

58. Interpretation in this Part

- (1) In this Part, unless the contrary intention appears —
- “**appeal**” means an appeal, or an application for leave to appeal, under the *Criminal Appeals Act 2004* Part 2 Division 2;
 - “**appeal notice**” means a notice in the form of Form 20;
 - “**interim order**” in an appeal, means —
 - (a) an order staying the proceedings in the primary court or the execution of the primary court’s decision;
 - (b) an order made under the *Criminal Appeals Act 2004* section 12;
 - (c) an order granting bail made under the *Bail Act 1982*;
 - (d) an urgent appeal order;
 - (e) an order that an appellant provide security for a respondent’s costs;
 - (f) an order extending or shortening the time for obeying a requirement of these rules, other than the time for commencing an appeal;
 - (g) any other order that the Court may make before the appeal is concluded, other than an order giving or refusing to give leave to appeal;
 - “**lodge**” a document, means to lodge it at the Central Office in the Supreme Court together with any fee required to be paid under the *Supreme Court (Fees) Regulations 2002*;
 - “**primary court**”, in relation to an appeal, means the court of summary jurisdiction that made the decision being appealed;
 - “**primary court’s transcript**” means —
 - (a) the transcript of the proceedings in the primary court; or
 - (b) if there is no electronic recording of the proceedings that can be transcribed —
 - (i) the notes made by the judicial officer who presided at the proceedings; and
 - (ii) one or more affidavits of people who were present at the proceedings about what happened in the proceedings.
- (2) A term defined in the *Criminal Appeals Act 2004* has the same meaning in these rules as it does in that Act, unless the contrary intention appears.