

Law Commission

Consultation Paper No 209

CONTEMPT OF COURT

**Appendix F: List of contempts and associated
statutory provisions**

THE LAW COMMISSION

APPENDIX F: LIST OF CONTEMPTS AND ASSOCIATED STATUTORY PROVISIONS

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APPENDIX F

LIST OF CONTEMPTS AND ASSOCIATED STATUTORY PROVISIONS

INTRODUCTION

- F.1 The following tables contain a list of contempts of court, both common law and statutory, and associated provisions that we have come across in the course of our research. We do not intend this to be an exhaustive list but an illustration of the sorts of conduct that may constitute contempt of court and of the wide extent of the law in this area.

Examples of common law contempts

Where the ingredients of the contempt were not specified in the case, the nature of the contempt has been inferred from the wording of the judgment.

Nature of contempt	Description of the act committed	Common law	As applied in the case
<i>Contempt in the face of the court</i>			
Disturbing proceedings	Assaulting a judge or other participants.	See, for example, <i>Phelps</i> [2009] EWCA Crim 2308, [2010] 2 Cr App R (S) 1.	At [3]: "The contempt of court occurred when the appellant's counsel was addressing the judge in mitigation He was told by the dock officers, both of whom were women, to calm down. His response was to spit at the smaller of the two and to punch her in the face. The judge had also told him to calm down, but he had not and so she ordered him to be hand-cuffed. He resisted".
	Insulting the court.	See, for example, <i>Huggins</i> [2007] EWCA Crim 732, [2007] 2 Cr App R 8.	At [12]: "The appellant had shouted at the jury in a threatening fashion ...".
Improper conduct of a case	Conduct by litigant in person calculated to disrupt the hearing of trial.	See, for example, <i>Aquarius</i> [1974] 59 Cr App R 165.	At p 166: "A calculated attempt to disrupt the proceedings, starting with refusing to plead, then refusing to exercise his right of challenge of the jury when it was offered to him and generally making his trial on the theft charge as difficult, if not impossible, as he could do".

Nature of contempt	Description of the act committed	Common law	As applied in the case
<i>Contempt in the face of the court</i>			
Contempt by witnesses	Putting forward false evidence.	See, for example, <i>Apted v Apted</i> [1930] P 246.	At pp 246 to 247: "A party to a divorce proceeding who ... acts in such a manner as to obstruct or divert the course of justice is guilty of a contempt of court The petitioner admitted his own adultery but swore that it was originally an isolated act The petitioner was recalled and cross-examined by the Attorney-General and admitted that he had not told the truth at the hearing".
	Failure to obey a summons.	See, for example, <i>Daye</i> [1908] 2 KB 333.	At p 333: "Contempt in not paying obedience to a writ of subpoena issued out of the High Court of Justice".
	Where a witness remains in court, after an order that the witnesses shall leave the court.	See, for example, <i>Chandler v Horne</i> [1842] 174 ER 338.	At p 338: "It is now settled and acted upon by all the judges that the judge has no right to exclude the witness; he may commit him for the contempt, but he must be examined; and it is then matter of remark on the value of his testimony that he has wilfully disobeyed the order".
<i>Interference with the administration of justice other than contempt in the face</i>			
Interference with witnesses	Arresting a witness on the way to court with the intention of preventing them from giving evidence.	See, for example, <i>Hall</i> [1776] 96 ER 655.	Contempt of causing the plaintiff to be arrested, while attending arbitrators under a rule of court, on purpose to prejudice the contemnor's cause.

Nature of contempt	Description of the act committed	Common law	As applied in the case
<i>Interference with the administration of justice other than contempt in the face</i>			
Interference with witnesses	Molesting, assaulting or threatening a witness who is going to or returning from court.	See, for example, <i>Runting</i> [1989] Cr App R 243.	At p 245: "It should be made clear at the outset that the law insists that a defendant and witnesses, and indeed anyone else who has a duty to perform at a court, whether in a criminal trial or in a civil trial, is entitled to go to and from the court, that is between his home and the court, whether on foot or otherwise, without being molested or assaulted or threatened with molestation".
	Attempting to bribe a witness.	See, for example, <i>Brommell</i> , <i>The Times</i> 9 February 1995.	The nature of the contempt was not the subject of appeal. However, we gather from the case that attempting to bribe a witness is a contempt.
	Taking reprisals against witnesses in respect of the evidence that they have given.	See, for example, <i>A-G v Butterworth</i> [1963] 1 QB 696.	At p 719: "For there can be no greater contempt than to intimidate a witness before he gives evidence or to victimise him afterwards for having given it".
Viewing restricted documents	Inspecting documents in court records knowing that, according to the rules of the court, they may not be inspected without permission.	See, for example, <i>Dobson v Hastings</i> [1992] Ch 394.	At p 394: "Anyone who inspected documents in the custody of the court without leave when he knew that he needed leave for that purpose committed a contempt of court".

Nature of contempt	Description of the act committed	Common law	As applied in the case
<i>Contempt by publication</i>			
	Publication with the intention to impede or prejudice the administration of justice.	See, for example, <i>A-G v Hislop</i> [1991] 1 QB 514.	At p 519: "If the publications were intentionally made to deter Mrs Sutcliffe and were neither fair nor temperate criticism, then the offence of contempt at common law was established".

