



Jersey

THE LAW SOCIETY OF JERSEY LAW 2005

Official Consolidated Version

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Jersey

THE LAW SOCIETY OF JERSEY LAW 2005

Contents

Article

1	Interpretation	4
PART 1		6
THE LAW SOCIETY OF JERSEY		6
2	Incorporation of The Law Society of Jersey.....	6
3	Membership of the Law Society.....	6
4	Classes of members.....	7
5	Termination of membership.....	7
6	Suspension of membership.....	7
7	Liability of members.....	7
8	Objects of the Law Society	7
PART 2		8
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW SOCIETY		8
9	Meetings of the Law Society	8
10	The Committee of The Law Society.....	8
11	Election of Committee members	9
12	Vacation of office.....	9
13	Powers of the Law Society.....	10
14	Application of assets.....	11
15	Accounts	11
16	Bye-laws.....	11
17	Manner of making bye-laws.....	13
PART 2A		13
LEGAL SERVICES BODIES		13
17A	Recognition of legal services bodies.....	13
17B	Regulations: legal services bodies	15
17C	Offences: pretending to be a legal services body	15
PART 3		16
DISCIPLINE		16

18	The disciplinary panel of the Law Society	16
19	Tenure of members of disciplinary panel.....	17
19A	Reports to the disciplinary panel about complaints of professional misconduct.....	17
20	Disciplinary committees of the Law Society.....	18
21	Action on receipt of complaint of professional misconduct	18
21A	Investigation of complaint.....	19
22	Procedure and conduct of proceedings before a disciplinary committee	20
23	Determination of complaint by a disciplinary committee	21
24	Appeals against decision of a disciplinary committee	22
25	Reference of complaint by Attorney General to the Royal Court.....	23
26	Consideration of complaint by Royal Court on Attorney General's reference	23
27	24
28	24
29	Recovery of fines and costs	24
30	Prohibition of employment of practitioners removed from roll for misconduct, or suspended.....	25
31	Protection of persons acting in good faith	25
32	Inherent jurisdiction of Royal Court	25
PART 4		26
OTHER PROVISIONS		26
32A	Regulations	26
33	Election of the Bâtonnier.....	26
34	Rules	26
35	Publication of bye-laws	27
36	Transitional provisions.....	27
37	Citation	28
ENDNOTES		29
Table of Legislation History.....		29
Table of Renumbered Provisions		29
Table of Endnote References		29



Jersey

THE LAW SOCIETY OF JERSEY LAW 2005

A **LAW** to incorporate The Law Society of Jersey; to provide for its administration; to provide for the recognition of legal services bodies; and for the disciplinary control of advocates and solicitors of the Royal Court and of legal services bodies; and for connected purposes.¹

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

1 Interpretation

- (1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires –
- “advocate” means an advocate of the Royal Court;
 - “bye-laws” means bye-laws made under Article 16 or 17A by The Law Society of Jersey;
 - “case delegate” means the person appointed under Article 21(3)(f)(iii);
 - “chairman of the disciplinary panel” means a person appointed under Article 18(7);
 - “Code of Conduct” means the code of professional conduct which applies to practitioners and legal services bodies, adopted under the bye-laws, as amended or replaced from time to time;
 - “Committee” means the Committee of The Law Society of Jersey to which Article 10 refers;
 - “Committee member” means the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian or any other member of the Committee;
 - “complaint” shall be construed in accordance with Article 21(1);
 - “complainant” means a person who makes a complaint;
 - “disciplinary committee” means a disciplinary committee selected in accordance with Article 21(3)(f)(i);
 - “disciplinary panel” means the disciplinary panel to which Article 18 refers;
 - “incorporated limited partnership” means an incorporated limited partnership established in accordance with the [Incorporated Limited Partnerships \(Jersey\) Law 2011](#);

“Law Society” and “Society” mean The Law Society of Jersey to which Article 2 refers;

“legal services” means such professional services as may be provided by practitioners by virtue of being qualified as a solicitor or advocate;

“legal services body” means a body recognized as such under Part 2A;

“Librarian” means the officer referred to in Article 10(2)(d) who may also be known as the “Development Officer”;

“limited liability partnership” means a limited liability partnership registered under the [Limited Liability Partnerships \(Jersey\) Law 2017](#);

“Minister” means the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs;

“No. 4 Amendment Law” means The Law Society of Jersey (Amendment No. 4) Law 2017;

“officer”, in relation to the Law Society, means the President, Secretary, Treasurer or Librarian;

“ordinary member” means a member of the Law Society to whom Article 4(1) refers;

“practitioner” means an advocate or solicitor;

“practitioner of at least 10 years’ standing” means a person –

- (a) who is a practitioner; and
- (b) who has been a practitioner for at least 10 years, whether or not continuously;

“President” means the President of the Law Society to whom Article 10(2)(a) refers;

“professional misconduct” means –

- (a) a breach, by a practitioner or legal services body, of any principle or rule set out in the Code of Conduct;
- (b) conduct of which a practitioner or legal services body is guilty under Article 30(3) by reason of contravening Article 30(1) or (1A); or
- (c) such conduct (other than misconduct referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)) which, in the opinion of the Royal Court, falls below the standard of conduct expected of practitioners or legal services bodies, as the case may be;

“separate limited partnership” means a separate limited partnership established in accordance with the [Separate Limited Partnerships \(Jersey\) Law 2011](#);

“solicitor” means a solicitor of the Royal Court;

“special resolution” means a resolution that is passed by a majority of not fewer than two-thirds of the persons who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy;

“this Law” includes the bye-laws.²

(2) For the purposes of this Law –

- (a) in the case of an election, a candidate has a simple majority if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate; and

- (b) in the case of any other question arising for decision “a simple majority” means the majority of the votes cast,
- being in either case the votes of persons who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy.
- (3) For the purposes of Part 3, the expression “the complaint is proved”, means the complaint is proved, on the balance of probabilities, to constitute professional misconduct by the practitioner or legal services body who is the subject of the complaint.³
- (4) The Chief Minister may by Order amend the definition “limited liability partnership”.⁴

PART 1

THE LAW SOCIETY OF JERSEY

2 Incorporation of The Law Society of Jersey

- (1) On the commencement of this Law, the association of persons now called The Law Society of Jersey shall become a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may –
- (a) sue and be sued in its corporate name; and
- (b) so far as is possible for a body corporate, exercise the rights, powers and privileges and incur the liabilities and obligations of a natural person of full age and capacity.
- (2) The name of the body corporate shall continue to be The Law Society of Jersey.

