



REPORT OF THE QUEEN'S COUNSEL SELECTION PANEL  
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR  
AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR JUSTICE ON THE  
PROCESS FOR THE SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF  
QUEEN'S COUNSEL 2019



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**1. Process and Competency Framework**

The current system for the appointment of QCs, developed by the Bar Council and the Law Society with support from the then Department for Constitutional Affairs, was first used for the 2005-6 competition. Following that competition, the process was revised in the light of experience. The revised Process (including the competency framework) was agreed by the professional bodies, and approved by the then Lord Chancellor, in 2006. It has been used ever since, subject only to minor modifications.

**2. Selection Panel**

There were three changes to the composition of the Selection Panel for the 2019 competition: Celia Hughes succeeded Tony King as a solicitor member; Sir Christopher Clarke succeeded Dame Janet Smith as the retired judicial members, and Dr Douglas Board joined as a lay member in succession to Ranjit Sondhi.

The Panel which oversaw the 2019 competition and considered the applications thus comprised:

- Sir Alex Allan (Chair - appointed 2017, appointed lay member 2013)
- Dr Douglas Board (lay member - appointed 2019)
- Sir Christopher Clarke (judicial member - appointed 2019)
- Wanda Goldwag (lay member - appointed 2015)
- Celia Hughes (member - appointed 2019)
- Rachel Langdale QC (barrister member - appointed 2018)
- Edward Nally (solicitor member - appointed 2016)
- Penelope Reed QC (barrister member - appointed 2018)
- Dr Maggie Semple OBE (lay member - appointed 2017)
- Monisha Shah (lay member - appointed 2018)

The Panel has been supported by a Secretariat comprising two full-time and two part-time members of staff, with additional support at particularly busy times.

**3. Application and Appointment Fee**

The costs of considering applications for appointment as Queen's Counsel are met solely by applicants' fees. The level of the fees is set by the Directors of QC Appointments Ltd, acting on behalf of the Bar Council and the Law Society.

The fees remained unchanged from last year. The application fee was £1,800, and for applicants who are appointed, a further appointment fee of £3,000 will become payable, in addition to the cost of Letters Patent. VAT is payable on the application and appointment fees.

The professional bodies introduced on a pilot basis in 2017 a facility for reduced fees (payable at half the standard amounts) for applicants with low earnings, defined as below £60,000 in fees for those at the self-employed Bar. One applicant in the 2019 competition took advantage of that reduced fee.

#### **4. Receipt of Applications**

Applications were invited from 14 February 2019 with a deadline of 5 pm on 28 March 2019.

In all, 258 applications were received, an increase of 18 on the previous year.

#### **5. Description of Practice and List of Cases**

The application form invited applicants to give a summary description of practice, which was an opportunity to give the Panel a direct understanding of the nature of their practice, draw attention to the most important cases, and to explain any problems with naming assessors or other matters.

Applicants were asked to list 12 cases of substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity in which they had appeared in the last three years. The guidance made it clear that where there was a good reason, such as a career break, it would be acceptable to list cases from before that, or to list fewer cases.

#### **6. Assessors**

Applicants were required to provide the names of assessors in three categories: judicial, practitioner, and client. They were asked to list at least one judicial and one practitioner assessor from each of their listed cases, and to list at least six client assessors.

In the 2019 competition, 33% of applicants named at least the twelve judicial, twelve practitioner and six client assessors sought. A total of 32 applicants named fewer than eight different judicial assessors, of whom 10 named six or fewer different judicial assessors.

#### **7. Validity of Assessors**

Applicants were told that they should not list as an assessor a spouse or partner (or former sexual partner) or the Attorney General or Solicitor General for England and Wales. Applicants were told they should not list a member of the Selection Panel as an assessor, unless there was no alternative assessor who could provide equivalent evidence about the applicant's abilities.

Anybody acting in a judicial capacity is now eligible to provide a judicial assessment. However, the Guidance for Applicants makes clear that the weight the Selection Panel can give to individual judicial assessments is likely to depend in large part on the degree to which the assessor appears to the Panel to be familiar with, and able to assess applicants against, the standards expected of silks in the higher courts of England and Wales.

## **8. Nominated Assessors**

The Process requires the Panel to seek assessments from one assessor in each of the three categories (judicial, practitioner and client) who has been specifically “nominated” by the applicant. Applicants list a first and second nominated assessor in each category in case the first nominated assessor is unable to provide an assessment for any reason. This year, assessments were received from a nominated assessor in each of the judicial, practitioner and client categories in respect of all applicants.

## **9. Assessor Selection**

Apart from the nominated assessors, it is necessary to select which of the other potential assessors listed by each applicant should be asked to provide an assessment, in order to secure the four judicial, three practitioner and two client assessments the process requires the Selection Panel to seek to obtain on each applicant. The assessor selections were carried out by senior Secretariat staff, overseen by the Chief Executive, on the basis of criteria which had been laid down by the Panel.

In advance of the competition, the Panel decided that ideally no assessor should be asked for more than six assessments. However, there was a small number, mostly of the senior judiciary, who were frequently mentioned as assessors. The overriding consideration was to select assessors who were well placed to provide high quality evidence and who, taken together, could effectively comment across the breadth of the applicant’s practice and on all the competencies. In the event, three assessors were asked for, and provided, seven assessments.

The Panel also agreed that where an assessment provided no usable information, the Secretariat would select an alternative assessor from amongst those listed by the applicant. This led to 50 of the assessments originally provided being discarded in favour of more informative assessments from a different assessor in the same category.

