

The Council of the Inns of Court

# Report of Finding and Sanction

Case reference: PC 2108/0116/D5

Michael O'Maoileoin

The Director-General of the Bar Standards Board

The Chair of the Bar Standards Board

The Treasurer of the Honourable Society of Inner Temple

## **Disciplinary Tribunal**

#### Michael O'Maoileoin

1. In accordance with an appointment made by the President of the Council of the Inns of Court contained in a Convening Order dated 01.03.19 I sat as Chairman of a Disciplinary Tribunal on 08.05.19 to hear and determine 4 charges of professional misconduct contrary to the Code of Conduct of the Bar of England and Wales against Michael O'Maoileoin barrister of the Honourable Society of Inner Temple.

#### **Panel Members**

2. The other members of the Tribunal were:

Paul Robb (Lay Member)
Louise Clements (Lay Member)
Siobhan Heron (Barrister Member)

### Charges

3. The following charges were admitted by the respondent.

Charge 1

Statement of Offence

Professional Misconduct contrary to Core Duty 5 and/or rC8 of the Bar Standards Board

Handbook.

**Particulars of Offence** 

Michael O'Maoileoin acted in a way likely to diminish the trust and confidence in the

profession and/or could reasonably be seen by the public to undermine his honesty and

integrity, in that, while in practice as a Solicitor, he dishonestly provided a witness

statement dated 24 March 2015 for the purpose of High Court proceedings which he

knew contained false and/or misleading information, and in respect of such conduct on

6 March 2018, he was struck off the Roll of Solicitors, pursuant to a finding by the

Solicitor Disciplinary Tribunal on 16 February 2018, that he was guilty of misconduct.

Charge 2

Statement of Offence

Professional Misconduct contrary to rC65.3 of the Bar Standards Board Handbook.

**Particulars of Offence** 

Michael O'Maoileoin on or after 27 March 2017, failed to report promptly or at all to

the Bar Standards Board, that he was the subject of disciplinary proceedings by an

Approved Regulator, namely the Law Society [Solicitors Regulation Authority].

Charge 3

Statement of Offence

Professional Misconduct contrary to rC65.3 of the Bar Standards Board Handbook.

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Particulars of Offence

Michael O'Maoileoin failed to report promptly or at all to the Bar Standards Board, that,

following a disciplinary hearing on the 16 February 2018, he had been struck off the Roll

of Solicitors on 8 March 2018.

Charge 4

Statement of Offence

Professional Misconduct contrary to rC65.7 of the Bar Standards Board Handbook.

Particulars of Offence

Michael O'Maoileoin, on or after 24 March 2015, failed to report promptly or at all to

the Bar Standards Board, that he had committed serious misconduct, namely, that he

had provided a witness statement for the purpose of High Court Proceedings which he

knew contained false and/or misleading information.

**Parties Present and Representation** 

4. The respondent attended but was not represented. The Bar Standards Board ("BSB")

was represented by Philip Stott of Counsel.

**Preliminary Matters** 

There were no preliminary matters raised by either party or the Tribunal.

Pleas

The respondent admitted all charges.

**Evidence** 

The tribunal heard mitigation from the respondent and from Mr Khan.

**Findings** 

Given the admissions made by the respondent the Tribunal proceeded to consider the

mitigation and determine the appropriate sanction.

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Sanction and Reasons

On charge 1, the respondent was disbarred with immediate effect. There was no separate

penalty on charges 2, 3 and 4.

The reasons are as follows:

1. Michael O'Maoileoin was admitted as a member of the Honourable Society of Inner

Temple on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1991 and he was called to the Bar on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2004. He was

admitted as a solicitor on 5th January 2009. Although he was called to the Bar he in fact

spent his professional life as a solicitor. He did not complete pupillage.

2. He worked for various firms of solicitors and it was during his time working for a firm

called Hugh James that these proceedings relate. He moved to Hugh James in September

2013 and set up a London based insolvency and corporate recovery department with

another colleague.

3. During his time with Hugh James he was acting for a client in relation to a claim being

made against his client for unpaid rent in a commercial environment. During the course

of acting for the client he received notice of an application for summary judgment which

was being made against his client. He inadvertently failed to note the date of the hearing

and, as a result, an order for summary judgment was made against his client.

