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**Legislative Decree No. (9) of 1980
regarding amending some Provisions of The Civil and Commercial Procedures
of 1971**

We, Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Emir of the State of Bahrain;

Having reviewed the Constitution,

Emiri Order No. (4) of 1975;

And upon the submission of the Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs;

And after the approval of the Council of Ministers;

**Hereby Decree the following Law:**

**Article One**

The text of Clauses (1) and (6) of Article (8) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law of 1971 shall be replaced by the following texts:

1- Civil and commercial lawsuits for which the value does not exceed three thousand Bahraini dinars.

6 - Lawsuits of vacating leased property, except where such lawsuits involve rights claims of more than three thousand Bahraini dinars.

**Article Two**

The text of Article (13) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law of 1971 shall be replaced with the following text:

The Lower Courts shall not have jurisdiction to hear interlocutory applications if the amount exceeds three thousand Bahraini dinars.

If such an application is submitted to it, it may decide the original lawsuit on its own, provided that this procedure does not harm the course of justice Otherwise, if it does not have jurisdiction, it shall rule on its own motion to refer the original lawsuit and the interlocutory applications to the High Court in their current state.

If a similar request or a lawsuit is presented before the High Court, the High Court shall decide on it along with the original lawsuit, even if the amount of the request or lawsuit is less than three thousand Bahraini dinars.

**Article Three**

The High Court shall, on its own initiative, transfer the lawsuits before it to the jurisdiction of the Lower Court in accordance with the provisions of this Law, insofar as they are in that situation. If one of the litigants is absent, the order of referral shall be notified to that party, who shall be required to appear before the Lower Court to which the lawsuit has been referred.

The previous provision does not apply to absentia lawsuits or lawsuits adjourned for judgment, but they remain subject to the provisions of the previous legal provisions.

**Article Four**

The text of Article (216) of the Civil and Commercial Procedure Law shall be replaced with the following text:

The time limit for appeal is forty-five days from the date of delivery of the judgment, unless otherwise provided by law.

This time period starts from the date of pronouncement of the judgment to the convicted person in cases where he has not appeared at all the hearings scheduled to examine the lawsuit, similarly, if the convicted person has not attended all the subsequent hearings to expedite the examination of the lawsuit after it has been suspended for any reason whatsoever.

The time period also begins from the date of pronouncement of the judgment if one of the reasons for termination of the litigation has occurred and the judgment has been given without the person who replaces the litigant deceased, has lost his eligibility for the litigation, or has lost his capacity.

The notification of the judgment shall be made to the convicted person himself, at his home address, or at a place of his choice.

The party who made the notification is obliged to comply with the time period set.

If the time period mentioned above is not observed, the right to appeal against the judgement shall forfeit. The court shall pronounce the forfeiture of its own motion.

**Article Five**

The Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs shall implement this law and it shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**Emir of the State of Bahrain**

**Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace

4 Rabi al-thani 1400 A.H.

Corresponding to 20 February 1980