## **10. Broader Views**

The Panel has recognised that assessors may have other colleagues, notably specialist or local judges, who have further direct personal experience of the applicant which could be helpful to the Panel in making a fully informed decision. The Panel has wished to benefit from that broader experience, but has been concerned that any use of such information should be as fully transparent and as evidence based as the rest of the process. Accordingly, it was made clear that individual assessors were free to consult other colleagues with further direct experience of the applicant, and to report their views as part of the assessment in a separate section on the form.

In the past, assessors have sometimes commented in the course of an assessment on how the judiciary in a particular field collectively ranked the applicant in comparison with other applicants. The Guidance to Assessors makes it clear that comparative material of that sort would be redacted from assessments before they were passed to Panel members for grading. Assessments are also normally redacted where the assessor refers to previous applications, or where the assessor compares an applicant directly with others.

## **11. Seeking Assessments**

All assessors were asked to provide evidence of each of the competencies where they could, and to score the applicant overall with a single rating. Assessors were not asked to give a rating in relation to individual competencies. It was emphasised that assessors need not comment on those competencies on which they had no evidence to offer.

The Secretariat initially sent 1756 letters seeking a total of 2322 assessments, i.e. around 1.3 assessments per assessor on average. In addition, as a result of assessors failing to respond, declining to provide an assessment, or providing an assessment with no usable information, the Secretariat sent letters seeking in total a further 210 assessments. A total of 2532 assessments were thus requested in this competition.

The Secretariat pursued outstanding assessments from late May 2019 through to late July 2019.

## **12. Assessments Received**

The first completed assessment was received on 11 April 2019, and the overwhelming majority by the third week of June. A total of 107 assessors did not provide assessments sought: 63 assessors said they were unable to provide assessments on at least one applicant; 44 were reported to be unavailable or failed to respond to the request in relation to one or more assessments.

The Secretariat eventually secured nine usable assessments for each applicant, a total of 2322 assessments which were considered by Panel members.

## **13. Integrity and Professional Checks**

A full list of applicants was sent to the Lord Chief Justice and the Senior President of Tribunals, who were asked to consult their senior colleagues and to let the Panel know if they had any reason to believe that an issue concerning integrity as it related to the competency framework was known to them or another judge, in order to enable the Panel to seek comments from that judge. No issues were raised through this process.

Lists of barrister and solicitor applicants were sent respectively to the Bar Standards Board (BSB) and Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) to ensure that any findings or uncompleted investigations relating to misconduct were identified. Similar checks were made with the Office of Legal Complaints (OLC).

The Character Issues Sub Panel of the Panel, chaired by Wanda Goldwag, considered the information provided by the regulatory bodies, along with information disclosed by applicants in their application forms, in an anonymised form.

## **14. Recusal of Panel Members**

Panel members were invited to notify the Secretariat of any applicants whom they could not properly consider by virtue of some personal connection. In addition, as in previous competitions, applicants were provided with an opportunity to name any Panel members by whom they considered it would have been inappropriate for their case to be considered.

Panel members who were recused did not provisionally grade or interview the applicant, nor did they take any part in discussion of the applicant at moderation meetings.

## **15. Declarations of Interest**

Panel members were also asked to declare any current or recent interest which they had which might be material to the functions of the Panel, or anything else that might be perceived by others as potentially compromising their objectivity in carrying out these functions. The Register of Interests is published on the QCA website.

## **16. Panel Pair Assignment**

The Process provides that for the purpose of provisionally grading and interviewing the applicants, the Panel should divide up into pairs comprising a legally qualified member and a lay member, and this was how all the pairs were constituted for this competition.

## **17. Benchmarking**

Three benchmark cases were considered in detail (Panel members having previously independently completed their own score sheet) at a Panel meeting on 26 June 2019 and provisional decisions made as to whether to invite the applicants to interview. This helped to secure consistency of marking standards as between individual Panel members. The three benchmark applications were considered again, alongside the other applications, at pre-interview moderation.

## **18. Information Considered at Grading**

Under the provisional grading process, the members of each Panel pair considered, in relation to their cases:

- a summary 'rating sheet'. This contained the names of all assessors from whom an assessment had been received, with the ratings given by the assessor, whether they were nominated, and whether they had been in the same chambers or firm as the applicant. In addition, the rating sheet gave information about the applicant's specialisms and geographical area of practice;
- the self-assessment, summary description of practice and case list from the application form;
- 'additional information' provided by the applicant with their application, except where it was not appropriate to do so, for example where the applicant included there material which should have been elsewhere on the form;
- copies of all nine assessments received;
- the extract from the application form describing the applicant's exposure to each assessor.

Panel members had previously been supplied with the applicants' professional addresses to assist recusal decisions, but this information was not included in grading or interview packs. Panel members were not given date of call or admission. Nor were they provided with other information extraneous to the practice and the demonstration of the competencies (such as age, ethnicity, or disability, or whether the applicant had applied previously), although sometimes this was disclosed in the assessments or self-assessment or at interview.

Applicants were told that where any concern was expressed by an assessor amounting to an allegation of professional misconduct, the Panel would not take it into account unless, with the consent of the assessor (if necessary), it had been put to the applicant, who would be given the opportunity to provide the Panel with an explanation. There were no such instances this year.

## **19. Grading of Applications**

After the benchmarking meeting, Panel members began to grade each applicant. One Panel member took the lead in each case - that is, considering the applicant in depth, and preparing the first draft of the grading pair's report to the full Panel – whilst the other considered the case separately, and indicated whether they agreed with the scores and comments provided by the lead member. Any areas of disagreement were then the subject of discussion and in many cases agreement between them. Where a case was not agreed, it was graded P (meaning the grading pair was not able to make a firm

recommendation to the full Panel). Legally qualified and lay Panel members played an equal part in the grading process, and acted equally as lead or support members of the grading pair.

