

ICLR

Publication of listed judgments:
towards a new benchmark of digital
open justice

FINAL REPORT

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The Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales

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Executive summary

By the end of its first full year of operation, the Find Case Law database operated by The National Archives was largely achieving its stated aim of routinely publishing new judgments from the senior courts and tribunals of England and Wales on the day they were handed down, or soon after.

Most of the problems and delays identified in the early days of the service have been resolved. But one main problem remains: not all courts and tribunals are routinely sending their judgments to The National Archives (TNA) for publication. That problem was most noticeable in the case of judges, particularly deputy judges, sitting in the High Court. It is also something outside TNA's control.

The performance of the new database was mainly measured by reference to the reserved judgments listed in the Daily Cause Lists for the Royal Courts of Justice and the Rolls Building, and therefore does not accurately capture performance in relation to unlisted or unreserved judgments or those obtained from courts and tribunals listed elsewhere.

The best publication rates thus measured were for the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal, which achieved an average of 97% over the year. The Administrative Court sitting in London achieved an average rate of 85%. But the average across all the courts was just under 80%, combining both those published on the day of judgment (around 63%) with those published late – up to a month or so afterwards (another 16%). That still means that around one in five listed judgments that might be expected to be published (20%) are not appearing on Find Case Law.

Although that figure might appear to be an improvement on the figure of 25% reported in our earlier, interim report¹ covering the first three months of the Find Case Law's operation, the reasons for the difference is that this final report now excludes from the statistics those courts, such as county courts, whose judgments are not normally expected to be published.

While extending its analysis of the publication rates across the whole year, this final report also considers TNA's performance in the wider context of the court information ecosystem. This may be of particular relevance in the context of the Ministry of Justice's current open justice consultation.

The National Archives launched its Find Case Law database in mid-April 2022, under a new judgment publication system mandated by the Ministry of Justice. ICLR began systematically monitoring the publication of listed judgment from the beginning of May 2022. This report is based on Find Case Law's performance over the first twelve full months of operation, ie until the end of April 2023.

¹ Publication of listed judgments: towards a new benchmark of digital open justice (January 2023)
<https://www.iclr.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/media//2023/01/Publication-of-listed-judgments-final.pdf>

In that time, Find Case Law has gradually replaced BAILII as the official archive and primary source of court judgments. It is now common to find news stories and commentary on recent cases linking directly to the content on Find Case Law rather than, as previously, to BAILII.

Under TNA's Open Justice licence, ICLR and others may republish what is regarded as the official version of a judgment; and under its Transactional Licence, third parties may obtain and process bulk judgment data for use in the development of law tech products. ICLR has taken advantage of this to expand the scope and utility of its AI-driven case law research tool, Case Genie. None of this would have been possible before the establishment of Find Case Law.

Some problems remain. The platform interface and search functions are still quite basic, even compared with BAILII (which continues to publish all the same content), and it stretches credibility for Find Case Law still to be claiming to be an "alpha" service (ie not even "beta") more than a year after launch.

Apart from the failure of some judges to supply their judgments, there remain a number of small problems to be addressed. These are addressed in the report, and recommendations made. Source data has been recorded in tables and charts set out in the appendices to the report.

Notes

The Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales (ICLR) was founded in 1865 and is the official publisher of The Law Reports, The Weekly Law Reports and a number of specialist publications, and provides access to reported and unreported case law online via its website at www.iclr.co.uk

The National Archives, which also manages the official statute law database, www.legislation.gov.uk, began to publish case law under a contract with the Ministry of Justice from April 2022, when it launched the Find Case Law database.

The British and Irish Legal Information Institute (BAILII) was founded in 2000 and publishes case law and legislation from various jurisdictions, as well as some other content, on its website at www.bailii.org. It was under contract to publish case law from the senior courts of England & Wales from 2003 to 2022, when The National Archives took over.

The Daily Cause List for the Royal Courts of Justice and the Rolls Building is published by His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) which is an executive agency jointly managed by the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice.

PART ONE

Introduction

The publication of judgments is a cornerstone of open justice. For significant cases, which may change or clarify the law, it is essential to the proper functioning of the doctrine of precedent in our common law system. For other cases, publication enables public scrutiny of the work of the courts and thereby contributes to the transparency of the justice system. The accumulation of large collections of structured judgment data also permits bulk data analysis and the development of legal products and services using artificial intelligence. For all these reasons it is therefore important that the system for publishing judgments should be as fast, efficient and comprehensive as possible.

While there may be particular reasons for restricting or preventing the publication of individual judgments – on grounds of confidentiality, national security, the interests of vulnerable parties, or to protect the subject matter of the dispute – the natural expectation must now be that any judgment that *could* be published *should* be published.

The establishment in April 2022 of the new national database of judgments for England and Wales, operated by The National Archives (TNA) in conjunction with its existing statutory obligation to maintain a national archive of court documents, has inevitably reinforced such an expectation. Although it will not replace BAILII, or ICLR, or any of the commercial legal publishers of case law, TNA is now the official source and distribution hub for judgments of the senior courts and tribunals of England and Wales, with a power to licence onward distribution to and publication by others, as well as providing access through its own online search form. TNA's Find Case Law (FCL) database² (caselaw.nationalarchives.gov.uk) can therefore be regarded as one of the key components of the information ecosystem of the courts.

Another key component of this ecosystem is the Daily Cause List, published by HM Courts and Tribunals Service (HMTCS), which provides information about hearings in the senior courts and tribunals (mainly in London). This includes information about the delivery of judgment in cases where it has been reserved and will, therefore, usually be delivered in written form. (Oral judgments which need to be transcribed are likely to appear, if at all, only some weeks or months later.) While not every judgment delivered in writing is necessarily listed in advance, it is still possible by checking the Daily Cause List each day to ascertain where, when and how judgments on a particular day will be disseminated by the courts, and to check that expectation against the actual publication of judgments on FCL.

² There remains some uncertainty as to what its official title is. Most judgments refer on their title page to The National Archives, eg in the text of rubrics about the manner and time of publication; the government's own announcements refer to the Find Case Law service, which is how it appears on its own website; but the email address and URL of the website use the single word Caselaw. By way of initialism, TNA seems more popular and obvious than FCL, but it remains to be seen what will stick with popular usage.

Very often, the judgment will in effect be delivered by way of publication by TNA, as this standard announcement in the Cause List (with a corresponding rubric on the front page of the judgment itself) makes clear:

“This judgment will be handed down by the judge remotely by circulation to the parties’ representatives by email and released to The National Archives. The date and time for hand down will be deemed to be as provided in the list and the judgment will be clearly marked as remote hand down judgment.”

In some cases there will be a remote hearing, to discuss consequential matters; but the traditional hearing in a physical court with counsel and parties present to receive the court’s written judgment (and reporters to cover it) is now a comparatively rare event.

This report

Our primary purpose in this report has been to measure the performance of TNA in publishing the judgments which it can be expected to publish, both in terms of volume and speed. The report covers the first 12 months of operation of the Find Case Law platform, from the beginning of May 2022 to the end of April 2023.

A secondary purpose has been to measure the reliability of the Daily Cause List in providing accurate information about judgments being given by the senior courts and tribunals.

However, the Daily Cause List is limited in its ambit and does not cover all of the courts whose judgments may be published by TNA and others. It covers courts in the Royal Courts of Justice and the Rolls Buildings and some other courts and tribunals. Other courts may be listed on CourtServe (<https://www.courtserve.net/>), which covers the Crown Court, county courts and magistrates’ courts around the country; or on separate pages on the Gov.uk domain; but monitoring of all those listings for occasional notices of judgment is beyond the resources of this project.)

It is also important to note that there remain a large number of judgments which are not listed anywhere, because they were given extempore (delivered orally at the time of the hearing) and have not been transcribed. Even when transcribed they may not have been sent for publication. There is currently no system either for archiving the audio recordings of oral judgments or their written transcriptions, even in the most senior courts. Audio recordings of both hearings and judgments are, apparently, destroyed after a number of years; transcripts are sent only to those who pay for them, including some publishers. Though some have since appeared there, the routine transcription and publication of oral judgments by TNA does not seem to have been part of the initial plan drawn up by the Ministry of Justice and Judiciary for the establishment of the FCL database. In time, it may be addressed more systematically. Otherwise, as the House of Commons Justice Committee noted in its recent report **Open Justice: court reporting in the digital age** (HC

339)³, the publication of extempore judgments will remain largely the preserve of the commercial publishers who pay for their transcription.

Subject to that caveat, the benchmark expectation must be that any judgment listed for delivery in the Daily Cause List should, eventually, appear on Find Case Law – unless its exclusion can be justified on one of the accepted grounds for derogation from open justice. This report therefore examines how well that process was managed in the new system's first twelve full months of operation.

