PROCEDURE FOR CIVIL APPEALS BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEAL Is leave to appeal required? Intended appellant must Yes apply for leave within 21 days of the order No against which leave to appeal is sought (see Rule 62.2(1) CPR) Appellant to file notice of appeal in Court of Appeal Registry (see Rules 62.3, 62.4 and 62.6 CPR) Procedural appeal - within 14 days of the date on which the decision appealed against was made. Application for leave heard Appellant must also file written submissions; Yes If leave is required - within 14 days of the date when leave Leave granted? was granted; Any other appeal - within 28 days of the date when the order No or judgment appealed against was made Application dismissed See Rule 62.6 CPR for extending time periods for filing notice of appeal and/or for leave to file our of time Registrar to comply with Rule 62.9 CPR Notice of appeal to be served on all parties to proceedings or any other person if the Court directs (see Rule 62.7 CPR) Respondent must enter an appearance before Registry (see Rule 62.7(2) CPR) Cross-appeal must be filed within 21 days of service of notice of appeal and copies must be served on all Does a party who has been served with a notice of appeal Yes other parties to the proceedings wish to cross-appeal? (see Rule 62.8 CPR) Is the appeal a procedural appeal? Respondent may file and serve on Yes No the appellant any written submissions in opposition to the Record of Appeal settled (see Rules 62.12 and 62.13 CPR) appeal or in support of any crossappeal (see Rule 62.10(2) CPR) Case Management Conference/Directions. Directions may include the filing of submissions and other documents. (see Rule 62.14 CPR) Registrar to set a hearing date (see Rule 62.9(1) CPR) Hearing date set Appeal heard

Decision given, certificate of result of appeal issued and file

closed (see Rule 62.24 CPR)

Key:

CPR – Supreme Court (Civil

Procedure) Rules 2008