

**SCOTTISH SOLICITORS'
DISCIPLINE TRIBUNAL
Constituted under the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2002/2003
for the period 1st November 2002
to 31st October 2003**

SCOTTISH SOLICITORS' DISCIPLINE TRIBUNAL
Constituted under the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980
for the year to 31st October 2003

TRIBUNAL

G.F. Ritchie (Chairman)

Solicitor Members

Mrs D.M. Boyd
Miss M.E. Brown
A.M. Cockburn (Vice Chairman)
G.L. Cunningham
M. McPherson
I.D. Morrison
G.H. Pagan
K.R. Robb
P.W. Rockwell (Vice Chairman)

Lay Members

John Anderson
Peter Burdon
Mrs Elizabeth Cameron
Professor Monojit Chatterji
Dr Bronwen Cohen
Michael Hastie
Mrs Gillian Pearey
Professor Pauline Weetman CA

CLERK

J.V. Lea

ADDRESS

Unit 3.5, The Granary Business Centre, Coal Road, Cupar, Fife KY15 5YQ

Tel: 01334 659088

Fax: 01334 659099

E-mail: judithvlea@aol.com

CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTION

Details of the Tribunal's workload over the past twelve months are set out in this report. It has been another busy year.

The Tribunal was concerned that there continued to be a lot of cases involving a failure to communicate with clients and the Law Society. This undoubtedly brings the profession into disrepute and is taken very seriously by the Tribunal.

A number of solicitors failed to answer correspondence from the Tribunal and failed to appear at the hearing. This represents a head-in-the-sand approach which only makes matters worse in the long run.

The Tribunal has agreed in principle to move towards holding its hearings in public. A consultation exercise is ongoing at present. The Tribunal is also working on the setting up of a website which will include all the recent Tribunal decisions. This will make it easier for members of the profession to have access to Tribunal decisions. This report highlights some of the main points from the decisions during the last year.

It is hoped that solicitors will take time to read this report and be reminded of their duty to maintain the highest standards of this profession.

I wish to thank all members of the Tribunal and the Tribunal clerk and her secretary for their help and support during the year.

Please also note that the Tribunal office has moved from Rutland Square to Unit 3.5, The Granary Business Centre, Coal Road, Cupar, Fife. KY15 5YQ.

G.F. Ritchie
Chairman

Constitution

The Scottish Solicitors' Discipline Tribunal is an independent Tribunal constituted under the provisions of sections 50-54 of and Schedule 4 to the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 as amended. The Tribunal usually sits with three solicitor members and two lay members. The Tribunal is independent of the Law Society with none of the solicitor members being on the Council of the Law Society. The lay members are drawn from a wide variety of backgrounds. All Tribunal members are appointed by the Lord President. The Tribunal is governed by the Scottish Solicitors' Discipline Tribunal Procedure Rules 2002.

General

On 7th November 2003 the Tribunal office moved from 22 Rutland Square, Edinburgh to Unit 3.5, The Granary Business Centre, Coal Road, Cupar, Fife, KY15 5YQ. The Tribunal hearings are still held in Edinburgh, usually at the Signet Library or at the SSC Library.

The Tribunal agreed at its annual meeting in June 2003 that, in order to be more open and accountable, the way forward would be to hold Tribunal hearings in public. There are practical difficulties with this and the Tribunal is at present undertaking a consultation exercise. The Tribunal is also investigating alternative venues for the holding of hearings which would be more suitable for public access.

The Tribunal website is due for completion in mid- 2004 and will include the most recent Tribunal decisions. The website will be searchable and the website address will be www.ssdt.org.uk

The Tribunal holds an annual training day and annual meeting in June each year. The training is linked to the competencies for Tribunal members. The Tribunal presently has one Chairman and two Vice Chairmen.

