TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations x
Note on Transliteration of Arabic xi
Preface xii

Part I: The Origins of the Modern Judicial System

1. Bahrain before the Al Khalifa 3
   1. The Safavid and the Judiciary 3
   2. The Shia Doctrine of Government “Al-Imamah” and the Judiciary 4
   3. The Relationship Between the Safavid Rulers and the Jurists in Bahrain and its Effect on the Judiciary 6
   4. Factors of Independence of the Shia Jurist in Bahrain 8
      4.1. The Nature of the Religious Structure of the Persian State Since the Safavid Reign and its Respect to the Jurists of Bahrain 8
      4.2. The Relatively Tolerant Attitude of Shah Abbas I, the Safavid 8
      4.3. The Intellectual Standing of the Bahrain Jurists in the Opinion of the Shias 9
      4.4. The Lack of Resources and Wealth Inside Bahrain which Might Tempt the Persian Authorities to Interfere in the Internal Affairs of Bahrain 9

2. From the Arrival of the Al Khalifa until the Beginning of the Twentieth Century 11
   1. The Conquest of Al Khalifa 11
   2. The Early Treaties and the Rule of Justice 12
   3. The Main Factors which Influenced the Judicial Situation in this Period 13
      3.1. Supremacy of Tribal Institutions 13
      3.2. The Demographic Change 14
      3.3. The Presence of Foreign Interests 15
      3.4. Formation of the Independent Bahraini State 15
   4. The Judicial Institutions in this Period 15
      4.1. The Sharia Sunni Judicature 16
      4.2. The Sharia Shia Judicature 16
      4.3. The Ruler 17
      4.4. Amirs 17
      4.5. Salifat Al-Goas 18
      4.6. Al Majlis Al Urfi (the Trade Council) 18
Table of Contents

3. Early Twentieth Century to the Reforms in the Twenties 19
   1. The Development of British Interference in the Administration of Justice 19
      1.1. Example 1 20
      1.2. Example 2 20
   2. The Emergence of the Bahrain Order in Council 25
   3. Promulgation of the Bahrain Order in Council 28
   4. The Judicial Bodies under BOIC 30
      4.1. The BOIC's Scope of Application 31
      4.2. Formation of Courts and their Ranks 31
   5. Effectiveness of the BOIC as to Persons 33
   6. Applicable Laws 35

4. The Establishment and Development of the National Judiciary 37
   1. The Beginning of the National Judiciary 37
   2. British Direct Intervention in Internal Reforms 40
   3. Emergence of Local Judiciary (Shaikh Hamad's Court) 42
   4. The Advisor and the Organization of the Judiciary 48
   5. Problems which Affected the Organization of the Judiciary 52
      5.1. Shia (Baharna) Movement 52
      5.2. Religious and Conservative Movement 54
      5.3. Nationalist Reformist Movement 56
   6. Nationalisation of Laws and Courts 58

5. The Organised National Movement, the Advisor and the Judiciary 63
   1. Foundation of Organised Political Institutions 63
   2. Emergence of Specific Demands 64
   3. Reforms After Dissolution of the HEC 67
   4. Independence, Constitution and the Judiciary Law 69

Part II: The Modern Judicial System

6. Origin of the Modern System and its General Features 75
   1. Introduction 75
      1.1. The Islamic Law Period 75
      1.2. The Period of Mixed Common Law and Islamic Law 76
      1.3. The Period of the Mixed Romano-Germanic and Islamic Law (i.e. the Current System) 77
   2. General Features 78
   3. Independence of the Judiciary Towards the Legislative and Executive Powers 79
      3.1. Constitutional Exemptions and Restrictions 79
      3.2. Legislative Exemptions and Restrictions 80
      3.3. Exemptions because of Absence of Legislation 80
      3.4. Exemptions by Existence of Legislations 81
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Equality Between People Before Law Courts and Securing Right to Litigation</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Plurality of Degrees of Litigation</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Sources of Law to which a Judge may have Recourse</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Section One: Sources of Law in the Bahrain Legal System</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Section Two: Gradual Approach to the Sources from which the Courts Derive their Judgements</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Public Nature of Hearing of Litigation</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Hierarchy of the Courts</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Judges</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.1</td>
<td>Conditions to be Fulfilled by a Judge</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.2</td>
<td>Judges' Rights and Obligations</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1.3</td>
<td>Disciplinary Actions Against Judges</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Minister of Justice</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Lawyers</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.1</td>
<td>Legal Practice Conditions</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.2</td>
<td>Lawyers' Obligations</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.3</td>
<td>Lawyers' Rights</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.4</td>
<td>Licensing of Lawyers</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.5</td>
<td>Lawyers' Disciplinary Action</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.6</td>
<td>Bahrain Bar Society</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>Experts</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>Public Prosecutor</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>The Supreme Judicial Council</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.6.1</td>
<td>Constitution of the Council</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2. Powers and Authority of the Council 165
6.3. Implementation of the Council’s Resolution 166
7. Courts Administrative and Clerical Staff 167

9. Arbitration 168

Section One: Local Arbitration 168

1. First: The Arbitration Contract 169
   1.1. Conclusion of an Arbitration Contract 169
   1.2. Arbitration Agreement’s Effects 173

2. Second: Persons Acting as Arbitrators, Their Powers and Obligations 177
   2.1. Conditions to be Fulfilled by Arbitrators 178
   2.2. Number of Arbitrators 179
   2.3. Nature of the Relationship between the Arbitrator and Parties 179

3. Third: Arbitration Case Proceedings 181
   3.1. Invoking Arbitration as a Plea for Non-Hearing of the Case According to the Bahrain Law (“Adam Samaa Al Dawa”) 181
   3.2. Arbitration Time Limit 182
   3.3. Suspension of Arbitration’s Time Limit 183
   3.4. Arbitration Venue 184
   3.5. Law and Procedures Governing the Issue of the Dispute 185
   3.6. Exempting an Arbitrator from Complying with the Rules of Law when the Arbitrator is vested with Conciliation Competence 186
   3.7. Initiating the Litigation 186
   3.8. Arbitration Hearings 187
   3.9. Litigants’ Appearance and Representation 187
   3.10. Submissions and Exchange of Evidence 188
   3.11. Pleas That May be Made before the Arbitration Panel 189

4. Fourth: Arbitration Award 189
   4.1. Procedural Conditions 190

5. Elements of the Arbitration Award 192
   5.1. Names of the Litigants and Parties to the Arbitration 192
   5.2. Arbitrators’ Names 192
   5.3. Date of Delivering the Award 193
   5.4. Arbitration Venue 193
   5.5. The Arbitration Agreement 193
   5.6. Grounds for the Award 194
   5.7. Delivering an Arbitration Award 195

6. Filing the Arbitration Awards and Notifying it to Parties to the Dispute 195

7. Court’s Supervision after Handing down of an Arbitration Award 196
## Table of Contents

**Section Two: International Commercial Arbitration**  
1. Execution of Foreign Arbitration Awards and International Arbitration Awards  
   1.1. Similarities  
   1.2. Differences  

**Section Three: Compulsory Arbitration**  
1. Impact of Arbitration’s Voluntary Origin  
2. Compulsory Arbitration’s Definition  
   2.1. Arbitration in Collective Labour Disputes  
   2.2. Compulsory Arbitration in Disputes Relating to BSE Transactions  

10. Conclusion  

Bibliography  
Addendum  
Index