

Rules and Procedures before the Regulatory Tribunal of the Qatar Financial Centre

Chapter One

Definitions and General Provisions

Article (1)

- 1.1 In applying the provisions of these Rules and Procedures, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned to each unless the context requires otherwise:
- 1.1.1 **The Minister:** the Minister of Commerce and Industry.
 - 1.1.2 **The Court:** the Regulatory Tribunal of the Qatar Financial Centre, established pursuant to Article (8) of the Law.
 - 1.1.3 **An Appeal:** an appeal against a decision of the Qatar Financial Centre Authority, the Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority, or any other Institution of the Qatar Financial Centre, or other entities whose disputes are referred to this Court by law.
 - 1.1.4 **An Appellant:** any natural or legal person who files an appeal.
 - 1.1.5 **The Chairman:** the Chairman of the Court.
 - 1.1.6 **Civil and Commercial Court:** the Civil and Commercial Court of the Qatar Financial Centre, established pursuant to Article (8) of the Law.
 - 1.1.7 **An Institution:** the QFC Authority, the QFC Regulatory Authority, or any other body defined as a QFC Institution under the Law or the QFC Regulations, or any entity whose disputes are referred to this Court by law.
 - 1.1.8 **QFC Regulations:** the regulations and procedures organised or to be organised in accordance with the provisions of the Law, including the rules, procedures, and provisions under these Regulations.
 - 1.1.9 **The Registry:** the Registry of the Regulatory Tribunal.
 - 1.1.10 **The State:** the State of Qatar.
 - 1.1.11 **The Law:** the Qatar Financial Centre Law.

Article (2)

- 2.1 These Rules and Procedures apply to all cases before the Court.

Article (3)

- 3.1 The Regulatory Tribunal is a Qatari court with an international nature. Although proceedings before the Court will typically be conducted in English, the Court shall pay due respect to the fact that Arabic is the official language of the State. Parties may conduct proceedings in Arabic.

Article (4)

- 4.1 The Overriding Objective of the Court is to deal with all appeals justly.
- 4.2 The Court must seek to give effect to the Overriding Objective when it exercises its functions and powers under the Law, these Rules and Procedures, the QFC Regulations, and any relevant laws, rules, or regulations.
- 4.3 The Court shall deal with all appeals justly, including so far as practicable:
- 4.3.1 Ensuring that appeals are dealt with expeditiously and efficiently, using only the resources of the Court and the parties that are necessary.
 - 4.3.2 Ensuring that the parties are on an equal footing.
 - 4.3.3 Dealing with an appeal in ways which are proportionate to the amount of money involved, to the importance of the appeal, to the complexity of the issues, facts, claims, and the financial position of each party.
 - 4.3.4 Making appropriate use of information technology.
- 4.4 It is the duty of the Court to deal with all appeals in accordance with the Overriding Objective.
- 4.5 It is the duty of the parties to any appeal before the Regulatory Tribunal to assist the Tribunal in determining that appeal in accordance with the Overriding Objective.

Chapter Two

Court Structure

Article (5)

- 5.1 The Court shall consist of one or more Circuits, constituted by a single Judge or three Judges, by decision of the Chairman, and shall exercise its jurisdiction as set out in Schedule (5) to the Law.
- 5.2 If the Chairman becomes unable to perform their duties, the Judges shall inform the Minister of the name of the Judge who shall temporarily perform those duties based on an agreement among the Judges, until the Chairman resumes the ability to perform their duties or is replaced by the Council of Ministers in accordance with the Law.
- 5.3 The Chairman may, exceptionally and in the interests of justice, appoint a Judge from the Civil and Commercial Court to be a member of the Court.
- 5.4 The Chairman shall appoint one of the Court's Judges as the Enforcement Judge.

Article (6)

- 6.1 The Court, represented by the Chairman, shall establish a Registry. The Chairman shall appoint the Registrar for a term not exceeding five years.
- 6.2 The Chairman of the Regulatory Tribunal and the President of the Civil and Commercial Court may jointly establish a Registry and appoint the Registrar, in order for the Regulatory Tribunal and the Civil and Commercial Court to carry out their functions.
- 6.3 The Registrar shall be responsible for management aspects of the Court and for the management of cases before the Court.
- 6.4 The Registrar shall assume their duties on such terms and conditions as are determined by the Chairman; and if the Registrar is appointed jointly by the Civil and Commercial Court and the Regulatory Tribunal, the Registrar shall perform their duties on the terms set by the Chairman and the President of the Civil and Commercial Court.
- 6.5 The Chairman may remove the Registrar from office on the same grounds as the Chairman or a Judge, as set out in paragraph (6) of Schedule 5 to the Law. In the case of misconduct, it shall be for the Chairman to determine whether such misconduct is serious and of a nature which warrants the Registrar's removal from office.