The Tribunal is in the process of amending its rules to take account of the additional jurisdiction given to it as a result of the abolition of the Conveyancing and Executry Services Board, to take account also of the move towards public hearings and to clarify the position with regard to individuals taking Complaints direct to the Tribunal. There is no power in the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 for individuals to take Complaints directly to the Tribunal, apart from the provision allowing the Tribunal to remit any such Complaints to the Law Society. The Tribunal rules, however, as presently drafted, raise unrealistic expectations in the minds of individual complainers.

TRIBUNAL BUSINESS

The Tribunal deals with the following types of business:

1. Complaints with regard to professional misconduct.

2. Complaints that a solicitor/firm of solicitors has provided an inadequate professional service.
3. Appeals by a solicitor/firm of solicitors against a finding by the Law Society of an inadequate professional service.
4. Applications for restoration to the Roll of Solicitors.
5. Applications for enforcement of inadequate professional service orders made by the Council of the Law Society.

This year the Tribunal also received two applications for the removal of restrictions on practising certificates. These applications were premature and accordingly could not be considered.

PROCEDURAL

Yet again, in a number of cases, Respondents failed to lodge Answers or deal with the Complaint until the last possible moment. In one case, the Respondent did not attend and did not provide the Tribunal with any mitigating circumstances. This obviously did not help his case. In cases where Respondents do not appear and do not lodge Answers, the Tribunal allows the leading of Affidavit evidence.

In a great number of cases Respondents entered into Joint Minutes admitting the Facts and Averments in the Complaint. This is much appreciated by the Tribunal and is taken into account in imposing sentence.

There were again Appeals and Complaints which were abandoned by the parties concerned. The Tribunal would emphasise that once an Appeal or a Complaint has been lodged with the Tribunal, it cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Tribunal and the Tribunal can make an order with regard to expenses.

There were two cases which had to be adjourned part heard, due to lack of Tribunal time. This was unfortunate but it is difficult to accurately estimate the length of time that a hearing is going to take.

The Tribunal was concerned by the number of Respondents coming before the Tribunal on more than one occasion.

ORDERS UNDER SECTION 53C

The Tribunal made a number of orders under section 53C of the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 where the Law Society had made a finding of inadequate professional service against a solicitor who had then failed to comply with the determination and direction given by the Council of the Law Society. The Tribunal's orders under section 53C are enforceable in like manner as an extract registered decree arbitral in favour of the Council. Solicitors

should bear in mind that if they do not comply with orders made under section 42A the matter can be taken to the Tribunal which may issue an order under section 53C.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Court of Session heard one appeal from a Tribunal decision where the Respondent had appealed on the basis that his lack of legal representation was a breach of his rights under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Court of Session found that in this particular case, legal representation was not indispensable and the absence of legal representation was not a breach of the Respondent's Human Rights. The case was remitted back to the Tribunal to proceed and the Tribunal found the Respondent guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his breach of the accounts Rules, his concealing the existence or extent of the deficit on his client account, his removing clients' funds, to which he was not entitled in breach of the Accounts Rules and for the purposes of funding his practice and his devising and implementing a scheme which allowed him to manipulate client monies for his personal benefit, in breach of the accounts Rules and for the purpose of funding his practice. The Tribunal ordered that the name of the Respondent be struck off the Roll of Solicitors in Scotland.

There is an appeal outstanding at the Court of Session, which concerns a case where the Respondent was said to be suffering from a mental illness and alleged that he was unable to represent himself. The outcome of this case is still awaited.

In another case which had been remitted back from the Court of Session after an unsuccessful appeal based on a failure to take proceedings "within a reasonable time", the Tribunal heard further submissions in terms of an Article 6 plea, in respect of unreasonable delay and also a plea based on the common law doctrine of *Mora*. The Article 6 plea was not upheld. However the Tribunal found that in 1992 there was a right known to the Law Society to make a Complaint of misconduct against the Respondent, and in the circumstances of this particular case, the Tribunal found it was unreasonable and excessive for the Respondent to have this serious matter hanging over his head for such a long period. The Tribunal also found that the Respondent's circumstances had materially altered during the last eight years. The Tribunal upheld the plea of *Mora*.

