



Ministry of  
**JUSTICE**

# **Statistics on privacy injunctions January to June 2012**

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics bulletin

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## Introduction

This bulletin presents statistics on privacy injunctions dealt with at hearings at the High Court or Court of Appeal at the Royal Courts of Justice (RCJ) in London during the period January to June 2012. It is the second bulletin in a new 6-monthly series, and includes comparison figures for the period August to December 2011 as presented in the first bulletin

In April 2010, a committee chaired by the Master of the Rolls was formed to examine legal and procedural issues relating to privacy injunctions, in the light of concerns raised following several high-profile court cases. The concerns centred around the perceived growth in the use of so-called “super-injunctions” and the increasing frequency with which High Court proceedings concerning the misuse of private information were being anonymised.

The Committee published its report, “Super-Injunctions, Anonymised Injunctions and Open Justice” in May 2011. It noted that no statistics on anonymised injunctions and super-injunctions were collected at that time. Therefore one of its recommendations was that the Ministry of Justice, with the assistance of HM Courts and Tribunals Service, should collect data about injunctions containing publicity restrictions, including super-injunctions, which are applied for and granted. The Committee’s report can be found on the judiciary website at [www.judiciary.gov.uk/media/media-releases/2011/committee-reports-findings-super-injunctions-20052011](http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/media/media-releases/2011/committee-reports-findings-super-injunctions-20052011). Data subsequently began being collected by the Ministry of Justice in August 2011.

Practice Direction 51F of the Civil Procedure Rules describes the scheme under which these statistics are collected. The Practice Direction can be found on the Ministry of Justice website at [www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd\\_part51f](http://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd_part51f).

Following the successful implementation of the pilot the provisions will be made permanent by inclusion in the Civil Procedure Rules with effect from 1 October 2012. The material will be contained in Practice Direction PD40F which supplements Part 40 of the Civil Procedure Rules: Judgments, Orders, Sale of Land etc. Practice Direction 51F will then cease to exist.

### **Important note on the scope of these statistics**

In general terms, the injunctions covered by these statistics are those dealt with in any civil proceedings in the High Court or Court of Appeal where the court considers either:

- an application for an injunction prohibiting the publication of private or confidential information;
- the continuation of such an injunction; or
- an appeal against the grant or refusal of such an injunction.

Specifically, the statistics relate to applications concerned with rights to respect for private and family life protected by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), whether the injunction is sought by an individual, a public authority, or a company, and data protection.

In these cases, section 12 of the Human Rights Act is engaged, meaning that the injunctions might, if granted, affect the exercise of the right to freedom of expression contained in Article 10 of the ECHR.

The statistics do not cover injunctions arising from proceedings dealing with family issues, immigration or asylum issues, to proceedings which raise issues of national security, nor to most proceedings dealing with intellectual property and employment issues. The statistics also relate only to those injunctions dealt with at the RCJ in London. They exclude, for example, cases dealt with at District Registries of the High Court. In practice, however, the vast majority, if not all applications for such injunctions will be dealt with at the RCJ.

The injunctions covered by these statistics will be termed “**privacy injunctions**” throughout this report. **It should be noted that they include, but do not exclusively relate to, super-injunctions.**

Data have been collected via statistical returns completed by the hearing judge and forwarded to the Ministry of Justice statistics team. The judge in the case therefore determines whether an injunction has met the criteria for inclusion in these statistics.

### **Other related statistics published by the Ministry of Justice**

Quarterly and annual statistics on the work of the courts in England and Wales are published by the Ministry of Justice in the statistics reports “Court Statistics Quarterly” and “Judicial and Court Statistics”. The latter contains statistics on the wider work of the High Court, Court of Appeal and other courts which operate at the RCJ in London. These are available from the Ministry of Justice website at

[www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/courts-and-sentencing/judicial-quarterly](http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/courts-and-sentencing/judicial-quarterly)

[www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/courts-and-sentencing/judicial-annual](http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/courts-and-sentencing/judicial-annual)

### **Content of this report**

The **Explanatory notes** section provides more information about the data and how it is collected.

