



Supreme Court Act 1981

1981 CHAPTER 54

PART I

CONSTITUTION OF SUPREME COURT

The High Court

4 The High Court

- (1) The High Court shall consist of—
 - (a) the Lord Chancellor ;
 - (b) the Lord Chief Justice ;
 - (c) the President of the Family Division;
 - (d) the Vice-Chancellor; and
 - (e) not more than eighty puisne judges of that court.
- (2) The puisne judges of the High Court shall be styled " Justices of the High Court ".
- (3) All the judges of the High Court shall, except where this Act expressly provides otherwise, have in all respects equal power, authority and jurisdiction.
- (4) Her Majesty may by Order in Council from time to time amend subsection (1) so as to increase or further increase the maximum number of puisne judges of the High Court.
- (5) No recommendation shall be made to Her Majesty in Council to make an Order under subsection (4) unless a draft of the Order has been laid before Parliament and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (6) The High Court shall be taken to be duly constituted notwithstanding any vacancy in the office of Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, President of the Family Division or Vice-Chancellor.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

5 Divisions of High Court

- (1) There shall be three divisions of the High Court namely—
 - (a) the Chancery Division, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, who shall be president thereof, the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be vice-president thereof, and such of the puisne judges as are for the time being attached thereto in accordance with this section ;
 - (b) the Queen's Bench Division, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, who shall be president thereof, and such of the puisne judges as are for the time being so attached thereto; and
 - (c) the Family Division, consisting of the President of the Family Division and such of the puisne judges as are for the time being so attached thereto.
- (2) The puisne judges of the High Court shall be attached to the various Divisions by direction of the Lord Chancellor; and any such judge may with his consent be transferred from one Division to another by direction of the Lord Chancellor, but shall be so transferred only with the concurrence of the senior judge of the Division from which it is proposed to transfer him.
- (3) Any judge attached to any Division may act as an additional judge of any other Division at the request of the Lord Chancellor made with the concurrence of the senior judge of each of those Divisions.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prevent a judge of any Division (whether nominated under section 6(2) or not) from sitting, whenever required, in a divisional court of another Division or for any judge of another Division.
- (5) Without prejudice to the provisions of this Act relating to the distribution of business in the High Court, all jurisdiction vested in the High Court under this Act shall belong to all the Divisions alike.

6 The Patents, Admiralty and Commercial Courts

- (1) There shall be—
 - (a) as part of the Chancery Division, a Patents Court; and
 - (b) as parts of the Queen's Bench Division, an Admiralty Court and a Commercial Court.
- (2) The judges of the Patents Court, of the Admiralty Court and of the Commercial Court shall be such of the puisne judges of the High Court as the Lord Chancellor may from time to time nominate to be judges of the Patents Court, Admiralty Judges and Commercial Judges respectively.

7 Power to alter Divisions or transfer certain courts to different Divisions

- (1) Her Majesty may from time to time, on a recommendation of the judges mentioned in subsection (2), by Order in Council direct that—
 - (a) any increase or reduction in the number of Divisions of the High Court; or
 - (b) the transfer of any of the courts mentioned in section 6(1) to a different Division,be carried into effect in pursuance of the recommendation.

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

- (2) Those judges are the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Family Division and the Vice-Chancellor.
- (3) An Order in Council under this section may include such incidental, supplementary or consequential provisions as appear to Her Majesty necessary or expedient, including amendments of provisions referring to particular Divisions contained in this Act or any other statutory provision.
- (4) Any Order in Council under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.