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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2008 No. 2698

The Tribunal Procedure (Upper Tribunal) Rules 2008

PART 5

Hearings

Decision with or without a hearing

- **34.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Upper Tribunal may make any decision without a hearing.
- (2) The Upper Tribunal must have regard to any view expressed by a party when deciding whether to hold a hearing to consider any matter, and the form of any such hearing.

Entitlement to attend a hearing

- **35.**—[F1(1)] Subject to rule 37(4) (exclusion of a person from a hearing), each party is entitled to attend a hearing.
- [F2(2) In a national security certificate appeal the relevant Minister is entitled to attend any hearing.]

Textual Amendments

- F1 Rule 35(1): Rule 35 renumbered as Rule 35(1) (18.1.2010) by The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/43), rules 1, 11(a)
- F2 Rule 35(2) inserted (18.1.2010) by The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/43), rules 1, rule 11(b)

Notice of hearings

- **36.**—(1) The Upper Tribunal must give each party entitled to attend a hearing reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing (including any adjourned or postponed hearing) and any change to the time and place of the hearing.
 - (2) The period of notice under paragraph (1) must be at least 14 days except that—
 - (a) in applications for permission to bring judicial review proceedings, the period of notice must be at least 2 working days; ^{F3}...
 - I^{F4}(aa) in a fast-track case the period of notice must be at least one working day; and]
 - (b) [F5 in any case other than a fast-track case] the Upper Tribunal may give shorter notice—
 - (i) with the parties' consent; or
 - (ii) in urgent or exceptional cases.

Status: Point in time view as at 15/02/2010.

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Textual Amendments

- Word in rule 36(2)(a) omitted (15.2.2010) by virtue of The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/44), rules 1, 17(a)(i)
- F4 Rule 36(2)(aa) inserted (15.2.2010) by The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/44), rules 1, 17(a)(ii)
- **F5** Words in rule 36(2)(b) inserted (15.2.2010) by The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/44), rules 1, **17(b)**

[F6Special time limits for hearing an appeal in a fast-track case

- **36A.**—(1) Subject to rule 36(2)(aa) (notice of hearings) and paragraph (2) of this rule, where permission to appeal to the Upper Tribunal has been given in a fast-track case, the Upper Tribunal must start the hearing of the appeal not later than—
 - (a) four working days after the date on which the First-tier Tribunal or the Upper Tribunal sent notice of its grant of permission to appeal to the appellant; or
 - (b) where the notice of its grant of permission to appeal is sent electronically or delivered personally, two working days after the date on which the First-tier Tribunal or the Upper Tribunal sent notice of its grant of permission to appeal to the appellant.
- (2) If the Upper Tribunal is unable to arrange for the hearing to start within the time specified in paragraph (1), it must set a date for the hearing as soon as is reasonably practicable.]

Textual Amendments

F6 Rule 36A inserted (15.2.2010) by The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/44), rules 1, **18**

Public and private hearings

- **37.**—(1) Subject to the following paragraphs, all hearings must be held in public.
- (2) The Upper Tribunal may give a direction that a hearing, or part of it, is to be held in private.
- [^{F7}(2A) In a national security certificate appeal, the Upper Tribunal must have regard to its duty under rule 14(10) (no disclosure of information contrary to the interests of national security) when considering whether to give a direction that a hearing, or part of it, is to be held in private.]
- (3) Where a hearing, or part of it, is to be held in private, the Upper Tribunal may determine who is entitled to attend the hearing or part of it.
 - (4) The Upper Tribunal may give a direction excluding from any hearing, or part of it—
 - (a) any person whose conduct the Upper Tribunal considers is disrupting or is likely to disrupt the hearing;
 - (b) any person whose presence the Upper Tribunal considers is likely to prevent another person from giving evidence or making submissions freely;
 - (c) any person who the Upper Tribunal considers should be excluded in order to give effect to [F8 the requirement at rule 14(11) (prevention of disclosure or publication of documents and information)]; F9...
 - (d) any person where the purpose of the hearing would be defeated by the attendance of that person[F10]; or

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- (e) a person under the age of eighteen years.]
- (5) The Upper Tribunal may give a direction excluding a witness from a hearing until that witness gives evidence.

Textual Amendments

- F7 Rule 37(2A) inserted (18.1.2010) by The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment) Rules 2010 (S.I. 2010/43), rules 1, 12
- F8 Words in rule 37(4)(c) substituted (1.9.2009) by The Tribunal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Rules 2009 (S.I. 2009/1975), rules 1, 20
- Word in rule 37(4)(c) omitted (1.4.2009) by virtue of Tribunal Procedure (Amendment) Rules 2009 (S.I. 2009/274), rules 1, 19(a)
- **F10** Rule 37(4)(e) and word inserted (1.4.2009) by Tribunal Procedure (Amendment) Rules 2009 (S.I. 2009/274), rules 1, **19(b)**

Hearings in a party's absence

- **38.** If a party fails to attend a hearing, the Upper Tribunal may proceed with the hearing if the Upper Tribunal—
 - (a) is satisfied that the party has been notified of the hearing or that reasonable steps have been taken to notify the party of the hearing; and
 - (b) considers that it is in the interests of justice to proceed with the hearing.

Status:

Point in time view as at 15/02/2010.

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