

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS IN UK – part II

Applying for Judicial Review

Judicial review is the procedure by which you can seek to challenge the decision, action or failure to act of a public body such as a government department or a local authority or other body exercising a public law function. If you are challenging the decision of a court, the jurisdiction of judicial review extends only to decisions of inferior courts. It does not extend to decisions of the High Court or Court of Appeal. Claims will generally be heard by a single Judge sitting in open Court. This Administrative Court also hears judicial reviews from the Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber)

The Administrative Court sits at: The Royal Courts of Justice in London; Birmingham Civil Justice Centre - Priory Courts; Cardiff Civil Justice Centre; Leeds Combined Court Centre; Manchester Civil Justice Centre. Where a case is directed to be heard by a Divisional Court (a court of two judges) the hearing will usually be in London.

Judges of administrative courts

Judges are nominated by the Lord Chief Justice to sit on Administrative cases.

There are presently 50 judges, including judges of the [Chancery Division](#) and of the [Family Division](#) who act as additional judges of the [Queen's Bench Division](#) when dealing with Administrative Court cases.

The Honourable Mr Justice Ouseley is the Lead Judge and has judicial oversight and control of the Administrative Court.

Skeleton Arguments - Lodging with the Court by email

Skeleton arguments may now be lodged in the Administrative Court London Office and each of the Regional Offices, by email.

Each region has its own dedicated email address for skeleton arguments. Please ensure you send your skeleton argument to the correct address: [London](#); [London – Extradition](#); [London – Criminal](#); [Birmingham](#); [Cardiff](#); [Leeds](#); [Manchester](#)

You will receive an automated confirmation that your skeleton argument has been delivered. Skeleton arguments received after 4.30pm on the afternoon prior to the hearing may not reach the hearing Judge before commencement of the hearing. Any Skeleton Argument received on the same day of the hearing will not be sent to the Judge. You will need to provide a copy to the Court. When lodging a skeleton argument by email, it is not necessary to lodge a further copy by any other means.

Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council (London)

It keeps under review the administrative justice system as a whole with a view of making it accessible, fair and efficient. We seek to ensure that the relationships between courts, tribunals, and ombudsman and alternative dispute resolution providers satisfactorily reflect the needs of users.

What is administrative justice?

Government regulates various aspects of our everyday lives, making decisions in relation to individual people. Administrative justice includes the procedures for making such decisions, the law that regulates decision-making, and the systems (such as the various tribunals and ombudsmen) that enable people to challenge their decisions.

The Upper Tribunal Administrative Appeals Chamber (UTAAC)

It considers appeals against most of the decisions of the following First-tier Tribunal Chambers: Social Entitlement, Health, Education and Social care; General Regulatory; War Pensions and Armed Forces Compensation.

HM Courts & Tribunals Service [online], [dostęp 11.01.2017] dostępne w Internecie:
<https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/rcj-rolls-building/administrative-court>

I. Match the given terms with the definitions:

1 judges of administrative courts	A judicial re-examination of the proceedings of an inferior court
2 Priory Courts	B it controls the administrative justice system
3 administrative justice	C they may be lodged in the Administrative Court London Office by e-mail
4 UTAAC	D judicial bodies with jurisdiction over application of administrative law
5 Judicial Review	E a court to which public is admitted
6 administrative courts	F judges of the Queens Bench Division, Chancery Division and Family Division
7 open court	G senior administrative courts in Birmingham
8 first-tier tribunals	H procedures and the law regulating making decisions concerning individuals and the system of appeal
9 the Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council	I the Upper Tribunal Administrative Appeals Chamber
10 skeleton arguments	J courts of first instance

II. Answer the questions:

1. What does jurisdiction of Judicial Review extend to?
2. What decisions does not the jurisdiction of judicial review extend to?
3. When will the hearing be in London?
4. Where and how can we lodge skeleton arguments?
5. Who acts as additional judges of the Queens Bench Division?
6. Who is the Lead Judge and what are his functions?
7. What does the Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council seek to ensure?
8. What appeals does the UT(AAC) consider?

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