FAILURE TO REPLY TO THE LAW SOCIETY

There were a concerning number of cases which came before the Tribunal owing to the Respondent's failure to reply to the Law Society. In one case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his breach of Rule 12(1) and 12(4) of the Solicitors (Scotland) Accounts Rules 1997 and his failure to respond timeously, openly and accurately, to the reasonable enquiries made of him by the Law Society, concerning the affairs of clients. The Respondent was Censured and had his practising certificate restricted for a period of 10 years.

In another case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct, purely in respect of his unreasonable delay in responding to notices served on him by the Law Society and his delay in the production of his file to the Law Society and his delay in complying with the direction of the Law Society that he pay compensation for an inadequate professional service. The Respondent was Censured.

In another case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his failure to respond to correspondence and telephone calls from a firm of solicitors, his failure to progress a conveyancing transaction and his failure to respond to correspondence from the Law Society. The Respondent was Censured and fined the sum of £1,000. In another case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his failure to obtemper his firm's letter of obligation, his unreasonable delay and failure to reply to the enquiries of fellow solicitors and the Law Society and his unreasonable delay and failure to provide a client with the information and documentation which they required. This resulted in the Respondent having his practising certificate restricted for a period of three years. In a further case a Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his failure to deal with a requisition, and failure to co-operate as fully as possible in addressing the subject matter of a requisition in connection with the application for first registration of title to heritable property, his failure to attend to the said requisition, having indicated to agents on the other side of the conveyancing transaction that he would, and his failure to reply to correspondence sent to him by fellow agents and failure to respond to the Law Society. The Respondent was Censured. In yet another case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct solely in respect of his failure to respond timeously, openly and accurately to the reasonable enquiries made of him by the Law Society concerning the affairs of a client. The Respondent was Censured.

The Tribunal's concern with regard to the number of Complaints of this type was highlighted in last year's Annual Report. It is unfortunate that the Tribunal continues to receive such a high number of these Complaints. If Respondents do not reply to the reasonable enquiries made of them by the Law Society, the Law Society will be unable to deal satisfactorily with Complaints from members of the public. This brings the profession into disrepute.

DISHONESTY

Apart from the case which was remitted back from the Court of Session, which has already been referred to, the Tribunal had to deal with another two cases which involved dishonesty. In one case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his failure to record conveyancing deeds, his misappropriation of substantial funds for his own use and his failure to keep the books of his practice written up. The Tribunal ordered that the Respondent's name be struck off the Roll of Solicitors in Scotland. Publicity in this case has been deferred. In another case the Respondent was found guilty of acting in a dishonest fashion by charging fees which were grossly excessive, unreasonable, unfair and overstated. In the particular circumstances of this case

the Tribunal did not find it necessary to strike the Respondent's name from the Roll but the Respondent was suspended for 2 years.

ACCOUNTS RULES

There were a number of cases where Respondents were found guilty of breach of the accounts rules. The Accounts Rules are in place in order to ensure that client monies are protected and it is imperative in order to safeguard the reputation of the legal profession that solicitors comply with these Rules. In one case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his breach of rules 8, 9,10,11 and 24 of the Solicitors (Scotland) Accounts Etc Fund Rules 2001, his excessive delay in recording and stamping deeds and his failure to respond to the Law Society. In this case the Respondent did not provide any mitigation and the Tribunal struck the Respondent's name off the Roll. In another case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his breaches of rules 4(1)(a), 6(1)(c), 12(1), 12(5) and 15 of the Solicitors (Scotland) Accounts Rules 1997 and his delay in recording and stamping deeds. The Respondent was Suspended for 6 years. In a further case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct *in cumulo* in respect of his breaches of the Solicitors (Scotland) Accounts Rules 1997 and the Solicitors (Scotland) Accounts Etc Fund Rules 2001, his failure to record deeds timeously and failure to respond to the enquiries made of him by the Law Society, his failure to implement the terms of a mandate, failure to reply to other solicitors and failure to provide an adequate professional service to a client. The Respondent was Censured, fined £3,000 and had his practising certificate restricted for 10 years.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH OTHER PROFESSIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND CONDUCT UNBECOMING A SOLICITOR

