



**REPORT BY THE KING'S COUNSEL SELECTION PANEL
TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR
ON THE PROCESS FOR THE SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT
OF KING'S COUNSEL 2025**

1. Process and Competency Framework

The current system for the appointment of KCs, 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. The KC process is designed to appoint those who demonstrate consistent excellence in advocacy in England and Wales.

2. Selection Panel

There were three changes to the composition of the Selection Panel for the 2025 competition: Amanda Amroliwala CBE succeeded Douglas Board as a lay member, Sir Martin Moore-Bick and Nicolina Andall replaced Sir Paul Morgan and Mena Ruparel as legal members.

The Panel which oversaw the 2025 competition and considered the applications thus comprised:

- Amanda Amroliwala CBE (lay member - appointed 2025)
- Matthew Chapman KC (barrister member - appointed 2023)
- Paul Grant (lay member - appointed 2023)
- Diana Luchford CB (lay member – appointed 2024)
- John Montague (legal member – appointed 2024)
- Sir Martin Moore-Bick (judicial member – appointed 2025)
- Sara Nathan OBE (lay member – appointed 2021)
- Dame Anne Rafferty (judicial member – appointed 2021)
- Nicolina Andall (legal member - appointed 2025)
- Monisha Shah (Chair – appointed Chair 2022, appointed lay member 2018)
- Sultana Tafadar KC (legal member – appointed 2024)

The Panel has been supported by a Secretariat comprising four full-time and one 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 King's Counsel are met solely by applicants' fees. The level of the fees is set by the Directors of KC Appointments Ltd, acting on behalf of the Bar Council and the Law Society.

The fees were increased in 2025. The application fee was £2,225 (previously £2,100), and for applicants who are appointed, a further appointment fee of £3,900 (previously £3,600) will become payable, in addition to the cost of Letters Patent. VAT is payable on the application and appointment fees.

In 2017, the professional bodies introduced a facility for reduced fees (payable at half the standard amounts) for applicants with low earnings, defined as below £90,000 in fees for those at the self-employed Bar. Seven applicants took advantage of the reduced fee in 2025.

4. Receipt of Applications

Applications were invited from 14 March 2025 with a deadline of 5 pm on 25 April 2025.

In all, 326 applications were received, a decrease of 1 on the previous year. One applicant withdrew their application before grading. This applicant has therefore been removed from the 2025 statistics.

5. Description of Practice and List of Cases

The application form invited applicants to provide 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, although the Panel recognised that (particularly for applicants specialising in criminal work) disruption caused by the Covid pandemic would often make it necessary to draw on cases from the last four years. The guidance made it clear that where there was a good reason, such as a career break or a disability, 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. It was recognised however that it might not always be possible to list a judicial assessor (for example when a case settled before trial) or a practitioner assessor (because there was no other advocate involved in the case).

In the 2025 competition, 48% of applicants named at least the twelve judicial, twelve practitioner and six client assessors ideally sought. A total of 17 applicants named fewer than eight judicial assessors, of whom five named fewer than six unique 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 but two applicants (one of whom had a nominated assessor who declined to assist at the last minute, and the other where all nominated assessors declined).

9. Assessor Selection

Apart from the nominated assessors, it is necessary to decide which of the other potential assessors listed by each applicant should be asked to provide an assessment 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, applying 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 were 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, one assessor was asked for, and provided, nine assessments, two assessors were asked for, and provided, eight assessments, and four assessors were asked for, and provided, seven assessments.

Where an assessment provided no usable information, the Secretariat selected an alternative assessor from amongst those listed by the applicant. This led to 42 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 the Panel 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 their 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 1944 requests seeking a total of 2913 assessments, that is around 1.5 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 requests seeking in total a further 405 assessments. A total of 3318 assessments were thus requested in this competition.

The Secretariat pursued outstanding assessments from early June 2025 through to early August 2025.

12. Assessments Received

The first completed assessment was received on 7 May 2025, and the overwhelming majority by the second week of June. A total of 277 assessors did not provide assessments sought: 205 assessors said they were unable to provide assessments on at least one applicant; 72 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 all but eight applicants, a total of 2913 assessments which were considered by Panel members.