- 6.6 The Chairman may appoint a Deputy Registrar. The Registrar may delegate some of their powers to the Deputy Registrar. The Chairman may appoint the Deputy Registrar of the Civil and Commercial Court as the Deputy Registrar of the Regulatory Tribunal.
- 6.7 References in these Rules and Procedures to the Registrar shall include the Deputy Registrar where they exercise delegated powers.

Article (7)

- 7.1 Any application governed by these Rules and Procedures or the QFC Regulations, laws, or related rules and regulations, in connection with filing notices or registration with the Court, shall be deemed complete upon lodging with the Court Registry.
- 7.2 Where documents or notices must be filed with the Court Registry, the responsible party shall file electronically via email or through the Court's electronic system, unless the Registrar or a Judge decides otherwise.
- 7.3 The Chairman may issue decisions pursuant to Article ((26)(2)) of these Rules and Procedures concerning methods for amending or extending filing procedures.
- 7.4 The Registrar shall issue notices as appropriate, including National Address, address details, email, telephone, and fax of the Court Registry.

Chapter Three

Jurisdiction of the Regulatory Tribunal

Article (8)

- 8.1 The Court shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals filed by individuals and legal persons against decisions issued by the QFC Authority, the Regulatory Authority, and other Institutions of the QFC, as well as entities whose disputes are referred to this Court by law.
- 8.2 A Decision of an Institution may include a failure or omission to notify a Decision by the Institution in question, in the circumstances set out in Article (8.3).
- 8.3 Where the Appellant makes an application to an Institution in accordance with the requirements (if any) applying to the application or request under the QFC Regulations or other relevant regulations, and where the Institution fails or omits

to notify its Decision within 60 days (or within such other period as may be prescribed by the QFC Regulations or under any other relevant laws and regulations), the Institution shall be deemed, for the purposes of these Rules and Procedures, to have made a Decision denying the application or request, and the deemed date of the Decision shall be the last date of the 60-day period (or the last day of such other period as may be prescribed by QFC the Regulations or under any other relevant laws or regulations).

Chapter Four

Procedures before the Regulatory Tribunal

Article (9)

- 9.1 All references to time periods in days do not include the day on which the period begins.
- 9.2 References in these Rules and Procedures to a "working day" are to any day other than a Friday, Saturday or Qatar public holiday. References to "business hours" are to the hours of 08:00-16:00, Doha time.
- 9.3 A document that is to be filed with the Regulatory Tribunal or served on any party shall be deemed to have been filed or served in accordance with the following provisions:
 - 9.3.1 Where a document is sent by a postal or similar method that provides for delivery on the next working day, it shall be deemed to be served or filed on the second working day after it was sent.
 - 9.3.2 Where a document is delivered to or left at an address, it shall be deemed to be served or filed on the working day after it has been delivered to or left at that address.
 - 9.3.3 Where a document is served or filed by electronic means (such as through email or by using the eCourt system), it shall be deemed to be served or filed:
 - (a) If it is transmitted during business hours, on the day on which it is transmitted.
 - (b) If it is transmitted outside business hours, on the next working day.
- 9.4 When the last date for filing with the Registry of an Appeal Notice (or other document as prescribed by the QFC Law or by the QFC Regulations, or under any other relevant laws and regulations) falls on a day that is not a working day, the period for filing that document shall automatically be extended to the next working day.