There is also a **Glossary** section which provides brief definitions for some of the terms used in this report.

# Commentary

## Background

A person or organisation who wishes to prevent the publication or dissemination of private or confidential information can apply to the High Court for an injunction to stop this from occurring. These are called **privacy injunctions**.

In a court case (whether or not the claim relates to personal information), the court may, exceptionally, rule that the identities of one or both of the parties involved in the case cannot be revealed. When it does this in an injunction case, it is called an anonymised injunction. A privacy injunction may be, but is not always, anonymised.

In all privacy injunction cases, the person or organisation applying for a privacy injunction – called the claimant – may initially seek an interim injunction. The court may issue an interim injunction at the start of a case, to prohibit publication before the matter is resolved, if this could thwart any subsequent injunction it may decide to grant.

If an interim injunction is granted, it will normally only last for a short period of time initially. The court will usually set a date by which a second hearing will take place. At that second hearing the court will decide whether or not to continue the interim injunction (perhaps with some variation in its terms). The defendant – the person or organisation against whom the privacy injunction is directed – may oppose the continuation of the injunction, or agree to adhere to it. If the court continues the injunction after this second hearing, it will normally last until a full trial can take place. Interim injunctions are granted only on the basis of witness statements, without oral evidence or disclosure of documents.

After then hearing all the evidence and arguments at the full trial, the court can decide to:

- continue (or vary) the interim injunction as a final injunction – which makes the injunction permanent; or
- cancel it (also termed “discharge”) – which means the injunction no longer exists so there is no restriction on the publication or dissemination of the information in question.

Whether an injunction is appropriate or justified depends on the specific circumstances of an individual case.

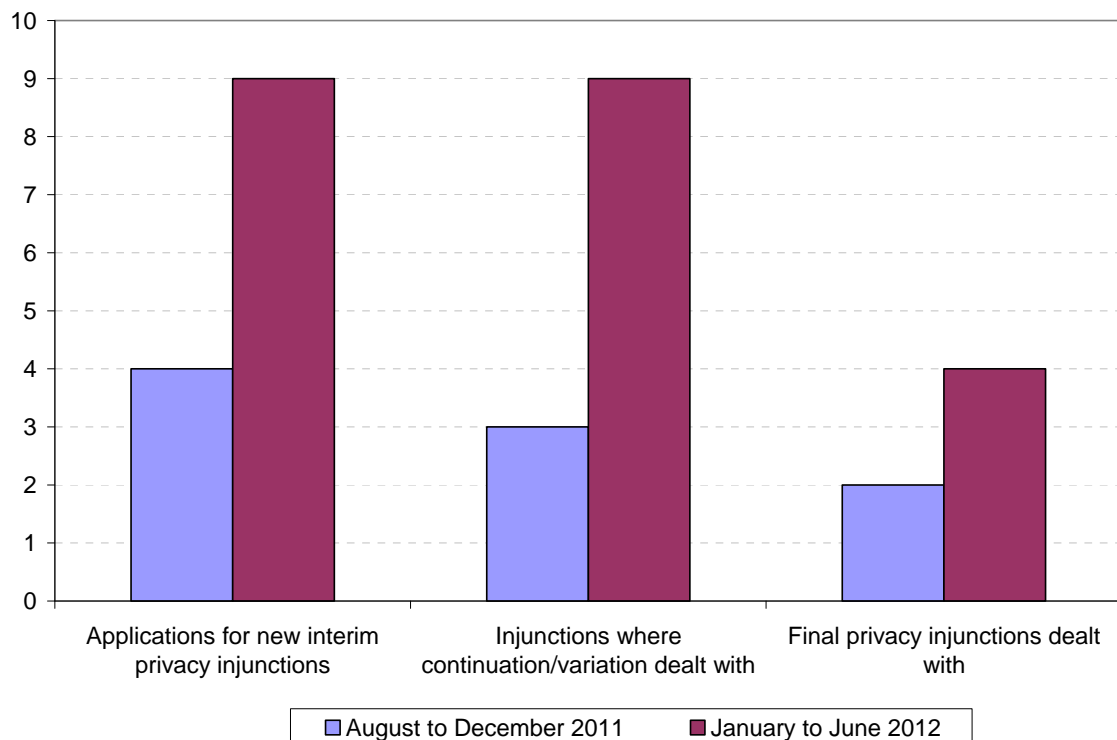
If, at the trial, the court decides that the claimant was wrong to apply for the injunction, they may be ordered to pay compensation for any damage caused. Third parties affected by an injunction may apply to the court for an injunction to be discharged, and in some cases for compensation.

