



Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007

2007 CHAPTER 15

PART 1

TRIBUNALS AND INQUIRIES

CHAPTER 1

TRIBUNAL JUDICIARY: INDEPENDENCE AND SENIOR PRESIDENT

1 Independence of tribunal judiciary

In section 3 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4) (guarantee of continued judicial independence), after subsection (7) insert—

“(7A) In this section “the judiciary” also includes every person who—

- (a) holds an office listed in Schedule 14 or holds an office listed in subsection (7B), and
- (b) but for this subsection would not be a member of the judiciary for the purposes of this section.

(7B) The offices are those of—

- (a) Senior President of Tribunals;
- (b) President of Employment Tribunals (Scotland);
- (c) Vice President of Employment Tribunals (Scotland);
- (d) member of a panel of chairmen of Employment Tribunals (Scotland);
- (e) member of a panel of members of employment tribunals that is not a panel of chairmen;
- (f) adjudicator appointed under section 5 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1995.”

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

2 Senior President of Tribunals

- (1) Her Majesty may, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, appoint a person to the office of Senior President of Tribunals.
- (2) Schedule 1 makes further provision about the Senior President of Tribunals and about recommendations for appointment under subsection (1).
- (3) A holder of the office of Senior President of Tribunals must, in carrying out the functions of that office, have regard to—
 - (a) the need for tribunals to be accessible,
 - (b) the need for proceedings before tribunals—
 - (i) to be fair, and
 - (ii) to be handled quickly and efficiently,
 - (c) the need for members of tribunals to be experts in the subject-matter of, or the law to be applied in, cases in which they decide matters, and
 - (d) the need to develop innovative methods of resolving disputes that are of a type that may be brought before tribunals.
- (4) In subsection (3) “tribunals” means—
 - (a) the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (b) the Upper Tribunal,
 - (c) employment tribunals,^{F1} and]
 - (d) the Employment Appeal Tribunal,^{F2} . . .
 - (e) ^{F2}

Textual Amendments

F1 Word in s. 2(4)(c) inserted (15.2.2010) by [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 37(a)** (with Sch. 4)

F2 S. 2(4)(e) and word omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 37(b)** (with Sch. 4)

CHAPTER 2

FIRST-TIER TRIBUNAL AND UPPER TRIBUNAL

Establishment

3 The First-tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal

- (1) There is to be a tribunal, known as the First-tier Tribunal, for the purpose of exercising the functions conferred on it under or by virtue of this Act or any other Act.
- (2) There is to be a tribunal, known as the Upper Tribunal, for the purpose of exercising the functions conferred on it under or by virtue of this Act or any other Act.
- (3) Each of the First-tier Tribunal, and the Upper Tribunal, is to consist of its judges and other members.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

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- (4) The Senior President of Tribunals is to preside over both of the First-tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal.
- (5) The Upper Tribunal is to be a superior court of record.

Members and composition of tribunals

4 Judges and other members of the First-tier Tribunal

- (1) A person is a judge of the First-tier Tribunal if the person—
 - (a) is a judge of the First-tier Tribunal by virtue of appointment under paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 2,
 - (b) is a transferred-in judge of the First-tier Tribunal (see section 31(2)),
 - (c) is a judge of the Upper Tribunal,
 - [^{F3}(ca) is within section 6A,]
 - (d) ^{F4} . . . or
 - (e) is a member of a panel of [^{F5}Employment Judges].
- (2) A person is also a judge of the First-tier Tribunal, but only as regards functions of the tribunal in relation to appeals such as are mentioned in subsection (1) of section 5 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1995 (c. 53), if the person is an adjudicator appointed under that section by the Scottish Ministers.
- (3) A person is one of the other members of the First-tier Tribunal if the person—
 - (a) is a member of the First-tier Tribunal by virtue of appointment under paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2,
 - (b) is a transferred-in other member of the First-tier Tribunal (see section 31(2)),
 - (c) is one of the other members of the Upper Tribunal, or
 - (d) is a member of a panel of members of employment tribunals that is not a panel of [^{F6}Employment Judges].
- (4) Schedule 2—
 - contains provision for the appointment of persons to be judges or other members of the First-tier Tribunal, and
 - makes further provision in connection with judges and other members of the First-tier Tribunal.

Textual Amendments

- F3** S. 4(1)(ca) inserted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 14 para. 7](#); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 3(g)
- F4** Words in s. 4(1)(d) omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 38](#) (with Sch. 4)
- F5** Words in s. 4(1)(e) substituted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 14 para. 13\(1\)](#); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 3(g)
- F6** Words in s. 4(3)(d) substituted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 14 para. 13\(1\)](#); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 3(g)

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

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5 Judges and other members of the Upper Tribunal

- (1) A person is a judge of the Upper Tribunal if the person—
- (a) is the Senior President of Tribunals,
 - (b) is a judge of the Upper Tribunal by virtue of appointment under paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 3,
 - (c) is a transferred-in judge of the Upper Tribunal (see section 31(2)),
 - [^{F7}(ca) is a judge of the First-tier Tribunal,]
 - (d) ^{F8}.....
 - (e) is the Chief Social Security Commissioner, or any other Social Security Commissioner, appointed under section 50(1) of the Social Security Administration (Northern Ireland) Act 1992 (c. 8),
 - (f) is a Social Security Commissioner appointed under section 50(2) of that Act (deputy Commissioners),
 - (g) is within section 6(1),
 - (h) is a deputy judge of the Upper Tribunal (whether under paragraph 7 of Schedule 3 or under section 31(2)), or
 - (i) is a Chamber President or a Deputy Chamber President, whether of a chamber of the Upper Tribunal or of a chamber of the First-tier Tribunal, and does not fall within any of paragraphs (a) to (h).
- (2) A person is one of the other members of the Upper Tribunal if the person—
- (a) is a member of the Upper Tribunal by virtue of appointment under paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 3,
 - (b) is a transferred-in other member of the Upper Tribunal (see section 31(2)), [^{F9} or]
 - (c) is a member of the Employment Appeal Tribunal appointed under section 22(1)(c) of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (c. 17), ^{F10}...
 - (d) ^{F10}.....
- (3) Schedule 3—
- contains provision for the appointment of persons to be judges (including deputy judges), or other members, of the Upper Tribunal, and
- makes further provision in connection with judges and other members of the Upper Tribunal.

Textual Amendments

- F7** S. 5(1)(ca) inserted (20.7.2023) by [Illegal Migration Act 2023 \(c. 37\)](#), **ss. 52, 68(3)(b)** (with s. 55(9))
- F8** S. 5(1)(d) omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 39(a)** (with Sch. 4)
- F9** Word in s. 5(2)(b) inserted (15.2.2010) by [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 39(b)(i)** (with Sch. 4)
- F10** S. 5(2)(d) and word omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 39(b)(ii)** (with Sch. 4)

6 Certain judges who are also judges of First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal

- (1) A person is within this subsection (and so, by virtue of sections 4(1)(c) and 5(1)(g), is a judge of the First-tier Tribunal and of the Upper Tribunal) if the person—

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- [^{F11}(za) is the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales,
- (zb) is the Master of the Rolls,
- (zc) is the President of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court in England and Wales,
- (zd) is the President of the Family Division of the High Court in England and Wales,
- (ze) is the Chancellor of the High Court in England and Wales,]
- (a) is an ordinary judge of the Court of Appeal in England and Wales (including the vice-president, if any, of either division of that Court),
- (b) is a Lord Justice of Appeal in Northern Ireland,
- (c) is a judge of the Court of Session,
- (d) is a puisne judge of the High Court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland,
- [^{F12}(da) is a deputy judge of the High Court in England and Wales,
- (db) is the Judge Advocate General,]
- (e) is a circuit judge,
- [^{F13}(ea) is a Recorder,]
- (f) is a sheriff in Scotland,
- (g) is a county court judge in Northern Ireland,
- (h) is a district judge in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, ^{F14}...
- (i) is a District Judge (Magistrates' Courts).
- [^{F15}(j) is the President of Employment Tribunals (England and Wales),
- (k) is the President of Employment Tribunals (Scotland),
- (l) is the Vice President of Employment Tribunals (Scotland), or
- (m) is a Regional Employment Judge.]

(2) References in subsection (1)(c) to (i) to office-holders do not include deputies or temporary office-holders.

Textual Amendments

- F11** S. 6(1)(za)-(ze) inserted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 14 para. 8\(2\)](#); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 3(g)
- F12** S. 6(1)(da)(db) inserted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 14 para. 8\(3\)](#); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 3(g)
- F13** S. 6(1)(ea) inserted (20.2.2019) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\)](#), [ss. 1\(2\)\(a\)](#), 4(2)
- F14** Word in s. 6(1)(h) omitted (20.2.2019) by virtue of [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\)](#), [ss. 1\(2\)\(b\)](#), 4(2)
- F15** S. 6(1)(j)-(m) inserted (20.2.2019) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\)](#), [ss. 1\(2\)\(c\)](#), 4(2)

[^{F16}6A Certain judges who are also judges of the First-tier Tribunal

A person is within this section (and so, by virtue of section 4(1)(ca), is a judge of the First-tier Tribunal) if the person—

- (a) is a deputy Circuit judge,
- [^{F17}(b)
- (c) is a person who holds an office listed—

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- (i) in the first column of the table in section 89(3C) of the Senior Courts Act 1981 (senior High Court Masters etc), or
- (ii) in column 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 2 to that Act (High Court Masters etc),
- (d) is a deputy district judge appointed under section 102 of that Act or section 8 of the County Courts Act 1984,
- (e) is a Deputy District Judge (Magistrates' Courts), or
- (f) is a person appointed under section 30(1)(a) or (b) of the Courts-Martial (Appeals) Act 1951 (assistants to the Judge Advocate General).]

Textual Amendments

- F16** S. 6A inserted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 14 para. 9](#); S.I. 2013/2200, art. 3(g)
- F17** S. 6A(b) omitted (20.2.2019) by virtue of [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\)](#), [ss. 1\(3\)](#), 4(2)

7 Chambers: jurisdiction and Presidents

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may, with the concurrence of the Senior President of Tribunals, by order make provision for the organisation of each of the First-tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal into a number of chambers.
- (2) There is—
 - (a) for each chamber of the First-tier Tribunal, and
 - (b) for each chamber of the Upper Tribunal,
 to be a person, or two persons, to preside over that chamber.
- ^{F18}(3) A person may at a particular time—
 - (a) preside over more than one chamber of the First-tier Tribunal;
 - (b) preside over more than one chamber of the Upper Tribunal;
 - (c) preside over—
 - (i) one or more chambers of the First-tier Tribunal, and
 - (ii) one or more chambers of the Upper Tribunal.]
- (4) A person appointed under this section to preside over a chamber is to be known as a Chamber President.
- (5) Where two persons are appointed under this section to preside over the same chamber, any reference in an enactment to the Chamber President of the chamber is a reference to a person appointed under this section to preside over the chamber.
- (6) The Senior President of Tribunals may (consistently with ^{F19}subsection (2)) appoint a person who is the Chamber President of a chamber to preside instead, or to preside also, over another chamber.
- (7) The ^{F20}Senior President of Tribunals] may (consistently with ^{F21}subsection (2)) appoint a person who is not a Chamber President to preside over a chamber.
- (8) Schedule 4 (eligibility for appointment under subsection (7), appointment of Deputy Chamber Presidents and Acting Chamber Presidents, assignment of judges and other

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members of the First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal, and further provision about Chamber Presidents and chambers) has effect.

- (9) Each of the Lord Chancellor and the Senior President of Tribunals may, with the concurrence of the other, by order—
- (a) make provision for the allocation of the First-tier Tribunal's functions between its chambers;
 - (b) make provision for the allocation of the Upper Tribunal's functions between its chambers;
 - (c) amend or revoke any order made under this subsection.

Textual Amendments

- F18** S. 7(3) substituted (20.2.2019) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\), ss. 1\(4\)\(a\), 4\(2\)](#)
- F19** Words in s. 7(6) substituted (20.2.2019) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\), ss. 1\(4\)\(b\), 4\(2\)](#)
- F20** Words in s. 7(7) substituted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\), s. 61\(3\), Sch. 13 para. 43; S.I. 2013/2200, art. 3\(e\)](#) (with savings in [S.I. 2013/2192](#), regs. 48, 49)
- F21** Words in s. 7(7) substituted (20.2.2019) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\), ss. 1\(4\)\(b\), 4\(2\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I1** S. 7 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 7 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 7(1)(9) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709, art. 2\(a\)](#); s. 7(2)-(8) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696, {art. 5\(a\)}](#)

8 Senior President of Tribunals: power to delegate

- (1) The Senior President of Tribunals may delegate any function he has in his capacity as Senior President of Tribunals—
- (a) to any judge, or other member, of the Upper Tribunal or First-tier Tribunal;
 - (b) to staff appointed under section 40(1).

[^{F22}(1A) A function under paragraph 1(1) or 2(1) of Schedule 2 may be delegated under subsection (1) only to a Chamber President of a chamber of the Upper Tribunal.]

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to functions of the Senior President of Tribunals [^{F23}under any of the following—

section 7(7);

section 7(9);

[^{F24}section 29B;]

[^{F24}section 29D;]

paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 3;

paragraph 7(1) of Schedule 3;

paragraph 2 of Schedule 4;

paragraph 5(1) and (3) of Schedule 4;

paragraph 5(5) to (8) of Schedule 4;

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paragraph 5A(2)(a) of Schedule 4;

paragraph 5A(3)(a) of Schedule 4.

[^{F24}paragraph 3 of Schedule 5;]

- (3) A delegation under subsection (1) is not revoked by the delegator's becoming incapacitated.
- (4) Any delegation under subsection (1) that is in force immediately before a person ceases to be Senior President of Tribunals continues in force until varied or revoked by a subsequent holder of the office of Senior President of Tribunals.
- (5) The delegation under this section of a function shall not prevent the exercise of the function by the Senior President of Tribunals.