## **20. Diversity**

The Competency Framework identifies diversity as a separate competency in which excellence is to be demonstrated. The Panel recognises that different applicants have had different experiences in relation to this competency. The wording of the competency includes both awareness and action - being aware is not enough: there must be evidence of support for the principle and practice of diversity through personal action. In the Panel's view, this is potentially achievable by any applicant, whatever the nature of their practice. In considering diversity, the Panel looked for examples from the applicant's practice which were excellent in the light of their circumstances.

The Panel also recognised that it might be difficult to gain sufficient evidence from the assessments in respect of diversity in advance of the interview. Accordingly, the Panel graded applicants "0" (indicating insufficient evidence to reach a decision) for diversity at the grading stage unless there was sufficient evidence in either direction, and a score of "0" at that stage did not exclude an applicant from an interview if an interview was merited on the strength of the other competencies.

The Panel's approach to each of the competencies is set out more fully in a separate note.

## **21. Rating Scales**

Assessors had been invited to rate the applicant's overall demonstration of the competencies as: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Not Satisfactory, or Poor.

For competencies other than integrity, Panel members used the seven point scoring system developed in 2008 (and set out in Annex B) to assess each competency. The scores given in each competency in turn led to an overall conclusion.

As before, in considering Competency B (Written and oral advocacy), the Panel looked separately at the written (B1) and oral (B2) aspects of advocacy in deciding their view of the competency overall. However, the overall score was not reached through aggregating or averaging the B1 and B2 scores, but reflected the Panel members' judgement in relation to the relative significance of written and oral advocacy in the applicant's practice.

The Integrity competency was regarded as met to the necessary standard provided that there was no credible negative evidence. The Panel noted Integrity as satisfied, not satisfied, or unclear; but did not give it a numerical score.

The Panel is looking for the demonstration of the competencies in cases of substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity. In the grading of applicants and at moderation, the Panel noted substance as demonstrated, not demonstrated, or unclear; but did not score it as if it were a competency. The view of the substance of cases might, however, impact on the strength of the evidence available from that case

## **22. Sufficient Evidence to Make a Decision**

As part of the consideration of applications, the Panel had regard to whether the evidence (at this stage from the self-assessment, summary description of practice and the assessments) was adequate to make a decision on whether the applicant merited an interview, and how far any deficiencies in

evidence could be made up at interview. In past years there was sometimes a very small number of cases where there was insufficient evidence for the Panel to form a conclusion as to the demonstration of the competencies, and the application thus had to be treated as unsuccessful at this point. However, that did not apply to any applicants this year.

### **23. Pre-interview Moderation and Filter**

The reports prepared on each applicant by the grading pair were all considered by the full Panel at the pre-interview moderation meeting. It was thus for the full Panel, not for the grading pairs, to decide whether or not individual applicants were interviewed.

The Panel's approach is essentially that applicants should be interviewed unless it is clear, having considered the assessments from the assessors together with the applicant's own self-assessment, that they have no reasonable prospects of success. The Panel considers that it is possible for applicants' scores to improve in each of the competencies at interview. Accordingly, applicants are invited to interview unless their score for one or more competencies at pre-interview moderation is at least two lower than the minimum level required to be recommended for appointment.

This year, 181 applicants were invited to interview, and 77 were not. That means that 30% of applicants were filtered out at this stage, compared with 28% in 2018, 31% in 2017, and 25% in 2016.

The Panel's decisions about whether or not applicants should be interviewed were notified to applicants on 6 September.

### **24. Applicant Interview – Scheduling**

Applicants were asked within the online application form to give an indication of their expected availability throughout the interview period. Following pre-interview moderation, the Secretariat prepared an interview schedule aiming as far as possible to meet the applicant's own wishes as to availability and location, subject to recusal and other similar issues.

### **25. Applicant Interview – Preparation**

In the course of pre-interview moderation, the Panel identified any areas of particular focus for the interviews of each applicant, in addition to those areas identified by the graders. The Panel also agreed a framework of specimen questions, which interview pairs were invited to draw on, subject to any directions which the Panel had given at pre-interview moderation, or to any other matters appearing to the interview pairs to be appropriate for each individual applicant.

### **26. Applicant Interview – Form and Content**

The purpose of the interview was to provide further evidence as to the competencies, especially in respect of those competencies where adequate evidence was lacking or unclear. The interview could explore circumstances which cast light on the level at which the competencies were demonstrated by the applicant, and allowed any criticisms of the applicant to be tested.

The interviewers probed for examples of excellence and sought to resolve any questions on the competencies. Questioning could be directed to any or all of the competencies, although the extent to which any one competency was the subject of questioning varied according to the issues arising in respect of each application. The evidence from interview was used to augment the information in the assessments and the applicant's own self-assessment. While it might confirm or require an adjustment to the marking

previously given on a competency, the interview was not in itself determinative. However, where applicants came across poorly at interview, the interview pair (and in due course the Panel) re-examined the assessments and the self-assessment particularly carefully.

The Secretariat wrote in advance to all applicants to be interviewed with information about the nature and format of the interview.

## **27. Applicant Interviews**

Applicant interviews were carried out between 16 September and 11 October 2019. Interviews were held in London and Manchester.

Each interview pair conducted four interviews each day. This provided adequate time for the interview pairs to discuss each applicant and to dictate the interview record before the next interview. It also meant that, although the aim was for each interview to last 35-40 minutes, it was possible to take longer when necessary, especially with borderline applicants. Given the importance of the decision whether or not to recommend an applicant for appointment, and the importance of the interview in adding to the information available to the Panel, the Panel considers the change from the previous practice of each pair conducting five interviews a day to have been well worthwhile.

