

Provision	Power conferred
See Appendix A for a short explanation of the Court of Session's supervisory role which has developed in common law.	
Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980	
Section 3D(3)(b)	In the event of a regulatory dispute arising between the Law Society of Scotland ("Law Society") regulatory committee and its Council, it can be submitted to and resolved by arbitration. If the parties do not agree on the arbitrator, the Lord President can appoint an arbitrator on the request of one or both of the parties.
Section 5(1)	The Law Society Council may, with the concurrence of the Lord President, make regulations relating to training.
Section 6(1)(c)	The fee to be paid for admission as a solicitor is to be set by the Council and approved by the Lord President.
Section 11(1)	The Lord President may give directions to the Council in relation to their duties in connection with the keeping of the roll of solicitors and they are to give effect to any such direction.
Section 25A(8)	The Law Society Council grants rights of audience in the Court of Session, Supreme Court, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the High Court of Justiciary. Subsection 4 requires the Council to make rules about the matters to be included in methods of instruction and qualifications of trainers as well as the manner in which a solicitor's knowledge of the practice and procedure and professional conduct is to be demonstrated. The Lord President is to consider and approve such rules having regard to the desirability of there being common principles applying in relation to the exercising of rights of audience by all practitioners appearing before the Court of Session and the High Court of Justiciary.
Section 25A(14)	Where a complaint has been made that a solicitor has been guilty of professional misconduct in the exercise of any right of audience held by him by virtue of this section, the Council may, or if so requested by the Lord President shall, suspend him from exercising that right pending determination of that complaint.
Section 34(3)	The Law Society Council shall make rules relating to the professional practice, conduct and discipline of solicitors. Rules made under this section or section 35 shall not have effect unless the Lord President after considering any objections he thinks relevant has approved the rules so made.
Section 35(1)	The Law Society Council is to make accounts rules. Per section 34(3), rules made under section 35 do not have effect unless the Lord President, after considering any objections he thinks relevant, has approved the rules so made.

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Section 44(1)	The Law Society Council may make rules relating to professional indemnity for solicitors, former solicitors and incorporated practices with the concurrence of the Lord President.
Section 52(2)	The Scottish Solicitors' Discipline Tribunal is, with the concurrence of the Lord President, to make rules regulating its procedure on complaints and appeals to the SSDT.
Section 59A(3)	The Council may make rules in respect of any matter relating to the admission, enrolment and professional practice of notaries public. These rules have no effect unless the Lord President, after considering any representations the Lord President thinks relevant, has approved the rules so made.
Section 64D	The Lord President can ask the Scottish Ministers to require the Law Society Council to review a rule which the Scottish Ministers have already approved under section 64B. The Lord President and Scottish Ministers are to submit the amended rule / re-submit the rule if not revised to the Lord President and Scottish Ministers. Further provision is made for the situation where the Scottish Ministers and Lord President agree or do not agree the revised rule.
Schedule 4, paragraph 1A	The Lord President is to appoint solicitor members to sit on the SSDT as well as non-lawyer members (after consultation with the Scottish Ministers (and the SSDT). (Solicitor members must have in force a practicing certificate when appointed or reappointed to sit on the SSDT.) ¹
Schedule 4, paragraph 2	The Lord President may reappoint members of the SSDT.
Schedule 4, paragraph 3	The Lord President may terminate appointments of members of the SSDT.
Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1990	
Section 17(11) and (11A)	The Law Society Council may make rules for regulating the conduct and practice of conveyancing practitioners. Such rules shall not have effect unless they have been approved by the Lord President and Scottish Ministers.
Section 18 (10) and (10A)	The Law Society Council may make rules regulating the conduct and practice of executry practitioners. Such rules shall not have effect unless they have been approved by the Lord President and Scottish Ministers.

¹ The amendments contained within the brackets are not yet in force. They will come into effect when paragraph 34(2)(b) and 34(3) of schedule 3 of the 2025 Act comes into force.

