



J.S. Champion

Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides

QUEEN'S REGULATION

TO AMEND the Criminal Procedure Code

MADE BY Her Britannic Majesty's Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides in pursuance of the powers contained in the New Hebrides Orders. In the name of Her Majesty Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

1. This Regulation may be cited as the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Regulation 1976 and shall come into operation on the date on which it is published by the Resident Commissioner causing a copy thereof to be exhibited at the public office of the Resident Commissioner.

2. Section 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter referred to as "the Code") is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new definition -

"Senior Magistrate's Court" means the Senior Magistrate's Court constituted by subsection (1) of section 4 of the Magistrates' Courts Regulation. "

3. Section 9 of the Code is hereby repealed and replaced by the following section -

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"Sentences which Magistrates' Courts may pass

9. (1) The Senior Magistrate's Court may, in cases in which such sentences are authorised by law, pass the following sentences -

- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or
- (b) a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; or
- (c) both such imprisonment and such fine.

(2) A Magistrate's Court may, in the cases in which such sentences are authorised by law, pass the following sentences -

- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; or
- (b) a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars; or
- (c) both such imprisonment and such fine. " .

New s.139A added to Code

4. The Code is hereby further amended by inserting immediately after section 139 the following new section

"Plans and reports by surveyors, Government analysts and geologists, and medical practitioners

139A. (1) Any document purporting to be a plan made by a surveyor or a report under the hand of any analyst or geologist in the employment of the Government or a medical practitioner upon any matter or thing submitted to him for examination or analysis and report may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

(2) The court may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the qualification or office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

(3) When any document is so used the court may, if it thinks fit, summon the surveyor, analyst, geologist or medical practitioner, as the case may be, and examine him as to the subject of such document. " .

Replacement of s.167 to s.195 of Code

5. Sections 167 to 195 inclusive of the Code are hereby repealed and replaced by the following sections

Power to
commit for
trial

167. Any Magistrate may commit any person for trial to the High Court.

Court to
hold
inquiry in
long or
short
form

168. Whenever any charge has been brought against any person in respect of an offence not triable by a Magistrate's Court, or as to which the Magistrate is of the opinion that it ought to be tried by the High Court or where an application in that behalf has been made by a public prosecutor, either the Magistrate shall hold an inquiry according to the provisions of section 169 or the Magistrate may, if he considers it appropriate so to do having regard to the circumstances of the case and if application is not made to the contrary by the accused person or his advocate or by a public prosecutor, commit the person so charged directly for trial to the High Court in accordance with the provisions of this section, that is to say -

(a) the Magistrate shall read over and explain to the accused person the charge in respect of which the inquiry is being held, and shall explain to the accused that he will have an opportunity later on in the inquiry of making a statement if he so desires, and shall further explain to the accused the purpose of the proceedings, namely to determine whether there is a sufficient case to put him on his trial by the High Court;

(b) the Magistrate shall then require the accused person to plead to the charge against him and record his plea thereto, if any;

(c) notwithstanding that the accused person pleads "guilty" or "not guilty" or abstains from pleading to such charge, the Magistrate shall thereupon require the prosecutor to tender to the court the statement of any witness whom it is intended to call in proof of the said charge at the trial of the accused person together with any exhibits which it is intended to produce at the said trial and shall read, or cause to be read, every such statement to the accused person; and

(d) if, having considered the contents of such statement, the Magistrate is of the opinion that the facts alleged therein would, if proved in evidence, constitute sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, he shall proceed as provided in sections 172 and 173.

Conduct of preliminary inquiry in long form

169. (1) A Magistrate conducting an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, at the commencement of such inquiry, read over and explain to the accused person the charge in respect of which the inquiry is being held, and shall explain to the accused that he will have an opportunity later on in the inquiry of making a statement if he so desires, and shall further explain to the accused the purpose of the proceedings, namely to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to put him on his trial by the High Court and shall then, in his presence, take down in writing, or cause to be so taken down, the statements on oath of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case.