Textual Amendments

- F22** S. 8(1A) inserted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 13 para. 44\(1\)](#); S.I. 2013/2200, [art. 3\(e\)](#) (with savings in S.I. 2013/2192, regs. 48, 49)
- F23** Words in s. 8(2) substituted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 13 para. 44\(2\)](#); S.I. 2013/2200, [art. 3\(e\)](#) (with savings in S.I. 2013/2192, regs. 48, 49)
- F24** Words in s. 8(2) inserted (6.4.2020) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\)](#), s. 4(3), [Sch. para. 40](#); S.I. 2020/24, [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** S. 8(1) excluded by 2005 c. 4, s. 94B(6) (as inserted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 13 para. 48\(4\)](#); S.I. 2013/2200, [art. 3\(e\)](#) (with savings in S.I. 2013/2192, regs. 48, 49))

Review of decisions and appeals

9 Review of decision of First-tier Tribunal

- (1) The First-tier Tribunal may review a decision made by it on a matter in a case, other than a decision that is an excluded decision for the purposes of section 11(1) (but see subsection (9)).
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal's power under subsection (1) in relation to a decision is exercisable—
 - (a) of its own initiative, or
 - (b) on application by a person who for the purposes of section 11(2) has a right of appeal in respect of the decision.
- (3) Tribunal Procedure Rules may—
 - (a) provide that the First-tier Tribunal may not under subsection (1) review (whether of its own initiative or on application under subsection (2)(b)) a decision of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules;
 - (b) provide that the First-tier Tribunal's power under subsection (1) to review a decision of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules is exercisable only of the tribunal's own initiative;

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- (c) provide that an application under subsection (2)(b) that is of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules may be made only on grounds specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules;
 - (d) provide, in relation to a decision of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules, that the First-tier Tribunal's power under subsection (1) to review the decision of its own initiative is exercisable only on grounds specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules.
- (4) Where the First-tier Tribunal has under subsection (1) reviewed a decision, the First-tier Tribunal may in the light of the review do any of the following—
- (a) correct accidental errors in the decision or in a record of the decision;
 - (b) amend reasons given for the decision;
 - (c) set the decision aside.
- (5) Where under subsection (4)(c) the First-tier Tribunal sets a decision aside, the First-tier Tribunal must either—
- (a) re-decide the matter concerned, or
 - (b) refer that matter to the Upper Tribunal.
- (6) Where a matter is referred to the Upper Tribunal under subsection (5)(b), the Upper Tribunal must re-decide the matter.
- (7) Where the Upper Tribunal is under subsection (6) re-deciding a matter, it may make any decision which the First-tier Tribunal could make if the First-tier Tribunal were re-deciding the matter.
- (8) Where a tribunal is acting under subsection (5)(a) or (6), it may make such findings of fact as it considers appropriate.
- (9) This section has effect as if a decision under subsection (4)(c) to set aside an earlier decision were not an excluded decision for the purposes of section 11(1), but the First-tier Tribunal's only power in the light of a review under subsection (1) of a decision under subsection (4)(c) is the power under subsection (4)(a).
- (10) A decision of the First-tier Tribunal may not be reviewed under subsection (1) more than once, and once the First-tier Tribunal has decided that an earlier decision should not be reviewed under subsection (1) it may not then decide to review that earlier decision under that subsection.
- (11) Where under this section a decision is set aside and the matter concerned is then re-decided, the decision set aside and the decision made in re-deciding the matter are for the purposes of subsection (10) to be taken to be different decisions.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C2** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), [ss. 177\(1\)\(b\), 194\(2\)](#) (with [s. 177\(2\)](#)); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)
- C3** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), [ss. 184\(3\), 194\(2\)](#); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)

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Commencement Information

- I2** S. 9 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 9 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 9(3) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [art. 2\(a\)](#); s. 9(1)(2)(4)-(11) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), [art. 5\(a\)](#)

10 Review of decision of Upper Tribunal

- (1) The Upper Tribunal may review a decision made by it on a matter in a case, other than a decision that is an excluded decision for the purposes of section 13(1) (but see subsection (7)).
- (2) The Upper Tribunal's power under subsection (1) in relation to a decision is exercisable—
 - (a) of its own initiative, or
 - (b) on application by a person who for the purposes of section 13(2) has a right of appeal in respect of the decision.
- (3) Tribunal Procedure Rules may—
 - (a) provide that the Upper Tribunal may not under subsection (1) review (whether of its own initiative or on application under subsection (2)(b)) a decision of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules;
 - (b) provide that the Upper Tribunal's power under subsection (1) to review a decision of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules is exercisable only of the tribunal's own initiative;
 - (c) provide that an application under subsection (2)(b) that is of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules may be made only on grounds specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules;
 - (d) provide, in relation to a decision of a description specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules, that the Upper Tribunal's power under subsection (1) to review the decision of its own initiative is exercisable only on grounds specified for the purposes of this paragraph in Tribunal Procedure Rules.
- (4) Where the Upper Tribunal has under subsection (1) reviewed a decision, the Upper Tribunal may in the light of the review do any of the following—
 - (a) correct accidental errors in the decision or in a record of the decision;
 - (b) amend reasons given for the decision;
 - (c) set the decision aside.
- (5) Where under subsection (4)(c) the Upper Tribunal sets a decision aside, the Upper Tribunal must re-decide the matter concerned.
- (6) Where the Upper Tribunal is acting under subsection (5), it may make such findings of fact as it considers appropriate.
- (7) This section has effect as if a decision under subsection (4)(c) to set aside an earlier decision were not an excluded decision for the purposes of section 13(1), but the Upper Tribunal's only power in the light of a review under subsection (1) of a decision under subsection (4)(c) is the power under subsection (4)(a).

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- (8) A decision of the Upper Tribunal may not be reviewed under subsection (1) more than once, and once the Upper Tribunal has decided that an earlier decision should not be reviewed under subsection (1) it may not then decide to review that earlier decision under that subsection.
- (9) Where under this section a decision is set aside and the matter concerned is then re-decided, the decision set aside and the decision made in re-deciding the matter are for the purposes of subsection (8) to be taken to be different decisions.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C2** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), [ss. 177\(1\)\(b\), 194\(2\)](#) (with [s. 177\(2\)](#)); [S.I. 2018/33](#), [art. 2\(i\)](#)
- C3** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), [ss. 184\(3\), 194\(2\)](#); [S.I. 2018/33](#), [art. 2\(i\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I3** S. 10 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 10 not in force at Royal Assent see [s. 148](#); [s. 10\(3\)](#) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [art. 2\(a\)](#); [s. 10\(1\)\(2\)\(4\)-\(9\)](#) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), {[art. 5\(a\)](#)}

11 Right to appeal to Upper Tribunal

- (1) For the purposes of subsection (2), the reference to a right of appeal is to a right to appeal to the Upper Tribunal on any point of law arising from a decision made by the First-tier Tribunal other than an excluded decision.
- (2) Any party to a case has a right of appeal, subject to subsection (8).
- (3) That right may be exercised only with permission (or, in Northern Ireland, leave).
- (4) Permission (or leave) may be given by—
 - (a) the First-tier Tribunal, or
 - (b) the Upper Tribunal,on an application by the party.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (1), an “excluded decision” is—
 - (a) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal on an appeal made in exercise of a right conferred by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme in compliance with [section 5\(1\)\(a\)](#) of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1995 (c. 53) (appeals against decisions on reviews),
 - ^[F25](aa) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal on an appeal made in exercise of a right conferred by the Victims of Overseas Terrorism Compensation Scheme in compliance with [section 52\(3\)](#) of the Crime and Security Act 2010,
 - (b) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal on an appeal under ^[F26][section 27\(3\) or \(5\), 79\(5\) or \(7\) or 111\(3\) or \(5\)](#) of the Data Protection Act 2018] (appeals against national security certificate),
 - (c) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal on an appeal under [section 60\(1\) or \(4\)](#) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (c. 36) (appeals against national security certificate),

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- [^{F27}(ca) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal under section 88, 89(3) or 92(3) of the Tax Collection and Management (Wales) Act 2016 (anaw 6) (approval for Welsh Revenue Authority to issue certain information notices),]
- [^{F27}(cb) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal under section 108 of that Act (approval for Welsh Revenue Authority to inspect premises),]
- [^{F28}(cc) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal under section 181E or 181F of that Act (appeals relating to postponement requests),]
- (d) a decision of the First-tier Tribunal under section 9—
- (i) to review, or not to review, an earlier decision of the tribunal,
 - (ii) to take no action, or not to take any particular action, in the light of a review of an earlier decision of the tribunal,
 - (iii) to set aside an earlier decision of the tribunal, or
 - (iv) to refer, or not to refer, a matter to the Upper Tribunal,
- (e) a decision of the First-tier Tribunal that is set aside under section 9 (including a decision set aside after proceedings on an appeal under this section have been begun), or
- (f) any decision of the First-tier Tribunal that is of a description specified in an order made by the Lord Chancellor.
- (6) A description may be specified under subsection (5)(f) only if—
- (a) in the case of a decision of that description, there is a right to appeal to a court, the Upper Tribunal or any other tribunal from the decision and that right is, or includes, something other than a right (however expressed) to appeal on any point of law arising from the decision, or
 - (b) decisions of that description are made in carrying out a function transferred under section 30 and prior to the transfer of the function under section 30(1) there was no right to appeal from decisions of that description.
- (7) Where—
- (a) an order under subsection (5)(f) specifies a description of decisions, and
 - (b) decisions of that description are made in carrying out a function transferred under section 30,
- the order must be framed so as to come into force no later than the time when the transfer under section 30 of the function takes effect (but power to revoke the order continues to be exercisable after that time, and power to amend the order continues to be exercisable after that time for the purpose of narrowing the description for the time being specified).
- (8) The Lord Chancellor may by order make provision for a person to be treated as being, or to be treated as not being, a party to a case for the purposes of subsection (2).

Textual Amendments

- F25** S. 11(5)(aa) inserted (8.4.2010) by [Crime and Security Act 2010 \(c. 17\)](#), s. 59(2)(b), **Sch. 2 para. 5**
- F26** Words in s. 11(5)(b) substituted (25.5.2018) by [Data Protection Act 2018 \(c. 12\)](#), s. 212(1), **Sch. 19 para. 131** (with [ss. 117, 209, 210](#)); [S.I. 2018/625](#), reg. 2(1)(g)
- F27** S. 11(5)(ca)(cb) inserted (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), **ss. 116(1), 194(2)**; [S.I. 2018/33](#), art. 2(c)
- F28** S. 11(5)(cc) inserted by 2016 anaw 6, s. 181I(1) (as inserted) (E.W.) (1.4.2018) by [Land Transaction Tax and Anti-avoidance of Devolved Taxes \(Wales\) Act 2017 \(anaw 1\)](#), s. 81(2)(3), **Sch. 23 para. 63**; [S.I. 2018/34](#), art. 3

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Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C2** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by Tax Collection and Management (Wales) Act 2016 (anaw 6), **ss. 177(1)(b), 194(2)** (with s. 177(2)); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)
- C3** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by Tax Collection and Management (Wales) Act 2016 (anaw 6), **ss. 184(3), 194(2)**; S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)
- C4** S. 11 excluded (16.11.2017) by 2010 c. 8, Sch. 7A para. 63(10) (as inserted (with effect in accordance with Sch. 5 para. 25(1)(2) of the amending Act) by Finance (No. 2) Act 2017 (c. 32), **Sch. 5 para. 2** (with Sch. 5 para. 28))
- C5** S.11 applied (1.9.2009) by The Transfer of Functions (Transport Tribunal and Appeal Panel) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1885), art. 4(4), **Sch. 4 para. 3**
- C6** S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1970 c. 9, s. 19A(11) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 8(5)(b)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1970 c. 9, s. 55(6A) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 34(8)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1988 c. 39, s. 130(4) (as amended by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 164(b)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1994 c. 9, s. 60(4B) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 207(6)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1994 c. 23, s. 84(3C) (as inserted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 221(5)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1996 c. 8, s. 55(3B) (as inserted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 236(6)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2000 c. 17, Sch. 6 para. 122(2B) (as inserted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 290(5)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2001 c. 9, s. 41(2B) (as inserted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 305(5)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2003 c. 14, Sch. 10 para. 15(6) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 377(5)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2003 c. 14, Sch. 11A para. 9(6) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 397(5)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2004 c. 12, s. 253(10) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 426(5)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2005 c. 5, s. 646(7) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 441**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2008 c. 9, **Sch. 36 para. 32(5)** (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), **art. 3**, {Sch. 1 para. 471(10(c))})
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by S.I. 2003/96, reg. 16(5) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 2 para. 83(4)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by S.I. 2004/2622, reg. 9(5) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 2 para. 130(4)**)
S. 11 excluded (1.4.2009) by S.I. 2007/1509, reg. 7(2) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 2 para. 167**)
- C7** S. 11 excluded (21.7.2009) by 2008 c. 9, Sch. 36 para. 6(4) (as inserted by Finance Act 2009 (c. 10), s. 95, **Sch. 47 para. 4**)
S. 11 excluded (21.7.2009) by 2008 c. 9 Sch. 36 para. 8(3) (as inserted by Finance Act 2009 (c. 10), s. 95, **Sch. 47 para. 8(3)**)
- C8** S. 11 modified (3.11.2008) by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/2833), art. 9(2), **Sch. 4 para. 4**

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- C9** S. 11 modified (18.1.2010) by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/22\)](#), **Sch. 5 para. 5(a)**
- C10** S. 11 excluded (with effect as stated in Sch. 23 para. 65) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), **s. 86(1)**, {Sch. 23, para. 29(5)}
- C11** S. 11 excluded (1.4.2012) (with effect in accordance with Sch. 23 para. 65 of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2011 \(c. 11\)](#), **Sch. 23 paras. 29(5)**, 65(1)(a) (with Sch. 23 paras. 50, 65(1)(b))
- C12** S. 11 excluded (1.4.2013) by [Finance Act 2012 \(c. 14\)](#), s. 223, Sch. 38 paras. 13(3), **20(6)** (with Sch. 38 para. 43); S.I. 2013/279, art. 2
- C13** S. 11 excluded (17.7.2014) by [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\)](#), **s. 267(10)** (with ss. 269-271)
- C14** S. 11 excluded (with effect in accordance with s. 198(5) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\)](#), **ss. 172(7)**, 198(1) (with Sch. 29)
- C15** S. 11 excluded (17.7.2014) by [Finance Act 2014 \(c. 26\)](#), **s. 256(7)** (with ss. 269-271)
- C16** S. 11 excluded (10.12.2021 for specified purposes, 1.4.2022 in so far as not already in force and with effect in accordance with s. 85(1)(b) of the amending Act) by [Finance Act 2021 \(c. 26\)](#), s. 85(1)(a), **Sch. 11 para. 11(3)**; S.I. 2021/1409, regs. 3, 4
- C17** S.11(2): power to apply (with modifications) conferred (1.4.2009) by [1999 c. 2](#), s. 13(2A) (as inserted by [The Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/777\)](#), **art. 3**)
S.11(2): power to apply (with modifications) conferred (1.4.2009) by S.I. 1999/671, art. 12(2A) (as inserted by [The Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/777\)](#), **art. 5**)
S. 11(2) modified (1.4.2009) by S.I. 1999/1027, reg. 12(2) (as substituted by [The Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/777\)](#), **art. 6**)
- C18** S. 11(2) modified (14.3.2012) by [Charities Act 2011 \(c. 25\)](#), **ss. 317(1)**, 355 (with s. 20(2), Sch. 8)
- C19** S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [1891 c. 39](#), s. 13A(7A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 3(6)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [1970 c. 9](#), s. 100B(3A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 45(4)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [1970 c. 9](#), s. 100B(4A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 46(7)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [1984 c. 51](#), s. 249(3A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 122(3)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [1999 c. 16](#), Sch. 17 para. 12(2A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 283(3)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [2002 c. 21](#), Sch. 2 para. 2(2A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 318(3)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [2002 c. 21](#), Sch. 2 para. 4(1A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 320(2)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [2002 c. 22](#), Sch. 1 para. 3(4A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 322(4)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [2002 c. 22](#), Sch. 1 para. 4(4A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 323(4)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [2003 c. 14](#), Sch. 14 para. 6(1A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 412(2)**)
S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.4.2009) by [2004 c. 6](#), s. 21(10A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 415(3)**)
- C20** S. 11(3)(4) applied (1.7.2020) by [The International Tax Enforcement \(Disclosable Arrangements\) Regulations 2020 \(S.I. 2020/25\)](#), regs. 1(1), **16(8)**, **19(4)** (with regs. 1(2), 7)

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C21 S. 11(3)(4) applied (28.3.2023) by [The International Tax Enforcement \(Disclosable Arrangements\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. 2023/38\)](#), regs. 1, **15(8)**, **18(4)** (with reg. 5)

Commencement Information

I4 S. 11 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 11 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 11(5)(f)(6)-(8) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), **art. 2(a)**; s. 11(1)-(4)(5)(a)-(e) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), **art. 5(a)**

[^{F29}11A Finality of decisions by Upper Tribunal about permission to appeal

- (1) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in relation to a decision by the Upper Tribunal to refuse permission (or leave) to appeal further to an application under section 11(4)(b).
- (2) The decision is final, and not liable to be questioned or set aside in any other court.
- (3) In particular—
 - (a) the Upper Tribunal is not to be regarded as having exceeded its powers by reason of any error made in reaching the decision;
 - (b) the supervisory jurisdiction does not extend to, and no application or petition for judicial review may be made or brought in relation to, the decision.
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply so far as the decision involves or gives rise to any question as to whether—
 - (a) the Upper Tribunal has or had a valid application before it under section 11(4)(b),
 - (b) the Upper Tribunal is or was properly constituted for the purpose of dealing with the application, or
 - (c) the Upper Tribunal is acting or has acted—
 - (i) in bad faith, or
 - (ii) in such a procedurally defective way as amounts to a fundamental breach of the principles of natural justice.
- (5) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply so far as provision giving the First-tier Tribunal jurisdiction to make the first-instance decision could (if the Tribunal did not already have that jurisdiction) be made by—
 - (a) an Act of the Scottish Parliament, or
 - (b) an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly the Bill for which would not require the consent of the Secretary of State.
- (6) The court of supervisory jurisdiction is not to entertain any application or petition for judicial review in respect of a decision of the First-tier Tribunal that it would not entertain (whether as a matter of law or discretion) in the absence of this section.
- (7) In this section—
 - “decision” includes any purported decision;
 - “first-instance decision” means the decision in relation to which permission (or leave) to appeal is being sought under section 11(4)(b);
 - “the supervisory jurisdiction” means the supervisory jurisdiction of—
 - (a) the High Court, in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, or
 - (b) the Court of Session, in Scotland,and “the court of supervisory jurisdiction” is to be read accordingly.]