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Section 25 ²	Bodies can make an application to the Lord President and the Scottish Ministers for the purpose of enabling any one of their members to acquire rights to conduct litigation and rights of audience. As part of that, bodies need to prepare a draft regulatory scheme.
Section 26 and Schedule 2, paragraph 2	The Lord President is to consider the draft regulatory scheme according to the principles set out in section 26. The Lord President and Scottish Ministers are to consider written representations relating to any draft scheme submitted under section 25. The Lord President shall grant the application if both the Lord President and the Scottish Ministers are satisfied with the draft scheme.
Section 27(4)	The Lord President can ask the body to which a person with a right to conduct litigation or right of audience belongs to suspend that person from exercising that right, pending determination of a complaint against said person by the body.
Section 28	The Lord President and Scottish Ministers are to consider applications for permission to surrender the entitlement of a body's members to acquire rights to conduct litigation or rights of audience. The Lord President and Scottish Ministers can issue joint directions to the body in question and if both are satisfied, the Lord President shall grant the application to surrender.
Section 30	The Scottish Ministers have a duty to consult the Lord President before making regulations which enable practitioners qualified to practice in England/Wales/Northern Ireland to exercise prescribed rights of audience / to conduct litigation in Scotland, and before making regulations which make provision for such practitioners to become qualified to practise in Scotland.
Section 42	The Lord President can request review of a rule or draft scheme (in relation to bodies who may apply for their members to be given rights of audience, to conduct litigation etc.) approved by Secretary of State. Provision is made for the Lord President and Secretary of State to consider changes to the rule or scheme.

² Sections 25 to 29 and schedule 2 of the 1990 Act are repealed will be repealed, and reenacted, with changes, by the Regulation of Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2025.

Legal Profession and Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 2007	
Section 21	A complainer, practitioner to whom a complaint relates, the practitioner's firm, the employing practitioner, or the regulator can appeal to the Inner House of the Court of Session against any decision of the SLCC under the preceding sections of Part 1 as respects a complaint on any ground set out in subsection (4). ³
Section 32(5)	Before making rules as to its practice and procedure or varying those rules, the Scottish Legal Complaints Commission ("SLCC") must consult with the Lord President (and others).
Schedule 1, paragraph 2(2)	SLCC members are appointed by the Scottish Ministers, having consulted the Lord President.
Schedule 1, paragraph 5(2) and (3)	The chairing member of the SLCC may not remove a member from office without the agreement of the Lord President. The Lord President may, by written notice, remove the chairing member from office if the Lord President is satisfied that the member has become insolvent, has been absent from meetings of the SLCC for a period longer than six consecutive months without the permission of the SLCC, has been convicted of a criminal offence, or is otherwise unable or unfit to discharge the functions of a member or is unsuitable to continue as a member.
Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010	
Section 6(6)	The Lord President may consider and, if content, approve changes to the number of approved regulators which can be approved by the Scottish Ministers to regulate licensed legal service providers.
Section 7(6)	The Scottish Ministers may make regulations to set out further provision relating to the process for seeking approval or criteria for their approval. Before making such regulations, the Scottish Ministers must consult the Lord President.
Section 8(1)	Before deciding whether to approve an applicant as an approved regulation, the Scottish Ministers must consult the Lord President, among others.
Section 9	The Scottish Ministers must not approve the applicant as an approved regulator unless the Lord President agrees. The Scottish Ministers are to impose such conditions relating to expertise mentioned in section 7(1)(a)(i) as are

³ Section 21 will be repealed by section 58(3) of the 2025 Act.