3 Membership of the Law Society

- (1) From the commencement of this Law, the Law Society shall consist of –
- (a) its existing members; and
- (b) each person who subsequently becomes a member in accordance with this Law.
- (2) No person shall practise law as an advocate or solicitor unless he or she is an ordinary member of the Law Society.
- (3) A person who contravenes paragraph (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.
- (4) However, paragraph (2) does not apply to –
- (a) the Attorney General or the Solicitor General;
- (b) a person who is practising law as an advocate or solicitor in the course only of his or her employment in the Law Officers Department.⁵

4 Classes of members

- (1) A practitioner who intends to practise law and is not suspended from practice shall be entitled, on his or her application, to be admitted as an ordinary member.
- (2) The bye-laws may provide for other classes of members.

5 Termination of membership

- (1) A person shall cease to be an ordinary member –
 - (a) on resigning, by notice in writing delivered to the Secretary; or
 - (b) on transferring, in accordance with the bye-laws, to any other class of membership provided for in the bye-laws.
- (2) A person shall cease to be an ordinary member on ceasing to be a practitioner.
- (3) The bye-laws may provide for the termination of the membership of a person who is not an ordinary member.
- (4) The bye-laws may prescribe the period of notice to be given by any member before his or her resignation has effect.

6 Suspension of membership

- (1) While an ordinary member is suspended from practice as an advocate or solicitor, his or her membership of the Law Society shall be automatically suspended by operation of this paragraph.
- (2) The bye-laws may provide –
 - (a) for the suspension from membership of an ordinary member while any money is due by the member under this Law to the Law Society; and
 - (b) for the suspension from membership of a person who is not an ordinary member.
- (3) A person whose membership is suspended shall not be regarded as a member for the purposes of this Law.
- (4) Paragraph (3) of this Article does not affect a person's liability under Article 7(1).

7 Liability of members

- (1) A person shall be liable to contribute towards the Law Society's assets and liabilities the amounts due by the person to it under this Law.
- (2) However, no one shall be liable, by reason only of being a member or former member of the Law Society, to contribute any other amount personally to the assets and liabilities of the Society.

8 Objects of the Law Society⁶

The objects of the Law Society shall be –

- (a) to encourage and promote the upholding of the rule of law;

- (b) to promote high standards of professional conduct among practitioners and legal services bodies;
- (c) to regulate, foster and protect the interests of its members and the practice of law in Jersey;
- (d) to encourage and promote the study of law;
- (e) to make representations, as appropriate, on any matter affecting –
 - (i) the administration of the law, the judicial system or the legal profession,
 - (ii) civil rights or liberties or matters of public interest, or
 - (iii) the enactment of legislation or the review or reform of existing laws; and
- (f) to do everything that is reasonably incidental or conducive to the attainment of those objects.

PART 2

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW SOCIETY

9 Meetings of the Law Society

- (1) The Law Society shall hold an annual general meeting in every year.
- (2) The Law Society may hold other general meetings.
- (3) At a general meeting –
 - (a) each ordinary member shall have one vote on each question arising for decision; and
 - (b) each question shall be decided by a simple majority.
- (4) Paragraph (3) of this Article is subject to –
 - (a) the provisions of Article 16(3) relating to an equality of votes on a question; and
 - (b) Article 17(1) (under which the power of the Law Society to make bye-laws is exercisable only by special resolution).

10 The Committee of The Law Society

- (1) There shall continue to be a Committee of The Law Society, which shall be the executive body of the Law Society and shall administer its affairs in its name and on its behalf.
- (2) From the commencement of this Law, the Committee shall consist of the following persons –
 - (a) the President of the Law Society;
 - (b) the Secretary of the Society;
 - (c) the Treasurer of the Society;
 - (d) the Librarian; and

- (e) such other Committee members as the bye-laws may specify.
- (3) The President, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Librarian are the officers of the Law Society.
- (4) A person shall be eligible to be a Committee member if, but only if –
 - (a) he or she is an ordinary member of the Law Society; or
 - (b) he or she is a member of any other class, and the bye-laws provide that members of that class are eligible to be Committee members.
- (5) At a meeting of the Committee –
 - (a) each Committee member shall have one vote on any question arising for decision; and
 - (b) each question shall be decided by a simple majority.
- (6) Paragraph (5) of this Article is subject to the provisions of Article 16(3) relating to an equality of votes on a question.
- (7) If the number of persons who are Committee members is for the time being fewer than 4, the Committee may only act for the purposes of having a vacancy filled.
- (8) However, the powers of the Committee are not otherwise affected by a vacancy in its membership.
- (9) The Committee may appoint any of its members to exercise and perform the functions, powers and duties under this Law of any officer while that officer is for the time being unable to act.
- (10) Subject to the other provisions of this Law, the Committee may regulate its own procedure.

11 Election of Committee members

- (1) The members of the Committee shall be elected by the Law Society at an annual general meeting.
- (2) Unless the bye-laws provide for a longer term of office, a Committee member shall hold office until the annual general meeting next following the one at which the member is elected.
- (3) Unless the bye-laws provide otherwise, a Committee member shall be eligible for re-election.
- (4) This Article is subject to Article 12.

12 Vacation of office

- (1) A Committee member shall cease to hold office –
 - (a) on resigning, by notice in writing delivered to the Committee;
 - (b) on ceasing to be eligible to be a Committee member;
 - (c) on being suspended from practice as an advocate or solicitor;
 - (d) on becoming bankrupt;

- (e) on the appointment of a delegate, under Part 4 of the [Capacity and Self-Determination \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#), in relation to the member;
 - (f) on being received into guardianship under the [Mental Health \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#); or
 - (g) on being removed by the Law Society at a general meeting.⁷
- (2) If a Committee member ceases to hold office before the expiry of the member's term, the Law Society may at a general meeting elect another person to fill the vacancy.
- (3) A person who is elected to fill such a vacancy shall hold office, subject to the other provisions of this Law, for the remainder of the term of the Committee member whom he or she replaces.