4. Missing this date was clearly a serious error. The claimants against his client went on to

apply for a winding up petition against his client's company. His client then instructed a

second firm of solicitors called Genus Law to challenge the winding up petition. In order

to support the challenge, the respondent was asked to provide a witness statement

explaining what had happened. A witness statement was prepared and within it the

respondent said that the application for summary judgment had been mis-filed. In fact

this was not true as the respondent had in fact received the application but had omitted

to note the date of the hearing.

5. The effect of producing the witness statement was to potentially mislead the court which

was a serious matter. The matter was subsequently reported to the Solicitors Disciplinary

Tribunal ('SDT') and the hearing took place. The hearing was concluded on 6<sup>th</sup> March

2018. The respondent admitted providing a witness statement dated 24<sup>th</sup> March 2015 to

Genus Law for the purpose of High Court proceedings which he knew contained false

and/or misleading information and in doing so breached the principles of the Solicitors

Regulation Authority Code of Conduct.

6. The respondent made representations to the SDT. In essence the respondent submitted

that this was a case of exceptional circumstances. It was argued that this incident was a

'absolute one-off' by a man who had led an unblemished career both before and after

the events. The one-off event was caused by pressures both within and outside work

which were 'wholly exceptional'. It was also argued that there was unnecessary delay in

the case. It was also argued that the respondent had been permitted to carry on

practising from April 2015 until 2018 and therefore the question of risk was questionable.

It was finally submitted that dishonesty was admitted and the acts and omissions had

been admitted throughout and that this should be taken into account in the respondent's

favour.

7. The SDT considered the submissions and it found that the respondent's dishonesty was

very serious as it had involved misleading the court. This was supported by the decision

in Brett v Solicitors Regulation Authority [2014] EWHC HC 2974 (Admin).

8. The SDT found no exceptional circumstances in the respondent's case. The SDT said that,

'the respondent and experienced solicitor in a supportive environment, made a mistake

and covered it up with lies to the court'. The respondent was ultimately found out in his

deception. The respondent repeatedly said that he had panicked, but dishonesty and not

panic was at the root of his conduct. At the point at which the winding up petition was

presented in January 2015, the respondent was left exposed, because the petition was

served on his client and his client knew for the first time that something had gone very

wrong.

9. The respondent should have owned up immediately. That was the point that a solicitor

acting with honesty and integrity should have told the truth even if he had kept his

mistake a close secret until then. That was the moment to assess the situation and do the

right thing. Instead he took no action for a further two months and then made a

conscious and deliberate decision to be dishonest. In spite of Gregory Treverton-Jones

QC's thorough and careful mitigation on the respondent's behalf, in the absence of the

SDT finding that there were no exceptional circumstances, it ordered that the

respondent's name be struck off the roll of solicitors immediately.

10. In these proceedings the respondent has asked the Bar Disciplinary Tribunal to take account of the matters raised in mitigation at his hearing before the SDT. The matters

that were raised on the respondent's behalf before the SDT were:

a. he had made a sincere apology that he stood before the tribunal having admitted

dishonesty and admitted bringing the profession into disrepute;

b. the fact that he had minimal supervision from the main Cardiff office and that

the supervision took place by way of weekly Skype meetings (although he did not

seek to shift the blame or responsibility onto the firm for his conduct);

c. the nature of the client was raised as an issue in that the client was a somewhat

difficult and erratic character and was vague in providing instructions. As a result

the defence filed by the respondent, on the client's behalf, was poor;

d. the fact that the origins of the untrue statement was an administrative oversight,

namely the failing to note a date in his diary and belief that the date was later

than it in fact was;

e. the fact that the respondent has, within a month, after the untrue statement had

been submitted, rectified the problem and made a clean breast of it;

f. the delay in investigating this matter extended over 2 years during which the

respondent has worked without complaint;

g. the testimonials and the doctor's' letter were referred to in mitigation outlined

the respondent's personal problems; and

h. the essence of the submission was that it would not be necessary for the tribunal

to strike off the respondent because this was an 'absolute one-off' by a man who

had led an unblemished career both before and after the events.

