

Flemish Bar Council



CODE OF ETHICS FOR LAWYERS

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PART I: ESSENTIAL DUTIES OF A LAWYER

CHAPTER I.1 Essential duties

Article I.1.1

A lawyer must exercise his profession in an expert manner, in compliance with professional privilege, the essential duties of independence and partiality, and by avoiding conflicts of interest. He must uphold the principles of dignity, righteousness, and discretion that form the basis of his profession.

CHAPTER I.2 Independence

Section I.2.1 Independence

Article I.2.1.1

A lawyer is subject to obligations that require his absolute independence, free from all pressure, especially from his own interests or outside influence. A lawyer must avoid any impairment of his independence and may not disregard professional ethics to please the client, the judge or third parties.

Independence is essential in all activities.

Article I.2.1.2

A lawyer may not deal with any cases of or against close family members or act for people who cohabit with him or who are closely related to those cohabitants.

Section I.2.2 Partiality

Article I.2.2.1

A lawyer is always obliged, with due observance of statutory rules, professional rules, and rules of conduct, to protect his clients' interests as well as possible and to place them above his own interests or those of third parties.

Section I.2.3 Conflict of interests

Article I.2.3.1

§ 1 A lawyer may not act if this gives rise to a conflict of interests or the substantial threat of such a conflict between him and a client.

§ 2 A lawyer may not act for more than one client, if there is a conflict of interests or the substantial threat of such a conflict between those clients, unless and as long as the conditions of Article. I.2.3.2 are fulfilled.

Article I.2.3.2

§ 1 However, a lawyer may act for several clients if there is a conflict of interests, or the threat of a conflict of interests, between them:

- if the clients involved agree to this after having been informed in writing; and
- as long as there is no danger of a breach of the lawyer's professional privilege or his independence, and

- as long as no claim is being pursued between the clients before a court or an arbitration tribunal regarding the subject of their requested intervention.

§ 2 If several clients with a conflict of interests, or a threatened conflict of interests, also have a common interest in the same matter and approach a lawyer to act in defence of that common interest, he may act for those clients before a court or arbitration tribunal only if:

- the clients agree to this in writing; and
- the lawyer holds the view that the conflict of interests, or risk of such a conflict, does not prevent him from protecting all the clients' interests to the best of his ability without breaching his professional privilege and independence.

Article I.2.3.3

A lawyer may not accept a case from a new client if there is any threat of breaching the confidentiality of the privileged information that they have received from another client.

Article 1.2.3.4

A lawyer may act if it becomes known that the client systematically approaches different lawyers and will appoint a different lawyer in that case. A lawyer must therefore refrain from acting in every respect if his involvement would imply a breach of his professional privilege or independence.

Article I.2.3.5

§1 Articles I.2.3.1 to I.2.3.4 apply to lawyers, their employees, and trainee lawyers.

§ 2 If a lawyer practices his profession in association or grouping, Articles I.2.3.1 to I.2.3.4 will apply both to the group in its entirety and its individual members, as well as his trainee lawyers and employees.

Section I.2.4 Acting for colleagues

Article I.2.4.1

A lawyer who defends the interests of another lawyer may not be a member of the same grouping or association as the lawyer concerned, or be his employee or trainee lawyer, or have worked together with that lawyer on the case to which the dispute relates.

Section I.2.5 Incompatibility

Article I.2.5.1

Practising the profession of a lawyer is incompatible with any activity that may compromise the core values of and public trust in the legal profession.

The incompatibilities or prohibitions in this chapter do not apply only to the lawyer concerned, but also to the lawyers that work with him in an association or grouping, his employees and/or trainee lawyers.

Article I.2.5.2

Lawyers that are members of the executive power (a federal, regional, community, provincial, or municipal authority) may not argue or act in cases in the interest of or against the authority where they are elected or appointed. This applies both throughout their mandate or appointment and for a period of two years after the end of their mandate or appointment, unless the chairman of the Bar Council gives prior consent.

After the end of their mandate or appointment, they may not argue or act in cases in which they have been involved.

Article I.2.5.3

Lawyers that manage or act as an employee of a manager, however named, of one or more departments of a legislative or executive power may not argue or act in cases that fall under the authority of the department where they are appointed or posted. This applies both throughout their term of office and for a period of two years after the end of their term of office, unless the chairman of the Bar Council gives prior consent. After the end of their term of office they may not argue or act in cases in which they have been involved.

Article I.2.5.4

In the cases referred to in Articles I.2.5.2 and I.2.5.3:

- a lawyer must confirm in advance and in writing to the chairman that he has accepted the mandate or appointment and provide the necessary information on how his firm, or cases in the firm he belongs to, will be managed;
- the documents and correspondence of the firm to which the lawyer belongs may continue to state his name as before, unless he accepts the mandate of a member of parliament.
The lawyer concerned may not sign correspondence except in cases in which he is permitted to act. The substitute must then sign the correspondence without reference to the name of the lawyer concerned.

Article I.2.5.5

- a) Notwithstanding the authority of the chairman to make an exception in this regard, the provisions of this chapter do not apply to arbitrators, mediators, or legal mandataries.
- b) A lawyer may accept the position of director or liquidator of legal entities.
- c) A lawyer may perform day-to-day management duties only in professional partnerships (partnerships whose purpose is to practice the profession of lawyer) or in legal entities relating to his personal property or his shares in family property (property companies).
- d) A lawyer must inform the chairman in writing of his intention to accept the offer or proposal of a mandate, as referred to above, and simultaneously provide a copy of the articles of association and any internal regulations. He must also include the identity of the persons or legal entities that are part of the management board and supervisory board, as well as the shareholding structure and participation, and provide all additional information that the chairman may request.
- e) A lawyer must inform the chairman of any changes that directly or indirectly influence the performance of his mandate in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and of this Code in general.
- f) A lawyer may accept mandates only once the chairman has informed him that the aforementioned obligation to provide information has been fulfilled.

Article I.2.5.6

A lawyer may represent a legal entity, which is not a professional partnership or property company for which he performs a mandate, before the courts or an arbitration tribunal. He may not do so if he is or may become personally involved in the case and/or if there is a threat that the integrity or responsibility of the management board will be compromised.

Article I.2.5.7

A lawyer/assessor of the legislation department of the Council of State and his colleagues that have entered into a cooperation agreement may argue before the administrative law division.

CHAPTER I.3 Professional privilege

Section I.3.1 Principles

Article I.3.1.1

A lawyer is obliged to uphold professional privilege. Professional privilege covers all confidential information that a lawyer becomes aware of or establishes during the performance of his duties and applies indefinitely.

Article I.3.1.2

A lawyer may provide confidential information to the courts, arbitration tribunals, and third parties only insofar as:

- the release of that information is relevant; and
- the release of that information is in the client's interests; and
- the client agrees to the release of that information; and
- the release of that information is not prohibited by law.

Article I.3.1.3

A lawyer is obliged to be circumspect under all circumstances and to act at all times with the necessary discretion.

Article I.3.1.4

A lawyer must ensure that his personnel, agents, and other people that work with him in a professional capacity uphold professional privilege. If a lawyer practices in an alliance, Articles I.3.1.1 to I.3.1.3 will apply, both to the alliance in its entirety and its individual members.

Article I.3.1.5

Professional privilege is not breached if a lawyer uses confidential information that is necessary for his own defence.

Section I.3.2 Attachment by garnishment at a lawyer

Article I.3.2.1

A lawyer that has funds or other assets in his possession that must be transferred to others in the practice of his profession must, in principle, invoke professional privilege in the garnishee's declaration that he must make when a garnishment order or writ of execution is served on him.

On receipt of a garnishment order or writ of execution, a lawyer who is a garnishee must ask his chairman for advice. A lawyer must judge whether or not being in possession of the funds or other assets is covered by professional privilege.

Article I.3.2.2

A lawyer who is a garnishee may not surrender the funds or other assets that are the subject of the garnishment order or writ of execution, unless this order or writ has already been lifted.

**PART II:
ACCESS TO THE PROFESSION, TRAINEESHIP,
AND TRAINING**

CHAPTER II.1 Traineeships

Section II.1.1 General organisation of traineeships

Article II.1.1.1

As part of the application to be registered on the list of trainee lawyers, a candidate trainee lawyer must provide the following documentation to the secretariat of the Bar Council:

- a) his degree, stating the date on which the oath was taken in accordance with Article 429 of the Belgian Judicial Code;
- b) an original copy of the traineeship agreement, entered into in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this chapter and which the board of the Bar Council has determined, based on a favourable opinion of the traineeship committee, complies with the minimum requirements of this Code;
- c) a signed declaration referring to any prior applications for registration to a domestic or foreign bar and the outcome of such an application;
- d) a signed declaration stating the professions he is currently practising.

A candidate trainee lawyer must also confirm in writing to the chairman that he has never been subject to a conviction or criminal sentence, an administrative sanction, or disciplinary measure. If that is the case, and the chairman requests further information, this must be provided.

A candidate trainee lawyer must explain any pending criminal or disciplinary investigations against him to the chairman in writing.

Article II.1.1.2

The board of the Bar Council determines the date of registration on the list of trainee lawyers.

The traineeship lasts three years, subject to the provisions of Article 435 of the Belgian Judicial Code and Article II.1.1.3.

[The trainee lawyer must have a supervising principal for the entire duration of the traineeship.]₁

₁ amended at the GM of 27/05/2015

Article II.1.1.3

3.1. The suspension of traineeship obligations is the temporary release from the obligations of the traineeship.

A trainee lawyer remains a lawyer during a suspension. He remains subject to the ethical obligations that apply to lawyers, including financial obligations towards the Bar Council. The board of the Bar Council may grant a full or partial exemption from the bar contribution.

Suspension does not terminate the traineeship agreement. Only the respective obligations of the supervising principal and the trainee lawyer are suspended for the period of the suspension.

3.2. Interruption is a temporary omission from the list of trainee lawyers.

A trainee lawyer loses the capacity of lawyer during an interruption. The interruption terminates the traineeship agreement.

3.3. The traineeship may be suspended or interrupted for a period not exceeding one year. This period may be extended for valid reasons.