ICLR's role

ICLR has welcomed the establishment of the national database of judgments managed by TNA, from whose statute law database (www.legislation.gov.uk) ICLR already sources the primary and secondary legislation which can be searched and viewed on its platform, and from whom it is now licensed to retrieve and republish all the judgments of the courts and tribunals of England and Wales.

The practical effect of this will be that anyone using the ICLR.4 (www.iclr.co.uk) platform will be able to find and view any judgment published by TNA, in addition to all ICLR's law reports published since 1865 and a host of other material, such as all the published judgments of the European Court of Justice and additional domestic sources such as the Competition Appeal Tribunal. ICLR's online citator also includes many cases from other jurisdictions, such as the Session Cases from Scotland, and recent judgments from Ireland, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands, with links to the content itself on BAILII or elsewhere.

ICLR's intention is to support and expand public and professional access to case law and related legal information. Most of it is provided free on ICLR.4 – you only need a subscription to view our full text law reports and to use our premium AI-driven case search tool, Case Genie.

Methodology

The data gathering process consisted of, on a daily basis, logging all of the cases listed for judgment in the Daily Cause List in a spreadsheet, then later checking The National Archives to see how many of these cases went on to be published, and how quickly (as well as any other discrepancies). In this way, both the Daily Cause List and TNA could be tested; cases that did not appear on FCL could be marked out and Unlisted cases (published cases that did not first appear in the Daily Cause List) could also be marked down separately.

All of these recorded cases were then grouped together by month and placed into 4 different categories:

³ <https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/31426/documents/176229/default/>

1. **Published** Cases (those that were listed in the Cause List, then appeared on TNA the same day),
2. **Late** Cases (those that appeared on TNA at a later date),
3. **Not Published** (not appearing on TNA at all); and
4. **Unlisted** cases (published on TNA without being listed in the Daily Cause List).

Doing this enabled us to have a clear picture as to what happened to cases that appeared in the Cause List, and how efficiently they were published, as well as determining how many additional (Unlisted) cases were appearing there also.

The 'live list' cases

Occasionally, cases that were not included in the archived Cause Lists sent out via email would appear in the live version of the Cause List – the page on the gov.uk website one can visit during the day. These cases, obtained using the Wayback Machine⁴, have been included in the overall data as they are still technically on the list.

Unfortunately, due to the Cause List being updated for the next day at often random intervals, it may not have been possible to capture every single instance of a judgment appearing on the live version of the Cause List. The cut off point for retrieving this data was thus 12pm, as this was the latest time one could reliably see only cases from the correct day on the list.

Other observations

Transition to the new system

At the time of its launch, the new publication regime mandated by the Ministry of Justice replaced a system that had been working well for nearly two decades providing rapid and fairly comprehensive publication. Inevitably there was some frustration when, initially at least, the volume and rate of publication dramatically fell. It took time for the new system created by TNA to bed in.

Under the old regime, judges or their clerks simply emailed judgments (or revisions to judgments) to a mailing list of recipients. First among these was BAILII, who had developed a rapid and efficient conversion process that enabled the judgment and a downloadable PDF or RTF version to be uploaded within hours, if not minutes. Other recipients included press and law reporters (including ICLR) and commercial legal publishers.

Under the new regime, judges were told to stop sending their judgments to BAILII and instead to send them to TNA. Instead of using email, the new system requires judges or their clerks to upload the judgment via a portal created by TNA for this purpose. There

⁴ https://web.archive.org/web/20220000000000*/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/royal-courts-of-justice-cause-list/royal-courts-of-justice-daily-cause-list

were some training or IT issues associated with the use of this portal, at least initially, which could explain the delay or absence of publication in some cases. Lack of familiarity or even awareness of this system may also be a cause of non-engagement in the case of part time or deputy judges.

Neutral Citation issues

Moreover, judgments can only be uploaded if they already have a neutral citation number. In some cases, notably for non High Court judges in the Family Court, existing practice guidance prevented them being assigned official neutral citations by the Court Recording and Transcription Unit (CRATU). Under the previous regime, BAILII simply assigned an unofficial neutral citation to such cases, and published them anyway. But TNA could not or would not undertake that role.

The matter was eventually resolved by changing the rules so that *any* judgment made available for publication could be assigned a neutral citation, regardless of the status of the judge. Until this happened there was a delay of some weeks before any Family Court judgment by a non High Court judge could be released via the new service. This frustrated the aims of increasing family case transparency through publication of judgments, as expected under existing judicial guidance from the President of the Family Division.

While that particular problem has now been resolved, there remain others. It is not uncommon for judgments to be assigned the wrong Neutral Citation, for example. That may be because the number itself has been assigned to another case already, or it may mean that the wrong court abbreviation has been used (KB instead of Admin or Comm, for example, or EWHC _ (Fam) instead of EWFC.) If this happens, the judgment will need to be republished in an updated version with a new number.

Neutral citations are still not being conferred for county court judgments, although many such cases (eg from the County Court at Central London, or the Mayor's & City of London Court) are listed for judgment in the Daily Cause List, and cases of legal or public interest from the county court are sometimes sent to and published by BAILII, with an unofficial Neutral Citation. Such publication may be beneficial for reasons of transparency, if not precedential value.

While some county court judgments have been published by TNA, they have been assigned a Neutral Citation for one of the divisions of the High Court. Given that this may be potentially misleading as to the status of the judgment, it would make more sense to develop and use a standardised format of Neutral Citation for the County Court (eg EWCC).

Pre-publication checking

TNA have explained that they employ a number of editors, not to edit the content provided by judges, still less to select whether or not to publish at all (that is entirely a matter for the

judiciary). Rather it is simply to check for any possible publication problems, such as failures of anonymisation or redaction, or accidental breaches of reporting restrictions.

We have been told judgments on arrival are placed in one of three categories. If low risk, they are published almost immediately. If of medium or high risk, they need to be checked. High risk cases may require referral back to the judge. (Under the previous regime, BAILII had neither the staff nor the mandate to check judgments, relying entirely on judges to consider any removal or updating of content, for example if inadequately anonymised or redacted.)

The need to check some judgments may, of course, account for the delay in publication in those cases.

Formatting for publication

Part of the publication process involves marking up the content in an XML format complying with the international standard legal document mark-up language (LegalDocML). This is a largely automatic process and therefore unlikely to be a cause of delay.

The markup facilitates the extraction of a table of contents for each judgment and enhances the display of the content with headings, tables, images etc. It also enables the enrichment of the text with links to legislation and other cases, where a publisher (as ICLR does) wishes to take advantage of the markup:

The screenshot shows the ICLR website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ICLR logo, a search bar, and links for ICLR.4, Case Genie, Products, Knowledge, and Blog. Below the navigation bar, there is a header section for the case 'Lochailort Investments Ltd v Somerset Council', dated 14 Jul 2023 [2023] EWHC 1776 (Admin), KBD. A table of contents is visible on the left side, listing sections such as Case header, Mr Justice Holgate, Introduction, The order made on 16 December 2022, The issue between the parties, Statutory framework, Relevant policies, Discussion, and Conclusion. The main content area displays the 'Introduction' section, which contains three numbered paragraphs detailing the judgment's findings and the court's order regarding housing site allocations and the Mendip District Council's Local Plan 2006-2029 Part II: Sites and Policies ("LPP2").

Display of judgment on ICLR with headings extracted into Table of Contents, and links to legislation.

However, these enhancements can only be realised if and when the content is suitably formatted by the court. While it has improved generally over the course of the year, the quality and consistency of formatting by different judges and courts remains variable. We would recommend the adoption of a standard template with a clear set of heading levels.

Republication and bulk analysis

Judgments published by TNA can be re-used under two different but complementary licensing regimes. The Open Justice licence permits republication and re-use of the content of individual judgments, subject to conditions including suitable acknowledgement and a requirement to ensure that the latest approved version is used in the event of any revision (see below). The Transactional Licence permits bulk data processing, including anything from the indexing of cases in a database, to the latest techniques of natural language processing, machine learning, and generative AI.

ICLR has taken advantage of both licences in order to republish all the judgments on its own platform, and to index them for conventional searches, as well as processing them for the purpose of its AI-driven search function, Case Genie.

Post-publication removal or revision

Even after publication, it is not uncommon for judgments to be withdrawn. In such cases, ICLR and other publishers will be sent an email asking for the content to be taken down, usually to be replaced sooner or later with a revised or redacted version. This may be because a wrong or inadequately redacted or anonymised version has been sent from the court; or because a reporting restriction has been overlooked or subsequently imposed.

It is a good thing that these emails are being sent out and can be acted upon swiftly by most reporters and publishers; indeed, it is essential for compliance with the Open Justice licence. But there must be a concern that some bulk republishers or scrapers of content will not be so astute to update their collection.

Given the frequency of the issuance of new versions of judgments, whether for revision or to correct the citation, it would make sense to provide some indication on the content itself as to which version it is (as BAILII does), and when it was updated.

