER II

Amendments relating to weapons

18 Amends *Police Powers and Procedure Act 1998*

[Amends section 3 of the *Police Powers and Procedure Act 1998* as follows: subsection (2) substitutes subsection (1); subsection (3) repeals subsection (2); subsection (4) substitutes in subsection (3) the word “activity” for the word “incident” and the figure “24” for the figure “6”; subsection (5) inserts subsection (3A); subsection (6) inserts in subsection (9) the words “the grounds on which it is given and” after the word “specify”; and subsection (7) adds subsections (11) and (12).]

19 Amendments

- (1) [Inserts sections 27B and 27C in the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*.]
(2) [Repealed]⁸

20 [Amends section 32 of the *Firearms Act 1947* by adding subsection (3).]

PART 4 – DRUGS

21 [Amends section 49 of the *Post Office Act 1993* by substituting subsection (3).]

PART 5 – DISHONESTY

22 **Amendment of *Theft Act 1981*: money transfers, etc**

- (1) [Amends the *Theft Act 1981* by inserting sections 15A and 15B.]
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) has effect in relation to anything done before the day on which this section comes into operation.
- (3) [Inserts section 24A in the *Theft Act 1981*.]
- (4) Subsection (3) applies to wrongful credits made on or after the day on which this section comes into operation.
- (5) [Amends section 16 of the *Theft Act 1981* by adding subsection (4).]
- (6) Nothing in subsection (5) has effect in relation to anything done before the day on which this section comes into operation.

23 [Repealed]⁹

24 [Repealed]¹⁰

PART 6 – TRESPASS

25 **Amends *Criminal Justice Act 1996***

[Amends section 4 of the *Criminal Justice Act 1996* as follows: paragraph (a)(i) substitutes subsection (1)(a); paragraph (a)(ii) substitutes in subsection (1)(c) the words “such person or, if there is more than one, any such person” for the words “any of those persons”; and paragraph (b) substitutes subsection (3).]

PART 7 – PREPARATORY OFFENCES

26 **Conspiracy, etc**

Schedule 4 (which makes provision in relation to conspiracy in the Island to undertake certain criminal acts outside the Island) shall have effect.

- 27 [Amends section 9 of the *Criminal Law Act 1981* by adding subsections (2), (3) and (4), the existing section becoming subsection (1).]

PART 8 – SENTENCING, CUSTODY ETC.

Sentencing

28 Anti-social behaviour orders

- (1) An application for an order under this section may be made by a relevant authority if it appears to the authority that the following conditions are fulfilled with respect to any person aged 10 or over, namely –
- (a) that the person has acted, after the date on which this section comes into operation, in an anti-social manner, that is to say, in a manner that caused harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as himself; and¹¹
 - (b) that such an order is necessary to protect any person in the Island or a particular area or locality within the Island from further anti-social acts by him.¹²
- (2) A relevant authority shall not make such an application without consulting each other relevant authority.¹³
- (3) Such an application shall be made by complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (3A) On an application made under subsection (1), the court may, pending the determination of the application, make such interim order as the court considers appropriate but only if the court is satisfied as required by subsection (3B).¹⁴
- (3B) Before making an interim order, the court must be satisfied –
- (a) that subsection (1)(a) would be fulfilled if the acts complained of in the application were established; and
 - (b) that an interim order is necessary for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1)(b); and
 - (c) that the person in respect of whom the interim order is to be made has received notice that the court may, pending the determination of the application, make an interim order.¹⁵
- (4) If, on such an application, it is proved that the conditions mentioned in subsection (1) are fulfilled, the court may make an order under this section (an “anti-social behaviour order”) which prohibits the defendant from doing anything described in the order.

- (5) For the purpose of determining whether the condition mentioned in subsection (1)(a) is fulfilled, the court shall disregard any act of the defendant which he shows was reasonable in the circumstances.
- (6) The prohibitions that may be imposed by an anti-social behaviour order are those necessary for the purpose of protecting persons in the Island from further anti-social acts by the defendant.
- (7) An anti-social behaviour order shall have effect for a period (not exceeding 3 years) specified in the order or until further order.
- (8) A court may make anti-social behaviour orders in respect of any person who has previously been the subject of such an order or orders.
- (9) The applicant or the defendant may apply by complaint to the court which made an anti-social behaviour order for it to be varied or discharged by a further order.
- (10) If without reasonable excuse a person does anything which he is prohibited from doing by an anti-social behaviour order or an interim order under subsection (3A), he shall be liable —
 - (a) on summary conviction, to custody for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000, or to both; or
 - (b) on conviction on information, to custody for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine, or to both.¹⁶
- (11) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (10), it shall not be open to the court by or before which he is so convicted to make an order under section 6(1)(b) (conditional discharge) of the *Criminal Justice Act 1963* in respect of the offence.
- (12) In this section, “relevant authority” means the Department of Education, Sport and Culture, the Department of Health and Social Care, Manx Care, the Department of Infrastructure, a local authority or the Chief Constable or such other persons or bodies as the Department of Home Affairs may by order specify.¹⁷
- (13) An order under subsection (12) shall not come into operation unless approved by Tynwald.¹⁸
- (14) For the purposes of any enactment conferring rights of appeal in criminal cases, an anti-social behaviour order is a sentence passed by the court.¹⁹

28A Anti-social behaviour sentence

- (1) The court by or before which a person (“the defendant”) is convicted of an offence (not being an offence the sentence for which is fixed by law) may, in addition to any penalty or sentence prescribed for the offence by the enactment creating the offence, make an order (“an anti-social behaviour sentence”) under this section if subsection (2) applies.
- (2) The court may make an anti-social behaviour sentence if it is satisfied —

