NORTHERN IRELAND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS OMBUDSMAN

ANNUAL REPORT
1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013
Preface

I was appointed as the first Judicial Appointments Ombudsman for Northern Ireland in September 2006. This role was created by the statutory framework as set out in the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 and provides an independent and external element for those persons who wish to complain about any administrative aspect of their own experience as applicants during an appointment process for judicial office.

This is my seventh Annual Report to meet the statutory requirement for submission of a report at the conclusion of each financial year and which details the performance of my functions during that year. My initial term as Ombudsman came to an end in September 2011 and I was reappointed by Her Majesty for a further term following a recommendation by the Justice Minister. During this year the Northern Ireland Assembly Committee for Justice has also been considering whether the functions of my Office should be rationalised and I gave written and oral evidence to the Committee.

The devolution of policing and justice to the Northern Ireland Assembly has meant that my accountability framework in previously reporting to the Lord Chancellor and through him to the Westminster Parliament has now been replaced by the Department of Justice and the Assembly. This is my third Annual Report within this new framework.

During the period covered by this report, my Office did not receive any complaints relating to any of the recruitment competitions administered by the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission. In accordance with my usual practice I have also used this Annual Report to report on three cases relating to the conduct of judicial office holders which were considered by me in my capacity as the Temporary Ombudsman for England and Wales, a role to which I was appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

I look forward to continuing a constructive dialogue with the Commission and the Department of Justice without in any way compromising our respective roles. I consider that we all have a shared interest in promoting public confidence in the administration of justice. In terms of my own remit I see this as ensuring that individual complaints are dealt with expeditiously with as full an explanation as possible being provided. My responsibility as Ombudsman is to be fair to both the
complainant and those complained against; to ensure that my reasoning is clearly explained; and that all appropriate information has been made available. Any recommendations arising from complaints are intended to provide the Commission with an additional dimension for learning.

The assumptions which underpin my previous Annual Reports are repeated here. These are that the independence and impartiality of the judiciary needs to be continually reinforced; judicial appointments should be free of bias, both in terms of perception and reality; and judicial appointments should not just be of interest to the legal community but also to the wider public. I believe that it is important to ensure that as wide a range of stakeholders in civic society as possible, and not just potential or actual candidates, understand the workings of the institutions and processes which relate to judicial appointments and the complaints system in Northern Ireland.

In conclusion I would also like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to Mrs Audrey Fowler for her personal commitment and support to my role.

Karamjit Singh CBE
Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman
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Chapter 1

The Background to the Ombudsman Role

Introduction
My appointment as the first Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman by Her Majesty The Queen (on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor) formally commenced on 25 September 2006. The key purpose of the Ombudsman’s role is to investigate any complaints received from applicants for judicial office who are dissatisfied with any administrative aspect of the appointment process. This is my seventh Annual Report.

Background
A wide ranging review of the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland was concluded in March 2000. Its recommendations included the appointment of a person to oversee, monitor and audit the existing appointment procedures. This report led to the creation of the role of Commissioner for Judicial Appointments who then carried out a review of the existing processes for appointing judges. This in turn resulted in the establishment in Northern Ireland of both the Judicial Appointments Commission and my own role as Judicial Appointments Ombudsman (during 2005 and 2006 respectively) following the passage of legislation.

Legislation and Status
The Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 provides the statutory framework for the establishment of the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman. Sections 9A to 9H of the Act\(^1\) define the arrangements for investigating complaints which are made to both the Judicial Appointments Commission and to the Ombudsman respectively and how they are to be reported.

The Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 provides for the Ombudsman to submit a report at the conclusion of each financial year on the performance of his functions. Following the devolution of policing and justice matters to the Northern Ireland Assembly in April 2010, such reports are now laid by the Minister of Justice before

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\(^1\) Sections 9A to 9H of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 were inserted by sections 124 to 132 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005
the Assembly. This constitutes my third report under this new procedure. Copies of my previous Annual Reports can be viewed or obtained from the website www.nijao.gov.uk.

The statutory role or Office of the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman is defined as a corporation sole and is independent of the Assembly Government, the judiciary, the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service or the Department of Justice.

