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Legal profession act 2008

There are explicit rules that allow the temporary practice of foreign lawyers. The relevant legislation is the Legal Professional Law of 2008 (NT). The governing body involved is the Law Society Northern Territory. Foreign lawyers can enforce foreign law in the NT for one or more periods that do not exceed a total of 90 days over a 12-month period. Alternatively, you must comply with the restrictions imposed on the Migration Act (Cth) in 1958, which may allow work to take place. A limited license of a foreign lawyer (foreign legal consultant rule) can obtain a limited license that entails providing advisory services from a foreign lawyer (i.e. a foreign legal consultant). The relevant legislation is the Legal Professional Law of 2008 (NT) (Part 2.7) and the Professional Conduct and Conduct Rules (NT) of 2002. These available online on the website. To ensure the quality of limited licenses, applicants must meet a set of requirements related to training and professional qualifications. registered in a foreign country; fitness and good character; Professional indemnity insurance. Once licensed, there is an ongoing requirement: licensee owners should not practice as principals, should not hold practice certificates in other states or territories, notify the Legal Society as soon as possible whenever practicing details change at any time possible, and notify the Legal Society within seven days if they are charged with a serious crime. Foreign legal consultants are not required to provide advisory services in foreign and international law, but they can have commercial relationships with local lawyers. Under Section 173 of the Legal Professions Act, Australian registered foreign lawyers may only provide for the conduct of lawyers in the NT in the business or transactions of foreign law registered by a foreign licensing authority. Legal services (including attendance) in relation to legal services (non-court) proceedings where the legal service (including appearances) body is not required to apply the rules of evidence in relation to arbitration proceedings of the kind prescribed by regulation and knowledge of foreign laws of the country referred to in paragraph (a) is essential. Legal services for coordination, coordination and other forms of settlement dispute resolution of the kind prescribed by the regulations. A fully licensed foreign lawyer can obtain a full license to practice law in this jurisdiction. The relevant legislation is the Legal Professional Law of 2008 (NT) (Part 2.7) and the Professional Conduct and Conduct Rules (NT) of 2002. The relevant guidelines are legal vocational admissions guidelines prepared by the NT Supreme Court. The The Principles for Assessing Overseas Applicant Eligibility for Admission to the Australian Legal Profession govern the assessment of qualifications. To obtain a full license to enforce the law in this jurisdiction, foreign lawyers must first enter the legal profession in Australia in the NT or other states/territories. You must then apply for a practice certificate. In accordance with the principle of unification, applicants must demonstrate academic and practical standards that are substantially commensurate with Australia's requirements. Applicants may need additional academic and hands-on training for admission. Commercial associations between lawyers and law firms in this jurisdiction: local lawyers may be hired by other local attorneys of local companies; Local lawyers may be employed by foreign lawyers or foreign companies; Foreign lawyers may provide services to local attorneys and other forms of commercial associations; Foreign companies may establish commercial presence (permanent offices) to provide advisory services in foreign and international law. Foreign companies may have commercial relationships with local lawyers or law firms. Other regulatory issues in this jurisdiction: Australia's Mutual Recognition Act 1992 (Cth), applicable across Australian states and territories, mutually provided for each state and territory to recognize the admission of lawyers from different states/regions; Lawyers recognised in New Zealand are granted special status in that they are entitled to mutual recognition under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement. There are certain rules related to advertising. The details of these rules are described in the database. There are certain rules in relation to the use of names by lawyers or law firms. The details of these rules are described in the database. Foreign lawyers and corporations are treated the same as local attorneys in the application of these rules. Contact category name website or other contact information organization(s) nt legal profession admissions committee to control the license of the Supreme Court of the Lawyers of the Northern Territory www.supremecourt.nt.gov.au/lawyers the NT Legal Professions Admissions Committee www.lawsoct.asn.au Peak Professional Association representing the Legal Professions Law Society of the Northern Territory www.lawsoct.asn.au other associations play an important role in developing policies for the Legal Professions Law Commission of www.lca.asn.au Australia [Index [Index [Table] [Search] [Search for this law] [Note] [Previous] [Next] [Help] [Help] [1] Conformity issues with each of the following individuals — (a) whether a person is currently of good reputation and character; (b) whether a person is insouciant under management; (c) The person has been convicted of a crime in Australia or a foreign country, and if so - (i) the nature of the crime; And (ii) how long ago the crime was committed; and (iii) the age of the person who committed the crime; (d) whether the person engaged in legal practice in Australia — (i) illegally; or (ii) fall under this law or this law, or as required by the transfer laws of this jurisdiction under applicable law, or when you do not have a certificate of practice; or (iii) if you are holding an Australian practice certificate, if it violates the terms of the certificate or while the certificate is suspended; (e) whether the person's law has been lawed in a foreign country — (i) when it is not permitted under the laws of that country; or (ii) violate the conditions applicable to the permit, if permitted to do so; (f) whether