Examples of statutory contempts

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Administration of Justice Act 1960	<p><i>Section 12 - Publication of information relating to proceedings in private</i></p> <p>(1)(a) where the proceedings—</p> <p>(i) relate to the exercise of the inherent jurisdiction of the High Court with respect to minors;</p> <p>(ii) are brought under the Children Act 1989 or the Adoption and Children Act 2002; or</p> <p>(iii) otherwise relate wholly or mainly to the maintenance or upbringing of a minor;</p> <p>(b) where the proceedings are brought under the Mental Capacity Act 2005, or under any provision of the Mental Health Act 1983 authorising an application or reference to be made to the First-tier Tribunal, the Mental Health Review Tribunal for Wales or a county court;</p> <p>(c) where the court sits in private for reasons of national security during that part of the proceedings about which the information in question is published;</p> <p>(d) where the information relates to a secret process, discovery or invention which is in issue in the proceedings;</p> <p>(e) where the court (having power to do so) expressly prohibits the publication of all information relating to the proceedings or of information of the description which is published.</p>	Publication of information relating to proceedings before any court sitting in private shall not of itself be contempt of court except as set out in section 12(1)(a) to (e).	Any court or tribunal sitting in private. References to a court include references to a judge and to a tribunal and to any person exercising the functions of a court, a judge or a tribunal; and references to a court sitting in private include references to a court sitting in camera or in chambers.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Armed Forces Act 2006	<p>Section 309 - Chapter 2 Contempt of Court - Offences of misbehaviour in court etc</p> <p>(1) A qualifying service court has jurisdiction under this section to deal with any person ("the offender") who ... —</p> <p>(a) refuses to take an oath or make an affirmation when duly required by the court to do so;</p> <p>(b) when a witness, refuses to answer any question which the court has lawfully required him to answer;</p> <p>(c) when attending or brought before the court refuses to produce any document or other thing which is in his custody or under his control and which the court has lawfully required him to produce;</p> <p>(d) intentionally interrupts the proceedings of the court or otherwise misbehaves in court; or</p> <p>(e) intentionally insults or intimidates—</p> <p>(i) any member of the court while that member is acting as such a member or is going to or returning from the court; or</p> <p>(ii) any witness or other person whose duty it is to attend the court, while that witness or other person is attending the court or going to or returning from the court.</p>	Any act set out in section 309(1)(a) to (e).	The Court Martial or the Summary Appeal Court or the Service Civilian Court
Children Schools and Families Act 2010	<p>Section 11 - Restriction on publication of information relating to family proceedings (not yet in force)</p> <p>(2) The publication of information relating to the proceedings is a contempt of court committed by the publisher unless the publication of the information is—</p> <p>(a) an authorised publication of the text, or a summary, of the whole or part of an order made or judgment given by the court in the proceedings (see section 12),</p> <p>(b) an authorised news publication (see section 13), or</p> <p>(c) authorised by rules of court.</p>	The publication of information relating to family proceedings is a contempt of court committed by the publisher unless the publication is set out in section 11(2)(a) to (c).	Any relevant family proceedings at which the public are not entitled to be present. "Family proceedings" as within the meaning of— (a) section 65 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, or (b) section 32 of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act 1984.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Contempt of Court Act 1981	<p>Section 1 – The strict liability rule The rule of law whereby conduct may be treated as a contempt of court as tending to interfere with the course of justice in particular legal proceedings regardless of intent to do so.</p> <p>Section 2 - Limitation of scope of strict liability (1) The strict liability rule applies only in relation to publications, ... or other communication in whatever form, which is addressed to the public at large or any section of the public. (2) The strict liability rule applies only to a publication which creates a substantial risk that the course of justice in the proceedings in question will be seriously impeded or prejudiced. (3) The strict liability rule applies to a publication only if the proceedings in question are active within the meaning of this section at the time of the publication.</p>	Conduct tending to interfere with the course of justice in particular legal proceedings regardless of intent to do so. Limitation of the scope of strict liability is set out in section 2.	“Court” includes any tribunal or body exercising the judicial power of the State, and “legal proceedings” shall be construed accordingly.
Contempt of Court Act 1981	<p>Section 8 - Confidentiality of jury’s deliberations (1) Subject to subsection (2) ... , it is a contempt of court to obtain, disclose or solicit any particulars of statements made, opinions expressed, arguments advanced or votes cast by members of a jury in the course of their deliberations in any legal proceedings.</p>	It is a contempt of court to obtain, disclose or solicit any particulars of statements made, opinions expressed, arguments advanced or votes cast by members of a jury in the course of their deliberations in any legal proceedings.	Any legal proceedings.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Contempt of Court Act 1981	<p>Section 9 - Use of tape recorders</p> <p>(1) Subject to subsection (4) ... , it is a contempt of court—</p> <p>(a) to use in court, or bring into court for use, any tape recorder or other instrument for recording sound, except with the leave of the court;</p> <p>(b) to publish a recording of legal proceedings made by means of any such instrument, or any recording derived directly or indirectly from it, by playing it in the hearing of the public or any section of the public, or to dispose of it or any recording so derived, with a view to such publication;</p> <p>(c) to use any such recording in contravention of any conditions of leave granted under paragraph (a).</p>	Use of tape recorders as set out in section 9(1)(a) to (c).	“Court” includes any tribunal or body exercising the judicial power of the State, and “legal proceedings” shall be construed accordingly.
Contempt of Court Act 1981	<p>Section 12 - Offences of contempt of magistrates’ courts</p> <p>(1) A magistrates’ court has jurisdiction under this section to deal with any person who—</p> <p>(a) wilfully insults the justice or justices, any witness before or officer of the court or any solicitor or counsel having business in the court, during his or their sitting or attendance in court or in going to or returning from the court; or</p> <p>(b) wilfully interrupts the proceedings of the court or otherwise misbehaves in court.</p>	(1)(a) wilfully insulting the justice or justices, any witness before or officer of the court or any solicitor or counsel having business in the court, during his or their sitting or attendance in court or in going to or returning from the court; or (b) wilfully interrupting the proceedings of the court or otherwise misbehaving in court.	Magistrates’ court
County Courts Act 1984	<p>Section 118 - Power to commit for contempt</p> <p>(1) If any person—</p> <p>(a) wilfully insults the judge of a county court, or any juror or witness, or any officer of the court during his sitting or attendance in court, or in going to or returning from the court; or</p> <p>(b) wilfully interrupts the proceedings of a county court or otherwise misbehaves in court</p>	(1)(a) wilfully insulting the judge of a county court, or any juror or witness, or any officer of the court during his sitting or attendance in court, or in going to or returning from the court; or (b) wilfully interrupting the proceedings of a county court or otherwise misbehaving in court.	County court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996	Section 18 - Confidentiality: contravention (1) It is a contempt of court for a person knowingly to use or disclose an object or information recorded in it if the use or disclosure is in contravention of section 17.	To knowingly use or disclose an object or information recorded in it if the use or disclosure is in contravention of section 17.	Crown Court or magistrates' court or civil proceedings
Deeds of Arrangement Act 1914	Section 13 - Transmission of accounts to Board of Trade. Part IV (2) If any trustee fails to transmit such account, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the default continues, and, in addition, shall be guilty of contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly.	Failure of trustee to transmit accounts to Board of Trade.	N/A
Deeds of Arrangement Act 1914	Section 14 - Transmission of Accounts to creditors If a trustee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly.	Failure to comply with any of the provisions of section 14.	N/A
Family Law Act 1996	Section 58 - Part IV Family Homes and Domestic Violence. Contempt proceedings The powers of the court in relation to contempt of court arising out of a person's failure to comply with an order under this Part may be exercised by the relevant judicial authority.	Failure to comply with an order under Part IV Family Homes and Domestic Violence.	High Court or county court or magistrates' court
Family Law Act 1996	Section 63O - Part IV A. Forced Marriage. Contempt proceedings The powers of the court in relation to contempt of court arising out of a person's failure to comply with a forced marriage protection order or otherwise in connection with such an order may be exercised by the relevant judge.	Failure to comply with a forced marriage protection order or otherwise in connection with such an order.	High Court or county court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Habeas Corpus Act 1816	<p>Section 2 - Non-obedience to such writ to be a contempt of court, and punishable accordingly.</p> <p>(2) If the person or persons to whom any writ of habeas corpus shall be directed according to the provision of this Act, upon service of such writ, either by the actual delivery thereof to him, her, or them, or by leaving the same at the place where the party shall be confined or restrained with any servant or agent of the person or persons so confining or restraining, shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make a return or pay obedience thereto, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of the court, under the seal whereof such writ shall have issued.</p>	Wilful neglect or refusal to make a return or pay obedience to a writ of Habeas Corpus.	The court, under the seal whereof such writ shall have issued.
Health Service Commissioners Act 1993	<p>Section 13 - Obstruction and contempt</p> <p>(2) Where an offence is so certified the Court may inquire into the matter and after hearing—</p> <p>(a) any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the offence, and</p> <p>(b) any statement that may be offered in defence,</p> <p>the Court may deal with the person charged with the offence in any manner in which it could deal with him if he had committed the like offence in relation to the Court.</p>	<p>(1) The Commissioner may certify an offence to the Court where—</p> <p>(a) a person without lawful excuse obstructs him or any of his officers in the performance of his functions, or</p> <p>(b) a person is guilty of any act or omission in relation to an investigation which, if that investigation were a proceeding in the Court, would constitute contempt of Court.</p>	N/A
Insolvency Act 1986	<p>Section 134 - Enforcement of section 133</p> <p>(1) If a person without reasonable excuse fails at any time to attend his public examination under section 133, he is guilty of a contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly.</p>	Failure at any time without reasonable excuse to attend public examination under section 133.	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Insolvency Act 1986	Section 288 - Statement of Affairs (4) A bankrupt who— (a) without reasonable excuse fails to comply with the obligation imposed by this section, or (b) without reasonable excuse submits a statement of affairs that does not comply with the prescribed requirements, is guilty of a contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly (in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject).	Where a bankrupt— (a) without reasonable excuse fails to comply with the obligation imposed by section 288, or (b) without reasonable excuse submits a statement of affairs that does not comply with the prescribed requirements.	N/A
Insolvency Act 1986	Section 290 - Public examination of bankrupt (5) If a bankrupt without reasonable excuse fails at any time to attend his public examination under this section he is guilty of a contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly (in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject).	Failure at any time by a bankrupt without reasonable excuse to attend public examination under section 290.	N/A
Insolvency Act 1986	Section 291 - Duties of a bankrupt in relation to official receiver (6) If the bankrupt without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any obligation imposed by this section, he is guilty of a contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly (in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject).	Failure by a bankrupt— (1)(a) to deliver possession of his estate to the official receiver, and (b) to deliver up to the official receiver all books, papers and other records of which he has possession or control and which relate to his estate and affairs (including any which would be privileged from disclosure in any proceedings).	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Insolvency Act 1986	Section 312 - Obligation to surrender control to trustee (4) If any person without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any obligation imposed by this section, he is guilty of a contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly (in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject).	(1) Failure by a bankrupt to deliver up to the trustee possession of any property, books, papers or other records of which he has possession or control and of which the trustee is required to take possession.	N/A
Insolvency Act 1986	Section 333 - Duties of bankrupt in relation to trustee (4) If the bankrupt without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any obligation imposed by this section, he is guilty of a contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly (in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject).	Failure by a bankrupt to— (1)(a) give to the trustee such information as to his affairs, (b) attend on the trustee at such times, and (c) do all such other things, as the trustee may for the purposes of carrying out his functions under any of this group of parts reasonably require.	N/A
Insolvency Act 1986	Section 363 - General control of court (4) If any person without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any obligation imposed on him by subsection (2), he is guilty of a contempt of court and liable to be punished accordingly (in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject).	Failure by a bankrupt— (2) whose estate is still being administered under Chapter IV of Part IX of the Insolvency Act 1986 to do all such things as he may be directed to do by the court for the purposes of his bankruptcy or, as the case may be, the administration of that estate.	High Court or county court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Legal Services Act 2007	<p><i>Section 14 - Offence to carry on a reserved legal activity if not entitled</i></p> <p>(4) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) by reason of an act done in the purported exercise of a right of audience, or a right to conduct litigation, in relation to any proceedings or contemplated proceedings is also guilty of contempt of the court concerned and may be punished accordingly.</p>	<p>An act done in the purported exercise of a right of audience, or a right to conduct litigation, in relation to any proceedings or contemplated proceedings, where a person is not entitled to carry on the relevant activity.</p>	<p>“Court” includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a tribunal that is (to any extent) a listed tribunal for, or for any of, the purposes of schedule 7 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (functions etc of Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council); (b) a court-martial; (c) a statutory inquiry within the meaning of section 16(1) of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992; (d) an ecclesiastical court (including the Court of Faculties).