- (a) that the offence was committed in circumstances in which harassment, alarm or distress was caused by the defendant to one or more persons not of the same household as the defendant; and
 - (b) that an anti-social behaviour sentence is necessary to protect any person in the Island or in a particular area or locality within the Island from such further anti-social acts by the defendant; and
 - (c) that the offence was committed after the date on which this section comes into operation.
- (3) An anti-social behaviour sentence may prohibit the defendant from doing anything described in the sentence.
- (4) The prohibitions that may be imposed by an anti-social behaviour sentence are those necessary for the purpose of protecting persons in the Island or in a particular area or locality within the Island from further anti-social acts by the defendant.
- (5) An anti-social behaviour sentence shall have effect for a period (not exceeding 3 years) specified in the sentence.
- (6) The defendant may apply by complaint to the court which made an anti-social behaviour sentence for it to be varied or discharged by order of the court.
- (7) If without reasonable excuse a person does anything which that person is prohibited from doing by an anti-social behaviour sentence, that person shall be liable —
 - (a) on summary conviction, to custody for a term not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000, or to both; or
 - (b) on conviction on information, to custody for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine, or to both.
- (8) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (7), it shall not be open to the court by or before which the person is so convicted to make an order under section 6(1)(b) (conditional discharge) of the *Criminal Justice Act 1963* in respect of the offence.
- (9) A conviction of an offence under subsection (7) is in addition to and does not affect the conviction in respect of which the anti-social behaviour sentence was imposed.
- (10) For the purposes of any enactment conferring rights of appeal in criminal cases, an anti-social behaviour sentence is a sentence passed on the offender by the court for the offence for which the anti-social behaviour sentence was passed.²⁰

29 Curfew orders

Schedule 5 (which confers powers on criminal courts to impose curfew orders) shall have effect.

30 Amends *Criminal Justice Act 1963*

- (1) [Amends section 2 of the *Criminal Justice Act 1963* by inserting subsection (4A).]
- (2) [Inserts Schedule 1A in the *Criminal Justice Act 1963*.]

31 Community service orders: age limit

- (1) In Part I of Schedule 3 to the *Criminal Law Act 1981* (community service orders in respect of convicted persons) —
 - (a) in paragraph 1(1), for “fourteen” substitute “thirteen”;
 - (b) for paragraph 4 substitute —

“4. The functions conferred by the subsequent provisions of this Schedule on the relevant officer shall be discharged —

- (a) in the case of a person of or over 17 years of age, by a person nominated by the Department of Home Affairs; and
- (b) in the case of a person under 17 years of age, by a person nominated by the Department of Health and Social Care.”.²¹

- (2) In Schedule 2 to the *Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1985*, paragraph 9 is repealed.²²

32 [Inserts section 95A in the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989*.]**33 [Amends section 7(3)(b) of the *Criminal Justice (Penalties, Etc) Act 1993* by substituting the expression “120” for the expression “100”.]****34 Amends *Criminal Law Act 1981***

[Amends Schedule 6 to the *Criminal Law Act 1981* as follows: paragraph (a) repeals paragraph 3; and paragraph (b) substitutes in paragraph 5 the expression “£5,000” for the expression “£2,000”.]

35 Reparation orders

- (1) This section applies where a person is convicted of an offence other than one for which the sentence is fixed by law.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this section and section 36, the court by or before which the offender is convicted may make an order (a “reparation order”) which requires the offender to make reparation as specified in the order —
 - (a) to a person or persons so specified; or
 - (b) to the community at large;

- and any person so specified must be a person identified by the court as a victim of the offence or a person otherwise affected by it.
- (3) The court shall not make a reparation order unless it has been notified by the Department of Home Affairs that arrangements for implementing such orders are available and the notice has not been withdrawn.
 - (4) The court shall not make a reparation order in respect of the offender if it proposes —
 - (a) to pass on him a custodial sentence or a sentence under section 8 of the *Custody Act 1995*;
 - (b) [Repealed]²³
 - (5) The court shall not make a reparation order in respect of the offender without the offender's consent.
 - (6) A reparation order shall not require the offender —
 - (a) to work for more than 100 hours in aggregate; or²⁴
 - (b) to make reparation to any person without the consent of that person.
 - (7) Subject to subsection (8), requirements specified in a reparation order shall be such as in the opinion of the court are commensurate with seriousness of the offence, or the combination of the offence and one or more offences associated with it.
 - (8) Requirements so specified shall, as far as practicable, be such as to avoid —
 - (a) any conflict with the offender's religious beliefs; and
 - (b) any interference with the times, if any, at which the offender normally works or attends school or any other educational establishment.
 - (9) Any reparation required by a reparation order —
 - (a) shall be made under the supervision of a relevant officer; and
 - (b) shall be made within a period of 3 months from the date of the making of the order.
 - (10) In this section "the relevant officer" means —
 - (a) in the case of a person of or over 17 years of age, by a person nominated by the Department of Home Affairs; and
 - (b) in the case of a person under 17 years of age, by a person nominated by the Department of Health and Social Care or, as the case may be, Manx Care (a Statutory Board established under the *Manx Care Act 2021*).²⁵

36 **Reparation orders: supplemental**

- (1) Before making a reparation order, a court shall obtain and consider a written report by a relevant officer (within the meaning given in subsection (10) of section 35) indicating –
 - (a) the type of work that is suitable for the offender; and
 - (b) the attitude of the victim or victims to the requirements proposed to be included in the order.
- (2) Before making a reparation order, a court shall explain to the offender in ordinary language –
 - (a) the effect of the order and of the requirements proposed to be included in it; and
 - (b) the consequences which may follow under subsection (3) if he fails to comply with any of those requirements.
- (3) Any person who is the subject of a reparation order and who fails to comply with its requirements shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or to custody for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both.

37 **Attendance centre orders**

Schedule 7 (which confers powers on criminal courts to impose attendance centre orders) shall have effect.

Custody etc.