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	reasonably sought by the Lord President when (and if) notifying them of the Lord President's agreement for the purpose of subsection (1). The Lord President's agreement is required for the imposition of any conditions under section 7(2) (apart from conditions to which subsection (2) relates), restrictions under section 7(3), and the variation of any such conditions or restrictions under section 7(4).
Section 12(4)	An approved regulator may not amend its regulatory scheme without the Scottish Ministers' approval and the Lord President must be asked to consent to the Scottish Ministers' approving the amendments.
Section 13	The Scottish Ministers may make regulations making provision for regulatory conflicts but before doing so, must have the Lord President's consent.
Section 29	The Scottish Ministers may by regulations make further provision about the internal governance arrangements of approved regulators but before doing so, must have the Lord President's agreement.
Section 38 (6) and (8)	Section 37 allows the Scottish Ministers to monitor the performance of approved regulators of licensed legal service providers (legal businesses owned partly by non-lawyers which the 2010 Act intended to create and regulate) in such a manner as they consider appropriate. Section 38 enables the Scottish Ministers to take one or more measures in subsection 4 if they consider it appropriate in the circumstances of the case. Those measures are: setting performance targets, directing that action be taken, publishing a statement of censure, imposing a financial penalty, amending an authorisation given under section 10, and rescinding an authorisation given under that section. The Lord President's agreement is required for the taking of any of the measures mentioned in subsection (4) (except imposition of a financial penalty.) ⁴ Before making regulations to specify other measures that can be taken by them or make further provision about the measures that they may take (including for the procedures to be followed), the Scottish Ministers must have the Lord President's agreement.
Section 44	This provision allows the Scottish Ministers to make regulations (a) which establish a body with a view to its becoming an approved regulator and (b) which allow them to act as an approved regulator in such circumstances as the regulations may prescribe. No regulations are to be made without the Lord President's agreement.

⁴ The words within the brackets will be removed when paragraph 17(3) of schedule 3 of the 2025 Act comes into force.

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Section 45(2)	Before making regulations conferring additional functions on approved regulators, the Scottish Ministers must have the Lord President's agreement.
Section 49	Licensed providers of legal services regulated by the 2010 Act can be owned by non-lawyers, however, the stake that must be held by solicitor investors or another regulated professionals is 51%. Before making regulations to specify what is or is not a regulated profession, a professional association, professional activities (or qualifications) or membership of a profession, the Scottish Ministers must have the Lord President's agreement. ⁵
Section 51(10)	Before making regulations concerning Heads of Legal Services (a role within legal service providers created by the Act) and their functions as well as extending which other non-solicitors can hold that role, the Scottish Ministers must consult the Lord President.
Section 52(8)	Before making regulations concerning Heads of Practice (another role within legal service providers created by the Act) and their functions, the Scottish Ministers must consult the Lord President.
Section 53(6)	Before making regulations relating to Practice Committees (which can operate as an alternative to a Head of Practice), the Scottish Ministers must consult the Lord President.
Section 67(5)	Before making regulations to amend the percentage an "exemptible investor" owns (an investor who has less than a 10% stake in the total ownership or control of the licensed provider) the Scottish Ministers must have the Lord President's agreement.
Section 119	The Lord President and the Court of Session are listed as regulatory authorities which must, as far as practicable when exercising the authority's regulatory functions, act in a way which is compatible with the regulatory objectives, and which it considers most appropriate with a view to meeting those objectives. ⁶
Section 120	The Court of Session is responsible for admitting persons to (and removing persons from) the office of advocate, prescribing the criteria and procedure for admission and removal, and for regulating the professional practice, conduct and discipline of advocates. The Court's responsibilities are exercisable on its behalf, in accordance with such provision as it may make for the purpose, by the Lord President, or the Faculty of Advocates ("the Faculty").

⁵ This section will be repealed by section 87 of the 2025 Act, once in force.

⁶ This section will be repealed by paragraph 2 of schedule 3 of the 2025 Act, once it comes into force.

