

Law 10 of 1996 promulgating the Code of Law Practice 10 / 1996

Number of Articles: 79

Stars icon indicate that some articles are amended

Table of Content

- 5-1 (مواد الإصدار)
- 72-1 (قانون المحاماة)
- (7-1) (الباب الأول)
- 7-1 (مهنة المحاماة وأهدافها ومزاياها)
- (14-8) (الباب الثاني)
- 14-8 (لجنة قبول المحامين واختصاصاتها وشروط القيد في الجدول)
- (20-15) (الباب الثالث)
- 20-15 (المحامون تحت التدريب)
- (27-21) (الباب الرابع)
- 27-21 (إجراءات القيد بجدول المحامين)
- (38-28) (الباب الخامس)
- 38-28 (حقوق المحامين)
- (55-39) (الباب السادس)
- 55-39 (واجبات المحامين)
- (59-56) (الباب السابع)
- 59-56 (المساعدة القضائية)
- (71-60) (الباب الثامن)
- 71-60 (تأديب المحامين)
- (72-72) (الباب التاسع)
- 72-72 (العقوبات)

We, Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar,
Having perused the Amended Provisional Constitution, in particular Articles 23, 34 and 51 thereof;
Law No. 13 of 1971 concerning courts structure, as amended,
The Criminal Procedure Law No. 15 of 1971, as amended,
The Civil and Commercial Articles Law No. 16 of 1971, as amended by Law No. 10 of 1982,
Law No. 20 of 1980 regulating the legal profession,
Law No. 6 of 1983, initiating the executive steps of the unified economic agreement between the GCC Arab States,
Law No. 7 of 1988 on the controls of practice entrepreneurship by the citizens of the Gulf Cooperation Council GCC) of in the State of Qatar,
The Civil and Commercial Procedure Law No. 13 of 1990, as amended by Law No. 7 of 1995,
Decree-Law No. 14 of 1991 regulating the Ministry of Justice and identifying its functions,
The proposal of the Minister of Justice,
The bill submitted by the Council of Ministers, and
After taking the opinion of the Shura Council,
Hereby promulgate the following law:

مواد الإصدار

Article 1 - Introduction

The provisions of the attached Code of Law Practice shall take effect. Law No. 20 of 1980 regulating the legal profession is hereby repealed as well as any provision contrary to the provisions of this law.

Article 2 - Introduction

Registration in the Rolls under the provisions of Law No. 20 of 1980, referred to shall remain valid. Lawyers enrolled in the Permanent Roll, currently licensed, may apply for registration in accordance with the provisions of the attached law within six months from the date of its application.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15 of the enclosed Law, the training period shall be one calendar year, for trainee lawyers enrolled at the time of enforcing this law.

Article 3 - Introduction (Amended By Law 4/1998)

Registration at the temporary Roll shall be closed from the date this law has taken effect, and no new Lawyers shall be registered therein. Lawyers registered in such Roll shall be cancelled two years from the date this law takes effect. Such period may be, by the resolution of the Council of Ministers, extended only once, in light of the justifications offered by the Minister of Justice. Thereafter such Roll shall be finally cancelled.

Lawyers enrolled in such Roll may practice all acts of law, until the date of cancellation of their enrollment.

Lawyers enrolled in such temporary Roll, before the abolition of the Roll by a reasonable time, authorise one or more of the practicing lawyers, to take over any claims he was conducting until the date of cancellation of the registration, provided that this is made with the consent of the client.

In the case of non-agreement on the fees payable to the new lawyer, decision shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Articles 36 et seq of the attached law.

تمد المدة المحددة لإلغاء قيد المحامين المقيدين في الجدول المؤقت المنصوص عليها في هذه المادة لمدة سنتين تنتهي في 30/ 10/ 2000 بموجب قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم 15 (لسنة 1998)

Article 4 - Introduction

The Minister of Justice shall issue the bylaws, resolutions and forms necessary for the implementation of the provisions of the enclosed law. Until such time that such bylaws and resolutions are issued, work shall continue temporarily with the existing rules, and Article 12 of Law No. 20 of 1980, referred to, on the registration and renewal fees.

