

COUNCIL OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND ACT 2003

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS

Section 1: Discharge of functions of the Council of the Law Society of Scotland

General

9. [Section 1](#) inserts a new section 3A into the 1980 Act which makes provision for the discharge of the functions of the Council.
10. Subsection (1) of the new section 3A enables the Council to delegate any of their functions to any committee or sub-committee of the Council or to any individual.
11. There are, however, certain functions which cannot be delegated. These are called “excepted functions” and are defined in subsection (10) of the new section 3A. The excepted functions are essentially the legislative functions of the Council under the 1980 Act. They consist of any power of the Council to make rules or regulations under that Act and the power under paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to that Act to prepare a scheme for the constitution of the Council.
12. Where any function has been delegated to a committee, subsection (2) of the new section 3A enables that committee to sub-delegate that function to a sub-committee of that committee or to an individual. Similarly, where any function has been delegated to a sub-committee, subsection (3) of the new section enables that sub-committee to sub-delegate that function to an individual. These powers of sub-delegation can only be exercised with the approval of the Council.
13. Subsection (4) of the new section 3A makes it clear that, when exercising their powers of delegation or sub-delegation, the Council, committee or sub-committee may impose restrictions or conditions upon the body or person to whom the function is delegated. This will enable them, for example, to impose conditions as to how the function should be exercised or as to when they should be consulted or their approval sought.
14. The functions of the Council may be delegated or sub-delegated to an individual who may be, but need not be, a member of the staff of the Society.
15. Subsection (5) of the new section 3A prevents the Council, a committee or a sub-committee from delegating certain functions to an individual. The functions in question are those concerned with upholding or dismissing complaints about inadequate professional services in section 42A(1) and (2) of the 1980 Act or complaints under section 33 of the [Law Reform \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Scotland\) Act 1990 \(c.40\)](#) that a solicitor has been guilty of professional misconduct or provided inadequate professional services and complaints against conveyancing practitioners and executry practitioners under the 1990 Act.

Delegation to an individual

16. A question arose in England and Wales under section 74 of the [Solicitors Act 1974 \(c.47\)](#) as to whether the Council was required to delegate to a named individual rather than simply to the holder of a particular office from time to time, such as the director and assistant director of the Solicitors Complaints Bureau. The Court of Appeal held that the latter was sufficient in **R v The Law Society ex parte Curtin 1993 TLR 620** but it is not clear whether this was because the function involved in that case was a regulatory function as distinct from a disciplinary function. In order to avoid such a question arising under this Act, subsection (6) of the new section 3A provides that the individual to whom functions may be delegated may be identified by name or by reference to the post or office which that individual holds. This will enable the functions to be delegated to, for example, the Secretary or Director of the Society, without naming that person.

Society's functions

17. Subsection (7) of the new section 3A makes it clear that the functions which may be delegated are not confined to the functions which are conferred upon the Council but include the functions of the Society which are exercisable by the Council in accordance with the 1980 Act. Section 3(1) of the 1980 Act provides that the business of the Society is conducted by the Council and, in terms of paragraph 11 of Schedule 1 to that Act, the Council may generally act for and in the name of the Society.

Effect of delegation

18. Subsections (8) and (9) of the new section 3A clarify the effect of any delegation of functions under that section.
19. Subsection (8) provides that any of the functions delegated under that section should be exercised in the name of the Council. However, where the function in question is a function of the Society, it should be exercised in the name of the Society. This is intended to make it clear that, although the function is exercised by the person to whom it had been delegated, it is as if it was being exercised by the Council or, as the case may be, the Society.
20. This effect is underlined by subsection (9)(a), which makes it clear that, despite the delegation, the Council remains responsible for the exercise of the function and any liabilities which arise from its exercise.
21. Subsection (9)(b) and (c) also make it clear that any delegation:
- does not prevent the Council from exercising the function which has been delegated; and
 - may be revoked at any time by the Council or, in the case of any sub-delegation by a committee or sub-committee, by that committee or sub-committee.

Saving

22. The effect of subsection (11) of the new section 3A is to provide that the powers of delegation conferred by that section are without prejudice to any other power which the Council may have to delegate their functions. This is intended to preserve whatever arguments there may be for saying that the Council may already have powers to delegate their functions.
23. Subsection (12) is designed to ensure dovetailing of the Act with the coming into force of the [Public Appointments and Public Bodies etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2003 \(asp 4\)](#) and to ensure that the statutory references are correct.