STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2008 No. 2698

The Tribunal Procedure (Upper Tribunal) Rules 2008

PART 2

General powers and provisions

Case management powers

- **5.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of the 2007 Act and any other enactment, the Upper Tribunal may regulate its own procedure.
- (2) The Upper 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 Upper Tribunal may—
 - (a) extend or shorten the time for complying with any rule, practice direction or direction;
 - (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;
 - (c) permit or require a party to amend a document;
 - (d) permit or require a party or another person to provide documents, information, evidence or submissions to the Upper Tribunal or a party;
 - (e) deal with an issue in the proceedings as a preliminary issue;
 - (f) hold a hearing to consider any matter, including a case management issue;
 - (g) decide the form of any hearing;
 - (h) adjourn or postpone a hearing;
 - (i) require a party to produce a bundle for a hearing;
 - (j) stay (or, in Scotland, sist) proceedings;
 - (k) 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 Upper Tribunal no longer has jurisdiction in relation to the proceedings; or
 - (ii) the Upper Tribunal considers that the other court or tribunal is a more appropriate forum for the determination of the case;
 - (1) suspend the effect of its own decision pending an appeal or review of that decision;
 - (m) in an appeal, or an application for permission to appeal, against the decision of another tribunal, suspend the effect of that decision pending the determination of the application for permission to appeal, and any appeal;
 - (n) require any other tribunal whose decision is the subject of proceedings before the Upper Tribunal to provide reasons for the decision, or other information or documents in relation to the decision or the proceedings in that tribunal.