Article 5 - Introduction

All competent authorities, each within their jurisdiction, shall enforce this law 60 days from the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

قانون المحاماة

(الباب الأول)

مهنة المحاماة وأهدافها ومزاولتها

Article 1

In the application of the provisions of this Code, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned thereto, unless otherwise required by the context:

“Law” means **the** Code of Law Practice,

“Profession” means the practice of law,

“Minister” means to the Minister of Justice,

"Ministry" means the Ministry of Justice.
"Courts" means Courts and Shariah courts with all different tiers and jurisdictions, arbitration tribunals, and judicial administrative authorities,
"Committee" means Lawyers Admission Committee,
"Board" means Lawyer Disciplinary Board,
"Bylaw" means the Executive Bylaw of this Law.

Article 2

The Legal Profession is a an independent Profession aims to achieve justice. Furthermore the Legal Profession contributes with the judiciary to establish the rules of justice, and assists litigants to defend their rights and freedom.
In pursuing their profession, Lawyers shall, enjoy the rights and assurances specified by this Law, and shall be obliged by the duties set forth hereunder.

Article 3

Article 4

Article 5

The committee shall issue a permit for the employees referred to in paragraph (c) of the preceding article to practice the actions stipulated in article (3). The committee shall state the conditions to be met by the entities referred to, such as determining the type of company, or setting minimum capital, or the number of employees, or other conditions as it deems appropriate.

Article 6

The concerned parties may authorize, for the purposes of appearance and defense on their behalf before the entities set forth under Article (3) of this Code, their spouses, relatives, in-laws up to the fourth degree.
Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph, and Article 40 of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law, the concerned parties may authorize, for the purposes of appearance and defense on their behalf before the aforesaid entities, one of their relatives, if the case value is not more than ten thousand (10,000) riyals.
However, the statements of appeals of judgement issued by the high civil court shall not be presented unless signed by a practicing lawyer.

Article 7

A lawyer of an Arab country who is duly licensed and admitted to practise law in his country, may request permission to plead before the Qatari Courts in a particular cases, notwithstanding, his registration in the roll. The authorization shall be issued by the Committee, subject to the reciprocity principle, on the condition that a practicing lawyer parting the non-Qatari advocate.
The Bylaw shall indicate application procedures and registration in the respective record for this purpose.

Article 7 - BIS (Added By: Decree 33 / 2002)

Based on the Minister's decision, limited number of law foreign firms with international specialized expertise needed by the State, may be granted licenses to practice Law as prescribed under such license, which shall be for a renewable period of five years. Such firms shall be registered in a special Roll prepared for this purpose.

The licensing decision shall determine their obligations.

Lawyers working in such firms shall be registered in the Roll of practicing lawyers in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this Code, save the terms and conditions of item (1) of Article (11) and Part 3 thereof.

Article 7 - 1 مكرر (Added By: Law 29 / 2004)

Notwithstanding the two conditions stipulated in items (1) and (5) of Article (11) herein, lawyers enrolled in the temporary Roll referred to in Article (3) of Law No. 10 of 1996 promulgating this law, shall be enrolled in the practicing lawyers Roll, for a period of one year starting from 31/10/2003

(الباب الثاني)

لجنة قبول المحامين واختصاصاتها وشروط القيد في الجدول

Article 8 (Amended By Ministerial Decree 8/1997)

Article 9

The Committee shall assume the jurisdictions as provided for under this Law, and may be entrusted with other powers pertaining to the Profession upon a decision from the Minister.

Enrollment in the rolls of lawyers, the transfer of the name from one roll to another, and the writing off of registration, under the decisions issued by the Committee.

Meetings of the Committee shall be valid in the presence of a majority of its members. Decisions shall be issued by a majority of the members present. In case of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.