In one case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his failure to supervise his employee to a standard to be expected of a competent and reputable solicitor whereby false or misleading information was produced to the executors in an estate regarding the extent of fees due to the Respondent's firm. Due to the particular circumstances of this case the Respondent was Censured. In another case the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of failure to progress Court actions, failure to progress instructions given to him, his misleading clients, his unreasonably withdrawing from acting for a client, his failure to implement a mandate and his failure to respond to the Law Society. The Tribunal imposed a concurrent Suspension given that the Respondent had been dealt with by the Tribunal previously for a similar type of conduct in December 2001.

In another case the Tribunal found the Respondent guilty of professional misconduct in respect of his holding himself out as entitled to practise as a solicitor by providing legal advice to a client without then having in force a practising certificate which entitled him to do so. The Respondent also failed to reply to the reasonable enquiries of the Law Society. The Tribunal Censured the Respondent and restricted his practising certificate for a period of 10 years.

In an unusual case the Tribunal found the Respondent guilty in cumulo of professional misconduct in respect of his breach of his duties to his employers and fellow solicitors by criticising and denigrating the professional attitude and competence of a fellow Solicitor to clients and his visiting a client at his home and obtaining signed mandates transferring the client's business to himself and his communicating with a client in custody represented by another solicitor without communicating with that Solicitor. The Tribunal Censured the Respondent.

The Tribunal also had to consider a case where the Respondent was found guilty of professional misconduct in respect of the circumstances which gave rise to the four convictions for driving a motor vehicle whilst drunk, contrary to the Road Traffic Acts and in breach of Article 7 of the code of conduct for solicitors holding practising certificates. The Tribunal Censured the Respondent and fined him the sum of £500.

RESTORATION TO THE ROLL OF SOLICITORS

The Tribunal received one application for restoration to the Roll of Solicitors during the year. There was a procedural hearing held in connection with this and it was found that in this particular case the notice of objection lodged by the Law Society did not disclose a *prima facie* case and accordingly the Law Society was not given the opportunity of adducing evidence before the Tribunal. The Tribunal also found that the Scottish Solicitors' Discipline Tribunal (Procedure) Rules 2002 did give fair notice to the applicant of the evidence which he/she required to adduce.

In this case the applicant led evidence from a number of witnesses of his good character who stated that they would trust him. The Tribunal considered that the applicant had not discharged the onus placed upon him to demonstrate that his restoration to the Roll would not damage the reputation of the profession. The Tribunal considered that the applicant required to show a change in character, conduct and suitability between the time when he was struck off the Roll and the time of his application. The applicant had been convicted of dishonesty and there had been an objection to the applicant's restoration from the Law Society which represents the legal profession. The Tribunal was not satisfied that there had been a change in the applicant's character and was not persuaded that the applicant had demonstrated that he could be trusted by the public and profession.

APPEALS UNDER SECTION 42A OF THE SOLICITORS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1980

Decisions were issued in two interesting appeals under section 42A. In one case the Tribunal considered that it was perfectly proper for the Appellants to hold on to their client's files in exercise of their right of lien until their fees had been paid. However, the Tribunal considered that the unreasonable delay of almost two months in the Appellants issuing their fee note was not, in the circumstances, what could be reasonably be expected of a competent solicitor and accordingly found that the Appellants had provided an inadequate professional service. The Tribunal however noted that the Appellants had properly intimated to their client that they would co-operate and provide what information was required to any agent instructed by their client, an offer which their client declined to

accept. The Tribunal accordingly Found that the Appellants could not be held responsible for any stress and inconvenience caused to their client by their client's failure to accept this offer and accordingly no direction was made with regard to payment of any compensation.