13. Integrity and Professional Checks

A full list of applicants was sent to the Lady 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, so that the Panel could 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 Sara Nathan, 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 KCA website.

16. Panel Pair Assignment

The Process provides that for the purpose of provisionally grading and interviewing the applicants, the Panel should divide 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 1 July 2025 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, 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 material which should have been elsewhere on the form;
- copies of all the assessments to be used;
- 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 became known via the assessments, self-assessment, 'additional information, or at interview.

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 application 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 recommendation 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; they also acted equally as lead or support members of the grading pair.

20. Diversity Action and Understanding

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 name of the competency was changed to Diversity Action & Understanding for the 2023 competition to reflect the Panel's focus on not just knowledge of diversity but also on an applicant's own work in this space. 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 any area of the applicant's personal or professional life 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; a score of "0" at that stage did not exclude an applicant from an interview if one 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: Clearly ready for appointment, Ready for appointment, Possibly ready for appointment, Not yet ready for appointment, Not satisfactory, or Insufficient information to express a view.

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 scores for Competencies B1 and B2; 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. This applied to one applicant this year.

23. Pre-interview Moderation and Filter

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

The Panel does not operate a quota system. 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 of competencies A, B and C at pre-interview moderation is at least two lower than the minimum level required to be recommended for appointment.

This year, 146 out of 326 applicants were invited to interview, and 179 were not. One applicant withdrew during assessment collection, hence the use of 325 applicants in the diversity monitoring information. That means that 55% of applicants were filtered out, compared with 54% in 2024 (177 applicants of 327), 48% in 2023 (136 applicants of 284), 48% in 2022 (135 of 280 applicants), and 45% in 2021 (125 applicants of 276).

Applicants were notified of the Panel's decisions about whether they would be interviewed on 19 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

At 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 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 suggest 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 29 September and 17 October 2025. Interviews were held in London and Manchester. There were a total of 146 interviews.

Each interview pair generally conducted four interviews each day. This provided adequate time for the interview pairs to discuss each applicant and to dictate or type the interview record before the next interview. It also meant that, although the aim was for each interview to last 45-60 minutes, it was possible to take longer when necessary, especially with borderline applicants.

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 KCA website.

The Panel sought to enable a third (a member who had not graded the application) Panel member to be one of the two interviewers, to secure wider involvement of Panel members in the detailed consideration of each case; due to availability of interviewers in Manchester and to applicants requesting rescheduling, that was achieved in all but 9 cases, although in all of these cases the applicant was interviewed by two Panel members who had not graded the application.

After the interview, the interviewing pairs revisited each of the competency scores taking account of both the grading at moderation 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, independent trainers sat in on a small number of interviews to observe the proceedings and to provide feedback to Panel members' on their interview skill and technique, although they played no part in the interview itself, nor in the discussion between the Panel pair after the interview. Pearn Kandola trainers sat in on six interviews in 2025 after writing to the relevant applicants to notify them.

28. Final Moderation

Moderation by the full Panel took place over two days, on 3 and 4 November 2025. 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 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 96 recommendations for appointment (30% of all applicants and 66% of applicants who were interviewed). The Panel's recommendations about the 146 applicants interviewed 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 2025, 150 applicants (46%) 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 by the same pair as in either of the previous two years but should have at least one fresh Panel member on each occasion. The Panel also sought where practical to ensure that applicants were interviewed by two Panel members who had not interviewed the applicant in either of the last two years. This was achieved in all cases.

Of the repeat applicants, 71 were not invited to interview, although 12 of these had been interviewed in at least one of the previous three years. The number not interviewed represented 47% of all repeat

applicants, compared to 61% of first time applicants not invited to interview. In all, 48 (32%) repeat applicants were recommended for appointment compared to 48 (27%) 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 will be sent to the applicants who were not invited to interview in November 2025. The text of the feedback is prepared by the Secretariat, drawing on the grading report prepared by the Panel pair and the Panel's pre-interview moderation. The drafts are amended if necessary, and approved, by the lead grader and by the Chair of the Selection Panel.

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; it will be sent at the same time as the notifications to those applicants who have been successful.