The Committee shall establish internal bylaw for the organization of its work.

Article 10

There shall be established in the Ministry, the following rolls:

- 1-Roll of practising lawyers, and a Roll of trainee lawyers shall be attached thereto;
- 2- Law firms registration roll; dedicated to such companies, and includes key data contained in its Articles of Association;
- 3- Roll of non practicing lawyers;

The forms of rolls set forth under this Article shall be issued by a decision of the Minister.

Other qualitative rolls may be established by a decision of the Minister, in accordance with the proposal of the Committee, the requirements of the public interest, and the developments of the judicial system, to determine the forms and the registration conditions and system.

Article 11

Without prejudice to Article 2 of Law No. 6 of 1983, referred to, whoever enrolled in the Roll of practising lawyers shall comply with the following:

- 1- Shall be Qatari or a citizen of GCC Country.
- 2- Shall hold a law degree from a recognized university.
- 3- Shall have full civil capacity, and shall at least be at the age of 21 years old.
- 4- Shall be respectable, reputable and worthy of respect due for such profession. Shall not be convicted of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude or dishonesty, unless, have been rehabilitated.
- 5- Shall have completed the term of training as specified under the provisions of this law.

Qatari faculty members who obtained the doctorate degree and teach law in a recognized university may be enrolled in the Roll of Practicing lawyers. Following their enrolment, such Qatari faculty members may practice all the legal profession practices as stipulated in Article 3 herein.

Article 12

The lawyer shall practice law solely or jointly with other lawyers or in the form of Civil Law firm.

Forms of the articles of association governing such law firms shall be defined by a decision of the Minister.

The law firm shall be enrolled in the Law Firm Roll. Each lawyer at such law firm shall be registered under the Roll of practicing lawyers.

Article 13

Lawyers enrolled in the Roll of practising lawyers, or a Roll of trainee lawyers may only practice law after taking the oath under the following from: "I swear by Almighty God that I shall perform my work in good faith and honor and that I shall preserve the confidence of legal profession, observing its traditions and ethics and that I shall respect the laws of the Countries".

The performance of oath shall be recorded in the minutes of Committee's meetings.

Article 14

It is not permitted to practise the Profession simultaneously with the exercise of any of the following functions:

1. Assuming a ministerial position.
2. Engaging in trade.
3. Working at any government or public authorities or corporations, associations, companies or banks, or working for individuals.

In no circumstances shall the lawyer be deemed to have engaged in any other work simultaneously with the practice of the Profession, if such lawyer is working at another lawyer's office.

1. Engaging in any work incompatible with the lawyer's dignity or inconsistent with the requirements of the Profession.

The Qatari faculty members who have obtained a doctorate degree and teach law in a recognized university shall be exempted from the provisions of prohibition against holding simultaneous positions.

Article 15

Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the promulgating law, the applicant to the Roll of practising lawyers, must first register his name in the Roll of trainee lawyers, take training of not less than two years at a practising lawyer's office who has engaged in legal practice for at least five years, or has worked for the judiciary, or performed any other legal work at any ministry, government agency, public authority or corporation.

Article 16

Shall be exempted from the term of training; Qatari faculty members who obtained a doctorate degree and teach law at a recognized university or those who worked the period referred to in the preceding article working in the judiciary, or any other legal work in any of the ministries, government agencies, or public authorities or corporations.

The term of training shall be reduced in so much as the term of engagement in any of such work referred hereinto.
Exemption or reduction of the training term shall be determined by a decision of the Committee.

Article 17

The practicing lawyers as set forth under Article 11 hereof shall accept lawyer trainees who applied for training at their offices, and such practicing lawyers shall supervise this training and provide trainees with sufficient experience.

Where the lawyer trainee failed to find a lawyer to train at his office, the Committee shall issue a decision enrolling him at an office of one of the lawyers referred to in the preceding paragraph. The latter may not, without an excuse accepted by the Committee, refuse the enrollment of such lawyer trainee at his office.