A trainee lawyer must address the request for suspending or interrupting his traineeship, or for extending the suspension or interruption, to the chairman. The board of the Bar Council rules on that request, after receiving the traineeship committee's opinion.

A trainee lawyer must inform the chairman that he is resuming his traineeship no later than one month before the current suspension or interruption expires.

A trainee lawyer that resumes his traineeship after an interruption must file a new traineeship agreement with the secretariat of the Bar Council. The traineeship committee provides advice in this regard.

A trainee lawyer that does not notify the chairman that he has resumed his traineeship will be called to appear before the chairman. If a trainee lawyer does not comply, he will be called to appear before the board of the Bar Council for a decision on whether or not to omit him from the list of trainee lawyers. Such an omission implies the loss of the traineeship achievements.

The traineeship is continued after the suspension or interruption:

- without loss of the achievements of the previously completed part of the traineeship;
- without loss of the ranking of the registration on the list of trainee lawyers;
- without the period of suspension or interruption counting as part of the traineeship.

Article II.1.1.4

A trainee lawyer may complete an equivalent traineeship for a maximum one-year period at a domestic or foreign bar or in other legal professions with which the Flemish Bar Council or the board of the Bar Council have entered into agreements.

Such an equivalent traineeship is completed only once the trainee lawyer has attained the certificate of competency, as referred to in Chapter II.2, section II.2.4 (Professional training).

The trainee lawyer must address a reasoned request to the chairman to commence an equivalent traineeship. The board of the Bar Council rules on that request, after receiving the traineeship committee's opinion.

At the end of his equivalent traineeship, the trainee lawyer must draw up a report setting out his activities in detail. His foreign supervising principal, the competent authority of the foreign bar, or the other legal practitioner that has acted as his supervising principal must confirm the content of that report.

The trainee lawyer must submit the report to the chairman and state that his equivalent traineeship has ended. If he fails to do so, he will be called to appear before the chairman.

The board of the Bar Council determines, on the basis of the report, whether the traineeship qualifies in whole or in part as an equivalent traineeship. If it does not qualify, the board of the Bar Council will extend the traineeship for the unaccepted period.

Article II.1.1.5

At the end of the traineeship, the trainee lawyer requests the chairman in writing to be registered on the lawyers' roll.

The board of the Bar Council rules on that request, after receiving the traineeship committee's opinion and:

- the supervising principal's final report;

- the report of the chairman of the legal aid office.
- A trainee lawyer may examine his file with those reports at the chairman.

Section II.1.2 Conditions for being a supervising principal

Article II.1.2.1

Every lawyer that has been registered on the lawyers' roll of the Bar Council, the EU list, or the lawyers' roll at the Court of Cassation for at least seven years may become a supervising principal. The board of the Bar Council may make exceptions to this requirement in individual cases.

The board of the Bar Council, after receiving the traineeship committee's opinion, draws up a list of supervising principals. Candidate supervising principals must address a request to be included on the list to the board of the Bar Council. The board of the Bar Council may refuse their inclusion only after having called the lawyer to be heard in accordance with Chapter VII.1 (The board of the Bar Council acting as a disciplinary committee).

A supervising principal may train three trainee lawyers at the same time. The board of the Bar Council may make an exception to that restriction in individual cases if the supervising principal is able to show on the basis of objective and verifiable elements that quality training is guaranteed for each trainee lawyer.

Article II.1.2.2

If the board of the Bar Council finds that a supervising principal is no longer complying with his ethical obligations or the obligations for being a supervising principal, it may remove that supervising principal from the list after having called him to be heard in accordance with Chapter VII.1 (The board of the Bar Council acting as a disciplinary committee).

Section II.1.3 Traineeship agreements

Article II.1.3.1

The supervising principal and candidate trainee lawyer enter into an agreement for the purpose of the traineeship. Where applicable, the legal entity or partnership to which the supervising principal belongs will be a party to the agreement.

The agreement, as well as any amendments or additions, is submitted to the secretariat of the Bar Council as referred to in Article II.1.1.1.

Article II.1.3.2

Any party may terminate the traineeship agreement early in writing with due observance of a reasonable notice period.

The traineeship committee must be notified immediately and will oversee the transfer to a new supervising principal.

All provisions of the agreement remain in force during the notice period.

The parties may jointly agree to waive a notice period upon the termination of the agreement.

Section II.1.4 Duties of supervising principals

Article II.1.4.1

A supervising principal must ensure that the trainee lawyer performs his activities in compliance with ethical rules and that he acquires knowledge and practical skills.

A supervising principal must be available, where necessary, to assist and guide the trainee lawyer.

[Immediately after the end of every traineeship that is completed under him, each supervising principal must submit a report on the traineeship to the traineeship committee.]₁

₁ amended at the GM of 27/05/2015

Article II.1.4.2

A supervising principal must give his trainee lawyer the necessary time to fulfil his traineeship obligations.

Article II.1.4.3

A supervising principal and trainee lawyer determine the remuneration of the trainee lawyer by agreement. The monthly minimum remuneration for full-time availability is [€1,350.00]₁ for the first traineeship year and [€1,900.00]₁ from the second traineeship year.

The general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council may alter the minimum remuneration in [December]₂ of each year, with effect from the following judicial year.

The minimum remuneration may be altered proportionally if a trainee lawyer has reduced availability for a supervising principal. This will be recorded in the traineeship agreement or in later amendments or additions. Work imposed by the chairman or in relation to legal aid may not be taken into account for assessing reduced availability.

A supervising principal and trainee lawyer may agree that the trainee lawyer must pay a fee for the use of the premises, infrastructure, or other office expenses. However, that fee may never adversely affect the remuneration referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

** Amounts apply as from [1 September 2015]₁ pursuant to a general meeting resolution of [27 May 2015]₁.*

₁ amended at the GM of 27/05/2015

₂ amended at the GM of 23/09/2015

Section II.1.5 Duties of the trainee lawyer

Article II.1.5.1

A trainee lawyer must handle the cases assigned to him by his supervising principal with the necessary diligence and care. He is obliged to refuse a case if he believes in good faith that it is without just cause.

He must attend the professional training arranged for trainee lawyers by the Bar Council authorities.

He must perform the tasks imposed on him by the chairman or in relation to legal aid.

At the end of his traineeship, the trainee lawyer must file a final report on how he performed his traineeship with the traineeship committee.

Section II.1.6 Traineeship committee

Article II.1.6.1

Every Bar Council entrusts the supervision of traineeships to a traineeship committee that consists of at least:

- a chairman designated by the board of the Bar Council;
- a member designated by the legal aid office;
- a member designated by the trainee lawyers.

Article II.1.6.2

The traineeship committee:

- provides advice on the inclusion of a candidate supervising principal on the list of supervising principals;
- provides advice on the traineeship agreement concluded between a supervisory principal and trainee lawyer;
- monitors compliance with obligations by supervising principals and trainee lawyers;
- takes formal notice of the early termination of a traineeship agreement;
- monitors the transfer of a trainee lawyer to a new supervising principal in case of early termination;
- provides advice on a request by a trainee lawyer to suspend, interrupt, or extend their traineeships;
- provides advice on the new traineeship agreement that must be entered into after a traineeship is interrupted;
- provides advice on doing equivalent traineeships;
- takes formal notice of and checks the traineeship reports drawn up by a supervising principal and trainee lawyer;
- provides advice on the inclusion of a trainee lawyer on the lawyers' roll of the Bar Council;
- mediates in disputes between a supervising principal and trainee lawyer;
- provides advice to the chairman and board of the Bar Council in connection with any problems that arise in connection with traineeships.

CHAPTER II.2 Professional training

Section II.2.1 General

Article II.2.1.1

In order to be able to register on the lawyers' roll of the Bar Council, a trainee lawyer must attend professional training and attain the certificate of competency. Professional training is organised by the Flemish Bar Council and given by traineeship schools.

Section II.2.2 Traineeship schools

Article II.2.2.1

Each Bar Council establishes a traineeship school either alone or together with other Bar Councils. The traineeship school consists of a director, appointed by the council(s) of the participating Bar Council(s), and the lecturers of all the subjects.

Article II.2.2.2

The traineeship school is authorised, *inter alia*, to:

1. propose lecturers for the compulsory subjects to the traineeship committee;
2. propose the topic, content, course, and lecturer(s) of an optional subject to the traineeship committee;
3. provide advice to the board of the Bar Council that decides on the request of a trainee lawyer to attend or continue subjects during the second traineeship year;
4. evaluate the results of the examinations and, if necessary, deliberate in the manner and in accordance with the criteria laid down by the professional training committee and in the presence of the lecturers.

Section II.2.3 Professional training committee

Article II.2.3.1

The Flemish Bar Council establishes a professional training committee.

The committee consists of the traineeship department manager of the Flemish Bar Council and the director of every traineeship school or their respective representatives. In case of combined traineeship schools (as referred to in Article II.2.2.1), each bar that is part of the merger is free to delegate one representative.

Article II.2.3.2

The committee is authorised to:

1. compile the courses of the compulsory subjects;
2. appoint and evaluate the lecturers of the compulsory subjects, whether or not nominated by the traineeship schools;
3. determine and compile the courses of the optional subjects, whether or not nominated by the traineeship schools;
4. appoint and evaluate the lecturers of the optional subjects, whether or not nominated by the traineeship schools;
5. determine the credits of each subject every year;
6. determine the minimum total number of credits to be achieved each year;
7. exempt a trainee lawyer from attending compulsory subjects and/or sitting exams;
8. allow a third attempt if a trainee lawyer has failed to pass his admission examinations on the second attempt;
9. indicate one or more optional subjects, on receiving a reasoned request from a Bar Council, which trainee lawyers of that Bar Council must attend and for which the traineeship committee determines the number of credits. Those credits count towards the total number of credits to be achieved, as determined by the professional training committee each year;
10. determine the form and content of the examinations;
11. determine the manner of evaluation and deliberation;
12. provide advice to the general meeting and management board of the Flemish Bar Council on the budgets of traineeship schools and on the individual contribution that a trainee lawyer pays directly to the Flemish Bar Council.

Section II.2.4 Professional training

Article II.2.4.1

The professional training consists of compulsory subjects and optional subjects.

