1964. No. 83 **[NC]**

SUPREME COURT, NORTHERN IRELAND PROCEDURE

The Election Petition (Northern Ireland) Rules 1964

We, the Northern Ireland Supreme Court Rules Committee, being the authority having for the time being power under section 7 of the Northern Ireland Act 1962(a) to make, amend or revoke rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland, and being the authority having for the time being power to make rules for the purposes of Part IX of the Electoral Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1962(b) hereby exercise those powers and all other powers enabling us in that behalf as follows:—

Citation, Commencement and Application

1.—(1) These rules may be cited as the Election Petition (Northern Ireland) Rules 1964, and shall come into force on the 15th day of June, 1964.

(2) These rules shall apply to proceedings:—

(*a*) questioning an election or return or complaining of no return to the Parliament of Northern Ireland; and

(*b*) questioning a local election.

(3) Nothing in these rules shall affect any petition presented before these rules came into force.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"the Act" means the Electoral Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1962;

"the court" means the election court;

"election petitions office" means the Central Office in the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast;

"prescribed officer" means an officer of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Lord Chief Justice under section 93(3) of the Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, the practice and procedure of the High Court, including the rules relating to discovery and inspection of documents and the delivery of interrogatories, shall apply to a petition under these rules as if it were an ordinary action within its jurisdiction, notwithstanding any different practice, principle or rule on which the committees of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom used to act in dealing with election petitions.

(3) Any document required to be filed in proceedings under these rules shall be filed in the election petitions office.

Constitution of election courts

3.—(1) A parliamentary election court shall consist of two judges of the Supreme Court.

(a) 10 & 11 Eliz. 2. c. 30. (b) 1962. c. 14.

(2) A local election court shall be constituted as prescribed by section 72(3) of the Act.

Forms of petition

4.—(1) A parliamentary election petition shall be in the form set out in Schedule A and a local election petition shall be in the form set out in Schedule B or in forms to the like effect with such variations as the circumstances shall require.

(2) A petition shall state:—

(*a*) in which of the capacities mentioned in section 75(1) or section 79(1) of the Act the petitioner or each of the petitioners presents the petition;

(*b*) the date and result of the election to which the petition relates, showing in the case of a parliamentary election the date on which the return was made to the Clerk of the Crown of the member declared to have been elected;

(*c*) in the case of a petition mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) of section 76 or subsection (2) or (3) of section 80 of the Act, the date from which the time for the presentation of the petition is to be calculated; and

(*d*) the grounds on which relief is sought, setting out with sufficient particularity the facts relied on but not the evidence by which they are to be proved;

and shall conclude with a prayer setting out particulars of the relief claimed.

(3) The petition shall be presented by filing it and at the same time leaving three copies at the election petitions office.

Notice of presentation of petition

5.—(1) Within five days after the presentation of the petition, the petitioner shall serve on the respondent within the meaning of section 75(2) or section 79(2) of the Act and on the Chief Crown Solicitor a notice of the presentation of the petition, and of the nature of the security for costs which the petitioner has given or proposes to give pursuant to paragraph 7(1) of the Eighth Schedule to the Act, together with a copy of the petition.

(2) Service shall be effected:—

(*a*) on the respondent, by delivering the notice and a copy of the petition to the respondent personally; and

(*b*) on the Chief Crown Solicitor in the same manner as a writ of summons is served;

and an affidavit of service shall be filed as soon as practicable after service.

Security for costs

6.—(1) Where security for costs pursuant to paragraph 7(1) of the Eighth Schedule to the Act is given in whole or in part:—

(*a*) by recognisance—

(i) the recognisance shall be acknowledged before a person authorised to take affidavits for use in the Supreme Court;

(ii) the recognisance shall be filed forthwith and shall be accompanied by an affidavit sworn by each surety stating that after payment of all his debts he is worth a sum not less than that for which he is bound by his recognisance and a copy of the affidavit shall forthwith be served by the petitioner on the respondent;

(*b*) by a deposit of money—

(i) the money shall be placed on deposit receipt in the Bank of Ireland in the name of the Accountant General of the Supreme Court to the credit of the matter and may be drawn upon by the court from time to time for the purposes for which security is required by the Act;

(ii) the deposit receipt shall forthwith be left with the Accountant General who shall certify the amount of such deposit and such certificate shall then be left with the prescribed officer.

(2) Where in the case of a local election petition, the amount of the security for costs which the petitioner proposes to give is the maximum which may be directed under the Act, the application to fix the security at that amount may be made *ex parte* by summons to the prescribed officer.

Notice of objection to recognisance

7.—(1) Where the respondent intends to object to a recognisance on any ground mentioned in paragraph 7(4) of the Eighth Schedule to the Act, he shall, within five days after service on him of the notice referred to in rule 5, serve on the petitioner notice of his objection, stating the grounds thereof, and issue and serve on the petitioner a summons to determine the validity or otherwise of the objection.

(2) The summons shall be heard by the prescribed officer, subject to an appeal to the relevant court within five days after the prescribed officer's decision.

(3) If the objection is allowed, the prescribed officer, or the court, as the case may be, shall at the same time determine what sum of money will make the security sufficient and the petitioner may, within five days thereafter, remove the objection by the deposit of that sum.