Statements of witnesses so taken down in writing shall be termed depositions.

(2) The accused person may put questions to each witness produced against him, and the answer of the witness thereto shall form part of such witness's deposition.

(3) If the accused person does not employ an advocate, the court shall at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, ask the accused person whether he wishes to put any questions to that witness.

(4) As the statement of each witness taken down under this section is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

(5) If any witness denies the correctness of any part of the statement when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

(6) If the statement is taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the statement shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

(7) The deposition of each witness shall then be signed by him or attested by his mark and by the Magistrate holding the inquiry.

Variance between evidence and charge

170. No objection to a charge, summons or warrant for defect in substance or in form, or for variance between it and the evidence of the prosecution, shall be allowed; but if any variance appears to the court to be such that the accused person has been thereby deceived or misled, the court may, on the application of the accused person, adjourn the inquiry and allow any witness to be recalled, and such questions to be put to him as by reason of the terms of the charge may have been omitted.

Remand

171. If, from the absence of witnesses or any other reasonable cause to be recorded in the proceedings, the court considers it necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the court may from time to time by warrant remand the accused for a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen clear days at any one time, to some prison or other place of security. Or, if the remand is for not more than three days, the court may by word of mouth order the officer or person in whose custody the accused person is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue to keep the accused in his custody, and to bring him up at the time appointed for the commencement or continuance of the inquiry.

During a remand the court may at any time order the accused to be brought before it.

The court may on a remand admit the accused to bail.

Provisions as to taking statement or evidence of accused person

172. (1) If after the consideration of the statement of witnesses tendered to it in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 158 or the examination of the witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution in accordance with the provisions of section 169, as the case may be, the court considers that such statements disclose, or on

the evidence as it stands there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, the Magistrate shall satisfy himself that the accused understands the charge and shall ask the accused whether he wishes to make a statement in his defence or not and, if he wishes to make a statement, whether he wishes to make it on oath, or not. The Magistrate shall also explain to the accused that he is not bound to make a statement and that his statement, if he makes one, will be part of the evidence at the trial.

(2) Everything which the accused person says, either by way of statement or evidence, shall be recorded in full and shall be shown or read over to him and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to anything contained in the record thereof.

(3) When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth the record thereof shall be attested by the Magistrate, who shall certify that such statement of evidence was taken in his presence and hearing and contains accurately the whole statement made, or evidence given, as the case may be by the accused person. The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record. If he refuses, the court shall add a note of his refusal, and the record may be used as if he had signed or attested it.

Evidence
and
address in
defence

173. (1) Immediately after complying with the requirements of section 172 relating to the statement or evidence of the accused person, and whether the accused person has or has not made a statement or given evidence, the Magistrate shall ask him whether he desires to call witnesses on his own behalf.

(2) The Magistrate shall take evidence of any witnesses called by the accused person in like manner as in the case of the witnesses for the prosecution and every such witness, not being merely a witness to the character of the accused person, shall be bound by recognition to appear and give evidence at the trial of such accused person.

(3) If the accused person states that he has witnesses to call, but they are not present in court, and the Magistrate is satisfied that the absence

of such witnesses is not due to any fault or neglect of the accused person, and that there is a likelihood that they could, if present, give material evidence on behalf of the accused person, the Magistrate may adjourn the inquiry and issue process, or take other steps, to compel the attendance of such witnesses, and on their attendance shall take their depositions and bind them by recognisance in the same manner as witnesses under subsection (2).

(4) In any preliminary inquiry under this Part the accused person or his advocate shall be at liberty to address the court -

(a) after the reading over of the statements of witnesses in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168 or the examination of witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution in accordance with the provisions of section 169 as the case may be;

(b) if no witnesses for the defence are to be called, immediately after the statement or evidence of the accused person;

(c) if the accused person elects -

(i) to give evidence or to make a statement and witnesses for the defence are to be called, or

(ii) not give evidence or to make a statement, but to call witnesses,

immediately after the evidence of such witnesses.