Each interview pair comprised one legally qualified and one lay Panel member. Applicants were informed who were to be their interview pair on arrival at the interview venue. A brief biography of each of the interview pair was provided in the interview waiting room. Those biographies were also available on the QCA website.

The Panel sought to enable a third (non-grading) Panel member to be one of the two interviewers, to secure wider involvement of Panel members in the detailed consideration of each case; that was achieved in all but nine cases.

After the interview, the interviewing pairs revisited each of the competency scores taking account both of the provisional grading and the new evidence at interview. To assist the Panel in developing the effectiveness of the interviews, and with advance notification to the applicant concerned, the Chief Executive sat in on four interviews to observe the proceedings and to provide feedback to the Chair of the Panel on Panel members' conduct of the interview. He played no part in the interview itself, nor in the discussion between the Panel pair after the interview.

## **28. Final Moderation**

Moderation by the full Panel took place over three days, on 21, 22 and 23 October 2019. The purpose of moderation was to ensure that a consistent standard had been applied to all applicants and in particular to afford the full Panel the opportunity to resolve those cases which presented particular difficulties. This ensured that full Panel agreement was secured to the list of names to be recommended to the Lord Chancellor.

For each applicant, the Panel had before it the up-to-date rating sheet and score sheet (which included evidence from assessors), previous moderation records, and the interview record with the interviewing pair's conclusions. Full sets of the assessments and material from the application form were also available where required. The Panel had no information about the personal characteristics of the applicant, or whether they had applied before, except as was apparent at interview or from the assessments or other documentation.

The Panel reviewed all those interviewed on a case by case basis, considering the evidence available as to the demonstration of the competencies in an open and at times vigorous discussion. In this way, the conclusions on the extent to which each applicant demonstrated the competencies and the outcome of their application were settled.

At the conclusion of the moderation, the Panel was informed of the effect of their decisions in the light of factors in the monitoring data or in relation to applicants' practices.

A commentary by the Panel on its recommendations this year is attached at Annex C.

### **29. Issues of Character**

The Panel considers issues of character on an anonymised basis at pre-interview moderation. This timing enables any questions about a serious character issue to be put to the applicant at interview if appropriate, although to date that facility has not been used.

Based on the information supplied by the applicants and by the professional bodies in response to the request made on behalf of the Panel, the Character Issues Sub Panel considered all the issues in an anonymised form and reported to the full Panel at pre-interview moderation. This enabled the Panel to take a view of the seriousness of any character issue. There were no applicants this year in respect of whom there were serious character issues which would have made it inappropriate to recommend appointment, regardless of the degree to which the applicant satisfied the competencies.

### **30. Recommendations**

The Panel has made 114 recommendations for appointment (44% of all applicants and 63% of applicants who were interviewed). The Panel's recommendations about the 181 applicants interviewed and the names of the 77 filtered out before interview are set out in an accompanying document.

### **31. Repeat Applicants**

Although an applicant may have applied longer ago, the Secretariat looks back only over the previous three competitions in identifying 'repeat applicants' for statistical and monitoring purposes. In 2019, 97 applicants (38%) had applied in at least one of the three previous competitions.

The Secretariat set out to provide that, where possible, each applicant should not be graded and/or interviewed by the same pair as in either of the previous two years, but should have at least one fresh Panel member at each stage, and ideally two Panel members who were fresh to the applicant for any interview. This was achieved in every case.

Of the repeat applicants, 30 were not invited to interview, although 13 of these had been interviewed in at least one of the previous three years. The number not interviewed represented 31% of all repeat applicants, compared to 29% of first time applicants not invited to interview. In all, 34 (35%) repeat applicants were recommended for appointment compared to 80 (50%) of new applicants.

### **32. Feedback and Notification**

To assist unsuccessful applicants, and to assist further professional development, individual written feedback is provided to all unsuccessful applicants.

Feedback was sent to the applicants who were not invited to interview on 9 October 2019. The text of the feedback was prepared by the Secretariat, drawing on the grading report prepared by the Panel pair and the Panel's pre-interview moderation. The drafts were amended if necessary, and approved, by the lead grader and by the Chair of the Selection Panel, except where the Chair was recused in which case it was settled by the Panel member who chaired the discussion of the applicant concerned.

The Panel will in due course provide written feedback to the remaining unsuccessful applicants. This feedback will be included with the letter notifying the unsuccessful interviewed applicants of the outcome of their application, and will be sent at the same time as the notifications to those applicants who have been successful.

As last year, a note outlining the way in which the Panel approaches the provision of feedback to applicants not invited to interview was published on the QCA website. It is intended to publish a similar note about the feedback to those not recommended after interview.

### **33. Complaints: 2019 Competition**

Any applicant who wishes to make a complaint about the 2019 competition has (under the agreed Process) 60 calendar days after the announcement of the eventual appointments to make the complaint.

### **34. Complaints: 2018 Competition**

There were no complaints to the Complaints Committee from applicants in the 2018 competition.

*Sir Alex Allan Chair, Queen's Counsel Selection Panel*  
**October 2019**

**Annex A** - The Competency Framework 2019

**Annex B** - Rating scales 2019

**Annex C** - Commentary by Queen's Counsel Selection Panel on its recommendations 2019

## THE COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK 2019

The Panel will judge how far an applicant meets the competencies as described by the passage in italics. The examples provided are intended to assist applicants, assessors and others. Consideration of the demonstration of the competency is not limited to the examples quoted.

To merit recommendation for appointment all competencies must be demonstrated to a standard of excellence in the applicant's professional life. In general the Selection Panel will be looking for the demonstration of the competencies in cases of substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity. Competency B (Written and oral advocacy) *must* be demonstrated in such cases.