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Textual Amendments

- F29** S. 11A inserted (14.7.2022) by [Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 \(c. 35\)](#), **ss. 2(1)**, 51(4) (with s. 2(2)); S.I. 2022/816, regs. 1(2), 3(b)

12 Proceedings on appeal to Upper Tribunal

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if the Upper Tribunal, in deciding an appeal under section 11, finds that the making of the decision concerned involved the making of an error on a point of law.
- (2) The Upper Tribunal—
- (a) may (but need not) set aside the decision of the First-tier Tribunal, and
 - (b) if it does, must either—
 - (i) remit the case to the First-tier Tribunal with directions for its reconsideration, or
 - (ii) re-make the decision.
- (3) In acting under subsection (2)(b)(i), the Upper Tribunal may also—
- (a) direct that the members of the First-tier Tribunal who are chosen to reconsider the case are not to be the same as those who made the decision that has been set aside;
 - (b) give procedural directions in connection with the reconsideration of the case by the First-tier Tribunal.
- (4) In acting under subsection (2)(b)(ii), the Upper Tribunal—
- (a) may make any decision which the First-tier Tribunal could make if the First-tier Tribunal were re-making the decision, and
 - (b) may make such findings of fact as it considers appropriate.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C2** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), **ss. 177(1)(b)**, 194(2) (with s. 177(2)); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)
- C3** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), **ss. 184(3)**, 194(2); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)
- C22** S. 12 applied (with modifications) (3.11.2008) by 1996 c. 56, s. 336ZB(3) (as inserted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2008 \(S.I. 2008/2833\)](#), art. 9(1), **Sch. 3 para. 135**)
- C23** S. 12 applied (with modifications) (3.11.2008) by 1965 c. 50, s. 28JA(3) (as inserted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2008 \(S.I. 2008/2833\)](#), art. 9(1), **Sch. 3 para. 118**)
- C24** S. 12 applied (with modifications) (1.9.2021) by [Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal \(Wales\) Act 2018 \(anaw 2\)](#), **ss. 81(3)**, 100(3); S.I. 2021/373, art. 8(g)
- C25** S. 12 applied (with modifications) (1.9.2021) by 2010 (c. 15), Sch. 17 para. 6AA (as inserted by [Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal \(Wales\) Act 2018 \(anaw 2\)](#), s. 100(3), **Sch. 1 para. 19(5)(f)**; S.I. 2021/373, art. 8(j)(xxxiii))
- C26** S. 12 excluded (31.12.2023 in relation to accounting periods commencing on or after that date) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2023 \(c. 30\)](#), s. 264, **Sch. 14 para. 65(3)**
- C27** S. 12(2)-(4) applied by 2002 c. 15, s. 176B(5) (as inserted (1.7.2013) by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1036\)](#), art. 1, **Sch. 1 para. 144** (with Sch. 3))
- C28** S. 12(2)-(4) applied by 2002 c. 9, s. 111(4) (as inserted (1.7.2013) by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1036\)](#), art. 1, **Sch. 1 para. 231(c)** (with Sch. 3))

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- C29** S. 12(2)-(4) applied by 2004 c. 34, s. 231C(5) (as inserted (1.7.2013) by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1036\)](#), art. 1, **Sch. 1 para. 176** (with Sch. 3))
- C30** S. 12(2)-(4) applied (6.4.2017) by [Housing and Planning Act 2016 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 53(5)**, 216(3); S.I. 2017/281, reg. 4(d)

13 Right to appeal to Court of Appeal etc.

- (1) For the purposes of subsection (2), the reference to a right of appeal is to a right to appeal to the relevant appellate court on any point of law arising from a decision made by the Upper Tribunal other than an excluded decision.
- (2) Any party to a case has a right of appeal, subject to subsection (14).
- (3) That right may be exercised only with permission (or, in Northern Ireland, leave).
- (4) Permission (or leave) may be given by—
 - (a) the Upper Tribunal, or
 - (b) the relevant appellate court,on an application by the party.
- (5) An application may be made under subsection (4) to the relevant appellate court only if permission (or leave) has been refused by the Upper Tribunal.
- (6) The Lord Chancellor may, as respects an application under subsection (4) that falls within subsection (7) and for which the relevant appellate court is the Court of Appeal in England and Wales or the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland, by order make provision for permission (or leave) not to be granted on the application unless the Upper Tribunal or (as the case may be) the relevant appellate court considers—
 - (a) that the proposed appeal would raise some important point of principle or practice, or
 - (b) that there is some other compelling reason for the relevant appellate court to hear the appeal.
- ^{F30}(6A) Rules of court may make provision [for permission not to be granted on an application under subsection (4) to the Court of Session that falls within subsection (7) unless the court considers—
 - (a) that the proposed appeal would raise some important point of principle [^{F31}or practice], or
 - (b) that there is some other compelling reason for the court to hear the appeal.]
- (7) An application falls within this subsection if the application is for permission (or leave) to appeal from any decision of the Upper Tribunal on an appeal under section 11.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (1), an “excluded decision” is—
 - (a) any decision of the Upper Tribunal on an appeal under [^{F32}section 27(3) or (5), 79(5) or (7) or 111(3) or (5) of the Data Protection Act 2018] (appeals against national security certificate),
 - (b) any decision of the Upper Tribunal on an appeal under section 60(1) or (4) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (c. 36) (appeals against national security certificate),
 - ^{F33}(ba) any decision of the Upper Tribunal under section 88, 89(3) or 92(3) of the Tax Collection and Management (Wales) Act 2016 (anaw 6) (approval for Welsh Revenue Authority to issue certain information notices),]

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: *Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

- [^{F33}(bb) any decision of the Upper Tribunal under section 108 of that Act (approval for Welsh Revenue Authority to inspect premises),]
 - [^{F34}(bc) any decision of the Upper Tribunal under section 181E or 181F of that Act (appeals relating to postponement requests),]
 - (c) any decision of the Upper Tribunal on an application under section 11(4)(b) (application for permission or leave to appeal),
 - (d) a decision of the Upper Tribunal under section 10—
 - (i) to review, or not to review, an earlier decision of the tribunal,
 - (ii) to take no action, or not to take any particular action, in the light of a review of an earlier decision of the tribunal, or
 - (iii) to set aside an earlier decision of the tribunal,
 - (e) a decision of the Upper Tribunal that is set aside under section 10 (including a decision set aside after proceedings on an appeal under this section have been begun), or
 - (f) any decision of the Upper Tribunal that is of a description specified in an order made by the Lord Chancellor.
- (9) A description may be specified under subsection (8)(f) only if—
- (a) in the case of a decision of that description, there is a right to appeal to a court from the decision and that right is, or includes, something other than a right (however expressed) to appeal on any point of law arising from the decision, or
 - (b) decisions of that description are made in carrying out a function transferred under section 30 and prior to the transfer of the function under section 30(1) there was no right to appeal from decisions of that description.
- (10) Where—
- (a) an order under subsection (8)(f) specifies a description of decisions, and
 - (b) decisions of that description are made in carrying out a function transferred under section 30,
- the order must be framed so as to come into force no later than the time when the transfer under section 30 of the function takes effect (but power to revoke the order continues to be exercisable after that time, and power to amend the order continues to be exercisable after that time for the purpose of narrowing the description for the time being specified).
- (11) Before the Upper Tribunal decides an application made to it under subsection (4), the Upper Tribunal must specify the court that is to be the relevant appellate court as respects the proposed appeal.
- (12) The court to be specified under subsection (11) in relation to a proposed appeal is whichever of the following courts appears to the Upper Tribunal to be the most appropriate—
- (a) the Court of Appeal in England and Wales;
 - (b) the Court of Session;
 - (c) the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland.
- (13) In this section except subsection (11), “the relevant appellate court”, as respects an appeal, means the court specified as respects that appeal by the Upper Tribunal under subsection (11).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (14) The Lord Chancellor may by order make provision for a person to be treated as being, or to be treated as not being, a party to a case for the purposes of subsection (2).
- (15) Rules of court may make provision as to the time within which an application under subsection (4) to the relevant appellate court must be made.

Textual Amendments

- F30** S. 13(6A) inserted (15.7.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), [ss. 23](#), 61(3); S.I. 2013/1725, art. 2(b)
- F31** Words in s. 13(6A)(a) inserted (13.4.2015) by [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 \(c. 2\)](#), [ss. 83\(2\)](#), 95(1); S.I. 2015/778, art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 68](#)
- F32** Words in s. 13(8)(a) substituted (25.5.2018) by [Data Protection Act 2018 \(c. 12\)](#), s. 212(1), [Sch. 19 para. 132](#) (with [ss. 117](#), 209, 210); S.I. 2018/625, reg. 2(1)(g)
- F33** S. 13(8)(ba)(bb) inserted (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), [ss. 116\(2\)](#), 194(2); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(c)
- F34** S. 13(8)(bc) inserted by 2016 anaw 6, s. 181I(2) (as inserted) (E.W.) (1.4.2018) by [Land Transaction Tax and Anti-avoidance of Devolved Taxes \(Wales\) Act 2017 \(anaw 1\)](#), s. 81(2)(3), [Sch. 23 para. 63](#); S.I. 2018/34, art. 3

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C2** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), [ss. 177\(1\)\(b\)](#), 194(2) (with s. 177(2)); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)
- C3** Ss. 9-13 excluded (E.W.) (25.1.2018) by [Tax Collection and Management \(Wales\) Act 2016 \(anaw 6\)](#), [ss. 184\(3\)](#), 194(2); S.I. 2018/33, art. 2(i)
- C31** S. 13 excluded (16.11.2017) by 2010 c. 8, [Sch. 7A para. 63\(10\)](#) (as inserted (with effect in accordance with [Sch. 5 para. 25\(1\)\(2\)](#) of the amending Act) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2017 \(c. 32\)](#), [Sch. 5 para. 2](#) (with [Sch. 5 para. 28](#)))
- C32** S. 13 applied (1.6.2009) by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions \(Lands Tribunal and Miscellaneous Amendments\) Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/1307\)](#), art. 5(6), [Sch. 5 para. 3](#)
S. 13 applied (1.9.2009) by [The Transfer of Functions \(Transport Tribunal and Appeal Panel\) Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/1885\)](#), art. 4(4), [Sch. 4 para. 4](#)
- C33** S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1970 c. 9, s. 19A(11) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 8\(5\)\(b\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1970 c. 9, s. 55(6A) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 34\(8\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1988 c. 39, s. 130(4) (as amended by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 164\(b\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1994 c. 9, s. 60(4B) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 207\(6\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1994 c. 23, s. 84(3C) (as inserted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 221\(5\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 1996 c. 8, s. 55(3B) (as inserted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 236\(6\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2000 c. 17, [Sch. 6 para. 122\(2B\)](#) (as inserted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 290\(5\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2001 c. 9, s. 41(2B) (as inserted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 305\(5\)](#))
S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2003 c. 14, [Sch. 10 para. 15\(6\)](#) (as substituted by [The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 \(S.I. 2009/56\)](#), art. 3, [Sch. 1 para. 377\(5\)](#))

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- S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2003 c. 14, Sch. 11A para. 9(6) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 397(5)**)
- S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2004 c. 12, s. 253(10) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 426(5)**)
- S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2005 c. 5, s. 646(7) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 441**)
- S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by 2008 c. 9, Sch. 36 para. 32(5) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 1 para. 471(10)(c)**)
- S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by S.I. 2003/96, reg. 16(5) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 2 para. 83(4)**)
- S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by S.I. 2004/2622, reg. 9(5) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 2 para. 130(4)**)
- S. 13 excluded (1.4.2009) by S.I. 2007/1509, reg. 7(2) (as substituted by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions and Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/56), art. 3, **Sch. 2 para. 167**)
- C34** S. 13 excluded (21.7.2009) by 2008 c. 9, Sch. 36 para. 6(4) (as inserted by Finance Act 2009 (c. 10), s. 95, **Sch. 47 para. 4**)
- S. 13 excluded (21.7.2009) by 2008 c. 9, Sch. 36 para. 8(3) (as inserted by Finance Act 2009 (c. 10), s. 95, **Sch. 47 para. 8(3)**)
- C35** S. 13 modified (3.11.2008) by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2008 (S.I. 2008/2833), art. 9(2), **Sch. 4 para. 5**
- C36** S. 13 modified (18.1.2010) by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/22), **Sch. 5 para. 5(b)**
- C37** S. 13 applied (N.I.) (6.4.2010) by Pensions Regulator Tribunal (Transfer of Functions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010 (c. 4), ss. 3(3), 5(2), **Sch. 2 para. 3** (with Sch. 2); S.R. 2010/101, **art. 2**
- C38** S. 13 excluded (with effect as stated in Sch. 23 para. 65) by Finance Act 2011 (c. 11), s. 86(1), {Sch. 23, para. 29(5)}
- C39** S. 13 excluded (1.4.2012) (with effect in accordance with Sch. 23 para. 65 of the amending Act) by Finance Act 2011 (c. 11), **Sch. 23 paras. 29(5), 65(1)(a)** (with Sch. 23 paras. 50, 65(1)(b))
- C40** S. 13 excluded (1.4.2013) by Finance Act 2012 (c. 14), s. 223, Sch. 38 paras. 13(3), **20(6)** (with Sch. 38 para. 43); S.I. 2013/279, art. 2
- C41** S. 13 excluded (17.7.2014) by Finance Act 2014 (c. 26), s. 267(10) (with ss. 269-271)
- C42** S. 13 excluded (17.7.2014) by Finance Act 2014 (c. 26), s. 256(7) (with ss. 269-271)
- C43** S. 13 excluded (with effect in accordance with s. 198(5) of the amending Act) by Finance Act 2014 (c. 26), **ss. 172(7), 198(1)** (with Sch. 29)
- C44** S. 13 applied (with modifications) (27.1.2015) by The Transfer of Tribunal Functions (Transport Tribunal) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/65), art. 1, **Sch. 2 para. 8**
- C45** S. 13 excluded (10.12.2021 for specified purposes, 1.4.2022 in so far as not already in force and with effect in accordance with s. 85(1)(b) of the amending Act) by Finance Act 2021 (c. 26), s. 85(1)(a), **Sch. 11 para. 11(3)**; S.I. 2021/1409, regs. 3, 4
- C46** S. 13(2): power to apply (with modifications) conferred (1.4.2009) by 1999 c. 2, s. 13(2A) (as inserted by The Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/777), **art. 3**)
- S. 13(2): power to apply (with modifications) conferred (1.4.2009) by S.I. 1999/761, art. 12(2A) (as inserted by The Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/777), **art. 5**)
- S. 13(2) modified (1.4.2009) by S.I. 1999/1027 reg. 12(2) (as substituted by The Revenue and Customs Appeals Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/777), **art. 6**)
- C47** S. 13(2) modified (14.3.2012) by Charities Act 2011 (c. 25), **ss. 317(1), 355** (with s. 20(2), Sch. 8)