(5) If the accused person or his advocate addresses the court in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) or (c) of subsection (4) the prosecution shall have the right of reply.

(6) Where the accused person reserves his defence, or at the conclusion of any statement in answer to the charge or evidence in defence, as the case may be, the

Magistrate shall ask him whether he intends to call witnesses at the trial, other than any whose evidence has been taken under the provisions of this section, and, if so, whether he desires to give their names and addresses so that they may be summoned. The Magistrate shall thereupon record the names and addresses of any such witnesses whom he may mention.

Discharge
of
accused
person

174. If, after consideration of the statements of witnesses tendered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168 or, in case of an inquiry conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 169, at the close of the case for the prosecution, as the case may be, or after hearing any evidence for the defence, the Magistrate considers that the case against the accused person is not sufficient to put him on his trial, the Magistrate shall forthwith order him to be discharged as to the particular charge under inquiry; but such discharge shall not be a bar to any subsequent charge in respect of the same facts:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the court from proceeding, either forthwith, or after such adjournment of the inquiry as may seem expedient in the interests of justice, to investigate any other charge upon which the accused person may have been summoned or otherwise brought before it, or any offence which, in the course of the charge so dismissed as aforesaid, it may appear that the accused person has committed.

Power to
apply
to High
Court for
committal
in
certain
cases
where
accused
person
discharged

175. (1) In any case where a Magistrate's Court shall discharge an accused person after a preliminary inquiry the court shall, if required to do so by the public prosecutor, transmit forthwith to him the record of the proceedings, including the statements of any witnesses read over in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168 or certified copies or translations thereof, and if the public prosecutor or considering the case shall be of the opinion that the accused person ought not to have been discharged, it shall be lawful for him to apply to a Judge for a warrant for the arrest and committal for trial of the accused person; and if the Judge shall be of the opinion that the case, as presented before the Magistrate's Court was sufficient to put the accused person on his trial, it shall be lawful for him to issue a warrant

for the arrest of the accused person and for his committal to prison for trial, there to be kept until discharged in due course of law or admitted to bail, and any person so proceeded against shall be further prosecuted in the same manner as if he had been committed for trial by the Magistrate's Court which discharged him, and for the purposes of the other provisions of this Code the said Magistrate's Court shall be deemed to have committed him for trial.

(2) An application under the preceding subsection may not be made after the expiry of six months from the date of discharge.

(3) For the purpose of taking recognisances under section 176, the Magistrate's Court shall have in relation to any person required to be bound over under the section aforesaid all the powers vested in the court for compelling the attendance of witnesses.

(4) The person in charge of a prison shall inform any person committed to such prison under the provisions of subsection (1) of his rights under sections 180 and 181, and notwithstanding the other provisions of this Code, the Magistrate's Court shall not be required so to inform him.

Committal
for trial

176. (1) If the Magistrate's Court considers the case against the accused person sufficient to put him on his trial, the court shall commit him for trial to the High Court and shall, until the trial, either admit him to bail or send him to prison for safekeeping. The warrant of such first-named court shall be sufficient authority to the officer in charge of any prison appointed for the custody of prisoners committed for trial.

(2) In the case of a corporation the court may, if it considers the case against the accused corporation sufficient to put the corporation on trial, make an order authorising the public prosecutor to file an information against such corporation, and for the purposes of this Code any such order shall be deemed to be a committal for trial.

Summary
adjudication

177. If, at the close of or during the inquiry, it shall appear to the Magistrate's Court that the offence is of such a nature that it may suitably be dealt with under the powers possessed by the court, the court may, subject

to the other provisions of this Code, and finally determine the matter and convict the accused person or dismiss the charge:

Provided that in every such case

(i) if the inquiry was conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 168, the witnesses for the prosecution shall be called and the evidence of each of them taken in the manner provided in Part V, and the accused person shall be entitled to cross-examine them upon such evidence or

(ii) if the inquiry was conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 169, the accused shall be entitled to have recalled for cross-examination or further cross-examination all witnesses for the prosecution whom he may require to be recalled.