The compulsory subjects are:

1. Ethics
2. Communication Skills
3. Civil Procedure
4. Criminal Procedure

The professional training committee also draws up a list of optional subjects from which trainee lawyers can choose themselves, notwithstanding Article II.2.3.2, point 9 of this chapter, under which each board of the Bar Council may impose certain optional subjects.

Each subject represents a number of credits, which expresses the course load of each subject. One credit corresponds to at least one hour of educational activity.

The optional subjects, compulsory (in accordance with Article II.2.3.2) or otherwise, never represent more than one-third of the total number of credits that the professional training committee determines each year.

Article II.2.4.2

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article II.1.1.3 (Chapter II.1 Traineeship), a trainee lawyer must attain the certificate of competency during the first year of his traineeship.

Article II.2.4.3

The professional training committee may exempt a trainee lawyer, on receipt of a reasoned request, from a compulsory subject or optional subject that is imposed and/or from an examination in those subjects.

Article II.2.4.4

A trainee lawyer is evaluated on the subjects that he must take as part of the professional training. There are two examination sessions in each judicial year.

He must obtain at least half of the marks to pass each subject.

A trainee lawyer that does not pass after deliberation may have a second attempt at each subject in which he has failed to obtain at least half of the marks.

A trainee lawyer is entitled to sit two examinations in each subject.

Even if he does not pass on the second attempt, he may request the professional training committee to allow him to have a third attempt.

Article II.2.4.5

A trainee lawyer who passes his examinations receives a certificate of competency from the Flemish Bar Council.

A trainee lawyer who does not pass his examinations receives his results from the Flemish Bar Council by registered post. The chairman and the director of the trainee lawyer's traineeship school are informed in both cases.

Article II.2.4.6

A trainee lawyer who does not pass his examinations after deliberation has up to three months after the notice referred to in Article II.2.4.5 to see his examination script after making a simple request to the professional training committee.

Section II.2.5 Appeal procedure

Article II.2.5.1

A trainee lawyer that has not passed may appeal against that decision to the appeal board. The appeal board consists of five members, including the chairman of the Flemish Bar Council or a director that represents him. The general meeting appoints four permanent members and four substitutes for a period of two years. The appeal board sets its own procedural regulations.

Appeals must be submitted by means of a registered letter to the Flemish Bar Council, failing which they will be deemed inadmissible. This must be done within one month of the notice of the examination results, as set out in Article 53*bis* of the Belgian Judicial Code. A trainee lawyer must also elect his address for service in the judicial district of the traineeship school.

Appeals are dealt with within one month of their submission.

A trainee lawyer who appeals is invited to be heard and may be assisted by his supervising principal and/or a lawyer of his choice.

The appeal board decides whether or not a trainee lawyer has passed.

The appeal board's decision is sent to the trainee lawyer concerned by registered letter to his elected address for service. The chairman and director of the traineeship school also receive a copy of the decision.

CHAPTER II.3 Continuous professional development

Article II.3.1

Each lawyer has an ethical duty to undergo continuous professional development (CPD).

[The CPD obligation is included in the definition of practitioner of an independent profession, as included in the Belgian Economic Law Code.]¹

CPD means that a lawyer must 'regularly train and take refresher courses in legal or practice-related subject matters by attending recognised courses, teaching or giving lectures in legal subjects, or publishing within the meaning of this chapter'.

¹ amended at the GM of 25/02/2015

Article II.3.2

Each lawyer is free to compile his own annual CPD programme. Points are awarded for CPD activities.

A lawyer must accumulate 16 CPD points in each judicial year, for which purpose in each judicial year:

- a maximum of 8 non-legal points may be taken into consideration;
- a maximum of 8 points may be taken into consideration for seminars, study days, or clarification sessions arranged within alliances, firm organisations, or jointly by lawyers, which are not accessible to other colleagues;
- a maximum of 10 points may be taken into consideration on the basis of recognition of CPD by or pursuant to the regulations of foreign bars.

These [two]₁ special categories of recognitions may be accumulated.

The chairman may exempt a member of his bar on valid grounds from complying with the CPD obligation and impose special terms and conditions for this purpose.

A maximum of 32 surplus points earned in any judicial year may be carried over to the next judicial year, subject to total transfers not being able to exceed 48 points.

The compulsory professional training of a trainee lawyer serves as his recognised CPD for the first three years of the traineeship. A trainee lawyer may submit CPD points for the first, second, and third years of his traineeship and is entitled to transfer those points to the next year.

If the traineeship or its interruption ends during the judicial year, or if a lawyer is re-registered during the course of the judicial year, the number of CPD points to be attained will be determined proportionally in relation to the number of months.

₁ amended at the GM of 25/02/2015

Article II.3.3

§1 One point an hour is awarded for attending a CPD activity that is recognised in advance.

§2 One point an hour may be awarded for attending a CPD activity that is not recognised in advance.

§3 A legal training module at a university or other institute of higher education may be recognised for two points for each hour taught, subject to a maximum of 10 points.

The same applies to lecturing a subject in the professional training for lawyers and trainee lawyers.

§4 Two points an hour may be awarded for giving legal lectures at academic level.

§5 Two points for every 1,000 words, subject to a maximum of 32 points, may be awarded for writing a legal article that is published in legal literature or equivalent publications.

The same applies to writing a published book on a legal topic.

§6 32 points may be awarded for attaining an additional degree with a recognised curriculum from a law faculty.

The same applies to attaining a doctorate from a law faculty. A maximum of 32 points may also be awarded for the publication of the associated doctoral thesis.

§7 Attending the ‘professional training in cassation proceedings’ is awarded 10 legal points each year. The Bar Council at the Court of Cassation issues a certificate for this purpose each year.

§8 A CPD activity that is recognised by another Bar Council or organisation of lawyers may be recognised by the Flemish Bar Council. A lawyer who has participated or wishes to participate in such an activity may submit a recognition application in the manner as set out in Article II.3.5, §5.

After obtaining the opinion of the recognition committee, the Flemish Bar Council may enter into agreements with other bars or organisations for the mutual recognition of CPD activities, providing for the award of CPD points.

Article II.3.4

§1 The Flemish Bar Council has established a recognition committee that is based at the registered office of the Flemish Bar Council.

§2 This recognition committee consists of seven members:

- the CPD department manager of the Flemish Bar Council (or his representative) that automatically chairs the committee;
- three lawyers and three academics, chosen by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council;

§3 Their mandate lasts for three years and is renewable.

§4 The recognition committee decides by an ordinary majority of votes. It is only validly constituted when at least four members are present. [If the votes are tied, the chairman has the right to vote and his vote is decisive.]₁

₁ amended at the GM of 25/02/2015

Article II.3.5

§1 The recognition committee of the Flemish Bar Council decides which activities, as referred to in Article II.3.1, will be recognised and determines the nature and number of points to be awarded to the recognised activities. [It applies the same criteria for all recognitions, regardless of whether it assesses the application for recognition before or after the training.]₁

§2 [The recognition committee takes into account the following criteria in its decision to recognise and award points for a CPD activity: (i) the main target group of the activity is lawyers, academically educated legal experts or people who practise a profession that is demonstrably directly relevant to the profession of lawyer, (ii) the accessibility for lawyers, as well as (iii) an adequate and demonstrably legal - or other directly relevant - added value that contributes towards practising the profession of lawyer. Organising or participating in activities that are mainly networking activities is not eligible.]₁

The recognition committee or its representative may—as part of its right of inspection—check the activity at all times.

§3 The recognition committee makes a decision within one month of the application. The recognition committee must motivate any rejection of a recognition application.

A rejected applicant may lodge an objection, exclusively by e-mail, within one month of the aforementioned page | 21

rejection decision being sent to him by e-mail. The application to review the first decision will be handled again by the recognition committee.

§4 The organiser of a CPD activity, who has applied for recognition and the awarding of points for this purpose, may only announce that application. The recognition and awarding of points may be announced only once the decision has been made in this regard.

§5 Both the organiser of the CPD activity and the individual lawyer [address their]₁ application for recognition and awarding of points to the recognition committee of the Flemish Bar Council, exclusively via the electronic application form on the Flemish Bar Council's website. [The organiser must submit his application one month prior to the date of the CPD activity.]₁

§5bis [The organiser's application is admissible only once a fee equal to one times the full registration or participation fee of each potential participant, subject to a minimum of €25.00 and a maximum of €695.00, has been paid to the Flemish Bar Council.]₁

§6 The amounts stipulated in Article 5bis may be adjusted upon every three-point rise in the consumer price index in relation to the amounts applicable on 10 December 2010 (the date of entry into force of the FBC regulations on CPD).

§7 The organiser of a CPD activity that requests recognition must submit a dossier together with an undertaking to issue attendance certificates (after verifying the actual attendance of participants at the start and end of the CPD activity). The organiser must at least state:

1. the date and venue of the CPD activity;
2. the nature and topic of the activity, with titles of the various lectures;
3. the number of hours for which recognition is being requested;
4. the identity of the speaker(s);
5. the target group;
6. the registration or participation fee;
7. whether there is a syllabus for the participants;
8. how the CPD activity will be advertised.

₁ amended at the GM of 25/02/2015

Article II.3.6

§1 Each lawyer must report in writing [via the private section]₁ each year, by no later than 30 September, to the chairman of their bar council on the CPD programme that he has completed in the previous judicial year and also submit documentary proof thereof.

§2 The chairman must forward the processed data of his bar to the Flemish Bar Council by no later than 31 March of the year following the date mentioned in Article II.3.6, §1.

₁ amended at the GM of 25/02/2015

CHAPTER II.4 Lawyers that are nationals of an EU Member State and members of foreign bars

Article II.4.1

Each bar keeps an EU list of lawyers who are nationals of an EU Member State where they are entitled to practice their profession under a title that corresponds to lawyer, and who wish to permanently practice the profession in Belgium under their original professional title.

The board of the Bar Council determines the form and content of the request for registration and the conditions for remaining registered.

Article II.4.2

A certificate from the authority in the home Member State confirming the lawyer's registration there must accompany the above request for registration.