**The Ombudsman and his Office**

Appointment to the role of Ombudsman is for a period of up to five years each time on a part time basis up to a maximum of ten years. Schedule 3A of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 provides for the role of Ombudsman and states that the post holder must never have practised law nor held judicial office in the United Kingdom and should not currently be a civil servant, a member of either the House of Commons or the Northern Ireland Assembly or be engaged in political activity as a member of a political party. A profile of the Ombudsman, Karamjit Singh CBE, is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

Expenditure by the Ombudsman in the discharge of his functions and the administrative arrangements for the Ombudsman are met and provided by the Department of Justice, through a separate financial budget which is managed by the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service. There is a necessary and appropriate degree of confidentiality which allows the Ombudsman to see complainants or other persons as part of his complaints investigations in locations away from the departmental or courts estate. The Ombudsman and his Office is also supported by dedicated staffing provision.

**Remit and Relationships**

The remit of the Judicial Appointments Ombudsman, under section 9D of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002, is to consider complaints from candidates for judicial office where maladministration is alleged to have occurred in the handling of their application either by the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission (the Appointments Commission) or the Lord Chancellor. In considering whether or not maladministration has occurred, the Ombudsman’s role is to determine whether the process for assessing the complainant’s application ensured that he or she was treated fairly. The Ombudsman is not able to consider the merits of a decision in terms of determining whether the complainant or any other candidate should have been appointed.

The appointments to listed judicial offices covered by the Commission and the complaints process are contained in Schedule 1 to the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 (see Appendix 2 to this report).
The Ombudsman does not have a remit to investigate complaints relating to judicial conduct and these are dealt with by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland. This difference with the legislative framework as it exists in England and Wales occurs because complaints relating to judicial conduct were identified as a distinct issue in the review of criminal justice in Northern Ireland, and the process currently in existence was formally legislated for in the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002. The statutory provision for investigating complaints relating to judicial conduct in England and Wales was established within the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and included within the remit of the Ombudsman for that jurisdiction.

The Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman can also be appointed on a temporary basis by the Lord Chancellor in order to investigate and adjudicate on complaints relating to the appointment or conduct of judicial office holders in England and Wales when the Ombudsman for that jurisdiction is not able to do so. The Ombudsman has completed nine such cases since his appointment in September 2006 and in keeping with his usual practice he has reported on three of these cases in this Annual Report.

Two documents entitled ‘A Memorandum of Understanding” set out the framework within which the relationships between the Ombudsman and the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission and also with the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service on behalf of the Ministry of Justice will be managed.

Complaints Procedure

The legislation defines the Ombudsman’s remit as covering “Commission complaints” and “Departmental complaints”. A “Commission complaint” is one of maladministration by the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission or a committee of the Commission involved in the process for dealing with judicial appointments. A “Departmental complaint” is one of maladministration by the Lord Chancellor in connection with a recommendation for, or appointment to a listed judicial office.

The legislation defines a “qualifying complainant,” as one “….who claims to have been adversely affected, as an applicant for selection or as a person selected…by the maladministration complained of”.

Complainants should have exhausted the complaints processes within the Commission (Commission complaint), or those established by the Lord Chancellor (Departmental complaint), before bringing a complaint to the Ombudsman. Ordinarily such a complaint should be made to the Ombudsman not more than twenty eight days after a complainant is notified of the decision of Commission or Lord Chancellor., but the Ombudsman can exercise his discretion in determining whether a complaint can be registered and investigated after this period if he considers this is consistent with the purposes of the legislation.

2 The Memorandum of Understanding can be viewed on the NIJAO website
The legislation requires the Ombudsman to submit a draft report relating to a Commission complaint to the First Minister and Deputy First Minister and to the Chairman of the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission. In the case of a Departmental complaint a draft report would be submitted to the Lord Chancellor. In finalising his report the Ombudsman must have regard to any proposal by the First Minister and Deputy First Minister acting jointly or the Commission or the Lord Chancellor, if this is appropriate, for changes to the draft report. The Ombudsman must also include in his report a statement about any proposed changes which are not given effect to. The statutory framework means that the Ombudsman is then required to issue a copy of his final report to the complainant.

