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The Parliamentary Commissioner Order 2003, Great Britain, Stationery Office, 2003, 011048164X, 9780110481647, . Enabling power: Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967, ss. 4 (2), 5 (9). Issued: 25.11.2003. Made: 13.11.2003. Laid: 20.11.2003. Coming into force: 16.12.2003. Effect: 1967 c. 13 amended. Territorial extent & classification: E/W/S/NI. General. Revoked by S.I. 2006/3328 (ISBN 011075512X).

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Revised legislation carried on this site may not be fully up to date. Changes and effects are recorded by our editorial team in lists which can be found in the "Changes to Legislation" area. Where those effects have yet to be applied to the text of the legislation by the editorial team they are also listed alongside the legislation in the affected provisions. Use the "more" link to open the changes and effects relevant to the provision you are viewing.

This section lists the changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act, associated Parts and Chapters where applicable. This includes any insertions of whole new Parts, Chapters or provisions yet to be inserted into this Act. These effects are included in this view as they may be (but won't necessarily be) relevant to the specific provision that you are viewing.

This section lists the commencement orders yet to be applied to the whole Act. These effects are included in this view as they may be (but won't necessarily be) relevant to the specific provision that you are viewing. Where applicable the commencement orders are listed under two headings, firstly those that bring some part of the Act you are viewing into force and secondly, those that bring into force legislation that affects some part of the legislation you are viewing. If you are viewing a prospective version or there is a prospective version available there may be commencement orders listed here that are relevant to the provision you are viewing.

(a) "control zone" has the meaning given collectively by Schedule 1 to the Channel Tunnel (International Arrangements) Order 1993, Schedule 1 to the Channel Tunnel (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1994 and regulation 2 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (Juxtaposed Controls) Order 2003;

Annotations are used to give authority for changes and other effects on the legislation you are viewing and to convey editorial information. They appear at the foot of the relevant provision or under the associated heading. Annotations are categorised by annotation type, such as F-notes for textual amendments and I-notes for commencement information (a full list can be found in the Editorial Practice Guide). Each annotation is identified by a sequential reference number. For F-notes, M-notes and X-notes, the number also appears in bold superscript at the relevant location in the text. All annotations contain links to the affecting legislation.

6The commencement or conduct of civil or criminal proceedings before any court of law in the United Kingdom, of [F3service law proceedings (as defined by section 324(5) of the Armed Forces Act 2006) (anywhere)] or the M1Air Force Act 1955, or of proceedings before any international court or tribunal.E+W+S+N.I.

[F46AAction taken by any person appointed by the Lord Chancellor as a member of the administrative staff of any court or tribunal, so far as that action is taken at the direction, or on the authority (whether express or implied), of any person acting in a judicial capacity or in his capacity as a member of the tribunal.]E+W+S+N.I.

9Action taken in matters relating to contractual or other commercial transactions, whether within the United Kingdom or elsewhere, being transactions of a government department or authority to which this Act applies or of any such authority or body as is mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of section 6 of this Act and not being transactions for or relating toâ€”E+W+S+N.I.

(a)the provision of information relating to the terms and conditions of any employment covered by an agreement entered into by him under section 12(1) of the M2Overseas Development and Co-operation Act 1980 [F19or pursuant to the exercise of his powers under Part I of the International Development Act 2002] or

In relation to any function exercised on behalf of the Crown by a department or authority to which this Act applies which was previously exercisable on behalf of the Crown by a department or authority to which this Act does not apply, the reference to the department or authority to which this Act applies includes a reference to the other department or authority if the other department or authorityâ€”

In the case of the Director of the Assets Recovery Agency an investigation may be conducted only in respect of the exercise of functions vested in him by virtue of a notice served on the Commissioners for Her Majestyâ€™s Revenue and Customs under section 317(2), 321(2) or 322(2) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002(Inland Revenue functions).

The reference to the Cabinet Office does not include any of the Secretariats, the Joint Intelligence Organisation or the office of the Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Home Civil Service, but includes the executive agencies of the Cabinet Office and the office of any Minister whose expenses are defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament for the service of the Cabinet Office.

The reference to the Environment Agency is a reference to that Agency in relation to all its functions other than its flood defence functions, within the meaning of the Water Resources Act 1991; and no investigation is to be conducted in respect of any action in connection with functions of the Environment Agency in relation to Wales (within the meaning of the Government of Wales Act 1998).