Missing cases

It is clear from the data collected for this report that around 20% of the judgments listed in the Daily Cause List do not appear on Find Case Law. But they are not the only missing cases. Many cases are not reserved, and not all reserved judgments are listed: that much is evident from the unlisted cases that nevertheless get published.

That in turn raises a question about the fate of those judgments that are neither listed nor published. It is much harder to follow up what happened in such a case. We currently have

no way of determining how many such missing judgments there might be. That situation has not improved over the last year.

Some of these missing cases still appear elsewhere. This may be because a judgment handed down or circulated by email to the legal representatives has been passed on to another person, such as a legal commentator, or a firm's or chambers' website, and has become available to public view without having been officially published by TNA. Or the Judiciary website may have published a judgment considered to be of media or public interest, but the case has not also been sent to TNA. Some judges may still be sending judgments direct to BAILII. Some cases still appear only on commercial platforms, behind a paywall.

So there may be a number of reasons why judgments have not appeared as quickly as before or have failed to appear at all. Such problems need to be resolved if the new system is to achieve its full potential of a truly comprehensive and efficient system of open public data.

Conclusion and recommendations

In our interim report, based on the first three months' data, we said TNA had "struggled to meet its aim of publishing all handed down judgments from the senior courts of England and Wales on the day of delivery." That was mainly because they were not getting all the judgments from the courts; but there was also a sense that the new system had gone live before everyone involved was quite ready for it.

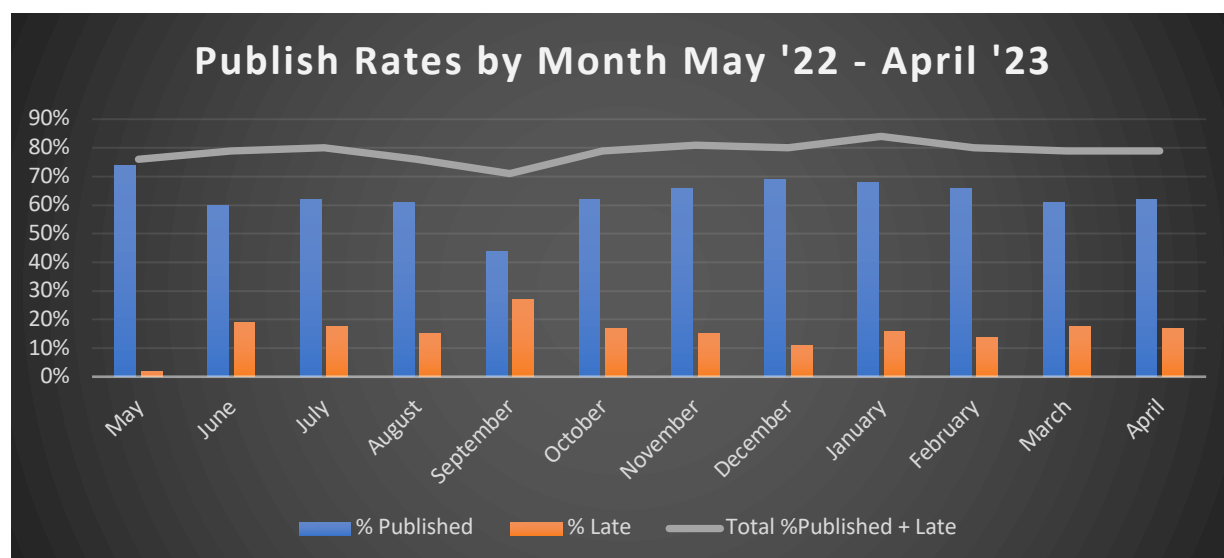
In the intervening months a lot has changed, or at any rate settled down. The speed and efficiency of publication has improved since FCL's launch, even if the volume of content has not; and the service has by now established itself as an integral part of the legal information ecosystem.

Nevertheless, problems remain and there is room for improvement. We would make the following recommendations:

1. HMCTS and the Judiciary should improve the support for judges in preparing and submitting their judgments for publication as an integral part of the administration of justice.
2. Given the frequency of the issuance of new versions of judgments, whether for revision or to correct the neutral citation, it would make sense to provide some indication on the content itself as to which version it is and when it was updated.
3. The system for the allocation of neutral citations should be reviewed to avoid accidental duplication or mis-allocation, and extended to permit the publication of county court judgments under an appropriate designation.
4. Judges when authoring their judgments should be trained and encouraged to use the structural formatting available from an appropriate template, to maximise the possibilities of enrichment and visual display.

PART TWO:

The data



The rate at which judgments listed in the Daily Cause List were published on Find Case Law varied from court to court, as did the number of cases listed each month. Over the whole year from May 2022 and April 2023 the monthly rates for publication on the day of judgment (as intended under the new system) varied from 44% to 74%, as shown in the following table. Including those published later, as shown in the above chart, the overall rate varied from 71% to 84%.

Month	Published	Late	Not Published	Total	% Published	% Late	Unlisted
May	121	3	40	164	74%	2%	228
June	98	30	34	162	60%	19%	174
July	138	39	44	221	62%	18%	234
August	51	13	20	84	61%	15%	38
September	28	17	19	64	44%	27%	34
October	96	26	34	156	62%	17%	55
November	108	24	32	164	66%	15%	69
December	123	19	36	178	69%	11%	74
January	100	23	24	147	68%	16%	73
February	127	27	37	191	66%	14%	57
March	124	36	43	203	61%	18%	87
April	79	22	26	127	62%	17%	56

Apart from those listed in the Daily Cause List, a substantial number of additional judgments were published that had not been listed. But that still left a substantial proportion of the listed cases not published at all. The proportion varied from 16% in some months to almost 30% in others, with an average of just over 20% (one case in five) across the whole year.

It is also noticeable that overall publication rates fell during the months of the legal vacations, especially September, even though the number of cases was also much lower.

Individual courts

Looking at the individual courts, it appears that the most efficient were the **Court of Appeal (Civil Division)** which was also one of the most productive courts. It produced a total of 342 judgments during the year, of which 17 had not been listed. Of the 325 listed for judgment, 294 (roughly 91%) were published on the day, and a further 20 (6%) were published late, leaving only 11 (3%) unpublished. Total monthly publication rates were consistently high, too, never falling below 94%.

Next most productive, and almost as efficient, was the **Administrative Court** (part of the King's / Queen's Bench Division of the High Court) sitting in London. Cases are heard by up to three senior judges, and deal mainly with judicial review and public law matters. They produced a total of 322 judgments during the year, 61 of which had not been listed. Of the 261 listed for judgment, 188 (roughly 72%) were published on the day, with another 35 (13%) published late, leaving 38 (15%) unpublished. However, the monthly publication rates varied enormously, from 68% to 96%.

After that, the most productive were the **King's / Queen's Bench Division judges**, also sitting in London. They produced a total of 306 judgments over the year, 85 of which had not been listed. Of those listed for judgment, 134 (around 61%) were published on the day, with another 30 (13%) appearing late, leaving 57 (26%) unpublished. As with the Administrative Court, the monthly publication rates varied enormously, from 67% to 100% (though this latter figure was achieved in September when there were only three judgments given).

For perfectly understandable reasons, the **Family Division** (including Family Court and Court of Protection) published a much smaller proportion of the judgments listed in the Daily Cause List. However, these courts also published a significant number of unlisted judgments, either because they were given by courts not covered in the Daily Cause List, or because they were given extempore and then ordered to be transcribed and published by the judge in support of transparency. Thus, out of 214 judgments published from these courts over the course of the year, 92 were not listed; and of those listed for judgment, only 32 (around 26%) were published on the day, with a further 26 (21%) appearing late. The comparatively large proportion of judgments appearing late may be explained by the fact that judgments from these courts would fall into the "high risk" category and require more stringent checks against reporting restrictions and possible problems with anonymisation.

The need to protect confidentiality in cases heard mostly in private would also explain why 64 of the judgments (almost 53%) were not published at all.

Excluded data

Some courts, despite listing their judgments in the Daily Cause List, might not be expected to publish anything. For example, the County Court at Central London listed 90 judgments over the course of the year, and did not publish any of them. Likewise, the Mayor's and City Court, which listed 15, published none of them. As explained above, county court judgments are not usually given a dedicated neutral citation, and the court is not a court of record for the purposes of the doctrine of precedent.

The figures for those courts, though listed in the publication tables set out in Appendix 3, have therefore been excluded from the overall performance averages shown above.

As the publication tables also show, there were many judgments published from courts and tribunals, such as the Employment Appeal Tribunal and the Upper Tribunal, whose cases are not listed on the Daily Cause List. These figures, too, have necessarily been excluded from the performance averages and charts.

Judicial performance

Given the variation in rates of publication from different courts, we thought it would be useful to compare the performance of different types of judge in providing their judgments for publication under the new system. At the time of the interim report we were led to understand, anecdotally, that one of the main reasons for the delay or absence of publication was the unfamiliarity of judges or their clerks with the new portal created by TNA for this purpose.