the person is subject to a currently unresolved complaint, investigation, claim or order - (i) this act or the transfer law; (ii) applicable laws or applicable foreign laws; (g) whether the person —(i) is currently subject to disciplinary action, but is expressed in any other profession or profession in Australia or a foreign country, or (ii) have been subject to disciplinary action, but with regard to other professions or professions, including representation, conviction; (h) whether a person's name has been removed from the local roll - (i) has not been restored to the local roll or entered into the local roll; or (ii) weekly rolls, since they have not been restored or entered into the weekly roll; or (iii) foreign rolls; (i) whether the right to engage in legal conduct has been suspended or revoked in Australia or a foreign country; (j) whether the person has violated the law on trust money or trust accounts, whether in Australia or a foreign country; (k) under this law, the laws of the Former, the laws of the Commonwealth or any applicable law, supervisors, managers or recipients; have been described or appointed in connection with the legal practices in which a person is involved; (l) whether subject to an order under this law, disqualifying an applicant from employment under any previous law, commonwealth law or applicable law, or managing an Australian legal practitioner or entity entity (m) whether the person is currently an Australian legal practitioner and can carry out the practice requirements of the agenda. (2) The matters referred to in paragraph (1) are conformity issues, even if they happened before the start of this section. Ostri: Copyright Policy | Disclaimer | Privacy Policy | Feedback Key Benefits: Access unlimited search advanced search features Global Law in 1,823,663 95 countries can see the original law side by side and now only USD \$20 for now translation subscriptions, or get a day pass for USD \$4.99. Legal Professions Act, 2008.pmd800-12.08 [price \$22.90]Antigua and Barbade Legal Professions Act, 2008 No. 22 [Official Official Vol. XXVIII No. 4, 2008.] Government Printing Station, _____Printed Antigua and Barbida, by Eric T. Bennett, Government Printer — Authorities, 2008.22, 2008.No. Legal Professions Act, 2008. 22nd place in 2008. Legal Law, 2008.3 Law, 2008 One-Way Law - Preliminary Y1. Short title and start.2. InterpretationPART II – Bar Association3. Bar Association.4. The council manages the work of the association.5. Purpose of the Association.6. 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Abolition.Schedule 1SCHEDULE 2 Days 3 Days Schedule 4No. 22 2008. Legal System Act, 2008.5Scalyskul 5Skeskedic 6APPENDIXNo. 2008. Legal System Act, 2008. 61/22/2008. Law Of Law, 2008.71 Favors.[L.S.] Lewis Laketack, Governor-General. On November 11, 2008ANTIGUA and the BARBUDATHE Legal Professions Act, Section 22 ACT 2008, provide for the provisions of the legal profession, the qualifications of members, registration and disciplinary and incidental and connected purposes. Enacted by the Antigua and Barbida Parliament: Part Ipriminar Y1. A short title states that the law may be cited as the Law of the Law, 2008, and will take effect on a date when the Minister may be appointed by a notice published in the Official Bulletin.2. The Middle Act (1) Under this Act, an agreement that includes providing legal education and education systems and establishing the Caribbean Legal Education Council of the Joint Department. 2008.22. Legal Professions Act, 2008. 8 attorney-in-law means the person whose name was entered into the roll of Attorneys-at-law. The Bar Association and the Association of Lawyers means the Bar Association of Antigua and Barbada. (a) maintain or employ an attorney under law or on behalf of another person in connection with a controversial business, and who is responsible or responsible for paying the attorneys' fees for that business; (b) in connection with an incoherent debatable business, on behalf of the subject or other person, or as a trustee or executor, or in any other capacity, who has the authority to hold or employ, and who is responsible for paying for the attorneys' fees of such business. Costs include fees for legal business conducted by lawyers. The Commission means the Commission of Antigua and Barbada, the Bar Association; The court means the Caribbean Supreme Court in eastern Antigua. Committee and Committee means disciplinary committee established in paragraph 36. Fees include remuneration, charges, expenses and expenses. Funds are professional liability insurance funds established by the council. The Minister means that the Attorney General is responsible for the attorney general. Practicing the law means performing or performing the functions of a lawyer, lawyer or both, or a lawyer, lawyer or attorney, if this law is initiated or subsequently recognized by any law; Practicing certificates means certificates issued under section 21. Registrar means registrar of the court. The registry means the registry of the court; Roll means attorney registration administered by the Registrar under Section 22, No. 13, 2008. Legal Law, 2008.9OECS Bar Secretary-General means minister of the institution of the Eastern Caribbean National Bar Association; The Supreme Court Law of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (2) any reference material with legal or legal effect is set out to a lawyer or attorney and shall be considered a reference to the right to vote after the commencement of this Act in connection with the qualifications of performing any duty in connection with the granting of any right or privilege. (3) For the purposes of enactment, in which the qualifications for a lawyer to establish public office depend on being a lawyer or lawyer for a certain period of time, the number of periods registered under the Law of Attorney or Attorney Registration for the registration of lawyers or attorneys shall be treated as part of the Law on Attorney or Attorney Registration. Part IBAR Association3. Bar Association Antigua and Barbida Bar Association continues.4. Fair management of the council's association to manage the association's work and the functions performed by the council in accordance with Schedule 1.5. The purpose of the Association is to -(a) maintain and improve the professional standards of conduct of lawyers in Barbuda, Antigua and Land; (b) represent and protect the interests of the legal profession in Antigua and Barbuda; (c) to protect and assist the public in Antigua and Barbuda in all matters concerning the law. (d) Promote good relationships within the profession. (d) con-erned and professed in the administration of justice in Barbudus, between professions and people with a tigua - commonly between Zion and the public;22 of the 2008.Legal Professions Act, 2008. 