



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

AT 22 of 2021

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND
OTHER AMENDMENTS ACT 2021**



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Index

Section	Page
PART 1 – INTRODUCTORY	5
1 Short title.....	5
2 Commencement.....	5
PART 2 – AMENDMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT 1981	6
3 Amendment of the Administration of Justice Act 1981	6
4 Substitution of section 15 (register of judgments).....	6
5 Amendment of section 26 (interpretation).....	9
PART 3 – AMENDMENT OF THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT 1989	11
6 Amendment of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989.....	11
7 Substitution of section 101A (register of sums adjudged to be paid on conviction)	11
PART 4 – CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS	13
DIVISION 1 – ACTS OF TYNWALD	13
8 Income Tax Act 1970 amended.....	13
9 Customs and Excise Management Act 1986 amended.....	14
10 Equality Act 2017 amended.....	15
DIVISION 2 – SECONDARY LEGISLATION	15
11 Social Security Administration Act 1992 (Application) Order 1994 amended.....	15
ENDNOTES	17
TABLE OF ENDNOTE REFERENCES	17

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND OTHER AMENDMENTS ACT 2021

Signed in Tynwald: 20 July 2021
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AN ACT to amend the Administration of Justice Act 1981 to make provision for the keeping of a register of judgments and debts enforceable by a warrant for payment; to make certain other amendments relating to the disclosure of information for the purposes of the register of judgments and the enforcement of executions; to amend the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989 in respect of the register of sums adjudged to be paid on conviction; and for connected purposes.

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

PART 1 – INTRODUCTORY

1 Short title

The short title of this Act is the Administration of Justice and Other Amendments Act 2021.

2 Commencement

(1) This Act (apart from section 1 and this section) comes into operation on such day or days as the Treasury may by order appoint and different days may be appointed for different provisions and for different purposes.

Tynwald procedure – laying only.

(2) An order under subsection (1) may include such consequential, incidental, supplemental, transitional, transitory or saving provisions as the Treasury considers necessary or expedient in connection with the coming into operation of any provision of this Act.

PART 2 – AMENDMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT 1981

3 Amendment of the Administration of Justice Act 1981

- (1) The *Administration of Justice Act 1981* is amended in accordance with this Part.
- (2) A reference in this Part, without more, to a numbered section or Schedule is a reference to the section of, or Schedule to, the *Administration of Justice Act 1981* so numbered.

4 Substitution of section 15 (register of judgments)

For section 15 (register of judgments), substitute —

“15 Register of judgments etc.

- (1) The Chief Registrar must keep a register (the “**register**”) of —
 - (a) judgments —
 - (i) entered in the High Court; and
 - (ii) of a tribunal referred to in Schedule 2 to the *Tribunals Act 2006*,
on or under which a sum of money, other than a sum payable under section 1 of the *Collection of Fines etc. Act 1985*, is payable; and
 - (b) warrant debts.
- (2) The register must be kept by the Chief Registrar in accordance with regulations made by the Deemsters (the “**register regulations**”).
Tynwald procedure – negative.
- (3) Before making the register regulations under subsection (2), the Deemsters must consult such persons as they consider appropriate.
- (4) The register regulations must make provision in relation to —
 - (a) the particulars relating to a judgment or warrant debt which must be recorded on the register;
 - (b) the judgments or warrant debts (or classes of them) which are exempt from registration;
 - (c) the circumstances in which judgments or warrant debts are exempt from registration; and
 - (d) the circumstances in which an entry recorded on the register must or may be amended or cancelled.

- (5) The register regulations may make such other provision as the Deemsters consider appropriate in relation to the register, including—
- (a) the procedures relating to the recording and amendment of information on, and the removal of information from, the register;
 - (b) the searching of the register and access to information recorded on the register;
 - (c) the circumstances in which access to information recorded on the register may be refused or restricted; and
 - (d) the exercise of a discretion by any person in respect of any matters specified in the register regulations.
- (6) In this section and sections 15A to 15F—
- (a) a “judgment” in relation to the High Court or a tribunal means any judgment, order, decision or award of the High Court or tribunal (however termed) which is —
 - (i) a final determination of those proceedings or of an issue in those proceedings; or
 - (ii) made in relation to such a final determination; and
 - (b) a “warrant debt” means a debt enforceable by a warrant for payment.
- (7) The Treasury may by order —
- (a) amend subsection (1) to add, remove or amend the classes of judgment, warrant debt or other decision which must be included on the register; and
 - (b) amend subsection (6) in consequence of any such amendment.
- Tynwald procedure – approval required.
- (8) Before making an order under subsection (7) the Treasury must consult with such persons as it considers appropriate.