The Ombudsman must state whether or not the complaint is upheld and if so whether in whole or part. If a complaint is upheld he will recommend what action should be taken as a result of the complaint. Any recommendation for payment of compensation will only relate to loss by a complainant as a result of maladministration and not as a result of failure to be appointed to judicial office. Where the complaint has not been upheld, the Ombudsman may also make recommendations for consideration by the body complained of.

**Removal Tribunal**

Section 8 of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002, (amended by section 2(2) of the Northern Ireland Act 2009) provides for the setting up of a tribunal to consider the removal of a listed judicial officer from office on the grounds of misbehaviour. Section 8(1)(a) provides for the Lord Chief Justice to consult with the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman before convening such a tribunal.

In addition, Section 8(2) of the Act provides for the make up of the tribunal and one of its members is designated as a lay member of the Judicial Appointments Commission. Section 8(3) provides for selection of the lay member by the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman.

During the period covered by this Annual Report the Ombudsman did not exercise this function.

**Developments in Great Britain**

The Judicial Appointments and Conduct Ombudsman for England and Wales investigates complaints about the judicial appointments process and also the handling of matters involving the conduct of judicial office holders. His Office was established under the provisions of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005. The Annual Reports published since the establishment of the Ombudsman’s Office in 2006 indicate that a majority of the complaints received have been concerned with the conduct of judicial office holders as opposed to complaints about the appointments process.
The Judiciary and Courts (Scotland) Act 2008 provides for the Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland to investigate any complaints of maladministration internally and subsequently for the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman to act as the external reviewer for any further complaints. As with Northern Ireland this complaints process is concerned with appointments only and the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman does not appear to have received or investigated any complaints since his remit was expanded.
Judicial Appointments Processes in Northern Ireland and Great Britain

Introduction
The Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission was established in June 2005 under the provisions of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Acts 2002 and 2004. It is an independent non-departmental body with a specific remit to administer the selection processes for judicial appointments in Northern Ireland.

Background
Prior to 2005 and since 1973 the Lord Chancellor had been responsible for directly appointing or advising on the majority of judicial appointments in Northern Ireland. Until the inception of the Judicial Appointments Commission he was supported on an administrative basis by the Northern Ireland Court Service in the discharge of this duty. The recommendations which were made following the Review of Criminal Justice envisaged that a Judicial Appointments Commission would enhance public confidence by providing an appointments process that was “transparent and responsive to society’s needs on the one hand, but on the other must be clearly seen to be insulated from political influence”.

Legislation and Status
The continued suspension of the Assembly at that time led to the passage of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2004 by the Westminster Parliament which enabled the Commission to be established in advance of any arrangements proposed for the devolution of justice.

Following the devolution of policing and justice to the Assembly on 12 April 2010, the Commission was given new responsibilities (under the Northern Ireland Act 2009), including becoming an appointing body, with an ability to influence the judicial complement, and to determine certain terms and conditions in agreement with appropriate sponsoring departments holding the budgets for different judicial offices.

3 The Judicature (NI) Act 1978, gave the Lord Chancellor responsibility for the unified courts administration.
5 Paragraph 6.102, Review of the Criminal Justice System in Northern Ireland.
As an executive non-departmental public body the Commission has a responsibility for ensuring that its statutory purposes are being met and that the use of resources is appropriate and effective. The Commission is funded through its sponsor department, which is the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister.

**Commission Membership**
The Commission has a membership of thirteen Commissioners and is chaired by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland. There are five judicial members and two Commissioners with legal professional backgrounds who are all nominated and five non legally qualified or lay Commissioners who are appointed following a process of open advertisement. The Commission is supported in its work by a secretariat, which is headed by a Chief Executive.

**The Commission’s Roles and Responsibilities**
The Commission has defined its key statutory duties in Corporate Plans as being:

- to conduct the appointments process and make recommendations to the Lord Chancellor in respect of all listed judicial offices up to and including High Court Judge;
- to recommend candidates solely on the basis of merit;
- to engage in a programme of action to secure, so far as it is reasonably practicable to do so, that appointments to judicial office are reflective of the community in Northern Ireland;
- to engage in a programme of action to secure, so as far as it is reasonably practicable to do so, that a range of persons reflective of the community in Northern Ireland is available for consideration by the Commission whenever it is required to select a person to be appointed, or recommended for appointment; and
- to publish an annual report setting out the activities and accounts for the past year.