10(e) promote good relations between legal kin professions and professional institutions in other countries and How to provide ongoing public education programs on the basic issues of legal seminars; (f) the administration of justice and the activities of all local and intern-tional associations that promote, maintain and support the rule of law; (f) provide legal aid programs independently or to the government, workshops or lectures; (f) (a) do anything else that is incidental or helpful in the achievement of the purposes set forth in (i).6. Practitioner Member (1) All attorneys who have been issued a working certificate may be a member of Associo and shall remain a member as long as there is a certificate of practice. (2) The power of attorney shall be effective immediately to the lawyer who fails to pay the insurance premiums or related amounts referred to in section 51(3) by the due date in accordance with the provisions set out in section 51(4). (3) All lawyers who are members of the Association under paragraph (1) are referred to as practitioners. Non-realist A Non-realist is a lawyer, not the owner of a certificate of practice.8. The Honorary Membership Committee may grant honorary members of the Association to prominent lawyers as it deems appropriate and may at its discretion cancel honorary membership.9. Membership (1) All members of the Association in accordance with Paragraph 10 of the 2008 privies. No have the same rights. 2008.11 (2) Only practitioners who pay an annual subscription to the association are eligible to attend. (a) At the time of the general meeting or the election of committee members; (b) may be elected to the Committee. Alternatively, you can (c) issue a good standing certificate. (3) Practitioner members may be excluded from the General Assembly, and any member of them may be excluded from the Meeting.10 Expulsion and suspension of rights and privileges (1) After granting a reasonable opportunity to answer all charges filed against him, as may be prescribed, as may be prescribed, expulsion and suspension of rights and privileges - (a) may be expelled from membership; or (b) deprive members of one or more rights and privileges. (2) In this section, the provisions shall be prescribed by the rules set forth by the Committee.11. Withdrawal of membership is an honorary member other than the Association member, accordingly suspending eligibility for the Member Vessel.12. The annual subscription The amount of the annual subscription paid by members other than honorary members of the Association shall be set by the Council in accordance with paragraph 3 and paid to the Treasurer of the Association. Annual subscriptions are accepted for 12 months on October 1 of each year. (2) When amending the annual subscription, the Council shall divide the members into classes and pay different amounts for different periods of time than the members' other classes, and generally shall be prescribed and changed by other ranks of members from time to time or as the Council may deem appropriate. (3) The Council may theAssociation.No paid by practitioners for the purpose of providing the work. 2008. Legal System Act, 2008. 12PART IIENROLMENT, ADMISSION, STATUS13. The roll of attorneys (1) the Registrar shall be maintained in accordance with this Act and all the rules of the Court, in accordance with all attorney-in-law registrations, which may be known as rolls with the following details for each attorney-son-in-law (a) full name and address; and (c) the description and date of qualifications obtained to practice law. (2) Rolls may be inspected in the court registry at any reasonable time at any time. (3) Registrars must maintain up-to-date registration, and from time to time (a) change the details registered on the roll as necessary in this regard. (b) Remove from the roll the names of all attorneys who are no longer eligible to enforce the law. (4) In accordance with paragraph (1), the Registrar shall provide to all lawyers in paragraph (1) the registration certificate under the license of the court in type 1 and list it in paragraph 1 of The Other Right 3.14. The registrar's obligation is to register the names of all persons listed in the Roll of Attorneys/Attorneys/Attorneys' Act in accordance with the Legal Counsel Act immediately before the enactment of this Act. (a) May be recognized to enforce laws in Tigua and Barbida. and (b) 2008 certificate. No 22. 2008.13 (2) The application fee stipulated in Paragraph 1 is paid to the Consolidated Fund.16. Application for admission (1) has applied to the court to be able to make laws and hosatisfies to the court that he is of good character; (b) has achieved the age of 21 years; (c) is a citizen of Antigua and Barbida or the country listed on the schedule 2; (d) Admissions rules to practice with Antigua and Atter ey-at-Law in Barbada under A circle 3 of the agreement; (e) schedule 2, if you have not banned or fired the roll of a lawyer in any court of law listed in England, Scotland or Northern Ireland, or have not done any act or work that could ban him or strike a lawyer roll in any country; In payment to the registrar of prescribed fees, can be enacted by law, at the behest of the court. (2) The applicant applying to enact the law shall provide an application in the meeting room of the President of the Atorney General and Bar Association on the same day (a) in accordance with paragraph (a). (c) Submit the aidavit of the service. (3) The Registrar shall set a date for the Court to accept applications within two (2) weeks from the date of service specified in the Service Statement. (4) Before being recognized as a law law, the Registrar shall ask the Council-cil and the Attorney General whether the Registrar has fulfilled all the conditions of admission prescribed by law, and shall report accordingly to the Court if the Registrar is satisfied that the person has done so. (5) Registrar law in 2008. No The names of all persons recognized by law must be registered on a roll according to the date recognized to enforce the Legal Law, 2008. 