15A Provision of data to the Chief Registrar

- (1) The Assessor and the Treasury (as appropriate) must provide the Chief Registrar with the particulars specified in the register regulations of the warrant debts which are required to be entered on the register and which are in the Assessor’s or the Treasury’s control, for the purpose of —
- (a) the keeping of the register; and
 - (b) the publishing of information recorded on the register under section 15B(2).

- (2) The clerk of the relevant tribunal must provide the Chief Registrar with the particulars specified in the register regulations of the judgments which are required to be entered on the register and which are under the clerk's control, for the purpose of —
 - (a) the keeping of the register; and
 - (b) the publishing of the information recorded on the register under section 15B(2).
- (3) No statutory provision or rule of law prohibiting or restricting the disclosure of information shall preclude the Assessor, the Treasury or the clerk of a tribunal from providing the Chief Registrar with the information referred to in subsections (1) and (2).
- (4) In this section, “judgment” and “warrant debt” have the same meaning as in section 15(6).

15B Keeping and publication of the register by the Chief Registrar

- (1) The Chief Registrar may, subject to register regulations made under section 15, keep the register in such form and manner and at such place as the Chief Registrar thinks fit.
- (2) The Chief Registrar must publish the information recorded on the register.
- (3) In subsection (2), the duty to publish the information recorded on the register means to publish it, or arrange for it to be published, in such form or manner as the Chief Registrar considers appropriate (including in electronic form) for inspection by members of the public.
- (4) The Chief Registrar may enter into arrangements with another person for the publishing of the information recorded on the register and such arrangements may include provision for a charge to be made for —
 - (a) access to information recorded on the register; or
 - (b) supplying a certified copy of information in an entry on the register.

15C Fees

- (1) The Treasury may by order specify —
 - (a) the fees to be paid for the provision of access to information recorded on the register;
 - (b) the fees to be paid for supplying a certified copy of information in an entry on the register; or

- (c) any other fee or charge payable in respect of any other function of, or service by, the Chief Registrar in relation to the register.

Tynwald procedure – negative.

- (2) An order may not be made under subsection (1)(a) or (b) when the functions described under those provisions are being performed by another person under arrangements entered into by the Chief Registrar under section 15B(4) for publishing information recorded on the register .
- (3) Any fees or charges received under this section must be applied to pay the expenses incurred in keeping the register and publishing the information recorded on it, with any surplus being paid into the General Revenue.

15D Data protection legislation not affected

Nothing in sections 15 to 15C authorises a disclosure, in contravention of the data protection legislation, of personal data which is not exempt from those provisions.

15E Registration of warrant debts: transitional provisions and exemptions

A warrant debt may be entered on the register only if the warrant for payment to which it relates—

- (a) is issued after the coming into operation of this section; and
- (b) is for payment of a sum of money in respect of which the person liable to pay that sum was first notified in writing after the coming into operation of this section.

15F Registration of warrant debts: restrictions on entering information on register

- (1) A warrant debt may be entered on the register after 3 days after the end of the period permitted to a person to apply to set aside the warrant for payment in respect of the debt has expired.
- (2) A warrant debt with a value of less than £1,000 must not be entered on the register.”.

5 Amendment of section 26 (interpretation)

In section 26(1) (interpretation) —

- (a) after the definition of “arrest” insert —

““data protection legislation” has the meaning given in regulation 5(1) of the GDPR and LED Implementing Regulations 2018¹ as they have effect from time to time;”;

(b) for the definition of “execution”, substitute —

““execution” means —

- (a) an execution of the High Court under which money is payable by an execution debtor to an execution creditor;
- (b) an execution granted under section 4 of the *Collection of Fines etc. Act 1985* (recovery of fines etc);
- (c) an execution granted under section 93 of the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2008* (confiscation orders: enforcement provisions);
- (d) an execution granted by a tribunal;
- (e) a judgment, order, decision or award of a tribunal which may be enforced by a Coroner as if it was an execution of the High Court;
- (f) a warrant for payment; or
- (g) an execution granted by a court of summary jurisdiction under section 94(1) of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* (methods of enforcement);”;

(c) after the definition of “prescribed”, insert —

““register”, unless the context otherwise requires, has the meaning given in section 15(1);

“register regulations” has the meaning given in section 15(2);

“warrant for payment” means a warrant issued under —

- (a) section 98A of the *Income Tax Act 1970* (distrain for overdue tax);
- (b) section 114A or 114AA of the *Social Security Administration Act 1992* (of Parliament) as it has effect in the Island (recovery of outstanding contributions following the decision of a contributions decision-maker; recovery of benefit following the decision of an adjudication officer);
- (c) paragraph 6 of Schedule 12 to the *Value Added Tax Act 1996* (distrain for overdue VAT); or
- (d) section 24 of the *Gambling Duty Act 2012* (Treasury warrants).”.