Complainants and witnesses to be bound over or summoned before the High Court

178. (1) When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court or the Magistrate's Court committing him shall

(a) if the accused person has been committed for trial upon an inquiry conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 168, summon the witnesses whose statements have been read over to the accused person in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168 and bind by recognisance, with or without sureties, as it may deem requisite every witness called for the defence to appear at the trial to give evidence and also to appear and give evidence at any further examination concerning the charge which may be held by the direction of the public prosecutor

Provided that if at such an inquiry the accused person has pleaded "guilty" to the charge against him it shall not be necessary to summon or bind such witnesses unless the court be requested so to do either by the public prosecutor or by the trial Judge; or

(b) if the accused person has been committed for trial upon an inquiry held in accordance with the provisions of section 169, bind by recognisance

with or without sureties as it may deem requisite, the complainant and every witness to appear at the trial to give evidence at any further examination concerning the charge which may be held by direction of the public prosecutor.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (a) of the preceding subsection shall be construed to prevent an accused person who has pleaded "guilty" when called upon to plead in accordance with section 168 (1) (b) from altering such plea to one of "not guilty" when he appears for trial before the High Court.

Refusal
to be
bound
over

179. If a person refuses to enter into a recognisance on being required to do so pursuant to section 178, the court may commit him to prison or into the custody of any officer of the court, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognisance. If afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

Accused
person
entitled
to copy
of
statements
of
witnesses
or
depositions

180. A person who has been committed for trial before the High Court shall be entitled at any time before the trial to have, without payment, a copy of the statements of witnesses read over in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168 or, in the case of an inquiry held in accordance with the provisions of section 169, of the depositions, as the case may be. The court shall at the time of committing him for trial inform the accused person of the effect of this provision.

Summoning
and
condition-
ally bind-
ing over
of
witnesses

181. (1) Where any person charged before a Magistrate's Court with an offence triable upon information before the High Court is committed for trial, and it appears to such Magistrate's Court, after taking into account anything which may be said with reference thereto by the accused or the prosecutor, that the attendance at the trial of any witness whose statement has been read over in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168 or who has been examined before it in accordance with the provisions of section 169 (1), as the case may be, is unnecessary by reason of anything contained in any statement by the accused person, or of the statement or evidence of the witness being merely of a formal nature, the Magistrate's Court -

(a) may, in the case of a witness whose statement has been read over in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168, notwithstanding the provisions of section 178 (1) (a) (which requires the court to summon such a witness), refrain from summoning such witness; or

(b) may, in the case of any other witness, if such witness has not already been bound over, bind him over to appear at the trial conditionally upon notice given to him and not otherwise, or if the witness has already been bound over, direct that he shall be treated as having been bound over to appear only conditionally as aforesaid, and

(c) shall transmit to the High Court a statement in writing of the names, addresses and occupations of the witnesses who have not been summoned or who are, or who are treated as having been, bound over to appear at the trial conditionally

(2) Where, pursuant to the provision of the preceding subsection, a witness has not been summoned or has been, or is to be treated as having been, bound over conditionally to appear at the trial, the public prosecutor or the person committed for trial may give notice at any time before the opening of the sessions of the High Court to the committing Magistrate's Court and at any time thereafter to the Registrar of the High Court that he desires the witness to attend at the trial and any such court or Registrar to whom any such notice is given shall forthwith summon the witness to appear at the trial or notify him that he is required so to appear in pursuance of his recognisance.

The Magistrate's Court shall, on committing the accused person for trial, inform him of his right to require the attendance at the trial of any such witness as aforesaid, and of the steps he must take for the purpose of enforcing such attendance.

(3) Any documents or articles tendered or produced as exhibits in the Magistrate's Court by any witness whose attendance at the trial is stated to be unnecessary in accordance with the provisions of this section and marked as exhibits shall, unless in any particular case the Magistrate's Court otherwise orders, be retained by the Magistrate's Court and

forwarded with the statements of witnesses read over in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168, or the depositions, as the case may be, to the Registrar of the High Court.