38 **Sentences extended for licence purposes**

[P1998/37/58]

- (1) This section applies where a court which proposes to impose a custodial sentence for a sexual or violent offence considers that the period (if any) for which the offender would, apart from this section, be subject to a licence would not be adequate for the purpose of preventing the commission by him of further offences and securing his rehabilitation.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) to (5), the court may pass on the offender an extended sentence, that is to say, a custodial sentence the term of which is equal to the aggregate of –
 - (a) the term of the custodial sentence that the court would have imposed if it had passed a custodial sentence otherwise than under this section (“the custodial term”); and
 - (b) a further period (“the extension period”) for which the offender is to be subject to a licence and which is of such length as the court considers necessary for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) The extension period shall not exceed –

- (a) 10 years in the case of a sexual offence; and
 - (b) 5 years in the case of a violent offence.
- (4) The term of an extended sentence passed in respect of an offence shall not exceed the maximum term permitted for that offence.
- (5) In this section —
- “licence” means a licence under Schedule 2 to the *Custody Act 1995*;
- “sexual offence” means an offence under —
- (a) Parts 2 to 6 of the *Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021* (sexual offences);
 - (b) an offence equivalent to an offence specified in paragraph (a) if that offence was an offence under an enactment repealed by the *Sexual Offences Act 1992* or the *Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021*;
 - (c) an offence under section 178 of the *Customs and Excise Management Act 1986* (penalty for fraudulent evasion of duty etc.) in relation to goods prohibited to be sent under section 14 of the *Post Office Act 1993* (prohibition on sending certain articles), where the prohibited goods include an indecent photograph, pseudo photograph or prohibited image of a person which give the impression or predominant impression that the person shown is a child;
 - (d) an offence of conspiracy to commit any of those offences;
 - (e) an offence of attempting to commit any of those offences;
 - (f) an offence of inciting another to commit any of those offences;²⁶
- “violent offence” means an offence which leads, or is intended or likely to lead, to a person’s death or to physical injury to a person, and includes an offence which is required to be charged as arson (whether or not it would otherwise fall within this definition).

- 39 [Amends Schedule 2 to the *Custody Act 1995* by inserting paragraph 13A and heading.]
- 40 [Amends Schedule 2 to the *Custody Act 1995* by inserting paragraph 13B and heading.]
- 41 [Amends Schedule 2 to the *Custody Act 1995* by inserting paragraph 2A and heading.]
- 42 [Amends paragraph 8 of Schedule 2 to the *Custody Act 1995* by inserting subparagraph (4A).]
- 43 [Inserts section 19A in the *Custody Act 1995*.]

PART 9 – PROCEEDS OF CRIME

- 44 to 48 [Repealed]²⁷

PART 10 – POWERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

- 49 [Inserts section 14A in the *Licensing and Registration of Vehicles Act 1985*.]
- 50 **Amends *Computer Security Act 1992***
- (1) [Amends section 10 of the *Computer Security Act 1992* by adding the words from “and nothing designed to indicate” to “authorised to have access”.]
 - (2) [Amends section 14(5) of the *Computer Security Act 1992* by adding the words “but this subsection is subject to section 10” at the end.]
- 51 **Amendments**
- (1) [Amends paragraph 13 of Schedule 12 to the *Value Added Tax Act 1996* by adding subparagraph (6).]
 - (2) [Amends section 124D of the *Customs and Excise Management Act 1986*, by adding subsection (6).]

- 52 [Amends section 80(1) of the *Licensing Act 1995* by substituting the definition of “police officer”.]

PART 11 – CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Evidence

- 53 [Repealed]²⁸

- 54 [Repealed]²⁹

- 55 [Amends section 1(f)(ii) of the *Criminal Evidence Act 1946* by inserting the words “or the deceased victim of the alleged crime” before the word “or”.]

56 **Abolition of corroboration rules**

[P1994/33/32]

- (1) Any requirement whereby at a trial on information it is obligatory for the court to give the jury a warning about convicting the accused on the uncorroborated evidence of a person merely because that person is —
- (a) an alleged accomplice of the accused, or
 - (b) where the offence charged is a sexual offence, the person in respect of whom it is alleged to have been committed,
- is hereby abrogated.
- (2) [Amends section 29(2) of the *Criminal Justice Act 1990* by repealing the words from “in relation to” to the end.]
- (3) Any requirement that —
- (a) is applicable at the summary trial of a person for an offence, and
 - (b) corresponds to the requirement mentioned in subsection (1) above or that mentioned in section 29(2) of the *Criminal Justice Act 1990*,
- is hereby abrogated.
- (4) Nothing in this section applies in relation to —
- (a) any trial, or
 - (b) any committal proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction, which began before the commencement of this section.

*Procedure***57 Amends *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989***

[Amends section 70 of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* as follows: paragraph (a) adds subsection (3)(c); and paragraph (b) substitutes subsection (5).]

58 Amends *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989*

- (a) [Amends section 84(4) of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* by inserting the expression “84A,” after the word “sections”.]
- (b) [Inserts section 84A in the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989*.]

59 Amendments

- (1) [Amends the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* as follows: paragraph (a) substitutes in section 22(2) the expression “6 weeks” for the expression “4 weeks”; and paragraph (b) substitutes in section 23(1) the expression “6 weeks” for the expression “4 weeks”.]
- (2) [Amends section 24(2) of the *Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1993* by substituting the expression “6 weeks” for the expression “4 weeks”.]

60 [Inserts section 56A in the *Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1993*.]*Miscellaneous***61 Abolition of whipping**

- (1) The power of the Court of General Gaol Delivery to sentence a person to be whipped is abolished.
- (2) (a) [Repeals sections 14, 15 and 20 of the *Criminal Justice Act 1963*.]
- (3) (b) [Amends section 31 of the *Criminal Jurisdiction Act 1993* by repealing subsection (8).]