Article 18

The trainee lawyer may not plead in his own name, however he can do so on behalf of the lawyer who supervises his training. Furthermore, the trainee lawyer may not sign statements of claim, submissions and papers submitted to the Courts.

The trainee lawyer may plead before the Court of First Instance after six months as from the date of his registration, and before the higher courts after one year from the date of registration

The trainee lawyer may, on behalf of such practicing lawyer in his office he is taking training (hereinafter referred to as the trainer Lawyer), appear before the arbitration courts, police departments, public prosecutors, and judicial administrative entities.

Article 19

The trainee lawyer may not open an office in his name during the term of training. Failing which, the Committee shall issue an order to close this office, without prejudice to the criminal or disciplinarily prosecution of such offending lawyer.

The trainee lawyer may make a grievance against such closing order to the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 hereof.

Article 20

Article 21

Applications for enrollment in the Lawyers' Roll shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee, together with the supporting documents, in accordance with the provisions of this Code and the bylaw.

applications shall be entered in a special register, set for this purpose, by order of their submission to Committee.

Article 22

Lawyers shall submit their applications of enrollment renewal under their respective Rolls prior to the 1st of January of each year, and the non-practicing lawyers shall be excluded there from.

Article 23

The annual enrollment fees in such rolls and the enrollment renewal fees shall be determined by a decision of the Minister and upon the Proposal of Committee.

In the event where a lawyer does not pay the fees of enrollment renewal in due time in accordance with Preceding Article, the Committee shall after notifying such lawyer by a registered letter transfer his name to the Roll of non-practicing lawyers. Consequently, the enrollment of lawyer in the roll of practicing lawyers may not be restored except after his payment of the fees of enrollment renewal, in addition to the fine of late payment.

Article 24

Should the lawyer refrain from or cease practicing the profession, or should any impediment hinders his practice thereof for any reason whatsoever, such Lawyer may then request that the committee transfer his name to the non-practicing lawyers' Roll.

Furthermore, the lawyer registered in the non-practicing lawyers' Roll may request the committee to reinstate his name in the practicing lawyers' Roll should he decides to go back to practice law or where the impediment hindering his practice cease to exist.

Article 25

No fees may be charged for transferring the name to the roll of non-practicing lawyers.

Article 26

The Committee at the call of its Chairman shall convene to consider the applications to be submitted to the Committee by order of their submission. The Committee may also request that the concerned parties submit any additional clarifications, information or additional documents r if deemed necessary.

The Committee may also invite the concerned person for discussion.

The committee shall issue its resolution to register the name of the person meeting the required conditions, to transfer his name from a particular Roll to another Roll, or to reject the application and state the reasons underlying such rejection within thirty days as from the application submission date.

The applicant shall be informed of the committee's decision by a registered letter. Any applicant, whose application is rejected, shall be entitled to file grievance with the committee within thirty days as from the date whereon the rejection notice is received, while the committee shall decide upon such grievance after hearing applicant's arguments within thirty days from the date whereon the grievance is filed. The Committee decision on the grievance shall be final not subjected to challenge.

Enrollment in the roll shall not be effective unless the prescribed fee is paid. The applicant shall receive a formal certificate signed by the committee's chairman containing the enrollment particulars.

Except for enrollment in the roll of lawyer trainees, the certificate on enrollment in the roll of practicing lawyers shall be deemed a professional license.

Article 27

The applicant whose application is rejected may not submit a new application before the elapse of six months as from the date whereon the committee had issued its resolution

(الباب الخامس)

حقوق المحامين

Article 28

Article 29

The lawyer may, if acting as an attorney in the action, authorize another lawyer to assume lawyer's own responsibility and to act on his behalf and appear before the court and file pleadings or take the other litigation proceedings without a special power-of-attorney, unless the power-of-attorney issued for such Lawyer in the action provides otherwise. Likewise, should the lawyer be a party of interest in the action, he shall be entitled to authorize another lawyer to act as stated above without having special power-of-attorney.