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Commencement Information

- I5** S. 13 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 13 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 13(6)(8)(f)(9)(10)(14)(15) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [art. 2\(a\)](#); s. 13(1)-(5)(7)(8)(a)-(e)(11)-(13) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), [art. 5\(a\)](#)

14 Proceedings on appeal to Court of Appeal etc.

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if the relevant appellate court, in deciding an appeal under section 13, finds that the making of the decision concerned involved the making of an error on a point of law.
- (2) The relevant appellate court—
 - (a) may (but need not) set aside the decision of the Upper Tribunal, and
 - (b) if it does, must either—
 - (i) remit the case to the Upper Tribunal or, where the decision of the Upper Tribunal was on an appeal or reference from another tribunal or some other person, to the Upper Tribunal or that other tribunal or person, with directions for its reconsideration, or
 - (ii) re-make the decision.
- (3) In acting under subsection (2)(b)(i), the relevant appellate court may also—
 - (a) direct that the persons who are chosen to reconsider the case are not to be the same as those who—
 - (i) where the case is remitted to the Upper Tribunal, made the decision of the Upper Tribunal that has been set aside, or
 - (ii) where the case is remitted to another tribunal or person, made the decision in respect of which the appeal or reference to the Upper Tribunal was made;
 - (b) give procedural directions in connection with the reconsideration of the case by the Upper Tribunal or other tribunal or person.
- (4) In acting under subsection (2)(b)(ii), the relevant appellate court—
 - (a) may make any decision which the Upper Tribunal could make if the Upper Tribunal were re-making the decision or (as the case may be) which the other tribunal or person could make if that other tribunal or person were re-making the decision, and
 - (b) may make such findings of fact as it considers appropriate.
- (5) Where—
 - (a) under subsection (2)(b)(i) the relevant appellate court remits a case to the Upper Tribunal, and
 - (b) the decision set aside under subsection (2)(a) was made by the Upper Tribunal on an appeal or reference from another tribunal or some other person,the Upper Tribunal may (instead of reconsidering the case itself) remit the case to that other tribunal or person, with the directions given by the relevant appellate court for its reconsideration.
- (6) In acting under subsection (5), the Upper Tribunal may also—
 - (a) direct that the persons who are chosen to reconsider the case are not to be the same as those who made the decision in respect of which the appeal or reference to the Upper Tribunal was made;

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- (b) give procedural directions in connection with the reconsideration of the case by the other tribunal or person.
- (7) In this section “the relevant appellate court”, as respects an appeal under section 13, means the court specified as respects that appeal by the Upper Tribunal under section 13(11).

[^{F35}14A Appeal to Supreme Court: grant of certificate by Upper Tribunal

- (1) If the Upper Tribunal is satisfied that—
 - (a) the conditions in subsection (4) or (5) are fulfilled in relation to the Upper Tribunal's decision in any proceedings, and
 - (b) as regards that decision, a sufficient case for an appeal to the Supreme Court has been made out to justify an application under section 14B,
 the Upper Tribunal may grant a certificate to that effect.
- (2) The Upper Tribunal may grant a certificate under this section only on an application made by a party to the proceedings.
- (3) The Upper Tribunal may grant a certificate under this section only if the relevant appellate court as regards the proceedings is—
 - (a) the Court of Appeal in England and Wales, or
 - (b) the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland.
- (4) The conditions in this subsection are that a point of law of general public importance is involved in the decision of the Upper Tribunal and that point of law is—
 - (a) a point of law that—
 - (i) relates wholly or mainly to the construction of an enactment or statutory instrument, and
 - (ii) has been fully argued in the proceedings and fully considered in the judgment of the Upper Tribunal in the proceedings, or
 - (b) a point of law—
 - (i) in respect of which the Upper Tribunal is bound by a decision of the relevant appellate court or the Supreme Court in previous proceedings, and
 - (ii) that was fully considered in the judgments given by the relevant appellate court or, as the case may be, the Supreme Court in those previous proceedings.
- (5) The conditions in this subsection are that a point of law of general public importance is involved in the decision of the Upper Tribunal and that—
 - (a) the proceedings entail a decision relating to a matter of national importance or consideration of such a matter,
 - (b) the result of the proceedings is so significant (whether considered on its own or together with other proceedings or likely proceedings) that, in the opinion of the Upper Tribunal, a hearing by the Supreme Court is justified, or
 - (c) the Upper Tribunal is satisfied that the benefits of earlier consideration by the Supreme Court outweigh the benefits of consideration by the Court of Appeal.
- (6) Before the Upper Tribunal decides an application made to it under this section, the Upper Tribunal must specify the court that would be the relevant appellate court if the application were an application for permission (or leave) under section 13.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

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- (7) In this section except subsection (6) and in sections 14B and 14C, “the relevant appellate court”, as respects an application, means the court specified as respects that application by the Upper Tribunal under subsection (6).
- (8) No appeal lies against the grant or refusal of a certificate under subsection (1).

Textual Amendments

F35 Ss. 14A-14C inserted (8.8.2016) by [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 \(c. 2\)](#), **ss. 64, 95(1)**; S.I. 2016/717, art. 3(a) (with art. 4)

14B Appeal to Supreme Court: permission to appeal

- (1) If the Upper Tribunal grants a certificate under section 14A in relation to any proceedings, a party to those proceedings may apply to the Supreme Court for permission to appeal directly to the Supreme Court.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) must be made—
 - (a) within one month from the date on which that certificate is granted, or
 - (b) within such time as the Supreme Court may allow in a particular case.
- (3) If on such an application it appears to the Supreme Court to be expedient to do so, the Supreme Court may grant permission for such an appeal.
- (4) If permission is granted under this section—
 - (a) no appeal from the decision to which the certificate relates lies to the relevant appellate court, but
 - (b) an appeal lies from that decision to the Supreme Court.
- (5) An application under subsection (1) is to be determined without a hearing.
- (6) Subject to subsection (4), no appeal lies to the relevant appellate court from a decision of the Upper Tribunal in respect of which a certificate is granted under section 14A until—
 - (a) the time within which an application can be made under subsection (1) has expired, and
 - (b) where such an application is made, that application has been determined in accordance with this section.

Textual Amendments

F35 Ss. 14A-14C inserted (8.8.2016) by [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 \(c. 2\)](#), **ss. 64, 95(1)**; S.I. 2016/717, art. 3(a) (with art. 4)

14C Appeal to Supreme Court: exclusions

- (1) No certificate may be granted under section 14A in respect of a decision of the Upper Tribunal in any proceedings where, by virtue of any enactment (other than sections 14A and 14B), no appeal would lie from that decision of the Upper Tribunal to the relevant appellate court, with or without the permission (or leave) of the Upper Tribunal or the relevant appellate court.

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- (2) No certificate may be granted under section 14A in respect of a decision of the Upper Tribunal in any proceedings where, by virtue of any enactment, no appeal would lie from a decision of the relevant appellate court on that decision of the Upper Tribunal to the Supreme Court, with or without the permission (or leave) of the relevant appellate court or the Supreme Court.
- (3) Where no appeal would lie to the relevant appellate court from the decision of the Upper Tribunal except with the permission (or leave) of the Upper Tribunal or the relevant appellate court, no certificate may be granted under section 14A in respect of a decision of the Upper Tribunal unless it appears to the Upper Tribunal that it would be a proper case for giving permission (or leave) to appeal to the relevant appellate court.
- (4) No certificate may be granted under section 14A in respect of a decision or order of the Upper Tribunal made by it in the exercise of its jurisdiction to punish for contempt.]

Textual Amendments

F35 Ss. 14A-14C inserted (8.8.2016) by [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 \(c. 2\)](#), **ss. 64, 95(1)**; [S.I. 2016/717](#), **art. 3(a)** (with [art. 4](#))

“Judicial review”

15 Upper Tribunal's “judicial review” jurisdiction

- (1) The Upper Tribunal has power, in cases arising under the law of England and Wales or under the law of Northern Ireland, to grant the following kinds of relief—
 - (a) a mandatory order;
 - (b) a prohibiting order;
 - (c) a quashing order;
 - (d) a declaration;
 - (e) an injunction.
- (2) The power under subsection (1) may be exercised by the Upper Tribunal if—
 - (a) certain conditions are met (see section 18), or
 - (b) the tribunal is authorised to proceed even though not all of those conditions are met (see section 19(3) and (4)).
- (3) Relief under subsection (1) granted by the Upper Tribunal—
 - (a) has the same effect as the corresponding relief granted by the High Court on an application for judicial review, and
 - (b) is enforceable as if it were relief granted by the High Court on an application for judicial review.
- (4) In deciding whether to grant relief under subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c), the Upper Tribunal must apply the principles that the High Court would apply in deciding whether to grant that relief on an application for judicial review.
- (5) In deciding whether to grant relief under subsection (1)(d) or (e), the Upper Tribunal must—
 - (a) in cases arising under the law of England and Wales apply the principles that the High Court would apply in deciding whether to grant that relief under

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section 31(2) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 (c. 54) on an application for judicial review, and

- (b) in cases arising under the law of Northern Ireland apply the principles that the High Court would apply in deciding whether to grant that relief on an application for judicial review.

[^{F36}(5A) In cases arising under the law of England and Wales, subsections (2A) and (2B) of section 31 of the Senior Courts Act 1981 apply to the Upper Tribunal when deciding whether to grant relief under subsection (1) as they apply to the High Court when deciding whether to grant relief on an application for judicial review.

(5B) If the tribunal grants relief in reliance on section 31(2B) of the Senior Courts Act 1981 as applied by subsection (5A), the tribunal must certify that the condition in section 31(2B) as so applied is satisfied.]

- (6) For the purposes of the application of subsection (3)(a) in relation to cases arising under the law of Northern Ireland—
- (a) a mandatory order under subsection (1)(a) shall be taken to correspond to an order of mandamus,
- (b) a prohibiting order under subsection (1)(b) shall be taken to correspond to an order of prohibition, and
- (c) a quashing order under subsection (1)(c) shall be taken to correspond to an order of certiorari.

Textual Amendments

F36 S. 15(5A)(5B) inserted (8.8.2016) by [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 \(c. 2\), ss. 84\(4\), 95\(1\)](#); [S.I. 2016/717, art. 3\(c\)](#) (with art. 6)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C48 S. 15 excluded (31.12.2023 in relation to accounting periods commencing on or after that date) by [Finance \(No. 2\) Act 2023 \(c. 30\), s. 264, Sch. 14 para. 65\(3\)](#)

C49 S. 15(1): functions transferred (3.11.2008) by virtue of [The First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal \(Chambers\) Order 2008 \(S.I. 2008/2684\), art. 7\(b\)\(i\)](#)

16 Application for relief under section 15(1)

- (1) This section applies in relation to an application to the Upper Tribunal for relief under section 15(1).
- (2) The application may be made only if permission (or, in a case arising under the law of Northern Ireland, leave) to make it has been obtained from the tribunal.
- (3) The tribunal may not grant permission (or leave) to make the application unless it considers that the applicant has a sufficient interest in the matter to which the application relates.

[^{F37}(3C) In cases arising under the law of England and Wales, when considering whether to grant permission to make the application, the tribunal—

- (a) may of its own initiative consider whether the outcome for the applicant would have been substantially different if the conduct complained of had not occurred, and
- (b) must consider that question if the respondent asks it to do so.

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- (3D) In subsection (3C) “ the conduct complained of ” means the conduct (or alleged conduct) of the respondent that the applicant claims justifies the tribunal in granting relief.
- (3E) If, on considering the question mentioned in subsection (3C)(a) and (b), it appears to the tribunal to be highly likely that the outcome for the applicant would not have been substantially different, the tribunal must refuse to grant permission.
- (3F) The tribunal may disregard the requirement in subsection (3E) if it considers that it is appropriate to do so for reasons of exceptional public interest.
- (3G) If the tribunal grants permission in reliance on subsection (3F), the tribunal must certify that the condition in subsection (3F) is satisfied.]
- (4) Subsection (5) applies where the tribunal considers—
- (a) that there has been undue delay in making the application, and
 - (b) that granting the relief sought on the application would be likely to cause substantial hardship to, or substantially prejudice the rights of, any person or would be detrimental to good administration.
- (5) The tribunal may—
- (a) refuse to grant permission (or leave) for the making of the application;
 - (b) refuse to grant any relief sought on the application.
- (6) The tribunal may award to the applicant damages, restitution or the recovery of a sum due if—
- (a) the application includes a claim for such an award arising from any matter to which the application relates, and
 - (b) the tribunal is satisfied that such an award would have been made by the High Court if the claim had been made in an action begun in the High Court by the applicant at the time of making the application.
- [^{F38}(6A) In cases arising under the law of England and Wales, subsections (2A) and (2B) of section 31 of the Senior Courts Act 1981 apply to the Upper Tribunal as regards the making of an award under subsection (6) as they apply to the High Court as regards the making of an award under section 31(4) of the Senior Courts Act 1981.
- (6B) If the tribunal makes an award in reliance on section 31(2B) of the Senior Courts Act 1981 as applied by subsection (6A), the tribunal must certify that the condition in section 31(2B) as so applied is satisfied.]
- (7) An award under subsection (6) may be enforced as if it were an award of the High Court.
- (8) Where—
- (a) the tribunal refuses to grant permission (or leave) to apply for relief under section 15(1),
 - (b) the applicant appeals against that refusal, and
 - (c) the Court of Appeal grants the permission (or leave),
- the Court of Appeal may go on to decide the application for relief under section 15(1).
- (9) Subsections (4) and (5) do not prevent Tribunal Procedure Rules from limiting the time within which applications may be made.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F37** S. 16(3C)-(3G) inserted (8.8.2016) by [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 \(c. 2\)](#), ss. **84(5)**, 95(1); S.I. 2016/717, art. 3(c) (with art. 6)
- F38** S. 16(6A)(6B) inserted (8.8.2016) by [Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 \(c. 2\)](#), ss. **84(6)**, 95(1); S.I. 2016/717, art. 3(c) (with art. 6)

17 Quashing orders under section 15(1): supplementary provision

[^{F39}(A1) In cases arising under the law of England and Wales, section 29A of the Senior Courts Act 1981 applies in relation to a quashing order under section 15(1)(c) of this Act as it applies in relation to a quashing order under section 29 of that Act.]

- (1) If the Upper Tribunal makes a quashing order under section 15(1)(c) in respect of a decision, it may in addition—
 - (a) remit the matter concerned to the court, tribunal or authority that made the decision, with a direction to reconsider the matter and reach a decision in accordance with the findings of the Upper Tribunal, or
 - (b) substitute its own decision for the decision in question.
- (2) The power conferred by subsection (1)(b) is exercisable only if—
 - (a) the decision in question was made by a court or tribunal,
 - (b) the [^{F40}quashing order is made] on the ground that there has been an error of law, and
 - (c) without the error, there would have been only one decision that the court or tribunal could have reached.
- (3) Unless the Upper Tribunal otherwise directs, a decision substituted by it under subsection (1)(b) has effect as if it were a decision of the relevant court or tribunal.