¹ SD 2018/0145

PART 3 – AMENDMENT OF THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT 1989

6 Amendment of the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989

The *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* is amended in accordance with this Part.

7 Substitution of section 101A (register of sums adjudged to be paid on conviction)

For section 101A of the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* (register of sums adjudged to be paid on conviction), substitute —

“101A Register of sums adjudged to be paid on conviction

- (1) The Chief Registrar must keep a register of sums to be paid to the Chief Registrar under section 1 of the *Collection of Fines etc. Act 1985* and the names and addresses of persons who have defaulted in their payment (in this section and section 101B, “**the register**”).
- (2) The register must be kept in accordance with rules of court.
- (3) The rules must —
 - (a) prescribe the particulars relating to each sum which must be recorded on the register;
 - (b) make provision in relation to the sums (or classes of them) which are exempt from registration;
 - (c) make provision in relation to the circumstances in which sums are exempt from registration; and
 - (d) provide for the circumstances in which an entry recorded on the register must or may be amended or cancelled.
- (4) The rules may make such other provision as the Clerk of the Rolls considers appropriate in relation to the register, including —
 - (a) the procedures relating to the recording and amendment of information on, and the removal of information from, the register;
 - (b) the searching of the register and access to information recorded on the register;
 - (c) the circumstances in which access to information recorded on the register may be refused or restricted; and
 - (d) the exercise of a discretion by any person in respect of any matters specified in the rules.
- (5) The Chief Registrar may, subject to rules of court, keep the register in such form and manner and at such place as the Chief Registrar thinks fit.

- (6) The Chief Registrar must publish the information recorded on the register.
- (7) In subsection (6), the duty to publish the information recorded on the register means to publish it, or arrange for it to be published, in such form or manner as the Chief Registrar considers appropriate (including in electronic form) for inspection by members of the public.
- (8) The Chief Registrar may enter into arrangements with another person for the publishing of the information recorded on the register and such arrangements may include provision for a charge to be made for —
 - (a) access to information recorded on the register; or
 - (b) supplying a certified copy of information in an entry on the register.

101B Register fees

- (1) The Treasury may by order specify —
 - (a) the fees to be paid for the provision of access to information recorded on the register;
 - (b) the fees to be paid for supplying a certified copy of information in an entry on the register; or
 - (c) any other fee or charge payable in respect of any other function of, or service by, the Chief Registrar in relation to the register.

Tynwald procedure – negative.
- (2) An order may not be made under subsection (1)(a) or (b) when the functions described under those provisions are being performed by another person under arrangements entered into by the Chief Registrar under section 101A(8) for publishing information recorded on the register.
- (3) Any fees or charges received under this section must be applied to pay the expenses incurred in keeping and publishing the register, with any surplus being paid into the General Revenue.

101C Data protection legislation not affected

- (1) Nothing in sections 101A and 101B authorises a disclosure, in contravention of the data protection legislation, of personal data which is not exempt from those provisions.

- (2) In this section, “data protection legislation” has the meaning given in regulation 5(1) of the GDPR and LED Implementing Regulations 2018² as they have effect from time to time.”.

PART 4 – CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS

DIVISION 1 – ACTS OF TYNWALD

8 Income Tax Act 1970 amended

- (1) The *Income Tax Act 1970* is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 106 (information confidential) –
- (a) in subsection (4)(f), after “Coroner or Lockman” insert “for the purpose of enforcing the collection of income tax or national insurance contributions (including interest and penalties in respect of the same)”; and
- (b) after subsection (5B) insert –
- “(5C) To avoid doubt, the use or disclosure by the Judgments Officer, a Coroner or a Lockman of any information that has been provided under subsection (4)(f) does not contravene subsection (5A) if the use or disclosure is for the purpose of the performance or discharge of any of the Judgments Officer’s, Coroner’s or Lockman’s functions under the *Administration of Justice Act 1981* including the enforcement of any other execution (within the meaning of section 26 of that Act).”.
- (3) After section 106F (disclosure of information between the Assessor and the Department of Education, Sport and Culture) insert –

“106G Disclosure of information to the Chief Registrar

- (1) No restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by any Manx legislation (including this Act) or otherwise, prevents the Assessor or an officer authorised by the Assessor from disclosing any information to the Chief Registrar for –
- (a) the purposes set out in sections 15 to 15F of the *Administration of Justice Act 1981*; or
- (b) the purpose of enabling or assisting the Chief Registrar to perform or discharge any of the functions of the Chief Registrar under the *Administration of Justice Act 1981*.
- (2) Any person who discloses information pursuant to subsection (1) shall not be guilty of an offence under section 106(3).