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Legal Services Act 2007	<p>Section 16 - Offence to carry on a reserved legal activity through person not entitled</p> <p>(6) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) by reason of an act done in the purported exercise of a right of audience, or a right to conduct litigation, in relation to any proceedings or contemplated proceedings is also guilty of contempt of the court concerned and may be punished accordingly.</p>	<p>(1) Where subsection (2) applies it is an offence for a person ("P") to carry on an activity ("the relevant activity") which is a reserved legal activity, despite P being entitled to carry on the relevant activity.</p> <p>(2) This subsection applies if–</p> <p>(a) P carries on the relevant activity by virtue of an employee of P ("E") carrying it on in E's capacity as such an employee, and</p> <p>(b) in carrying on the relevant activity, E commits an offence under section 14.</p>	<p>"Court" includes–</p> <p>(a) a tribunal that is (to any extent) a listed tribunal for, or for any of, the purposes of schedule 7 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (functions etc of Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council);</p> <p>(b) a court-martial;</p> <p>(c) a statutory inquiry within the meaning of section 16(1) of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992;</p> <p>(d) an ecclesiastical court (including the Court of Faculties).</p>
Representation of the People Act 1983	<p>Section 140 - Witnesses</p> <p>(2) On the trial a member of the election court may, by order signed by him, require any person who appears to him to have been concerned in the election to attend as a witness, and any person refusing to obey the order shall be guilty of contempt of court.</p>	Refusal to obey an order to attend the election court as a witness.	Election court
Senior Courts Act 1981	<p>Section 122 - Examination of persons with knowledge of testamentary document</p> <p>(3) Any person who, having been required by the court to do so under this section, fails to attend for examination, answer any question or bring in any document shall be guilty of contempt of court.</p>	Failure to attend the High Court for examination, answer questions or bring documents after having been required by the court to do so under section 122.	High Court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992	<p><i>Section 12 - Property to be vested in trustees</i></p> <p>(2) A judgment, order or award made in proceedings of any description brought against a trade union is enforceable, by way of execution, diligence, punishment for contempt or otherwise, against any property held in trust for it to the same extent and in the same manner as if it were a body corporate.</p>	Enforcement of a judgment, order or award made in proceedings of any description brought against a trade union.	High Court