11. The tribunal considered these matters with care. It is acknowledged that the respondent

had a serious blow to his life as a result of this conduct. The tribunal took account of the

fact that there has been an apology.

12. So far as the lack of supervision is concerned the tribunal took the view that it was

incumbent on any solicitor or professional person, even in the early stages of his or her

career, to ensure that the oversight and supervision is sufficient to protect the public and

clients. Although it is clear that firms must take some responsibility to ensure that systems

are set up to manage and oversee work which is being carried out. In reality most legal

work is very individualised and relies upon individual barristers or solicitors acting with

care.

13. The tribunal understood that the genesis of the untrue statement was a simple mistake

which could be made by anyone in the world of work but it was one which clearly would

have brought upsetting consequences to the respondent and he was aware of that

potential outcome. However, again the essence of professional life is the ability to face

up to mistakes and to act with integrity and honesty even in the face of ignominy. The

public and clients are protected by the knowledge that a professional person will always

act honestly even if that professional person makes a serious mistake. In this case the

respondent made a catastrophic decision to provide an untrue statement and it was one

which goes to the essence of professional integrity and conduct. The missing of a date

was understandable and has no doubt happened to almost every professional person in

the course of their lives but it is essential for professional men and women to

acknowledge mistakes and to accept the embarrassment and potential consequences in

terms of possibly losing employment.

14. The testimonials received in support of the respondent were impressive and indeed there

is no evidence that the respondent was not hard-working and a conscientious and

effective lawyer. However, even with his background, misleading the court is exceptionally

serious.

15. It could be also argued that the respondent should have owned up to his initial mistake

very much more quickly than a period of months. He knew during that time that things

were not right.

16. So far as delay in bringing proceedings is concerned it is fully understandable that the

respondent would have been under great pressure while these proceedings were ongoing.

It would be better for all parties if this matter was concluded more speedily and in a sense

the respondent would have been lulled into a false sense of security by the fact that he

could continue practising and was able to make a contribution after the event however

delay in itself does not, in the view of the tribunal, go to reducing the seriousness of the

offending in the first place.

17. The respondent made a conscious decision to lie in his witness statement, three

paragraphs of which were untrue. The intention behind the untruths was to mislead the

court into believing that the reasons for the respondent's failure to attend the hearing

on 4<sup>th</sup> August and/or make submissions on behalf of his client were other than the reality.

The respondent took no action at all between receiving the summary judgment in August

2014 and 24th March 2015 in spite of the fact that in January 2015 the respondent's

failures on the client matter came to a head with the service on the client of the winding

up petition. The respondent concealed his initial mistake in failing to diarise the hearing

date. He had the perfect opportunity to own up to his wrongdoing on the receipt of the

winding up petition however, he did not confess even at that point. Instead, he provided

a false witness statement two months later in response to the request from Genus Law.

That witness statement was wrong in substance and contained specific lies.

18. The Respondent had knowledge of the reason by Genus Law had requested the witness

statement and the purpose to which it was to be put. In spite of the many opportunities

along the way for the respondent to put matters right, by his dishonesty he made the

situation much worse. This was not a momentary aberration occurred during an episode

of panic but a sustained pattern of behaviour.

19. The respondent was the only person who could benefit from his misconduct in terms of

protecting his professional reputation. He was not seeking to preserve the reputation of

the firm but, instead, exposed it to significant risk.

20. In all the circumstances the panel take the view that the only appropriate sanction in this

case is one of disbarment.

21. The Tribunal adds that it adopts the view of the SDT in that there are no exceptional

circumstances.

22. The mitigating factors that the tribunal considered were relevant are the respondent's

admission of the charges, genuine remorse, this was a single incident, the respondent co-

operated with the investigation, his previous good character and his good references.

23. The aggravating factors that the Tribunal considered were relevant are, premeditation,

undermining of the profession in the eyes of the public and the indication of an element

of dishonesty.

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Approved: 20 May 2019

His Honour Stephen Dawson Chairman of the Tribunal