The board of the Bar Council determines the minimum content of that certificate and how often it must be renewed. The certificate may not be older than three months when it is submitted and it must refer to any disciplinary proceedings instituted in the home Member State.

An applicant that is a member of several bars must submit a certificate from each of the competent authorities. The competent authority is notified of the registration on the EU list.

Article II.4.3

The board of the Bar Council may oppose lawyers who are members of a group that has other members from outside the profession from practising the profession in Belgium.

A group as referred to in the first paragraph has other members from outside the profession if at least the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. all or part of the group's capital is held by people who do not have the capacity of lawyer within the meaning of the Belgian Judicial Code; or
2. the name under which the group operates is used by the people referred to in 1; or
3. the control within the group is exercised in fact or in law by the persons referred to in 1.

Article II.4.4

Lawyers registered on the EU list must insure their professional liability in Belgium under the conditions laid down by the board of the Bar Council. If they have already taken out insurance or provided a guarantee in their home Member State, this will be taken into consideration to the extent that it is equivalent in relation to its terms and conditions and extent of cover. If the cover is only partially equivalent, the board of the Bar Council may require additional insurance or a guarantee for the elements that are not yet covered by the insurance or guarantee that was obtained in accordance with the rules of the home Member State.

Article II.4.5

Lawyers registered on the EU list must state their original professional title as well as the information required by law in the official language or one of the official languages of their home Member State, and at least the language or languages of the judicial district where the bar at which they are registered is established, in all documents and records, including those on electronic carriers, which they use as part of their professional activities.

Article II.4.6

Each bar must keep a B list of the members of foreign (non-EU) bars that are based in Belgium and do not comply with the conditions for registration on the lawyers' roll, the list referred to in Article II.4.1, or the list of trainee lawyers. The B list is published and kept up to date by the chairman. The board of the Bar Council decides on registration on the list and checks:

- whether the lawyer involved is duly registered at his home bar;
- whether he has complied with any traineeship obligation at that bar;
- whether there are any legal or ethical inconsistencies;
- whether he has undertaken to submit to the discipline, regulations, and decisions of the board of the Bar Council;
- whether his status is consistent with the laws and regulations on residence and the activities of foreign nationals in Belgium;
- whether his professional liability is covered by insurance or a guarantee entered into according to the rules of the home country, which are at least equivalent in relation to the terms and conditions and extent of cover to those of lawyers registered on the lawyers' roll.

Article II.4.7

Notwithstanding disciplinary law, the board of the Bar Council may order the removal from the list of foreign bar members that do not comply or that no longer comply with the above conditions for inclusion.

CHAPTER II.5 List of honorary lawyers

Article II.5.1

A lawyer who has been authorised to use the title of honorary lawyer, undertakes to:

- avoid any confusion between the title of honorary lawyer and that of a lawyer on the lawyers' roll, for example by using the title of lawyer only as part of 'honorary lawyer' and not to state it on his residence;
- to use the title of 'honorary lawyer' during the practice of any profit-making activity only with due care and discretion;
- to regularly pay the contribution determined by the council.

An honorary lawyer may wear a toga at ceremonies in which the bar participates.

The board of the Bar Council may always withdraw the authorisation if the rules of dignity, righteousness, and discretion are not observed or if the conditions for awarding the title are no longer fulfilled. In that case, the rules of Chapter VII.1 (The board of the Bar Council acting as a disciplinary committee) are applicable. It is not possible to appeal that decision.

The chairman may exempt an honorary lawyer from paying the contribution under certain circumstances.

PART III: PRACTISING THE PROFESSION OF LAWYER

CHAPTER III.1 Relationships with clients

Section III.1.1 Mandate that a lawyer does not receive directly from his client

Article III.1.1.1

A lawyer that does not receive a mandate directly from his client:

- must verify both the identity of the principal and of the client;
- must check the good faith of the principal and whether or not the principal's activity is illegal;
- must check whether the client's free choice of a lawyer is guaranteed;
- must perform his duties only if he receives a mandate from the client or if the principal was duly authorised by the client to appoint a lawyer;
- must check whether there is any conflict of interests between the principal and the client in the case for which he has been appointed;
- uphold professional privilege in his dealings with the principal.

Section III.1.2 Prevention of money laundering

Article III.1.2.1 – Scope of application

This section applies to lawyers registered at a bar of the Flemish Bar Council whenever they, as part of their professional activity:

- a) assist a client in preparing for or carrying out transactions relating to:
 1. buying or selling of real estate or business entities;
 2. managing a client's money, securities or other assets;
 3. opening or managing bank, savings or securities accounts;
 4. organising the contributions necessary for the creation, operation, or management of companies;
 5. incorporating, operating, or managing companies, trusts, fiduciary or similar legal structures.
- b) acting in the name and on behalf of their client in any financial or real estate transactions.

Article III.1.2.2 – Obligation to identify and duty of vigilance

§1 A lawyer who acts for a client within the context of an activity as referred to in Article III.1.2.1—even if only on an occasional basis—must be consistently vigilant and familiarise himself with internal procedures in order to ensure compliance with statutory provisions, particularly:

- The obligation to identify his client in accordance with Article 7 § 1 of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993. A lawyer must identify his client and verify the client's identity on the basis of a supporting document, of which a copy will be made on paper or an electronic data carrier:
 1. if the client wishes to enter into a business relationship by which he becomes an ordinary client of his lawyer;
 2. if the client, outside of a business relationship as referred to in 1, wishes to perform a transaction for an amount of €10,000 or more, or transfer funds within the meaning of Article 7 § 1, 2b of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993;
 3. if the lawyer suspects, in cases other than those mentioned in the provisions of 1 and 2 above, money laundering or the financing of terrorism;
 4. if the lawyer has any doubt as to whether earlier identity details obtained with regard to his client who has already been identified are true or accurate.

- The obligation to identify mandataries of the client.
- The obligation to identify the ultimate beneficiary or beneficiaries of the client.

§2 A lawyer also gathers information about the purpose and anticipated nature of the business relationship during the identification.

§3 In accordance with Article 14 of the Act, a lawyer must be consistently vigilant with regard to the business relationship and attentively investigate the performed transactions as well as the origin of the funds, where relevant. He must ensure that the transactions are consistent with his knowledge of the client as well as his client's professional activities and risk profile.

§4 A lawyer must continually update his client's information and supplement it with new information he receives from or about his client. He must check whether his involvement and role in providing services to the client is compatible with the information about the purpose and anticipated nature of the business relationship. Clients who come forward again after a number of years must be identified again. A lawyer must ensure that the identification data he has gathered corresponds to the statutory obligations and recommendations of the Flemish Bar Council and of his bar.

§5 A lawyer must pay specific attention to atypical or abnormal conduct, questions, or transactions of the client.

§6 A lawyer must take into consideration that the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993 imposes tighter vigilance measures depending on the client's profile. He must apply those tighter vigilance measures to situations that by their nature may involve a higher risk of money laundering or financing of terrorism.

Special vigilance measures are in any case required for a client that is not physically present at the identification and for a client or ultimate beneficiary who is a politically prominent person within the meaning of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993.

§7 A lawyer consistently applies internal methods and procedures in this regard, including an acceptance procedure for clients that is adapted to the size and nature of his firm's activities and which is adequate to reasonably know and follow up the correct identity and activity of his clients.

Where possible and reasonable, a lawyer relies on available national and international sources of information about potential clients and their activities, asks appropriate questions at the start of the business relationship, and the introduction is assisted by reliable intermediaries or consultants.

A lawyer works from the client's risk profile which depends on certain and established information that he has already obtained from and about the client, his experiences that have been built up in a business relationship, whether or not long-standing, the risk factor of the country in which the client operates, and the nature of the dealings that may involve a greater or lesser risk of money laundering.

He must pay special attention:

- if funds appear in a client's account from an unexpected source, or not in accordance with what was already known at that stage about that client or the transaction;
- if a client's activity or access to funds changes in such a way that it is difficult to explain from what the lawyer knows at that stage about the client's affairs;
- if there are peculiarities about the transaction for which there does not seem to be any reasonable commercial explanation, for instance if the income, commercial benefit for that client, or commercial logic

of the transaction is unclear, or if the business structure or construction is not transparent or seems unnecessarily complex for the commercial goal that is to be achieved;

- if transactions in cash or negotiable instruments are proposed or transactions via the lawyer's accounts for or from people or enterprises that are not (yet) clients, or whose identity and/or interest in the transaction is not clear or traceable.

A lawyer must ask the required questions to the client at all times, where necessary also in writing, in order to clarify any uncertain aspects.

§8 A lawyer must in any case attentively investigate all transactions or facts that he considers particularly susceptible to money laundering or the financing of terrorism, due to their nature or unusual character having regard to the client's activities, or due to the surrounding circumstances or capacity of the persons involved.

§9 If the firm or alliance has appointed a lawyer to be responsible for the application of the Act in accordance with Article III.1.2.6, that lawyer must draw up a written report of the further investigation that he initiates as a result of the unclear circumstances referred to in Article III.1.2.2, §7.

This report—which is to be retained by the lawyer—must contain at least the following information:

- the origin and destination of the funds that form the subject of the transaction;
- the identity of the principal or the beneficial owners (name, address, occupation);
- the characteristics of the transaction.

§10 If the client refuses to provide the information that the lawyer is compelled to request, within the period as referred to in Article III.1.2.4, §2, the lawyer will not enter into any business relationship or will end his involvement and may not perform transactions for such clients.

A lawyer is not obliged to do this if he is determining the legal position of his client or defending or representing the client in or in connection with legal proceedings, including giving advice on instituting or avoiding legal proceedings.

The same exception applies in connection with the ultimate beneficiaries of joint accounts, in accordance with Article 11 §1(3) of the Act, whose identity may not be disclosed by the lawyer on the grounds of professional privilege. This is on condition that the lawyer confirms in writing or electronically to the depositary institution that the ultimate beneficiaries of the joint account concerned are only clients with whom he has a relationship for the purpose of determining their legal position, or for defending or representing them in or in connection with legal proceedings, including giving advice on instituting or avoiding legal proceedings.