Article 30

the lawyer's office and all necessary content thereof for the practice of Lawyer's profession shall not be attached..

Article 31

Except for the cases of *flagrante delicto*, a lawyer may not be interrogated , and his office be inspected for matters pertaining to the performance of his profession, save where the Attorney General or his equivalent is informed by virtue of an order from the competent judge.

Article 32

The lawyer shall be entitled to receive fees for the duties performed by him within the area of his profession. Such Lawyer shall further be entitled to be reimbursed for all the expenses incurred while undertaking the legal proceedings or the works assigned to him. Should the matter, which is the subject of agreement, give rise to other subsidiary matters not agreed upon, the lawyer shall be entitled to claim fees for such matters. Where the lawyer concludes a case by conciliation or arbitration, as authorized by his client, in such case Lawyer shall be entitled to receive the agreed-upon fees provided there is no agreement to the contrary.

Article 33

The lawyer's fees shall be determined according to the agreement made with the client. However, entitlement of the fees shall not be conditional upon winning the action, nor may the amount of such fees be subject to the amount of Claim or subject to the amount awarded.

Article 34

Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the lawyer-client relationship shall not terminate, and the lawyer shall not be entitled to receive his fees in full, save from the date of executing the judgment passed in the action for which he is commissioned or from the date of executing the order to be performed by the Lawyer.

Article 35

The lawyer shall be entitled to receive his fees in full if dismissed by the client or his heirs without cause before ending the assignment delegated to him; but should there be an acceptable justification for such dismissal; the lawyer shall be entitled to receive fees for the efforts he has expended and the outcome achieved, which fees shall be determined in accordance with the agreement made between both parties, if any.

Article 36

Should the lawyer's fees be not determined by a written agreement, or should the agreement be rendered null and void, both the lawyer and his client shall then be entitled to determine the amount of such fees, by instituting an action by ordinary means before the competent court. Upon deciding the due fees, the court shall take into consideration the case's importance, the efforts made by the lawyer and the outcome attained.

Article 37

The fees of the Lawyer shall have priority with regard to the funds awarded to his client as a result of the work of the Lawyer or as a result of the judgment in the case which is the subject matter of the power-of-attorney.

Article 38

The lawyer's right to claim his fees from the client shall be abated; where there is no written agreement made with regard thereto, after the expiry of five calendar years as from the date whereon the power-of-attorney expires, as the case may be, and this period shall be interrupted by claiming the fees by a registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt.

(الباب السادس)

واجبات المحامين

Article 39

The lawyer shall be required to take an appropriate office for the practice of the legal profession, and to inform the Committee of the address of his office and any changes which occur thereto. The lawyer's office shall be deemed as an elected domicile for serving the legal and judicial notifications of his clients, according to the Law.

Article 40

It shall not be permitted for a Lawyer to place at his office any person to practice law other than those enrolled in the practicing lawyers' Roll or the Roll of trainee lawyers. Furthermore a lawyer may not hire at his office any Lawyer whose name was struck off the Roll or suspended from practicing law pursuant to the provisions hereof. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the lawyer may hire in his office persons with legal expertise.

Article 41

Upon practicing his profession, the lawyer may not advertise himself in any means of advertisement, or use propagandistic method, nor to encourage by use of brokers, those shall not include:

1. Placing a sign on his office bearing his name and legal qualifications;
2. Placing a sign at the building of his former office to instruct the location of his new office.

Article 42

In no event shall any person who had held any ministerial position, public or private position, and his work relation has been terminated therewith, and engaged thereafter in practicing law, to accept a pleading, personally or through a lawyer who acts on his behalf, or undertake any legal proceeding in any action against the entity for which he was working, and that within the three years following the date of terminating his relationship with such entity. Likewise, neither the former judge, who began to practice law, may argue a case in a court by himself or by another lawyer in any action previously brought before him while performing his duties or any other action related thereto.