14 (6) The appeal is to the Court of Appeal in a court order rejecting the application filed in this section. (7) The qualifications prescribed by law in this section are the eligibility for admission to the Work-TS Act as set forth in the Contract. (8) It does not affect any enactment of this law and does not affect enactments relating to not being a citizen of Antigua and Barbida, or working in Antigua and Barbida, entering, leaving, residing, or working.17. Restricted Admissions (1) in this section—Visiting Advocate means a lawyer or attorney-law that cannot enforce law in Antigua and Barbida. (b) do not hold the qualifications prescribed by law that qualify to be recognized by the court in order to practice as a lawyer in Antigua and Barbida; The matter includes any audacity or appeals process. (2) The visiting counsel may apply to the court to enforce the law in Antigua and Barbuda for the purpose of participating in one matter, pay the prescribed amount of the application to the registrar, and (a) submit the application to the meeting room of the President of the Eroni General and Bar Association on that day. (c) Submit the aidavit of the service. (3) The registrar shall set a date for the court to receive the application. You may take action at least two weeks before the date of service stated in the Service Statement. (4) If an application is made in accordance with paragraph (2), the court may be satisfied that the matter is divisive and complex, may recognize a visiting counsel to practice law in Antigua and Barbada, and (a) is a good-natured person; (b) achieved the age of 21 in 2008. The Legal Professions Act of 2008.15 (c) has special rights or experience in the purpose of the matter. (d) has not prohibited or dismissed the court's attorneys' law. And (e) have not done any action or work to ban him or be able to bash the lawyer rolls of any country. (5) If an application under this clause is granted to the Registrar, the visiting attorney shall present a valid work permit, pay a fee for a working certificate, and issue a certificate to the visiting attorney establishing a law on the matter in which the visiting counsel may appear. (6) Registrar shall not enter the name of the visiting counsel recognized under this section and shall keep a separate roll for the recommendations recognized in accordance with this provision. (7) An appeal is made to the Court of Appeals in a court order rejecting the application under this provision.18. Appeal to a legal action application (1) The Attorney General or the President of the Bar Association may object to the application by submitting and serving the applicant prior to the hearing of the application to enforce the law, and is an affidavit specified as to the reason for the appeal. (2) (a) if the Attorney General submits it to the President of the Bar Association, (1) a statement submitted and served in accordance with paragraph (1); (b) The president of the Bar Association refers him to the Attorney General.19. Lawyer-in-law oath everyone will take the following oath - I ... 20. Attorney Qualifications (1) All persons whose names are entered into the roll under this Act must be notified by No. 22 of the Legal Professions Act of 2008, Attorney-in-Law of 2008 and No. 22. 16 (a) Section (2), which is subject to Part 2, has the right to enact laws and to sue and recover fees for services prescribed under those provisions. (b) In accordance with Part 2(b), any court, except where you have participated as a counsel in court, will be responsible for negligence. And (d) the Supreme Court is an offer of salvation, except when he appears in the presentation before any tribunal. (2) In accordance with this Law, a person may not practice law unless his or her name is entered into a roll. And (b) he is the owner of a valid practice certificate. (3) A practicing law contrary to paragraph (2) shall not maintain any measures in the course of practice for the recovery of fees for or in connection with the legal work thereupon. (4) An attorney who writes or prepares legal documents must print his or her name with his or her own hands and sign his or her name or the name of the company he is employed with approximately a freeate address, if any. (5) A lawyer who violates the cattle (4) will be responsible for the sum mary conviction for the fine for the \$1,000 fine. Lawyers who wish to practice law by entering their name in the power of attorney (1) roll must pay the registrar the prescribed application fee for the certificate, which is called an accredited certificate, and submit a written application to the registrar for the certificate. (2) The examination

sent money, documents or other items on the condition that the attorney will use them for a particular pur-pose, he must comply with that request or return the request, document or other items.44. The attorney must not communicate or compromise in any way on any subject that attempts to negotiate or compromise directly with the parties represented by the other attorney, except for another attorney or his prior consent.45. (1) Lawyers should not disregard the customs or practices of the legal profession, even if expressly permitted by law, and will not give timely notice to the other party's son-in-law. (2) Keep in mind that lawyers should avoid all sharp practices and not take advantage of any friend attempts when the other party has made or overlooked technical errors or problems, and that no client has the right to deny any lawyer representing him to be illiterate or for his sense of honor and etiquette.46. The attorney does not accept instructions to act in court proceedings where the client was previously represented by another attorney, and he or she is considered not to have notified the four attorneys of reasonable action, even if they make reasonable efforts to ensure that they have paid the other attorney unless the other attorney notifies them first of the change. Lawyers should not, to their knowledge, accept instructions to act in proceedings other than court acquaintances in which other lawyers represent clients, unless other attorneys have previously made reasonable efforts to ensure that the holder of that attorney has been determined by the client or that the client wants both attorneys to represent him.48. Lawyers who instruct or hire other attorneys to act on behalf of their clients are otherwise agreed to unless otherwise agreed to in the 2008 client. Whether or not you received payment from No 22, you must pay the appropriate fees from the appropriate attorney. Legal Professions Act, 2008. 