## Proceedings where applications for privacy injunctions were considered

During the period January to June 2012, the second period for which these statistics have been collected (see Explanatory notes), there were:

- 9 proceedings where the High Court in London considered an application for a **new** interim injunction prohibiting the publication of private or confidential information. This compares to 4 proceedings between August and December 2011.
- 9 proceedings where the High Court considered whether to **continue** or amend an interim injunction. This compares with 3 proceedings to continue or amend an interim injunction between August and December 2011.
- 4 proceedings where the High Court considered whether to issue a **final** permanent injunction. This compares with 2 proceedings to issue a final injunction between August and December 2011.
- no proceedings where the Court of Appeal heard an **appeal** against a grant or refusal of an interim or final injunction. This compares to 1 such proceeding between August and December 2011.

**Figure 1: Number of privacy injunction proceedings**



## **New interim privacy injunctions (Table 1)**

As noted above, there were 9 proceedings at the High Court during the period January to June 2012 where the court considered an application for a new interim injunction.

Four of these interim injunctions were sought by a male, 1 by a female, and 2 by a company or organisation. The other two were sought by more than one claimant.

As during the previous (August to December 2011) period, most of the new interim injunctions, six in January to June 2012, were applied for “without-notice”. This means that other parties – which could be, for example, a newspaper intending to publish a story – were not notified that the injunction was being sought. The other 3 interim injunctions were applied for “on-notice”, meaning that the party the injunction was aimed at was told that the injunction was being sought. This meant they could, if they wished, oppose the application for the injunction before any injunction is made.

All new interim injunctions sought were granted by the court, as between August and December 2011.

UK courts have long operated under a fundamental principle of “open justice”. This means, in general terms, that all aspects of court proceedings should be open to the press and the public. Exceptions are only permitted in limited circumstances, such where the law requires it (for example dealing with the care of children in the family courts). In proceedings where an injunction is sought to protect or enforce privacy, the judge may decide that some deviation (or “derogation”) from the principle of open justice may be needed for the proper administration of justice. Possible derogations from open justice are listed in paragraph 5 of Practice Direction 51F (see Introduction).

Of the 9 new interim injunctions granted during the period January to June 2012, 7 involved derogations from open justice. This compares with all four new interim injunctions granted during August to December 2011. In particular:

- 6 provided for the hearings in the case to be held in private;
- 3 gave anonymity to one or more of the parties involved;
- 7 made restrictions on access to court documents;
- 6 made restrictions on the provision of court documents to third parties;
- None had a super-injunction or reporting restriction clause, which prevented publication of the fact that court proceedings had taken place or that an injunction was in existence.

Note that the court may grant several types of derogation from open justice in a case.

## **Continuation of existing interim injunctions (Table 2)**

As noted above, there were 9 proceedings at the High Court during the period January to June 2012 where the court considered whether to continue or vary an existing interim injunction.

Eight of these proceedings related to interim injunctions initially granted in the same period. This compares with 2 of the three 3 proceedings to continue or amend an interim injunction between August and December 2011.

Five injunctions were sought by a male, 2 by a female and the other 2 by a company or organisation.

Eight of the 9 applications to continue or amend injunctions were applied for "on-notice". This compares to all 3 injunctions continued or varied between August and December 2011.

Seven of the 9 injunctions were granted by the court (either under their existing terms or with some variation). This compares to all 3 injunctions continued or varied between August and December 2011.

Of the 9 injunctions continued or varied during the period January to June 2012, 7 involved derogations from open justice. This compares with all 3 continued or varied during August to December 2011. In particular:

- 4 provided for the hearings in the case to be held in private;
- 2 gave anonymity to one or more of the parties involved;
- 7 made restrictions on access to court documents;
- 7 made restrictions on the provision of court documents to third parties.