Taking two sample months, July 2022 and December 2022, we analysed the figures to ascertain which judges were responsible for the cases that had or had not been published, and of those published whether that happened on the day of judgment, or was either late (within a month) or very late (taking over a month to publish). These tables are set out in Appendix 2.

The number of judgments listed for masters, whose decisions are mainly interim rulings on procedural matters or consequential orders, and costs judges, were low in any event. So a rate of non-publication of 50% or even 60% is perhaps not surprising. Likewise the Insolvency and Companies Court judges, where again the numbers involved were low.

Of more concern, therefore, was the numbers not published by more senior judges. The highest number of non-published cases was attributable during both periods to the deputy High Court judges. The rate of non-publication, averaging 26%, is higher than the overall average across the whole system (as highlighted above), and it therefore indicates an area where improvement could be made. These are senior practitioners, usually at KC level,

sitting part time as judges and do not enjoy the same support services as full time members of the senior judiciary whose numbers they supplement.

The same cannot perhaps be said for full time High Court judges who were responsible for the next highest numbers of failure to publish. Although the rate of non-publication, at around 17%, may have been lower than the overall average, it affected the largest number of cases. Again, this is an area where improvement could, and should, be made.

Allowance can be made for the fact that at least some of the cases listed for judgment in these months may have been heard in private, so the non-publication of the judgment might be a conscious decision on grounds of confidentiality. But this factor cuts both ways. It may be that such judgments could and would have been published if sufficient support were provided for the additional work of anonymisation. This is a point that has emerged from a report of the Transparency Implementation Group subcommittee on publication set up by the President of the Family Division, Sir Andrew McFarlane, as part of his ongoing Transparency Review.⁵

Conclusion

What emerges from this analysis is that the bulk of the unpublished or late cases can be attributed to a handful of courts (mainly within the High Court) that have a high volume of cases but substantially worse results than, say, the Court of Appeal (Civil Division) – despite the latter’s equally high case load. Although some of the reasons for this disparity (where not explicable by the nature of the cases themselves), may be presumed to lie in the differential in resourcing and support, this report can at least at point to where the bulk of the problem is located. What the report shows is that wherever the problem lies, it is not confined to deputy judges, and remained consistent throughout the year, so was not simply a teething problem or training hurdle. It is, in short, systemic in nature.

Appendices

The appended charts and tables have been arranged as follows:

- **Appendix 1:**
 - A. Publication rates by court type
 - B. Charts showing key court performance
- **Appendix 2:** Publication rates by judge type
- **Appendix 3:** Publication figures by court header

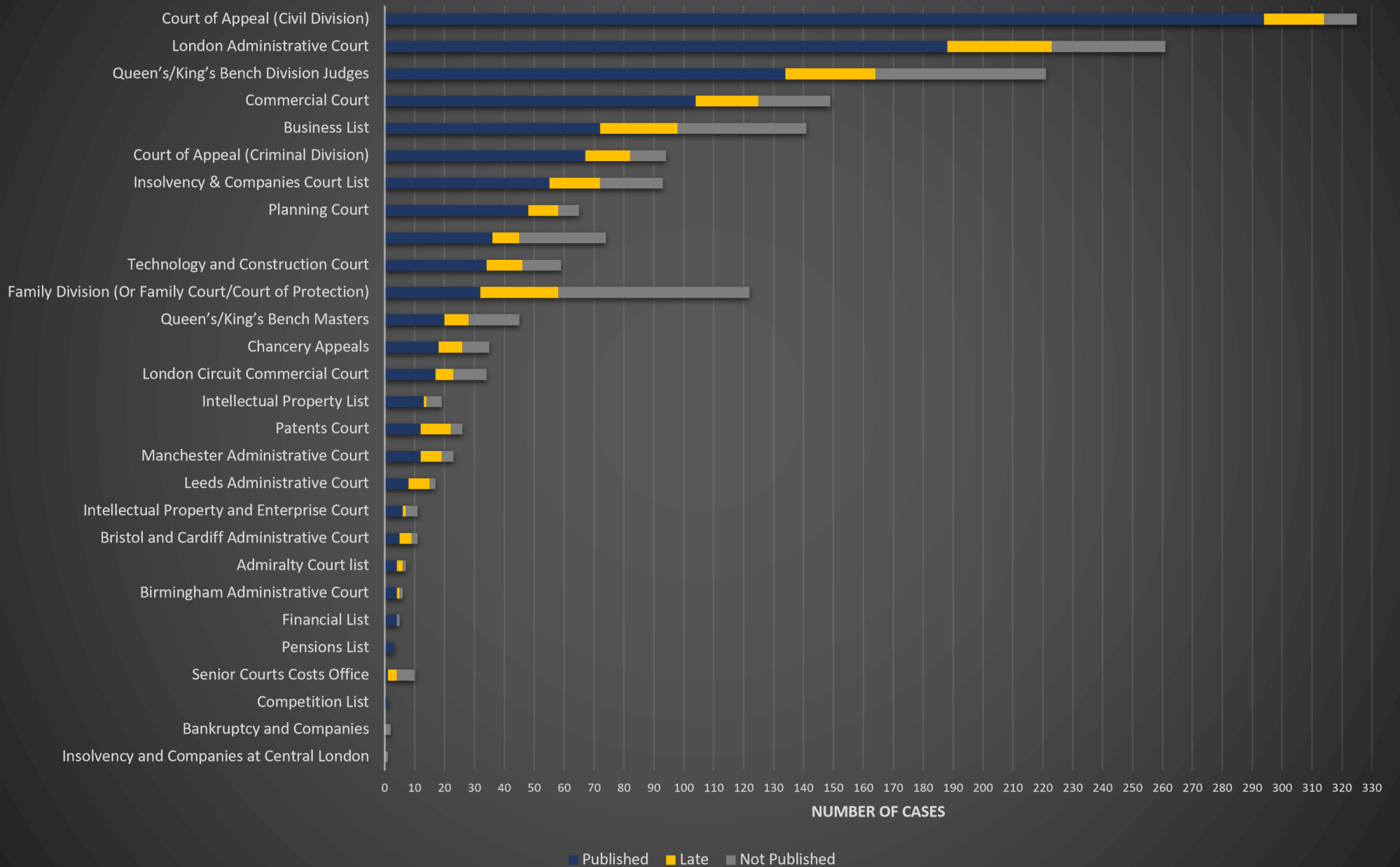
⁵ Transparency Implementation Group Anonymisation and Publication Subgroup Draft Publication Guidance for Judges (Judiciary, 20 July 2022) <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Publication-Guidance-Subgroup-Report.pdf>