**Appointment Procedures**
The Commission is responsible for making recommendations of those applicants deemed suitable for appointment to the range of judicial offices that are listed in Appendix 2 to this report.

For each competition selection panels (comprising a mixture of legal, judicial and non-legally qualified Commissioners) are constituted for the purposes of short listing applicants and then conducting interviews. A feedback process is also available for unsuccessful candidates.

**Complaints Procedures**
The Commission has a statutory duty to make arrangements for handling complaints from an applicant for appointment who is dissatisfied with some part of the process.
The legislation defines the period during which complaints should be made to the Commission as being not more than twenty eight days after the matter complained of.

Appeals in relation to decisions not to short list for reasons of eligibility or otherwise and complaints are dealt with by panels consisting of Commissioners who were not involved in the short listing or interview panels. In cases where the Commission’s internal process has been exhausted and an applicant for judicial appointment still remains dissatisfied, a complaint can be made to the Ombudsman.

The Judicial Appointments Commission includes information on the role of the Ombudsman and contact details for his Office amongst the application materials that are issued to candidates for judicial office.

**The Judicial Appointments Process in Great Britain**

The Judicial Appointments Commission for England and Wales (JAC) was established in April 2006 by the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and is an independent non departmental public body sponsored by the Ministry of Justice. The JAC is required by statute to investigate any complaints arising from the judicial appointments process. If the applicant remains dissatisfied a complaint can then be made to the Judicial Appointments and Conduct Ombudsman.

In Scotland, recommendations for judicial appointments are made by the Judicial Appointments Board which was initially established on a non-statutory basis but is now provided for on a statutory basis by the Judiciary and Courts (Scotland) Act 2008. The judicial appointment processes employed by the Board are similar to those in England & Wales and Northern Ireland in terms of open advertisements; explicit competency frameworks; and interviews by panels. A personalised feedback process by telephone is also available to unsuccessful candidates if they wished to take advantage of this. The 2008 Act introduced provisions for dealing with complaints from candidates who are dissatisfied with the manner in which the Board has carried out its functions. The Act also makes provision for the Board’s handling of the complaint to be referred to the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman if candidates consider this is necessary.
Chapter 3

Complaints Considered During This Year

During the twelve month period covered by this report, my Office did not receive any complaints relating to any of the recruitment competitions administered by the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission.

During this year the Judicial Appointments and Conduct Ombudsman for England and Wales declared a potential conflict of interest in three cases concerning the conduct of judicial office holders and felt that it would be inappropriate for him to investigate them. The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 provides for the Lord Chancellor to appoint a Temporary Ombudsman in these circumstances and I was appointed separately on each occasion to deal with these matters. I reported on these complaints to the complainant, the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales and the Lord Chancellor as required by section 112 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005.

The Act enables me to consider concerns about the process by which complaints about the personal conduct of judicial office holders are handled with a view to ascertaining whether there was any failure to comply with prescribed procedures or some other aspect of maladministration. As with previous complaints considered by myself in this capacity as the Temporary Ombudsman for England and Wales, I am reporting on these cases in this Annual Report because this is the only opportunity for public accountability that I have in relation to them.

In the first case which I considered during the year, the complainant had raised a number of issues in relation to a judge in his capacity as the appointed attorney for an individual for whom the complainant had also been an executor. The complainant felt that the appointed attorney had not reported the actions of another executor when he had a duty to do so. The complainant had reported the person who was complained of to various regulatory and official authorities but this had not resulted in any further action. The Office for Judicial Complaints (referred to below as the Office) had considered the complaint and had responded to the complainant that because the issues raised referred to the judge in a non-judicial capacity and had been referred to other authorities, they could not be reasonably considered to affect the judge’s suitability to hold judicial office.
The complainant had then written to me drawing my attention to a number of areas where he felt that the Office had not dealt with his complaints properly. I considered the complaints and the material which was made available to me. In the light of this I concluded that whilst there were some concerns about how the complaint had been initially handled when it was received, these errors had been rectified and the complaint was then dealt with in an appropriate manner. I also concluded that the complainant was unable to provide me with sufficient examples of maladministration in respect of how the Office had failed to investigate his complaints properly.