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Section 121	Rules made by the Faculty which prescribe the criteria or procedure for admission to or removal from the office or advocate and regulate the professional practice, conduct or discipline of advocates must be approved by the Lord President. If the Lord President or the Court of Session makes such rules, the Faculty must be consulted.
Section 125(4)	Before the Scottish Ministers make regulations to modify the definition of citizen's advice body in section 65 of the Act, the Scottish Ministers must consult the Lord President.
Section 147(3)	Before the Scottish Ministers make regulations to modify the percentage referred to in section 49 (see above) or repealing section 49, the Scottish Ministers must consult the Lord President. ⁷
Schedule 5, paragraph 4	Where the Scottish Ministers are satisfied that an act or omission of an approved regulator (or a series of acts or omissions) has had, or is likely to have, an adverse impact on the observance of any of the regulatory objectives, and the matter cannot be addressed adequately by the Scottish Ministers taking any of the measures mentioned in section 38(4)(a) to (d), the Scottish Ministers may amend the authorisation of the approved regulator previously granted under section 10. After a period of consultation with the approved regulator, the Scottish ministers may consult the Lord President. The Lord President is to give the Scottish Ministers such advice in respect of the proposed amendments as the Lord President thinks fit, and in deciding what advice to give, have regard (in particular) to the likely impact of the proposed amendments on the operation of the Scottish courts. The approved regulator, or any other person who holds information relevant in relation to proposed amendments, must provide the Lord President with such information about the proposed amendments (or their likely consequences) as the Lord President may reasonably require.
Schedule 7, paragraph 3	Where an approved regulator proposes to surrender its authorisation, it must give the Scottish Ministers a 'surrender notice'. That notice must be sent to the Lord President (amongst others). The Lord President is to give the Scottish Ministers such advice in respect of the proposed surrender as the Lord President thinks fit and in deciding what advice to give, have regard to the likely impact of the proposed surrender on the operation of the Scottish courts. The approved regulator, or any other person who holds information relevant to the proposed

⁷ This section will be repealed by paragraph 2 of schedule 3 of the 2025 Act, once it comes into force.

	surrender, must provide the Lord President with such information about the proposed surrender (or its likely consequences) as the Lord President may reasonably require.
Schedule 7, paragraph 4	When deciding whether to agree to the proposed surrender, the Scottish Ministers must have regard to any advice given to them by the Lord President.
Regulation of Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2025 (not yet in force unless highlighted as such)	
<i>Consultations</i>	
Section 7	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations to change the category in which a regulator sits (and therefore the requirements it must meet). Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
Section 13	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations relating to compensation funds and the rules regulators need to have for such funds. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
Section 19	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations specifying other measures that may be taken by him in relation to category 1 and category 2 regulators or making further provision about the measures that he may take. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
Sections 24 and 25	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations to specify additional matters which should be in the regulatory scheme which a body provides to the Lord President. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
Section 41	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations to specify additional matters which should be included in authorised legal business (“ALB”) rules. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
Section 46	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations relating to ‘regulatory conflicts’ of category 1 regulators. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.

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Section 64	The Scottish Ministers can specify unregulated providers of legal services (or the type or description of them) in regulations made by the Scottish Ministers must make a request to be entered in a register established under subsection (1). The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make such regulations. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
Section 94	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations relation to the offence of an unqualified person drawing or preparing certain documents or providing certain other legal services. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
Schedule 1, paragraph 6(6)	The Lord President can make a request to the Scottish Ministers that they make regulations relating to the Law Society's Client Protection Fund. Before making such a request, the Lord President must consult as specified in this section.
<i>Annual Reports</i>	
Sections 12, 15 and 80.	The Lord President will be sent the annual reports of category 1 and 2 regulators when these are published. The Lord President will also be consulted by the SLCC when it is preparing its annual report.
<i>Approving rules and changes to rules</i>	
Section 17	Category 1 or 2 regulators, or where applicable its regulatory committee, must obtain the agreement of the Lord President to the making of rules concerning indemnity for legal services providers or any amendments to said rules.
Section 41 and Section 48	The Law Society and the Lord President are to agree the period of time in which the Law Society will have to prepare the ALB rules (such period not exceeding 3 years from the date on which this section comes into force) (section 48). The Lord President is to approve the Law Society's ALB rules on the first occasion they are submitted (section 48). Section 48 came into force on 1 July 2026 for the purpose of the Law Society preparing its ALB rules. The Lord President is to approve any changes to the Law Society's ALB rules (section 41)
Schedule 3, para 10(5)	The Lord President is to approve Law Society rules on whether or not to make a regulatory complaint to the SSDT.