- 9.5 The Chairman has the power to extend or abridge any time limit imposed by these Rules and Procedures, or any time limit ordered by the Regulatory Tribunal, and the Chairman may delegate this power to a Judge or the Registrar (although it is not permissible to abridge any time limit set out in the QFC Law, or under any other relevant laws and regulations), subject to any contrary provision in the QFC Law or in QFC Regulations, or under any other relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter Five

Appeals

Article (10)

- 10.1 An appeal is commenced by the filing of a written notice of appeal ("an Appeal Notice"). The appeal may be filed by email or through the Court's electronic system.
- 10.2 Subject to Article (10.3) of these Rules and Procedures, the Appeal Notice shall be submitted to the Court:
- 10.2.1 Within 60 days from the date when the decision that is sought to be challenged ("the Decision") is published in the Gazette, if applicable.
- 10.2.2 Within 60 days from the date when the Appellant is notified by an official notice in writing.
- 10.2.3 Where the Decision is a failure or omission to notify a Decision, within 60 days of the deemed date of the Decision as provided by Article (8.3) of these Rules and Procedures.
- 10.3 In accordance with paragraph (9) of Schedule 5 to the QFC Law, in the event that the Appellant serves a written challenge on the Institution that made the Decision, the 60-day period set out in article (10.2) of these Rules and Procedures (and in paragraph (8) of Schedule 5 to the QFC Law) is suspended until either:
- 10.3.1 the Institution concerned has responded to the challenge (in which case the suspension ends and the 60-day period continues to run); or
- 10.3.2 a further 60 days has elapsed since the written challenge to the Institution concerned was served on that Institution without any response from the Institution.
- 10.4 There is no prescribed form for an Appeal Notice. However, an Appeal Notice must comply with the requirements of article (10.5) of these Rules and Procedures.

- 10.5 The Appeal Notice must include the following:
- 10.5.1 The full name and address of the Appellant (including National Address (if available), post, telephone, fax and, where possible, email details).
 - 10.5.2 The Decision which the Appellant wishes to challenge.
 - 10.5.3 The basis on which the Regulatory Tribunal is alleged to have jurisdiction.
 - 10.5.4 The grounds on which the Appellant seeks to challenge the Decision.
 - 10.5.5 The remedies which the Appellant seeks.
 - 10.5.6 Such other information as is relevant to the appeal.
- 10.6 Where the Appellant is a legal person, the address details in Article (10.5.1) shall be those of its principal or registered office.
- 10.7 Where the Decision that is appealed has been published or officially notified in writing, the Appellant should file a copy of the Decision with the Appeal Notice.
- 10.8 The Appellant may include with the Appeal Notice an application for directions in relation to the appeal.

Article (11)

- 11.1 The Appellant must serve the Appeal Notice on the Institution concerned.
- 11.2 Such service must be effected at the same time as the Appeal Notice is filed with the Court, or as soon as possible thereafter so that the Appeal Notice is received within 7 days of its filing with the Court.
- 11.3 The Appellant can serve the Appeal Notice by any means that ensures that it is brought to the attention of the Institution concerned.
- 11.4 The Appellant must notify the Registry as to the date and manner of service of the Appeal Notice.

Article (12)

- 12.1 The Institution on whom the Appeal Notice is served shall file a Response to the Appeal Notice with the Court within 28 days of the date of service on it of the Appeal Notice.
- 12.2 The Response to the Appeal Notice must:
- 12.2.1 Identify any provisions of the Law or QFC Regulations, or other rule or provision, on the basis of which the Institution made the Decision that is challenged.

12.2.2 State the reasons for the Decision.

12.2.3 Set out the facts and matters on which the Institution relies to support the Decision.

12.2.4 Identify those parts of the Appeal Notice which the Institution accepts, those which it does not accept, and those which it disputes.

12.3 The Response to the Appeal Notice must be served by the Institution on the Appellant.

12.4 Such service must be effected within the timeframe set out in article (12.1) of these Rules and Procedures, and may be effected by any means that ensures that it is brought to the attention of the Appellant within that timeframe.

Article (13)

13.1 The Appellant shall file a Statement of Reply to the Institution's Response with the Court within 28 days of the date of service on it of the Response.

13.2 The Reply shall:

13.2.1 Identify the matters in the Response which the Appellant disputes.

13.2.2 State the Appellant's reasons for disputing them.

13.3 The Statement of Reply must be served by the Appellant on the Institution concerned.

13.4 Such service must be effected within the timeframe set out in article (13.1) of these Rules and Procedures and may be effected by any means that ensure that it is brought to the attention of the Institution within that timeframe.

Chapter Six

Court Directions

Article (14)

14.1 The Court has the power to give such directions as it considers appropriate. In making directions, the Court will have regard to the interests of the parties and to best international practice.