APPENDIX 1

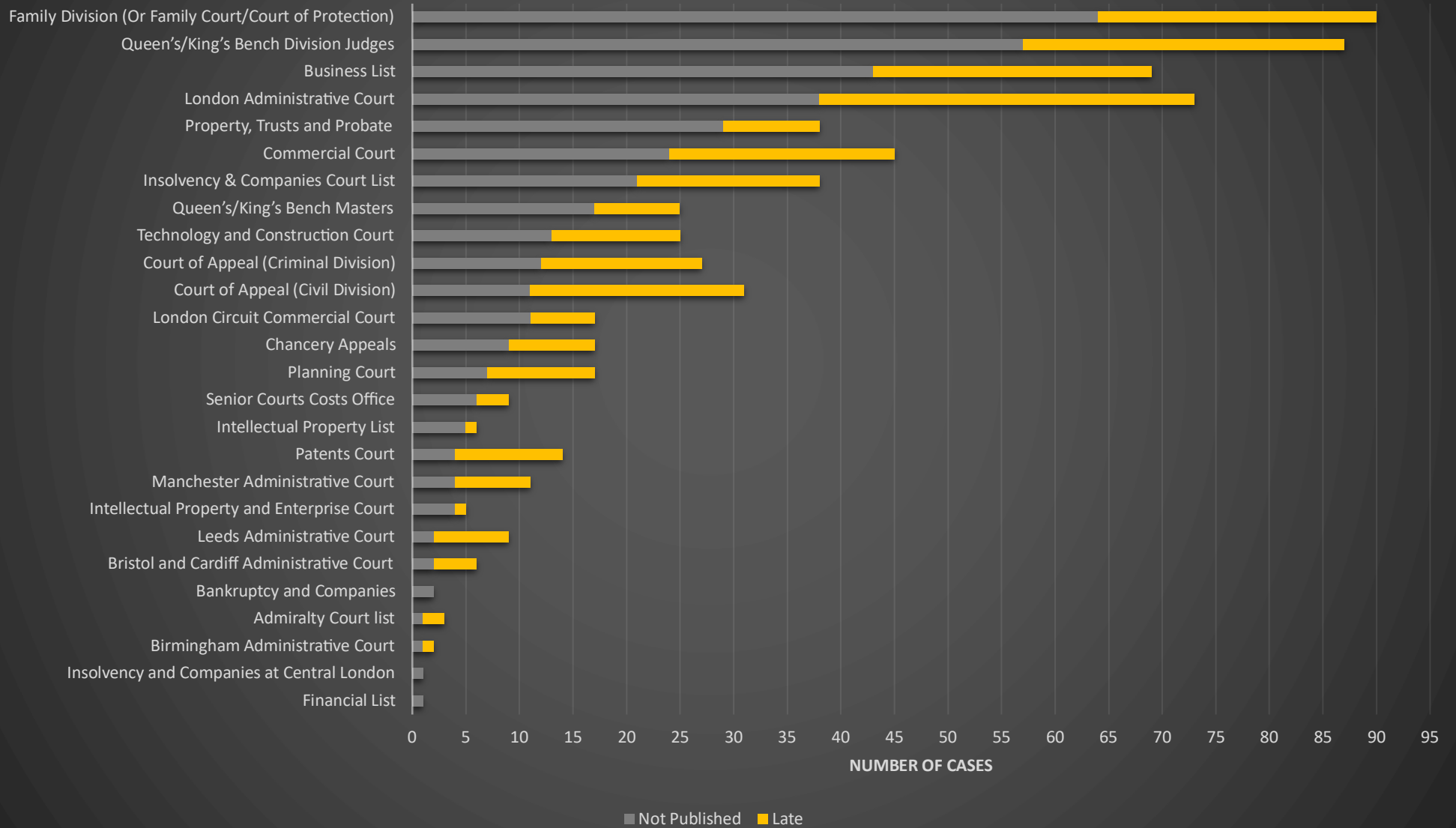
A. Publication rates by court type

Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	1
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	2
Competition List	1	0	0
Senior Courts Costs Office	1	3	6
Pensions List	3	0	0
Financial List	4	0	1
Birmingham Administrative Court	4	1	1
Admiralty Court list	4	2	1
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	5	4	2
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	6	1	4
Leeds Administrative Court	8	7	2
Manchester Administrative Court	12	7	4
Patents Court	12	10	4
Intellectual Property List	13	1	5
London Circuit Commercial Court	17	6	11
Chancery Appeals	18	8	9
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	20	8	17
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	32	26	64
Technology and Construction Court	34	12	13
Property, Trusts and Probate	36	9	29
Planning Court	48	10	7
Insolvency & Companies Court List	55	17	21
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	67	15	12
Business List	72	26	43
Commercial Court	104	21	24
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	134	30	57
London Administrative Court	188	35	38
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	294	20	11