48VI General.49. Anything contained in this Code should not be interpreted as a violation of the conduct and duties of the current legal community. The tradition of the legal profession is not specifically provided in this code.50. In the event that there are no explicit ethics guidelines in a particular case, the lawyer decides his or her actions by acting in a manner that increases public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the legal system and the legal profession.51. (1) A person who has previously made a substantial appointment as Chief Justice will not appear as a lawyer in Antigua and Barbuda courts for five years on the date of retirement, resignation or other termination of his or her appointment. (2) This rule does not apply to persons appointed as judges in temporary capacity. Part BMANDA Tory Regulations and Certain Prohibitions.1. Lawyers should not act as lawyers unless they have issued a certificate of practice in accordance with the provisions of this Act. (1) Lawyers will not intentionally mislead the court. (2) Lawyers must not withhold facts or stash witnesses to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused.3. A lawyer must not have a partner, colleague, consultant, or attorney who is not qualified to practice law.4. The power of attorney shall not be involved in the matter at the request of the parties. However, it is appropriate for lawyers to engage in matters referred to by the Bar Association or other attorneys, or in other ways that are not fooled by this Code.5. Lawyers do not allow acts or conduct that may be deemed reasonable or to implement their practices or unfairly attract business.6. (1) Lawyers shall not use any form of public advertising calculated to attract clients to himself or any company associated with it, and shall behalf in 2008. No Permits, counsels, or compensates a person who has done so. 2008.49 (2) Lawyers may not use their professional status to advertise certain products, services or commercial organizations. (3) (1) and (2) Not to the fact that (a) a lawyer or law firm may have a website or publish a professional newsletter, what must be in accordance with the good practice of the legal profession, informing the company, members and employees of nd current legal issues. Websites and kinship newsletters must perform content of a professional nature and must not include anything from the legal profession, government, judiciary or its members. (b) Lawyers may allow their limited and dignified identity. The announcement of his professional status in a political campaign or a mediator-s-law-(ii) announcement of political advertising related to the cause of the problem is reasonably necessary for purposes other than to be required or approved by law, or to attract potential clients; (iii) serve as a lawyer in the reports and presentations of bona good-faith commercial, civil, professional or public organizations, or as a lawyer in legal institutions. (i) articles, professional journals and other legal promotions and dignified and understated advertising of such publications; (v) It is likely that lawyers will not be able to speak in writing for a long time in public speeches, lectures or publications on legal topics, except that these announcements do not emphasize their professionalism and are not related to what lawyers say publicly. About giving individual advice.(d) The following cards, office signs, letterheads, or directory lists may be used by lawyers, but (i) professional cards identifying lawyers by name and attorney, his decorations and degrees, legal or other, his address, telephone phone number and the names of his law firm or professional associates. 2008. Legal System Act, 2008. 50at-law, clients, former clients personal friends and relationships and government bod-ies state new or changed associations, addresses or company names or similar professed-sional issues; (iii) indications of sizes and designs compatible with existing practices of occupations exhibited at or near the doors of the office, and the law of delegation to building directories and attorneys-legal and attorney-in-laws identifying the law, legal or other means, his address A list in the telephone directory, a list of reputable legal lists, legal directories or biographical-cal references, telephone numbers and names of his law firm and his associates; (vi) Listings in legal or other relevant journals or publications provide information about the contact details of lawyers in law and their companies, and the services provided.7. If a lawyer commits a criminal offense that is likely to dispute the profession based on the commission's opinion, the Crime Commission constitutes professional misconduct if convicted by a court. A foreign court of competent jurisdiction, or (b) he has been charged and acquitted or convicted on the grounds of technical defense, but the conviction is annulled on the grounds of technical defense.8. Lawyers must not acquire bribes or other financial interests, directly or indirectly, on the subject of the case they are conducting.9. (1) Lawyers may not enter into partnerships or fee-sharing agreements with unqualified institutions or persons regarding the practice of law. (2) No attorney enters into, claims or collects an agreement for violation of this Code or any law.10. (1) Lawyers do not charge unreasonable or unreasonable fees and may consider the following factors by judging the fairness and rationality of the fees: (a) The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the relevant questions, and the skills necessary to competently perform legal services; Legal Professions Act, 2008.51 (b) the possibility that the acceptance of certain employment excludes other employees by lawyers;(c) fees customarily imposed in the province for similar legal services;(d) amounts, if relevant;(e) time limits imposed by clients or circumstances;(e) attorneys- related to the