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Schedule 3, para 11	The Lord President is to approve Law Society rules on the procedure for making decisions to discontinue the investigation of conduct or regulatory complaints, reinstating discontinued investigations into conduct or regulatory complaints and making or accepting settlements.
<i>Review of regulators' performance and imposition of sanctions</i>	
Sections 18 and 19 and schedule 2	The Lord President may review the performance of a category 1 or 2 regulator's regulatory functions (Law Society, Faculty of Advocates and the Association of Construction Attorneys). Any such review can be on the Lord President's own initiative, or if requested to do so by Consumer Scotland, the Independent Advisory Panel or the Scottish Parliament. Such reviews can be carried out where the Lord President is concerned that the regulator is failing or is likely to fail to exercise its regulatory functions in a manner that is compatible with the regulatory objectives, or to comply with the requirements imposed on the regulator under this Act or any other enactment. Following a review under section 18, the Lord President may take one or more of the measures in section 19(4) that he considers to be necessary. These measures are: setting performance targets, directing that action be taken, publishing a statement of censure, making changes to the regulatory functions exercised by the regulator, making changes to the way in which any of the regulatory functions of the regulator are to be exercised by it and removing all of the regulatory functions exercised by an accredited regulator or body which has had an application under section 25 of the 1990 Act granted under section 26 of that Act.
Section 47	The Lord President can request that a regulator reviews the performance of an authorised legal business (i.e. a law firm or other types of business providing legal services).
<i>Special rule changes</i>	
Sections 20-22	A regulator may direct that any of its rules do not apply to a particular legal service provider. The Lord President is to be given a copy of the direction if it disapplies/modifies such rules as the Lord President may specify for the purposes of the section and the Lord President has notified the regulator that copies of directions relating to such rules are to be given. The Lord President has the power to revoke certain directions by giving notice to the regulator and the legal services provider whom the direction relates.

<i>Accredited regulators</i>	
Sections 23 - 37	As explained above, the Lord President and Scottish Ministers both currently play a role in regulating bodies whose members exercise rights of audience and to conduct litigation (these are legal professionals who are not solicitors or advocates and so are not regulated by the Law Society or Faculty of Advocates) and considering applications for new regulators (sections 25-29, Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1990). Section 23 of the 2025 Act will enable bodies to apply to the Lord President for the purpose of the body being accredited to (a) authorise persons to exercise the right to conduct litigation, rights of audience or provide other types of legal services and (b) regulate those persons' exercise of the acquired rights. Section 24 sets out what is to be contained in the draft regulatory scheme which is to accompany an application for accreditation under section 23. Bodies making applications under section 23 must make a copy of their draft regulatory scheme available electronically for six weeks beginning with the date on which the application is made (section 26(1) and (5)). Written representations concerning the draft scheme are to be made to the Lord President before the expiry of the six-week period (section 26(4)). The Lord President is to consider the application and must consider any written representations at the same time (section 27(1)). When considering a draft regulatory scheme, the Lord President is, among other things, to consult the Scottish Ministers, the Competition and Markets Authority, the Independent Advisory Panel and such other persons as the Lord President considers appropriate (section 27(5)). Section 28 makes provision for the Lord President's role in relation to approving or refusing the application and how the scheme is given effect to. Section 30 makes provision for an accredited regulator to surrender some or all of the rights which its members have acquired. After receiving such an application, the Lord President must send a copy of the application to such persons or bodies as he considers appropriate and consult them accordingly. The Lord President may give directions as to the requirements with which a body wishing to surrender some or all of its rights must comply

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	(section 30(8)). Where the Lord President grants an application, he is to give notice to the regulator, specifying when it will take effect. This notice must be published in an accessible manner. New processes are also set out in sections 32 and 33 for changes to be made to a regulatory scheme on the initiative of the accredited regulator or at the Lord President's direction.
<i>Other functions in relation to regulations to be made by Scottish Ministers</i>	
Section 45	The Lord President's approval is to be sought before the Scottish Ministers make regulations on the maximum financial penalty that can be imposed in regulators' practice rules.
Section 76	The Lord President's approval is to be sought before the Scottish Ministers make regulations to adjust the list of bodies to which the SLCC can disclose information about complaints
Schedule 3, para 17	The Lord President's approval is to be sought before the Scottish Ministers make regulations which adjust the maximum amount of penalty that the Law Society can impose on a licensed legal service provider.
<i>SLCC minimum standards</i>	
Sections 69 - 71	Section 69 amends sections 35, 36 and 40 of the 2007 Act and inserts a new section 36A into that Act. New section 36A allows the SLCC to issue guidance to relevant professional organisations about how they are to investigate and determine conduct complaints and regulatory complaints. The guidance may also set minimum standards in relation to the matters to which the guidance relates. The SLCC must first consult the Lord President, each relevant professional organisation and the practitioners they regulate, and any other persons the SLCC considers appropriate on initial proposals to set minimum standards. It must then consult the regulator concerned and any other person it considers appropriate on subsequent draft guidance which includes the proposed minimum standards. Section 70 amends section 39 of the 2007 Act. It confers powers on the SLCC to issue guidance (which may set minimum standards) for the operation and effectiveness of the Client Protection Fund and analogous