13 Powers of the Law Society

- (1) In furtherance of its objects, the Law Society may –
- (a) enter into contracts;
 - (b) acquire property (gratuitously or onerously, or beneficially or on trust);
 - (c) dispose of its property in any manner (gratuitously or onerously, beneficially or on trust);
 - (d) create, execute or perform trusts;
 - (e) operate bank accounts;
 - (f) invest in stocks, funds, shares, securities and other investments;
 - (g) borrow or lend money, with or without having given or taken security;
 - (h) guarantee the performance of obligations by other persons; and
 - (i) participate in joint ventures with other persons.
- (2) The Law Society may provide for the payment of compensation to persons who suffer or are likely to suffer loss or hardship in consequence of the fault of a member or of a partner or employee of a member of the Society.
- (3) The Law Society may –
- (a) provide and maintain a law library; and
 - (b) publish, sell and distribute books, pamphlets, papers and other information for the purposes of stimulating interest in and promoting its objects.
- (4) In furtherance of its objects, the Law Society may retain the services of any person (whether or not a member) and employ staff on such terms and conditions (including provision for pensions or gratuities) as it may agree.
- (5) The Law Society shall have such other powers as are reasonably necessary for or incidental to the attainment of its objects.

14 Application of assets

- (1) The assets and income of the Law Society may be applied only in furtherance of its objects, or for such other purposes as are for the time being authorized or required by any enactment or rule of law.
- (2) The assets and income of the Law Society shall not be distributed directly or indirectly amongst its members without the prior approval of the Royal Court.
- (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to the payment of remuneration by the Law Society to any of its members for services rendered by the member to it at its request.

15 Accounts

- (1) The Committee shall keep full and accurate accounts of all money received and spent by the Law Society, and of its assets and liabilities.
- (2) The accounts shall give a fair view of the Law Society's affairs and explain its transactions.
- (3) The bye-laws may provide for the auditing of the Law Society's accounts.

16 Bye-laws

- (1) The Law Society may make bye-laws for the internal management of its affairs.
- (2) In relation to the membership of the Law Society, the bye-laws may provide for the following matters –
 - (a) classes of members other than ordinary members;
 - (b) the duty of a member to inform the Society if he or she ceases to be or is suspended from practice as an advocate or solicitor, or ceases to practise as an advocate or solicitor;
 - (c) the setting of annual subscriptions to be paid to the Society by classes of members;
 - (d) the setting of levies to be paid to the Society by ordinary members;
 - (e) the suspension from membership of an ordinary member while any money is due by the member to the Society under this Law;
 - (f) the termination and suspension of the membership of persons who are not ordinary members; and
 - (g) the service of documents on members by any means other than personal service and the conclusiveness or otherwise of any such means of service as proof that it has been effected,and must provide that ordinary members shall be required to maintain adequate insurance cover, in amounts to be determined by or under the bye-laws according to the nature of their practices, against professional liabilities arising from practice.
- (3) In relation to general meetings of the Law Society and the meetings of the Committee, the bye-laws may provide for the following matters –
 - (a) when they are to be held, the ways in which they shall be convened, business that is to be transacted and notice that is to be given to members;

- (b) quorums, and the persons who shall preside;
 - (c) proxy voting, by persons who are entitled to vote;
 - (d) in the case of an equality of votes, the decision of a question by the casting vote of the person presiding, or by lot;
 - (e) the methods of voting to be used, and the recording and counting of votes (including the conclusiveness of a count); and
 - (f) generally, the regulation of the procedures to be followed.
- (4) In relation to the Committee, the bye-laws may provide for the following matters –
- (a) the number of Committee members to whom Article 10(2)(e) refers;
 - (b) the classes of members (other than ordinary members) who are eligible to be Committee members;
 - (c) longer terms of office of Committee members than those specified in Article 11(2);
 - (d) the continuance of Committee members in office (notwithstanding the expiry of their terms) until their successors take up office;
 - (e) circumstances in which Committee members are or are not eligible for re-election;
 - (f) the manner in which candidates for election as Committee members shall be nominated;
 - (g) the co-opting by the Committee of other persons as Committee members;
 - (h) the appointment by the Committee of subcommittees, and the delegation by the Committee of functions and powers to them;
 - (i) duties of the Committee, Committee members and members of subcommittees; and
 - (j) generally, the regulation of the way in which the Committee is to administer the affairs of the Law Society.
- (5) In relation to the disciplinary control of practitioners or legal services bodies, the bye-laws may provide for the following matters –
- (a) the prescription or adoption of any code or rules of professional conduct or etiquette; and
 - (b) the issuing by the Committee of directives in writing that relate to the professional conduct of practitioners or legal services bodies and are binding on them.⁸
- (6) The bye-laws may also provide –
- (a) for any other matter for which an Article provides that bye-laws may be made; and
 - (b) for any other matters that are reasonably necessary for or incidental to the purposes of this Law.
- (7) The bye-laws shall bind each member of the Law Society and each legal services body.⁹
- (8) This Article is subject to Article 17.

17 Manner of making bye-laws

- (1) The powers of the Law Society under Article 16 and 17A shall be exercisable only by special resolution –
 - (a) at an annual general meeting; or
 - (b) at a general meeting that has been convened specially for the purpose.¹⁰
- (2) No bye-law shall have effect unless and until it is approved by the Royal Court.

PART 2A¹¹**LEGAL SERVICES BODIES****17A Recognition of legal services bodies**

- (1) The Law Society may make bye-laws prescribing the circumstances in which a limited liability partnership, or any other body that the Minister may prescribe by Order, may be recognized by the Law Society as a legal services body.
- (2) Articles 2 and 3 of the [Loi \(1961\) sur l'exercice de la profession de droit à Jersey](#) shall not apply to a body that is recognized as a legal services body by the Law Society.
- (3) Bye-laws made under paragraph (1) may –
 - (a) prescribe the legal services that may be provided by a legal services body;
 - (b) make provision as to the management and control of a legal services body;
 - (c) prescribe the requirements which (subject to any exceptions provided in the bye-laws) must at all times be satisfied by a legal services body so recognized if it is to remain so recognized; and
 - (d) regulate the conduct of the business of legal services bodies.
- (4) Except as otherwise permitted in Regulations made by the States under Regulation 17B, bye-laws made under paragraph (1) –
 - (a) must not recognize a limited liability partnership as a legal services body unless all of its partners are practitioners;
 - (b) must not permit a limited liability partnership that is a legal services body to undertake any business other than the provision of legal services or any activity other than one which is ancillary or incidental to the provision of legal services.
- (5) Bye-laws made under paragraph (1) may make provision –
 - (a) for the manner and form in which applications for recognition as a legal services body, or for the renewal of such recognition, must be made, and requiring such applications to be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Law Society may prescribe;
 - (b) for the manner and form in which other applications under the bye-laws are to be made, and requiring such applications to be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Law Society may prescribe;