reputation and ability of the law;(h) fees or recommended fees stipulated by the law or Coun-cil. (2) The attorney does not merely introduce the client or accept any fees or compensation for referring the case or client to another attorney. (3) Lawyers do not charge emergency fees except for prior consent for reasonable fees for the recovery of liquidated claims.11. (1) An attorney shall not conduct or do in any way that conflicts with his/her professional obligations and in-house interests or is likely to conflict except with the specific approval of the client given East Sea disclosure to the client. (2) A lawyer may not accept or continue to employ a holder or employment on behalf of two or more clients if his or her interests are likely to conflict or if independent professional judgments are likely to be compromised.12. (1) Lawyers withdrawing from employment under Part A (32) should not do so until reasonable measures are taken to avoid predictable bias or injury to the client's position. (a) if appropriate notice is given; (b) allow time to hire another attorney-in-law (c); (c) to pass on all documents and property he is entitled to the client is a way to lien that the attorney may have for such items - (d) comply with the law; or practices that can be applied; And no. 2008. Legal System Act, 2008. 52(e) Obtain permission from the court at which the hearing in question began, where appropriate. (2) A lawyer withdrawing employment shall immediately refund a portion of the fees already paid by the client as fair and reasonable as possible for all affairs in the case.13. The lawyer shall withdraw from employment or from the matter ahead of the tribunal - (a) the client presents a claim or defense that cannot be unconscionably advanced; (b) if the client wishes to pursue a process of unlawful or intentionally defrauding the court, Or (e) if a client by other acts makes it unreasonably difficult to perform the duties of a lawyer, or in accordance with his judgment and advice, or the rules of law or work ethic, (f) for any good and persuasive reason it is difficult for him to perform his employment effectively.14. The lawyer should not keep for longer the money he receives for his client.15. Unless an attorney is ordered by a court or required by statute, it may not be made public. What was passed to him as a lawyer to his client or his client's lawyer extends to his partner and the junior lawyer who helps him, but the attorney can set up or collect his fees, defend himself or disclose any trust or secret that could defend his colleagues. Lawyers should not allow the use of his professional services or his or her name in any way, and this is made possible by someone who is not legally authorized to practice law.17. Lawyers do not delegate to persons who are not legally entitled to it, nor should they delegate all functions under the laws of Antigua and Barbuda under their own employment or under their own control, attorney-at-law, 2008. It should only be done if you qualify as No. Legal System Act, 2008.5318. Lawyers should not be charged with inexcusable or unreasonable delay, negligence, or neglect East Sea their duties. The lawyer should not engage in corrupt indiscret or disobedience to the court or his profession.20. Lawyers should not make false accusations against judges or magistrates.21. Lawyers in public office should not use their own public office. Attempts to influence or influence tribunals acting in favor of himself or his clients.22. Lawyers should not accept private employment on merit that has previously acted in a judicial capacity or had significant responsibilities while in public office. Lawyers do not give, lend or promise anything of value to judges, jurors or officials of the tribunal.24. Attorneys do not require anyone else to communicate or communicate with jury information about the merits of the proceedings in all proceedings of the court, and should not be dealt with only by a judge or person (a) who exercises judicial functions in the normal course of the trial, or (b) approved by law or court practice.25. Lawyers may not advise or allow a person to stash himself or herself or leave the jurisdiction of the court for the purpose of making a person unable to use as a witness.26. Lawyers should not offer to pay or condone compensation to witnesses who have provided evidence of any cause or matter, except for reimbursement of expenses incurred as a result of the present age and reasonable compensation for loss of attendance time, preparation and, in the case of testicles and expert witnesses, reasonable fees for professional services.27. Attorneys should not knowingly use false testimony, false evidence, or participants in the process of creating or using evidence that they know to be false. Lawyers should not help their clients or witnesses, that attorney-at-law is known as illegal or fraudulent, and that clients should immediately ask clients to amend the law if they are satisfied that certain statements have committed fraud on individuals or tribunals in the course of certain statements.29. Lawyers fact 2008, 22. No Intentionally misrepresentation. 5430. (1) The attorney shall not commit a violation of the business given to him by the judge, court, tribunal or its officials, and whether the appointment relates to an expression of intent for future conduct or whether a particular statement is a statement in which it exists. (2) Lawyers shall not willily misrepresent to a judge, court or tribunal.31. In monetary matters, lawyers are the most on-time, diligent, never repay someone else's funds with their own money and should always be able to refund the money they hold for someone else.32. (1) The lawyer shall maintain the account as clearly and accurately as possible in an effort to disinge improve the financial position between himself and his clients as necessary. (2) The lawyer shall comply with the regulations. No matter contained in paragraphs 31 and 32 shall deprive the power of attorney, political system, counter-claim, claim, or other delegation of any will on the credit of the account owned by the client's lawyer. (3) The attorney must immediately reply to any letter received by the Committee in connection with his professional conduct.34. If no provision is laid out in this Code, the rules and practices of the legal profession governing a particular matter shall apply as much as possible.35. (1) Violations by lawyers of either side of the provisions contained in this section constitute professional misconduct, and the lawyers who commit the violations are responsible for the penalties that the Disciplinary Committee and/or the Court give them the power to impose. (2) Any violation by an attorney in part A of his code, while not automati-call, which corresponds to a punishable act of professional law, is in violation of the business standards expected of the lawyer and may be subject to misconduct or form the composition of the data in accordance with the circumstances of a particular case. Schedule 5[Section 36][Section 36] Constitution and Members of the Disciplinary Y Committee.1. (1) The Disciplinary Committee consists of the President of the Association and six others. 