### A. Understanding and using the law

*Has expert, up-to-date legal knowledge and uses it accurately and relevantly, and becomes familiar with new areas of law quickly and reliably.*

Examples:

- ✓ Is up to date with law and precedent relevant to each case dealt with, or will quickly and reliably make self familiar with new areas of law.
- ✓ Draws on law accurately for case points and applies relevant legal principles to particular facts of case.

### B. Written and oral advocacy

*Subject to the advocate's duty to the court, develops and advances client's case to secure the best outcome for the client by gaining a rapid, incisive overview of complex material, identifying the best course of action, communicating the case persuasively, and rapidly assimilating the implications of new evidence and argument and responding appropriately.*

The Panel will be looking both at the written and oral aspects of advocacy. Oral advocacy includes advocacy in a court or tribunal, mediation, arbitration or negotiation.

Examples (Written advocacy):

- ✓ Writes arguments accurately, coherently and simply, and in an accessible style.
- ✓ Presents facts and structures arguments in a coherent, balanced and focused manner.
- ✓ Deals effectively with necessary preliminary stages of legal disputes.
- ✓ Gains and gives an accurate understanding of complex and voluminous case material.
- ✓ Appreciates aspects of the case that are particularly important, sensitive or difficult and appreciates the relative importance of each item of evidence.
- ✓ Prepares thoroughly for the case by identifying the best arguments to pursue and preparing alternative strategies.
- ✓ Anticipates points that will challenge an argument

Examples (Oral advocacy)

- ✓ Deals responsibly with difficult points of case management and disclosure.
- ✓ Presents facts and structures arguments in a coherent, balanced and focused manner.
- ✓ Assimilates new information and arguments rapidly and accurately.
- ✓ Immediately sees implications of answers by witness and responds appropriately.
- ✓ Listens attentively to what is said paying keen attention to others' understanding and reactions.
- ✓ Accurately sees the point of questions from the tribunal and answers effectively.
- ✓ Gives priority to non-court resolution throughout the case where appropriate, identifies possible bases for settlement and takes effective action.
- ✓ Prepared and able to change tack or to persist, as appropriate.
- ✓ Deals effectively with points which challenge an argument.

### C. Working with others

*Uphold the standards of behaviour expected of advocates and establishes productive working relationships with all, including professional and lay clients, the judge and other parties' representatives and members of own team; is involved in the preparation of the case and leads the team before the court or other tribunal*

Examples:

- ✓ Behaves in a consistent and open way in all professional dealings.
- ✓ Establishes an appropriate rapport with all others in court and in conference.
- ✓ Advances arguments in way that reflects appropriate consideration of perspective of everyone involved in the case.

- ✓ Helps the client focus on relevant points and is candid with the client.
- ✓ Explains law and court procedure to client and ensures the client understands and can decide the best action.
- ✓ Keeps lay and professional clients informed of progress.
- ✓ Is prepared to advance an argument that might not be popular and to stand up to the judge.
- ✓ Responds to the needs and circumstances of client (including client's means and importance of case to client and bearing in mind duty to legal aid fund) and advises client accordingly.
- ✓ Meets commitments and appointments.
- ✓ Accepts ultimate responsibility for case when leading the team.
- ✓ Motivates, listens to and works with other members of own team.
- ✓ Aware of own limitations and seeks to ensure that they are compensated for by others in team.
- ✓ Able to take key decisions with authority and after listening to views.
- ✓ Identifies priorities and allocates tasks and roles when leading the team.

### D. Diversity

*Demonstrates an understanding of diversity and cultural issues, respects the needs and cultural wishes of others and is proactive in addressing the needs of people from all backgrounds and promoting diversity and equality of opportunity*

Examples:

- ✓ Is aware of the diverse needs of individuals resulting from differences in gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, age and educational attainment and physical or mental disability or other reason, and responds appropriately and sensitively.
- ✓ Is aware of the impact of diversity and cultural issues on witnesses, parties to proceedings and others as well as on own client, and adjusts own behaviour accordingly.
- ✓ Takes positive action to promote diversity and equality of opportunity.
- ✓ Understands needs and circumstances of others and acts accordingly.
- ✓ Confronts discrimination and prejudice when observed in others; does not let it pass unchecked.
- ✓ Acts as a role model for others in handling diversity and cultural issues.

### E. Integrity

*Is honest and straightforward in professional dealings, including with the court and all parties*

Examples:

- ✓ Does not mislead, conceal or create a false impression.
- ✓ Honours professional codes of conduct.
- ✓ Where appropriate refers to authorities adverse to the client's case.
- ✓ Always behaves so as to command the confidence of the tribunal and others involved in the case, as well as client.
- ✓ Acts in professional life in such a way as to maintain the high reputation of advocates and Queen's Counsel.

### QC Secretariat

**RATING SCALES 2019**  
(as agreed at the Panel meeting on 26 June 2019)

Overall grading	Criteria	Definition
<b>A</b>	<p>Consistent evidence of excellence. Called to interview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Marked 7 for at least three competencies, including both Competency A and Competency B.</li> <li>▪ Marked 6 in the remaining competency</li> </ul>	<b><i>STRONG/GOOD EVIDENCE OF EXCELLENCE</i></b>
<b>B</b>	<p>Evidence of generally good and sometimes excellent performance. Called to interview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A minimum of 6 in both Competency A and Competency B.</li> <li>▪ No competency below 5. A score of 0 in diversity is treated as a 5 at this stage.</li> </ul>	<b><i>SOME EVIDENCE OF EXCELLENCE</i></b>
<b>C</b>	<p>Insufficient evidence of excellence in Competency A and/or Competency B, or evidence of weakness in Competency C and/or Competency D. Not called to interview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competency A and/or B marked 5 or below; or</li> <li>▪ Competency C or Competency D marked 4 or below.</li> </ul>	<b><i>INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF EXCELLENCE</i></b>
<b>0</b>	<p>One or more of Competencies A - C marked as 0, and unlikely to be made up at interview</p>	<b><i>INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE</i></b>
<b>P</b>	<p>If a Panel Pair is unable to reach an agreed conclusion, or if they consider some feature of an application requires particular attention, they may mark an applicant <b>P</b>, requiring consideration and decision by the full Panel.</p>	<b><i>Panel Consideration</i></b>