Article III.1.2.3 - Internal organisation measures

§1 A lawyer must adopt internal measures in order to gather the required information about the identity of his relevant clients and retain the written reports for five years after the end of the business relationship or the performance of the transactions, insofar as these reports must be retained.

§2 When recruiting and appointing employees, a lawyer must ensure that recruited people who may come into contact with clients and transactions as referred to in Article III.1.2.1 are reliable, where appropriate by requesting a certificate of good conduct.

Article III.1.2.4 - Informing clients

§1 Prior to commencing their cooperation, a lawyer must inform his potential client about the existing statutory framework, the instituted internal procedure, the nature of the personal information collected, and the fact that this information will be kept on record. He must also inform the potential client that the procedure requires cooperation and that in accordance with Article 8 § 3 of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993, companies are obliged to prove the details of any ultimate beneficiary and the updated information in that regard to lawyers.

§2 At the start of the cooperation, a lawyer must inform his potential client that if the required information is not provided within two weeks (other than in exceptional circumstances), he may not enter into the business relationship and, if he has already acted provisionally, that he must end his further involvement.

Article III.1.2.5 - Professional privilege - Declaration of suspicion

§1 A lawyer must comply with professional privilege under all circumstances.

§2 Nevertheless if a lawyer, who in accordance with Article 26 § 3 of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993 establishes facts during the performance of the activities listed in Article 3(5) of that Act which he knows or suspects are related to money laundering or the financing of terrorism, he must immediately inform the chairman of the Bar Council to which he belongs. He must submit all information and useful documents to the chairman at the same time.

A lawyer will not disclose that information if it was received from or about a client when he was determining the client's legal position, or defending or representing such clients in or in connection with legal proceedings, including giving advice on instituting or avoiding legal proceedings, regardless of whether such information was received before, during, or after such proceedings. Determining the legal position of clients includes giving legal advice in the broad sense.

A lawyer should consult his chairman in case of doubt.

§3 A lawyer must put an end to his involvement as soon as the declaration of suspicion is submitted via the chairman to the Belgian Financial Intelligence Processing Unit. The chairman will inform the lawyer concerned for this purpose.

§4 If a judicial authority or the Belgian Financial Intelligence Processing Unit requests a lawyer to provide additional information within the scope of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993, that lawyer may comply only if he does so via his chairman.

Article III.1.2.6 - Appointment of a responsible lawyer

§1 In an association or grouping among more than ten lawyers, entered into by means of an agreement under Belgian law or foreign law, or by the incorporation of or admission to a legal entity under Belgian or foreign law, the associated or grouped lawyers will appoint a lawyer among them, in accordance with Article 18 of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993, who is responsible for the firm to the extent defined by law and for the application of the Act. An 'association' or 'grouping' must be understood as defined in the Flemish Bar Council regulations of 8 November 2006 on alliances among lawyers and sole shareholder companies of lawyers.

Any board of the Bar Council may deviate with reasons from the condition in §1 by also making certain associations or groupings of less than or equal to ten lawyers or certain lawyers subject to the application of the previous paragraph.

§2 If the firm has branches in several bars in Belgium or in Belgium and abroad, the duties and responsibilities of this responsible lawyer relating to compliance with the Belgian Anti-Money Laundering Act will be performed on behalf of the entire alliance by a lawyer appointed for that purpose from a domestic or foreign branch of the firm. This responsible lawyer must be a shareholder, partner, or fee earner, and comply with the regulations and recommendations/explanations of the Flemish Bar Council.

The firm must not designate a responsible lawyer under that section if a responsible lawyer has already been appointed for that firm pursuant to comparable regulations of the *Ordre des Barreaux Francophones et Germanophone* (Bar Council of French and German-Speaking Lawyers). In that case, the responsible lawyer must comply with both the regulations and recommendations/explanations of the Flemish Bar Council and of the Bar Council of French and German-Speaking Lawyers.

§3 Associated or grouped lawyers must furnish the name of that responsible lawyer to the chairman(s) of the bar(s) to which they belong.

§4 The responsible lawyer appointed by the association or grouping must comply with the obligations set out in Article 18 of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993, in particular:

- making the lawyers of the firm aware of the applicable statutory provisions and internal procedures and checking whether they have reliable information and adequate training;
- checking whether the lawyers of the firm comply with all applicable provisions and the effectiveness of the internal procedures;
- checking compliance with the obligations to make aware and train the lawyers of the firm within the limits of the internal procedures;
- consulting the lawyer or lawyers concerned, in full confidence, in case of a clear breach of the applicable procedures or of the right of access to information;
- assisting the lawyers with regard to the application of the rules of professional practice and of the provisions of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993;
- checking declarations of suspicion before submitting them to the chairman;
- checking compliance with the client's right to information;
- ensuring that written reports are drawn up and communicated to him on the basis of Article 14 § 2(2) of the Belgian Act of 11 January 1993;
- ensuring the centralised storage of the required documents.

§5 The responsible lawyer must draw up a report of his activities, in particular regarding conformity checks based on the information gathered by him, at least once a year, and report on his mandate to the competent chairman on request.

Article III.1.2.7 - Prevention and control measures

§1 The board of the Flemish Bar Council and local bars cooperate regularly in order to work out prevention measures to help combat money laundering. These may include setting up training programmes or sending out questionnaires.

The questionnaires aim to make potentially and existing subjected lawyers aware of the statutory provisions and this section and to ensure their effective application. They are generally directed by the chairmen and/or the Flemish Bar Council to members of the bar or to potentially subjected lawyers, as well as the associations and groupings that include potentially subjected lawyers. The answers to the questionnaires sent by the chairmen are also forwarded to the Flemish Bar Council. Prior to their entry into force, the prevention measures are approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council.

§2 Local bars may also carry out inspections in law firms at the chairman's initiative and do so in any case as soon as there are indications that a lawyer, association or grouping is contravening or threatening to contravene the aforementioned Belgian Act of 11 January 1993 or this section.

The Belgian Financial Intelligence Processing Unit may request the chairman to have an inspection carried out.

If the board of the Bar Council thinks it is advisable, preventive inspections will be organised on the basis of drawing lots or according to a system or criteria determined by the local board.

Every inspection in a firm will be carried out by at least two members of the bar concerned. The bars may agree to establish inspection units among themselves or with the Flemish Bar Council, consisting of members of various bars and representatives of the Flemish Bar Council, in order to carry out the inspections. The inspection unit forwards the results to the chairman of the lawyer concerned and to the Flemish Bar Council. The local bars send an annual inspection report to the Flemish Bar Council.

The board of the Flemish Bar Council issues an annual report on these inspection activities to the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council. That report is issued without reference to the names of the inspected lawyers or the inspected associations or groupings of lawyers.

Section III.1.3 Limitation of liability

Article III.1.3.1

Lawyers and alliances may limit their professional liability towards clients, but that limitation may not fall below the amount of the basic cover of their Bar Council professional liability insurance, which is currently €1,250,000.

Professional liability may be limited in agreements with clients or by practising the profession under a professional partnership with limited liability. A lawyer may never make the indemnity at his client's expense.

Section III.1.4 Contact between a lawyer and detained client

Article III.1.4.1

Unless appointed by a legal aid office or chairman, a lawyer may visit his detained client only if he is appointed by that client while being interviewed by the examining judge or consulted by that client by letter, e-mail, or telephone in compliance with the applicable administrative regulations.

Article III.1.4.2

A lawyer may also visit a detainee if he has been consulted by a family member or partner of that detainee. A lawyer must then check the identity of the person consulting him as well as the existing family or other relationship with the detainee.

Article III.1.4.3

In the cases referred to in Article III.1.4.2 and from the first interview in prison, a lawyer must ensure that the detainee confirms his choice of lawyer. A lawyer must withdraw immediately if the detainee has already chosen another lawyer, unless the detainee has expressed the wish to be assisted by a further lawyer.

Article III.1.4.4

A lawyer will refuse to act, *inter alia*, for a detainee who has approached him in the prison, including if the request is made by another detainee and from any person who is part of the correctional facility (administrative personnel, chaplain, etc.) or the legal environment (police, interpreters, etc.), subject to the provisions of the Belgian Act of 13 August 2011.

Section III.1.5 Provision of files

Article III.1.5.1

A lawyer may provide a copy of the criminal file in which his client is personally involved to the client, provided that he complies with the rules of care and discretion, notwithstanding the application of the Belgian Youth Protection Act (*Jeugdbeschermingswet*) of 8 April 1965.

Article III.1.5.2

A lawyer of the parents of a minor may inform them of the content of that minor's personality file and of documents concerning his living environment but may not give them copies thereof.

A lawyer of a minor may inform the minor of the content of his personality file and of documents concerning his living environment but may not give him copies thereof. He may not provide the contents of that file to the minor's parents.

Section III.1.6 Social reports

Article III.1.6.1

A lawyer must exercise the utmost discretion during the discussion of social reports that are added to the file during the hearing of a case before the Youth Court or the Committee for the Protection of Society (*Commissie tot Bescherming van de Maatschappij*), particularly in relation to confidential and very sensitive information.

Section III.1.7 Advertising

Article III.1.7.1

A lawyer may advertise or arrange for advertising insofar as this is not contrary to any legal standards, particularly this section.

Article III.1.7.2

A lawyer may not conduct any misleading advertising.

Article III.1.7.3

§1. A lawyer in a current case may not intentionally and without invitation try to solicit the clients of another lawyer through advertising.

§2. A lawyer may not advertise a personalised range of services for a particular case or file without being invited to do so.

Article III.1.7.4

A lawyer may not advertise that he has specific expertise in one or more areas of law, unless a convincing case for that expertise can be made on the basis of knowledge and/or experience that he has acquired.

Article III.1.7.5

§1. A lawyer may not refer to any results achieved in his advertising or the number of the cases that he is handling, his turnover, or success rate. He may do so if he is asked to provide this or if it is expected in a comparative study or award procedure.

§2. A lawyer may also not advertise the cases that he is handling or has handled, the identity of his client, unless the client agrees to this, or the nature and extent of his client's interests.

Article III.1.7.6

§1. A lawyer that refers to rates and conditions in his advertising must do so clearly and unambiguously. He must at least clearly state which services the rates relate to and how costs are charged so the client can form a complete picture of the fees and disbursements.

