
DRAFT SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

202* No.

TRIBUNALS AND INQUIRIES

**The First-tier Tribunal for Scotland Local Taxation Chamber and
Upper Tribunal for Scotland (Composition) Regulations 2022**

Made - - - - *****
Coming into force - - *1st January 2023*

The Scottish Ministers make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 10(2) and (3), 38(1) to (3) and 40(1), (3) and (4) of the Tribunals (Scotland) Act 2014(a) and all other powers enabling them to do so.

In accordance with section 11(2) of that Act, they have consulted the President of the Scottish Tribunals.

In accordance with section 79(2)(c) of that Act, a draft of this instrument has been laid before and approved by resolution of the Scottish Parliament.

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland Local Taxation Chamber and Upper Tribunal for Scotland (Composition) Regulations 2022 and come into force on 1st January 2023.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“Chamber President” means the Chamber President of the First-tier Tribunal;

“council tax reduction case” means proceedings relating to an appeal under regulation 90B of the Council Tax Reduction (Scotland) Regulations 2012(b), regulation 70B of the Council Tax Reduction (State Pension Credit) (Scotland) Regulations 2012(c) or regulation 94 of the Council Tax Reduction (Scotland) Regulations 2021(d) against a determination on a council tax reduction application;

“First-tier Tribunal” means the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland Local Taxation Chamber(e);

(a) 2014 asp 10.
(b) S.S.I. 2012/303, as relevantly amended by regulation 7 of S.S.I. 2013/218
(c) S.S.I. 2012/319
(d) S.S.I. 2021/249
(e) The Local Taxation Chamber of the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland is brought into being by S.S.I. 202x/xx.

“non-list appeal case” means proceedings relating to an appeal specified in Part III of the Council Tax (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Scotland) Regulations 1993(a);

“the Upper Tribunal” means the Upper Tribunal for Scotland.

Composition of First-tier Tribunal

3.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the First-tier Tribunal, when convened at a hearing to decide any matter in a case, shall consist of—

- (a) [the Chamber President and two ordinary members; or]
- (b) a legal [or judicial member] and two ordinary members.

(2) The First-tier Tribunal, when convened at a hearing to decide any matter in a non-list appeal case or a council tax reduction case, may consist only of [the Chamber President,] a legal [or [a judicial] member acting alone.

(3) [The authority to determine the composition of the First-tier Tribunal in respect of the alternative compositions referred to in paragraph (1) is delegated to the President of the Scottish Tribunals, including determining whether a member is to be a legal member or a judicial member].

(4) [If, at or after the beginning of a hearing, a member of the First-tier Tribunal other than the legal member is absent, the hearing may, with the consent of the parties, be conducted by the legal member and the remaining member and in that event the First-tier Tribunal shall be deemed to be properly constituted, and the decision of the First-tier Tribunal shall be taken by the legal member and that member.]

Composition of Upper Tribunal hearing appeals or referrals from First-tier Tribunal

4.—(1) Except where paragraph (2) applies, the Upper Tribunal, when deciding a case appealed from the First-tier Tribunal, shall consist of—

- (a) a member of the Upper Tribunal acting alone,
- (b) two or three members of the Upper Tribunal,
- (c) the Chamber President (except a temporary Chamber President), acting alone or with no more than two members of the Upper Tribunal,
- (d) the President of the Scottish Tribunals, acting alone or with the Chamber President or with no more than two members of the Upper Tribunal, or
- (e) the Lord President, acting alone or with the Chamber President or with no more than two members of the Upper Tribunal.

(2) The Chamber President referred to in paragraph (1) must not have had any involvement in the case prior to the appeal of the case to the Upper Tribunal.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), a member of the Upper Tribunal acting alone may be a legal member or a judicial member but may not be an ordinary member.

(4) The Upper Tribunal, when exercising functions under section 1(3A) or (3BA) of the Lands Tribunal Act 1949, shall consist of three members of the Upper Tribunal.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) and (4), at least one of the members of the Upper Tribunal must be a legal member or a judicial member and at least one member must be an ordinary member.

(6) The authority to determine the composition of the Upper Tribunal in respect of the alternative compositions referred to in paragraph (1) is delegated to the President of the Scottish Tribunals, including determining whether a member is to be a legal member or a judicial member.

(a) S.I. 1993/355

St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh

[Name]
Authorised to sign by the Scottish Ministers

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations make provision as to the composition of the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland when dealing with cases in the Local Taxation Chamber. They also make provision as to the composition of the Upper Tribunal for Scotland when dealing with cases appealed or referred from the Local Taxation Chamber.

The First-tier Tribunal for Scotland and the Upper Tribunal for Scotland are known collectively as the Scottish Tribunals. The Scottish Tribunals were established by the Tribunals (Scotland) Act 2014. The First-tier Tribunal is divided into chambers according to the subject matter of the case, with the Local Taxation Chamber dealing with a range of matters relating to local taxation including property valuation, council tax banding and council tax reduction appeals. Members of the tribunals can be ordinary members, legal members or judicial members according to criteria set out in the Tribunals (Scotland) Act 2014 and regulations made under that Act. This instrument sets out which member or members may hear local taxation cases in the two tribunals.