### Ratings for Competencies A-D

Competencies as an advocate		Grouping
Insufficient evidence to form any view of the competency.	0	
Generally poor performance in this competency.	1	Poor
Significant weakness evident in this competency.	2	Not satisfactory
Some weakness evident in this competency.	3	Not satisfactory
Generally satisfactory performance in this competency, but limited, if any, evidence of excellence.	4	Competent
Some evidence of excellence in this competency, but not enough or consistent enough.	5	Competent Excellent
Evidence of excellence in this competency.	6	
Strong evidence of excellence in this competency.	7	Excellent

### Ratings for Competency E *Integrity*

Evidence of lack of Integrity	N
Uncertainties over Integrity	?
Positive evidence of Integrity or absence of negative evidence	Y

### Ratings for substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity

Cases not generally of substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity, which calls into question the applicant's ability to demonstrate Competencies to the necessary standard	N
Uncertainty over substance, complexity, or difficulty or sensitivity of cases and therefore applicant's demonstration of the competencies	?
Cases all or generally of substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity	Y

## COMMENTARY BY QUEEN'S COUNSEL SELECTION PANEL ON ITS RECOMMENDATIONS 2019

1. This annex is intended to provide the Lord Chancellor with the Selection Panel's comments on our recommendations this year and on matters which have emerged from consideration of the applications.

### Decision making

2. We have applied a common standard to all applications. Our arrangements have enabled Panel members to work in pairs with a number of different colleagues. We have sought to reinforce consistency in marking by benchmarking; by grading in a number of differently composed pairs (rather than dividing the Panel into five fixed pairs); by seeking to involve a further Panel member in any interview; and by ensuring that all cases are moderated by the full Panel, both at the pre-interview stage and in deciding the final recommendation.

3. We believe that the procedures we have adopted have provided a fair and even-handed consideration of all applicants and that Panel members share a common view of the standard applicants must attain. Inevitably, at the margins there are some fine distinctions to be made. In many applications the interview was particularly helpful, especially in providing evidence in relation to diversity.

4. At our final moderation meeting, we re-examined as a full Panel the conclusions of the interviewing pairs on each interviewed applicant, where necessary revisiting the views of the grading pair or of the Panel itself at pre-interview moderation. We collectively settled, confirmed or modified the scores received by the applicant, consulting the interview record, assessments and other documentation as appropriate.

### The Standard of Excellence

5. As a Panel we keep the standard of excellence under review, considering each year how far the standard requires any refinement, in particular in relation to making clear the distinction between excellent advocates who merit silk, and those who are competent or even very good, but who do not in our judgement reach the required standard. We have sought to apply the same standard as in the previous years. That standard has (we believe) been well received by successive Lord Chancellors, by the judiciary, and by the legal profession. We were reassured on this by our contact with the professional bodies and through the regular surveys of assessors which we now conduct.

6. The standard to be applied is *excellence*. We have applied a common standard to all applications. To be recommended for appointment, applicants needed to demonstrate **strong** evidence of excellence in both Competency A (Understanding and using the law) and Competency B (Written and oral advocacy) and in either Competency C (Working with others) or Competency D (Diversity), with **good** evidence of excellence in the remaining competency.

7. The Process requires that advocacy (written or oral) should be in relation to disputes actually or potentially before courts and tribunals (including arbitration tribunals). We have taken the view that to be recommended, applicants need to demonstrate evidence of excellence in both written and oral advocacy. Written advocacy is considered alongside oral advocacy, as

set out in the Competency Framework. We recognise the importance in advocacy of seeking to reach agreement without the need for a dispute to come to court, and that different fields of practice will provide applicants with differing opportunities for appearing in court. We invited applicants to comment on both aspects in their self-assessment, and invited assessors to comment on both aspects in their assessments. At grading, interview and moderation we considered the two aspects separately and then together, in order to form an overall view of the applicant's demonstration of this competency.

8. Our approach to diversity is described at paragraph 20 of the report. The agreed Process and Competency Framework identifies diversity as a separate competency in which excellence is to be demonstrated. We recognise the importance attached to diversity by successive Lord Chancellors and Lord Chief Justices, and by the leaders of the profession. Applicants who fall short of excellence in relation to diversity are not recommended for appointment. In previous years, a number of applicants who have reached the necessary standard on Competencies A and B have not been recommended for appointment solely because of failure to demonstrate evidence of excellence in diversity, or because they were unable to show **strong** evidence of excellence in either the working with others competency or the diversity competency. However, there were no such instances this year.

### **Range and Quality of assessments**

9. We are again very grateful to all the judicial, practitioner and client assessors who have made an indispensable contribution to the appointment process by providing assessments. The success of this appointments scheme depends heavily on the support and commitment of the judiciary and the legal profession in providing high quality assessments. We would not be able to do our job without the readiness of assessors to let us have their views about the extent to which applicants demonstrate the competencies.

10. The quality of assessments has been maintained this year. However, once again the overwhelming majority of assessments, particularly from clients, were supportive of the applicant, although not to quite the same extent as in previous years. Around 86% of assessments graded the applicant as very good or excellent (compared with 91% last year) - this was the case for 82% of judicial assessments, 84% of practitioner assessments, and for 97% of client assessments.