§2. It is not permitted to refer solely to basic or minimum prices in advertising.

§3. A lawyer is bound by the rates and conditions that he publishes.

Article III.1.7.7

A lawyer may not refer to the offices that he holds or has held in the judiciary and the political mandates that he exercises or has exercised in advertising, other than in personal details and curriculum vitae.

Section III.1.8 Secondary legal assistance

Article III.1.8.1

A lawyer that is consulted by a client and knows or suspects that the client qualifies for secondary legal assistance must inform the client of this fact.

CHAPTER III.2 Relationships with lawyers

Section III.2.1 Collegiality

Article III.2.1.1

A lawyer is always obliged, with due observance of the law and rules of ethics to protect his client's interests as well as possible and to place them above his own interests or those of third parties.

A lawyer must protect his client's interests by upholding the rights of defence. He must respect the adversarial nature of proceedings and not mislead anyone.

In order to promote the fair and proper administration of justice, a lawyer has an obligation of loyalty and collegiality. The rules of collegiality promote the relationship of trust among lawyers in the interests of the client and also serve to avoid unnecessary proceedings and any conduct that may harm the reputation of the profession.

Article III.2.1.2

If a defended action follows prior contact between lawyers, the lawyer instituting action must inform his colleague of this fact, unless doing so would harm the client's lawful interests.

Article III.2.1.3

A lawyer may adopt all unilateral judicial and extrajudicial measures and institute all proceedings by way of an ex-parte application without prior notice to the opposing party's lawyer.

Article III.2.1.4

In defended actions, a lawyer must never unilaterally contact the judge, arbitrator, or expert. Letters, documents, exhibits, or statements of case given to a judge, arbitrator or expert must be given simultaneously to the opposing counsel or to the opposing party if that party has no lawyer.

Article III.2.1.5

Documents are exchanged between lawyers out of court and without formalities. The exchange may be made by filing the documents with the court registry only if the nature of the documents necessitates this. Even in that case, a lawyer gives his opposing counsel an inventory of his documents with at least a copy of those documents that may be copied.

Article III.2.1.6

A lawyer must have no direct contact with a party in a specific case whom he knows is represented in that case by a lawyer. Direct contact is permitted if the lawyer of that party gives express consent and on condition that he is kept informed thereof. A lawyer may obtain information that his client is entitled to directly from the authorities in accordance with the law, even if the authority concerned is a party in the case.

Article III.2.1.7

A lawyer must organise his work so as to avoid any useless postponement of cases he is handling and any unnecessary travel or wasted time for his colleagues. A lawyer that causes unnecessary travel or wasted time for his opposing counsel, without serious or unforeseeable cause, is not acting in a collegial manner.

Article III.2.1.8

A lawyer that requests a case be sent to the cause list or a postponement at the introductory hearing must notify his opposing counsel thereof in due time and the most efficient manner.

A lawyer that wishes to request the postponement of a case set down for hearing must notify the court and, where applicable, the public prosecution service, his opposing counsel, and the opposing party who appears in person thereof in due time and the most efficient manner.

Article III.2.1.9

A lawyer who establishes that a colleague involved in a case is absent from a scheduled hearing must do all that is possible to reach and make arrangements with that colleague before continuing the case, if necessary, in his absence.

A lawyer may deal with a case in the absence of a colleague who is involved in that case, only if he has given that colleague written notice of the hearing date and his intention to proceed with the case in any event.

Article III.2.1.10

Before serving and enforcing a court ruling, a lawyer must invite his opposing counsel to carry out voluntary enforcement and/or waive all remedies and give him a reasonable time for that purpose.

Immediate service and/or enforcement are permitted in urgent cases or in case of necessity arising from the law or the actual ruling.

A lawyer must always inform the other lawyers involved that he is giving instructions for a court ruling to be served. This must be done no later than when that instruction is given.

Article III.2.1.11

A lawyer that makes use of a remedy must notify the lawyers involved in the case thereof as soon as possible. This must be done no later than when that remedy is used.

Article III.2.1.12

A lawyer that makes use of the services of a colleague is responsible for payment of the fees and disbursements due to that colleague for the instructions entrusted to him, unless he is advised in writing beforehand that those fees and disbursements must be charged directly to the client. If a lawyer no longer wishes to assume responsibility for payment of future services, he must notify his colleague thereof in writing.

Article III.2.1.13

A lawyer may not institute legal action, lay criminal complaints, or take precautionary measures against a colleague without giving prior notice to his chairman. The draft initiating summons or complaint must accompany this notice.

A lawyer that wishes to defend the interests of a party that has already submitted a complaint without a lawyer or has instituted action against a lawyer must notify his chairman before continuing the proceedings.

A lawyer may not institute or continue the above proceedings until one month has passed since the notification, except in a case of reasoned urgency.

The duty of notification does not apply to action against a lawyer in his capacity as a legal mandatary, unless his liability is compromised.

Article III.2.1.14

A lawyer that institutes a claim against a colleague on behalf of a client and the colleague himself must notify their respective chairmen of the ruling and its enforcement.

Section III.2.2 Fee for introductions

Article III.2.2.1

§ 1 A lawyer may not ask for or accept any fee, advance, or other form of payment for recommending another lawyer to a client or for sending a client to another lawyer. A lawyer may not receive such payment from another lawyer, except as part of an alliance among lawyers, or from any third party.

§ 2 A lawyer may not pay anyone a fee, advance, or other form of payment as consideration for introducing a client, except in case of an alliance among lawyers.

Section III.2.3 Confidentiality of discussions

Article III.2.3.1

Notwithstanding the application of the articles on correspondence between lawyers, the content of discussions between lawyers in the absence of clients and third parties is confidential. The existence of the discussions and contacts may not be denied due to loyalty.

If lawyers wish to keep the existence of discussions absolutely confidential, they must agree on this expressly and in writing at the start of the discussions.

Where applicable, the chairman will ensure the faithful application of this article.

Section III.2.4 Production of correspondence between lawyers

Article III.2.4.1

Correspondence between lawyers is confidential. Even if lawyers agree, correspondence may be produced only with the consent of the chairman. This applies both to judicial and extrajudicial use.

Article III.2.4.2

The following notices lose their confidential nature and may thus be produced without the chairman's consent:

§1 every notice that constitutes or replaces a court document;

§2 (old regulations of 6 March 1980): every notice that is expressly stamped as non-confidential and contains a unilateral commitment made without reservation;

§3 every notice, made without reservation and that is non-confidential, at the request of one party, in order to inform another party, on condition that the addressee expressly accepts it as non-confidential;

§3*bis* (old regulation of 22 April 1986): every written notice marked as 'non-confidential' that contains only an accurate description of the precise facts, as well as the answer thereto, and which replaces either a judicial officer's writ or a notice from one party to the other;

§4 every notice, even if made confidentially in the name of a party, when it contains specific proposals that are accepted unconditionally in the other party's name.

The provisions of this article apply only to those notices that contain nothing other than what is stated under §1, 2, 3, 3*bis* and 4.

It is recommended:

- a) to have written consent from the client in relation to those notices;
- b) to keep notices of an official nature short and concise, and to mention that nature in the letter itself;
- c) to give every notice that is confidential in nature in a separate letter.

Article III.2.4.3

The chairman ensures the faithful application of Article III.2.4.2.

Article III.2.4.4

If there is a dispute among lawyers from different bars, their correspondence may be used only with the prior consent of their respective chairmen, on the understanding:

- a) (amended by the regulation of 8 May 1980) that if there is disagreement, the decision of the chairman of the bar in the judicial district where the correspondence is produced will be binding if one of the lawyers concerned are part of that chairman's bar; in other cases and for international and foreign jurisdictions, the most restrictive interpretation will apply;
- b) that the rule of jurisdiction also applies if the correspondence is used for the first time on appeal;
- c) that every dispute in relation to the use of letters that arises at the hearing will be decided by the chairman of the bar of the judicial district where the case is heard;
- d) that if there is a change of lawyer during the course of proceedings, the chairman of the bar to which the new lawyer belongs cannot reverse the decision made by the chairman of the bar to which the previous lawyer belonged.

Article III.2.4.5

The right to produce correspondence does not alter the existence and scope of the invoked agreements.

Section III.2.5 Production of correspondence between lawyers and legal mandataries

Article III.2.5.1

Correspondence between lawyers and lawyers/legal mandataries is official.

Article III.2.5.2

The sender may make his letter confidential by stating this expressly in the letter. The addressee must regard and treat that letter as confidential.

Section III.2.6 Succession

Article III.2.6.1

A lawyer that succeeds another lawyer in the same case must immediately inform him thereof. The new lawyer must immediately ensure the representation and assistance of the client.

The old lawyer must hand the file to the new lawyer as soon as possible, together with all details that are necessary for continuing the case. He must give a statement of fees and disbursements to the client as soon as possible and notify the new lawyer thereof. The new lawyer must request the client to pay the statement of fees and disbursements insofar as it is not disputed.

The new lawyer may perform all acts in the interest of his client, even if the statement of fees and disbursements is disputed. He may receive advance payments, fees, and costs from the client.

If necessary, the chairman may prohibit the new lawyer from performing any further acts for the client or order any other measure.

Article III.2.6.2

The new lawyer may act in a dispute concerning the fees and disbursements of the old lawyer, regardless of whether he is a member of the same bar as the old lawyer. He does not require permission from his chairman for this purpose. The new lawyer must attempt to reach an out-of-court settlement. In special cases and especially when required due to reasons of loyalty and discretion, the chairman may prohibit the new lawyer to act in such a dispute.

The new lawyer may not act in court in a dispute concerning the professional liability of the old lawyer. The chairman may allow this in special cases when required by the client's interests. The new lawyer may give the old lawyer a notice of default in connection with his professional liability.

[Section III.2.6bis The terms and conditions for the succession of lawyers in the context of secondary legal assistance and Salduz],

¹ introduced at the GM of 27/05/2015 and 24/06/2015

The following terms and conditions apply notwithstanding the provisions of Section III.2.6 - 'Succession':

Article III.2.6bis.1 - Discharge

A lawyer who acts in the context of secondary legal assistance may be succeeded by a lawyer who also wishes to act in that regard, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

If the client has a breach of trust or other serious complaint against the lawyer who was appointed by the Legal Aid Office or the chairman, then the client, the candidate new lawyer or the chairman must report that in writing or electronically, with motivation, to the appointed lawyer.