Article 43

The lawyer shall refrain from acting as an attorney or providing any assistance, even by expressing opinion, to the opponent of the person whom he represents, in the dispute in which he is commissioned or in any other dispute throughout the period of the dispute been heard. At all times, the lawyer shall not represent conflicting interests. This prohibition shall apply to any person of whatever capacity working for the lawyer at the same office.

Article 44

The lawyer shall abide by the rules ethics, honor, honesty and integrity in his professional and personal conduct, and shall perform all the duties imposed upon him by statute, law practice's code of ethics and traditions.

Article 45

The lawyer shall be responsible vis-à-vis his client for performing the duties entrusted upon him pursuant to the provisions of the law and power of attorney's conditions. To this end, he shall keep confidential all the information disclosed to him by his client and papers and documents received, and shall pay the client all amounts received on his behalf.

Article 46

It shall not be permitted for a lawyer to purchase all or part of the rights which are in dispute, nor to agree to take a part thereof in respect of his fees. And, Lawyer shall not enter into any agreement on the fees, which renders him interested in the action or interested in the work commissioned to undertake.

Article 47

A lawyer shall not be permitted to appearing before the courts unless he wears the Robe appropriate to the Legal Profession, specifications of which shall be determined by the Committee.

Article 48

The lawyer shall represent his client by virtue of a power-of-attorney authenticated pursuant to the law, and he shall deposit the power-of-attorney in the case file if belonging thereto, but if the power-of-attorney is of general nature, it shall be sufficient for the court to review and record its number, date and authenticating authority in the hearing's transcript and enclose a photocopy thereof in the case file.

Where the client appears in a court accompanied by the lawyer, the court shall record such appearance in the hearing's transcript, such appearance shall be deemed as authenticated power-of-attorney.

Article 49

Should the lawyer commits, during his presence at a session at any court of law to perform a duty or as a result thereof, any breach of order or any other illegal act which renders him subject to disciplinary or criminal censure, the chairman of the session shall order a report be written recording the occurrence of such act, and shall then refer the lawyer to the Department of Legal Advice and Legislation at the Ministry to take the disciplinary measures against him pursuant to the provisions of this law or to the Attorney General to take the criminal actions against such Lawyer if the act committed by him constitutes a crime punishable by law, and the committee must be informed of the outcome of these measures.

Neither the Chairman who was presiding over the court session wherein the act committed by the lawyer had occurred, nor any member of the court's bench may be involved in membership of the board or court that tries the lawyer on a disciplinary or criminal actions, or in the court that hears the challenge filed against the decision of the disciplinary board.

As exception from the provisions of the first paragraph, the court may try the lawyer if he commits the battery misdemeanor referred to in Articles 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 65 of the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure.

Article 50

A lawyer shall not be permitted to give declarations, disclose information or propagate matters on the actions as been undertaken by such Lawyer, if such acts of the Lawyer may affect the course of these actions.

Article 51

A lawyer shall not be permitted to disclose any facts or information which comes to his knowledge through his profession, even after expiry of his power-of-attorney, unless such disclosure is intended to prevent the commitment of any crime or misdemeanor or report the occurrence thereof. In addition, the lawyer may not give testimony against his client in a dispute for which he was retained or consulted, and such lawyer shall not be obligated to give such a testimony.

The lawyer shall refrain from disclosing the personal matters which insult or offend the opponents, attorneys or witnesses, and shall not slander or vilify their reputation, honor or dignity, unless required for defending the interests of his client.

Article 52

a lawyer shall not be permitted to withdraw from a case at inappropriate time, and shall inform his client of such withdrawal by a registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt while keep on undertaking the representation on the proceedings for at least one month, whenever the continuance is necessary for defending the interests of his client.

In which case, the court shall be required to adjourn the action for an adequate period, so as to enable the client to hire another lawyer if client so desires.