### **Interview**

11. We see the interview as giving the applicants 'a fresh opportunity to shine' and to provide further evidence to inform our final decision. Some applicants do indeed shine, but others very evidently do not. The interview is not determinative, but where an applicant has come across poorly, we re-examine all the evidence carefully. In some cases we have concluded that a poor performance at interview has not been such as to outweigh the evidence provided by the assessors. In a small number of other cases, however, especially where a weakness identified at interview was reflected in evidence provided by an assessor, the interview has served to confirm the assessor's doubt and we have accordingly given that much greater weight. In other words, a poor interview is not necessarily fatal to an application, but it will trigger serious reconsideration.

12. While we recognise that the skills demonstrated at interview are not necessarily the same as the skills required in advocacy, the Panel's view is that the evidence gathered from interview is of considerable importance in contributing to the overall picture of the applicant and thus in

informing the decision whether or not to recommend for appointment. This year (as last) it was striking that a number of apparently borderline applicants acquitted themselves particularly well at interview and were able to dispel reservations arising from the Panel's interpretation of their assessments.

### **Numbers of recommendations**

13. We recommend the appointment this year of 114 applicants (44% of applicants). We have reached our recommendations by considering each application in accordance with the agreed process. The agreed process makes no provision for a quota, either on numbers overall, in relation to geography, or in specific fields. We are confident that all our recommendations are well-founded on the evidence we have had, which has been fully tested by the whole Panel during pre-interview and final moderation.

14. Historically, silks have represented about 10% of all barristers. That remains the case so far as the Bar as a whole is concerned, although the latest Bar Standards Board figures suggest that QCs represent a higher proportion, around 13%, of self-employed barristers. Although the number of appointments as silk over the last five years has exceeded the number in the last five years of the old system, that must be seen in the context of a significantly larger pool of potential applicants, resulting from increased numbers at the Bar and an increased number of solicitors with rights of audience in the higher courts. Moreover, the quality of applicants over the years has remained very high.

### **Specialist practices**

15. The nature of some kinds of practice means that an applicant might seldom come to court. Where it appears that an applicant is highly successful at settling cases, we have accepted that only rarely will he or she appear before a court in cases of substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity; and we have been ready to accommodate that. We have, for example, recommended for appointment practitioners in the fields of personal injury and clinical negligence. Where appropriate, we have taken account of evidence relating to settlement discussions. We have also recommended other applicants with practices which may bring them to court less frequently, for example revenue practitioners.

### **Other Jurisdictions**

16. Although all applicants must hold rights of audience in the higher courts in England and Wales, we have, as in previous competitions, also considered some applicants who have appeared primarily before various international courts or tribunals, or in other jurisdictions. Although we have dispensed with the previous somewhat complex rules concerning eligibility to provide judicial assessments, it remains the case that evidence is of most value if it comes from an assessor with good knowledge of what is expected of silks in the higher courts in England and Wales, and if it relates to proceedings which are reasonably analogous to proceedings in those courts. We have recommended a small number of applicants who have little or no practice in England and Wales, but have nevertheless demonstrated excellence in all the competencies.

17. We are conscious that the award of QC is intended to denote excellence in advocacy in the higher courts of England and Wales. Accordingly, where applicants' practice is primarily elsewhere, whether in Europe, in a different jurisdiction or in arbitration work, the Panel has to give particular attention to the question of whether it is satisfied that the applicant has established their excellence in relation to the higher courts of England and Wales. The greater

any differences in the law and procedure of the jurisdiction in which the applicant generally practises, the more difficult that is likely to be.

### **Other Judicial Assessors**

18. Assessments have been received in relation not only to cases before the senior courts of England and Wales, and European or international courts, but also in relation to arbitrations, public and planning inquiries, professional disciplinary bodies and specialist tribunals. Many recommended applicants received assessments from judicial assessors who were not judges as commonly understood, such as planning inspectors, arbitrators or others.

19. Whilst we consider that assessments from senior judges (i.e. High Court or more senior judges) are particularly valuable, they are not essential. We also value the perspectives of other judicial assessors, such as planning inspectors, tribunal judges, Masters and District Judges, who are able to bring their own specialist expertise or local knowledge to inform our view of the applicant. Where possible, we sought assessments which relate to advocacy in more than a single forum, and in appropriate cases included assessments in relation to an appellate tribunal. This year we have recommended 18 applicants (16% of our recommendations) who have no assessments from current or former High Court or more senior judges in England and Wales. This compares with 18% last year.

### **Evidence from Assessments**

20. We are aware of concerns in the past that, as a result of more limited exposure, certain groups of applicants may find it difficult to name sufficient assessors, and that even those assessors they could name had insufficient exposure to the applicant's work to be able to provide a good quality assessment. This tends to arise primarily in the judicial category of assessors. Furthermore, some applicants have been involved in a single large case or major public inquiry which could potentially impact on their exposure to a wide range of assessors.

21. Although the Selection Panel asks applicants to name a judicial assessor from each listed case, the Panel recognises that this is not always possible. If an applicant practises in an area of law where contested trials are comparatively unusual, a number of their cases may not go to court. If an applicant has had a significant career break, or has dealt with a small number of very large cases, they may well not be able to list 12 cases. The Panel's concern is to ensure that it can get sufficient evidence from judicial assessors to make a well-informed decision about the applicant. The Panel also needs to be satisfied that the applicant has a good reason for listing fewer assessors, in other words to be satisfied that the applicant has not deliberately restricted the Panel's choice of assessors. This year there were 10 applicants who provided fewer than seven judicial assessors, all of whom provided a satisfactory explanation for that on their application form.