62 [Amends section 422 of the *Criminal Code 1872* by inserting the definition of “felony”.]*Prosecution of offences***63 Prosecution of offences**

Schedule 8, which makes provision for the prosecution of offences, shall have effect.³⁰

PART 12 – GENERAL

64 Short title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Criminal Justice Act 2001.
- (2) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Department of Home Affairs may by order appoint and different days may be so appointed for different provisions and for different purposes.³¹

SCHEDULE 1³²**SCHEDULE 2³³****SCHEDULE 3³⁴****SCHEDULE 4****CONSPIRACY ETC.**

Section 26

Conspiracy to commit certain acts outside the Island

1. (1) Where each of the following conditions is satisfied in the case of any agreement, section 330 of the *Criminal Code 1872* (conspiracy) has effect in relation to the agreement falling within that section.

(2) The first condition is that the pursuit of the agreed course of conduct would at some stage involve —

- (a) an act by one or more of the parties, or
- (b) the happening of some other event,

intended to take place in a country or territory outside the Island.

(3) The second condition is that that act or other event constitutes an offence under the law in force in that country or territory.

(4) The third condition is that the agreement would fall within section 330 of that Code as an agreement relating to the commission of an offence to which this Schedule applies but for the fact that the offence would not be an offence triable in the Island if committed in accordance with the parties' intentions.

(5) The fourth condition is that —

- (a) a party to the agreement, or a party's agent, did anything in the Island in relation to the agreement before its formation, or
- (b) a party to the agreement became a party in the Island (by joining it either in person or through an agent), or
- (c) a party to the agreement, or a party's agent, did or omitted anything in the Island in pursuance of the agreement.

(6) In the application of section 330 of that Code to such an agreement, any reference to an offence is to be read as a reference to what would be the offence in question to which this Schedule applies but for the fact that it is not an offence triable in the Island.

Incitement to commit certain acts outside the Island

2. (1) This paragraph applies where —
- (a) any act done by a person in the Island would amount to the offence of incitement to commit an offence to which this Schedule applies but for the fact that what he had in view would not be an offence triable in the Island,
 - (b) the whole or part of what he had in view was intended to take place in a country or territory outside the Island, and
 - (c) what he had in view would involve the commission of an offence under the law in force in that country or territory.
- (2) Where this paragraph applies —
- (a) what he had in view is to be treated as that offence for the purposes of any charge of incitement brought in respect of that act, and
 - (b) any such charge is accordingly triable in the Island.
- (3) Any act of incitement by means of a message (however communicated) is to be treated as done in the Island if the message is sent or received in the Island.

Paragraphs 1 and 2: supplementary

3. (1) Conduct punishable under the law in force in any country or territory is an offence under that law for the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, however it is described in that law.
- (2) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), a condition in paragraph 1(3) or 2(1)(c) is to be taken to be satisfied unless, not later than rules of court may provide, the defence serve on the prosecution a notice —
- (a) stating that, on the facts as alleged with respect to the relevant conduct, the condition is not in their opinion satisfied,
 - (b) showing their grounds for that opinion, and
 - (c) requiring the prosecution to show that it is satisfied.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2) “the relevant conduct” means —
- (a) where the condition in paragraph 1(3) is in question, the agreed course of conduct, and
 - (b) where the condition in paragraph 2(1)(c) is in question, what the accused had in view.
- (4) The court, if it thinks fit, may permit the defence to require the prosecution to show that the condition is satisfied without the prior service of a notice under sub-paragraph (2).
- (5) In the Court of General Gaol Delivery the question whether the condition is satisfied is to be decided by the judge alone.

(6) In any proceedings in respect of any offence triable by virtue of paragraph 1 or 2, it is immaterial to guilt whether or not the accused was a British citizen at the time of any act or other event proof of which is required for conviction of the offence.

(7) References to an offence of conspiracy to commit an offence to which this Schedule applies include an offence triable in the Island as such a conspiracy by virtue of paragraph 1 (without prejudice to sub-paragraph (6) of that paragraph).

(8) References to an offence of incitement to commit an offence to which this Schedule applies include an offence triable in the Island as such an incitement by virtue of paragraph 2 (without prejudice to sub-paragraph (2) of that paragraph).

(9) Sub-paragraphs (7) and (8) apply to references in any statutory provision, instrument or document (except those in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Schedule and in section 330 of the *Criminal Code 1872*).

Interpretation

4. (1) The following offences are the offences to which this Schedule applies —
- (a) an offence under the *Bribery Act 2013*;³⁵
 - (b) any other offence specified in an order made by the Department of Home Affairs.
- (2) An order under sub-paragraph (1)(b) shall not come into operation unless it is approved by Tynwald.
- (3) Nothing in this Schedule applies to any act done or other event occurring before the coming into operation of this Schedule.

SCHEDULE 5

CURFEW ORDERS

Section 29

Power for court to impose curfew order

1. (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence (not being an offence for which the sentence is fixed by law) the court by or before which he is convicted may make a curfew order, that is to say, an order requiring him to remain, for periods specified in the order, at a place so specified.

(2) A curfew order may specify different places or different periods for different days, but shall not specify —

- (a) periods which fall outside the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which it is made; or
- (b) periods which amount to less than 2 hours or more than 12 hours in any one day.

(3) The requirements in a curfew order shall, as far as practicable, be such as to avoid —

- (a) any conflict with the offender's religious beliefs or with the requirements of any community service order, probation order, combination order, attendance centre order or supervision order to which he may be subject; and
- (b) any interference with the times, if any, at which he normally works or attends school or other educational establishment.

(4) A curfew order shall include provision for making a person responsible for monitoring the offender's whereabouts during the curfew periods specified in the order; and a person who is made so responsible shall be of a description specified in an order made by the Department of Home Affairs.

(5) A court shall not make a curfew order unless the court has been notified by the Department of Home Affairs that arrangements for monitoring the offender's whereabouts are available in the area in which the place proposed to be specified in the order is situated and the notice has not been withdrawn.

