



# Access to Justice Act 1999

## 1999 CHAPTER 22

### PART IV

#### APPEALS, COURTS, JUDGES AND COURT PROCEEDINGS

##### *Civil division of Court of Appeal*

#### 59 Composition.

In section 54 of the <sup>M1</sup>Supreme Court Act 1981 (composition of court of civil division of Court of Appeal), for subsections (2) to (4) (number of judges) substitute—

- “(2) Subject as follows, a court shall be duly constituted for the purpose of exercising any of its jurisdiction if it consists of one or more judges.
- (3) The Master of the Rolls may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, give (or vary or revoke) directions about the minimum number of judges of which a court must consist if it is to be duly constituted for the purpose of any description of proceedings.
- (4) The Master of the Rolls, or any Lord Justice of Appeal designated by him, may (subject to any directions under subsection (3)) determine the number of judges of which a court is to consist for the purpose of any particular proceedings.
- (4A) The Master of the Rolls may give directions as to what is to happen in any particular case where one or more members of a court which has partly heard proceedings are unable to continue.”

#### Marginal Citations

M1 1981 c.54.

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*Status: Point in time view as at 04/04/2005.*

*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Access to Justice Act 1999, Cross Heading: Civil division of Court of Appeal. (See end of Document for details)*

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## **60 Calling into question of incidental decisions.**

For section 58 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 (exercise of incidental jurisdiction in civil division of Court of Appeal) substitute—

### **“58 Calling into question of incidental decisions in civil division.**

- (1) Rules of court may provide that decisions of the Court of Appeal which—
  - (a) are taken by a single judge or any officer or member of staff of that court in proceedings incidental to any cause or matter pending before the civil division of that court; and
  - (b) do not involve the determination of an appeal or of an application for permission to appeal,may be called into question in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (2) No appeal shall lie to the House of Lords from a decision which may be called into question pursuant to rules under subsection (1).”

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 04/04/2005.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Access to Justice Act 1999, Cross  
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