Examples of statutory provisions stating that particular conduct should be treated as if it were a contempt of court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Armed Forces Act 2006	<p>Section 86 - Power to make provision as to access to excluded material etc</p> <p>(2) An order under this section (an “enabling order”) may in particular—</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) make provision equivalent to section 311(2) and (3) of this Act (certification to civil court of offences akin to contempt) in relation to a failure by a person within section 309(6) to comply with an order made by a judge advocate under the enabling order.</p>	Failure by a person to comply with an order made by a judge advocate under the enabling order.	Court Martial, Summary Appeal Court, Service Civilian Court
Attachment of Earnings Act 1971	<p>Section 23 - Enforcement Provisions</p> <p>(8) Any fine imposed by a judge of the High Court under subsection (3) above and any sums ordered by the High Court to be paid under subsection (6) above shall be recoverable in the same way as a fine imposed by that court in the exercise of its jurisdiction to punish for contempt of court</p> <p>(9) For the purposes of section 13 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 (appeals in cases of contempt) section 23 subsection (3) of the Attachment of Earnings Act 1971 shall be treated as an enactment enabling the High Court or a county court to deal with an offence under subsection (2) as if it were a contempt of court.</p>	Failure to comply with an attachment of earnings order under section 23 of the Attachment of Earnings Act 1971.	High Court or county court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Bail Act 1976	<p>Section 6 - Offence of absconding by person released on bail</p> <p>(5) An offence under subsection (1) or (2) above shall be punishable either on summary conviction or as if it were a criminal contempt of court.</p>	<p>(1) If a person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings fails without reasonable cause to surrender to custody he shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(2) If a person who— (a) has been released on bail in criminal proceedings, and (b) having reasonable cause therefor, has failed to surrender to custody, fails to surrender to custody at the appointed place as soon after the appointed time as is reasonably practicable he shall be guilty of an offence.</p>	Crown Court, Court of Appeal, High Court, Court Martial Appeal Court, magistrates' court
Building Society Act 1986	<p>Section 36A - Power to make prohibition orders</p> <p>(13) On receiving a certification, the High Court— (a) may inquire into the case; and (b) after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the society and after hearing any statement which may be offered in defence, may punish the society in like manner as if it had been guilty of contempt of the court.</p> <p>(14) Where a contravention of a prohibition order which is so certified is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer of the society he, as well as the society, may be punished in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the court.</p>	Contravention of a prohibition order under section 36A.	Financial Services Authority

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Building Society Act 1986	<p>Section 57 - Inspections: supplementary provisions</p> <p>(6) If an officer or agent of the body under investigation or any such person as is mentioned in subsection (3) above—</p> <p>(a) refuses to produce any document or material which it is his duty under this section to produce, or</p> <p>(b) refuses to attend before the inspectors when required to do so, or</p> <p>(c) refuses to answer any question put to him by the inspectors with respect to the affairs of the body under investigation,</p> <p>the inspectors may certify the refusal in writing to the High Court; and the court may thereupon inquire into the case and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the alleged offender and after hearing any statement which may be offered in defence, may punish the offender in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the court.</p>	<p>(6)(a) refuses to produce any document or material which it is his duty under this section to produce, or</p> <p>(b) refuses to attend before the inspectors when required to do so, or</p> <p>(c) refuses to answer any question put to him by the inspectors with respect to the affairs of the body under investigation.</p>	N/A
Care Standards Act 2000	<p>Section 75 - Obstruction etc</p> <p>(2) Where an offence is so certified the High Court may inquire into the matter; and after hearing—</p> <p>(a) any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the offence; and</p> <p>(b) any statement that may be offered in defence,</p> <p>the High Court may deal with the person charged with the offence in any manner in which it could deal with him if he had committed the same offence in relation to the High Court.</p>	<p>(1) The Commissioner may certify an offence to the High Court where—</p> <p>(a) a person, without lawful excuse, obstructs him or any member of his staff in the exercise of any of his functions under regulations made by virtue of section 73(5) or 74; or</p> <p>(b) a person is guilty of any act or omission in relation to an examination under regulations made by virtue of section 74 which, if that examination were proceedings in the High Court, would constitute contempt of court.</p>	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Companies Act 1985	<p>Section 436 - Obstruction of inspectors treated as contempt of court</p> <p>(3) The court may ... enquire into the case; and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the alleged offender and after hearing any statement which may be offered in defence, the court may punish the offender in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the court.</p>	<p>(1) If any person—</p> <p>(a) fails to comply with section 434(1)(a) or (c),</p> <p>(b) refuses to comply with a requirement under section 434(1)(b) or (2), or</p> <p>(c) refuses to answer any question put to him by the inspectors for the purposes of the investigation,</p> <p>the inspectors may certify that fact in writing to the court.</p>	N/A
Companies Act 1985	<p>Section 453C - Failure to comply with certain requirements</p> <p>(3) If, after hearing—</p> <p>(a) any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the alleged offender;</p> <p>(b) any statement which may be offered in defence,</p> <p>the court is satisfied that the offender failed without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement, it may deal with him as if he had been guilty of contempt of the court.</p>	<p>(1) This section applies if a person fails to comply with a requirement imposed by an inspector, the Secretary of State or an investigator in pursuance of either of the following provisions—</p> <p>(a) section 447;</p> <p>(b) section 453A.</p>	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Commissioner for Older People Act (Wales) 2006	Section 11 - Obstruction and contempt (3) If the Commissioner issues a certificate under subsection (1)— (a) the High Court may inquire into the matter, and (b) if the High Court is satisfied that the condition in subsection (2) is met in relation to the person, it may deal with him in any manner in which it could have dealt with him if he had committed contempt in relation to the High Court.	(2) The condition is that the person— (a) without lawful excuse, has obstructed the Commissioner or a member of his staff in the discharge of any of his functions under regulations made under section 10, (b) without lawful excuse, has failed to comply with a requirement to provide information which was imposed in the exercise of a power conferred by regulations made under section 6(5) or 10(5), or (c) has done an act or made an omission in relation to an examination under regulations made under section 10 which, if the examination were proceedings in the High Court, would constitute contempt of court.	N/A
Communications Act 2003	Schedule 11, paragraph 13 - Enforcement of information provisions (5) The court may punish the defaulter as it would have been able to punish him had he been guilty of contempt of court.	(1) The court may, on an application by OFCOM, enquire into whether any person ("the defaulter") has refused or otherwise failed, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement contained in a notice under paragraph 12 (to produce documents or requested information).	N/A
County Courts Act 1984	Section 112N - Offence if information not provided (not yet in force) (5) For the purpose of section 13 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 (appeal in cases of contempt of court) subsection (2) is to be treated as an enactment enabling a county court to deal with an offence under subsection (1) as if it were a contempt of court.	(1) A person commits an offence if he fails to comply with— (a) section 112M(2) and (3), or (b) section 112M(4).	County court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
County Courts Act 1984	<p>Section 117K - Offence if information not provided (not yet in force)</p> <p>(5) For the purpose of section 13 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 (appeal in cases of contempt of court) subsection (2) is to be treated as an enactment enabling a county court to deal with an offence under subsection (1) as if it were a contempt of court.</p>	<p>(1) A person commits an offence if he fails to comply with—</p> <p>(a) section 117J(2) and (3), or</p> <p>(b) section 117J(4).</p>	County court
Crime (International) Co-operation Act 2003	<p>Section 30 - Hearing witnesses in the UK through television links</p> <p>(4) Anything done by the witness in the presence of the nominated court which, if it were done in proceedings before the court, would constitute contempt of court is to be treated for that purpose as done in proceedings before the court.</p>	<p>(4) Anything done by the witness in the presence of the nominated court which, if it were done in proceedings before the court, would constitute contempt of court.</p>	<p>(1) This section applies where the Secretary of State receives a request, from an authority mentioned in subsection (2) ("the external authority"), for a person in the United Kingdom to give evidence through a live television link in criminal proceedings before a court in a country outside the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Criminal proceedings include any proceedings on an appeal before a court against a decision in administrative proceedings.</p>