² SD 2018/0145

- (3) Information obtained under subsection (1) must not be disclosed except for a purpose mentioned in that subsection.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prejudice any power to disclose information which exists apart from this section.”.

9 Customs and Excise Management Act 1986 amended

- (1) The *Customs and Excise Management Act 1986* is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 174D (matters supplementary to ss 174B and 174C) insert —

“174DA Disclosure of information to the Chief Registrar

- (1) No obligation of secrecy imposed by any Manx legislation (including this Act) or otherwise, prevents the Treasury, the Collector or an officer (as appropriate) from disclosing any information to the Chief Registrar for —
 - (a) the purposes set out in sections 15 to 15F of the *Administration of Justice Act 1981*; or
 - (b) the purpose of enabling or assisting the Chief Registrar to perform or discharge any of the functions of the Chief Registrar under the *Administration of Justice Act 1981*.
- (2) Information obtained under subsection (1) must not be disclosed except for a purpose mentioned in that subsection.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prejudice any power to disclose information which exists apart from this section.

174DB Disclosure of information to Judgments Officer, Coroner or Lockman

- (1) No obligation of secrecy imposed by any Manx legislation (including this Act) or otherwise, prevents the Treasury, the Collector or an officer (as appropriate) from disclosing any information to the Judgments Officer, a Coroner or a Lockman for the purpose of enforcing the collection of revenues relating to an assigned matter (including interest and penalties in respect of the same).
- (2) Any information obtained by means of a disclosure under subsection (1) may be used or disclosed by the Judgments Officer, a Coroner or a Lockman for the purpose of the performance or discharge of any of his or her functions under the *Administration of Justice Act 1981* including the enforcement of any other execution (within the meaning of section 26 of that Act).
- (3) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prejudice any power to disclose information which exists apart from this section.”.

10 Equality Act 2017 amended

In section 130 of the *Equality Act 2017* (enforcement of awards etc. of Tribunal) —

- (a) in subsection (1), for “then, subject to subsection (2), the decision, order or award may be enforced as if it were an order of the Court” substitute —
 - “the Tribunal may grant execution for the sum or the amount of the award, as the case requires and such execution shall be enforceable in the same manner as an execution of the High Court”;
- (b) after subsection (1) insert —
 - “(1A) This section does not apply to a complaint to which section 105 (jurisdiction of the Tribunal in relation to goods and services) applies.”; and
- (c) Section 130(2) is repealed.

DIVISION 2 – SECONDARY LEGISLATION

11 Social Security Administration Act 1992 (Application) Order 1994 amended

- (1) The Schedule to the Social Security Administration Act 1992 (Application) Order 1994³ is amended as follows.
- (2) After the entry relating to section 122DH (sections 122DF and 122DG: interpretation) insert —

“122DI Disclosure of information by the Department to the Chief Registrar

- (1) Despite any other restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by any Manx legislation (including this Act, as applied to the Island) or otherwise, the Isle of Man Treasury, or an officer of the Isle of Man Treasury, may disclose any information to the Chief Registrar for —
 - (a) the purposes set out in sections 15 to 15F of the *Administration of Justice Act 1981*; or
 - (b) the purpose of enabling or assisting the Chief Registrar to perform and discharge any of the functions of the Chief Registrar under the *Administration of Justice Act 1981*.
- (2) Information obtained under subsection (1) must not be disclosed except for a purpose mentioned in that subsection.
- (3) This section does not limit the circumstances in which information may be disclosed apart from this section.

³ SD 506/94

122DJ Disclosure of information by the Department to the Judgments Officer, Coroner or a Lockman

- (1) Despite any other restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by any Manx legislation (including this Act) or otherwise, the Department, or an officer of the Department, may disclose any information to the Judgments Officer, a Coroner or a Lockman for the purpose of enforcing the recovery of contributions, benefits or budgeting loans (including interest and penalties in respect of the same).
- (2) Any information obtained under subsection (1) may be used or disclosed by the Judgments officer, a Coroner or a Lockman for the purpose of the performance or discharge of any of his or her functions under the *Administration of Justice Act 1981* including the enforcement of any other execution (within the meaning of section 26 of that Act).
- (3) This section does not limit the circumstances in which information may be disclosed apart from this section.”.

ENDNOTES

Table of Endnote References