(6) Before making a curfew order, the court shall explain to the offender in ordinary language —

- (a) the effect of the order;
- (b) the consequences which may follow if he fails to comply with any of the requirements of the order; and
- (c) that the court has power to review the order on the application either of the offender or of the responsible person.

(7) Before making a curfew order, the court shall obtain and consider information about the place proposed to be specified in the order (including information as to the attitude of persons likely to be affected by the enforced presence there of the offender).

(8) The court by which a curfew order is made shall give a copy of the order to the offender and to the person responsible for monitoring the offender's whereabouts during the curfew periods specified in the order.

(9) The Department of Home Affairs may by order direct that sub-paragraph (2) shall have effect with the substitution, for any period there specified, of such period as may be specified in the order.

(10) An order under sub-paragraph (9) shall not come into operation unless it is approved by Tynwald.

Procedural requirements for curfew orders

2. (1) Where a court makes a curfew order, the particular order or orders comprising or forming part of the sentence shall be such as in the opinion of the court is, or taken together are, the most suitable for the offender and in forming that opinion, a court may take into account any information about the offender which is before it.

(2) Where a court makes a curfew order, the restrictions on liberty imposed by the order or orders shall be such as in the opinion of the court are commensurate with the seriousness of the offence, or the combination of the offence and one or more offences associated with it and in forming that opinion, a court shall take into account all such information about the circumstances of the offence and any offences associated with it (including any aggravating or mitigating factors) as is available to it.

Enforcement etc of curfew orders

3. (1) If at any time while a curfew order is in force in respect of an offender it appears on complaint to a justice of the peace that the offender has failed to comply with any of the requirements in a curfew order, the justice may issue a summons requiring the offender to appear at the place and time specified therein, or may, if the complaint is in writing and substantiated on oath, issue a warrant for his arrest.

(2) Any summons or warrant issued under this paragraph shall direct the offender to appear or be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction.

(3) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which an offender appears or is brought under this paragraph that he has failed without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the requirements in a curfew order, the court may —

- (a) impose on him a fine not exceeding £5,000;
- (b) if the curfew order was made by a court of summary jurisdiction, revoke the order and deal with the offender, for the offence in respect of which the order was made;

- (c) if the order was made by a Court of General Gaol Delivery, commit him to custody or release him on bail until he can be brought or appear before that court.

(4) A court of summary jurisdiction which deals with an offender's case under sub-paragraph (3)(c) shall send to the Court of General Gaol Delivery a certificate signed by a justice of the peace certifying that the offender has failed to comply with the requirements in a curfew order in the respect specified in the certificate, together with such other particulars of the case as may be desirable; and a certificate purporting to be so signed shall be admissible as evidence of the failure before a Court of General Gaol Delivery.³⁶

(5) Where, by virtue of sub-paragraph (3)(c) the offender is brought or appears before a Court of General Gaol Delivery and it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has failed to comply with any of the requirements in a curfew order, that court may —

- (a) impose on him a fine not exceeding £5,000;
- (b) revoke the order; and
- (c) deal with him, for the offence in respect of which the order was made.

(6) A person sentenced under sub-paragraph (3) or (5) may appeal to the Staff of Government Division against the sentence.

(7) In proceedings before the Court of General Gaol Delivery under sub-paragraph (5), any question whether the offender has failed to comply with the requirements of the relevant order shall be determined by the Court without a jury.

Amendment of curfew orders

4. (1) Where a curfew order is in force and —

- (a) on the application of the offender or the responsible person; or
- (b) on the offender being convicted of an offence before a court of summary jurisdiction,

it appears to a court of summary jurisdiction that, having regard to such circumstances, it would be in the interests of justice that the order should be revoked or that the offender should be dealt with in some other manner for the offence in respect of which the order was made, the court may —

- (i) if the order was made by a court of summary jurisdiction, revoke the order or revoke it and deal with the offender for that offence in any manner in which he could have been dealt with for that offence by the court which made the order if the order had not been made;
- (ii) if the order was made by a Court of General Gaol Delivery, commit him to custody or release him on bail until he can be brought or appear before such a court,

and, where the court deals with his case under head (ii) it shall send to the Court of General Gaol Delivery such particulars of the case as may be desirable.³⁷

- (2) Where an offender in respect of whom such an order is in force —
- (a) is convicted of an offence before a Court of General Gaol Delivery; or
 - (b) is committed by a court of summary jurisdiction to a Court of General Gaol Delivery for sentence and is brought or appears before the Court of General Gaol Delivery; or
 - (c) by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(ii), is brought or appears before a Court of General Gaol Delivery,

and it appears to the Court of General Gaol Delivery to be in the interests of justice to do so, having regard to circumstances which have arisen since the order was made, the Court may revoke the order or revoke the order and deal with the offender, for the offence in respect of which the order was made, in any manner in which he could have been dealt with for that offence by the court which made the order if the order had not been made.

(3) A person sentenced under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) for an offence may appeal to the Staff of Government Division against the sentence.

(4) Where a court of summary jurisdiction proposes to exercise its powers under sub-paragraph (1) otherwise than on the application of the offender, it shall summon him to appear before the court and, if he does not appear in answer to the summons, may issue a warrant for his arrest.

Regulation of curfew orders

5. The Department of Home Affairs may make rules for regulating —
- (a) the monitoring of the whereabouts of persons who are subject to curfew orders; and
 - (b) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (a), the functions of the responsible person of such persons as are mentioned in that paragraph.

Interpretation

6. (1) In this Schedule —
- “**responsible person**” means —
- (a) in relation to an offender who is subject to a probation order, the probation officer responsible for his supervision;
 - (b) in relation to an offender who is subject to a curfew order, the person responsible for monitoring his whereabouts during the curfew periods specified in the order.

(2) References in this Schedule to the offender's being under the age of 17 years are references to his being under that age on conviction.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4, the jurisdiction conferred on a court of summary jurisdiction shall be exercised by a juvenile court in the case of a juvenile.