- (c) requiring legal services bodies to pay periodical fees of such amount as the Law Society may prescribe;
 - (d) for regulating the name that may be used by a legal services body (provided that the name must not be inconsistent with the requirements of any other law in Jersey);
 - (e) about the time when any recognition, or renewal of recognition, takes effect and the period for which it is (subject to the provisions made by or under this Part) to remain in force;
 - (f) for requiring a legal services body, or a partner, secretary, director or other officer of a legal services body, to notify the Law Society where the legal services body no longer satisfies any requirement for it to remain a legal services body;
 - (g) for the suspension or revocation of any such recognition, on such grounds and in such circumstances as may be prescribed in the bye-laws;
 - (h) about the effect on the recognition of a legal services body of any change in the membership of the body, including provision for the body's recognition to be transferred to another body;
 - (i) for the keeping by the Law Society of a register containing the names and places of business of all bodies which are for the time being recognized as legal services bodies and such other information relating to those bodies as may be specified in the bye-laws;
 - (j) for information (or information of a specified description) on such a register to be made available to the public, including provision about the manner in which, and times at which, information is to be made so available;
 - (k) for bye-laws to have effect in relation to legal services bodies with such additions, omissions or other modifications as appear to the Law Society to be necessary or expedient;
 - (l) requiring legal services bodies to appoint a person or persons to monitor compliance, by the legal services body, with requirements imposed on it under this Law or any bye-laws applicable to it by virtue of this Article;
 - (m) for the manner of service on legal services bodies of documents authorized or required to be served on such bodies under this Law.
- (6) Bye-laws made under paragraph (1) may make provision for appeals to the Royal Court against decisions made by the Law Society under the bye-laws to suspend or revoke the recognition as a legal services body or any bye-laws relating to a legal services body.
- (7) Where the Law Society decides to recognize a body as a legal services body under this Article it may, if the Society considers that it is in the public interest to do so, grant that recognition subject to such conditions as may be prescribed under bye-laws made under paragraph (1).
- (8) Conditions imposed under paragraph (7) may include provisions that –
- (a) require the legal services body to take specified steps that will, in the opinion of the Law Society, be conducive to that legal services body carrying out its business and providing legal services efficiently; and

- (b) prohibit the legal services body from taking any specified steps without the approval of the Law Society.
- (9) Bye-laws made under paragraph (1) may make provision about when conditions imposed under this Article take effect (including provision conferring power on the Law Society to direct that a condition is not to have effect until the conclusion of any appeal in relation to it).
- (10) A certificate signed by an officer of the Law Society which states that any body is or is not, or was or was not at any time, a legal services body shall, unless the contrary is proved, be evidence of the facts stated in the certificate; and a certificate purporting to be so signed shall be taken to have been so signed unless the contrary is proved.
- (11) This Article is subject to Article 17.

17B Regulations: legal services bodies

The States may by Regulations provide for any enactment (including this Law) to have effect in relation to legal services bodies with such additions, omissions or other modifications as appear to the States to be necessary or expedient.

17C Offences: pretending to be a legal services body

- (1) A body that describes itself or holds itself out as a legal services body for the time being recognized as such under Article 17A, unless it is so recognized, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.
- (2) This paragraph applies where an offence under this Part by a body corporate, a limited liability partnership or any other partnership with separate legal personality is proved –
 - (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a person mentioned in paragraph (3); or
 - (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of a person mentioned in paragraph (3).
- (3) The persons to whom paragraph (2) refers are –
 - (a) in the case of an incorporated limited partnership, a general partner or a limited partner who is participating in the management of the partnership;
 - (b) in the case of any other body corporate, a director, manager or other similar officer of the body corporate;
 - (c) in the case of a limited liability partnership, a partner;
 - (d) in the case of a separate limited partnership or any partnership, with a separate legal personality except a limited liability partnership, a general partner or a limited partner who is participating in the management of the partnership; or
 - (e) in any case, any other person purporting to act in a capacity described in any of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d).
- (4) Where paragraph (2) applies, the person shall also be guilty of the offence and liable to the penalty provided for that offence in the same manner as the

incorporated limited partnership, other body corporate, limited liability partnership, separate limited partnership or other partnership with separate legal personality.

- (5) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraphs (2) and (4) shall apply in relation to acts and defaults of a member in connection with that member's functions of management as if the member were a director of the body corporate.

PART 3

DISCIPLINE

18 The disciplinary panel of the Law Society

- (1) There shall be a disciplinary panel consisting of –
- (a) not less than 7 and not more than 15 fit and proper persons, as lay members of the panel; and
 - (b) not less than 7 and not more than 10 ordinary members of the Law Society.¹²
- (1A) The Minister may by Order, after consultation with the Committee, amend paragraph (1) so as to specify the numbers, or minimum and maximum numbers, of lay persons and ordinary members of the Law Society required to constitute the disciplinary panel.¹³
- (1B) Where there is specified in paragraph (1) a minimum and maximum number of lay persons or ordinary members of the Law Society required to constitute the disciplinary panel, the Committee shall determine the exact number of persons of that description required, within the range specified.¹⁴
- (2) The lay members of the disciplinary panel shall be appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Jersey Appointments Commission established with the approval of the Act of the States dated 28th May 2002, after consultation by that Commission with the Law Society.¹⁵
- (3) A person shall be eligible for appointment to the disciplinary panel as a lay member if, but only if, he or she –
- (a) is not an advocate or solicitor; and
 - (b) is not admitted in any other jurisdiction as a legal practitioner.
- (3A) Article 2 of the [States of Jersey \(Appointment Procedures\) \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#) shall apply to the appointment of the lay members of the disciplinary panel.¹⁶
- (4) The members of the disciplinary panel who are ordinary members of the Law Society shall be appointed by the Society in general meeting.
- (5) An ordinary member of the Society shall be eligible for appointment to the disciplinary panel if, but only if, he or she –
- (a) is in private practice; and
 - (b) is a practitioner of at least 10 years' standing.
- (6) However, Committee members, the Bâtonnier and the President of the Chambre des Ecrivains shall not be eligible for appointment to the disciplinary panel.