14.2 The Court may issue directions on the application of any party or on its own initiative. Where it makes directions on its own initiative, it may give notice of its

intention to do so. Where one party makes an application for a direction, the Court will give any other party an opportunity to make representations in relation to that application before any direction is made.

- 14.3 Directions may be given by the Registrar alone in relation to procedural matters, or by one or more Judges. Where the Registrar gives directions, they are subject to review by a Judge.
- 14.4 In every appeal, and unless directions have already been given, following the filing of an Appeal Notice, and whether or not the Appellant has applied for directions in accordance with Article (10.8) of these Rules and Procedures, the Court will give directions in relation to the appeal.
- 14.5 If the Court so determines, there will be a directions hearing, which may take place by telephone or by video link if the Court considers it appropriate. The Registry shall give the parties not less than 7 days' notice of any directions hearing.
- 14.6 All directions will be given on a case-by-case basis and the Court may make whatever directions it considers appropriate. The directions in the Articles of these Rules and Procedures that follow are for guidance only.
- 14.7 The parties may agree on directions proposed by any one of them; in this event, such proposed directions should be forwarded to the Registry for approval.

Article (15)

- 15.1 Where an Appellant has filed an Appeal Notice, the enforceability of the Decision that is the subject of the Appeal Notice is not itself affected, as provided by paragraph (10) of Schedule 5 to the Law.
- 15.2 An Appellant may file an application with the Court seeking the stay of the Decision and/or any steps based on the Decision which the Institution proposes to take and/or the effect of any steps that have been taken, pending the outcome of the appeal. Any application must set out the grounds on which it is based.
- 15.3 The Court may, if it considers it appropriate to do so, order that the Decision and/or any steps based on the Decision which the Institution proposes to take and/or the effect of any steps that have been taken, be stayed pending the outcome of the appeal.

Article (16)

- 16.1 The Court may at any stage give directions:

16.1.1 Permitting the amendment of the Appeal Notice, the Response or the Appellant's Reply.

16.1.2 Adding or substituting any party or parties.

16.1.3 Permitting or requiring any party to provide further information in relation to its case.

Article (17)

17.1 The Court shall give such directions as it considers appropriate in relation to the disclosure of documents.

17.2 The following directions may be considered appropriate:

17.2.1 Within 14 days of service of the Appellant's Reply, as provided for in Article (13) of these Rules and Procedures, the Institution shall serve on the Appellant a list of documents comprising those documents on which it relies in support of the Decision which is challenged, and documents which in the opinion of the Institution should fairly be taken into account.

17.2.2 On or before the same date, the Appellant shall serve on the Institution a list of documents on which it relies in support of the appeal.

17.2.3 Each party shall be entitled to a copy of any document in the other party's list, and such copy shall be supplied immediately on request.

17.3 The Court may, where necessary, give directions for the disclosure of specified documents or classes of documents, in particular where such disclosure would be relevant, is fair or unfair, or is or is not in the public interest.

17.4 The Court may, by notice in writing, require any person to attend before it and to give evidence and produce any item, record or document or material in electronic form in that person's possession relating to the subject matter of the appeal.

17.5 Nothing in this Chapter is intended to remove or limit any right that any party may have to assert privilege in any item, record, document or material. Where the entitlement to privilege is disputed, the Court may investigate and determine this matter.

Chapter Seven

Witness Evidence

Article (18)

- 18.1 The Court may issue directions regarding:
 - 18.1.1 How any matter in issue is to be established.
 - 18.1.2 The provision of statements by witnesses of fact whom the parties propose to call at the hearing of the appeal.
 - 18.1.3 Whether, and if so in relation to what issues, the parties should be permitted to call expert evidence.
 - 18.1.4 The form and content of any experts' reports.
 - 18.1.5 The number of experts who may be called.
 - 18.1.6 The manner in which any witness evidence is to be given.
 - 18.1.7 The provision of interpreters for witnesses, where necessary.
- 18.2 The Court may, if it considers it appropriate, appoint an expert or assessor to assist it in its determination of the appeal.
- 18.3 The Court may, if it considers it appropriate, require any witness of fact, or any expert witness or assessor, to give evidence on oath or affirmation.