Offenders under the age of 17 years

7. Paragraphs 1 to 6 shall not have effect in relation to offenders who are under the age of 17 years unless paragraph 8 has been brought into operation by an order under section 64.

8. (1) A court shall not make a curfew order in respect of offenders who are under the age of 17 years unless the court has been notified by the Department of Health and Social Care or, as the case may be, Manx Care (a Statutory Board established under the *Manx Care Act 2021*) that arrangements for monitoring the offender's whereabouts are available in the area in which the place proposed to be specified in the order is situated and the notice has not been withdrawn.³⁸

(2) Before making a curfew order in respect of an offender who is under the age of 17 years, the court shall obtain and consider information about his family circumstances and the likely effect of such an order on those circumstances.

(3) In relation to an offender who is under the age of 17 years, paragraph 1(2)(a) shall have effect as if the reference to 6 months were a reference to 3 months.

(4) The Department of Home Affairs may by order direct that sub-paragraph (3) shall have effect with such additional restrictions as may be so specified.

(5) An order under this sub-paragraph (4) shall not come into operation unless it is approved by Tynwald.

SCHEDULE 6**SCHEDULE 1A INSERTED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ACT 1963**

Section 30(2)

Sch 6 inserted Sch 1A in the Criminal Justice Act 1963.

SCHEDULE 7**ATTENDANCE CENTRE ORDERS**

Section 37

Provision, regulation and management of attendance centres

1. (1) The Department of Home Affairs (in this Schedule referred to as “the Department”) may provide attendance centres.

(2) In this Schedule, “**attendance centre**” means a place at which offenders may be required to attend and be given under supervision appropriate occupation or instruction, in pursuance of orders made under paragraph 2.

(3) The Department may by make rules for the regulation and management of attendance centres.

(4) For the purpose of providing attendance centres the Department may make arrangements with any person for the use of premises of that person.

(5) Rules under sub-paragraph (3) shall not come into operation unless they are approved by Tynwald.

Attendance centre orders

2. (1) Where a person is convicted by or before a court of an offence punishable with custody (not being an offence the sentence for which is fixed by law) the court may, if it has been notified by the Department that an attendance centre is available for the reception of persons of his description, order him to attend at such a centre, to be specified in the order, for such number of hours as may be so specified.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), the reference to an offence punishable with custody shall be construed without regard to any prohibition or restriction imposed by or under any enactment on the imprisonment of young offenders.

(3) An order under this paragraph is referred to in this Schedule as an “attendance centre order”.

(4) The aggregate number of hours shall not exceed 100.³⁹

(5) A court may make an attendance centre order in respect of an offender before a previous attendance centre order made in respect of him has ceased to have effect, and may determine the number of hours to be specified in the order without regard —

- (a) to the number specified in the previous order; or
- (b) to the fact that that order is still in effect.

(6) An attendance centre order shall not be made unless the court is satisfied that the attendance centre to be specified in it is reasonably accessible to the person concerned, having regard to his age, the means of access available to him and any other circumstances.

(7) The times at which an offender is required to attend at an attendance centre shall, as far as practicable, be such as to avoid —

- (a) any conflict with the offender's religious beliefs or with the requirements of any other court order to which he may be subject; and
- (b) any interference with the times, if any, at which he normally works or attends school or any other educational establishment.

(8) The first such time shall be a time at which the centre is available for the attendance of the offender in accordance with the notification of the Department and shall be specified in the order.

(9) The subsequent times shall be fixed by the officer in charge of the centre, having regard to the offender's circumstances.

(10) An offender shall not be required under this paragraph to attend at an attendance centre on more than one occasion on any day, or for more than 3 hours on any occasion.

(11) Where a court makes an attendance centre order, the clerk of the court shall deliver or send a copy of the order to the officer in charge of the attendance centre specified in it, and shall also deliver a copy to the offender or send a copy by registered post or the recorded delivery service addressed to the offender's last or usual place of abode.

Discharge and variation of attendance centre orders

3. (1) An attendance centre order may be discharged on an application made by the offender or the officer in charge of the relevant attendance centre.

(2) An application under sub-paragraph (1) shall be made to the Court of General Gaol Delivery or a court of summary jurisdiction in accordance with sub-paragraphs (3) and (4), and the discharge of such an order shall be by order of the court.

(3) Where the court which made the order is the Court of General Gaol Delivery the power shall be exercised by that court.

(4) The power to discharge an attendance centre order shall be exercised by a court of summary jurisdiction where the court which made the order was a court of summary jurisdiction.

(5) Any power conferred by this paragraph on any court includes power to deal with the offender, for the offence in respect of which the order was made, in any manner in which he could have been dealt with for that offence by the court which made the order if the order had not been made.

(6) Any attendance centre order may, on the application of the offender or of the officer in charge of the relevant attendance centre, be varied by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(7) The power to vary an attendance centre order is a power by order —

- (a) to vary the day or hour specified in the order for the offender's first attendance at the relevant attendance centre; or
- (b) to substitute for the relevant attendance centre an attendance centre which the court is satisfied is reasonably accessible to the offender, having regard to his age, the means of access available to him and any other circumstances.

(8) Where an application is made under this paragraph by the officer in charge of an attendance centre, the court may deal with it without summoning the offender.

(9) It shall be the duty of the clerk to a court which makes an order under this paragraph —

- (a) to deliver a copy to the offender or send a copy by registered post or the recorded delivery service addressed to the offender's last or usual place of abode; and
- (b) to deliver or send a copy —
 - (i) if the order is made by virtue of subparagraph (1) or (7)(a), to the officer in charge of the relevant attendance centre; and
 - (ii) if it is made by virtue of sub-paragraph (7)(b), to the officer in charge of the attendance centre which the order as varied will require the offender to attend.

(10) In this paragraph, "the relevant attendance centre", in relation to an attendance centre order, means the attendance centre specified in the order or substituted for the attendance centre so specified by an order made under subparagraph (7)(b).