- (7) The Committee shall, from amongst the disciplinary panel's lay members, appoint one of those members to be the disciplinary panel's chairman for such period not exceeding 24 months as the Committee shall determine.¹⁷
- (8) The disciplinary panel's chairman is eligible for re-appointment on the expiry of the period determined by the Committee under paragraph (7) provided that the period of re-appointment does not exceed 24 months.¹⁸
- (9) Any period of appointment or re-appointment under paragraph (7) or (8) must, in any event, not exceed the remaining period of the member's term of office as a member of the disciplinary panel.¹⁹

19 Tenure of members of disciplinary panel

- (1) A member of the disciplinary panel shall hold office for a term of 5 years to be specified in the member's appointment.
- (2) The member shall be eligible for re-appointment.²⁰
- (3) The member may continue in office, after the expiry of his or her term, for the purposes of completing any proceeding that the member has begun to hear.
- (4) However, a member of the disciplinary panel shall in any event cease to hold office –
 - (a) on resigning, by notice in writing delivered to the person or body by whom he or she was appointed;
 - (b) on ceasing (otherwise than by reason of paragraph (2)) to be eligible to hold that office;
 - (c) if he or she is an ordinary member of the Law Society, on being suspended from practice as an advocate or solicitor;
 - (d) on becoming bankrupt;
 - (e) on the appointment of a delegate, under Part 4 of the [Capacity and Self-Determination \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#), in relation to the member;
 - (f) on being received into guardianship under the [Mental Health \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#); or
 - (g) on being removed from office by the Royal Court, on grounds of professional misconduct proved to its satisfaction.²¹
- (5) A member of the disciplinary panel shall not be removed from office for any other reason before the expiry of the member's term.

19A Reports to the disciplinary panel about complaints of professional misconduct²²

- (1) Every 3 months the President shall arrange for the submission to the chairman of the disciplinary panel, a report setting out the number of –
 - (a) new complaints received in the 3 month period immediately before the submission of the report;
 - (b) complaints that were either dismissed or referred to a disciplinary committee in the 3 month period immediately before the submission of the report; and
 - (c) ongoing complaints previously reported.

- (2) In the case of complaints that are dismissed, the report shall state the reasons for the dismissal.

20 Disciplinary committees of the Law Society

- (1) Three members of the disciplinary panel, selected in accordance with Article 21(3)(f)(i), shall constitute a disciplinary committee for the purposes of this Law.²³
- (2) For the purposes of dealing with a matter under this Law –
 - (a) all 3 members of a disciplinary committee constituted for that purpose shall sit; and
 - (b) its chairman shall preside,but this paragraph is subject to paragraph (4).
- (3) The determination of any question before a disciplinary committee shall be according to the opinion of the majority of its members.
- (4) If –
 - (a) a disciplinary committee has commenced dealing with a matter; and
 - (b) before it determines the matter any member becomes unable to continue to act,

the other members may continue to deal with and determine the matter, as long as their number is not fewer than two (of whom one is an ordinary member of the Law Society and the other is a lay member of the disciplinary panel).

21 Action on receipt of complaint of professional misconduct²⁴

- (1) Any person may make a complaint to the Law Society alleging that a practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, is guilty of professional misconduct.
- (2) A complaint must be made not more than 12 months after the last of the events giving rise to the complaint, unless the President is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which justify the complaint being made after the expiry of that period.
- (3) If the Law Society receives a complaint alleging that a practitioner or legal services body is guilty of professional misconduct, the President shall promptly take the following action –
 - (a) if the complaint is not made in writing, the President shall –
 - (i) require the complainant to submit it in writing, or
 - (ii) having regard to the complainant's circumstances, arrange for the complaint to be submitted in writing on the complainant's behalf;
 - (b) for the purposes of determining whether or not the complaint establishes a *prima facie* case of professional misconduct, the President may cause an investigation to be undertaken in accordance with Article 21A;
 - (c) the President shall dismiss a complaint if he or she is satisfied that no *prima facie* case of professional misconduct is established, or the complaint is vexatious, frivolous or trivial;

- (d) where the President dismisses a complaint he or she shall inform the complainant, the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, and the Attorney General in writing of the decision, stating the reasons for the dismissal;
- (e) if the President is satisfied that a *prima facie* case of professional misconduct is established, he or she shall, on behalf of the Law Society, cause a written statement of complaint to be prepared which –
 - (i) shall fully set out details of the alleged professional misconduct,
 - (ii) may include additional information arising from any investigation under Article 21A or information which did not form part of the complaint as originally made, and
 - (iii) shall be copied and sent to the practitioner or legal services body in question;
- (f) the President shall –
 - (i) select from the disciplinary panel a disciplinary committee consisting of 2 persons who are lay members of the disciplinary panel and one person who is an ordinary member of the Society who shall act as the chairman of the disciplinary committee,
 - (ii) refer the complaint to that disciplinary committee,
 - (iii) subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), appoint a case delegate to present the complaint to the disciplinary committee, and
 - (iv) send a copy of the statement of complaint to the Attorney General.
- (4) The case delegate must be an ordinary member or any other class of member specified under the bye-laws.
- (5) A person appointed under paragraph (7) may, if the President thinks fit, be appointed as the case delegate if that person is a member of the Law Society as required under paragraph (4).
- (6) The reasonable costs of the case delegate shall be met out of funds provided by the Law Society.
- (7) The President may, as he or she thinks fit, appoint any person, regardless of whether or not that person is a practitioner, to assist the President in carrying out any of the actions required under paragraph (3)(a), (c), (d) or (e).
- (8) The reasonable costs of the person appointed under paragraph (7) shall be met out of funds provided by the Law Society.
- (9) If the President is, for any reason, unable to discharge his or her functions under this Part, he or she shall delegate those functions to another Committee member.