May '22 - April '23 Publish Rate by Court Type

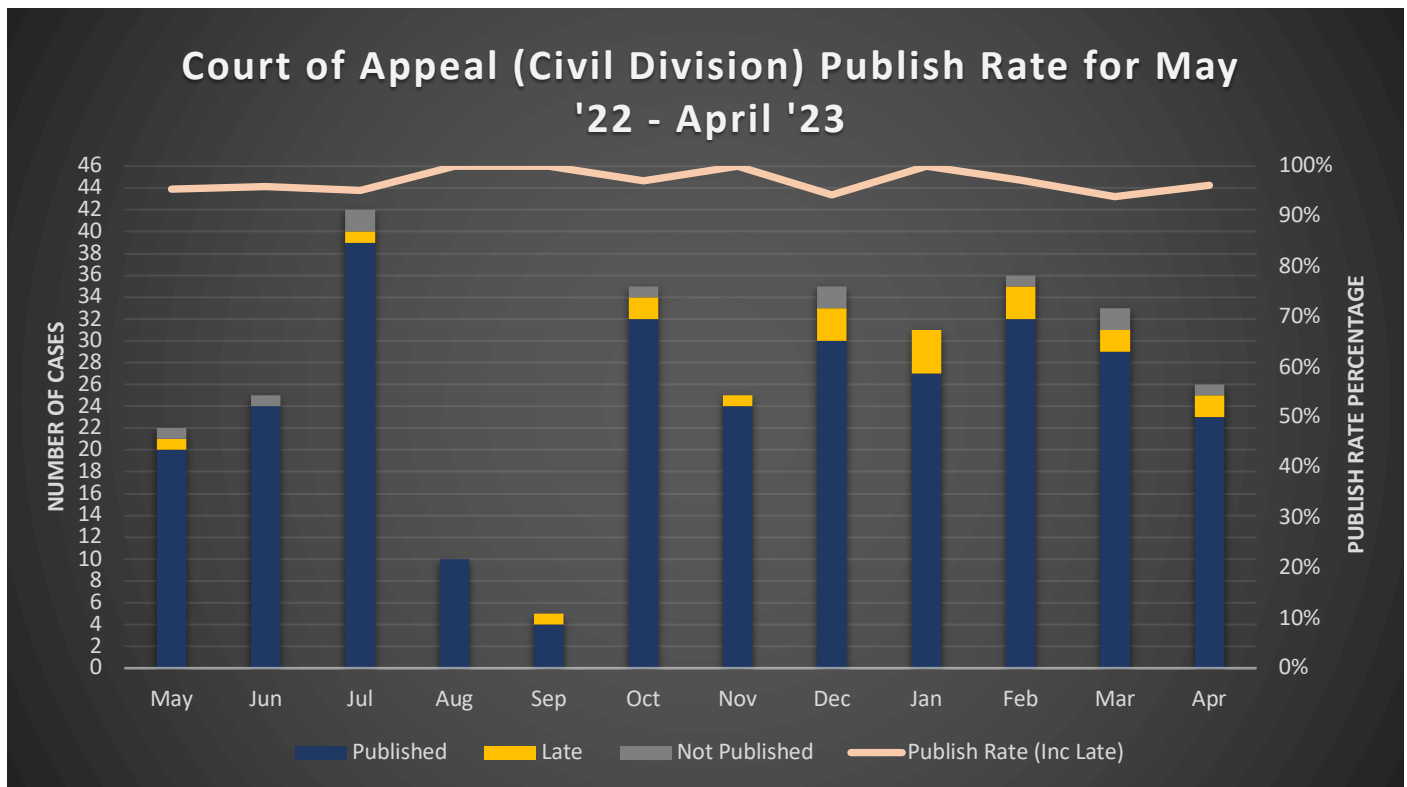


May '22 - April '23 Late and Not Published Cases by Court Type



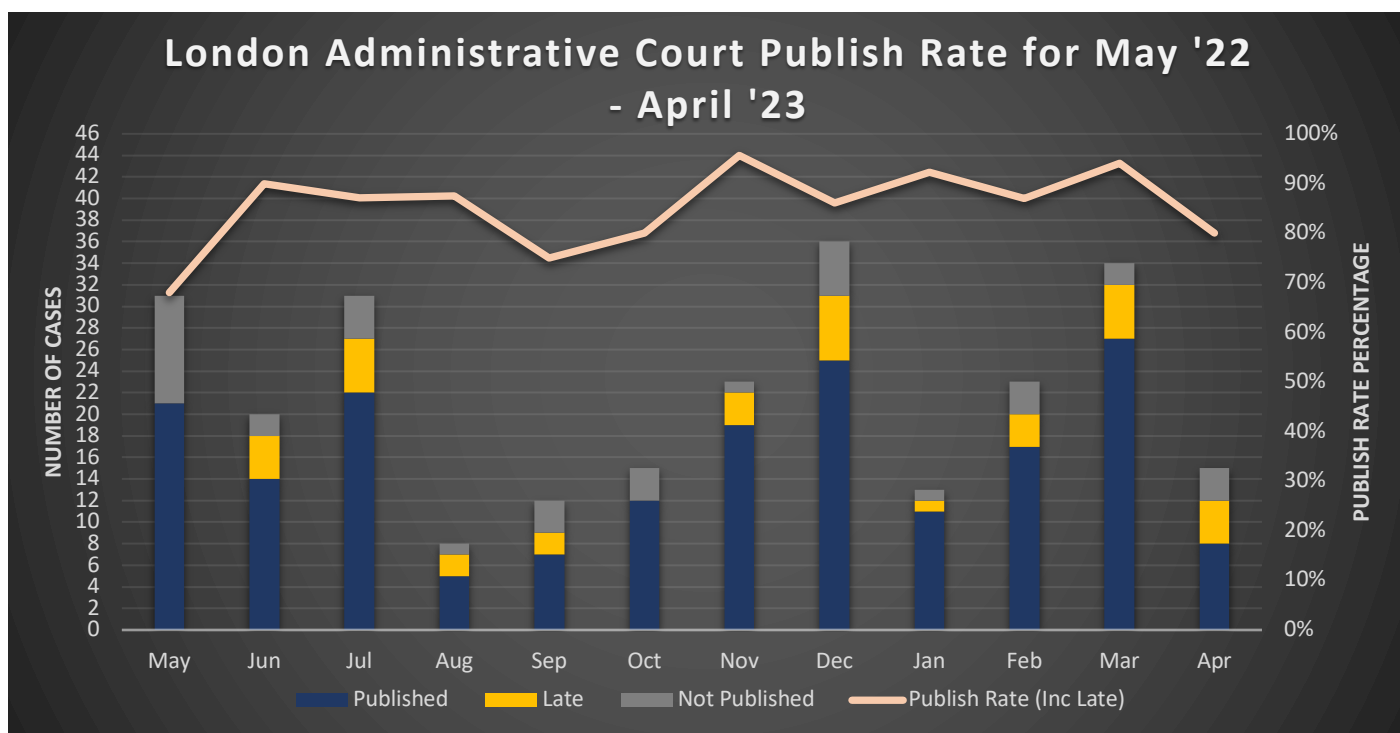
B. Charts showing key court performance

1. Court of Appeal (Civil Division)



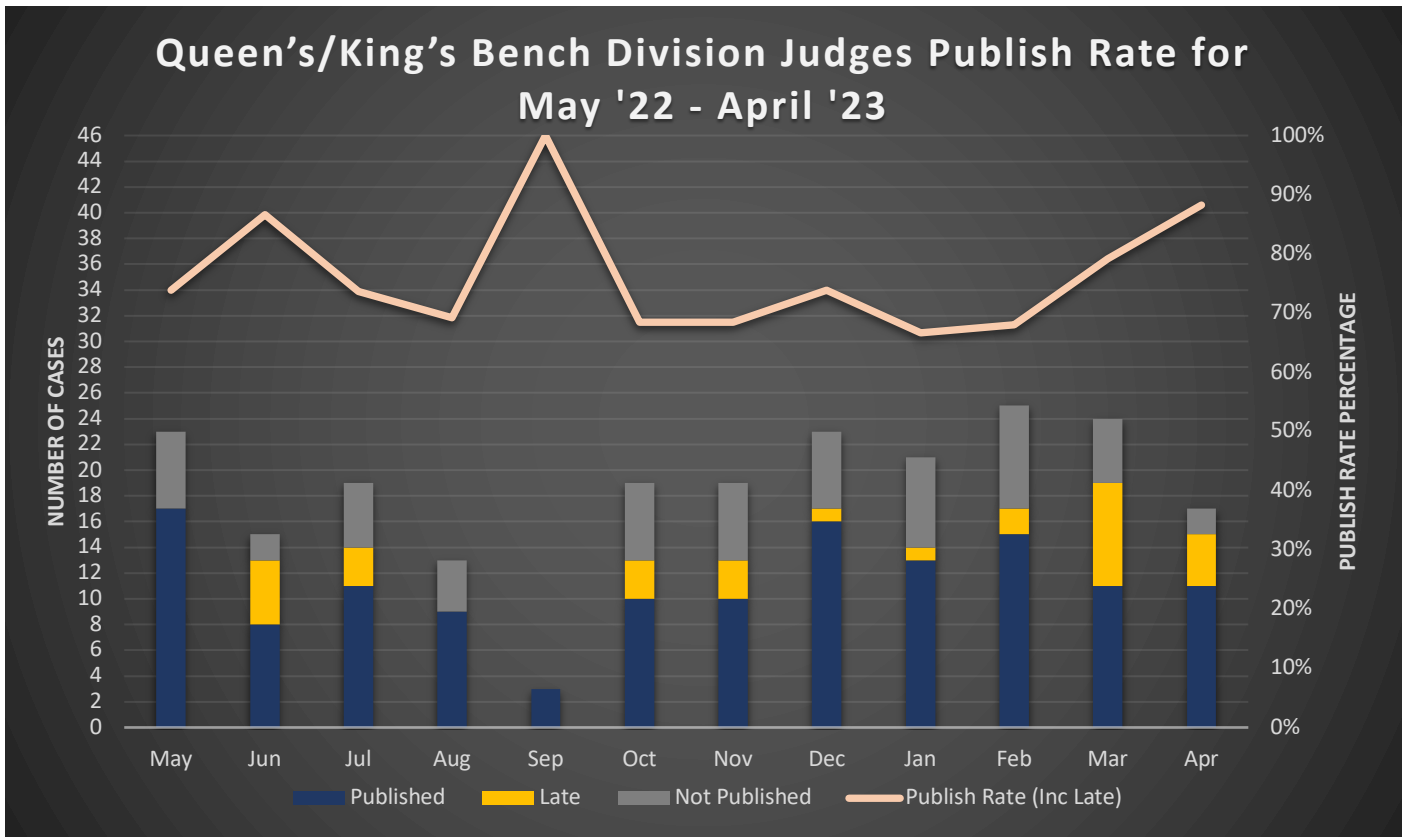
CA (Civ)	Published	Late	Not Published	Total	Rate
May	20	1	1	22	95%
Jun	24	0	1	25	96%
Jul	39	1	2	42	95%
Aug	10	0	0	10	100%
Sep	4	1	0	5	100%
Oct	32	2	1	35	97%
Nov	24	1	0	25	100%
Dec	30	3	2	35	94%
Jan	27	4	0	31	100%
Feb	32	3	1	36	97%
Mar	29	2	2	33	94%
Apr	23	2	1	26	96%

2. London Administrative Court



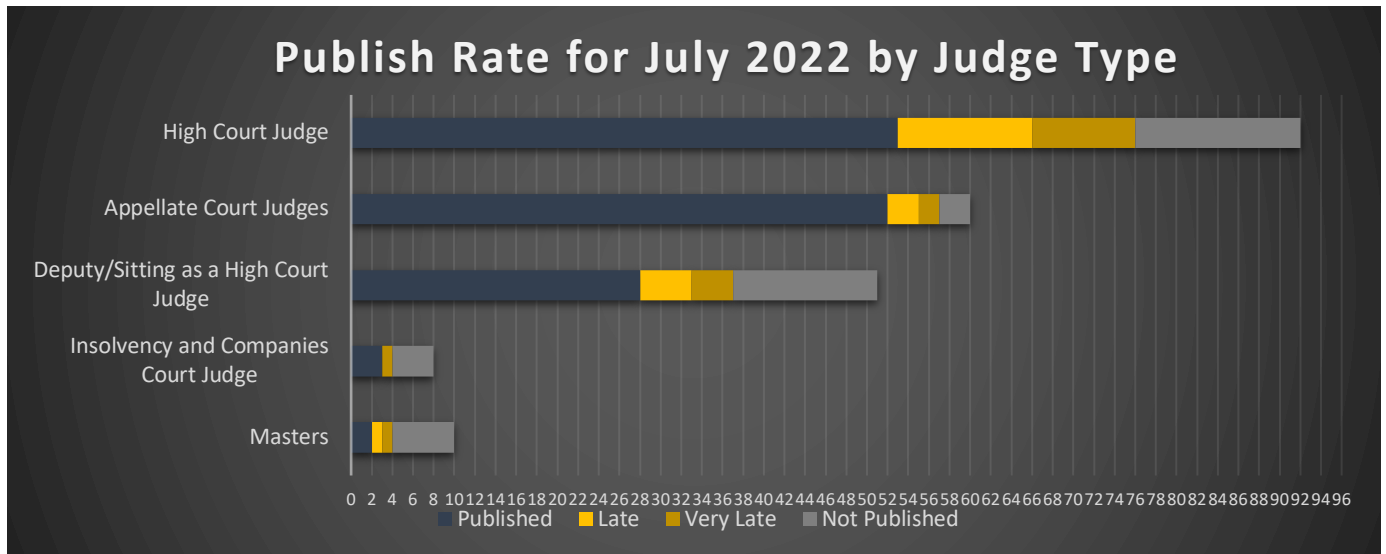
Admin Ct	Published	Late	Not Published	Total	Rate
May	21	0	10	31	68%
Jun	14	4	2	20	90%
Jul	22	5	4	31	87%
Aug	5	2	1	8	88%
Sep	7	2	3	12	75%
Oct	12	0	3	15	80%
Nov	19	3	1	23	96%
Dec	25	6	5	36	86%
Jan	11	1	1	13	92%
Feb	17	3	3	23	87%
Mar	27	5	2	34	94%
Apr	8	4	3	15	80%