Chapter Nine

Hearing Management

Article (19)

- 19.1 The parties to the appeal will be notified by the Registrar as to when and where an appeal will be heard. At least 14 days' notice will be given.
- 19.2 The Court may give directions as to:
 - 19.2.1 The venue of any hearing.
 - 19.2.2 The language or languages in which any hearing or any part thereof is to be conducted (including as to the translation of documents into Arabic if appropriate), subject always to article (3.1) of these Rules and Procedures.

- 19.2.3 The length, timing and extent of any written or oral submissions to be made by the parties.
- 19.2.4 The adjournment of any hearing.
- 19.3 The Court may direct that a matter or matters be heard in any order, or by way of a preliminary issue in any appeal.
- 19.4 The hearing of an appeal shall be in public unless the Court otherwise directs. The Court may direct that all or part of the hearing should be in private if necessary.
- 19.5 The parties may be represented by any person at the hearing of an appeal with the permission of the Court.
- 19.6 The Court shall conduct all hearings in such manner as it considers most suitable.
- 19.7 The Court may admit evidence on an appeal whether or not it was available at the time that the Decision that is challenged was made.
- 19.8 If a party, having been given proper notice of a hearing, fails to attend, the Court may, if it sees fit, adjourn the hearing, give directions or hear and determine the appeal in the party's absence or make any other order that it considers just, including in the case of the hearing of an appeal, if it considers that there is not a good and sufficient reason for the non-attendance.
- 19.9 If the Court considers it appropriate, it may dispense with the oral hearing of any appeal.
- 19.10 The Court may direct that any hearing takes place by videolink or telephone if it considers it appropriate. The videolink or telephone connection will be operated from the premises of the Court in the State, and all hearings by videolink or telephone will be deemed to take place in the State.

Chapter Nine

Management of Appeals

Article (20)

- 20.1 Where two or more Appeal Notices have been filed:
- 20.1.1 in respect of the same matter; or
- 20.1.2 in respect of separate interests in the same subject in dispute; or
- 20.1.3 which involve the same or similar issues,

the Court may, if it considers it appropriate, direct that the appeals or any particular issue or matter raised by the Appeal Notices may be heard at the same time.

Article (21)

- 21.1 An Appellant may withdraw an appeal:
 - 21.1.1 At any time before the hearing of the appeal, without the permission of the Court.
 - 21.1.2 At the hearing of the appeal, or after the hearing but before communication of the Court's decision to the parties, with the permission of the Court.
- 21.2 The Institution may state that it does not oppose the appeal or that it is withdrawing its opposition to the appeal:
 - 21.2.1 At any time before the hearing of the appeal, without the permission of the Court.
 - 21.2.2 At the hearing of the appeal, with the permission of the Court.
- 21.3 The Court may make any order that it sees fit in relation to an appeal within articles (21.1) or (21.2) of these Rules and Procedures.

Chapter Ten

Failure to comply with Court Orders

Article (22)

- 22.1 Where a party has, without reasonable excuse, failed to comply with a direction of the Court or a provision of these Rules and Procedures, the Court may:
 - 22.1.1 Make a costs order against that party in accordance with article (24) of these Rules and Procedures.
 - 22.1.2 Where that party is the Appellant, dismiss the appeal wholly or in part.
 - 22.1.3 Where that party is the Institution, strike out the whole or part of its Response and, where appropriate, direct that the Institution be debarred from contesting the appeal.
- 22.2 The Court shall make no order under this Chapter without giving the party in question notice so that it has an opportunity to make representations against the making of such an order.

- 22.3 Any irregularity resulting from any failure to comply with any provision of these Rules and Procedures, or of any direction of the Court before the Court has issued its decision, shall not affect the validity of the proceedings or of any decision made by the Court.

Chapter Eleven

Decisions of the Regulatory Tribunal

Article (23)