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Crime (International) Co-operation Act 2003	<p>Section 31 - Hearing witnesses in the UK by telephone</p> <p>(5) Anything done by the witness in the presence of the nominated court which, if it were done in proceedings before the court, would constitute contempt of court is to be treated for that purpose as done in proceedings before the court.</p>	<p>(5) Anything done by the witness in the presence of the nominated court which, if it were done in proceedings before the court, would constitute contempt of court.</p>	<p>(1) This section applies where the Secretary of State receives a request, from an authority mentioned in subsection (2) ("the external authority") in a participating country, for a person in the United Kingdom to give evidence by telephone in criminal proceedings before a court in that country.</p> <p>Criminal proceedings include any proceedings on an appeal before a court against a decision in administrative proceedings.</p>
Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001	<p>Section 59 - Application to the appropriate judicial authority</p> <p>(9) If a person fails to comply with any order or direction made or given by a judge of the Crown Court in exercise of any jurisdiction under this section—</p> <p>(a) the authority may deal with him as if he had committed a contempt of the Crown Court; and</p> <p>(b) any enactment relating to contempt of the Crown Court shall have effect in relation to the failure as if it were such a contempt.</p>	<p>Failure to comply with any order or direction made or given by a judge of the Crown Court in exercise of any jurisdiction under section 59.</p>	<p>Crown Court</p>

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Data Protection Act 1998	<p><i>Schedule 6, Obstruction, paragraph 8</i></p> <p>(2) Where an offence is so certified, the court may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witness who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the offence, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, deal with him in any manner in which it could deal with him if he had committed the like offence in relation to the court.</p>	<p>(1) ... any act or omission in relation to proceedings before the Information Commissioner Tribunal which, if those proceedings were proceedings before a court having power to commit for contempt, would constitute contempt of court</p>	<p>Information Commissioner Tribunal</p>
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure 1963	<p><i>Section 81 - Evidence and general powers and rights of courts and commissions</i></p> <p>(3) On receiving a certificate under subsection (2) above the High Court may thereupon inquire into the alleged act or omission and after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person who is the subject of the allegation, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as if that person had been guilty of contempt of the High Court.</p>	<p>(2) If any person does or omits to do anything in connection with proceedings before, or with an order made by, such court or commission or Vicar-General's court which is in contempt of that court or commission by virtue of any enactment or which would, if the court or commission had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been in contempt of that court</p>	<p>Any court or commission established under this Measure.</p>

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Electricity Act 1989	<p><i>Schedule 5A, paragraph 10 - Defaults in relation to evidence</i></p> <p>(2) The High Court or Court of Session may inquire into a matter certified to it under this paragraph; and if, after having heard—</p> <p>(a) any witness against or on behalf of the defaulter; and</p> <p>(b) any statement in the defaulter's defence, it is satisfied that the defaulter did, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the notice or other requirement, or made the false statement, or gave the false information, that court may punish that defaulter as if the person had been guilty of contempt of court.</p>	<p>(1) If a person ("the defaulter")—</p> <p>(a) fails to comply with a notice issued or other requirement imposed under paragraph 6, 7 or 8;</p> <p>(b) in complying with a notice under paragraph 8, makes a statement that is false in any material particular; or</p> <p>(c) in providing information verified in accordance with a statement of truth required by appeal rules, provides information that is false in a material particular,</p> <p>a member of the Commission may certify the failure, or the fact that such a false statement has been made or such false information has been given, to the High Court or the Court of Session.</p>	Competition Commission
Energy Act 2004	<p><i>Schedule 22, paragraph 11 - Defaults in relation to evidence</i></p> <p>(2) The High Court or Court of Session may inquire into a matter certified to it under this paragraph; and if, after having heard—</p> <p>(a) any witness against or on behalf of the defaulter, and</p> <p>(b) any statement in his defence,</p> <p>it is satisfied that the defaulter did, without reasonable excuse, refuse or otherwise fail to comply with the notice or other requirement, or made the false statement, that court may punish him as if he had been guilty of contempt of court.</p>	<p>(1) If a person ("the defaulter")—</p> <p>(a) fails to comply with a notice or other requirement issued or imposed under paragraph 8, 9 or 10,</p> <p>(b) in complying with a notice under paragraph 10, makes a statement that is false in any material particular, or</p> <p>(c) in providing information otherwise verified in accordance with a statement of truth required by appeal rules, provides information that is false in a material particular</p>	Competition Commission