3. King's / Queen's Bench Division

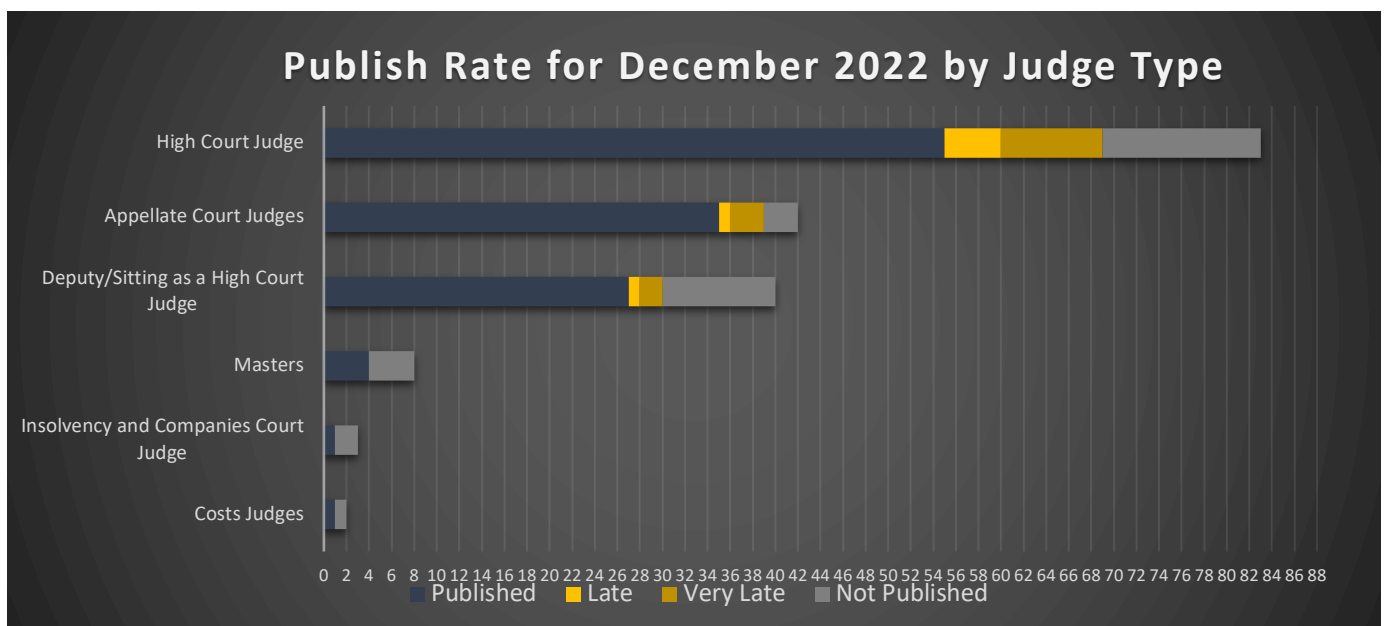


KBD / QBD	Published	Late	Not Published	Total	Rate
May	17	0	6	23	74%
Jun	8	5	2	15	87%
Jul	11	3	5	19	74%
Aug	9	0	4	13	69%
Sep	3	0	0	3	100%
Oct	10	3	6	19	68%
Nov	10	3	6	19	68%
Dec	16	1	6	23	74%
Jan	13	1	7	21	67%
Feb	15	2	8	25	68%
Mar	11	8	5	24	79%
Apr	11	4	2	17	88%

APPENDIX 2: Publication rates by judge type



Judge Type	Published	Late	Very Late	Not Published
Masters	2	1	1	6
Insolvency and Companies Court Judge	3	0	1	4
Deputy/Sitting as a High Court Judge	28	5	4	14
Appellate Court Judges	52	3	2	3
High Court Judge	53	13	10	16



Judge Type	Published	Late	Very Late	Not Published
Costs Judges	1	0	0	1
Insolvency and Companies Court Judge	1	0	0	2
Masters	4	0	0	4
Deputy/Sitting as a High Court Judge	27	1	2	10
Appellate Court Judges	35	1	3	3
High Court Judge	55	5	9	14

APPENDIX 3:

Publication figures by court header

May '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	1	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	1	0	0	0
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Business List	9	0	3	6
Chancery Appeals	1	0	0	5
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	1
Commercial Court	5	0	3	4
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	1
County Court at Central London	0	0	10	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	20	1	1	2
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	7	1	1	13
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	8
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	10	0	6	21
Financial List	2	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	10
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	22
Insolvency & Companies Court List	3	0	0	16
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	0	0	1	5
Intellectual Property List	2	0	1	3
Leeds Administrative Court	1	0	0	6
London Administrative Court	21	0	10	9
London Circuit Commercial Court	3	0	1	0
Manchester Administrative Court	2	0	0	1
Mayors and City Court	0	0	1	0
Patents Court	3	0	0	1
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	4	0	0	3
Privy Council	0	0	0	11
Property, Trusts and Probate	1	0	5	6
Queen's Bench Division Judges	17	0	6	26
Queen's Bench Masters	5	0	1	2
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	0	14
Supreme Court	0	0	0	3
Technology and Construction Court	3	1	1	4
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	10
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	4
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	7
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	4
Total	121	3	40	228

June '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	1	0	1	0
Business List	10	4	6	9
Chancery Appeals	1	1	1	4
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	4
Commercial Court	9	2	3	10
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	1
County Court at Central London	0	0	8	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	24	0	1	1
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	4	0	1	9
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	14
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	5	5	10	16
Financial List	0	0	0	2
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	5
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	17
Insolvency & Companies Court List	6	0	1	8
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	1	0	0	2
Intellectual Property List	2	0	1	1
Leeds Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
London Administrative Court	14	4	2	14
London Circuit Commercial Court	0	1	0	1
Manchester Administrative Court	0	0	0	1
Mayors and City Court	0	0	2	0
Patents Court	1	2	0	2
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	1	1	0	0
Privy Council	0	0	0	4
Property, Trusts and Probate	4	1	2	7
Queen's Bench Division Judges	8	5	2	9
Queen's Bench Masters	4	0	2	1
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	0	8
Supreme Court	0	0	0	5
Technology and Construction Court	3	4	1	6
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	6
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	7
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	0
Total	98	30	34	174

July '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	0	0	1
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	0	0	1
Business List	6	5	4	14
Chancery Appeals	3	1	2	5
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	0
Commercial Court	11	5	1	8
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	1
Competition List	1	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	1
County Court at Central London	0	0	7	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	39	1	2	8
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	12	3	1	34
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	10
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	5	7	11	16
Financial List	1	0	0	1
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	9
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	21
Insolvency & Companies Court List	5	1	4	7
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	1	1	0	0
Intellectual Property List	0	0	0	5
Leeds Administrative Court	1	1	0	1
London Administrative Court	22	5	4	16
London Circuit Commercial Court	1	2	0	1
Manchester Administrative Court	1	1	2	4
Mayors and City Court	0	0	3	0
Patents Court	1	1	0	7
Pensions List	1	0	0	1
Planning Court	6	1	1	0
Privy Council	0	0	0	4
Property, Trusts and Probate	3	0	3	3
Queen's Bench Division Judges	11	3	5	11
Queen's Bench Masters	1	1	3	1
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	0	5
Supreme Court	0	0	0	4
Technology and Construction Court	6	0	1	4
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	12
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	3
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	6
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	9
Total	138	39	44	234

August '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	1	1	0
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Business List	3	0	1	4
Chancery Appeals	5	1	0	0
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	0
Commercial Court	3	0	0	1
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	4	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	10	0	0	1
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	1	1	0	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	4
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	0	3	4	1
Financial List	0	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	5
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	0
Insolvency & Companies Court List	2	1	3	3
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	1	0	1	0
Intellectual Property List	1	0	1	0
Leeds Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
London Administrative Court	5	2	1	2
London Circuit Commercial Court	3	1	0	0
Manchester Administrative Court	1	0	0	0
Mayors and City Court	0	0	2	0
Patents Court	1	1	1	0
Pensions List	1	0	0	0
Planning Court	1	0	1	2
Privy Council	0	0	0	1
Property, Trusts and Probate	2	1	1	2
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	9	0	4	2
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	0	0	1	0
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	0	0
Supreme Court	0	0	0	1
Technology and Construction Court	2	1	0	2
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	7
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	0
Total	51	13	20	38

September '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	1	0	0	1
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	1	1	1
Business List	2	0	1	4
Chancery Appeals	0	1	1	0
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	1
Commercial Court	3	1	1	0
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	10	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	4	1	0	0
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	4	5	0	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	4
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	0	2	4	3
Financial List	0	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	5
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	0
Insolvency & Companies Court List	0	1	0	2
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property List	0	0	0	0
Leeds Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
London Administrative Court	7	2	3	3
London Circuit Commercial Court	1	1	1	0
Manchester Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Mayors and City Court	0	0	0	0
Patents Court	0	1	0	0
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	1	0	0	0
Privy Council	0	0	0	2
Property, Trusts and Probate	1	0	4	4
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	3	0	0	1
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	0	1	2	0
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	1	0
Supreme Court	0	0	0	0
Technology and Construction Court	1	0	0	1
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	1
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	1
Total	28	17	19	34