21A Investigation of complaint²⁵

- (1) For the purposes of investigating a complaint against a practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, the President may –
 - (a) require the practitioner in question or a member of his or her firm, or the legal services body to produce or deliver to the President any relevant documents in the practitioner's or legal services body's custody or control,

and the President may retain possession of those documents until his or her investigation and any disciplinary proceedings that arise from the investigation are completed;

- (b) conduct interviews with the complainant, practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, or any other person whom the President considers may assist the course of the investigation.
- (2) A person who, without lawful excuse, fails to comply with the President's requirement under paragraph (1)(a) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.
- (3) This Article does not limit –
- (a) a right to decline to produce or deliver a document to the President or be interviewed on the ground of legal professional privilege; or
 - (b) the rule against self-incrimination.
- (4) The President shall not use –
- (a) a document obtained under paragraph (1)(a); or
 - (b) any information obtained in consequence of the production or delivery of that document or in consequence of an interview under paragraph (1)(b),
- for any purpose other than for the purposes of the investigation of the complaint, or any disciplinary or criminal proceedings that arise from the complaint.
- (5) For the purposes of this Article, the expression "President" shall be taken to include a person appointed to conduct the investigation on the President's behalf.

22 Procedure and conduct of proceedings before a disciplinary committee²⁶

- (1) When, under Article 21(3)(f)(ii), the President refers a complaint to a disciplinary committee, that complaint shall be conducted in the name of the Law Society and that committee shall action the matter promptly.
- (2) The disciplinary committee shall –
- (a) sit in private;
 - (b) allow the case delegate, the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, to make representations, call evidence and cross-examine witnesses;
 - (c) allow the complainant to be present; and
 - (d) allow the Attorney General to make representations.
- (3) The disciplinary committee may, by notice in writing signed by the chairman, require a person –
- (a) to attend and give evidence before it in a matter on which it is proceeding; and
 - (b) to produce to it any documents in the person's custody or control that relate to the subject matter of the proceedings.
- (4) The disciplinary committee may require a person to give evidence on oath or under affirmation, and for that purpose any member of the disciplinary committee may administer an oath or take an affirmation.

- (5) A person who without lawful excuse –
 - (a) fails to comply with a requirement made by a disciplinary committee under paragraph (3); or
 - (b) on being required to do so under paragraph (4), refuses to take an oath or make an affirmation, or to give evidence,shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine.
- (6) The disciplinary committee may issue such directions as it considers necessary to facilitate the fair conduct of the proceedings including directions concerning the adducing of evidence alleging professional misconduct which is not set out in the statement of complaint.
- (7) A person giving evidence (on oath or otherwise), or appearing before a disciplinary committee, shall have the same privileges and immunities as if he or she were giving evidence in or appearing before a court of law.
- (8) Subject to paragraph (9), a person who is required to attend and give evidence before a disciplinary committee, or to produce or deliver a document to it, shall be reimbursed by the Law Society for his or her reasonable expenses (including loss of earnings) in doing so.
- (9) Paragraph (8) does not apply to the practitioner or legal services body who is the subject of the complaint.
- (10) The disciplinary committee may, at any time, and if it thinks fit to do so, adjourn the proceedings and refer the complaint to the Attorney General.

23 Determination of complaint by a disciplinary committee²⁷

- (1) The disciplinary committee shall, at the conclusion of the complaint proceedings, determine the matter –
 - (a) by dismissing the complaint;
 - (b) if the committee is satisfied that the complaint is proved –
 - (i) and is satisfied that it can be dealt with by applying one of the penalties specified in paragraph (2), by so dealing with it,
 - (ii) but is not satisfied that any of the penalties specified in paragraph (2) are adequate, by referring it to the Attorney General; or
 - (c) by referring the complaint to the Attorney General without making a finding.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b)(i), the disciplinary committee may in respect of the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be –
 - (a) issue a private rebuke or a public reprimand;
 - (b) impose a fine of up to £10,000; or
 - (c) impose a fine of up to £10,000 and issue a public reprimand.
- (3) The disciplinary committee shall inform the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, and the President in writing of its decision and reasons, but subject to paragraph (6), it shall not publish them in any other way.
- (4) The President may inform the complainant, in writing, of the disciplinary committee's decision.

- (5) There shall be a right of appeal, in accordance with Article 24, against a decision of the disciplinary committee determined under paragraph (1)(a) or (b).
- (6) Subject to paragraphs (7) and (8), the disciplinary committee is required to publish without delay, on the Society's website, its decision and reasons for finding the complaint proved and disposable under paragraphs (1)(b)(i) and (2).
- (7) The disciplinary committee shall not publish its decision and reasons –
 - (a) where it –
 - (i) privately rebukes the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, or
 - (ii) dismisses the complaint or refers it to the Attorney General, regardless of whether or not that decision is later upheld or rejected by the Royal Court further to an appeal brought under Article 24(1); or
 - (b) pending –
 - (i) the expiry of the period in which an appeal must be lodged under Article 24(2),
 - (ii) the abandonment of any appeal brought under Article 24(1), or
 - (iii) a determination of the Royal Court to reject any such appeal (subject to sub-paragraph (a)).
- (8) Where in relation to an appeal the Royal Court makes a determination under Article 24(5), the disciplinary committee shall publish its decision and reasons in accordance with paragraph (6) but shall publish the substituted penalty applied by the Royal Court.

24 Appeals against decision of a disciplinary committee

- (1) The following persons shall have a right of appeal to the Royal Court under this Law –
 - (a) the President or the Attorney General, against a decision of a disciplinary committee either to dismiss the complaint or in respect of a penalty applied under Article 23(2); and
 - (b) the practitioner or legal services body, against a decision of a disciplinary committee that the complaint is proved or in respect of a penalty applied under Article 23(2).²⁸
- (2) The appeal shall be lodged within one month after the disciplinary committee complies with Article 23(3), or within such further time as the Royal Court may allow.²⁹
- (3) On hearing the appeal, the Royal Court may –
 - (a) reject or uphold the decision of the disciplinary committee; or
 - (b) remit the matter to the disciplinary committee for re-determination, and make such order as to the costs of the proceedings before the Royal Court as it thinks fit.³⁰
- (4) If the Royal Court rejects the disciplinary committee's decision to dismiss a complaint because the Court is satisfied that the complaint is proved, it may deal

with the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, by applying one of the following penalties –

- (a) by issuing a private rebuke or a public reprimand;
 - (b) by imposing a fine of any amount;
 - (c) by imposing a fine of any amount and issuing a public reprimand;
 - (d) by suspending the practitioner from practice as an advocate or solicitor for a specified period not exceeding 12 months;
 - (e) by suspending the legal services body from operating as such for a specified period not exceeding 12 months;
 - (f) by ordering that the practitioner’s name be removed from the roll of advocates or solicitors, as the case may be; or
 - (g) by ordering that the legal services body be removed from the register of legal services bodies (if any).³¹
- (5) If the Royal Court upholds the disciplinary committee’s finding that the complaint is proved but the Court is of the opinion that the penalty applied by the committee under Article 23(2) is not appropriate in the circumstances, the Court may, under paragraph (4), apply such penalty as it considers appropriate.³²
- (6) The practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, and the Attorney General, shall have a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision or order of the Royal Court under this Article.³³

25 Reference of complaint by Attorney General to the Royal Court³⁴

The Attorney General may refer to the Royal Court –

- (a) a complaint which the President has dismissed under Article 21(3)(c);
- (b) a complaint referred to the Attorney General under Article 22(10) or Article 23(1)(b)(ii) or (c).