(11) Where an attendance centre order has been made on appeal, for the purposes of this paragraph it shall be deemed —

- (a) if it was made on an appeal brought from a court of summary jurisdiction, to have been made by that court;
- (b) if it was made on an appeal brought from the Court of General Gaol Delivery, to have been made by that Court;

and sub-paragraph (5) shall have effect in relation to an attendance centre order made on appeal as if the words “if the order had not been made” were omitted.

Breaches of attendance centre orders or attendance centre rules

4. (1) Where an attendance centre order is in force and it appears on complaint to a justice that the offender —

- (a) has failed to attend in accordance with the order; or
- (b) while attending has committed a breach of rules made under paragraph 1(3) which cannot be adequately dealt with under those rules,

the justice may —

- (i) issue a summons requiring the offender to appear at the place and time specified in the summons before a court of summary jurisdiction; or
- (ii) if the information is in writing and substantiated on oath, may issue a warrant for the offender’s arrest requiring him to be brought before such a court.

(2) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which an offender appears or is brought under this paragraph that he has failed without reasonable excuse to attend as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) or has committed such a breach of rules as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(b), that court may, without prejudice to the continuation of the order, impose on him a fine not exceeding £1,000 or —

- (a) if the attendance centre order was made by a court of summary jurisdiction, may deal with him, for the offence in respect of which the order was made, in any manner in which he could have been dealt with for that offence by the court which made the order if the order had not been made;
- (b) if the order was made by the Court of General Gaol Delivery, may commit him in custody or release him on bail until he can be brought or appear before that Court.

(3) A fine imposed under sub-paragraph (2) shall be deemed, for the purposes of any enactment, to be a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction.

(4) A court of summary jurisdiction which deals with an offender’s case under sub-paragraph (2)(b) shall send to the Court of General Gaol Delivery a certificate signed by a justice of the peace giving particulars of the offender’s failure to attend or, as the case may be, the breach of the rules which he has committed, together with such other particulars of the case as may be desirable; and a certificate purporting to be so signed shall be admissible as evidence of the failure or the breach before the Court of General Gaol Delivery.

(5) Where by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(b) the offender is brought or appears before the Court of General Gaol Delivery and it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has failed without reasonable excuse to attend as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) or has committed such a breach of rules as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(b), that court may deal with him, for the offence in respect of which the order was made, in any manner in which it could have dealt with him for that offence if it had not made the order.

(6) In dealing with an offender under sub-paragraph (2)(a) or (5), the court concerned —

- (a) shall take into account the extent to which the offender has complied with the requirements of the attendance centre order; and
- (b) in the case of an offender who has wilfully and persistently failed to comply with those requirements, may impose a custodial sentence.

(7) Where a court deals with an offender under sub-paragraph (2)(a) or (5), it shall revoke the attendance centre order if it is still in force.

(8) In proceedings before the Court of General Gaol Delivery under this paragraph, any question whether there has been a failure to attend or a breach of the rules shall be determined by the court and not by the verdict of a jury.

(9) Where an attendance centre order has been made on appeal, for the purposes of this paragraph it shall be deemed —

- (a) if it was made on an appeal brought from a court of summary jurisdiction, to have been made by that court;
- (b) if it was made on an appeal brought from the Court of General Gaol Delivery, to have been made by that Court,

and, in relation to an attendance centre order made on appeal, sub-paragraph (2)(a) shall have effect as if the words “if the order had not been made” were omitted and sub-paragraph (5) shall have effect as if the words “if it had not made the order” were omitted.

SCHEDULE 8⁴⁰**PROSECUTION OF OFFENCES**

Section 63

1. (1) It shall be the duty of the Attorney General —
- (a) to take over the conduct of all criminal proceedings, other than specified proceedings, instituted on behalf of the police force (whether by a member of that force or by any other person);
 - (b) to take over the conduct of any criminal proceedings instituted by an immigration officer (as defined for the purposes of the Immigration Act 1971 (an Act of Parliament) as that Act has effect in the Island) acting in his capacity as such an officer;
 - (c) to take over the conduct of any criminal proceedings instituted by —
 - (i) any Department or Statutory Board; or
 - (ii) any officer of any such Department or Board acting in his capacity as such an officer;
 - (d) to institute and have the conduct of criminal proceedings in any case where it appears to him that —
 - (i) the importance or difficulty of the case makes it appropriate that proceedings should be instituted by him; or
 - (ii) it is otherwise appropriate for proceedings to be instituted by him; and
 - (e) to take over the conduct of all proceedings begun under section 110 of the *Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021* (powers of search and seizure).⁴¹

(2) In this paragraph, “specified proceedings” means proceedings which fall within any category for the time being specified by order made by the Attorney General for the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) Orders under this paragraph shall be laid before Tynwald as soon as practicable after they are made, and if Tynwald at the sitting at which the orders are laid or at the next following sitting resolves that they shall be annulled, they shall cease to have effect.

(4) This paragraph is additional to, and without prejudice to, the existing status, duties and powers of the office of Attorney General.

2. (1) The Attorney General may at any time authorise an advocate to institute or take over the conduct of such criminal proceedings as the Attorney General may assign to him.

(2) Any advocate conducting proceedings assigned to him under this paragraph shall have all the powers of the Attorney General as to the institution and conduct of the proceedings but shall exercise those powers subject to any instructions given to him by the Attorney General.

(3) Any such instructions may be given so as to apply generally.

3. (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), nothing in this Schedule shall preclude any person from instituting any criminal proceedings or conducting any criminal proceedings to which the Attorney General's duty to take over the conduct of proceedings does not apply.

(2) Where criminal proceedings are instituted in circumstances in which the Attorney General is not under a duty to take over their conduct, he may nevertheless do so at any stage.

