



# Supreme Court Act 1981

## 1981 CHAPTER 54

### PART I

#### CONSTITUTION OF SUPREME COURT

##### *Other provisions*

#### **9 Assistance for transaction of judicial business of Supreme Court**

- (1) A person within any entry in column 1 of the following Table may at any time, at the request of the appropriate authority, act—(a) as a judge of a relevant court specified in the request; or
- (b) if the request relates to a particular division of a relevant court so specified, as a judge of that court in that division.

TABLE

1	2
<i>Judge or ex-judge</i>	<i>Where competent to act on request</i>
1. A judge of the Court of Appeal.	The High Court and the Crown Court.
2. A person who has been a judge of the Court of Appeal.	The Court of Appeal, the High Court and the Crown Court.
3. A puisne judge of the High Court.	The Court of Appeal.
4. A person who has been a puisne judge of the High Court.	The Court of Appeal, the High Court and the Crown Court.
5. A Circuit judge.	The High Court.

- (2) In subsection (1)—  
" the appropriate authority "—

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (a) in the case of a request to a judge of the High Court to act in the criminal division of the Court of Appeal as a judge of that court, means the Lord Chief Justice or, at any time when the Lord Chief Justice is unable to make such a request himself or there is a vacancy in the office of Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls ;
  - (b) in any other case means the Lord Chancellor ;
- " relevant court", in the case of a person within any entry in column 1 of the Table, means a court specified in relation to that entry in column 2 of the Table.
- (3) In the case of—
- (a) a request under subsection (1) to a Lord Justice of Appeal to act in the High Court; or
  - (b) any request under that subsection to a puisne judge of the High Court or a Circuit judge,
- it shall be the duty of the person to whom the request is made to comply with it.
- (4) Without prejudice to section 24 of the Courts Act 1971 (temporary appointment of deputy Circuit judges and assistant Recorders), if it appears to the Lord Chancellor that it is expedient as a temporary measure to make an appointment under this subsection in order to facilitate the disposal of business in the High Court or the Crown Court, he may appoint a person qualified for appointment as a puisne judge of the High Court to be a deputy judge of the High Court during such period or on such occasions as the Lord Chancellor thinks fit; and during the period or on the occasions for which a person is appointed as a deputy judge under this subsection, he may act as a puisne judge of the High Court.
- (5) Every person while acting under this section shall, subject to subsection (6), be treated for all purposes as, and accordingly may perform any of the functions of, a judge of the court in which he is acting.
- (6) A person shall not by virtue of subsection (5)—
- (a) be treated as a judge of the court in which he is acting for the purposes of section 98(2) or of any statutory provision relating to—
    - (i) the appointment, retirement, removal or disqualification of judges of that court;
    - (ii) the tenure of office and oaths to be taken by such judges ; or
    - (iii) the remuneration, allowances or pensions of such judges; or
  - (b) subject to subsection (7), be treated as having been a judge of a court in which he has acted only under this section.
- (7) Notwithstanding the expiry of any period for which a person is authorised by virtue of subsection (1) or (4) to act as a judge of a particular court—
- (a) he may attend at that court for the purpose of continuing to deal with, giving judgment in, or dealing with any ancillary matter relating to, any case begun before him while acting as a judge of that court; and
  - (b) for that purpose, and for the purpose of any proceedings arising out of any such case or matter, he shall be treated as being or, as the case may be, having been a judge of that court.
- (8) Such remuneration and allowances as the Lord Chancellor may, with the concurrence of the Minister for the Civil Service, determine may be paid out of money provided by Parliament—

- (a) to any person who has been—
  - (i) a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary ; or
  - (ii) a judge of the Court of Appeal; or
  - (iii) a judge of the High Court,and is by virtue of subsection (1) acting as mentioned in that subsection;
- (b) to any deputy judge of the High Court appointed under subsection (4).

## **10 Appointment of judges of Supreme Court**

- (1) Whenever the office of Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, President of the Family Division or Vice-Chancellor is vacant, Her Majesty may by letters patent appoint a qualified person to that office.
- (2) Subject to the limits on numbers for the time being imposed by sections 2(1) and 4(1), Her Majesty may from time to time by letters patent appoint qualified persons as Lords Justices of Appeal or as puisne judges of the High Court.
- (3) No person shall be qualified for appointment—
  - (a) as Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, President of the Family Division or Vice-Chancellor, unless he is qualified for appointment as a Lord Justice of Appeal or is a judge of the Court of Appeal;
  - (b) as a Lord Justice of Appeal, unless he is a barrister of at least fifteen years' standing or a judge of the High Court; or
  - (c) as a puisne judge of the High Court, unless he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing.
- (4) Every person appointed to an office mentioned in subsection (1) or as a Lord Justice of Appeal or puisne judge of the High Court shall, as soon as may be after his acceptance of office, take the oath of allegiance and the judicial oath, as set out in the Promissory Oaths Act 1868, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor.

