

whom a notice of inquiry has been served, shall be deemed to be parties to the proceedings.

(8) The Court shall have, for the purposes of the inquiry, all the powers of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and without prejudice to those powers, the Court may—

(a) enter and inspect, or authorise any person to enter and inspect, any place or building entry or inspection whereof appears to the Court requisite for the purposes of the inquiry;

(b) by summons require the attendance as witnesses of all such persons as the Court thinks fit to call and examine, and require such person to answer any questions or furnish any information or produce any books, papers, documents and articles which the Court may consider relevant;

(c) administer the oath to any such witness, or require any such witness to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

(9) The Assessors shall have the same powers of entry and inspection as the Court.

(10) Affidavits and statutory declarations may, by permission of the Court and saving all just exceptions, be used as evidence at the hearing.

(11) At the time and place appointed for holding the inquiry the Court may proceed with the inquiry whether the parties, upon whom a notice of inquiry has been served, or any of them are present or not.

(12) The Court shall hold the inquiry in open Court save to the extent to which the Court is of opinion that in the interest of justice or in the public interest any part of the evidence, or any argument relating thereto, should be heard in camera.

(13) The proceedings on the inquiry shall commence with the production and examination of witnesses on behalf of the Attorney General. These witnesses, after being examined on behalf of the Attorney General may be cross-examined by the parties in such order as the Court may direct, and may then be re-examined on behalf of the Attorney General. Questions asked and documents tendered as evidence in the course of the examination of these witnesses shall not be open to objection merely on the ground that they do or may raise questions which are not contained in or which vary from the questions specified in the notice of inquiry or subsequent notices referred to in paragraph (4) of this regulation.

(14) When the examination of the witnesses produced on behalf of the Attorney General has been concluded, the Attorney General shall state the questions in reference to the accident and the conduct of persons connected with the accident upon which the opinion of the Court is desired. In framing the questions for the opinion of the Court, the Attorney General shall make such modifi-