Because this complaint was being considered at a preliminary stage I did not consider that it was necessary to undertake any further investigations before reaching my conclusions. I did not consider that a full report was required under Section 112 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and there was no requirement to send my response in draft form to the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chancellor.

In the second case the complainant focused on the actions of a judge who had considered his application for leave to appeal and decision in which the judge had concluded both that the notice of appeal was out of time and on its merits had no real prospects of success. The Office of Judicial Complaints had dismissed these concerns on the basis that they related to judicial decision making and judicial case management and had not raised any question of misconduct on the part of the judge.

The complainant had then written to me on the basis that the Office had failed to conduct a proper investigation and had misinterpreted his concerns. I considered the correspondence from the complainant; the documentation held by the Office in respect of handling this particular complaint; the material relating to the various queries which had been raised by myself; and the evidence which had been outlined to me by the complainant.

My conclusions were that whilst I had some concerns about the time taken to respond to the complainant’s concerns after his complaint had been initially dismissed by the Office, I did not consider that this amounted to maladministration. I did not accept that there had been an inadequate investigation by the Office and their findings were consistent with the existing legislative and guidance frameworks. In addition I did not accept the argument that the complainant had been denied an opportunity for further review under the relevant section in the guidance and took into account further correspondence that was received. In accordance with the requirements of section 112 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 my draft report was considered by the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chancellor. Both of them indicated that they accepted my findings and I proceeded to issue my final report to them and the complainant.

In the third case the complainant had been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Complaints about the sentencing judge had been considered by the Office of Judicial Complaints and had not been upheld. The complaints that were made to myself covered a number of issues including that the Office had delayed
concluding its investigations into the complaint, failed to provide updates or answer correspondence; did not forward documents as requested to the appropriate authorities; the response had not addressed the issues within the complaints or a specific complaint against another judge and had sent correspondence addressed to the complainant to the wrong address.

I advised the complainant that my remit does not allow me to comment on or take action in relation to convictions. I partially upheld this complaint because the misplacement of the complainant’s file by the Office caused a three month delay during which no action was taken and no correspondence sent. I concluded this failing amounts to maladministration because it was only after my staff contacted the Office that the file was located. I recommended that an apology should be provided but these failings did not in my view warrant any monetary compensation. The majority of the complaints were not upheld because they related to judicial decisions or judicial case management which did not raise a question of misconduct. Similarly there was no evidence that any complaint had actually been made against the second judge mentioned by the complainant. I noted that the letter addressed to the complainant had been sent to the wrong address and that a letter was subsequently sent to the correct address. After examining the file and considering the reasons for this, I did not consider this error was so serious as to constitute maladministration.

In accordance with the requirements of section 112 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 my draft report was considered by the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chancellor. Both of them have indicated that they accepted my findings and I proceeded to issue my final report to them and the complainant.
Chapter 4

External Activities

During the period covered by this report my Office was represented at various seminars and the annual conference organised by the British and Irish Ombudsman Association. I met with the Northern Ireland Justice Minister during the year and discussed a number of issues with him, including my Annual Report for the previous year. I also attended a seminar on judicial independence which was organised by Queen Mary University in London.

I made a written submission to the Northern Ireland Assembly Committee for Justice as part of its consideration of the rationalisation of the functions of the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman and also gave oral evidence to the Committee.

In my written submission to the Committee I drew attention to:

• the background to the establishment of my role;

• the statutory framework which defined this role and set out the arrangements for investigating complaints and discharging my functions;

• that during the period since my appointment I had dealt with six complaints in Northern Ireland which related to the appointments process for judicial office;

• that during the same period I had also dealt with nine complaints relating to the appointments process for and conduct of judicial office holders in England and Wales in my capacity as a Temporary Ombudsman appointed to consider each of these cases;

• the eligibility criteria for appointment to my role excluded persons who held elected office or were active in politics; civil servants who were in post; and persons who had practised law or held judicial office in the United Kingdom and

• my previous correspondence with the Department of Justice commenting on various matters in relation to the proposed rationalisation of functions of my office.