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

33. Announcement Date

We are aiming to announce the outcome of the 2025 competition on 23rd January 2026. We are continuing in discussions with Ministry of Justice and Crown Office officials to allow for a fixed date for announcement, set at the beginning of each competition. Due to the election this was agreed for the 2024 competition and was positively received by the sector.

34. Complaints: 2025 Competition

Any applicant who wishes to make a complaint about the 2025 competition has 60 calendar days after the announcement of the eventual appointments to make the complaint.

35. Complaints: 2024 Competition

There was one complaint to the Complaints Committee from an unsuccessful applicant in the 2024 competition.

*Monisha Shah, Chair, King's Counsel Selection Panel
October 2025*

Annex A - The Competency Framework 2025

Annex B - Rating scales 2025

Annex C - Commentary by King's Counsel Selection Panel on its recommendations 2025

King's Counsel Competition for England and Wales 2025 - Competency Framework

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, uses it accurately, relevantly and effectively, 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.
- ✓ Makes effective use of case law and other sources in addressing legal issues which are not decided or settled.
- ✓ Shows depth of understanding of the legal principles and issues involved in a 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

Upholds the standards of behaviour expected of advocates and acts so as to secure the confidence of the court and of fellow advocates; 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 throughout.

Examples:

- ✓ Acts as a role model and leader within and for the profession.
- ✓ 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 a way that reflects appropriate consideration of perspective of everyone involved in the case.
- ✓ Where appropriate, refers to authorities adverse to the client's case and to arguments which unrepresented parties could properly advance.
- ✓ Is meticulous in making full and frank disclosure whenever appropriate.
- ✓ 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 but does not make assertions or allegations which are unsupported by a proper factual basis or (where appropriate) by instructions from clients.
- ✓ 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 action and understanding

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, inclusion 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, inclusion and equality of opportunity.

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 King's Counsel.

KCA March 2025

Rating Scales 2025

(agreed at the Panel meeting on 1 July 2025)

Overall grading	Criteria	Definition
A	Consistent evidence of excellence. Called to interview. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marked 7 for at least three competencies, including both Competency A and Competency B. ▪ Marked 6 in the remaining competency 	<i>SUBJECT TO INTERVIEW, SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF EXCELLENCE FOR APPOINTMENT</i>
B	Evidence of generally good and sometimes excellent performance. Called to interview. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A minimum of 6 in both Competency A and Competency B. ▪ A minimum of 5 in Competency C. ○ A minimum of 4 in Competency D or a score of 0 which is treated as a 4 at this stage. 	<i>SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF EXCELLENCE TO JUSTIFY INTERVIEW</i>
C	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competency A and/or B marked 5 or below; or ▪ Competency C marked 4 or below. ▪ Competency D marked 3 or below. 	<i>INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF EXCELLENCE FOR INTERVIEW</i>
0	One or more of Competencies A - C marked as 0, and unlikely to be made up at interview	<i>INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO ENABLE A WELL- INFORMED DECISION</i>
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 P , requiring consideration and decision by the full Panel.	<i>Panel Consideration</i>

Rating Scales 2025

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	
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	
Evidence of excellence in this competency.	6	Excellent
Strong evidence of excellence in this competency.	7	

Ratings for Competency E *Integrity*

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

All applicants not receiving Y as to Competency E Integrity should be referred to the Full Panel for consideration.

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

Comment should be made on the score sheet in respect of any applicant not securing Y for substance.



ANNEX C

COMMENTARY BY KING'S COUNSEL SELECTION PANEL ON ITS RECOMMENDATIONS 2025

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 several differently composed 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 action and understanding.

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 awarded to 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 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 consistent 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 action and understanding), 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 we invited assessors to comment on both aspects in their assessments. At grading, at interview, and at 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 action and understanding as a separate competency in which excellence is to be demonstrated. We recognise the importance attached to diversity by successive Lord Chancellors and Lord and Lady Chief Justices, and by the leaders of the profession. Applicants who fall short of excellence in relation to diversity action and understanding are not recommended for appointment. In most years there have been some applicants who were not recommended because they did not reach the required standard on diversity. This year there were three cases in which an applicant who reached the required standard on understanding and using the law and on written and oral advocacy was not recommended because of failure to reach the standard required on working with others or on diversity action and understanding.