22 in 2008. The Law of The Law, 2008.55, was appointed chief justice after consultation with the Commission and General Atorn y. (2) Appointed members include two members of the Committee. (3) In accordance with paragraph (4), other appointed members shall be at least two non-lawyers, with a lawyer no more than six years in law. (4) The chairperson and vice chairperson shall be appointed by the Chief Justice after consultation with the Committee, and shall be a person who has a judiciary (judicial) or is a son-in-law of no more than 10 years. Term 2. (1) A member of the Committee will have public office for a period not exceeding three years or less, except for the President, who fills in the expiration of the president's term and ends the member of the Committee. (2) Committee members may be reappointed at the expiration of their term. The force of the disciplinary committee sits in the department.3. (1) For the purposes of applying for hearings made in accordance with Paragraph 37 of the Act, the Committee of The Applicant may sit in two departments. (2) Under the direction of the Committee, the Chairman of the Committee will determine the composition of each department. (3) Each department has the right to hear and decide all applications and exercise all the powers of the Disciplinary Committee, and any hearings or decisions or orders Division is considered a hearing, decision, or order by disciplinary action. Resignation 4. Committee members may resign from his office at any time in a letter to the Chief Justice and the Chairman of the Committee.5. The chairman of the committee may resign from office at any time in a letter to the Chief Justice. If the committee is comfortable with that and with the approval of the Chief Justice, AtNo. 2008. Legal System Act, 2008. 56 years cancels the appointment of a member. Vacancy 7. If an appointed member of the Board vacates his or her seat before the term of office, a person who is similarly qualified shall be appointed in a similar manner to fill the vacancy for the remainder of that term. Posting of membership.8. The names of all members of the Committee are first constituted, and any changes to the membership line must be published in the Official Report. (b) at least once a year in at least one newspaper at the time of appointment. No member of the Committee shall be personally responsible for any act or failure of the Committee, or shall be omitted from the act in good faith in the conduct of its duties under this Act.10 Proceedings. (1) The Committee shall hold meetings in private from time to time for business transactions, and meetings shall be held at the place, place, place and work as the Committee decides. (2) In the absence of a chairperson or vice president, the vice president presides over a committu meeting. (3) If a chairperson or vice chairperson is unable to act for any reason at a committee meeting, one of the members who attended may be elected to attend the meeting. (4) The quorum of the Committee is subject to paragraph (3) of paragraph 3 in accordance with paragraph (3). (5) The validity of the committee's procedures is not affected by vacancies or defects in the appointment of members. (6) Committee proceedings 2008. No has the power to regulate. Legal System Law, 2008.57SCHEDULE 6[Section 38] DisciplinaryY Procedural Rule 1. The short title rule can be cited as a legal profession (disciplinary proceedings) rule 2008.2. InterPR etation means that the secretary of the disciplinary committee to be appointed by him for the time being to carry out all of the functions of secretary or secretary of the OECS bar for the purpose of this rule secretary.3. Application and Affidavit(1) In Form 1 of the Annex, it shall be trafficked at the hands of the applicant at the hands of the applicant, and the applicant of Form 2 of the Appendix shall send it to the Bar Association Minister with the affidavit. The fact that he relies on him to support his application. (2) Any application referred to in paragraph (1) and any other documents or communications about such application will be communicated by the Secretary-General of the Bar of the OECS. There is no case to answer, and you may be required to provide additional information and documentation relating to any allegations that you believe are appropriate for the applicant before you set a hearing date for the matter, and if the prima facie case is not displayed in the committee's opinion, the Committee may dismiss the application and notify the applicant and the attorney without requiring attorney-in-law to answer the charges. In the opinion of the Hearing Notice Committee, in the opinion of the Committee, the Committee shall amend the date of the hearing and the Minister shall provide notice of the date to the applicant and the lawyer, along with a copy of the application and affi avit. Notice hearing 2008. No Published within 20 days prior to 22 days. 586. List of Documents for Hearing The notice to the applicant is on Form 3, the notice to the attorney is on Form 4as as set forth in the Appendix, and the applicant and the attorney-law require a list of all documents proposing to rely on each other, respectively. This list must be submitted by the applicant and his or her lawyer at least 10 days before the hearing date, provided that the committee does not instruct.7. The examination of the document may examine the documents contained in the list provided by the other party, and copies of the documents referred to in the