## **Final privacy injunctions (Table 3)**

As noted above, there were 4 proceedings at the High Court during the period January to June 2012 where the court considered an application for a final privacy injunction.

Two of these proceedings related to interim injunctions initially granted in the same period. This compares with neither of the 2 proceedings to issue a final injunction between August and December 2011.

Three of the 4 final injunctions were sought by a female with the other sought by more than one claimant.

As during the previous (August to December 2011) period, all were applied for "on-notice".

Three of the 4 were granted by the court (either under the terms of the existing interim injunction or with some variation). This compared with both applications for final injunctions between August and December 2011.

As during August to December 2011, all final injunctions granted during the period January to June 2012 involved derogations from open justice. In particular:

- 3 provided for the hearings in the case to be held in private;
- 3 gave anonymity to one or more of the parties involved;
- 2 made restrictions on access to court documents;
- 2 made restrictions on the provision of court documents to third parties.



**Table 1: Applications at the High Court in London for new interim privacy injunctions, August 2011 to June 2012**

Category	August to December 2011	January to June 2012
<b>Total applications for new interim privacy injunctions<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
<u>Type of claimant</u>		
Individual - male	1	4
Individual - female	3	1
Company or other organisation	0	2
More than one claimant	0	2
<u>Notice given of the application</u>		
On-notice to defendants or third parties	1	3
Without-notice to defendants or third parties	3	6
<u>Outcome of application</u>		
Injunction granted	4	9
Injunction refused	0	0
<u>Parties consented to the injunction<sup>2</sup></u>		
Yes	1	1
No	3	8
<u>For injunctions granted (or varied), derogations from open justice provided<sup>3</sup></u>		
Private hearing	3	6
Party anonymity	4	3
Restrictions on access to documents <sup>4</sup>	4	7
Restriction on provision of documents to third parties <sup>5</sup>	1	6
Super-injunction clause: Prohibition on disclosing proceedings or injunction	1	0
Other	1	0
No derogations from open justice provided	0	2

**Notes**

1 - As defined by the scope of these statistics - please see the Introduction section.

2 - Whether parties involved in the case consented to the substantive injunction being granted. Parties may have consent to the overall injunction but not to some of the derogations from open justice it imposed. Applications made without-notice to defendants or third parties cannot be consented to.

3 - An individual injunction may grant more than one type of derogation from open justice.

4 - Restricting the application of Civil Procedure Rules Practice Direction 5.4C.

5 - Restricting the application of Civil Procedure Rules Practice Direction 25A 9.2.

**Table 2: Proceedings dealing with the continuation or variation of interim injunctions at the High Court in London, August 2011 to June 2012**

Category	August to December 2011	January to June 2012
<b>Total injunctions where continuation/variation dealt with<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
<u>Relate to interim injunctions initially granted in the same period</u>		
Yes	2 (r)	8
No	1 (r)	1
<u>Type of claimant</u>		
Individual - male	2	5
Individual - female	1	2
Company or other organisation	0	2
More than one claimant	0	0
<u>Notice given of the application</u>		
On-notice to defendants or third parties	3	8
Without-notice to defendants or third parties	0	1
<u>Outcome of application</u>		
Injunction granted (or varied)	3	7
Injunction discharged	0	2
<u>Parties consented to the injunction<sup>2</sup></u>		
Yes	1	2
No	2	7
<u>For injunctions granted (or varied), derogations from open justice provided<sup>3</sup></u>		
Private hearing	3	4
Party anonymity	2	2
Restrictions on access to documents <sup>4</sup>	1	7
Restriction on provision of documents to third parties <sup>5</sup>	1	7
Super-injunction clause: Prohibition on disclosing proceedings or injunction	0	0
Other	0	0
No derogations from open justice provided	0	2

**Notes**

1 - As defined by the scope of these statistics - please see the Introduction section.