Textual Amendments

- F39** S. 17(A1) inserted (14.7.2022) by [Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 \(c. 35\)](#), ss. **1(3)(a)**, 51(4) (with s. 1(4)); S.I. 2022/816, regs. 1(2), 3(a)
- F40** Words in s. 17(2)(b) substituted (14.7.2022) by [Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 \(c. 35\)](#), ss. **1(3)(b)**, 51(4) (with s. 1(4)); S.I. 2022/816, regs. 1(2), 3(a)

18 Limits of jurisdiction under section 15(1)

- (1) This section applies where an application made to the Upper Tribunal seeks (whether or not alone)—
 - (a) relief under section 15(1), or
 - (b) permission (or, in a case arising under the law of Northern Ireland, leave) to apply for relief under section 15(1).
- (2) If Conditions 1 to 4 are met, the tribunal has the function of deciding the application.
- (3) If the tribunal does not have the function of deciding the application, it must by order transfer the application to the High Court.
- (4) Condition 1 is that the application does not seek anything other than—

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) relief under section 15(1);
 - (b) permission (or, in a case arising under the law of Northern Ireland, leave) to apply for relief under section 15(1);
 - (c) an award under section 16(6);
 - (d) interest;
 - (e) costs.
- (5) Condition 2 is that the application does not call into question anything done by the Crown Court.
- (6) Condition 3 is that the application falls within a class specified for the purposes of this subsection in a direction given in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (c. 4).
- (7) The power to give directions under subsection (6) includes—
 - (a) power to vary or revoke directions made in exercise of the power, and
 - (b) power to make different provision for different purposes.
- (8) Condition 4 is that the judge presiding at the hearing of the application is either—
 - (a) a judge of the High Court or the Court of Appeal in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, or a judge of the Court of Session, or
 - (b) such other persons as may be agreed from time to time between the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord President, or the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, as the case may be, and the Senior President of Tribunals.
- (9) Where the application is transferred to the High Court under subsection (3)—
 - (a) the application is to be treated for all purposes as if it—
 - (i) had been made to the High Court, and
 - (ii) sought things corresponding to those sought from the tribunal, and
 - (b) any steps taken, permission (or leave) given or orders made by the tribunal in relation to the application are to be treated as taken, given or made by the High Court.
- (10) Rules of court may make provision for the purpose of supplementing subsection (9).
- (11) The provision that may be made by Tribunal Procedure Rules about amendment of an application for relief under section 15(1) includes, in particular, provision about amendments that would cause the application to become transferrable under subsection (3).
- (12) For the purposes of subsection (9)(a)(ii), in relation to an application transferred to the High Court in Northern Ireland—
 - (a) an order of mandamus shall be taken to correspond to a mandatory order under section 15(1)(a),
 - (b) an order of prohibition shall be taken to correspond to a prohibiting order under section 15(1)(b), and
 - (c) an order of certiorari shall be taken to correspond to a quashing order under section 15(1)(c).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

- 16** S. 18 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 18 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 18(10)(11) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [art. 2\(a\)](#); s. 18(1)-(9)(12) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), [art. 5\(a\)](#)

19 Transfer of judicial review applications from High Court

- (1) In the Supreme Court Act 1981 (c. 54), after section 31 insert—

“31A Transfer of judicial review applications to Upper Tribunal

- (1) This section applies where an application is made to the High Court—
- for judicial review, or
 - for permission to apply for judicial review.
- (2) If Conditions 1, 2, 3 and 4 are met, the High Court must by order transfer the application to the Upper Tribunal.
- (3) If Conditions 1, 2 and 4 are met, but Condition 3 is not, the High Court may by order transfer the application to the Upper Tribunal if it appears to the High Court to be just and convenient to do so.
- (4) Condition 1 is that the application does not seek anything other than—
- relief under section 31(1)(a) and (b);
 - permission to apply for relief under section 31(1)(a) and (b);
 - an award under section 31(4);
 - interest;
 - costs.
- (5) Condition 2 is that the application does not call into question anything done by the Crown Court.
- (6) Condition 3 is that the application falls within a class specified under section 18(6) of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007.
- (7) Condition 4 is that the application does not call into question any decision made under—
- the Immigration Acts,
 - the British Nationality Act 1981 (c. 61),
 - any instrument having effect under an enactment within paragraph (a) or (b), or
 - any other provision of law for the time being in force which determines British citizenship, British overseas territories citizenship, the status of a British National (Overseas) or British Overseas citizenship.”

- (2) In the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978 (c. 23), after section 25 insert—

“25A Transfer of judicial review applications to Upper Tribunal

- (1) This section applies where an application is made to the High Court—

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: *Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

- (a) for judicial review, or
 - (b) for leave to apply for judicial review.
- (2) If Conditions 1, 2, 3 and 4 are met, the High Court must by order transfer the application to the Upper Tribunal.
- (3) If Conditions 1, 2 and 4 are met, but Condition 3 is not, the High Court may by order transfer the application to the Upper Tribunal if it appears to the High Court to be just and convenient to do so.
- (4) Condition 1 is that the application does not seek anything other than—
 - (a) relief under section 18(1)(a) to (e);
 - (b) leave to apply for relief under section 18(1)(a) to (e);
 - (c) an award under section 20;
 - (d) interest;
 - (e) costs.
- (5) Condition 2 is that the application does not call into question anything done by the Crown Court.
- (6) Condition 3 is that the application falls within a class specified under section 18(6) of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007.
- (7) Condition 4 is that the application does not call into question any decision made under—
 - (a) the Immigration Acts,
 - (b) the British Nationality Act 1981,
 - (c) any instrument having effect under an enactment within paragraph (a) or (b), or
 - (d) any other provision of law for the time being in force which determines British citizenship, British overseas territories citizenship, the status of a British National (Overseas) or British Overseas citizenship.”
- (3) Where an application is transferred to the Upper Tribunal under 31A of the Supreme Court Act 1981 (c. 54) or section 25A of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978 (transfer from the High Court of judicial review applications)—
 - (a) the application is to be treated for all purposes as if it—
 - (i) had been made to the tribunal, and
 - (ii) sought things corresponding to those sought from the High Court,
 - (b) the tribunal has the function of deciding the application, even if it does not fall within a class specified under section 18(6), and
 - (c) any steps taken, permission given, leave given or orders made by the High Court in relation to the application are to be treated as taken, given or made by the tribunal.
- (4) Where—
 - (a) an application for permission is transferred to the Upper Tribunal under section 31A of the Supreme Court Act 1981 (c. 54) and the tribunal grants permission, or

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) an application for leave is transferred to the Upper Tribunal under section 25A of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978 (c. 23) and the tribunal grants leave,
the tribunal has the function of deciding any subsequent application brought under the permission or leave, even if the subsequent application does not fall within a class specified under section 18(6).
- (5) Tribunal Procedure Rules may make further provision for the purposes of supplementing subsections (3) and (4).
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (3)(a)(ii), in relation to an application transferred to the Upper Tribunal under section 25A of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978—
 - (a) a mandatory order under section 15(1)(a) shall be taken to correspond to an order of mandamus,
 - (b) a prohibiting order under section 15(1)(b) shall be taken to correspond to an order of prohibition, and
 - (c) a quashing order under section 15(1)(c) shall be taken to correspond to an order of certiorari.

20 Transfer of judicial review applications from the Court of Session

- (1) Where an application is made to the supervisory jurisdiction of the Court of Session, the Court—
 - (a) must, if Conditions 1 [^{F41}and 2 are met, and],
^{F42}(aa)
 - (b) may, if Conditions 1 [^{F43}and 3] are met, but Condition 2 is not,
by order transfer the application to the Upper Tribunal.
- (2) Condition 1 is that the application does not seek anything other than an exercise of the supervisory jurisdiction of the Court of Session.
- (3) Condition 2 is that the application falls within a class specified for the purposes of this subsection by act of sederunt made with the consent of the Lord Chancellor.
- (4) Condition 3 is that the subject matter of the application is not a devolved Scottish matter.
^{F44}(5)
- ^{F44}(5A)
- (6) There may not be specified under subsection (3) any class of application which includes an application the subject matter of which is a devolved Scottish matter.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, the subject matter of an application is a devolved Scottish matter if it—
 - (a) concerns the exercise of functions in or as regards Scotland, and
 - (b) does not relate to a reserved matter within the meaning of the Scotland Act 1998 (c. 46).
- (8) In subsection (2), the reference to the exercise of the supervisory jurisdiction of the Court of Session includes a reference to the making of any order in connection with or in consequence of the exercise of that jurisdiction.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F41** Words in s. 20(1)(a) substituted (1.11.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 22(2)(a)(i)**, 61(3); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 5
- F42** S. 20(1)(aa) omitted (1.11.2013) by virtue of [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 22(2)(a)(ii)**, 61(3); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 5
- F43** Words in s. 20(1)(b) substituted (1.11.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 22(2)(a)(iii)**, 61(3); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 5
- F44** S. 20(5)(5A) omitted (1.11.2013) by virtue of [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), **ss. 22(2)(b)**, 61(3); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), art. 5

Commencement Information

- I7** S. 20 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 20 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 20(3)(6)(7) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), **art. 2(a)**; s. 20(1)(2)(4)(5)(8) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), **art. 5(a)**

[^{F45} 20A. Procedural steps where application transferred

- (1) This section applies where the Court of Session transfers an application under section 20(1).
- (2) It is for the Upper Tribunal to determine—
 - (a) whether the application has been made timeously, and
 - (b) whether to grant permission for the application to proceed under section 27B of the Court of Session Act 1988 (“the 1988 Act”) (requirement for permission).
- (3) Accordingly—
 - (a) the Upper Tribunal has the same powers in relation to the application as the Court of Session would have had in relation to it under sections 27A to 27C of the 1988 Act,
 - (b) sections 27C and 27D of that Act apply in relation to a decision of the Upper Tribunal under section 27B(1) of that Act as they apply in relation to such a decision of the Court of Session.
- (4) The references in section 27C(3) and (4) of the 1988 Act (oral hearings where permission refused) to a different Lord Ordinary from the one who granted or refused permission are to be read as references to different members of the Tribunal from those of whom it was composed when it refused or granted permission.]

Textual Amendments

- F45** S. 20A inserted (22.9.2015) by [The Courts Reform \(Scotland\) Act 2014 \(Consequential Provisions and Modifications\) Order 2015 \(S.I. 2015/700\)](#), arts. 1(8), 7

21 Upper Tribunal's “judicial review” jurisdiction: Scotland

- (1) The Upper Tribunal has the function of deciding applications transferred to it from the Court of Session under section 20(1).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The powers of review of the Upper Tribunal in relation to such applications are the same as the powers of review of the Court of Session in an application to the supervisory jurisdiction of that Court.
- (3) In deciding an application by virtue of subsection (1), the Upper Tribunal must apply principles that the Court of Session would apply in deciding an application to the supervisory jurisdiction of that Court.
- (4) An order of the Upper Tribunal by virtue of subsection (1)—
 - (a) has the same effect as the corresponding order granted by the Court of Session on an application to the supervisory jurisdiction of that Court, and
 - (b) is enforceable as if it were an order so granted by that Court.
- (5) Where an application is transferred to the Upper Tribunal by virtue of section 20(1), any steps taken or orders made by the Court of Session in relation to the application (other than the order to transfer the application under section 20(1)) are to be treated as taken or made by the tribunal.
- (6) Tribunal Procedure Rules may make further provision for the purposes of supplementing subsection (5).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C50 S. 21(2): functions transferred (3.11.2008) by virtue of The First-tier [Tribunal and Upper Tribunal \(Chambers\) Order 2008 \(S.I. 2008/2684\)](#), [art. 7\(b\)\(ii\)](#)

Commencement Information

I8 S. 21 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 21 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 21(6) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [art. 2\(a\)](#); s. 21(1)-(5) in force at 3.11.2008 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), [art. 5\(a\)](#)

Miscellaneous

22 Tribunal Procedure Rules

- (1) There are to be rules, to be called “Tribunal Procedure Rules”, governing—
 - (a) the practice and procedure to be followed in the First-tier Tribunal, and
 - (b) the practice and procedure to be followed in the Upper Tribunal.
- (2) Tribunal Procedure Rules are to be made by the Tribunal Procedure Committee.
- (3) In Schedule 5—

Part 1 makes further provision about the content of Tribunal Procedure Rules,
Part 2 makes provision about the membership of the Tribunal Procedure Committee,
Part 3 makes provision about the making of Tribunal Procedure Rules by the Committee, and
Part 4 confers power to amend legislation in connection with Tribunal Procedure Rules.
- (4) Power to make Tribunal Procedure Rules is to be exercised with a view to securing—

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) that, in proceedings before the First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal, justice is done,
 - (b) that the tribunal system is accessible and fair,
 - (c) that proceedings before the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal are handled quickly and efficiently,
 - (d) that the rules are both simple and simply expressed, and
 - (e) that the rules where appropriate confer on members of the First-tier Tribunal, or Upper Tribunal, responsibility for ensuring that proceedings before the tribunal are handled quickly and efficiently.
- (5) In subsection (4)(b) “the tribunal system” means the system for deciding matters within the jurisdiction of the First-tier Tribunal or the Upper Tribunal.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C51 S. 22 applied (with modifications) (E.) (6.4.2012) by [The Town and Country Planning \(Tree Preservation\)\(England\) Regulations 2012 \(S.I. 2012/605\)](#), regs. 1(1), **24(9)** (with reg. 24(10))

23 Practice directions

- (1) The Senior President of Tribunals may give directions—
 - (a) as to the practice and procedure of the First-tier Tribunal;
 - (b) as to the practice and procedure of the Upper Tribunal.
- (2) A Chamber President may give directions as to the practice and procedure of the chamber over which he presides.
- (3) A power under this section to give directions includes—
 - (a) power to vary or revoke directions made in exercise of the power, and
 - (b) power to make different provision for different purposes (including different provision for different areas).
- (4) Directions under subsection (1) may not be given without the approval of the Lord Chancellor.
- (5) Directions under subsection (2) may not be given without the approval of—
 - (a) the Senior President of Tribunals, and
 - (b) the Lord Chancellor.
- (6) Subsections (4) and (5)(b) do not apply to directions to the extent that they consist of guidance about any of the following—
 - (a) the application or interpretation of the law;
 - (b) the making of decisions by members of the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal.
- (7) Subsections (4) and (5)(b) do not apply to directions to the extent that they consist of criteria for determining which members of the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal may be chosen to decide particular categories of matter; but the directions may, to that extent, be given only after consulting the Lord Chancellor.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

24 Mediation

- (1) A person exercising power to make Tribunal Procedure Rules or give practice directions must, when making provision in relation to mediation, have regard to the following principles—
 - (a) mediation of matters in dispute between parties to proceedings is to take place only by agreement between those parties;
 - (b) where parties to proceedings fail to mediate, or where mediation between parties to proceedings fails to resolve disputed matters, the failure is not to affect the outcome of the proceedings.
- (2) Practice directions may provide for members to act as mediators in relation to disputed matters in a case that is the subject of proceedings.
- (3) The provision that may be made by virtue of subsection (2) includes provision for a member to act as a mediator in relation to disputed matters in a case even though the member has been chosen to decide matters in the case.
- (4) Once a member has begun to act as a mediator in relation to a disputed matter in a case that is the subject of proceedings, the member may decide matters in the case only with the consent of the parties.
- (5) Staff appointed under section 40(1) may, subject to their terms of appointment, act as mediators in relation to disputed matters in a case that is the subject of proceedings.
- (6) In this section—
 - “member” means a judge or other member of the First-tier Tribunal or a judge or other member of the Upper Tribunal;
 - “practice direction” means a direction under section 23(1) or (2);
 - “proceedings” means proceedings before the First-tier Tribunal or proceedings before the Upper Tribunal.

25 Supplementary powers of Upper Tribunal

- (1) In relation to the matters mentioned in subsection (2), the Upper Tribunal—
 - (a) has, in England and Wales or in Northern Ireland, the same powers, rights, privileges and authority as the High Court, and
 - (b) has, in Scotland, the same powers, rights, privileges and authority as the Court of Session.
- (2) The matters are—
 - (a) the attendance and examination of witnesses,
 - (b) the production and inspection of documents, and
 - (c) all other matters incidental to the Upper Tribunal's functions.
- (3) Subsection (1) shall not be taken—
 - (a) to limit any power to make Tribunal Procedure Rules;
 - (b) to be limited by anything in Tribunal Procedure Rules other than an express limitation.
- (4) A power, right, privilege or authority conferred in a territory by subsection (1) is available for purposes of proceedings in the Upper Tribunal that take place outside that territory (as well as for purposes of proceedings in the tribunal that take place within that territory).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

26 First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal: sitting places

Each of the First-tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal may decide a case—

- (a) in England and Wales,
- (b) in Scotland, or
- (c) in Northern Ireland,

even though the case arises under the law of a territory other than the one in which the case is decided.