	compensation funds. Before issuing guidance which sets minimum standards, the SLCC must first consult the Lord President. Section 71 provides that, if the SLCC and regulator agree that a dispute relating to the alleged failure to meet minimum standards is to be resolved by arbitration, and the parties do not jointly agree an appointment, either or both can request that the Lord President appoints an arbitrator.
<i>Independent Advisory Panel</i>	
Section 80	The Independent Advisory Panel can make recommendations to the Lord President relating to any of his functions conferred on him under or by virtue of the 2025 Act. In force from 1 July 2026.
<i>Lord President's rule making power</i>	
Section 95	This section allows the Lord President to make rules in connection with the exercise of his functions under Parts 1 or 2 of the Act. These will need to be published on the website and kept updated. In force from 5 March 2026.
Faculty of Advocates Intrans Regulations 2009	
Regulation 14(2) (link to 2009 Regulations)	Before removing the name of any advocate from the roll, because of conduct which renders the advocate unfit to exercise the office of advocate, the Faculty must consult with the Lord President and Lord Justice Clerk.
Civil Evidence (Family Mediation) (Scotland) Act 1995	
Section 1	- Subsections (1) and (2) provide that no information as to what occurred during family mediation to which the Act applies shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceedings, provided that mediation was carried out by mediators who are accredited by bodies approved by the Lord President for these purposes. - Subsection (3) allows the Lord President to approve an application by a body for whatever duration the Lord President thinks fit and to withdraw approval at any time. New bodies and existing bodies must submit applications for approval / re-approval which must include such information as the Lord President thinks fit (subsection 6). These are set out in the Notes for Applicants devised by LPPO.

Appendix A

Common law on the supervisory jurisdiction of the Court of Session. An extract from the Inner House decision in [Taylor Clark Leisure plc v The Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs \[2015\] CSIH 32](#), paragraphs 21-23:

“...In Scotland civil justice emanates from the College of Justice under the headship of the Lord President. The College of Justice, of which the judges are the senators, includes counsel, clerks of court, macers and, in my view, advocates' clerks. The College provides the framework of discipline and the standards of conduct by which each member is regulated. In this way the Court protects its own interests by having recourse against any member of the College whose conduct falls below the standards that the court requires (cf Maxwell, Practice of the Court of Session, p 24). For more than three centuries the right of the court to determine who may be admitted as advocates, and therefore become subject to its disciplinary rules, has been delegated by the court to the Faculty itself (Act of Sederunt 25 June 1692, Stair Memorial Encyclopaedia Re-Issue, Legal Profession , paras 32. 40, 47). Nevertheless a prospective intrant to the Bar must first petition the court for admission. Furthermore the Faculty's disciplinary rules are at all times subject to the approval of the Lord President.

“A key feature of the College of Justice that has applied since its foundation is that counsel in Scotland hold the public office of advocate. The public nature of the office is reflected in the duty of counsel to appear on behalf of any litigant who requests his services and tenders a reasonable fee. It is reflected in the power of the Dean of Faculty to require counsel, in exercise of the Faculty's tradition, to withdraw from a case if counsel should be required to defend an accused person who for any reason is without proper representation. It is also reflected in the rules of priority that require counsel, when instructed for the Appeal Court or the Inner House, to return conflicting instructions for any lower court. These considerations emphasise that the litigant's right to be represented by counsel of his choice is not absolute.

“This complex of rights and public duties holds the College of Justice together and maintains standards of conduct in the justice system...”