In another case the Tribunal Quashed the determination and direction of the Law Society. In this case the Appellants had been instructed by an insurance company which went into provisional liquidation. The insured then sent a mandate to the Appellants requesting that the papers be sent to another solicitor. The Tribunal was of the view that the insurance company was the Appellants' client and that being so, the Appellants would require to obtain the consent of the insurance company before transmitting the files to the insured. The Tribunal accordingly Found that the Appellants could not be found to have provided an inadequate professional service by failing to provide the files when they had, despite attempts, been unable to obtain the consent of the insurance company.

PUBLICITY

In terms of paragraph 14 of Schedule 4 to the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 as amended, every decision of the Tribunal is published in full, subject to the terms of paragraph 14A. Once the written Tribunal Findings are intimated to parties, three weeks are allowed for an appeal and at the end of this three-week period, whether or not an appeal is lodged, publicity is given to the decision. Occasionally publicity is deferred, for example if a criminal prosecution is pending.

EXPENSES

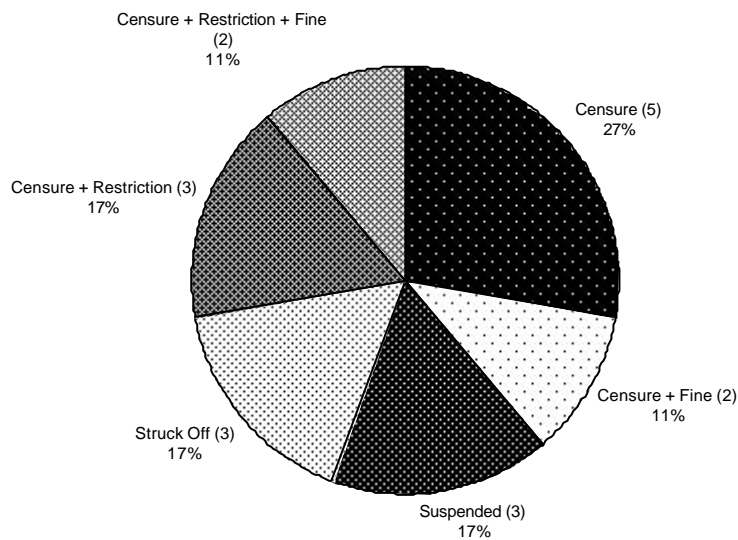
The Tribunal has the power to award expenses in terms of Schedule 4 to the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980. Expenses are usually awarded to the successful party and include the expenses of the Tribunal. Last-minute adjournments can result in an unnecessary increase in expense.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR TO 31st OCTOBER 2003

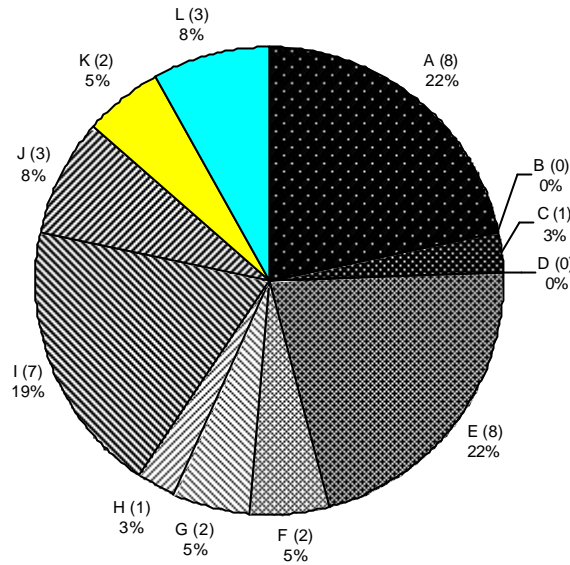
	Year to 31/10/03	(Year to 31/10/02)
Number of days on which the Tribunal met to hear complaints	23	(17)
Number of Complaints	26	(18)
Complaints containing a Report under Section 53(1)(b) of the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980	-	(-)
Business outstanding or partly heard at end of year	10	(10)
Appeals to Court of Session	3	(4)
Complaints received direct from members of public	1	(7)
Miscellaneous Applications	3	(1)
Appeals under Section 42A of the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980	5	(4)
 Appeals to Court of Session concluded during the year		
Appeals abandoned	-	(-)
Appeals heard	1	(5)
Successful appeals	-	(2)
 Number of Cases Heard and Decisions Issued		
	33	(22)
Findings of Professional Misconduct - 18		
S42A Appeals Decisions - 2		
S53C Findings Made - 4		
Cases Withdrawn or No Finding Made - 7		
Procedural Decisions - 1		
Decisions on application for restoration to the Roll - 1		