22. Where there was a shortage of evidence from judicial assessors, particularly in respect of written and oral advocacy, the Panel considered whether the evidence from other assessors, particularly practitioner assessors, was sufficiently strong to compensate for the shortage.

### **Impact of a Single Critical Assessor**

23. The Selection Panel has always emphasised that the views of a single assessor, whether favourable or critical, are never determinative, however eminent the assessor. However, an assessment which is out of line with the other assessments received on an applicant is not

necessarily wholly disregarded. At pre-interview moderation such an assessment will generally be treated broadly as if it were as equivalent to the next weakest assessment except in the very rare circumstances where there is a suspicion of personal animus or other improper motive leading an assessor to damn the applicant – in that case the assessment will be wholly disregarded except to the extent that it is corroborated.

24. Although a single adverse assessment will not deprive an applicant of interview if there is otherwise sufficient evidence of excellence, a single adverse assessment may be a key factor in a decision not to recommend appointment. The Selection Panel will generally ask for criticisms made in such an assessment to be explored at interview, to the extent that that can be done without jeopardising the confidentiality of assessments. If the Panel concludes after interview that the criticisms (even from a single assessor) were well-founded; were serious; did not amount to a one-off failure; and cannot be regarded as historical, the criticisms concerned may well lead to a decision not to recommend appointment even if no other assessor has raised similar points. So in that way, the view of a single assessor could be decisive (in that but for that assessor the issues of concern might never have come to light), even though it is not on its own conclusive.

### **Being Led by a QC**

25. Many good quality juniors will be led by a QC in their most significant cases. Nevertheless, many criminal law applicants, in particular, may be expected to give examples of cases where they have themselves acted as a leader. Increasingly, the Panel has looked for such experience to test an applicant's readiness for silk, although we recognise that this is not always possible. Where an applicant is led, there will often be less evidence on which a judicial assessor can comment, especially if the entire oral advocacy is undertaken by the leader. However, the leader can be cited as a practitioner assessor and indeed professional clients may also be well aware of the role played by the applicant in preparing the case and securing an outcome.

### **Older Cases**

26. We have sought to assess each applicant's *current* demonstration of the competencies and his or her suitability to take silk this year. The agreed Process envisages assessments in relation to cases of substance, complexity, or particular difficulty or sensitivity in the last three years.

27. For some applicants, a number of the assessors named came from cases which were longer ago. Evidence from such cases may well be less reliable because assessors may have more difficulty recalling the detail for an assessment. It may also be the case that performance many years ago does not directly address the level at which the competencies are currently demonstrated. Nevertheless, we will where appropriate have regard to cases older than the usual three year period. We could readily take account of some older cases where there was also some relatively recent evidence, and all the evidence presented a consistent picture. We also took account of an applicant's practice and personal circumstances, such as absence from practice for health, family or other reasons.

### **Diversity Monitoring**

28. As before, applicants were invited but not required to complete a form for diversity monitoring purposes. This sought information about age, gender, ethnic origin, sexual

orientation, and whether the applicant had a disability. All applicants completed the form in part, although seven preferred not to state their ethnic origin; and 13 preferred not to state their sexuality. Last year seven applicants withheld information about their ethnic origin and 27 about their sexuality. The forms were detached from the application form and were not made available either to the Selection Panel or to assessors. The Selection Panel was informed of the outcome of their decisions in terms of diversity only after the relevant decisions had been made.

### **Gender**

29. There were 52 women applicants this year (around 20% of all applicants). Of those, 42 (81%) were interviewed (significantly higher than the proportion of men interviewed) and we recommend 30 for appointment. That means we recommend 58% of women applicants, compared with 41% of men. Last year we recommended 32 women for appointment, 64% of women applicants, compared with 39% of men.

### **Sexual orientation**

30. Of the 245 applicants who answered the question, seven identified as gay men and one as a gay woman. All eight gay applicants were interviewed, and six have been recommended for appointment. There was one bisexual applicant, who was not invited to interview.

### **Ethnicity**

31. In all, this year 42 applicants declared an ethnic origin other than white. This was around 16% of all applicants, a little higher than the latest available figures for the percentage of BAME practitioners at the Bar.

32. We interviewed 26 (62%) of those applicants (a slightly lower proportion than of white applicants) and have recommended 22 BAME applicants for appointment. That means we have recommended 52% of BAME applicants compared with 43% of applicants whose declared ethnic origin is white.

### **Disability**

33. This year ten applicants declared a disability on the application form. Six of these were interviewed and three have been recommended for appointment.

### **Age**

34. There were 21 applicants aged 40 and younger on the date applications closed. Of those, 17 (81%) were interviewed, and 12 (57%) have been recommended for appointment.

35. There were 89 applicants aged 51 and over. Of those, 56 (63%) were interviewed, and 26 (29%) have been recommended for appointment.

### **Employed advocates**

36. There were ten employed advocates amongst the applicants and seven were interviewed. Six have been recommended for appointment. Last year, one of the three employed applicants was recommended for appointment.

**Solicitors**

37. This year there were nine applications from solicitor advocates, compared with five last year. Seven of those were interviewed and four have been recommended for appointment.

38. The agreed process was designed to enable solicitor advocates to seek appointment with the assurance that they would be assessed fairly alongside barrister applicants. We remain concerned that the level of applications from solicitor advocates remains comparatively low. For whatever reason, there appears to be some hesitancy on the part of solicitor advocates to apply for silk, even where they may be well qualified to do so. We will continue to liaise with the Solicitors Association of Higher Courts Advocates and with the Law Society to explore what can be done to overcome this problem.

***Queen's Counsel Selection Panel  
October 2019***