October '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	0	0	2
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	2	1	0	0
Business List	5	4	3	2
Chancery Appeals	1	0	0	1
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	0
Commercial Court	15	3	4	2
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	10	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	32	2	1	0
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	3	0	0	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	4
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	1	0	9	6
Financial List	0	0	1	1
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	6
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	0
Insolvency & Companies Court List	5	4	0	4
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	1	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property List	1	0	0	1
King's Bench Division Judges	10	3	6	5
King's Bench Masters	0	2	1	0
Leeds Administrative Court	0	2	0	0
London Administrative Court	12	0	3	2
London Circuit Commercial Court	0	0	0	0
Manchester Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Mayors and City Court	0	0	0	0
Patents Court	0	1	0	0
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	3	2	0	1
Privy Council	0	0	0	3
Property, Trusts and Probate	3	1	3	2
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	1	1
Supreme Court	0	0	0	4
Technology and Construction Court	3	1	1	4
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	4
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	0
Total	96	26	34	55

November '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	2	1	1	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	2	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	0	0	1
Business List	8	1	9	3
Chancery Appeals	0	0	0	1
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	3
Commercial Court	10	5	1	3
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	5	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	24	1	0	1
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	12	0	2	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	4
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	0	3	2	4
Financial List	0	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	3
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	2
Insolvency & Companies Court List	2	2	1	10
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	0	0	1	1
Intellectual Property List	2	0	0	2
King's Bench Division Judges	10	3	6	7
King's Bench Masters	2	1	0	0
Leeds Administrative Court	0	1	0	0
London Administrative Court	19	3	1	3
London Circuit Commercial Court	1	0	1	0
Manchester Administrative Court	2	0	0	1
Mayors and City Court	0	0	2	0
Patents Court	2	0	2	1
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	4	2	0	3
Privy Council	0	0	0	7
Property, Trusts and Probate	3	0	3	1
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	1	0	3
Supreme Court	0	0	0	3
Technology and Construction Court	5	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	2
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	0
Total	108	24	32	69

December '22				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	1	0	0	1
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	1	0	2
Business List	6	1	2	5
Chancery Appeals	2	0	0	2
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	2
Commercial Court	5	1	2	4
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	10	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	30	3	2	1
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	3	0	1	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	10
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	1	1	9	2
Financial List	0	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	9
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	0
Insolvency & Companies Court List	4	1	2	5
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property List	2	0	2	1
Leeds Administrative Court	3	0	0	0
London Administrative Court	25	6	5	1
London Circuit Commercial Court	2	0	1	1
Manchester Administrative Court	1	1	0	0
Mayors and City Court	0	0	0	0
Patents Court	1	0	1	0
Pensions List	1	0	0	1
Planning Court	11	1	0	1
Privy Council	0	0	0	10
Property, Trusts and Probate	3	0	0	1
King's Bench Division Judges	16	1	6	5
King's Bench Masters	2	0	1	0
Senior Courts Costs Office	1	0	1	1
Supreme Court	0	0	0	4
Technology and Construction Court	3	2	1	3
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	2
Total	123	19	36	74

January '23				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	0	0	1
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	1	0	0
Business List	4	3	2	2
Chancery Appeals	0	1	0	2
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	0
Commercial Court	16	2	1	2
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	4	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	27	4	0	0
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	8	1	1	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	5
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	2	0	2	7
Financial List	1	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	16
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	2
Insolvency & Companies Court List	4	2	1	3
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	1	0	0	0
Intellectual Property List	0	0	0	1
Leeds Administrative Court	3	0	0	1
London Administrative Court	11	1	1	1
London Circuit Commercial Court	2	0	3	1
Manchester Administrative Court	2	2	1	1
Mayors and City Court	0	0	1	0
Patents Court	1	1	0	1
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	2	1	0	1
Privy Council	0	0	0	4
Property, Trusts and Probate	2	2	1	3
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	13	1	7	4
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	1	0	2	1
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	1	1
Supreme Court	0	0	0	3
Technology and Construction Court	0	1	1	4
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	4
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	2
Total	100	23	24	73

February '23				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	1	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	0	0	1
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	2	0	0	2
Business List	7	2	2	4
Chancery Appeals	2	1	1	1
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	0
Commercial Court	12	2	1	1
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	11	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	32	3	1	2
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	3	1	0	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	6
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	6	4	6	4
Financial List	0	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	13
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	0
Insolvency & Companies Court List	11	2	3	1
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	0	0	1	0
Intellectual Property List	1	0	0	1
Leeds Administrative Court	0	1	0	0
London Administrative Court	17	3	3	0
London Circuit Commercial Court	4	0	2	0
Manchester Administrative Court	2	1	1	2
Mayors and City Court	0	0	0	0
Patents Court	0	0	0	0
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	4	1	1	1
Privy Council	0	0	0	3
Property, Trusts and Probate	2	2	2	0
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	15	2	8	5
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	2	1	1	0
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	0	0
Supreme Court	0	0	0	4
Technology and Construction Court	4	1	4	2
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	3
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	1
Total	127	27	37	57

March '23				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	1	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	1	0	0	0
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Business List	6	3	7	5
Chancery Appeals	1	0	2	1
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	1
Commercial Court	10	0	6	3
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	6	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	29	2	2	0
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	7	2	2	1
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	14
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	1	0	1	9
Financial List	0	0	0	0
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	9
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	4
Insolvency & Companies Court List	10	1	4	2
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property List	2	0	0	0
Leeds Administrative Court	0	2	0	0
London Administrative Court	27	5	2	7
London Circuit Commercial Court	0	1	0	1
Manchester Administrative Court	0	2	0	0
Mayors and City Court	0	0	4	0
Patents Court	1	3	0	0
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	6	0	3	3
Privy Council	0	0	0	4
Property, Trusts and Probate	7	2	3	6
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	11	8	5	4
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	2	1	2	0
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	2	1	0
Supreme Court	0	0	0	5
Technology and Construction Court	3	1	3	2
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	1
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	5
Total	124	36	43	87

April '23				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	0	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	0	0	0	0
Business List	6	3	3	3
Chancery Appeals	2	2	2	2
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	2
Commercial Court	5	0	1	2
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	0
Competition List	0	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	0
County Court at Central London	0	0	5	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	23	2	1	1
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	3	1	3	0
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	6
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	1	1	0	3
Financial List	0	0	0	1
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	9
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	1
Insolvency & Companies Court List	3	2	2	0
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	0	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	2	0	0	0
Intellectual Property List	0	1	0	0
Leeds Administrative Court	0	0	2	1
London Administrative Court	8	4	3	3
London Circuit Commercial Court	0	0	2	0
Manchester Administrative Court	1	0	0	0
Mayors and City Court	0	0	0	0
Patents Court	1	0	0	1
Pensions List	0	0	0	0
Planning Court	5	1	1	0
Privy Council	0	0	0	1
Property, Trusts and Probate	5	0	2	2
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	11	4	2	6
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	1	1	1	2
Senior Courts Costs Office	0	0	1	0
Supreme Court	0	0	0	3
Technology and Construction Court	1	0	0	1
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	0
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	3
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	3
Total	79	22	26	56

Yearly Total				
Court Header	Published	Late	Not Published	Unlisted
Admiralty Court list	4	2	1	0
Bankruptcy and Companies	0	0	2	0
Birmingham Administrative Court	4	1	1	7
Bristol and Cardiff Administrative Court	5	4	2	7
Business List	72	26	43	61
Chancery Appeals	18	8	9	24
Circuit Commercial Courts (Outside London)	0	0	0	14
Commercial Court	104	21	24	40
Companies Winding Up	0	0	0	1
Competition List	1	0	0	0
County Court (Outside London/RCJ)	0	0	0	3
County Court at Central London	0	0	90	0
Court of Appeal (Civil Division)	294	20	11	17
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	67	15	12	57
Employment Appeal Tribunal	0	0	0	89
Family Division (Or Family Court/Court of Protection)	32	26	64	92
Financial List	4	0	1	5
First-Tier Tribunal General Regulatory Chamber	0	0	0	99
First-Tier Tribunal Tax Chamber	0	0	0	69
Insolvency & Companies Court List	55	17	21	61
Insolvency and Companies at Central London	0	0	1	0
Intellectual Property and Enterprise Court	6	1	4	8
Intellectual Property List	13	1	5	15
Leeds Administrative Court	8	7	2	9
London Administrative Court	188	35	38	61
London Circuit Commercial Court	17	6	11	5
Manchester Administrative Court	12	7	4	10
Mayors and City Court	0	0	15	0
Patents Court	12	10	4	13
Pensions List	3	0	0	2
Planning Court	48	10	7	15
Privy Council	0	0	0	54
Property, Trusts and Probate	36	9	29	37
Queen's/King's Bench Division Judges	134	30	57	85
Queen's/King's Bench Masters	20	8	17	7
Senior Courts Costs Office	1	3	6	33
Supreme Court	0	0	0	39
Technology and Construction Court	34	12	13	33
Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)	0	0	0	28
Upper Tribunal (Immigration & Asylum Chamber)	0	0	0	7
Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber)	0	0	0	31
Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) List	0	0	0	31
Total	1193	279	494	1169