In my oral evidence on 21st February 2013 to the Assembly Committee for Justice
I made various points during my opening comments and in responding to questions from Members such as:

- achieving a balance between value for money considerations and the need to promote confidence in the administration of justice;
- whether the remit of this role could be expanded beyond individual complaints dealing with appointment issues to include complaints about conduct of judicial office holders (as in England and Wales) and/or to undertake systemic audits;
- the possible merger of this role with the Public Services Ombudsman (as part of a process of rationalisation) raises issues such as the differing concepts of eligibility for the two roles and has implications for public expenditure in maintaining different offices as well as the mode of appointment;
- whether the Judicial Appointments Ombudsman could be a separate statutory appointment to the Public Services Ombudsman but held by the same person and
- underlining the demonstrable independence of this role from both the Executive and the judiciary in order to promote confidence on the part of complainants and the wider public.

The oral and written evidence provided to the Justice Committee can be accessed from the following weblink: www.niassembly.gov.uk/Assembly-Business/Committees/Justice/Minutes-of-Evidence.

The Justice Committee subsequently agreed that it was content with the proposal to retain the current duties and powers of the NI Judicial Appointments Ombudsman but to combine the role with that of the proposed Public Services Ombudsman. The Committee was of the view that the effect of the current restrictions on eligibility for appointment as NI Judicial Appointments Ombudsman should be retained by requiring that in the event that the Public Services Ombudsman was or had been a member of the legal profession or holder of judicial office then the Deputy Ombudsman would carry out an investigation relating to a judicial appointment. If the Deputy was also similarly disqualified a Director of Investigations would investigate and if all Directors were disqualified a third party, such as an Ombudsman from another jurisdiction, would carry out the investigation.

This amalgamation of roles cannot take place until statutory provision has been made for creating the new Public Services Ombudsman role and combining this with the Judicial Appointments Ombudsman’s role.
Appendices
Appendix 1

Profile of the Ombudsman

Karamjit Singh CBE was appointed as the Judicial Appointments Ombudsman for Northern Ireland on 25 September 2006.

He was appointed as the Social Fund Commissioner on 1st December 2009. He is an independent statutory office holder and holds two separate positions for both Great Britain and Northern Ireland as head of the independent review process reconsidering decisions made in relation to applications for the welfare benefit grants and loans that make up the Social Fund. As a result of the Welfare Reform Act 2012 passed by the Westminster Parliament and legislative proposals currently being considered by the Assembly both the discretionary Social Fund and the statutory office of Social Fund Commissioner will be abolished.

The early stages of his career have covered academia, casework in the voluntary sector, local government and the Commission for Racial Equality.

His previous appointments include membership of the Police Complaints Authority, the Parole Board, the Criminal Cases Review Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the Judicial Studies Board, the Electoral Commission, the Employment Tribunal for England and Wales, the Queen’s Counsel Selection Panel for England and Wales and chairing an NHS Mental Health Trust. Previous roles in Northern Ireland include investigating suspected miscarriages of justice and heading the process for regulating electoral issues.

His previous voluntary interests have included being a Trustee of the Citizenship Foundation, the Lloyds TSB Foundation, the British Lung Foundation and organising free medical camps in a North Indian village.

He was awarded the CBE in 1999 for services to the administration of justice.
Appendix 2

Schedule 1

LISTED JUDICIAL OFFICE – these roles all come within the remit of the Judicial Appointments Commission