- 23.1 The Court shall communicate its decision on an appeal to the Appellant, to the Institution concerned, and to any other person who has been permitted to participate in the appeal within the timeframe prescribed by Article (11) of Schedule 5 to the Law, including any extensions it orders. Such decision is effective from the moment of its pronouncement.
- 23.2 The Court shall provide reasons for its decision. If the Judges do not reach a unanimous decision, the decision of the majority shall prevail. Any dissenting Judge may record the reasons for their dissent.
- 23.3 A decision of the Court may include:
- 23.3.1 A determination of the appropriate action to be taken by the Institution concerned.
 - 23.3.2 An order setting aside the Decision of the Institution and determining it to be null and void.
 - 23.3.3 An order that the Institution pay compensation to the Appellant, subject to Article (16) of the Law.
 - 23.3.4 An order remitting the matter to the Institution with such directions, if any, as the Court considers appropriate for giving effect to its decision, provided that such directions may not require the Institution to take any step which it would not otherwise have the power to take.
 - 23.3.5 Recommendations as to the Institution's procedures.
- 23.4 A certificate signed by the Chairman or by the presiding Judge of the appeal, or if unavailable, another Judge, which states that the Court made a specified decision or made a specified finding of fact on a specified day, in any proceedings where relevant, is:
- 23.4.1 conclusive evidence of the decision of the Court made on that day; and
 - 23.4.2 evidence of the relevant finding of fact or law.

- 23.5 Unless the Court orders otherwise, a decision of the Court can be published by any party to the proceedings or by the Court. Where a hearing has taken place in private, the Court has a discretion to order that publication of any part of the decision be restricted or that the decision be published without revealing the names of the parties.
- 23.6 The Court has the power to correct any accidental slip in its decision, either upon an application of any party within 14 days of the communication of that decision to the party concerned, or on its own initiative.
- 23.7 Any decision of the Court is final and binding and shall not be subject to any further appeal or review, save to the Appeal Circuit of the Civil and Commercial Court in accordance with article (36.2) of the Rules and Procedures followed before the Civil and Commercial Court of the Qatar Financial Centre.

Chapter Twelve

Costs

Article (24)

- 24.1 The Court will not normally order one party to pay another's legal costs, but is entitled to do so if it considers that justice so requires.
- 24.2 In the event that the Court makes an order for the payment by one party to another of costs to be assessed if not agreed, and the parties are unable to reach agreement as to the appropriate assessment, the Registrar will make the assessment subject to review by the Chairman or a Judge designated by the Chairman in the event that the assessment is challenged by one of the parties.
- 24.3 The Court may also order that one or more parties meet any costs incurred by the Court, such as the cost of any expert or assessor appointed by the Court.

Chapter Thirteen

Enforcement

Article (25)

- 25.1 Any judgment, decision or order of the Court is considered a judgment, decision or order issued by the Qatari courts, and capable of enforcement and execution by a court of the State, as would a judgment, decision or order of any other Qatari court. All relevant competent agencies and authorities of the State shall give effect to a judgment, decision or order of the Court as if it were issued by any court in the State, and all such agencies and authorities shall take such actions and provide such

cooperation to the Court as shall be necessary to effect the enforcement of the Court's judgments, decisions and orders.

25.2 A person commits a contravention of a decision or order of the Court if, without reasonable excuse, the person:

25.2.1 Fails to comply with a decision or order of the Court.

25.2.2 Having been required by the Court to attend a hearing, does not attend or leaves the place where the attendance is so required without the permission of the Court.

25.2.3 Hinders or deters any person from attending a hearing, giving evidence or producing any item, record or document, for the purposes of any appeal before the Court.

25.2.4 Threatens or causes any loss to any person who has been invited to attend a hearing.

25.2.5 Engages in conduct that is intended to obstruct the Court in the exercise of any of its powers, including without limitation:

(a) The destruction of documents.

(b) Giving information that is false or misleading.

(c) Interference with witnesses or Judges.

25.3 The Court has the power to enforce its own decisions and orders, and to deal with matters relating to contraventions of its decisions and orders, and matters relating to contempt, as follows:

25.3.1 by the levy of fines; and/or

25.3.2 by the making of any order that it considers necessary in the interests of justice; and/or

25.3.3 by referring the matter to a relevant competent agency or authority of the State.

25.4 The Enforcement Judge of the Court is primarily responsible for the enforcement of the Court's judgments, decisions and orders, and any application in connection therewith should be made in the first instance to the Enforcement Judge.

25.5 Where the involvement of any relevant competent agency or authority of the State is required for the enforcement of any decision of the Court, and that decision has been given in English, the judgment shall be translated into Arabic for the purposes of enforcement only.

Chapter Fourteen

Final Provisions

Article (26)

- 26.1 These Rules and Procedures can be amended with the approval of the Council of Ministers.
- 26.2 The Chairman may issue Practice Directions or a Practice Guide in relation to any aspect of the procedures to be followed before the Court.