## **11 Tenure of office of judges of Supreme Court**

- (1) This section applies to the office of any judge of the Supreme Court except the Lord Chancellor.
- (2) A person appointed to an office to which this section applies shall vacate it on the day on which he attains the age of seventy-five years unless by virtue of this section he has ceased to hold it before then.
- (3) A person appointed to an office to which this section applies shall hold that office during good behaviour, subject to a power of removal by Her Majesty on an address presented to Her by both Houses of Parliament.
- (4) A person holding an office within section 2(2)(d) to (g) shall vacate that office on becoming Lord Chancellor or a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.
- (5) A Lord Justice of Appeal shall vacate that office on becoming an ex-officio judge of the Court of Appeal.
- (6) A puisne judge of the High Court shall vacate that office on becoming a judge of the Court of Appeal.

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- (7) A person who holds an office to which this section applies may at any time resign it by giving the Lord Chancellor notice in writing to that effect.
- (8) The Lord Chancellor, if satisfied by means of a medical certificate that a person holding an office to which this section applies—
- (a) is disabled by permanent infirmity from the performance of the duties of his office ; and
  - (b) is for the time being incapacitated from resigning his office,
- may, subject to subsection (9), by instrument under his hand declare that person's office to have been vacated ; and the instrument shall have the like effect for all purposes as if that person had on the date of the instrument resigned his office.
- (9) A declaration under subsection (8) with respect to a person shall be of no effect unless it is made—
- (a) in the case of any of the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Family Division and the Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of two others of them;
  - (b) in the case of a Lord Justice of Appeal, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls ;
  - (c) in the case of a puisne judge of any Division of the High Court, with the concurrence of the senior judge of that Division.
- (10) Subsection (2) shall not apply to a person who held an office to which this section applies on 17th December 1959 and did not elect under section 3 of the Judicial Pensions Act 1959 that the corresponding provision in that Act should apply to him.

## **12 Salaries etc. of judges of Supreme Court**

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), there shall be paid to judges of the Supreme Court, other than the Lord Chancellor, such salaries as may be determined by the Lord Chancellor with the concurrence of the Minister for the Civil Service.
- (2) Until otherwise determined under this section, there shall be paid to the judges mentioned in subsection (1) the same salaries as at the commencement of this Act.
- (3) Any salary payable under this section may be increased, but not reduced, by a determination or further determination under this section.
- (4) The salary payable to any holder of judicial office under this section shall in each case be abated by the amount of any pension payable to him in respect of any public office in the United Kingdom or elsewhere to which he had previously been appointed or elected; but any abatement under this subsection shall be disregarded for the purposes of computing the pension payable to him in respect of that judicial office and any derivative benefit within the meaning of Part II of the Judicial Pensions Act 1981 which depends upon eligibility for such a pension.
- (5) Salaries payable under this section shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund.
- (6) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament to any judge of the Court of Appeal or of the High Court, in addition to his salary, such allowances as may be determined by the Lord Chancellor with the concurrence of the Minister for the Civil Service.

- (7) Pensions shall be payable to or in respect of the judges mentioned in subsection (1) in accordance with section 2 of the Judicial Pensions Act 1981.

### **13 Precedence of judges of Supreme Court**

- (1) When sitting in the Court of Appeal—
- (a) the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls shall rank in that order ; and
  - (b) Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and persons who have been Lord Chancellor shall rank next after the Master of the Rolls and, among themselves, according to the priority of the dates on which they respectively became Lords of Appeal in Ordinary or Lord Chancellor, as the case may be.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1)(b), the President of the Family Division shall rank next after the Master of the Rolls.
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor shall rank next after the President of the Family Division.
- (4) The vice-president or vice-presidents of the divisions of the Court of Appeal shall rank next after the Vice-Chancellor; and if there are two vice-presidents of those divisions, they shall rank, among themselves, according to the priority of the dates on which they respectively became vice-presidents.
- (5) The Lords Justices of Appeal (other than the vice-president or vice-presidents of the divisions of the Court of Appeal) shall rank after the ex-officio judges of the Court of Appeal and, among themselves, according to the priority of the dates on which they respectively became judges of that court.
- (6) The puisne judges of the High Court shall rank next after the judges of the Court of Appeal and, among themselves, according to the priority of the dates on which they respectively became judges of the High Court.

### **14 Power of judge of Supreme or Crown Court to act in cases relating to rates and taxes**

- (1) A judge of the Supreme Court or of the Crown Court shall not be incapable of acting as such in any proceedings by reason of being, as one of a class of ratepayers, taxpayers or persons of any other description, liable in common with others to pay, or contribute to, or benefit from, any rate or tax which may be increased, reduced or in any way affected by those proceedings.
- (2) In this section " rate or tax " means any rate, tax, duty or liability, whether public, general or local, and includes—
- (a) any fund formed from the proceeds of any such rate, tax, duty or liability ; and
  - (b) any fund applicable for purposes the same as, or similar to, those for which the proceeds of any such rate, tax, duty or liability are or might be applied.