The person making the report must also send the letter simultaneously to the Legal Aid Office that appointed the lawyer, with a request for a new appointment. In that letter, the person making the report must request the appointed lawyer to inform the Legal Aid Office within two working days (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excluded), or immediately in an urgent case, whether he objects to the new appointment, with a copy to the lawyer requesting succession.

- If no objection is made, the succession may be allowed in principle. The original lawyer is discharged and the Legal Aid Office notifies the new lawyer and the person seeking justice.
- If an objection is made, the party requesting the succession is notified that this is not possible at that stage. After hearing the original lawyer, the chairman of the Legal Aid Office may, after giving any explanation, discharge him if there has been a breach of trust or if another serious reason for succession has been proved.

If succession is refused, the person seeking justice is notified of that in writing or electronically.

Article III.2.6bis.2 - New appointment

Once the Legal Aid Office that made the initial appointment has approved the discharge of the originally appointed lawyer, the same Legal Aid Office or another one (depending on the bar to which the new lawyer belongs) may appoint the new lawyer as counsel for the purpose of secondary legal assistance. As long as the originally appointed lawyer is not discharged, he remains appointed.

Article III.2.6bis.3 - Payment

If the original lawyer is succeeded by a lawyer who acts in the context of secondary legal assistance, the points will be divided between the original lawyer and the new lawyer, in accordance with the services they actually performed. The total points for both lawyers may not exceed the maximum number of points laid down in the points classification code.

If the succession is in a case where the lawyer was appointed under a partial no-cost arrangement, the advance payment must also be divided so that the amount of the advance payment does not exceed the value of the points awarded to the original lawyer. If the original lawyer and new lawyer cannot reach consensus in this regard, the chairman of the Legal Aid Office of the original lawyer will decide.

Section III.2.7 Certification of documents to be appended to appeals in cassation as true copies

Article III.2.7.1

If a party that is a future appellant in cassation wishes for the purpose of substantiating an appeal in cassation to rely on an argument based on the breach of the evidentiary value of a document that was regularly filed before the court hearing the merits of the case, the lawyer of any party may ask the court hearing the case on the merits to certify that document as a true copy of the original or copy filed before that court, as the case may be.

If the lawyer of the future appellant in cassation is not in possession of the original document or a copy thereof, he may ask the lawyer of a party before the court hearing the case on the merits, who is in possession of the original document or a copy thereof, to make a copy and have it certified as a true copy of the document submitted to the court hearing the case on the merits.

Article III.2.7.2

The certification as a true copy as referred to in Article III.2.7.1 involves inserting the following words at the bottom of the copy of the document, followed by a signature:

Copy that is certified as a true copy of document no. ... of the file that the [claimant or defendant] on the merits submitted to [court] in the case entered on the general cause list under the number ...

mr ..., lawyer that represented (party's name) before that court.

mr ..., lawyer that represented (party's name) before that court.

(The above wording must be adapted if the circumstances require it, for example because there is no inventory of the documents or because the parties have submitted different versions of a document).

Article III.2.7.3

Disputes are settled by the chairman of the lawyer who must certify the documents as true copies.

Section III.2.8 Third-party funds

Subsection III.2.8.1 Scope of application and definitions

Article III.2.8.1.1

This section governs the handling of third-party funds by a lawyer, the reporting obligation, and the audit on the handling of third-party funds.

This section does not apply to accounts that a lawyer uses in the performance of a legal mandate, notwithstanding the chairman's right to request to inspect these accounts.

Article III.2.8.1.2

The following terms have the stated meaning in this section:

- third-party funds: funds entrusted by clients or third parties to a lawyer in order to give them a specific purpose.

- third-party account: an account at a financial institution that is recognised by the Flemish Bar Council, of which the lawyer is the account holder and in which funds that belong to clients or third parties are received or managed.
- subaccount: a third-party account opened in a specific case or for a specific client.
- a financial institution recognised by the Flemish Bar Council: a financial institution with which the Flemish Bar Council has entered into an agreement for the handling of third-party funds, which conforms to the provisions of this section.

Subsection III.2.8.2 Third-party account

Article III.2.8.2.1

Every lawyer, either in his personal capacity or via the association or grouping to which he belongs, must have at least one third-party account at a financial institution that is recognised by the Flemish Bar Council. The number of the third-party account is listed together with the contact details of the lawyer in the public section of the Flemish Bar Council's website.

Article III.2.8.2.2

The lawyer may only open a third-party account at a financial institution that is recognised by the Flemish Bar Council. The descriptions and obligations associated with that account are:

- the third-party account is a current account;
- the third-party account may never have a debit balance;
- no form of credit is allowed with regard to the third-party account;
- debit or credit cards may not be issued for the third-party account;
- direct debits are not allowed on the third-party account;
- the issue of cheques and cash withdrawals from the third-party account is not allowed unless the chairman gives prior written consent after the identity of the beneficiary is confirmed;
- the lawyer may give standing orders, but only in favour of clients or third parties;
- the third-party account may not serve as security in any way;
- no set off, merger, or determination that an integrated account exists between the third-party account and other bank accounts is allowed;
- with the exception of the subaccount, the third-party account does not yield any interest or other income, notwithstanding the option for the Flemish Bar Council and/or the National Bar Council to negotiate payment for themselves with the financial institution.

Article III.2.8.2.3

On opening the third-party account, the lawyer grants an irrevocable power of attorney to the chairman of the Bar Council where he is registered, to have full access to and obtain copies of all transactions on that third-party account. If the lawyer does not comply with the chairman's request to furnish him with a copy of the account statements, the chairman may request these from the financial institution at the lawyer's expense.

Article III.2.8.2.4

The third-party account is used only for handling third-party funds.

A lawyer may handle third-party funds only via a third-party account and must specify that account expressly each time that he requests funds.

If a lawyer receives payment of third-party funds, other than by way of direct transfer into his third-party account, he must transfer those funds into his third-party account as soon as possible.

A lawyer must remit funds that he receives for the purpose of forwarding payment to another lawyer exclusively by transferring these funds to the third-party account that is communicated to him by the other lawyer.

Article III.2.8.2.5

A lawyer must transfer third-party funds to their beneficiary as soon as possible, with a reference that makes it possible to identify the relevant case file.

A lawyer may retain all or part of the funds that are intended for his client, by way of transfer to his current account, as an advance payment, for fees, or for the reimbursement of costs, after he has informed his client thereof in writing. These funds may then not remain in the third-party account.

If a lawyer, for reasons beyond his control, cannot or may not transfer the funds quickly to the beneficiary, he must transfer those funds to a subaccount, whose net interest accrues to the beneficiary.

Article III.2.8.2.6

The chairman supervises the correct use of the third-party account.

He may take all precautionary measures, including imposing a temporary ban on the handling of third-party funds.

If a third party is appointed over the person or assets of the lawyer, or if the lawyer is unable to practise his profession, the chairman may relieve him of the management of his third-party accounts for the duration thereof.

If the lawyer is left out for a reason other than transferring to another bar or if he is struck off, he must provide proof that his third-party accounts have been closed or designate a lawyer to take over the management thereof. If he does not do so, the chairman may designate a lawyer to take over the management of his third-party accounts.

Subsection III.2.8.3 Reporting

Article III.2.8.3.1

A lawyer, association, or grouping that manages the third-party accounts, must report on at least the following aspects to the chairman each year:

- a list of all third-party accounts, including subaccounts;
- a list of all third-party accounts, including subaccounts, that have been opened and/or closed in the past year;
- the balance of every third-party account on 31 December;
- a breakdown of the aforementioned balances for each file.

Subsection III.2.8.4 Audit

Article III.2.8.4.1

The chairman supervises the third-party accounts of the lawyer or of the association or grouping.

If the lawyer fails to comply with Articles III.2.8.2.2 and/or III.2.8.3.1 of this section, the chairman will perform an audit in any event.

Notwithstanding the right of every bar to determine whether audits take place by means of drawing lots or otherwise, the chairman audits a minimum of 2.5 % of his bar members each year.

Article III.2.8.4.2

An audit team will be established within the Flemish Bar Council.

Every board of the Bar Council nominates at least one and no more than five lawyers to be members of that team. The general meeting takes note of the nominations and confirms the composition of the audit team. Members of the audit team are appointed for three years. Their mandate is renewable without limitation.

The general meeting chooses a chairman and two assessors from the members of the audit team who designate the working members of the audit team for each case. Their mandate is renewable only once.

The audit team draws up its own working regulations that are submitted for approval to the general meeting.

Article III.2.8.4.3

Only the chairman is authorised to rely on the audit team. He may entrust the audit to the team but also relieve it of its duties at any time.

The chairman or the audit team may arrange to be assisted by an external advisor.

The audit team only has audit responsibilities and reports exclusively to the chairman.

The costs of the audit team are generally payable by the bar whose chairman has requested the audit.

If the chairman or the audit team establishes irregularities at the lawyer being audited, the costs may be recovered from that lawyer.

Article III.2.8.4.4

The chairman may delegate the powers granted to him under this chapter to a member or former member of the board of the Bar Council.

Pursuant to Article 458, § 2 and 3 of the Belgian Judicial Code, the chairman of the disciplinary tribunal has the same powers as this section assigns to the chairman.

Section III.2.9 Proceedings before special courts

Article III.2.9.1

In all administrative, social, and tax proceedings before administrative and constitutional courts, exhibits and procedural documents are produced immediately on request, either as hard copies or electronically.

If there is a real and demonstrable problem in producing certain documents, the lawyer will be notified thereof immediately and informed how he can examine them in the near future.

Section III.2.10 Status of lawyers

Article III.2.10.1

A lawyer exercises his profession as a self-employed person, to the exclusion of any relationship of subordination.