Sentences Imposed in Respect of Findings of Professional Misconduct



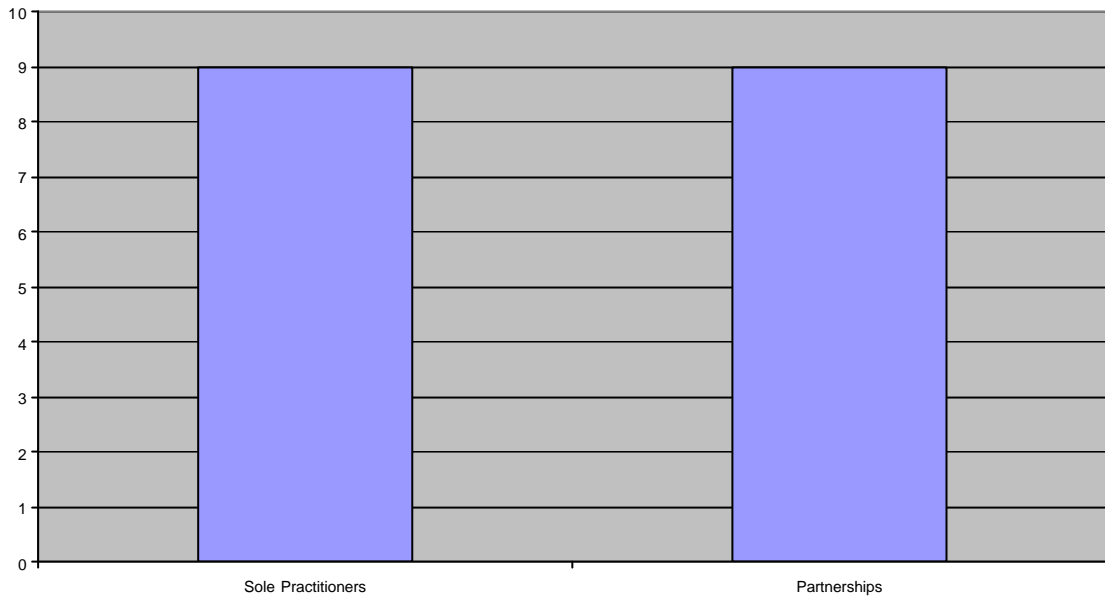
Principal Grounds on which Misconduct Established