Taking the depositions of persons dangerously ill

182. Whenever it appears to any Magistrate that any person dangerously ill or hurt and not likely to recover is able and willing to give material evidence relating to any offence triable by the High Court, and it shall not be practicable to take the deposition in accordance with the provisions of this Code of the person so ill or hurt, such Magistrate may take in writing the statement on oath or affirmation of such person, and shall subscribe the same, and certify that it contains accurately the whole of the statement made by such person, and shall add a statement of his reason for taking the same, and of the date and place when and where the same was taken, and shall preserve such statement and file it for record.

Notice to be given

183. If the statement relates or is expected to relate to an offence for which any person is under a charge or committal for trial, reasonable notice of the intention to take the same shall be served upon the prosecutor and the accused person, and if the accused person is in custody he shall be brought by the person in whose charge he is, under an order in writing of the Magistrate, to the place where the statement is to be taken.

Transmission of statements

184. If the statement relates to an offence for which any person is then subsequently committed for trial, it shall be transmitted to the Registrar of the High Court, and a copy thereof shall be transmitted to the public prosecutor.

Use of statement in evidence

185. Such statement so taken may afterwards be used in evidence on the trial of any person accused of an offence to which the same relates, if the person who made the statement be dead, or if the court is satisfied that for any sufficient cause his attendance cannot be procured, and if reasonable notice of the intention to take such statement was served upon the person (whether prosecutor or accused person) against whom it is proposed to be read in evidence, and he had or might have had, if he had chosen to be present, full opportunity of cross-examining the person making the same.

Transmission
of records
to High
Court and
public
prosecutor

186. In the event of a committal trial, the written charge, the statement of witnesses read over in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 168, the depositions, the statement (if any) of the accused person, the summonses or recognisances, as the case may be, of the complainant and of the witnesses, the recognisances of bail (if any), and any documents or things which have been tendered or produced as exhibits and marked as such, shall be transmitted without delay by the committing court to the Registrar of the High Court, and an authenticated copy of such statements and depositions and of the statement (if any) of the accused person shall be supplied to the public prosecutor by the Registrar.

Power of
public
prosecutor
to direct
further
investi-
gation

187. If, after receipt of the authenticated copy of the statements and depositions provided for by the last preceding section and before the trial before the High Court, the public prosecutor is of opinion that further investigation is required before such trial, it shall be lawful for the public prosecutor to direct that the original statements and depositions be remitted to the court which committed the accused person for trial, and such court may thereupon reopen the trial and deal with it in all respects as if the person had not been committed for trial as aforesaid; and if the case be one which may suitably be dealt with under powers possessed by such court, it may, if thought expedient by the court, be so tried and determined accordingly.

Powers of
public
prosecutor
as to
additional
witnesses

188. If, after receipt of the authenticated copy of the statements and depositions as aforesaid and prior to the trial before the High Court, the public prosecutor is of the opinion that there is in any case committed for trial, any material or necessary witness for the prosecution or the defence who has not been bound over to give evidence on the trial of the case the public prosecutor may require the Magistrate's Court which committed the accused person for trial to take the depositions of such witness and compel his attendance either by binding over or by summons or by warrant as hereinbefore provided.

Return of
depositions
with a view
to summary
trial

189. If, prior to the trial before the High Court, the public prosecutor is of the opinion, upon the record of the committal proceedings received by him, that the case is one which may suitably be tried by a Magistrate's Court, he may cause the statements and depositions to be returned to the court which committed the accused, and thereupon the case shall be reopened, tried and determined in the same manner as if such person had not been committed for trial:

Provided that in every such case -

(i) if the inquiry was conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 168, the witnesses for the prosecution shall be called and the evidence of each of them taken in the manner provided in Part V, and the accused person shall be entitled to cross-examine them upon such evidence; or

(ii) if the inquiry was conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 169, the accused shall be entitled to have recalled for cross-examination or further cross-examination all witnesses for the prosecution whom he may require to be recalled.