In the case of the Health Protection Agency no investigation is to be conducted in relation to any action taken by or on behalf of that Agency in the exercise in or as regards Scotland of any function to the extent that the function is exercisable within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 54 of the Scotland Act 1998).

Article 3 amends paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 to the 1967 Act by extending the limitations to the exclusions from the Parliamentary Commissionerâ€™s jurisdiction in that paragraph. It removes from the exclusions, and thus brings within the investigatory remit of the Parliamentary Commissioner, the actions of officers in control zones and supplementary control zones, and the actions of British sea-fishery officers taken outside the United Kingdom.

Article 4 adds the Asylum Support Adjudicators to the list of tribunals the administrative functions of whose administrative staff may be subject to investigation by the Parliamentary Commissioner under the terms of section 5(7) of the Act; and deletes the tribunals referred to in article 4(b) from that list.

Explanatory Memorandum sets out a brief statement of the purpose of a Statutory Instrument and provides information about its policy objective and policy implications. They aim to make the Statutory Instrument accessible to readers who are not legally qualified accompany any Statutory Instrument or Draft Statutory Instrument laid before Parliament from June 2004 onwards.

(2)Where the person by whom a complaint might have been made under the foregoing provisions of this Act has died or is for any reason unable to act for himself, the complaint may be made by his personal representative or by a member of his family or other individual suitable to represent him; but except as aforesaid a complaint shall not be entertained under this Act unless made by the person aggrieved himself.

(3)A complaint shall not be entertained under this Act unless it is made to a member of the House of Commons not later than twelve months from the day on which the person aggrieved first had notice of the matters alleged in the complaint; but the Commissioner may conduct an investigation pursuant to a complaint not made within that period if he considers that there are special circumstances which make it proper to do so.

(4)[F2Except as provided in subsection (5) below] A complaint shall not be entertained under this Act unless the person aggrieved is resident in the United Kingdom (or, if he is dead, was so resident at the time of his death) or the complaint relates to action taken in relation to him while he was present in the United Kingdom or on an installation in a designated area within the meaning of the M1Continental Shelf Act 1964 or on a ship registered in the United Kingdom or an aircraft so registered, or in relation to rights or obligations which accrued or arose in the United Kingdom or on such an installation, ship or aircraft.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, or Lord Chancellor, is a senior and important functionary in the government of the United Kingdom. He is the second highest ranking of the Great Officers of State, ranking after only the Lord High Steward. The Lord Chancellor is appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. Prior to the Union there were separate Lord Chancellors[1] of England (including Wales) and Scotland.

The Lord Chancellor is a member of the Cabinet and, by law, is responsible for the efficient functioning and independence of the courts. Formerly he was also the presiding officer of the House of Lords, and the head of the judiciary in England and Wales, but the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 transferred these roles to the Lord Speaker and the Lord Chief Justice respectively. The current Lord Chancellor is Chris Grayling, who is also Secretary of State for Justice.

One of the Lord Chancellor's responsibilities is to act as the custodian of the Great Seal. A Lord Keeper of the Great Seal may be appointed instead of a Lord Chancellor. The two offices entail exactly the same duties; the only distinction is in the mode of appointment. Furthermore, the office of Lord Chancellor may be exercised by a committee of individuals known as "Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal",^[2] usually when there is a delay between an outgoing Chancellor and his replacement. The seal is then said to be "in commission". Since the 19th century, however, only Lord Chancellors have been appointed, the other offices having fallen into disuse.

The office of Lord Chancellor of England may trace its origins to the Carolingian monarchy, in which a Chancellor acted as the keeper of the royal seal. In England, the office dates at least as far back as the Norman Conquest (1066), and possibly earlier. Some give the first Chancellor of England as Ansgarius, in 605. Other sources suggest that the first to appoint a Chancellor was Edward the Confessor, who is said to have adopted the practice of sealing documents instead of personally signing them. A clerk of Edward's, Regenbald, was named "chancellor" in some documents from Edward's reign.^[3] In any event, the office has been continuously occupied since the Norman Conquest.^[citation needed] The chancellor headed the writing office, or chancery.^[4]

Formerly, the Lord Chancellor was almost always a churchman, as during the Middle Ages the clergy were amongst the few literate men of the realm. The Lord Chancellor performed multiple functions—he was the Keeper of the Great Seal, the chief royal chaplain, and adviser in both

spiritual and temporal matters. Thus, the position emerged as one of the most important ones in government. He was only outranked in government by the Justiciar (now obsolete).

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