Article 53

Upon expiration of a power of attorney for whatsoever reasons, the lawyer shall return to client the deed of power of attorney and the original documentation unless deposited in the action

Article 54

Upon expiration of a power of attorney for whatsoever reason, the lawyer shall return to the client the deed of power of attorney and the original documentation with him.

However, it is permissible for a lawyer-if he has not received his fees-to extract, at the expense of his client, photocopies of all documents that can be used as defence to claim his fees, and to retain the original documents and papers, till his client pay the expenses of extract photocopies. The lawyer shall not be obliged to submit to his client the draft documents written in the case, or the letters received by lawyer from the client or the documentation pertaining to the work performed by the lawyer and not paid therefor. The lawyer shall, if client so requests, give his client photocopies of such documents after receiving the expenses for making copies thereof.

Article 55

The client's right to request the lawyer to return the papers and documentation given to him shall abate following the expiry of a period of five years from the date whereon the power of attorney expires, while such a period shall be interrupted by requesting such documents through a registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt.

(الباب السابع)

المساعدة القضائية

Article 56

A committee shall be formed by a decision of the chief justice of the first instance court to be known as (Legal Aid Committee), and shall be presided over by any of the court's chief judges and membership of two of its Judges. This committee shall appoint a lawyer to perform and undertake duties of lawyers in the following cases:

1. If either of the litigants is insolvent or unable to pay attorney fees, provided that such insolvent litigant is probable to prevail in the action;
2. If there is a court order to relieve the litigant from all or part of litigation expenses;
3. If a number of lawyers refused to accept the representation in the action;
4. If the lawyer has died or encountering any impediment hindering such lawyer from practicing the profession, and in general, in all cases where it is impossible for the lawyer to practice the profession and proceed with the legal proceedings and actions of his clients. The appointed lawyer shall take the appropriate course of action to protect the interests of his client.
5. The other cases where the law requires that a lawyer be hired to defend a suspect or minor who has not hired a lawyer. The resolution issued by the Legal Aid Committee shall serve as a power-of-attorney issued by the concerned party and shall be considered free of charge. The conditions and procedures governing the appointment of such lawyers shall be included in a resolution to be issued by the Legal Aid Committee.

Article 57

It is permitted for the court before which the case are heard and for the public prosecution at the stage of investigation to appoint a lawyer to provide legal aid in the cases and in accordance with the provisions set forth in the preceding article.

Article 58

The appointed lawyer shall undertake the assigned work, and shall not withdraw from a case except for reasons to be accepted by the entity that appointed him. Should the lawyer refuses to provide legal aid without an acceptable reason or commits any default while performing his duties; such Lawyer shall be subjected to disciplinary measures.

Article 59

Subject to the provisions of Article (65) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the appointed lawyer representing an insolvent party shall defend such party free of charge, while the court shall assess his fees and obligate the losing party to pay such fees. And it shall be permitted for such lawyer to claim such

(الباب الثامن)

تأديب المحامين

Article 60

Any lawyer who breaches the duties of his profession or commits any act in violation of its rules, or breaches any provision set forth herein, shall be subject any of the following disciplinary penalties:

1. Warning;
2. Reprimand;
3. Suspension from practicing law for a period not exceeding one year; and
4. Striking off his name from the lawyers' Roll.

Article 61

The Department of Legal Advice and Legislation at the Ministry shall investigate lawyers violations committed thereby, upon the request of the Committee, or upon the request of one of the judges as to what the lawyer commits before the court, or upon the request of the concerned parties. The Department of Legal Advice and Legislation shall also file the Disciplinary Claim and represent the disciplinary prosecution before the Council.

The Defendant Lawyer may select a lawyer to attend therewith during the investigation.

Article 62

A Disciplinary Board chaired by a judge of the Court of Appeal and consisting of two judges selected by the President of the Court of Cassation. The Disciplinary Board shall be formed by virtue of a decision to be issued by the President of the courts of justice.