list of parties shall be submitted to the other party within three (3) days of receiving the application at the time of the requesting party's application.8 In the absence of the parties, either or if neither party is present at the hearing, upon proof of service in the hearing notice, will be heard and proceeded to determine the application in their absence.9. Affidavit The Commission of Evidence may proceed and act on the evidence given by the affidavit in regards to the entire case or certain facts, but the litigant may require that the commission be subpoenaed before it is cross-examined.10. Under section 38, subpoenas issued by the Commission may be in type 5 with changes that may require an incident. The hearing's privacy committee will listen to all applications from the camera, but must pronounce the results publicly.12. A note of procedure shall be taken by the Minister or any other person appointed by the Committee, and by the parties You have the right to inspect the original or copy that appeared in the proceedings. In the commission's decision, anyone eligible to hear Committee.No entitled to a memo about the alleged payment, as stipulated by the Court of Appeal. 22 in 2008. Legal System Act, 2008.5913. Despite nothing to the contrary the authority to extend time, the Commission may extend or bridge the time to commit acts under these rules.14. Privileges and Waivers (1) Attorneys and witnesses must submit the same privileges and exemptions to the court in connection with hearings regarding applications under this Act. (2) The applicant has the right to be represented by a lawyer.15. Stamp duty exemptions are paid for all documents, and no fees are paid by ministers in relation to applications alleging professional misconduct by lawyers.16. After the hearing, the dismissal committee of the application can hear the application and dismiss it if it is satisfied that no professional misconduct has taken place.17. The commission's powers may issue orders that it deems appropriate under 39 (1) (b), (c) (c) or (3) if professional misconduct is established. Appendix Form 1Applica Is a Disciplinary Committee, which was formed under the Ointment Act for Lawyers, in 2008 ... (Lawyers) and ... 60I, unsa signed *.... here... I have submitted this application and the matter of fact set forth in the relevant affidavit is thesaid of my ability as a lawyer. In an act that is not tied to his or her profession. From the witnesses I want to set my hand here.... 20 Signature..... Address..... *Insert a job business or job to know the full name and finally the place or place of business. Form 2affIDAVIT is in question by applicants.... (a)... (Son-in-law lawyer) and..... (b)... (Applicant) Legal Law, 2008 Affidaviti, Swear and say —1. I live in (c) ... In the country of ... (d)... 2. I ... (e)... And my mailing address is... (f)... 3. Lawyer-in-law of the above name ... 4. The complaint I filed against the lawyer is that he ... (h)... 22nd place in 2008. Legal Law, 2008.61Swearsweara... The applicant's signature or marking [such as first read and explained in deponent and he appeared to understand completely the same] in front of me:] (if the person making the affidavit can read and write, attack the word in square parentheses). (a) (b) the subject name (c) place of residence (d) place of residence (e) job address (g) set the facts of the complaint (h) set the basis for the complaint, and the type 3 grievance number of the board applicant. 20in problem ... (a)... (Son-in-law lawyer) and..... (b)... (Applicant) No. 22, 2008, Legal System Act, 2008. 62 Issues of The Law, 2008To ... Of..... The..... Let's day.... 20.... by a committee composed under the 2008 Propeci Act, Attorney-City, ... In ... Failure to appear before the Committee will be conducted within 2008 in accordance with the rules set out in accordance with the Law. You filed in 2008 said, requested by the rules under the law.... And from the ministers of the committee ... Said at least 14 days ago.... Day... 20..... A list of all the documents you offer to rely on. Either party may examine the documents contained in the list provided by the other party, and copies of the documents mentioned in either list must be returned to him by the other party within three days of receipt of the application. You must acknowledge receipt of this notice without delay. Date.... Disciplinary Committee Form 4 is not notified by the Commission to lawyers. 20in problem ... (Son-in-law lawyer) and..... (Applicant) 22nd place in 2008. Law Of Law, Act 2008.63, 2008 ... The app is Of..... In the Disciplinary Com-mittee, which is formed under the Law of 2008, you must provide a copy with this notice of the charges contained in the affidavit. ... Its me..... 20..... the day set for the commission's application hearing. The committee will sit on..... In..... Noon to 1am. If you do not appear before the Committee, 2008 will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Law and Public Law. To submit to the Minister of Disciplinary Committee under the Legal System Act 2008, under the rules concerning this ... At least 14 days ago you fixed listening to a list of all the articles you are relying on. Either party may examine the documents contained in the list provided by the other party, and copies of the documents referred to in that list shall be submitted to the other party within three days of the application, depending on the party's application at the time of application. You must acknowledge receipt of this notice without delay. Date.... Let's day ... 20..... Secretary, Disciplinary Committee Form 5 Complaints By Subpoena Committee No. 20in problem ... (Son-in-Law's Lawyer) Andno. 2008. Legal System Act, 2008. 64..... (applicants) in the matter of law-2008.To... You will be summoned to appear before a disciplinary committee constituted in accordance with the Law Of Professional Law, in 2008 ... In Let's day.... At times of time ... Noon, and I was told from every day until I heard the application on matters above, to give evidence on behalf of ... If you should have with you (if the summoned person adds a book or document) ... This date Let's day.... 20... August 2008.Hazellin M. Francis, President.L. Thomas, clerk to the Senate.Passed by the House on July 7, 2008 by Gisele Isaac-Lindell, Speaker.L. Thomas, Clerk of the House. Represent.