Range and Quality of assessments

9. We are again very grateful to all the judicial, practitioner and client assessors who have made an invaluable 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. The change to the options for overall rating introduced in 2021 appears to have had the desired effect of reducing the proportion of assessments rating applicants as suitable for appointment, although the great majority of assessments, particularly from clients, are still supportive of the applicant. A number of Panel members also took part in outreach events specifically for assessors, explaining the need for honest assessments that serve the profession rather than the individual applicant alone. Around 81% of assessments graded the applicant as Clearly ready or Ready (compared with 80% last year) - this was the case for 76% of judicial assessments, 81% of practitioner assessments, and for 94% 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 instances 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 to recommend for appointment. This year (as before) it was striking that several 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 96 applicants (30% 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, protected characteristics 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 11% 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 KCs represent a higher proportion, around 13.8%, of self-employed barristers. Although the number of appointments as silk under the new system has generally exceeded the number appointed under 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.

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 one practitioner in the field of personal injury.

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 one applicant who has little practice in England and Wales, but who has nevertheless demonstrated excellence in all the competencies.

17. We are conscious that the award of KC 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 gives 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. As a result, there may be a very small number of applicants whose excellence in their normal area of practice is unquestioned, whom the Panel is nevertheless unable to recommend because it cannot be satisfied that their excellence would apply to work in the higher courts of England and Wales.

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 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 seven applicants who have no assessments from current or former High Court or more senior judges in England and Wales. This compares with nine last year.

Evidence from Assessments

20. We are aware of concerns in the past that, because 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 of their 12 listed cases, the Panel recognises that this is not always possible. If an applicant practises in an area of law where contested trials are comparatively unusual, many of their cases may not go to court. An applicant who has had a significant career break, has a disability or who has dealt with a small number of very large cases, 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 four applicants who provided fewer than six judicial assessors.

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.

Experience of Being Led by a Silk and Leading other Juniors

25. Many good quality juniors will be led by a silk 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, generally in the last three years.

27. Some applicants named several assessors 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 do have regard to cases older than the usual three year period. We would 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.

Employed advocates

28. There were 11 employed advocates amongst the applicants and four were interviewed. Two have been recommended for appointment. Last year, none of the five employed advocates were recommended for appointment.

Solicitors

29. This year there were nine applications from solicitor advocates, compared with five last year. None were invited to interview.

30. 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 note that the level of applications from solicitor advocates remains comparatively low. 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 and we are working with The Law Society to see how we can support them in encouraging more applications.

Diversity Monitoring

31. 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, socio-economic information and whether the applicant had a disability. All applicants completed the form in part, although 15 preferred not to state their ethnic origin; and 34 preferred not to state their sexuality. Last year eight applicants withheld information about their ethnic origin and 24 about their sexuality. The forms 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

32. There were 86 women applicants this year (around 26% of all applicants). Of those, 44 (51%) were invited to interview (slightly higher than the proportion of men interviewed, which was 43%) and we recommend 29 women for appointment. That means we recommend 34% of women applicants, compared with 28% of men. Last year we recommended 33 women for appointment, 39% of women applicants, compared with 30% of men.

Sexual orientation

33. Of the 292 applicants who declared a sexuality, 12 identified as gay men and five as gay women. Five of the 17 gay applicants were interviewed, and three have been recommended for appointment. There was one bisexual applicant, who was not invited to interview.

Ethnicity

34. In all, this year 52 applicants declared an ethnic origin other than white. This was around 16% of all applicants.

35. We interviewed 19 (37%) of those applicants (a lower proportion than of white applicants, of whom 45% were interviewed) and have recommended 11 applicants from an ethnic minority for appointment. That means we have recommended 21% of ethnic minority applicants compared with 31% of applicants whose declared ethnic origin is white, compared with 30% and 33% respectively in 2024.

Disability

36. This year 18 applicants declared a disability on the application form. Eight of these were interviewed and four have been recommended for appointment.

Age

37. There were 33 applicants aged 40 and younger on the date applications closed. Of those, 21 (64%) were interviewed, and 16 (48%) have been recommended for appointment.

38. There were 108 applicants aged 50 and over. Of those, 36 (33%) were interviewed, and 16 (15%) have been recommended for appointment.

*King's Counsel Selection Panel
November 2025*