2 - Whether parties involved in the case consented to the substantive injunction being granted. Parties may have consent to the overall injunction but not to some of the derogations from open justice it imposed. Applications made without-notice to defendants or third parties cannot be consented to.

3 - An individual injunction may grant more than one type of derogation from open justice.

4 - Restricting the application of Civil Procedure Rules Practice Direction 5.4C.

5 - Restricting the application of Civil Procedure Rules Practice Direction 25A 9.2.

**Table 3: Final privacy injunctions dealt with at the High Court in London, August 2011 to June 2012**

Category	August to December 2011	January to June 2012
<b>Total final privacy injunctions dealt with<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<u>Relate to interim injunctions initially granted in the same period</u>		
Yes	0	2
No	2	2
<u>Type of claimant</u>		
Individual - male	0	0
Individual - female	0	3
Company or other organisation	0	0
More than one claimant	2	1
<u>Notice given of the application</u>		
On-notice to defendants or third parties	2	4
Without-notice to defendants or third parties	0	0
<u>Outcome of application</u>		
Injunction granted	2	3
Injunction refused	0	1
<u>Parties consented to the injunction<sup>2</sup></u>		
Yes	0	2
No	2	2
<u>For injunctions granted (or varied), derogations from open justice provided<sup>3</sup></u>		
Private hearing	2	3
Party anonymity	0	3
Restrictions on access to documents <sup>4</sup>	2	2
Restriction on provision of documents to third parties <sup>5</sup>	0	2
Super-injunction clause: Prohibition on disclosing proceedings or injunction	0	0
Other	1	0
No derogations from open justice provided	0	0

**Notes**

1 - As defined by the scope of these statistics - please see the Introduction section.

2 - Whether parties involved in the case consented to the substantive injunction being granted. Parties may have consent to the overall injunction but not to some of the derogations from open justice it imposed. Applications made without-notice to defendants or third parties cannot be consented to.

3 - An individual injunction may grant more than one type of derogation from open justice.

4 - Restricting the application of Civil Procedure Rules Practice Direction 5.4C.

5 - Restricting the application of Civil Procedure Rules Practice Direction 25A 9.2.

## Explanatory notes

1. This is the second statistics bulletin on privacy injunctions dealt with at hearings at the High Court or Court of Appeal at the Royal Courts of Justice (RCJ) in London published by the Ministry of Justice. The figures relate to proceedings which took place during the period January to June 2012. It also includes comparisons with figures relating to August to December 2011 as presented in the first statistics bulletin.
2. Data have been collected via statistical returns filled out at court hearings and returned securely to the Ministry of Justice statistics team. The forms are completed by judges, who with their full understanding of the circumstances of the case thus determine whether an injunction has met the criteria for inclusion in the statistics (see **Introduction**). This means, therefore, that only an injunction deemed by the judge to meet these criteria is included.
3. The statistics presented in this bulletin are designated as Official Statistics. They have been produced in accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.
4. The data collection process operates under Practice Direction 51F of the Civil Procedure Rules. This came into effect on 1 August 2011. It provides that, subject to any express direction to the contrary in the order, any order made by the court on an application for a non-disclosure (privacy) injunction or appeal from the grant or refusal of such an injunction shall be deemed to include a provision giving permission to a court officer to transmit the information to the Chief Statistician in the Ministry of Justice, in order for it to be analysed and published in such form as does not enable the public identification of the parties to any proceedings. A copy of Practice Direction 51F can be found on the Ministry of Justice website at [www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd\\_part51f](http://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil/rules/pd_part51f).
5. The information collected by the Ministry of Justice on the statistical returns filled out by judges gives only the broad details about each injunction which are presented in this report. No information is collected by the Ministry of Justice statistics team which provides any further indication about the circumstances or nature of the case or allows any party to be identified.
6. The statistics are, by necessity, based on the completed data collection forms returned to the Ministry of Justice by judges, their clerks or court associates at the Royal Courts of Justice in London. It is possible that the figures presented here constitute an undercount, if any relevant statistical returns have not yet been completed by a judge or forwarded to the statistics team (see Revisions). Validation is carried out on the returns received to resolve any apparent inconsistencies in the information provided on a form.