Judge of the High Court
Temporary judge of the High Court under section 7(3) of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978 (c 23)
County court judge
Deputy county court judge
District Judge (Magistrates’ Courts)
Deputy District Judge (Magistrates’ Courts)
Coroner
Deputy coroner
Statutory officer (within the meaning of section 70(1) of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Act 1978)
Deputy for a statutory officer under section 74 of that Act
Temporary additional statutory officer under that section
Chief Social Security Commissioner for Northern Ireland
Social Security Commissioner for Northern Ireland
Deputy Social Security Commissioner for Northern Ireland
Chief Child Support Commissioner for Northern Ireland
Child Support Commissioner for Northern Ireland
Deputy Child Support Commissioner for Northern Ireland
President of appeal tribunals (within the meaning of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (SI 1998/1506 (NI 10)))
Member of the panel of persons to act as members of such appeal tribunals
[Member of the panel of persons who may serve as chairmen of the Care Tribunal established by Article 44 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvements and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 (SI 2003/431 (NI 9))]
President of the Industrial Tribunals and the Fair Employment Tribunal

Acting President of the Industrial Tribunals and the Fair Employment Tribunal under Article 82(6) of the Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (SI 1998/3162 (NI 12))

Vice-President of the Industrial Tribunals and the Fair Employment Tribunal

Acting Vice-President of the Industrial Tribunals and the Fair Employment Tribunal under Article 82(6) of the Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998

Member of the panel of chairmen of the Industrial Tribunals

Member of the panel of chairmen of the Fair Employment Tribunal

President of the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland

Deputy President of the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland under section 3(1) of the Lands Tribunal and Compensation Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 (c 29 (NI))

Other member of the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland

Temporary member of the Lands Tribunal for Northern Ireland under section 3(2) of the Lands Tribunal and Compensation Act (Northern Ireland) 1964

President of the Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal for Northern Ireland

Member of the panel of persons who may serve as chairman of that Tribunal

Member of the tribunal established under section 91 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (c 47)

Member of the Mental Health Review Tribunal for Northern Ireland

Lay magistrate

Member of the panel of persons who may serve as chairmen of a tribunal established for the purposes of the Deregulation (Model Appeal Provisions) Order (Northern Ireland) 1997 (SR1997/269)

Chairman of a Tribunal appointed under paragraph 1(1)(a) of Schedule 3 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 in its application to Northern Ireland

Member of a Tribunal appointed under paragraph 2(1) of the Schedule to the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Act 1943 in its application to Northern Ireland
President or Deputy President of Pensions Appeal Tribunals appointed under paragraph 2B of the Schedule to the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Act 1943 in its application to Northern Ireland

Chairman of the Plant Varieties and Seeds Tribunal for the purpose of proceedings brought before it in Northern Ireland

Deputy appointed under paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 3 to the Plant Varieties Act 1997 for the purpose of proceedings brought before the Plant Varieties and Seeds Tribunal in Northern Ireland

Member of the panel of persons to act as chairmen of Reinstatement Committees sitting in Northern Ireland (appointed under paragraph 2(1)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Reserve Forces (Safeguard of Employment) Act 1985)

President of the Northern Ireland Valuation Tribunal

Member of the Northern Ireland Valuation Tribunal

President or other member of the Charity Tribunal for Northern Ireland

Adjudicator appointed under Article 7(1)(b) of the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002

Chairman appointed under Article 7(2)(b) of the Criminal Injuries Compensation (Northern Ireland) Order 2002

Adjudicator appointed under Article 29 of the Traffic Management (Northern Ireland) Order 2005

Chairman of an Appeal Tribunal for the purposes of the Adoption (Northern Ireland) Order 1987
# Appendix 3

## Expenditure of the Ombudsman’s Office

In the period 1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013 the expenditure of the Office of the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman was **£52,876** and was made up as follows:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>£36,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ombudsman*</td>
<td>£12,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat**</td>
<td>£24,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and subsistence*</td>
<td>£2,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and Printing of Annual Report</td>
<td>£1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office running costs:</td>
<td>£12,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent and Rates</td>
<td>£2,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Services</td>
<td>£7,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Costs:</td>
<td>£2,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£52,876</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This expenditure relates to all activity covered in chapters 3-4

**This figure includes employer superannuation contributions
Appendix 4

How to contact the Ombudsman

Telephone:
028 9072 8930

Fax:
028 9072 8936

Write to:
Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman
C/o Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service
Laganside House
23 – 27 Oxford Street
Belfast
BT1 3LA

Visit the Website at: www.nijao.gov.uk

If you would like additional copies of this Annual Report please contact the Office of the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Ombudsman.

Copies can also be obtained from our website.