26 Consideration of complaint by Royal Court on Attorney General’s reference

- (1) If the Attorney General refers a complaint to the Royal Court, the Court shall only hold a hearing in respect of a complaint where Article 21(3)(c), 22(10) or 23(1)(c) applies.³⁵
- (2) At the hearing, the Attorney General shall present the complaint to the Royal Court.
- (3) The Royal Court shall give the Attorney General and the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, an opportunity to be heard, to call evidence and to cross-examine witnesses.³⁶
- (4) The complainant shall be entitled to be present.
- (5) On hearing the complaint, the Royal Court may –
 - (a) dismiss the complaint;
 - (b) if it is satisfied that the complaint is proved, apply one of the penalties specified in paragraph (6); or

- (c) remit the matter to the disciplinary committee for re-determination or determination, as the case may be, and
make such order as to the costs of the proceedings before the Royal Court as it thinks fit.³⁷
- (6) For the purposes of paragraph (5)(b) or where the complaint is a referral in respect of which Article 23(1)(b)(ii) applies, the Royal Court may in respect of the practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be –
- (a) issue a private rebuke or a public reprimand;
 - (b) impose a fine of any amount;
 - (c) impose a fine of any amount and issue a public reprimand;
 - (d) suspend the practitioner from practice as an advocate or solicitor for a specified period not exceeding 12 months;
 - (e) suspend the legal services body from operating as such for a specified period not exceeding 12 months;
 - (f) order that the practitioner's name be removed from the roll of advocates or solicitors, as the case may be; or
 - (g) order that the legal services body be removed from the register of legal services bodies (if any).³⁸
- (7) However, where the Royal Court determines a referral in respect of which Article 23(1)(b)(ii) applies, the Court shall not apply a penalty under paragraph (6) until –
- (a) the expiry of the period in which an appeal (under Article 24(1)(b) against a decision that the complaint is proved) must be lodged under Article 24(2);
 - (b) the abandonment of any such appeal; or
 - (c) a determination of the Royal Court to reject that appeal,
whichever occurs first.³⁹
- (8) The practitioner or legal services body, as the case may be, and the Attorney General shall have a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision or order of the Royal Court under this Article.⁴⁰
- (9) ⁴¹
- (10) ⁴²

27 ⁴³

28 ⁴⁴

29 Recovery of fines and costs⁴⁵

Any fine imposed on a practitioner or legal services body under –

- (a) Article 23(2) shall constitute a debt due and payable to the Law Society; or

- (b) Article 24(4) or 26(6), or costs that are awarded to the Attorney General under this Part, shall constitute a debt due and payable to the States, and shall be enforceable by the Treasurer of the States in the same manner as an order for the payment of costs made by the Royal Court in a civil case.

30 Prohibition of employment of practitioners removed from roll for misconduct, or suspended

- (1) No practitioner shall in connection with his or her practice employ, retain or remunerate –
- (a) a person whose name has been removed from the roll of advocates or solicitors, on grounds of professional misconduct, and has not been restored to that roll; or
 - (b) a practitioner who is suspended from practice as an advocate or solicitor, without the prior approval of the Committee and in accordance with such conditions (if any) as it may specify in giving its approval.⁴⁶
- (1A) No legal services body shall employ, retain or remunerate –
- (a) a person whose name has been removed from the roll of advocates or solicitors, on grounds of professional misconduct, and has not been restored to that roll; or
 - (b) a practitioner who is suspended from practice as an advocate or solicitor, without the prior approval of the Committee and in accordance with such conditions (if any) as it may specify in giving its approval.⁴⁷
- (2) Before it gives any approval under this Article, the Committee shall consult the Attorney General.
- (3) A practitioner or a legal services body who contravenes paragraph (1) or (1A) shall be guilty of professional misconduct.⁴⁸

31 Protection of persons acting in good faith

No person shall incur criminal or civil liability in respect of any act or omission by the person in the exercise or intended exercise of any disciplinary function conferred on him or her by or under this Part unless it is proved that the act or omission was in bad faith.

32 Inherent jurisdiction of Royal Court

Nothing in this Law limits the inherent jurisdiction of the Royal Court to exercise disciplinary control over practitioners.

PART 4

OTHER PROVISIONS

32A Regulations⁴⁹

- (1) The States may make Regulations to amend this Law.
- (2) The power to make Regulations under paragraph (1) or Article 17B includes the power to make any supplementary, incidental, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision which appear to the States to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of –
 - (a) amending this Law; or
 - (b) Regulations under Article 17B,as the case may be.

33 Election of the Bâtonnier

The ordinary members who are advocates shall elect every 3 years one of their number as the Bâtonnier, to be their head and to oversee the interests of the Bar.

34 Rules⁵⁰

- (1) Rules may be made, for the purposes of this Law, by the Superior Number of the Royal Court after consultation with the Rules Committee for –
 - (a) regulating and prescribing the procedure to be followed in, or in connection with, proceedings conducted and determined by disciplinary committees under Articles 22 and 23, and any matters incidental to or relating to any such procedure;
 - (b) regulating the means by which particular facts may be proved, and the mode in which evidence thereof may be given, in any proceedings before disciplinary committees or on any application in connection with, or at any stage of, any such proceedings;
 - (c) regulating any matters relating to costs of proceedings before disciplinary committees and in relation to the collection of fines imposed by disciplinary committees;
 - (d) regulating or prescribing any procedure or matter described in subparagraphs (a) to (c) where, under Article 36(3)(a),(b) or (c), the complaint is to proceed, or be determined as if the No. 4 Amendment Law had not been enacted.
- (2) In paragraph (1), “Rules Committee” means the Committee established under Article 13(4) of the [Royal Court \(Jersey\) Law 1948](#) (the “Royal Court Law”).
- (3) The Attorney General shall be summoned to attend every sitting of the Superior Number of the Royal Court at which it is proposed to make or consider the making of rules under paragraph (1).