7. Public judgments can be found on the British and Irish Legal Information Institute website at [www.bailii.org/](http://www.bailii.org/).

### **Revisions**

8. Once published, the statistics for a particular period will not normally be subject to revision. Revisions may occur if data are received late from the court, or if an error is identified. Where a revision has been made, the revised figure is accompanied by the (r) symbol in the appropriate table.

# Glossary

## **Claimant**

The person or organisation applying for a privacy injunction.

## **Court of Appeal of England and Wales**

The second most senior court in the country (after the Supreme Court). It hears appeals relating to both criminal and civil matters.

## **Defendant**

The person or organisation against whom a privacy injunction is directed.

## **Derogations from open justice**

UK courts have long operated under a fundamental principle of “open justice”. This means, in general terms, that all aspects of court proceedings should be open to the press and public. In proceedings where an injunction is sought to protect or enforce privacy, the judge may decide that some deviation (or “derogation”) from the principle of open justice may be necessary for the proper administration of justice. Possible derogations can include, for example, a hearing taking place in private, granting anonymity to one or more of the parties involved, or restricting access to court documents.

## **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)**

A treaty, signed in November 1950, which protects human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. All member states of the Council of Europe are signatories to the ECHR. Article 8 of the ECHR provides for the right to respect for private and family life. Article 10 provides for the right to freedom of expression.

## **Human Rights Act 1998**

Gives further legal effect in the UK to the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the European Convention on Human Rights.

## **Interim privacy injunctions and final privacy injunctions**

In all privacy injunction cases, the person or organisation applying for a privacy injunction – called the claimant – may initially seek an interim injunction. The court may issue an interim injunction at the outset of a case if, without this, any subsequent injunction it may grant to prohibit publication would have already been thwarted.

If an interim injunction is granted, it will normally only last for a few days initially. The court will usually set a ‘return date’ by which a second hearing will take place, giving the defendant – the person or organisation against whom the privacy injunction is directed – time to consider their position. At

that second hearing the court will decide whether or not to continue the interim injunction (perhaps with some variation in its terms). The defendant may oppose the continuation of the injunction, or agree to be bound by it. If the court continues the injunction after this second hearing it will normally last until a full trial can take place. Interim injunctions are granted only on the basis of witness statements, without oral evidence or disclosure of documents.

After then hearing all the evidence and arguments at the full trial, the court can decide to continue (or vary) the interim injunction as a final injunction, which makes the injunction permanent, or cancel it (also termed “discharge”), which means the injunction no longer exists so there is no restriction on the publication or dissemination of the information in question.

### **Master of the Rolls**

The leading judge dealing with the civil work of the Court of Appeal in England and Wales, and presides over the most difficult and sensitive cases.

### **On-notice application**

The party an injunction is aimed at – for example a newspaper intending to publish a story – is told that the injunction is being sought. They can therefore choose to challenge it if they wish.

### **Privacy injunction / anonymised injunction**

An injunction which restrains a person from publishing information which concerns the applicant (the person seeking to obtain the injunction) and is said to be confidential or private, and where the names of either or both of the parties to the proceedings are not stated. These are termed “privacy injunctions” throughout this report.

### **Queen’s Bench Division**

The part of the High Court which deals mainly with civil actions in contract and tort (civil wrongs). It also hears more specialist matters, such as applications for judicial review. It contains within it the Commercial Court and the Admiralty Court.

### **Royal Courts of Justice**

The Building on the Strand in London which houses the High Court and Court of Appeal.

### **Super-injunction**

A particular type of privacy injunction which restrains a person from publishing information which concerns the applicant (the person seeking to obtain the injunction) and is said to be confidential or private, and publicising or informing others of the existence of the injunction and the court proceedings.

### **Without-notice application**

The party an injunction is aimed at is not notified that an injunction is being sought.



## Contact points for further information

Press enquiries on the contents of this bulletin should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Aidan Mews  
Justice Statistics Analytical Services division  
Ministry of Justice  
7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
102 Petty France  
London  
SW1H 9AJ  
Tel: 020 3334 3737  
Email: [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

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