27 Enforcement

- (1) A sum payable in pursuance of a decision of the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal made in England and Wales—
 - (a) shall be recoverable as if it were payable under an order of [F46the county court] in England and Wales;
 - (b) shall be recoverable as if it were payable under an order of the High Court in England and Wales.
- (2) An order for the payment of a sum payable in pursuance of a decision of the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal made in Scotland (or a copy of such an order certified in accordance with Tribunal Procedure Rules) may be enforced as if it were an extract registered decree arbitral bearing a warrant for execution issued by the sheriff court of any sheriffdom in Scotland.
- (3) A sum payable in pursuance of a decision of the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal made in Northern Ireland—
 - (a) shall be recoverable as if it were payable under an order of a county court in Northern Ireland;
 - (b) shall be recoverable as if it were payable under an order of the High Court in Northern Ireland.
- (4) This section does not apply to a sum payable in pursuance of—
 - (a) an award under section 16(6), or
 - (b) an order by virtue of section 21(1).
- (5) The Lord Chancellor may by order make provision for subsection (1) or (3) to apply in relation to a sum of a description specified in the order with the omission of one (but not both) of paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (6) Tribunal Procedure Rules—
 - (a) may make provision as to where, for purposes of this section, a decision is to be taken to be made;
 - (b) may provide for all or any of subsections (1) to (3) to apply only, or not to apply except, in relation to sums of a description specified in Tribunal Procedure Rules.

Textual Amendments

F46 Words in s. 27(1)(a) substituted (22.4.2014) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 9 para. 52](#); [S.I. 2014/954](#), art. 2(c) (with art. 3) (with transitional provisions and savings in [S.I. 2014/956](#), arts. 3-11)

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

- 19** S. 27 wholly in force at 1.4.2009; s. 27 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 27(5)(6) in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [art. 2](#); s. 27(1)-(4) in force at 1.4.2009 by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), [art. 6\(a\)](#)

28 Assessors

- (1) If it appears to the First-tier Tribunal or the Upper Tribunal that a matter before it requires special expertise not otherwise available to it, it may direct that in dealing with that matter it shall have the assistance of a person or persons appearing to it to have relevant knowledge or experience.
- (2) The remuneration of a person who gives assistance to either tribunal as mentioned in subsection (1) shall be determined and paid by the Lord Chancellor.
- (3) The Lord Chancellor may—
 - (a) establish panels of persons from which either tribunal may (but need not) select persons to give it assistance as mentioned in subsection (1);
 - (b) under paragraph (a) establish different panels for different purposes;
 - (c) after carrying out such consultation as he considers appropriate, appoint persons to a panel established under paragraph (a);
 - (d) remove a person from such a panel.

29 Costs or expenses

- (1) The costs of and incidental to—
 - (a) all proceedings in the First-tier Tribunal, and
 - (b) all proceedings in the Upper Tribunal,shall be in the discretion of the Tribunal in which the proceedings take place.
- (2) The relevant Tribunal shall have full power to determine by whom and to what extent the costs are to be paid.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect subject to Tribunal Procedure Rules.
- (4) In any proceedings mentioned in subsection (1), the relevant Tribunal may—
 - (a) disallow, or
 - (b) (as the case may be) order the legal or other representative concerned to meet, the whole of any wasted costs or such part of them as may be determined in accordance with Tribunal Procedure Rules.
- (5) In subsection (4) “wasted costs” means any costs incurred by a party—
 - (a) as a result of any improper, unreasonable or negligent act or omission on the part of any legal or other representative or any employee of such a representative, or
 - (b) which, in the light of any such act or omission occurring after they were incurred, the relevant Tribunal considers it is unreasonable to expect that party to pay.
- (6) In this section “legal or other representative”, in relation to a party to proceedings, means any person exercising a right of audience or right to conduct the proceedings on his behalf.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

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(7) In the application of this section in relation to Scotland, any reference in this section to costs is to be read as a reference to expenses.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C52 S. 29 applied (with modifications) (E.) (6.4.2012) by [The Town and Country Planning \(Tree Preservation\)\(England\) Regulations 2012](#) (S.I. 2012/605), regs. 1(1), **24(9)** (with reg. 24(10))

F47
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Textual Amendments

F47 Ss. 29ZA-29ZD and cross-heading inserted (temp.) (25.3.2020) by virtue of [Coronavirus Act 2020](#) (c. 7), s. 87(1), **Sch. 25 para. 2** (with ss. 88-90) (which affecting provision is continued (E.W.) by [The Coronavirus Act 2020](#) (Delay in Expiry: Inquests, Courts and Tribunals, and Statutory Sick Pay) (England and Wales and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2022 (S.I. 2022/362), **reg. 2**, but expires (S.N.I.) (25.3.2022) by [Coronavirus Act 2020](#) (c. 7), **s. 89** (with s. 90); and which affecting provision is repealed in so far as it is still in force (28.6.2022) by [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022](#) (c. 32), **s. 201(2)**, 208(1); S.I. 2022/704, regs. 1(2), **2**)

F47 **29ZA** Enabling the public to see and hear proceedings

.....

F47 **29ZB** Offences of recording or transmission in relation to broadcasting

.....

F47 **29ZC** Offences of recording or transmitting participation through live link

.....

F47 **29ZD** Interpretation

.....

[^{F48} **CHAPTER 2A**

EXERCISE OF TRIBUNAL FUNCTIONS BY AUTHORISED PERSONS

Textual Amendments

F48 Pt. 1 Ch. 2A inserted (10.1.2020 for specified purposes, 6.4.2020 in so far as not already in force) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018](#) (c. 33), s. 4(3), **Sch. para. 41**; S.I. 2020/24, regs. 2(b)(iv), 3(b)

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29A Meaning of “authorised person” and “judicial office holder”

In this Chapter—

“authorised person” means a person authorised under paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 to exercise functions of the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal;

“judicial office holder” has the meaning given by section 109(4) of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005.

29B Directions and independence: authorised persons

- (1) The Senior President of Tribunals may give directions to an authorised person.
- (2) Apart from such directions, an authorised person exercising a function by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 is not subject to the direction of the Lord Chancellor or any other person when exercising the function.
- (3) The Senior President of Tribunals may delegate to one or more of the following the Senior President of Tribunals' functions under subsection (1)—
 - (a) a judicial office holder;
 - (b) a person appointed under section 2(1) of the Courts Act 2003 or section 40(1) of this Act.
- (4) A person to whom functions of the Senior President of Tribunals are delegated under subsection (3)(b) is not subject to the direction of any person other than—
 - (a) the Senior President of Tribunals, or
 - (b) a judicial office holder nominated by the Senior President of Tribunals, when exercising the functions.
- (5) Subsections (3) to (5) of section 8 apply to—
 - (a) a delegation under subsection (3) of this section, and
 - (b) a nomination under subsection (4) of this section,as they apply to a delegation under subsection (1) of that section.

29C Protection of authorised persons

- (1) No action lies against an authorised person in respect of what the person does or omits to do—
 - (a) in the execution of the person's duty as an authorised person exercising, by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 5, functions of a tribunal, and
 - (b) in relation to a matter within the person's jurisdiction.
- (2) An action lies against an authorised person in respect of what the person does or omits to do—
 - (a) in the purported execution of the person's duty as an authorised person exercising, by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 5, functions of a tribunal, but
 - (b) in relation to a matter not within the person's jurisdiction,if, but only if, it is proved that the person acted in bad faith.
- (3) If an action is brought in a court in Scotland in circumstances in which subsection (1) or (2) provides that no action lies, the court in which the action is brought—
 - (a) may, on the application of the defender, dismiss the action, and
 - (b) if it does so, may find the person bringing the action liable in expenses.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

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- (4) If an action is brought in any other court in circumstances in which subsection (1) or (2) provides that no action lies, the court in which the action is brought—
- (a) may, on the application of the defendant, strike out the proceedings in the action, and
 - (b) if it does so, may if it thinks fit order the person bringing the action to pay costs.

29D Costs or expenses in legal proceedings: authorised persons

- (1) A court may not order an authorised person to pay costs in any proceedings in respect of what the person does or omits to do in the execution (or purported execution) of the person's duty as an authorised person exercising, by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 5, a function of a tribunal.
- (2) But subsection (1) does not apply in relation to any proceedings in which an authorised person—
 - (a) is being tried for an offence or is appealing against a conviction, or
 - (b) is proved to have acted in bad faith in respect of the matters giving rise to the proceedings.
- (3) A court which is prevented by subsection (1) from ordering an authorised person to pay costs in any proceedings may instead order the Lord Chancellor to make a payment in respect of the costs of a person in the proceedings.
- (4) The Lord Chancellor may, after consulting the Senior President of Tribunals, make regulations specifying—
 - (a) circumstances in which a court must or must not exercise the power conferred on it by subsection (3), and
 - (b) how the amount of any payment ordered under subsection (3) is to be determined.
- (5) The power to make regulations under subsection (4) includes power to make—
 - (a) any supplementary, incidental or consequential provision, and
 - (b) any transitory, transitional or saving provision,
 which the Lord Chancellor considers necessary or expedient.
- (6) The Senior President of Tribunals may delegate the Senior President of Tribunals' functions under subsection (4) to a person who is a judicial office holder.
- (7) Subsections (3) to (5) of section 8 apply to a delegation under subsection (6) of this section as they apply to a delegation under subsection (1) of that section.
- (8) In the application of this section to Scotland—
 - (a) references to a court ordering an authorised person to pay costs are to be read as references to a court finding an authorised person liable in expenses, and
 - (b) the second reference to costs in subsection (3) is to be read as a reference to expenses.

29E Indemnification of authorised persons

- (1) “Indemnifiable amounts”, in relation to an authorised person, means—

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- (a) costs which the person reasonably incurs in or in connection with proceedings in respect of anything done or omitted to be done in the exercise (or purported exercise) of the person's duty as an authorised person,
 - (b) costs which the person reasonably incurs in taking steps to dispute a claim which might be made in such proceedings,
 - (c) damages awarded against the person or costs ordered to be paid by the person in such proceedings, or
 - (d) sums payable by the person in connection with a reasonable settlement of such proceedings or such a claim.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor must indemnify an authorised person in respect of indemnifiable amounts if, in respect of the matters giving rise to the proceedings or claim, the person acted reasonably and in good faith.
- (3) The Lord Chancellor may indemnify an authorised person in respect of other indemnifiable amounts unless it is proved, in respect of the matters giving rise to the proceedings or claim, that the person acted in bad faith.
- (4) Any question whether, or to what extent, an authorised person is to be indemnified under this section is to be determined by the Lord Chancellor.
- (5) The Lord Chancellor may, if an authorised person claiming to be indemnified so requests, make a determination for the purposes of this section with respect to—
- (a) costs such as are mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), or
 - (b) sums such as are mentioned in subsection (1)(d),
- before the costs are incurred or the settlement in connection with which the sums are payable is made.
- (6) But a determination under subsection (5) before costs are incurred—
- (a) is subject to such limitations (if any) as the Lord Chancellor thinks proper and to the subsequent determination of the costs reasonably incurred, and
 - (b) does not affect any other determination which may fall to be made in connection with the proceedings or claim in question.
- (7) In the application of this section to Scotland, references to costs are to be read as references to expenses.]

CHAPTER 3

TRANSFER OF TRIBUNAL FUNCTIONS

30 Transfer of functions of certain tribunals

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may by order provide for a function of a scheduled tribunal to be transferred—
- (a) to the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (b) to the Upper Tribunal,
 - (c) to the First-tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal with the question as to which of them is to exercise the function in a particular case being determined by a person under provisions of the order,

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- (d) to the First-tier Tribunal to the extent specified in the order and to the Upper Tribunal to the extent so specified,
 - (e) to the First-tier Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal with the question as to which of them is to exercise the function in a particular case being determined by, or under, Tribunal Procedure Rules,
 - (f) to an employment tribunal,
 - (g) to the Employment Appeal Tribunal,
 - (h) to an employment tribunal and the Employment Appeal Tribunal with the question as to which of them is to exercise the function in a particular case being determined by a person under provisions of the order, or
 - (i) to an employment tribunal to the extent specified in the order and to the Employment Appeal Tribunal to the extent so specified.
- (2) In subsection (1) “scheduled tribunal” means a tribunal in a list in Schedule 6 that has effect for the purposes of this section.
- (3) The Lord Chancellor may, as respects a function transferred under subsection (1) or this subsection, by order provide for the function to be further transferred as mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (i) of subsection (1).
- (4) An order under subsection (1) or (3) may include provision for the purposes of or in consequence of, or for giving full effect to, a transfer under that subsection.
- (5) A function of a tribunal may not be transferred under subsection (1) or (3) if, or to the extent that, the provision conferring the function—
- (a) would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if it were included in an Act of that Parliament, or
 - (b) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly if it were included in an Act of that Assembly.
- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply to—
- (a) the Secretary of State's function of deciding appeals under section 41 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (c. 39),
 - (b) functions of the Consumer Credit Appeals Tribunal,
 - (c) the Secretary of State's function of deciding appeals under section 7(1) of the Estate Agents Act 1979 (c. 38), or
 - (d) functions of an adjudicator under section 5 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1995 (c. 53) (but see subsection (7)).
- (7) Functions of an adjudicator under section 5 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1995 (c. 53), so far as they relate to Scotland, may be transferred under subsection (1) or (3) only with the consent of the Scottish Ministers.
- (8) A function of a tribunal may be transferred under subsection (1) or (3) only with the consent of the Welsh Ministers if any relevant function is exercisable in relation to the tribunal by the Welsh Ministers (whether by the Welsh Ministers alone, or by the Welsh Ministers jointly or concurrently with any other person).
- (9) In subsection (8) “relevant function”, in relation to a tribunal, means a function which relates—
- (a) to the operation of the tribunal (including, in particular, its membership, administration, staff, accommodation and funding, and payments to its members or staff), or

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- (b) to the provision of expenses and allowances to persons attending the tribunal or attending elsewhere in connection with proceedings before the tribunal.

31 Transfers under section 30: supplementary powers

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may by order make provision for abolishing the tribunal by whom a function transferred under section 30(1) is exercisable immediately before its transfer.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor may by order make provision, where functions of a tribunal are transferred under section 30(1), for a person—
 - (a) who is the tribunal (but is not the Secretary of State), or
 - (b) who is a member of the tribunal, or
 - (c) who is an authorised decision-maker for the tribunal,to (instead or in addition) be the holder of an office specified in subsection (3).
- (3) Those offices are—
 - (a) transferred-in judge of the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (b) transferred-in other member of the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (c) transferred-in judge of the Upper Tribunal,
 - (d) transferred-in other member of the Upper Tribunal, and
 - (e) deputy judge of the Upper Tribunal.
- (4) Where functions of a tribunal are transferred under section 30(1), the Lord Chancellor must exercise the power under subsection (2) so as to secure that each person who immediately before the end of the tribunal's life—
 - (a) is the tribunal,
 - (b) is a member of the tribunal, or
 - (c) is an authorised decision-maker for the tribunal,becomes the holder of an office specified in subsection (3) with effect from the end of the tribunal's life (if the person is not then already the holder of such an office).
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply in relation to a person—
 - (a) by virtue of the person's being the Secretary of State, or
 - (b) by virtue of the person's being a Commissioner for the general purposes of the income tax;and a reference in subsection (4) to the end of a tribunal's life is to when the tribunal is abolished or (without being abolished) comes to have no functions.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a person is an “authorised decision-maker” for a tribunal if—
 - (a) the tribunal is listed in column 1 of an entry in the following Table, and
 - (b) the person is of the description specified in column 2 of that entry.

