
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2013 No. 1169

**The Tribunal Procedure (First-tier
Tribunal) (Property Chamber) Rules 2013**

PART 2

General Powers and Provisions

Case management powers

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the 2007 Act and any other enactment, the Tribunal may regulate its own procedure.

(2) The Tribunal may give a direction in relation to the conduct or disposal of proceedings at any time, including a direction amending, suspending or setting aside an earlier direction.

(3) In particular, and without restricting the general powers in paragraphs (1) and (2), the Tribunal may—

- (a) extend or shorten the time for complying with any rule, practice direction or direction, even if the application for an extension is not made until after the time limit has expired;
- (b) consolidate or hear together two or more sets of proceedings or parts of proceedings raising common issues, or treat a case as a lead case (whether under rule 23 or otherwise);
- (c) permit or require a party to amend a document;
- (d) permit or require a party or another person to provide or produce documents, information or submissions to any or all of the following—
 - (i) the Tribunal;
 - (ii) a party;
 - (iii) in land registration cases, the registrar;
- (e) direct that enquiries be made of any person;
- (f) require a party to state whether that party intends to—
 - (i) attend,
 - (ii) be represented, or
 - (iii) call witnesses,at the hearing;
- (g) deal with an issue in the proceedings as a preliminary issue;
- (h) hold a hearing to consider any matter, including a case management issue;
- (i) decide the form of any hearing;
- (j) adjourn or postpone a hearing;
- (k) require a party to produce a bundle for a hearing;
- (l) require a party to provide an estimate of the length of the hearing;

- (m) stay proceedings;
- (n) transfer proceedings to another court or tribunal if that other court or tribunal has jurisdiction in relation to the proceedings and
 - (i) because of a change of circumstances since the proceedings were started, the Tribunal no longer has jurisdiction in relation to the proceedings; or
 - (ii) the Tribunal considers that the other court or tribunal is a more appropriate forum for the determination of the case;
- (o) suspend the effect of its own decision pending the determination by the Tribunal or the Upper Tribunal of an application for permission to appeal against, and any appeal or review of, that decision.