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Finance Act 2003	<i>Schedule 13, Part 6, paragraph 40 - Sanction for failure to comply with order</i> (1) A person who fails to comply with an order under this Part of this Schedule may be dealt with as if he had committed contempt of the court.	Failure to comply with an order under Schedule 13, Part 3 of the Finance Act 2003.	N/A
Financial Services and Markets Act 2000	<i>Section 18 - Obstruction and contempt</i> (3) If, after hearing— (a) any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of A, and (b) any statement made by or on behalf of A, the court is satisfied that A would have been in contempt of court if the inquiry had been proceedings before the court, it may deal with him as if he were in contempt.	(1) If a person (“A”)— (a) fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him by a person holding an inquiry under section 15, or (b) otherwise obstructs such an inquiry, the person holding the inquiry may certify the matter to the High Court (or, in Scotland, the Court of Session).	N/A
Financial Services and Markets Act 2000	<i>Section 161 - Power of OFT to request information</i> (6) If, after hearing any witness who may be produced against or on behalf of the defaulter and any statement which may be offered in defence, the court is satisfied that the defaulter did not have a reasonable excuse for refusing or otherwise failing to comply with the notice, the court may deal with the defaulter as if he were in contempt.	(5) If a person (“the defaulter”) refuses, or otherwise fails, to comply with a notice under this section, the OFT may certify that fact in writing to the court and the court may enquire into the case.	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Financial Services and Markets Act 2000	Section 177 - Offences (2) If the court is satisfied that the defaulter failed without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement, it may deal with the defaulter (and in the case of a body corporate, any director or officer) as if he were in contempt.	(1) If a person other than the investigator ("the defaulter") fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under this Part the person imposing the requirement may certify that fact in writing to the court.	N/A
Financial Services and Markets Act 2000	Section 221 - Powers of court where information required (2) If the court is satisfied that the defaulter failed without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement (or to permit the documents to be inspected), it may deal with the defaulter (and, in the case of a body corporate, any director or officer) as if he were in contempt.	(1) If a person ("the defaulter")— (a) fails to comply with a requirement imposed under section 219, or (b) fails to permit documents to be inspected under section 220, the scheme manager may certify that fact in writing to the court and the court may enquire into the case.	N/A
Financial Services and Markets Act 2000	Section 232 - Powers of court where information required (2) If the court is satisfied that the defaulter failed without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement, it may deal with the defaulter (and, in the case of a body corporate, any director or officer) as if he were in contempt.	(1) If a person ("the defaulter") fails to comply with a requirement imposed under section 231, the ombudsman may certify that fact in writing to the court and the court may enquire into the case.	N/A
Financial Services and Markets Act 2000	Section 305 - Investigations by OFT (6) If, after hearing any witness who may be produced against or on behalf of the defaulter and any statement which may be offered in defence, the court is satisfied that the defaulter did not have a reasonable excuse for refusing or otherwise failing to comply with the notice, the court may deal with the defaulter as if he were in contempt.	(5) If a person ("the defaulter") refuses, or otherwise fails, to comply with a notice under this section, the OFT may certify that fact in writing to the court and the court may enquire into the case.	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Foreign Compensation Act 1950	<p>Section 5 — Enforcement of attendance of witnesses, production of documents and furnishing information</p> <p>(1) If any person— (a) on being summoned, in accordance with rules made under section four of this Act, as a witness before the Commission, fails to attend; or (b) being in attendance as a witness refuses to take an oath or make an affirmation required in accordance with such rules to be taken or made, or to answer any question to which the Commission may legally require an answer; or (c) being required in accordance with such rules to produce any document or furnish any information, fails without reasonable excuse to comply with that requirement; or (d) does any other thing which would, if the Commission had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been contempt of court;</p> <p>the chairman of the Commission may certify the offence of that person under his hand to the High Court, and the court may thereupon inquire into the alleged offence and may punish or take steps for the punishment of that person in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the court.</p>	<p>(1) If any person— (a) on being summoned, in accordance with rules made under section four of this Act, as a witness before the Commission, fails to attend; or (b) being in attendance as a witness refuses to take an oath or make an affirmation required in accordance with such rules to be taken or made, or to answer any question to which the Commission may legally require an answer; or (c) being required in accordance with such rules to produce any document or furnish any information, fails without reasonable excuse to comply with that requirement; or (d) does any other thing which would, if the Commission had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been contempt of court.</p>	Foreign Compensation Commission
Freedom of Information Act 2000	<p>Section 54 - Failure to comply with notice</p> <p>(3) Where a failure to comply is certified under subsection (1), the court may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witness who may be produced against or on behalf of the public authority, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, deal with the authority as if it had committed a contempt of court.</p>	<p>(1) If a public authority has failed to comply with— (a) so much of a decision notice as requires steps to be taken, (b) an information notice, or (c) an enforcement notice ...</p>	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Friendly Societies Act 1992	<p>Section 67 - Inspections: Supplementary provision</p> <p>(6) If an officer, employee or agent of the body under investigation or any such person as is mentioned in subsection (3) above—</p> <p>(a) refuses to produce any document or material which it is his duty under this section to produce; or</p> <p>(b) refuses to attend before the inspectors when required to do so; or</p> <p>(c) refuses to answer any question put to him by the inspectors with respect to the affairs of the body under investigation,</p> <p>the inspectors may certify the refusal in writing to the High Court; and the court may thereupon enquire into the case and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the alleged offender and after hearing any statement which may be offered in defence, may punish the offender in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the court.</p>	<p>(6) If an officer, employee or agent of the body under investigation or any such person as is mentioned in subsection (3) above—</p> <p>(a) refuses to produce any document or material which it is his duty under this section to produce; or</p> <p>(b) refuses to attend before the inspectors when required to do so; or</p> <p>(c) refuses to answer any question put to him by the inspectors with respect to the affairs of the body under investigation.</p>	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Gas Act 1965	<p><i>Schedule 5 - Inquiries into accidents, paragraph 7</i> If any person— (a) without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him), and after having the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled tendered to him, fails to comply with any summons or requisition of the tribunal; or (b) does any other thing which would, if the tribunal had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been contempt of that court,</p> <p>the tribunal may, by instrument signed by the tribunal, certify the offence of that person to the High Court or, in Scotland, the Court of Session, and the High Court or Court of Session may thereupon inquire into the alleged offence and after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the offence, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, punish or take steps for the punishment of that person in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the High Court or, as the case may be, the Court of Session.</p>	<p>If any person— (a) without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him), and after having the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled tendered to him, fails to comply with any summons or requisition of the tribunal; or (b) does any other thing which would, if the tribunal had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been contempt of that court.</p>	<p>Inquiry into events connected to underground gas storage.</p>
Juries Act 1974	<p><i>Section 20 - Offences</i> (2) An offence under subsection (1) above shall be punishable either on summary conviction or as if it were criminal contempt of court committed in the face of the court.</p>	<p>(1) (a) if a person duly summoned under this Act fails to attend (on the first or on any subsequent day on which he is required to attend by the summons or by the appropriate officer) in compliance with the summons, or (b) if a person, after attending in pursuance of a summons, is not available when called on to serve as a juror, or is unfit for service by reason of drink or drugs ...</p>	<p>Crown Court, High Court or county court</p>