(1)

Tribunal

Adjudicator to Her Majesty's Land Registry

(2)

Authorised decision-maker

Member of the Adjudicator's staff who is authorised by the Adjudicator to carry

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- | | |
|--|---|
| | out functions of the Adjudicator which are not of an administrative character |
| The Secretary of State as respects his function of deciding appeals under section 41 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (c. 39) | Person who is a member of a panel under regulation 24 of the Consumer Credit Licensing (Appeals) Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998/1203) |
| The Secretary of State as respects his function of deciding appeals under section 7(1) of the Estate Agents Act 1979 (c. 38) | Person appointed, at any time after 2005, under regulation 19(1) of the Estate Agents (Appeals) Regulations 1981 (S.I. 1981/1518) to hear an appeal on behalf of the Secretary of State |
- (7) Where a function of a tribunal is transferred under section 30(1), the Lord Chancellor may by order provide for procedural rules in force immediately before the transfer to have effect, or to have effect with appropriate modifications, after the transfer (and, accordingly, to be capable of being varied or revoked) as if they were—
- (a) Tribunal Procedure Rules, or
 - (b) employment tribunal procedure regulations, or Appeal Tribunal procedure rules, within the meaning given by section 42(1) of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (c. 17).
- (8) In subsection (7)—
- “procedural rules” means provision (whether called rules or not)—
- (a) regulating practice or procedure before the tribunal, and
 - (b) applying for purposes connected with the exercise of the function;
- “appropriate modifications” means modifications (including additions and omissions) that appear to the Lord Chancellor to be necessary to secure, or expedient in connection with securing, that the procedural rules apply in relation to the exercise of the function after the transfer.
- (9) The Lord Chancellor may, in connection with provision made by order under section 30 or the preceding provisions of this section, make by order such incidental, supplemental, transitional or consequential provision, or provision for savings, as the Lord Chancellor thinks fit, including provision applying only in relation to cases selected by a member—
- (a) of the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (b) of the Upper Tribunal,
 - (c) of the Employment Appeal Tribunal, or
 - (d) of a panel of members of employment tribunals.
- (10) Subsections (1), (2) and (7) are not to be taken as prejudicing the generality of subsection (9).

32 Power to provide for appeal to Upper Tribunal from tribunals in Wales

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
- (a) a function is transferred under section 30(1)(a), (c), (d) or (e) in relation to England but is not transferred under section 30(1) in relation to Wales, or
 - (b) a function that is not exercisable in relation to Wales is transferred under section 30(1)(a), (c), (d) or (e) in relation to England and, although there is a corresponding function that is exercisable in relation to Wales, that

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corresponding function is not transferred under section 30(1) in relation to Wales.

- (2) The Lord Chancellor may by order—
 - (a) provide for an appeal against a decision to be made to the Upper Tribunal instead of to the court to which an appeal would otherwise fall to be made where the decision is made in exercising, in relation to Wales, the function mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (as the case may be) the corresponding function mentioned in subsection (1)(b);
 - (b) provide for a reference of any matter to be made to the Upper Tribunal instead of to the court to which a reference would otherwise fall to be made where the matter arises in exercising, in relation to Wales, the function mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (as the case may be) the corresponding function mentioned in subsection (1)(b).
- (3) The Lord Chancellor may by order provide for an appeal against a decision of a scheduled tribunal to be made to the Upper Tribunal, instead of to the court to which an appeal would otherwise fall to be made, where the decision is made by the tribunal in exercising a function in relation to Wales.
- (4) In subsection (3) “scheduled tribunal” means a tribunal in a list in Schedule 6 that has effect for the purposes of that subsection.
- (5) An order under subsection (2) or (3)—
 - (a) may include provision for the purposes of or in consequence of, or for giving full effect to, provision made by the order;
 - (b) may include such incidental, supplemental, transitional or consequential provision or savings as the Lord Chancellor thinks fit.

33 Power to provide for appeal to Upper Tribunal from tribunals in Scotland

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) a function is transferred under section 30(1)(a), (c), (d) or (e) in relation to England (whether or not also in relation to Wales) but is not transferred under section 30(1) in relation to Scotland,
 - (b) an appeal may be made to the Upper Tribunal against any decision, or any decision of a particular description, made in exercising the transferred function in relation to England, and
 - (c) no appeal may be made against a corresponding decision made in exercising the function in relation to Scotland.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor may by order provide for an appeal against any such corresponding decision to be made to the Upper Tribunal.
- (3) An order under subsection (2)—
 - (a) may include provision for the purposes of or in consequence of, or for giving full effect to, provision made by the order;
 - (b) may include such incidental, supplemental, transitional or consequential provision or savings as the Lord Chancellor thinks fit.
- (4) An order under subsection (2) does not cease to have effect, and power to vary or revoke the order does not cease to be exercisable, just because either or each of the

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conditions in subsection (1)(b) and (c) ceases to be satisfied in relation to the function and decisions concerned.

34 Power to provide for appeal to Upper Tribunal from tribunals in Northern Ireland

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
- (a) a function is transferred under section 30(1)(a), (c), (d) or (e) in relation to England (whether or not also in relation to Wales) but is not transferred under section 30(1) in relation to Northern Ireland,
 - (b) an appeal may be made to the Upper Tribunal against any decision, or any decision of a particular description, made in exercising the transferred function in relation to England, and
 - (c) no appeal may be made against a corresponding decision made in exercising the function in relation to Northern Ireland.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor may by order provide for an appeal against any such corresponding decision to be made to the Upper Tribunal.
- (3) An order under subsection (2)—
- (a) may include provision for the purposes of or in consequence of, or for giving full effect to, provision made by the order;
 - (b) may include such incidental, supplemental, transitional or consequential provision or savings as the Lord Chancellor thinks fit.
- (4) An order under subsection (2) does not cease to have effect, and power to vary or revoke the order does not cease to be exercisable, just because either or each of the conditions in subsection (1)(b) and (c) ceases to be satisfied in relation to the function and decisions concerned.

35 Transfer of Ministerial responsibilities for certain tribunals

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may by order—
- (a) transfer any relevant function, so far as that function is exercisable by a Minister of the Crown—
 - (i) to the Lord Chancellor, or
 - (ii) to two (or more) Ministers of the Crown of whom one is the Lord Chancellor;
 - (b) provide for any relevant function that is exercisable by a Minister of the Crown other than the Lord Chancellor to be exercisable by the other Minister of the Crown concurrently with the Lord Chancellor;
 - (c) provide for any relevant function that is exercisable by the Lord Chancellor concurrently with another Minister of the Crown to cease to be exercisable by the other Minister of the Crown.
- (2) In this section “relevant function” means a function, in relation to a scheduled tribunal, which relates—
- (a) to the operation of the tribunal (including, in particular, its membership, administration, staff, accommodation and funding, and payments to its members or staff), or
 - (b) to the provision of expenses and allowances to persons attending the tribunal or attending elsewhere in connection with proceedings before the tribunal.

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- (3) In subsection (2) “scheduled tribunal” means a tribunal in a list in Schedule 6 that has effect for the purposes of this section.
- (4) A relevant function may not be transferred under subsection (1) if, or to the extent that, the provision conferring the function—
- (a) would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if it were included in an Act of that Parliament, or
 - (b) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly if it were included in an Act of that Assembly.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to any relevant function of the Secretary of State—
- (a) under section 41 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (c. 39) (appeals), or
 - (b) under section 7 of the Estate Agents Act 1979 (c. 38) (appeals).
- (6) Any reference in subsection (1) to a Minister of the Crown includes a reference to a Minister of the Crown acting jointly.
- (7) An order under subsection (1)—
- (a) may relate to a function either wholly or in cases (including cases framed by reference to areas) specified in the order;
 - (b) may include provision for the purposes of, or in consequence of, or for giving full effect to, the transfer or (as the case may be) other change as regards exercise;
 - (c) may include such incidental, supplementary, transitional or consequential provision or savings as the Lord Chancellor thinks fit;
 - (d) may include provision for the transfer of any property, rights or liabilities of the person who loses functions or whose functions become shared with the Lord Chancellor.
- (8) An order under subsection (1), so far as it—
- (a) provides under paragraph (a) for the transfer of a function, or
 - (b) provides under paragraph (b) for a function to become exercisable by the Lord Chancellor, or
 - (c) provides under paragraph (c) for a function to cease to be exercisable by a Minister of the Crown other than the Lord Chancellor,
- may not, after that transfer or other change has taken place, be revoked by another order under that subsection.
- (9) Section 1 of the 1975 Act (power to transfer Ministerial functions) does not apply to a function of the Lord Chancellor—
- (a) so far as it is a function transferred to the Lord Chancellor under subsection (1) (a),
 - (b) so far as it is a function exercisable by the Lord Chancellor as a result of provision under subsection (1)(b), or
 - (c) so far as it is a function that has become exercisable by the Lord Chancellor alone as a result of provision under subsection (1)(c).
- (10) In this section—
- “Minister of the Crown” has the meaning given by section 8(1) of the 1975 Act but includes the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs;
 - “the 1975 Act” means the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975 (c. 26).

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36 Transfer of powers to make procedural rules for certain tribunals

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may by order transfer any power to make procedural rules for a scheduled tribunal to—
 - (a) himself, or
 - (b) the Tribunal Procedure Committee.
- (2) A power may not be transferred under subsection (1) if, or to the extent that, the provision conferring the power—
 - (a) would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if it were included in an Act of that Parliament, or
 - (b) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly if it were included in an Act of that Assembly.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to—
 - (a) power conferred by section 40A(3)^{F49} . . . of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (c. 39) (power to make provision with respect to appeals), or
 - (b) power conferred by section 7(3) of the Estate Agents Act 1979 (c. 38) (duty of Secretary of State to make regulations with respect to appeals under section 7(1) of that Act).
- (4) An order under subsection (1)(b)—
 - (a) may not alter any parliamentary procedure relating to the making of the procedural rules concerned, but
 - (b) may otherwise include provision for the purpose of assimilating the procedure for making them to the procedure for making Tribunal Procedure Rules.
- (5) An order under subsection (1)(b) may include provision requiring the Tribunal Procedure Committee to make procedural rules for purposes notified to it by the Lord Chancellor.
- (6) An order under this section—
 - (a) may relate to a power either wholly or in cases (including cases framed by reference to areas) specified in the order;
 - (b) may include provision for the purposes of or in consequence of, or for giving full effect to, the transfer;
 - (c) may include such incidental, supplementary, transitional or consequential provision or savings as the Lord Chancellor thinks fit.
- (7) A power to make procedural rules for a tribunal that is exercisable by the Tribunal Procedure Committee by virtue of an order under this section must be exercised by the committee with a view to securing—
 - (a) that the system for deciding matters within the jurisdiction of that tribunal is accessible and fair,
 - (b) that proceedings before that tribunal are handled quickly and efficiently,
 - (c) that the rules are both simple and simply expressed, and
 - (d) that the rules where appropriate confer on persons who are, or who are members of, that tribunal responsibility for ensuring that proceedings before that tribunal are handled quickly and efficiently.
- (8) In this section—

“procedural rules”, in relation to a tribunal, means provision (whether called rules or not) regulating practice or procedure before the tribunal;

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

“scheduled tribunal” means a tribunal in a list in Schedule 6 that has effect for the purposes of this section.

Textual Amendments

F49 Words in s. 36(3)(a) repealed (3.11.2008) by [Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 \(c. 15\)](#), ss. 146, 148, [Sch. 23 Pt. 1](#); S.I. 2008/2696, [art. 5\(i\)\(vii\)](#) (with arts. 3, 4)

37 Power to amend lists of tribunals in Schedule 6

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may by order amend Schedule 6—
 - (a) for the purpose of adding a tribunal to a list in the Schedule;
 - (b) for the purpose of removing a tribunal from a list in the Schedule;
 - (c) for the purpose of removing a list from the Schedule;
 - (d) for the purpose of adding to the Schedule a list of tribunals that has effect for the purposes of any one or more of sections 30, 32(3), 35 and 36.
- (2) The following rules apply to the exercise of power under subsection (1)—
 - (a) a tribunal may not be added to a list, or be in an added list, if the tribunal is established otherwise than by or under an enactment;
 - (b) a tribunal established by an enactment passed or made after the last day of the Session in which this Act is passed must not be added to a list, or be in an added list, that has effect for the purposes of section 30;
 - (c) if any relevant function is exercisable in relation to a tribunal by the Welsh Ministers (whether by the Welsh Ministers alone, or by the Welsh Ministers jointly or concurrently with any other person), the tribunal may be added to a list, or be in an added list, only with the consent of the Welsh Ministers;
 - (d) a tribunal may be in more than one list.
- (3) In subsection (2)(c) “relevant function”, in relation to a tribunal, means a function which relates—
 - (a) to the operation of the tribunal (including, in particular, its membership, administration, staff, accommodation and funding, and payments to its members or staff), or
 - (b) to the provision of expenses and allowances to persons attending the tribunal or attending elsewhere in connection with proceedings before the tribunal.
- (4) In subsection (1) “tribunal” does not include an ordinary court of law.
- (5) In this section “enactment” means any enactment whenever passed or made, including an enactment comprised in subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978 (c. 30)).

38 Orders under sections 30 to 36: supplementary

- (1) Provision in an order under any of sections 30 to 36 may take the form of amendments, repeals or revocations of enactments.
- (2) In this section “enactment” means any enactment whenever passed or made, including an enactment comprised in subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) Any power to extend enactments to a territory outside the United Kingdom shall have effect as if it included—
- (a) power to extend those enactments as they have effect with any amendments and repeals made in them by orders under any of sections 30 to 36, and
 - (b) power to extend those enactments as if any amendments and repeals made in them under those sections had not been made.

CHAPTER 4

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN TRIBUNALS

39 The general duty

- (1) The Lord Chancellor is under a duty to ensure that there is an efficient and effective system to support the carrying on of the business of—
- (a) the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (b) the Upper Tribunal,
 - (c) employment tribunals,^{F50} and]
 - (d) the Employment Appeal Tribunal, ^{F51} . . .
 - (e) ^{F51}
- and that appropriate services are provided for those tribunals (referred to in this section and in sections 40 and 41 as “the tribunals”).
- (2) Any reference in this section, or in section 40 or 41, to the Lord Chancellor's general duty in relation to the tribunals is to his duty under subsection (1).
- (3) The Lord Chancellor must annually prepare and lay before each House of Parliament a report as to the way in which he has discharged his general duty in relation to the tribunals.

Textual Amendments

F50 Word in s. 39(1)(c) inserted (15.2.2010) by [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 40(a)** (with Sch. 4)

F51 S. 39(1)(e) and word omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 40(b)** (with Sch. 4)

40 Tribunal staff and services

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may appoint such staff as appear to him appropriate for the purpose of discharging his general duty in relation to the tribunals.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the Lord Chancellor may enter into such contracts with other persons for the provision, by them or their sub-contractors, of staff or services as appear to him appropriate for the purpose of discharging his general duty in relation to the tribunals.
- (3) The Lord Chancellor may not enter into contracts for the provision of staff to discharge functions which involve making judicial decisions or exercising any judicial discretion.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (4) The Lord Chancellor may not enter into contracts for the provision of staff to carry out the administrative work of the tribunals unless an order made by the Lord Chancellor authorises him to do so.
- (5) Before making an order under subsection (4) the Lord Chancellor must consult the Senior President of Tribunals as to what effect (if any) the order might have on the proper and efficient administration of justice.
- (6) An order under subsection (4) may authorise the Lord Chancellor to enter into contracts for the provision of staff to discharge functions—
 - (a) wholly or to the extent specified in the order,
 - (b) generally or in cases or areas specified in the order, and
 - (c) unconditionally or subject to the fulfilment of conditions specified in the order.