Note: Some cases had misconduct established on more than one ground

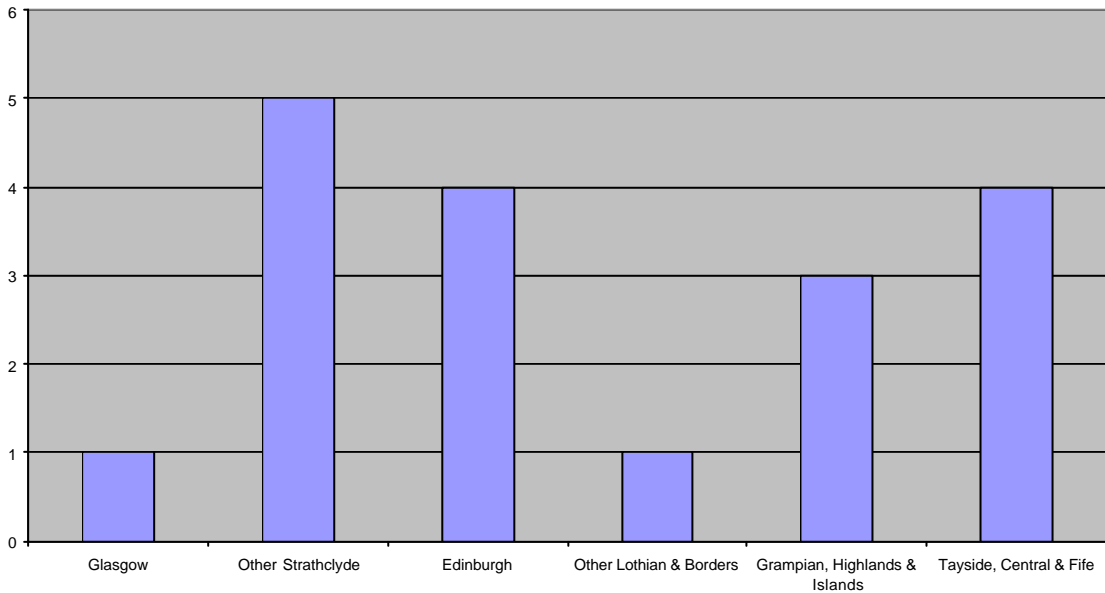


- A. Failure to reply to Law Society and/or clients.
- B. Conflict of Interest .
- C. Failure to deal with Trust/Executry in a proper manner.
- D. Failure to deal with Court Proceedings and Prosecuting claims in a proper manner.
- E. Failure to complete conveyancing procedures in a proper manner.
- F. Excessive delay.
- G. Failure to implement mandates.
- H. Misleading the Law Society and/or other parties.
- I. Failure to comply with the Accounts Rules.
- J. Failure to comply with other professional obligations.
- K. Other conduct unbecoming a solicitor.
- L. Dishonesty.

Distribution of Solicitors Convicted or Found Guilty of Professional Misconduct



Location of Solicitors Convicted or Found Guilty of Professional Misconduct



BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

Solicitor Members

G.F. Ritchie (Chairman)

Member of the Tribunal since 1988. Chairman since 2001. Admitted in 1968. Partner in eighteen-partner firm in Tayside. Head of Commercial Department. Main area of practice now commercial property. Member of Council of Law Society (1979 –1988). Dean of Faculty of Procurators and Solicitors in Dundee (1989-1991).

Mrs D.M. Boyd

Member of the Tribunal since 1993. Partner in Shepherd & Wedderburn WS, specialising in commercial property and PPP.

Miss M.E. Brown

Member of the Tribunal since 1993. Partner in Biggart Baillie since 1983. Main areas of work are commercial and residential property.

A.M. Cockburn(Vice Chairman)

Member of the Tribunal since 1998. Vice Chairman since 2003. Admitted in 1972. Partner in Glasgow firm since 1974. Professional background is as a litigation solicitor. Past convener of the Sheriff Court House Committee of the Royal Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow. Accredited by the Law Society of Scotland as a specialist in employment law since 1993. Past member of the Glasgow and North Argyll Legal Aid Committee. Acts as Clerk in various arbitration procedures.

G.L. Cunningham

Member of the Tribunal since 2000. Admitted in 1981. Partner in a three-partner firm with offices in Paisley and Glasgow. Member of sub-committee of the Paisley Faculty of Solicitors helping to adjust standard Schedule of Missive Conditions for use among the various firms within the Faculty to facilitate conclusion of missives in relation to domestic property.

M. McPherson

Member of the Tribunal since 2001. Admitted in 1977. Chairman of a twenty-six partner firm specialising in company and commercial law. Holder of a number of non-executive directorships and lay member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

I.D.Morrison

Member of the Tribunal since 1999. Admitted in 1968. Consultant to Macleod & MacCallum, Inverness. Past President of Scottish Law Agents Society. Past Dean of Faculty of Solicitors of the Highlands. Convener of Scottish Solicitors' Benevolent Fund. Governor of Eden Court Theatre, Inverness. Member Inverness Harbour Trust. Practice mainly commercial.

