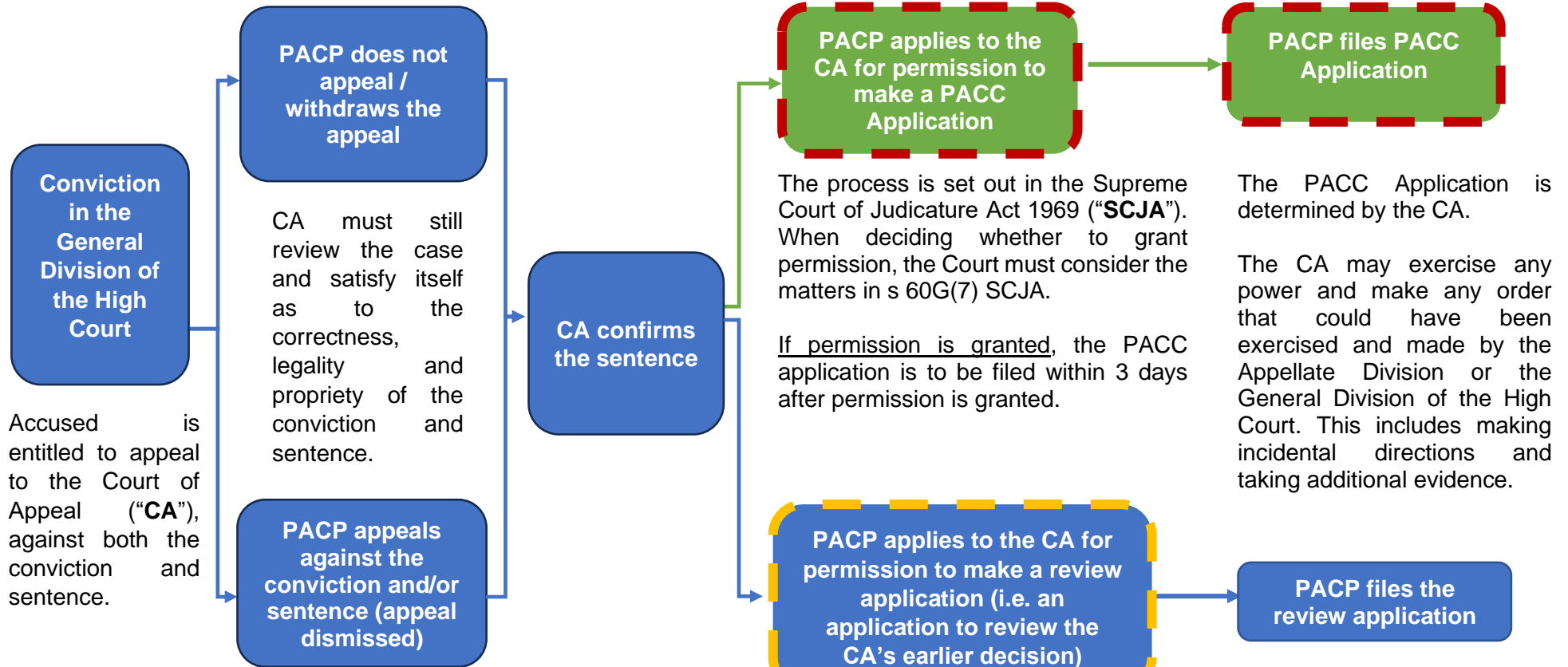


Annex – Overview of post-appeal processes



Legend	
	Unchanged
	Amended by the PACC Act 2022
	Operationalised via the Rules of Court (Amendment No. 2) Rules 2024
	Amended by the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Rules 2024 (consequential amendments)

The process is set out in the Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1969 (“**SCJA**”). When deciding whether to grant permission, the Court must consider the matters in s 60G(7) SCJA.

If permission is granted, the PACC application is to be filed within 3 days after permission is granted.

The process is set out in the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 (“**CPC**”).

When deciding whether to grant permission, the CA must consider the matters in s 394H(6A) of the CPC.

If permission is granted, the review application is to be filed within 3 days after permission is granted.

The PACC Application is determined by the CA.

The CA may exercise any power and make any order that could have been exercised and made by the Appellate Division or the General Division of the High Court. This includes making incidental directions and taking additional evidence.

The review application is determined by the CA.

The CA may exercise any power and make any order that could have been exercised and made, respectively, by the court that made the earlier decision (i.e. the CA).