



Legal Profession and Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 2007

2007 asp 5

PART 1

THE SCOTTISH LEGAL COMPLAINTS COMMISSION

Miscellaneous

46 Interpretation of Part 1

(1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“advocate” means a member of the Faculty of Advocates;

“annual general levy” has the meaning given by section 27(1);

“client”—

(a) (in relation to any matter in which the practitioner has been instructed) includes any person on whose behalf the person who gave the instructions was acting;

(b) where the practitioner is an employee of a person who is not a practitioner, includes (in relation to any matter in which the practitioner has been instructed by the employer) the employer;

“complainer” means the person who makes the complaint and, where the complaint is made by the person on behalf of another person, includes that other person;

“complaint” includes any expression of dissatisfaction;

“complaints levy” has the meaning given by section 28(1);

“the Commission” means the Scottish Legal Complaints Commission;

“conduct complaint” has the meaning given by section 2(1)(a);

“conveyancing practitioner” means a person registered under section 17 of the 1990 Act in the register of conveyancing practitioners;

“the Council” means the Council of the Law Society of Scotland;

“the court” means the Court of Session;

“employing practitioner” has the meaning given by section 4(4)(a);

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“executory practitioner” means a person registered under section 18 of the 1990 Act in the register of executory practitioners;

“handling complaint” has the meaning given by section 23(1);

“inadequate professional services”—

- (a) means, as respects a practitioner who is—
 - (i) an advocate, professional services which are in any respect not of the quality which could reasonably be expected of a competent advocate;
 - (ii) a conveyancing practitioner or an executory practitioner, professional services which are in any respect not of the quality which could reasonably be expected of a competent conveyancing practitioner or, as the case may be, a competent executory practitioner;
 - (iii) a firm of solicitors or an incorporated practice, professional services which are in any respect not of the quality which could reasonably be expected of a competent firm of solicitors or, as the case may be, a competent incorporated practice;
 - (iv) a person exercising a right to conduct litigation or a right of audience acquired by virtue of section 27 of the 1990 Act, professional services which are in any respect not of the quality which could reasonably be expected of a competent person exercising such a right;
 - (v) a solicitor, professional services which are in any respect not of the quality which could reasonably be expected of a competent solicitor;
- (b) includes any element of negligence in respect of or in connection with the services,

and cognate expressions are to be construed accordingly;

“incorporated practice” has the meaning given by section 34(1A)(c) of the 1980 Act;

“practising certificate” has the meaning given by section 4 of the 1980 Act;

“practitioner” means—

- (a) an advocate and includes any advocate whether or not a member of the Faculty of Advocates at the time when it is suggested the conduct complained of occurred or the services complained of were provided and notwithstanding that subsequent to that time the advocate has ceased to be such a member;
- (b) a conveyancing practitioner and includes any such practitioner, whether or not registered at that time and notwithstanding that subsequent to that time the practitioner has ceased to be so registered;
- (c) an executory practitioner and includes any such practitioner, whether or not registered at that time and notwithstanding that subsequent to that time the practitioner has ceased to be so registered;
- (d) a firm of solicitors, whether or not since that time there has been any change in the firm by the addition of a new partner or the death or resignation of an existing partner or the firm has ceased to practise;
- (e) an incorporated practice, whether or not since that time there has been any change in the persons exercising the management and control of the practice or the practice has ceased to be recognised by virtue of section 34(1A) of the 1980 Act or has been wound up;

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- (f) a person exercising a right to conduct litigation or a right of audience acquired by virtue of section 27 of the 1990 Act and includes any such person, whether or not the person had acquired the right at that time and notwithstanding that subsequent to that time the person no longer has the right;
- (g) a solicitor, whether or not the solicitor had a practising certificate in force at that time and notwithstanding that subsequent to that time the name of the solicitor has been removed from or struck off the roll or the solicitor has ceased to practise or has been suspended from practice;

“relevant professional organisation” means, in relation to a complaint as respects a practitioner who is—

- (a) an advocate, the Faculty of Advocates;
- (b) a conveyancing practitioner, an executry practitioner, a firm of solicitors or an incorporated practice, the Council;
- (c) a person exercising a right to conduct litigation or a right of audience acquired by virtue of section 27 of the 1990 Act, the body which made a successful application under section 25 of that Act and of which the person is a member;
- (d) a solicitor, the Council;

“the roll” means the roll of solicitors kept by the Council by virtue of section 7(1) of the 1980 Act;

“services complaint” has the meaning given by section 2(1)(b);

“the Society” means the Law Society of Scotland;

“solicitor” means any person enrolled or deemed to have been enrolled as a solicitor in pursuance of the 1980 Act;

“unsatisfactory professional conduct” means, as respects a practitioner who is—

- (a) an advocate, professional conduct which is not of the standard which could reasonably be expected of a competent and reputable advocate;
- (b) a conveyancing practitioner or an executry practitioner, professional conduct which is not of the standard which could reasonably be expected of a competent and reputable conveyancing practitioner or, as the case may be, a competent and reputable executry practitioner;
- (c) a person exercising a right to conduct litigation or a right of audience acquired by virtue of section 27 of this Act, professional conduct which is not of the standard which could reasonably be expected of a competent and reputable person exercising such a right;
- (d) a solicitor, professional conduct which is not of the standard which could reasonably be expected of a competent and reputable solicitor,

but which does not amount to professional misconduct and which does not comprise merely inadequate professional services; and cognate expressions are to be construed accordingly.

- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, anything done by any Crown Counsel or procurator fiscal in relation to the prosecution of crime or investigation of deaths is not done in relation to any matter in which the Crown Counsel or procurator fiscal has been instructed by a client.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, the exercise of discretion by any Crown Counsel or procurator fiscal in relation to the prosecution of crime or investigation of deaths is not in itself capable of constituting professional misconduct or unsatisfactory professional conduct.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (4) In subsections (2) and (3), “procurator fiscal” has the same meaning as in section 307 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46).