Lists of petitions at issue

8. The lists of petitions at issue kept by the prescribed officer pursuant to paragraph 9 of the Eighth Schedule to the Act shall be conspicuously displayed in the election petitions office, and shall be available for inspection by the public during office hours.

Time of trial

9.—(1) The day for trial of each election petition shall be fixed by:—

(*a*) a Judge of the court in the case of a parliamentary election petition; and

(*b*) the barrister to whom the petition has been assigned under section 72(3) of the Act in the case of a local election petition.

(2) In the case of a parliamentary election petition not less than fourteen days, and in any other case not less than seven days, before the day so fixed, the prescribed officer shall cause notice of the time and place of trial to be displayed in a conspicuous place in the election petitions office and sent by post to—

(*a*) the petitioner;

(*b*) the respondent;

(*c*) the Chief Crown Solicitor; and

(*d*) in the case of a parliamentary election petition, the returning officer for the constituency for which the election to which the petition relates

was held, and in any other case the returning officer for the local government electoral area for which the election was held.

(3) The person to whom a notice is sent under paragraph (2)(*d*) shall, upon the receipt of such notice, publish it forthwith in the constituency or local government electoral area, as the case may be.

(4) In the case of a parliamentary election petition, the Lord Chief Justice shall appoint an officer of the Supreme Court to act as registrar for the purposes of the trial and in the case of a local election petition the barrister constituting the court shall appoint some fit and proper person to act as registrar.

Evidence

10.—(1) Where the petition claims the seat for an unsuccessful candidate on the ground that he had a majority of lawful votes, every party to the petition shall, not less than seven days before the day fixed for the trial, file a list of the votes which he contends were wrongly admitted or rejected, stating in respect of each such vote the grounds for his contention, and serve a copy of the list on every other party and the Chief Crown Solicitor.

(2) Where the respondent to a petition complaining of an undue election and claiming a seat for some other person intends to give evidence pursuant to paragraph 11(5) of the Eighth Schedule to the Act, to prove that that person was not duly elected, the respondent shall, not less than seven days before the day fixed for the trial of the petition, file a list of his objections to the election of that person on which he intends to rely and serve a copy of the list on the petitioner and the Chief Crown Solicitor.

(3) Any party to the petition may inspect and obtain an office copy of any list filed pursuant to either of the two last foregoing paragraphs.

(4) Except by leave of the court—

(*a*) no evidence shall be given by a party against the admission or rejection of any vote or as to any ground of contention, which is not specified in a list filed by him pursuant to paragraph (1) of this rule; and

(*b*) no evidence shall be given by a respondent of any objection to a person's election which is not specified in a list filed by him pursuant to paragraph (2) of this rule.

Order to compel attendance of witness

11. An order under paragraph 12(2) of the Eighth Schedule to the Act to compel the attendance of a witness at the hearing of an election petition may be in the form set out in Schedule C hereto or a form to the like effect.

Certificate of indemnity

12. The certificate of indemnity to be given by a member of the court pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 12(7) of the Eighth Schedule to the Act may be in the form set out in Schedule D hereto or a form to the like effect.

Witnesses' expenses

13.—(1) At the conclusion of the trial the Registrar of the court or the prescribed officer shall ascertain the reasonable expenses of any person who appeared to give evidence at the trial and shall certify under his hand the amount so allowed.

(2) Where a witness has been called and examined by virtue of an order made under paragraph 12(2) of the Eighth Schedule to the Act, the Registrar shall in addition certify that the attendance of such witness was required by the court.

Case stated

14.—(1) An application for a special case to be stated pursuant to section 83(1) of the Act shall be made by motion to a Judge of the High Court.

(2) A special case under subsection (1) or subsection (2) of section 83 of the Act shall be stated to, heard and determined by the Court of Appeal.

Withdrawal of petition

15.—(1) An application for leave to withdraw a petition shall be made by motion to the court or to a Divisional Court at such time and place as the court or the Divisional Court may appoint.

(2) Not less than seven days before the day so appointed the petitioner shall—

(*a*) serve notice of motion on the respondent, the returning officer and the Chief Crown Solicitor and shall file a copy in the election petitions office; and

(*b*) publish notice of the intended motion in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituency or the local government electoral area to which the petition relates.

(3) The notice of motion shall state the grounds on which the application for withdrawal is made and shall contain a statement to the effect that on the hearing of the application any person who might have been a petitioner in respect of the election may apply to the court to be substituted as a petitioner.

(4) The returning officer shall, upon receipt of the notice, forthwith publish it in his constituency or in his local government electoral area, as the case may be.

(5) Where on the hearing of the application a person is substituted as a petitioner any security required to be given by him shall be given within three days after the order of substitution.

Application to stay or dismiss petition

16.—(1) An application by a respondent to stay or dismiss a petition before the day fixed for the trial shall be made by motion to the court or to a Divisional Court at such time and place as the court or the Divisional Court may appoint.

(2) Not less than seven days before the date so appointed the respondent shall serve notice of motion, stating the grounds thereof, on the petitioner, any other respondent, the returning officer and the Chief Crown Solicitor, and shall file a copy in the election petitions office.

Death of petitioner

17.—(1) Where a petition is abated by the death of a sole petitioner or the survivor of several petitioners the solicitor acting for him in the proceedings at the date of his death or, if he had no such solicitor, any respondent learning of his death shall—

(*a*) file notice thereof in the election petitions office;