G.H. Pagan

Member of the Tribunal since 1995. Graduated BL, Edinburgh University 1957. Joined Hosack & Sutherland, Oban 1960. Senior partner since 1981. Founder member of Scottish Law Society's Trouble Shooters Scheme helping aggrieved clients to find other solicitors to take over. Part-time Procurator Fiscal at Oban (1970 -1979). Appointed Honorary Sheriff at Oban in 1988. Founder of Will Aid, the solicitors' charitable scheme to raise money for famine relief and overseas development and to encourage members of the public to make wills.

K.R. Robb

Member of the Tribunal since 1998. Admitted in 1978. In private practice principally in civil litigation and employment law until 2000. Holder of part-time judicial appointments in Appeals Service and in Immigration Appellate Authority. Member of Fitness to Practise Committees of the General Medical Council and of the Disciplinary and Regulatory Committees of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. Independent Assessor to the Food Standards Agency. Formerly member of Council of the Law Society of Scotland, trustee of the Scottish Child Law Centre and trustee of Castlemilk Law Centre.

P.W. Rockwell (Vice Chairman)

Member of the Tribunal since 1995. Vice Chairman since 2001. Senior partner in an Aberdeen firm; main areas of practice are agricultural and housing association law. Served on Law Society Legal Aid Central Committee and former local legal aid secretary. Chairman of Albyn House Association Ltd.

Lay Members

J. Anderson

Member of the Tribunal since January 2002. Professional Officer (Conduct and Competence) for General Teaching Council for Scotland, former teacher and trade union official, graduated in law from Edinburgh University in 1991, Children's Panel member since 1992, Chairman of City of Edinburgh Panel since 2000 and also an Independent Assessor in the public appointments process in Scotland.

P. Burdon

Member of the Tribunal since 2000. Retired actuary. Formerly managing director of Britannia Life, Chief Executive of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Vice Chairman of Court of Glasgow Caledonian University and non-executive Director of Scottish University for Industry. Currently lay member of Financial Services and Markets Tribunal and Independent Assessor for Scottish Executive and DFES.

Mrs E. Cameron

Member of the Tribunal since 2001. Member of Council on Tribunals and its Scottish Committee since 2002. Deputy Manager of Edinburgh Central Citizens Advice Bureau (1989 -2002) and Mediation Co-ordinator and Manager of the In Court Advice Service in Edinburgh Sheriff Court (1997-2002). Current member of the Scottish Mediation Network.

Professor M. Chatterji

Member of the Tribunal since January 2002. BA (Bombay), MA, Ph.D. (Cambridge). Bonar Professor of Applied Economics at University of Dundee. Visiting Professor in USA, Australia, Mexico, India. Member of Advisory Board of BBC World Service since 1997. Vice Chairman of National Appeals Panel of Scotland (1996-1999).

Dr B. Cohen

Member of the Tribunal since 1993. Chief Executive of Children in Scotland, the national agency representing statutory and voluntary organisations and professionals working with children and their families across Scotland. Visiting Professor at the University of London.

M. Hastie

Member of the Tribunal since January 2002. Chartered Quantity Surveyor in own private practice. Served as J.P. in Aberdeen since 1976 and graduated to the Bench of District Court in 1984. Former Governor of Robert Gordon University (1986-1998) Member of Aberdeen City Council (1973-1999). Various directorships in Property Companies.

Mrs G. Pearey

Member of the Tribunal since 1993. Admitted as English solicitor in 1971. Moved to Scotland in 1978. Former member of the Children's Panel. Part-time Chairman of Medical, Disability and Social Security Tribunals since 1986.

Professor P. Weetman, CA

Member of the Tribunal since 1996. Professor of Accounting at the University of Strathclyde. Member of the Pay Review Body for Nurses, Midwives and Professions Allied to Medicine. Non-executive member of the management board of the Students Awards Agency for Scotland. Member of the Advisory Council to the Scottish Qualifications Authority. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Member of Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland (1990-1993).