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Legal Services Act 2007	<p>Section 149 - Enforcement of requirements to provide information or produce documents</p> <p>(4) If the court is satisfied that the defaulter has failed without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement, it may deal with—</p> <p>(a) the defaulter, and</p> <p>(b) in the case of a body, any manager of the body, as if that person were in contempt.</p>	<p>(1) This section applies where an ombudsman is of the opinion that a person (“the defaulter”) has failed to comply with a requirement imposed under section 147(1).</p>	<p>Investigation by the Office for Legal Complaints.</p>
Local Government Act 1974	<p>Section 29 - Investigations: further provisions</p> <p>(9) Where an offence is so certified, the High Court may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the offence, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, deal with him in any manner in which the High Court could deal with him if he had committed the like offence in relation to the High Court.</p>	<p>(8) If any person without lawful excuse obstructs a Local Commissioner in the performance of his functions under this Part of this Act, or any person discharging or assisting in the discharge of those functions, or is guilty of any act or omission in relation to an investigation under this Part of this Act which, if that investigation were a proceeding in the High Court, would constitute contempt of court, the Local Commissioner may certify the offence to the High Court.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Local Government Act 1974	<p>Section 34G - Investigations: further provisions</p> <p>(10) Where an offence is so certified, the High Court may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged ("D"), and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, deal with D in any manner in which the High Court could deal with D if D had committed the like offence in relation to the High Court.</p>	<p>(9) If any person without lawful excuse—</p> <p>(a) obstructs a Local Commissioner in the performance of the Local Commissioner's functions under this Part,</p> <p>(b) obstructs any person discharging or assisting in the discharge of those functions, or</p> <p>(c) is guilty of an act or omission in relation to an investigation under this Part which, if that investigation were a proceeding in the High Court, would constitute contempt of court, the Local Commissioner may certify the offence to the High Court.</p>	N/A
Mines and Quarries Act 1954	<p>Schedule 3, Part 1, paragraph 10</p> <p>If a person—</p> <p>(a) without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) fails, after having the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled tendered to him, to comply with any summons or requisition of the tribunal; or</p> <p>(b) does any other thing which would, if the tribunal had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been contempt of that court,</p> <p>the tribunal may ... certify the offence of that person to the High Court or, in Scotland, the Court of Session, and the High Court or Court of Session may thereupon inquire into the alleged offence and ... punish or take steps for the punishment of that person in like manner as if he had been guilty of contempt of the High Court or, as the case may be, the Court of Session.</p>	<p>If a person—</p> <p>(a) without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) fails, after having the expenses (if any) to which he is entitled tendered to him, to comply with any summons or requisition of the tribunal; or</p> <p>(b) does any other thing which would, if the tribunal had been a court of law having power to commit for contempt, have been contempt of that court.</p>	Inquiry into fitness of holders of certificates of qualification.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967	Section 9 - Obstruction and contempt (2) Where an offence is certified under this section, the Court may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the offence, and after hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, deal with him in any manner in which the Court could deal with him if he had committed the like offence in relation to the Court.	(1) If any person without lawful excuse obstructs the Commissioner or any officer of the Commissioner in the performance of his functions under this Act, or is guilty of any act or omission in relation to an investigation under this Act which, if that investigation were a proceeding in the Court, would constitute contempt of court, the Commissioner may certify the offence to the Court.	N/A
Pensions Act 2004	Section 218 - Obstruction etc of the PPF ombudsman (3) Where an offence is certified under subsection (2), the court may— ... (c) deal with him in any manner in which the court could deal with him if he had committed the like offence in relation to the court.	(1) This section applies if any person— (a) without lawful excuse obstructs the PPF Ombudsman in the performance of his functions, or (b) is guilty of any act or omission in relation to an investigation by the PPF Ombudsman under regulations made under section 213 or 214, which, if that investigation were a proceeding in the court, would constitute contempt of court.	N/A
Pension Schemes Act 1993	Section 150 - Investigations: further provisions (5) Where an offence is certified under subsection (4) the court may inquire into the matter and, after hearing any witnesses who may be produced against or on behalf of the person charged with the offence and hearing any statement that may be offered in defence, deal with him in any manner in which the court could deal with him if he had committed the like offence in relation to the court.	(4) If any person without lawful excuse obstructs the Pensions Ombudsman in the performance of his functions or is guilty of any act or omission in relation to an investigation under this Part which, if that investigation were a proceeding in the court, would constitute contempt of court, the Pensions Ombudsman may certify the offence to the court.	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984	<i>Schedule 1, Issues of warrants by circuit judge, paragraph 15</i> (1) If a person fails to comply with an order under paragraph 4 above, a circuit judge may deal with him as if he had committed contempt of the Crown Court. (2) Any enactment relating to contempt of the Crown Court shall have effect in relation to such a failure as if it were such contempt.	Failure to comply with an order under Schedule 1, paragraph 4 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	N/A
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	<i>Section 41 - Restraint orders</i> (1) If any condition set out in section 40 is satisfied the Crown Court may make an order (a restraint order) prohibiting any specified person from dealing with any realisable property held by him. (7) The court may make such order as it believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.	Failure to comply with a restraint order or an order provided for in subsection (7) will fall to be treated as contempt of the Crown Court. (See the Government's Explanatory Notes).	N/A
Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005	<i>Section 15 - Obstruction and contempt</i> (1) If the Ombudsman is satisfied that the condition in subsection (2) is met in relation to a person, he may issue a certificate to that effect to the High Court. ... (5) If the High Court is satisfied that the condition in subsection (2) is met in relation to the person, it may deal with him in any manner in which it could have dealt with him if he had committed contempt in relation to the High Court.	(2) The condition is that the person— (a) without lawful excuse, has obstructed the discharge of any of the Ombudsman's functions under this Part, or (b) has done an act in relation to an investigation which, if the investigation were proceedings in the High Court, would constitute contempt of court.	N/A

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs
Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003	Section 35 - Arbitration by Secretary of State (7) Where a dispute is determined under this section— (a) a party may appeal to the High Court on a point of law; (b) the determination may, with the permission of the High Court, be enforced as if it were a judgment of the High Court (and may, in particular, be enforced by the use of powers in relation to contempt of court).	(1) This section applies to a dispute between the Authority and a person who has entered into a police services agreement, where the dispute is about the terms, construction or operation of the agreement.	N/A
Taxes Management Act 1970	Schedule 1AA, paragraph 9 - Sanction for failure to comply with order (1) If a person fails to comply with an order made under section 20BA, he may be dealt with as if he had committed contempt of the court.	Failure to comply with orders for the delivery of documents under section 20BA of the Taxes Management Act 1970.	N/A
Transport Act 2000	Schedule 10, Part 1, paragraph 7 (2) If after hearing— (a) any witness who may be produced against or on behalf of the person, and (b) any statement which may be offered in defence, the High Court is satisfied that the person did not have a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to comply with the notice, the High Court may punish him as if he had been guilty of contempt of court.	(1) If a person refuses or fails to comply with a notice under paragraph 6, the OFT may certify that fact in writing to the High Court which may enquire into the case.	N/A
Welsh Language (Wales) Measures 2011	Section 107 - Obstruction and contempt (not yet in force) (4) If the High Court is satisfied that the condition in subsection (2) is met in relation to the person, it may deal with the person in any manner in which it could have dealt with the person if the person had committed contempt in relation to the High Court.	(2) The condition is that the person— (a) without lawful excuse, has obstructed the discharge of any of the Commissioner's functions under this Part, or (b) has done an act in relation to an investigation under section 71 which, if the investigation were proceedings in the High Court, would constitute contempt of court.	N/A