41 Provision of accommodation

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may provide, equip, maintain and manage such tribunal buildings, offices and other accommodation as appear to him appropriate for the purpose of discharging his general duty in relation to the tribunals.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor may enter into such arrangements for the provision, equipment, maintenance or management of tribunal buildings, offices or other accommodation as appear to him appropriate for the purpose of discharging his general duty in relation to the tribunals.
- (3) The powers under—
 - (a) section 2 of the Commissioners of Works Act 1852 (c. 28) (acquisition by agreement), and
 - (b) section 228(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8) (compulsory acquisition),to acquire land necessary for the public service are to be treated as including power to acquire land for the purpose of its provision under arrangements entered into under subsection (2).
- (4) In this section “tribunal building” means any place where any of the tribunals sits, including the precincts of any building in which it sits.

42 Fees

- (1) The Lord Chancellor may by order prescribe fees payable in respect of—
 - (a) anything dealt with by the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (b) anything dealt with by the Upper Tribunal,
 - (c) ^{F52}
 - (d) anything dealt with by an added tribunal, and
 - (e) mediation conducted by staff appointed under section 40(1).
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may, in particular, contain provision as to—
 - (a) scales or rates of fees;
 - (b) exemptions from or reductions in fees;
 - (c) remission of fees in whole or in part.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) In subsection (1)(d) “added tribunal” means a tribunal specified in an order made by the Lord Chancellor.
- (4) A tribunal may be specified in an order under subsection (3) only if—
- (a) it is established by or under an enactment, whenever passed or made, and
 - (b) is not an ordinary court of law.
- (5) Before making an order under this section, the Lord Chancellor must consult—
- (a) the Senior President of Tribunals, ^{F53} ...
 - ^{F53}(b)
- (6) The making of an order under subsection (1) requires the consent of the Treasury except where the order contains provision only for the purpose of altering amounts payable by way of fees already prescribed under that subsection.
- (7) The Lord Chancellor must take such steps as are reasonably practicable to bring information about fees under subsection (1) to the attention of persons likely to have to pay them.
- (8) Fees payable under subsection (1) are recoverable summarily as a civil debt.
- (9) Subsection (8) does not apply to the recovery in Scotland of fees payable under this section.
- ^{F54}(10)

Textual Amendments

- F52** S. 42(1)(c) omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/22\)](#), **Sch. 1 para. 41** (with Sch. 4)
- F53** S. 42(5)(b) omitted (19.9.2013) by virtue of [The Public Bodies \(Abolition of Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/2042\)](#), art. 1(2), **Sch. para. 32(a)**
- F54** S. 42(10) omitted (19.9.2013) by virtue of [The Public Bodies \(Abolition of Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/2042\)](#), art. 1(2), **Sch. para. 32(b)**

43 Report by Senior President of Tribunals

- (1) Each year the Senior President of Tribunals must give the Lord Chancellor a report covering, in relation to relevant tribunal cases—
- (a) matters that the Senior President of Tribunals wishes to bring to the attention of the Lord Chancellor, and
 - (b) matters that the Lord Chancellor has asked the Senior President of Tribunals to cover in the report.
- (2) The Lord Chancellor must publish each report given to him under subsection (1).
- (3) In this section “relevant tribunal cases” means—
- (a) cases coming before the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (b) cases coming before the Upper Tribunal,
 - (c) cases coming before the Employment Appeal Tribunal, ^{F55} . . . [^{F56} and]
 - (d) cases coming before employment tribunals [^{F57}, ^{F58} . . .
 - (e) ^{F58}

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F55** Words in s. 43(3) repealed (1.4.2008) by [UK Borders Act 2007 \(c. 30\)](#), ss. 58, 59, [Sch.](#); S.I. 2008/309, [art. 4\(h\)](#)
- F56** Word in s. 43(3)(c) inserted (15.2.2010) by [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 42\(a\)](#) (with [Sch. 4](#))
- F57** S. 43(3)(e) and word added (1.4.2008) by [UK Borders Act 2007 \(c. 30\)](#), ss. [56\(1\)](#), 59; S.I. 2008/309, [art. 4\(g\)](#)
- F58** S. 43(3)(e) and word omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 42\(b\)](#) (with [Sch. 4](#))

CHAPTER 5

OVERSIGHT OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM, TRIBUNALS AND INQUIRIES

^{F59} 44 The Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council

.....

Textual Amendments

- F59** S. 44 omitted (19.9.2013) by virtue of [The Public Bodies \(Abolition of Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/2042\)](#), art. 1(2), [Sch. para. 33](#)

^{F60} 45 Abolition of the Council on Tribunals

.....

Textual Amendments

- F60** S. 45 omitted (19.9.2013) by virtue of [The Public Bodies \(Abolition of Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/2042\)](#), art. 1(2), [Sch. para. 34](#)

Commencement Information

- I10** S. 45 wholly in force at 1.11.2007; s. 45 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 45(3) in force at 19.9.2007 and s. 45(1)(2) in force at 1.11.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [arts. 2\(a\)](#), [3\(a\)](#)

CHAPTER 6

SUPPLEMENTARY

46 Delegation of functions by Lord Chief Justice etc.

- (1) The Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales may nominate a judicial office holder (as defined in section 109(4) of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005) to exercise any of his functions under the provisions listed in subsection (2).
- (2) The provisions are—

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

paragraphs 3(4) and 6(3)(a) of Schedule 2;
 paragraphs 3(4) and 6(3)(a) of Schedule 3;
 paragraphs 2(2) and 5(5) of Schedule 4;
 paragraphs 21(2), 22, 24 and 25(2)(a) of Schedule 5.

(3) The Lord President of the Court of Session may nominate any of the following to exercise any of his functions under the provisions listed in subsection (4)—

- (a) a judge who is a member of the First or Second Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session;
- (b) the Senior President of Tribunals.

(4) The provisions are—

paragraphs 3(2) and 6(3)(b) of Schedule 2;
 paragraphs 3(2) and 6(3)(b) of Schedule 3;
 paragraphs 2(3) and 5(6) of Schedule 4;
 paragraphs 23, 24, 25(2)(b) and (c) and 28(1)(b) of Schedule 5.

(5) The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland may nominate any of the following to exercise any of his functions under the provisions listed in subsection (6)—

- (a) the holder of one of the offices listed in Schedule 1 to the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 (c. 26);
- (b) a Lord Justice of Appeal (as defined in section 88 of that Act);
- (c) the Senior President of Tribunals.

(6) The provisions are—

paragraphs 3(3) and 6(3)(c) of Schedule 2;
 paragraphs 3(3) and 6(3)(c) of Schedule 3;
 paragraphs 2(4) and 5(7) of Schedule 4;
 paragraphs 24 and 25(2)(c) of Schedule 5.

[^{F61}(7) In Schedules 2 to 4 “senior judge” means—

- (a) the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales,
- (b) the Lord President of the Court of Session,
- (c) the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, or
- (d) the Senior President of Tribunals.]

Textual Amendments

F61 S. 46(7) inserted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 13 para. 44\(3\)](#); [S.I. 2013/2200](#), [art. 3\(e\)](#) (with savings in [S.I. 2013/2192](#), regs. 48, 49)

Commencement Information

I11 S. 46 wholly in force at 3.11.2008; s. 46 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 46 in force at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [art. 2\(b\)](#); s. 46 in force at 3.11.2008 otherwise by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), [art. 5\(b\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

47 Co-operation in relation to judicial training, guidance and welfare

- (1) Persons with responsibilities in connection with a courts-related activity, and persons with responsibilities in connection with the corresponding tribunals activity, must co-operate with each other in relation to the carrying-on of those activities.
- (2) In this section “courts-related activity” and “corresponding tribunals activity” are to be read as follows—
 - (a) making arrangements for training of judiciary of a territory is a courts-related activity, and the corresponding tribunals activity is making arrangements for training of tribunal members;
 - (b) making arrangements for guidance of judiciary of a territory is a courts-related activity, and the corresponding tribunals activity is making arrangements for guidance of tribunal members;
 - (c) making arrangements for the welfare of judiciary of a territory is a courts-related activity, and the corresponding tribunals activity is making arrangements for the welfare of tribunal members.
- (3) Subsection (1) applies to a person who has responsibilities in connection with a courts-related activity only if—
 - (a) the person is the chief justice of the territory concerned, or
 - (b) what the person does in discharging those responsibilities is done (directly or indirectly) on behalf of the chief justice of that territory.
- (4) Subsection (1) applies to a person who has responsibilities in connection with a corresponding tribunals activity only if—
 - (a) the person is the Senior President of Tribunals [^{F62}or the President of Welsh Tribunals], or
 - (b) what the person does in discharging those responsibilities is done (directly or indirectly) on behalf of the Senior President of Tribunals [^{F63}or the President of Welsh Tribunals].
- (5) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) “territory” means—
 - (i) England and Wales,
 - (ii) Scotland, or
 - (iii) Northern Ireland;
 - (b) the “chief justice”—
 - (i) of England and Wales is the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales,
 - (ii) of Scotland is the Lord President of the Court of Session, and
 - (iii) of Northern Ireland is the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland;
 - (c) a person is a “tribunal member” if the person is—
 - (i) a judge, or other member, of the First-tier Tribunal or Upper Tribunal,
 - (ii) a judge, or other member, of the Employment Appeal Tribunal, [^{F64} or]
 - (iii) a member of a panel of members of employment tribunals (whether or not a panel of [^{F65}Employment Judges]), ^{F66} . . .
 - (iv) ^{F66} [^{F67} , or
 - (v) a judge, or other member, of a tribunal listed in section 59 of the Wales Act 2017 (the Welsh tribunals).]

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F62** Words in s. 47(4)(a) inserted (coming into force in accordance with reg. 2(1) of the commencing S.I.) by [Wales Act 2017 \(c. 4\)](#), s. 71(4), [Sch. 6 para. 68\(2\)](#) (with [Sch. 7 paras. 1, 6](#)); S.I. 2017/351, [reg. 2\(2\)](#) [Editorial note: S.I. 2017/1282 was made under 2017 c. 4, Sch. 5 para. 7(1) and comes into force on 12.12.2017]
- F63** Words in s. 47(4)(b) inserted (coming into force in accordance with reg. 2(1) of the commencing S.I.) by [Wales Act 2017 \(c. 4\)](#), s. 71(4), [Sch. 6 para. 68\(2\)](#) (with [Sch. 7 paras. 1, 6](#)); S.I. 2017/351, [reg. 2\(2\)](#) [Editorial note: S.I. 2017/1282 was made under 2017 c. 4, Sch. 5 para. 7(1) and comes into force on 12.12.2017]
- F64** Word in s. 47(5)(c)(ii) inserted (15.2.2010) by [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 43\(a\)](#) (with [Sch. 4](#))
- F65** Words in s. 47(5)(c)(iii) substituted (1.10.2013) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 14 para. 13\(1\)](#); S.I. 2013/2200, art. 3(g)
- F66** S. 47(5)(c)(iv) and word omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of [The Transfer of Functions of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal Order 2010 \(S.I. 2010/21\)](#), [Sch. 1 para. 43\(b\)](#) (with [Sch. 4](#))
- F67** S. 47(5)(c)(v) and word inserted (coming into force in accordance with reg. 2(1) of the commencing S.I.) by [Wales Act 2017 \(c. 4\)](#), s. 71(4), [Sch. 6 para. 68\(3\)\(b\)](#) (with [Sch. 7 paras. 1, 6](#)); S.I. 2017/351, [reg. 2\(2\)](#) [Editorial note: S.I. 2017/1282 was made under 2017 c. 4, Sch. 5 para. 7(1) and comes into force on 12.12.2017]

48 Consequential and other amendments, and transitional provisions

- (1) Schedule 8, which makes—
 amendments consequential on provisions of this Part, and
 other amendments in connection with tribunals and inquiries,
 has effect.
- (2) Schedule 9, which contains transitional provisions, has effect.

Commencement Information

- I12** S. 48 partly in force; s. 48 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 148; s. 48(1) in force for certain purposes at 19.9.2007, 1.11.2007, 1.12.2007 and 1.6.2008 and s. 48(2) in force for certain further purposes at 19.9.2007 by [S.I. 2007/2709](#), [arts. 2\(c\)\(d\), 3\(b\), 4, 6\(b\)](#); s. 48(1) in force for certain further purposes at 21.7.2008 by [S.I. 2008/1653](#), [art. 2\(a\)](#) (with [arts. 3, 4](#)); s. 48(1)(2) in force at 3.8.2008 and at 1.4.2009 for certain further purposes by [S.I. 2008/2696](#), [arts. 5\(c\)\(d\), 6\(b\)](#)
- I13** S. 48(1) in force at 19.8.2013 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2013/2043](#), [art. 2](#)

49 Orders and regulations under Part 1: supplemental and procedural provisions

- (1) Power—
 (a) of the Lord Chancellor to make an order, or regulations, under this Part,
 (b) of the Senior President of Tribunals to make an order under section 7(9), or
 (c) of the Scottish Ministers, or the Welsh Ministers, to make an order under
 paragraph 25(2) of Schedule 7,
 is exercisable by statutory instrument.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The Statutory Instruments Act 1946 (c. 36) shall apply in relation to the power to make orders conferred on the Senior President of Tribunals by section 7(9) as if the Senior President of Tribunals were a Minister of the Crown.
- (3) Any power mentioned in subsection (1) includes power to make different provision for different purposes.
- (4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (3), power to make an order under section 30 or 31 includes power to make different provision in relation to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland respectively.
- (5) ^{F68}None of the orders or regulations mentioned in subsection (6) may be made unless a draft of the statutory instrument containing the order or regulations] (whether alone or with other provision) has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.
- (6) ^{F69}The orders and regulations] are—
 - (a) an order under section 11(8), 13(6) or (14), 30, 31(1), 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 or 42(3);
 - ^{F70}(aa) regulations under section 29D(4);]
 - (b) an order under paragraph 15 of Schedule 4;
 - (c) an order under section 42(1)(a) to (d) that provides for fees to be payable in respect of things for which fees have never been payable;
 - (d) an order under section 31(2), (7) or (9), or paragraph 30(1) of Schedule 5, that contains provision taking the form of an amendment or repeal of an enactment comprised in an Act.
- (7) A statutory instrument that—
 - (a) contains—
 - (i) an order mentioned in subsection (8), or
 - (ii) regulations under Part 3 of Schedule 9, and
 - (b) is not subject to any requirement that a draft of the instrument be laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament,is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (8) Those orders are—
 - (a) an order made by the Lord Chancellor under this Part;
 - (b) an order made by the Senior President of Tribunals under section 7(9).
- (9) A statutory instrument that contains an order made by the Scottish Ministers under paragraph 25(2) of Schedule 7 is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the Scottish Parliament.
- (10) A statutory instrument that contains an order made by the Welsh Ministers under paragraph 25(2) of Schedule 7 is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the National Assembly for Wales.

Textual Amendments

- F68** Words in s. 49(5) substituted (10.1.2020 for specified purposes, 6.4.2020 in so far as not already in force) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\)](#), s. 4(3), [Sch. para. 42\(2\)](#); S.I. 2020/24, regs. 2(b)(iv), 3(b)

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- F69** Words in s. 49(6) substituted (10.1.2020 for specified purposes, 6.4.2020 in so far as not already in force) by Courts and Tribunals (Judiciary and Functions of Staff) Act 2018 (c. 33), s. 4(3), **Sch. para. 42(3)(a)**; S.I. 2020/24, regs. 2(b)(iv), 3(b)
- F70** S. 49(6)(aa) inserted (10.1.2020 for specified purposes, 6.4.2020 in so far as not already in force) by Courts and Tribunals (Judiciary and Functions of Staff) Act 2018 (c. 33), s. 4(3), **Sch. para. 42(3)(b)**; S.I. 2020/24, regs. 2(b)(iv), 3(b)

Status:

Point in time view as at 31/12/2023.

Changes to legislation:

Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Part 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 17 April 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.