4. (1) The Attorney General may designate constables of the rank of sergeant or above for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) Subject to such exceptions and conditions as may be specified in the designation, a constable so designated, whether he is the complainant or not, may prosecute any criminal proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction in which a constable is the complainant.

(3) A person so designated shall exercise any such powers subject to instructions given to him by the Attorney General.

(4) Any such instructions may be given so as to apply generally.

(5) This paragraph has effect notwithstanding the provisions of any statutory provision other than this Schedule.

(6) Section 30(1) of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* is repealed.

5. (1) The Attorney General may make regulations requiring the Chief Constable to give to the Attorney General information with respect to every offence of a kind prescribed by the regulations which is alleged to have been committed in the Island and in respect of which it appears to him that there is a prima facie case for proceedings.

(2) The regulations may also require the Chief Constable to give to the Attorney General such information as the Attorney General may require with respect to such cases or classes of case as he may from time to time specify.

(3) Regulations under this paragraph shall be laid before Tynwald as soon as practicable after they are made, and if Tynwald at the sitting at which the regulations are laid or at the next following sitting resolves that they shall be annulled, they shall cease to have effect.

6. (1) For the purposes of this Schedule, proceedings in relation to an offence are instituted —

- (a) where a justice of the peace issues a summons under section 4 of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989*, when the complaint in respect of the offence is made to him;
- (b) where a justice of the peace issues a warrant for the arrest of any person under that section, when the complaint in respect of the offence is made to him;
- (c) where a person is charged with the offence after being taken into custody without a warrant, when he is informed of the particulars of the charge,

and where the application of this sub-paragraph would result in there being more than one time for the institution of the proceedings, they shall be taken to have been instituted at the earliest of those times.

(2) For the purposes of this Schedule, references to the conduct of any proceedings include references to the proceedings being discontinued and to the taking of any steps (including the bringing of appeals and making of representations in respect of applications for bail) which may be taken in relation to them.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph 2, proceedings begun under section 110 of the *Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021* (powers of search and seizure) shall be taken to be criminal proceedings.⁴²

(4) For the purposes of this Schedule, binding over proceedings under section 87 and 87A of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* shall be taken to be criminal proceedings.

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current

Table of Endnote References

¹ S 1 repealed by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 6, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).

² S 2 repealed by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 6, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).

³ S 3 repealed by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 6, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).

⁴ S 5 repealed by Sexual Offences Amendment) Act 2006 s 4.

⁵ Clerical correction.

⁶ S 14 not yet in force.

⁷ S 15 not yet in force.

⁸ Subs (2) repealed by Criminal Justice, Police Powers and Other Amendments Act 2014 s 30.

⁹ S 23 repealed by Communications Act 2021 Sch 9.

¹⁰ S 24 repealed by Data Protection Act 2002 Sch 13.

¹¹ Para (a) amended by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4.

¹² Para (b) amended by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4.

¹³ Subs (2) amended by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4 and by SD155/10 Sch 11.

¹⁴ Subs (3A) inserted by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4.

¹⁵ Subs (3B) inserted by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4.

¹⁶ Subs (10) amended by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4.

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- ¹⁷ Subs (12) amended by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4, by SD155/10 Schs 6 and 10, by SD2014/08, by SD2015/0109, by SD2017/0325 and by Manx Care Act 2021 Sch 5.
- ¹⁸ Subs (13) added by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4.
- ¹⁹ Subs (14) added by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 4.
- ²⁰ S 28A inserted by Criminal Justice, Police and Courts Act 2007 s 5.
- ²¹ Para (b) of text to be substituted (not yet operative) amended by SD359/11 and by SD2014/08.
- ²² S 31 not yet in force.
- ²³ Para (b) repealed by Justice Reform Act 2021 s 107.
- ²⁴ Para (a) amended by Justice Reform Act 2021 s 107.
- ²⁵ Para (b) amended by SD155/10 Sch 6, by SD2014/08 and by Manx Care Act 2021 Sch 5.
- ²⁶ Definition of “sexual offence” substituted by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 5, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).
- ²⁷ Ss 44 to 48 repealed by Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 Sch 9.
- ²⁸ S 53 repealed by Justice Reform Act 2021 s 107.
- ²⁹ S 54 repealed by Justice Reform Act 2021 s 107.
- ³⁰ S 63 operative 22/6/2009.
- ³¹ ADO (ss 2 to 13, 16 to 28, 32 to 34, 38 to 41, 44 to 47, 49 to 62, 64, Schs 2 to 4) 21/6/2001 (SD317/01); (s 29, Sch 5) 13/8/2001 (SD367/01); (s 1, Sch 1) 4/3/2002 (SD596/01); (s 43) 1/11/2001 (SD595/01); (s 48) 6/10/2001 (SD734/01); (ss 35, 36) 26/1/2004 (SD27/04); (s 37, Sch 7) 1/5/2005 (SD155/05); (ss 30, 42) 24/10/2005 (SD792/05); (s 63 and Sch 8) 22/6/2009 (SD450/09).
- ³² Sch 1 repealed by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 6, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).
- ³³ Sch 2 repealed by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 6, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).
- ³⁴ Sch 3 repealed by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 6, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).
- ³⁵ Para (a) substituted by Corruption Act 2008 Sch 1 and amended by Bribery Act 2013 Sch 1.
- ³⁶ Subpara (4) amended by Central Registry Act 2018 Sch.
- ³⁷ Subpara (1) amended by Central Registry Act 2018 Sch.
- ³⁸ Subpara (1) amended by SD359/11, by SD2014/08 and by Manx Care Act 2021 Sch 5.
- ³⁹ Subpara (4) amended by Justice Reform Act 2021 s 107.
- ⁴⁰ Sch 8 operative 22/6/2009.
- ⁴¹ Para (e) amended by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 5, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).
- ⁴² Subpara (3) amended by Sexual Offences and Obscene Publications Act 2021 Sch 5, subject to supplementary, transitional and savings provisions (see SD2024/0108).