**B. ATTIRE AND DECORUM**

1. Court Dress (including virtual appearances)
   1. Lawyers are to wear court attire (waistcoat, tabs, and robes) for all court appearances, except matters in uncontested chambers, pre-motion conferences, pre-trial conferences, settlement conferences, child protection pre-application conferences, or as otherwise directed by the court.
   2. This Practice Direction applies for virtual appearances, unless leave of the court is granted.
   3. In some circumstances, traditional court attire may not be practical and in such circumstances, modifications may be made. Two circumstances where traditional court attire may not be practical are addressed below:
      1. Lawyers who are pregnant are free to modify their traditional court attire as they see fit, including dispensing with a waistcoat and tabs.
      2. Lawyers who use mobility aids, or who require other accommodation or supports are free to modify their traditional court attire as they see fit, including dispensing with the robe.
   4. Robes are to be worn only in a courtroom and courthouse.
   5. Professional attire is to be worn with robes. On occasions when robes are not required, lawyers are to wear professional attire, including in judges’ chambers.
2. Addressing Lawyers

When addressing the court, lawyers may refer to opposing lawyers as “my friend”, or where an opposing lawyer is King’s Counsel, as “my learned friend”.

1. Presence at Counsel Table
   1. Counsel tables are provided for lawyers and self-represented parties. Any other individuals, including peace officers, and clients, are to be seated in the area provided for the general public.
   2. Leave of the court is required to have any person other than the lawyer or self-represented party at counsel table. The person seeking leave is to identify the other person, and provide the reason why they wish to have the person seated at counsel table.
   3. Leave of the court is not required for clients to sit at counsel table during pre-motion conferences, settlement conferences, pre-trial conferences, or child protection pre-application conferences.
2. Communication and Objections During a Hearing
   1. During a hearing, opposing lawyers and self-represented parties are to address the court, not one another. If circumstances require direct communication, a recess may be requested.
   2. When making an objection, a lawyer, or a self-represented party, stands, if able, and states “(Chief) Justice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I object to my (learned) friend’s question on the ground that it is. . .” stating the reason for the objection.
3. Location of Lawyers and Self-Represented Parties
   1. The court’s transcription equipment is set up to capture the speech of the lawyer or self-represented party at the podium situated at counsel table. Therefore, lawyers and self-represented parties are to stay at the podium, behind counsel table, or in any other appointed place throughout the proceedings. This includes when examining or cross-examining a witness, and when making submissions.
   2. If a lawyer or self-represented party wants to approach a witness or the clerk, leave of the presiding judge is required.
4. Honorifics for Addressing Judges
   1. In court and other professional settings, a judge may be addressed or referred to as “(Chief) Justice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” or as “My Lord” or “My Lady”.
   2. In correspondence with a (Chief) Justice, the correspondence may be addressed as:

The Honourable [Name]

(Chief) Justice

Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island

* 1. A letter to a (Chief) Justice may open:

Dear (Chief) Justice [Name]

* 1. In non-court settings, justices may be addressed simply as Chief, Justice, or Judge, or such other address as suggested by the justice.