Miscellaneous statutory provisions relating to contempt of court

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs	Relevance
Aviation Security Act 1982	Section 24AR - Dispute Resolution: appeals and enforcement (2) Any requirement imposed under sections 24AO(3) or 24AP(7) and any declaration determination or order made under section 24AQ may with the permission of the High Court be enforced as if it were a judgment of the High Court (and may, in particular, be enforced by the use of powers in relation to contempt of court).	Breach of requirement imposed under section 24AO(3) or 24AP(7), and any declaration, determination or order made under section 24AQ of the Aviation Security Act 1982.	N/A	Enforcement by the use of powers in relation to contempt of court.
Aviation Security Act 1982	Section 29E - Dispute Resolution: appeals and enforcement (2) Any requirement imposed under section 29B(3) or 29C(7) and any declaration determination or order made under section 29D may with the permission of the High Court be enforced as if it were a judgment of the High Court (and may, in particular, be enforced by the use of powers in relation to contempt of court).	Breach of requirement imposed under section 29B(3) or 29C(7), and any declaration, determination or order made under section 29D of the Aviation Security Act 1982.	N/A	Enforcement by the use of powers in relation to contempt of court.
Civil Procedure Rules 1998	Rule 31.23 - False disclosure statements (1) Proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against a person if he makes, or causes to be made, a false disclosure statement, without an honest belief in its truth.	A person makes, or causes to be made, a false disclosure statement, without an honest belief in its truth.	Civil courts	Creates a contempt.
Civil Procedure Rules 1998	Rule 32.14 - False statements (1) Proceedings for contempt of court may be brought against a person if he makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.	A person makes, or causes to be made, a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth without an honest belief in its truth.	Civil courts	Creates a contempt.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs	Relevance to contempt
Contempt of Court Act 1981	<p>Section 4 - Contemporary reports of proceedings</p> <p>(1) Subject to this section a person is not guilty of contempt of court under the strict liability rule in respect of a fair and accurate report of legal proceedings held in public, published contemporaneously and in good faith.</p> <p>(2) In any such proceedings the court may, where it appears to be necessary for avoiding a substantial risk of prejudice to the administration of justice in those proceedings, or in any other proceedings pending or imminent, order that the publication of any report of the proceedings, or any part of the proceedings, be postponed for such period as the court thinks necessary for that purpose.</p>	<p>Section 1 - The strict liability rule</p> <p>In this Act "the strict liability rule" means the rule of law whereby conduct may be treated as a contempt of court as tending to interfere with the course of justice in particular legal proceedings regardless of intent to do so.</p>	<p>"Court" includes any tribunal or body exercising the judicial power of the State, and "legal proceedings" shall be construed accordingly.</p>	<p>Where contemporary reports of proceedings do not comply with section 4(1) they will fall under the strict liability rule.</p>
Contempt of Court Act 1981	<p>Section 11 - Publication of matters exempted from disclosure in court</p> <p>In any case where a court (having power to do so) allows a name or other matter to be withheld from the public in proceedings before the court, the court may give such directions prohibiting the publication of that name or matter in connection with the proceedings as appear to the court to be necessary for the purpose for which it was so withheld.</p>	<p>The court may give directions prohibiting the publication of that name or matter in connection with the proceedings as appear to the court to be necessary for the purpose for which it was so withheld.</p>	<p>"Court" includes any tribunal or body exercising the judicial power of the State, and "legal proceedings" shall be construed accordingly.</p>	<p>Section 11 provides a power to give directions prohibiting publication of certain matters. Publication is not in and of itself a contempt.</p>

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs	Relevance to contempt
Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001	Section 39 - Intimidation of witnesses (1) A person commits an offence if— (a) he does an act which intimidates, and is intended to intimidate, another person ("the victim"); (b) he does the act— (i) knowing or believing that the victim is or may be a witness in any relevant proceedings; and (ii) intending, by his act, to cause the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted or interfered with; and (c) the act is done after the commencement of those proceedings.	An offence within section 39 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.	Proceedings in or before the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Crown Court or any county court or magistrates' court.	Overlaps with contempt at common law.
Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001	Section 40 - Harming witnesses (1) A person commits an offence if, in circumstances falling within subsection (2)— (a) he does an act which harms, and is intended to harm, another person; or (b) intending to cause another person to fear harm, he threatens to do an act which would harm that other person.	An offence within section 40 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.	Proceedings in or before the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Crown Court or any county court or magistrates' court.	Overlaps with contempt at common law.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs	Relevance to contempt
Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	<p><i>Section 51 – Intimidation etc, of witnesses jurors and others</i></p> <p>(1) A person commits an offence if— (a) he does an act which intimidates, and is intended to intimidate, another person (“the victim”), (b) he does the act knowing or believing that the victim is assisting in the investigation of an offence or is a witness or potential witness or a juror or potential juror in proceedings for an offence, and (c) he does it intending thereby to cause the investigation or the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted or interfered with.</p> <p>(2) A person commits an offence if— (a) he does an act which harms, and is intended to harm, another person or, intending to cause another person to fear harm, he threatens to do an act which would harm that other person, (b) he does or threatens to do the act knowing or believing that the person harmed or threatened to be harmed (“the victim”), or some other person, has assisted in an investigation into an offence or has given evidence or particular evidence in proceedings for an offence, or has acted as a juror or concurred in a particular verdict in proceedings for an offence, and (c) he does or threatens to do it because of that knowledge or belief.</p>	An offence within section 51 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.	Proceedings for an offence.	Overlaps with common law contempts.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs	Relevance to contempt
Family Law Act 1996	Section 42A - Breach of a non-molestation order (3) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section in respect of any conduct, that conduct is not punishable as a contempt of court. (4) A person cannot be convicted of an offence under this section in respect of any conduct which has been punished as a contempt of court.	(1) A person who without reasonable excuse does anything that he is prohibited from doing by a non-molestation order is guilty of an offence.	High Court or county court or magistrates' court	Overlaps with contempt at common law.
Food Standards Act 1999	Section 19 - Publication etc by the Agency of advice and information (3) That power may not be exercised if the publication by the Agency of the advice or information in question— ... (c) would constitute or be punishable as a contempt of court.	Publication by the Agency of advice or information under section 19 where it would constitute or be punishable as a contempt of court.	N/A	Restricting power of the Food Standards Agency to publish advice or information where it would constitute or be punishable as a contempt of court.
N40A Form	Warrant of arrest for disobedience (Order to attend court for questioning) (in connection with debt)	Breach of an order by a named judgment debtor to attend court for questioning.	High Court or county court	Overlaps with contempt at common law.

Name of Act	Section	Act committed	Court where contempt occurs	Relevance to contempt
Restrictive Practices Courts Act 1976	Section 9 - Procedure (3) In relation to the attendance and examination of witnesses, the production and inspection of documents, the enforcement of its orders, and all other matters incidental to its jurisdiction, the Court shall have the like powers, rights, privileges and authority— (a) in England and Wales, as the High Court; ... (4) No person shall be punished for contempt of the Court except by or with the consent of a judge who is a member of the Court.	Contempt of court in relation to the attendance and examination of witnesses, the production and inspection of documents, the enforcement of its orders, and all other matters incidental to its jurisdiction.	Restrictive Practices Court	Grants the Restrictive Practices Court the like powers, rights, privileges and authority as the High Court in relation to matters identified in section 9.
Senior Courts Act 1981	Section 45 - General jurisdiction of Crown Court (4) Subject to section 8 of the Criminal Procedure (Attendance of Witnesses) Act 1965 (substitution in criminal cases of procedure in that Act for procedure by way of subpoena) and to any provision contained in or having effect under this Act, the Crown Court shall, in relation to the attendance and examination of witnesses, any contempt of court, the enforcement of its orders and all other matters incidental to its jurisdiction, have the like powers, rights, privileges and authority as the High Court.	Any contempt of court.	Crown Court	Grants the Crown Court the like powers as the High Court in relation to matters identified in section 45.