Filing of
an inform-
ation

190. (1) If, after the receipt of the authenticated copy of the statements and depositions as aforesaid, the public prosecutor is of the opinion that the case is one which should be tried upon information before the High Court, an information shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of this Code, and when signed by the public prosecutor shall be filed in the registry of the High Court.

(2) In any such information the public prosecutor may charge the accused person with any offence which, in his opinion, is disclosed by the statements and depositions either in addition to, or in substitution for, the offence upon which the accused person has been committed for trial.

Notice
of trial

191. The Registrar of the High Court shall endorse on or annex to every information filed as aforesaid, and to every copy thereof delivered to the officer of the court or police officer for service thereof a notice of trial, which notice shall specify the particular sessions of the High Court at which the accused person is to be tried on the said information, and shall be in the following form, or as near thereto as may be -

"A.B.

Take notice that you will be tried on the information whereof this is a true copy at the sessions of the High Court to be held at
on the day of , 19

Copy of
information
and notice
of trial to
be served

192. The Registrar shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the officer of the court or police officer serving the information a copy thereof with the notice of trial endorsed on the same or annexed thereto, and, if there are more accused persons committed for trial than one, then as many copies as there are such accused persons; and the officer of the court or police aforesaid shall, as soon as may be after having received the copy or copies of the information and notice or notices of trial, and three days at least before the day specified therefor for trial, by himself or his deputy or other officer, deliver to the accused person or persons committed for trial the said copy or copies of the information and notice or notices, and explain to him or them the meaning and exigency thereof; and when any accused person shall have been admitted to bail and cannot readily be found, he shall leave a copy of the said information and notice of trial with someone of his household for delivery at his dwelling-house, or with someone of his bail for him, and if none such can be found, he shall affix the said copy and notice to the outer or principal door of the dwelling-house or dwelling-houses of the accused person or of any of his bail:

Provided always that nothing contained herein shall prevent any person committed for trial, and in custody at the opening or during any sessions of the High Court being tried thereat, if he shall expressly assent to be so tried and no special objection be made thereto on the part of the Crown

Return of
service

193. The officer serving the copy or copies of the information and notice or notices of trial shall forthwith make to the Registrar a return of the mode of service thereof.

Postponement
of trial

194. (1) It shall be lawful for the High Court upon the application of the prosecutor or the accused person, if the court considers that there is sufficient cause for the delay, to postpone the trial of any accused person to the next sessions of the court held in the district or some other convenient place, or to a subsequent sessions, and to respite the summonses or recognisances of the complainant and witnesses, in which case the respited summonses or recognisances shall have the same force and effect as fresh summonses or recognisances to prosecute and give evidence at such subsequent sessions would have had.

(2) The High Court may give such directions for the amendment of the information and the service of any notices which the court may deem necessary in consequence of any order made under subsection (1) of this section.

Information
by public
prosecutor

195. (1) All informations drawn up in pursuance of section 190 shall be in the name of and signed by the public prosecutor, and when so signed shall be as valid and effectual in all respects as an indictment in England which has been signed by the proper officer of the court in accordance with the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1933.

(2) Every information shall bear date of the day when the same is signed, and, with such modifications as shall be necessary to adapt it to the circumstances of each case, may commence in the following form -

THE QUEEN v. A.B.

In the High Court of the Western Pacific

At the Sessions holden at
in the New Hebrides on the
day of , 19 .

INFORMATION BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

A.B. is charged with the following
offence (or offences) - " .

Amendment
of s.266
of Code

6. Section 266 of the Code is hereby amended
by inserting immediately after the word "before" the
words "the Senior Magistrate's Court or" .

PUBLISHED AND EXHIBITED at the Public Office of the Resident Commissi

28 APR 1976

J. Simon
Office Superintendent