- (4) The power to make Rules of Court under Article 13 of the Royal Court Law shall include a power to make rules regulating and prescribing the procedure to be followed on, or in connection with –
- (a) appeals to the Royal Court against decisions of disciplinary committees under Article 24; and
 - (b) references to the Royal Court by the Attorney General under Article 25, including the hearing of any such references under Article 26.

35 Publication of bye-laws⁵¹

The Law Society shall publish the bye-laws it makes under this Law in a manner that is likely to bring them to the attention of those affected.

36 Transitional provisions

- (1) This Article applies where, in the 3 months immediately before the commencement of Articles 12 to 16 of the No. 4 Amendment Law –
- (a) the Law Society received a complaint alleging that a practitioner is guilty of professional misconduct;
 - (b) a disciplinary committee referred a complaint to the Attorney General;
 - (c) the Attorney General referred a complaint to the Royal Court; or
 - (d) an appeal to the Royal Court was lodged.⁵²
- (2) On the commencement of Articles 12 to 16 of the No. 4 Amendment Law, paragraph (3) or (4) shall apply, as the case may be.⁵³
- (3) If, in the case of paragraph (1)(a) –
- (a) the complaint has not been referred to a disciplinary committee, the complaint shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Part 3, as amended by the No. 4 Amendment Law, unless the President, on hearing representations made by, or on behalf of the complainant or practitioner, determines that the complaint should proceed as if the No. 4 Amendment Law had not been enacted;
 - (b) the complaint has been referred to a disciplinary committee but the committee has not convened to hear the complaint, the complaint shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Part 3, as amended by the No. 4 Amendment Law, unless the committee, on hearing representations made by, or on behalf of the complainant, practitioner or President, determines that the complaint should proceed as if the No. 4 Amendment Law had not been enacted; or
 - (c) the complaint is in the process of being heard by a disciplinary committee, the committee shall continue to determine the complaint as if the No. 4 Amendment Law had not been enacted.⁵⁴
- (4) In the case of paragraph (1)(b), (c) or (d), the complaint or appeal shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Part 3 as if the No. 4 Amendment Law had not been enacted.⁵⁵

37 Citation

This Law may be cited as The Law Society of Jersey Law 2005.

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement	°Projet No (where applicable)
The Law Society of Jersey Law 2005	L.9/2005	1 January 2007 (R&O.136/2006) - except 1 April 2007 as to Article 3(2) and (3)	P.162/2004
The Law Society of Jersey (Amendment) Law 2006	L.25/2006	1 April 2007	P.96/2006
The Law Society of Jersey (Amendment No. 2) Law 2010	L.15/2010	13 August 2010	P.21/2010
The Law Society of Jersey (Amendment No. 3) Law 2012	L.10/2012	4 May 2012	P.122/2011
States of Jersey (Appointment Procedures) (Jersey) Law 2018	L.13/2018	11 May 2018	P.97/2017 (re-issue)
The Law Society of Jersey (Amendment No.4) Law 2017	L.18/2017	2 August 2018 (R&O.70/2018 and R&O.74/2018)	P.136/2016
Mental Health and Capacity (Consequential Amendment and Transitional Provision) (Jersey) Regulations 2018	R&O.49/2018	1 October 2018 (R&O.51/2018)	P.48/2018
States of Jersey (Transfer of Justice Functions – Chief Minister to Justice and Home Affairs) Order 2023	R&O.76/2023	21 September 2023	

°Projets available at statesassembly.gov.je

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
36	Spent, omitted
37	36
38	37

Table of Endnote References

- ¹ Preamble amended by [L.18/2017](#)
- ² Article 1(1) amended by [L.18/2017](#), [R&O.76/2023](#), revised on 14 June 2024 by Law Revision Board item [2024/1](#)
- ³ Article 1(3) inserted by [L.18/2017](#)
- ⁴ Article 1(4) inserted by [L.18/2017](#)
- ⁵ Article 3(4) inserted by [L.25/2006](#)

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- ⁶ Article 8 *amended by L.18/2017*
- ⁷ Article 12(1) *amended by R&O.49/2018*
- ⁸ Article 16(5) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ⁹ Article 16(7) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ¹⁰ Article 17(1) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ¹¹ Part 2A *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ¹² Article 18(1) *substituted by L.15/2010*
- ¹³ Article 18(1A) *inserted by L.15/2010, amended by R&O.76/2023*
- ¹⁴ Article 18(1B) *inserted by L.15/2010*
- ¹⁵ Article 18(2) *amended by L.13/2018, R&O.76/2023*
- ¹⁶ Article 18(3A) *inserted by L.13/2018*
- ¹⁷ Article 18(7) *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ¹⁸ Article 18(8) *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ¹⁹ Article 18(9) *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ²⁰ Article 19(2) *amended by L.10/2012*
- ²¹ Article 19(4) *amended by R&O.49/2018, L.18/2017*
- ²² Article 19A *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ²³ Article 20(1) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ²⁴ Article 21 *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ²⁵ Article 21A *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ²⁶ Article 22 *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ²⁷ Article 23 *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ²⁸ Article 24(1) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ²⁹ Article 24(2) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ³⁰ Article 24(3) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ³¹ Article 24(4) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ³² Article 24(5) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ³³ Article 24(6) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ³⁴ Article 25 *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ³⁵ Article 26(1) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ³⁶ Article 26(3) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ³⁷ Article 26(5) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ³⁸ Article 26(6) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ³⁹ Article 26(7) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁴⁰ Article 26(8) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁴¹ Article 26(9) *deleted by L.18/2017*
- ⁴² Article 26(10) *deleted by L.18/2017*
- ⁴³ Article 27 *repealed by L.18/2017*
- ⁴⁴ Article 28 *repealed by L.18/2017*
- ⁴⁵ Article 29 *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁴⁶ Article 30(1) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ⁴⁷ Article 30(1A) *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ⁴⁸ Article 30(3) *amended by L.18/2017*
- ⁴⁹ Article 32A *inserted by L.18/2017*
- ⁵⁰ Article 34 *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁵¹ Article 35 *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁵² Article 36(1) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁵³ Article 36(2) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁵⁴ Article 36(3) *substituted by L.18/2017*
- ⁵⁵ Article 36(4) *substituted by L.18/2017*