Article 63

The resignation of a lawyer from the legal profession or suspension from practicing law shall not prevent the disciplinary trial of such Lawyer for violations committed during his practice of the profession. The trial proceedings shall commence within three years of his resignation or suspension.

Article 64

The Defendant Lawyer shall be notified of appearing before the Disciplinary Board by virtue of a registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, at least ten days prior to the scheduled hearing, and the notification letter shall contain the violation committed thereby and summary of the evidence thereof.

The lawyer shall be permitted to appoint a lawyer to act on his behalf in appearing before the Board unless the Board has orders his appearance in person.

Article 65

The Board may, at its discretion, or upon request of the disciplinary prosecutor, or the Defendant Lawyer, summon the witnesses whose testimony the Board seems to be of benefit. The Board may impose the penalties prescribed in the Penal Code on the witness who refuses to attend despite being notified, or attends but refuses to testify, or performance of perjury.

Article 66

Sessions of the Board shall be confidential, and its decisions shall be issued by the majority votes, after hearing the statements of the disciplinary prosecutor, and the Defendant Lawyer in case of his presence. The decision's reasons shall be read out in full when issuing such decision. The Defendant Lawyer shall be notified of the Board's Decision by a registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, and the notification shall be replaced by delivering a copy of the Decision thereto.

Article 67

The Department of Legal Advice and Legislation and the Defendant Lawyer may challenge the decisions of the Board before the Court of Appeal within thirty days starting for the Department, from the date of Decision issuance, and for the Lawyer from the date of notifying the Lawyer of the Decision or delivering a copy of the Decision thereto.

The appeal shall be filed by a statement of claim to be filed with the court registry. The Statement shall include reasons for appeal and relief sought, as well as the supporting documents. The Statement shall be served upon the challenged Party after scheduling a hearing for the appeal.

The judge of the Court of Appeal, who headed the disciplinary board may not take part in the appeal.

The decision of the appeal shall be final and unchallengeable before any other party.

The disciplinary decision shall take effect only after the appeal decision, or the elapse of the appeal time.

Article 68

The Committee shall be notified of the final disciplinary decisions to be implemented, included in the register designated for this purpose, and annotated hereunder in the Roll of the lawyers.

Article 69

In case of issuing a final disciplinary decision striking the lawyer off the Roll or suspending same from practicing the law profession, all the courts, public prosecution, Committee, and published in the Official Gazette

Article 70

A lawyer, against whom a disciplinary decision of suspension from practicing the law profession during a certain period is issued, shall not open a law office during such period, and shall be deprived of all lawyers' rights; however, such Lawyer shall remain subject to the provisions of the present code. If such lawyer has engaged in practicing the profession within the suspension period, he shall be disciplinarily penalized by permanently striking- off the Roll of lawyers.

The lawyer, who is struck off the roll, shall not practice any work of the law profession, unless the Committee decides to reinstate such lawyer in the Roll in accordance with the provisions hereof.

Article 71

The lawyer, against whom a disciplinary decision of striking off the roll of lawyer is issued, may submit an application to the Committee to be reinstated in the Roll of lawyers, after at least three years from the date of issuance of such decision. Where the Committee deems that a period has elapsed from the date of issuance of the decision which is sufficient to reform the lawyer, and eliminate the impact of what he has committed, the Committee shall decide to reinstate such Lawyer in the Roll.

In case of rejection of the application, the lawyer's reinstatement application may be re-submitted only after at least one year from the date of rejection decision. The decisions of the Committee in this regard final and shall not be challenged before any entity.

The procedures stipulated in this code shall be followed in the reinstatement applications concerning the enrollment conditions and procedures.

Article 72

Without prejudice to any other severer penalty provided for in the Penal Code, or any other law, whoever violates the provisions of Articles 3 and 19 hereof or practices the law profession during the validity period of the disciplinary decision striking him off the roll of lawyers or suspending him from practicing the law profession, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and/or a fine not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) riyals.

**Please do not consider the material presented above Official
Al Meezan - Qatary Legal Portal**