CHAPTER III.3 Relationships with the Bar Council authorities

Section III.3.1 Correspondence with the chairman

Article III.3.1.1

Correspondence and discussions between a lawyer and the chairman, and between a lawyer and the chairman of the disciplinary tribunal, are confidential. Unless the chairman and/or the chairman of the disciplinary tribunal decide(s) otherwise, such correspondence and discussions may not be referred to or used before the courts or in dealings with third parties.

Section III.3.2 Obligation to pay contributions to the Bar Council

Article III.3.2.1

Each lawyer must pay a contribution to his local Bar Council. The contribution is determined by each board of the Bar Council. The Bar Council also determines how the contribution must be paid.

Article III.3.2.2

A trainee lawyer must pay the bar contribution to the Bar Council where he is registered on the list of trainee lawyers.

If the trainee lawyer transfers to another bar during the course of the calendar year, the bar contribution will accrue fully to the Bar Council that he has left and he will pay no contribution in that same calendar year to the Bar Council where he registers.

Article III.3.2.3

A lawyer must pay the bar contribution to the Bar Council where he is registered on the lawyers' roll.

If the lawyer who is registered on the lawyers' roll transfers to another bar during the course of the calendar year, the bar contribution will accrue fully to the Bar Council that he has left and he will pay no contribution in that same calendar year to the Bar Council where he registers.

The above arrangement also applies if a lawyer who is registered on the lawyers' roll of several Bar Councils transfers during the course of the calendar year from a bar where he has paid half of the annual contribution (in accordance with Article V.3.1.8, Section V.3.1 Establishing several offices or branches) to another bar.

Article III.3.2.4

A lawyer or trainee lawyer who transfers from one bar to another must attach proof of payment of all bar contributions due to the bar he is leaving to his application to register at the new bar.

Article III.3.2.5₁

₁ deleted at the GM of 24/06/2015

Article III.3.2.6

An honorary lawyer who loses his title or resigns is not entitled to a full or partial refund of the contribution.

Article III.3.2.7

A lawyer who is suspended is not entitled to a reduction of his bar contribution.

Article III.3.2.8

The chairman may exempt a lawyer under certain circumstances from paying all or part of his bar contribution. He may also allow the bar contribution amount to be paid in instalments.

Chapter III.4 Relationships with courts of appeal, district courts, arbitration tribunals, general meetings, etc.

Section III.4.1 Proceedings against magistrates, civil-law notaries and judicial officers

Article III.4.1.1

§ 1 A lawyer that wishes to institute legal action, lay a criminal complaint, or take precautionary measures in his capacity as a lawyer against a magistrate, civil-law notary, or judicial officer must give prior notice thereof to his chairman, except in cases of urgency. The draft initiating summons or complaint must accompany this notice.

A lawyer may not institute the above proceedings until one month has passed since the notification to the chairman.

§ 2 In case of reasoned urgency, the notice is given at the same time as the above proceedings are instituted.

§ 3 As soon as a lawyer wishes to defend the interests of a party that has already submitted a complaint or instituted legal action against a magistrate, civil-law notary, or judicial officer without a lawyer, he must immediately notify his chairman thereof.

Section III.4.2 Attending management board meetings and general meetings

Article III.4.2.1

A lawyer may assist or represent his client at the general meetings of a company or association. He may assist his client at a management board meeting. He must advise the chairman of the management board or the chairman of the general meeting of his presence in advance, if possible, as well as any directors, shareholders, bondholders, or partners with whom the client has a dispute, so their lawyer or the lawyer of the company or association can also attend the board meeting or general meeting.

CHAPTER III.5 Relationships with third parties

Section III.5.1 Contact of a lawyer with witnesses

Article III.5.1.1

A lawyer must refrain from encouraging witnesses and experts to give false statements. In his contact with witnesses, a lawyer must act with prudence, discretion, and righteousness under all circumstances.

Article III.5.1.2

In view of the principle of equality of arms, the prohibition in the previous article does not apply to foreign or transnational judicial or arbitration proceedings in which such contact is permitted according to the procedural rules applicable to those proceedings.

Section III.5.2 Media

Article III.5.2.1 General

1.1. Subject to the regulations on advertising, a lawyer may under all circumstances, including in public gatherings and in the media, make public use of his title and right to freedom of expression.

1.2. He must also uphold the principles of dignity, righteousness, and discretion that form the basis of his profession.

1.3. He is aware of his special capacity as a lawyer, as a result of which he occupies a central role in the administration of justice.

1.4. He must also ensure that he does not come across as a party or witness, or give the impression that he speaks for third parties by whom he is not authorised, especially not for the Bar Council or one of its bodies.

1.5. He must ensure that his actions do not compromise the rules of collegiality and loyalty.

1.6. A lawyer must always provide correct information and explain such information calmly.

1.7. A lawyer must duly observe the presumption of innocence, the rights of defence, the right to protection of privacy, dignity, and the rules of his profession.

1.8. Before cooperating with the written press, a lawyer must first read the text for publication. He must also try to make similar arrangements for other media.

1.9. A lawyer may not give any interviews outside the court building in his toga.

1.10. A lawyer is responsible for his statements in the media.

He must take into account that he does not enjoy immunity from statements made in pleadings in this context.

1.11. In cases in which a lawyer acts or has acted as counsel, he must observe his professional privilege and the confidentiality of his statements.

1.12. The obligations that are imposed on a lawyer also apply to his colleagues.

Article III.5.2.2 Acting as a commentator

Subject to the rules described under Article 1, a lawyer may provide information, commentary, and explanations in relation to cases in which he has not been personally involved and about social events and issues in public and to the media.

Article III.5.2.3 Acting as counsel

3.1. A lawyer may not conduct his case in the media and must refrain from all commentary, except if the principle of equality of arms makes a response necessary following statements by the public prosecution service, the judge responsible for briefing the press, or third parties in the media.

3.2. A lawyer must ensure that he has prior consent from his client to make public statements.

3.3. He must also bear the interests of his client and a just case in mind.

3.4. His involvement must show care, including with regard to the justified interests of third parties.

3.5. A lawyer must, where possible, consult his chairman in advance, obtain his opinion and follow his guidelines. He must do this in any case when he must take over from a predecessor or give commentary on his activity in the case.

3.6. If lawyers from different bars are involved, the chairman of the place where the case is being handled has the right to make decisions, regardless of the number of lawyers involved and the bars to which they belong.

Article III.5.2.4 Acting after succession

After a lawyer has been succeeded by another lawyer, he must refrain from making any commentary in the media.

Section III.5.3 Recording of discussions or other forms of contact

Article III.5.3.1

A lawyer may not directly or indirectly record or arrange for the recording of discussions, meetings, or hearings on sound or image recording media without prior notice.

PART IV: LAWYER ACTING IN ANOTHER CAPACITY

CHAPTER IV.1 Lawyer/legal mandatary

Article IV.1.1

A lawyer may not accept any legal mandate if performing that mandate will mean he is confronted by any conflict of interests or breach of professional privilege.

Article IV.1.2

A lawyer entrusted with a legal mandate remains subject to the ethics of a lawyer, unless an ethical rule is incompatible with that mandate.

CHAPTER IV.2 Lawyer/building administrator

Article IV.2.1

Lawyers may act as building administrators for a co-owners' association under Article 577, 2-577, 14 of the Belgian Civil Code in accordance with the rules of principles of dignity, righteousness, and discretion that form the basis of their profession.

Article IV.2.2

A lawyer that wishes to act as a building administrator must notify his chairman and produce appropriate, special liability insurance. A lawyer remains subject to the disciplinary authority of his chairman and Bar Council in respect of his professional acts as a building administrator.

Article IV.2.3

A lawyer must at all times maintain the independence that is characteristic of his profession in his relationship with the general meeting of co-owners, the management board, and third parties, and in the duties he performs as building administrator. He must reconcile that independence with the statutory powers that are granted to the management and supervisory bodies of the co-owners' association. He must give up his mandate as building administrator if that independence is not adequately guaranteed.

Article IV.2.4

A lawyer/building administrator may stipulate a limitation on his liability for the performance of his duties to the amount of the special insurance that he takes out for his mandates.

Article IV.2.5

A lawyer/building administrator may act, in principle, before the courts as representative of the co-owners' association in accordance with Article 577, 8, § 4 of the Belgian Civil Code. He does not do this as a lawyer but as a mandatary under general law and must prove his mandate, if necessary, including to his colleagues.

He must not act in his toga and must avoid any confusion between his special mandate and his mandate *ad litem*.

He should preferably arrange to be represented in court by a colleague.

He does not act in any case for the community and must not argue when he is or may be personally involved in the case.

That is specifically the case:

- if his personal liability as a building administrator is at issue;

- if he was present at the negotiations, discussions, or agreements relating to the community or drew these up himself, if he took minutes of meetings or resolutions, or participated in the consultations on votes or resolutions and the role that he played therein formed the subject of a dispute or was exposed during the process;
- if he can be called as a witness or has advised the co-owners in the disputed matter.

Where applicable, the lawyer will withdraw and arrange for a colleague to handle the proceedings further.

Article IV.2.6

The lawyer/building administrator cannot act for a party that is or becomes an opposing party of the community of co-owners for which he is a building administrator.

If his mandate as building administrator ends, he may also not act for or against the community, or one or more of its members, if he could be confronted with a conflict of interests in relation to his earlier mandate or a possible suspected breach of his professional privilege.

Those prohibitory provisions also apply to lawyers that have any permanent or externalised form of alliance with the lawyer/building administrator, or who have received any remuneration from the lawyer/building administrator. This is however possible if the clients were informed of the nature and scope of the cooperation or connection between the lawyers, and still wished for them to defend their interests.

Article IV.2.7

A lawyer/building administrator must handle all money for the co-owners' association that he represents as a building administrator through accounts opened specially for that purpose. These accounts must be separated from his personal accounts and those of his law firm, including the third-party accounts. Special third-party accounts for mandates as building administrators are subject to the authority and audits of the Bar Council, in accordance with Section III.2.8 (Third-party funds).

PART V: ORGANISATION OF THE OFFICE

CHAPTER V.1 Alliances among lawyers and sole shareholder companies of lawyers

Section V.1.1 Alliances among lawyers

Article V.1.1.1 Definitions

1.1. An alliance is a long-term cooperation among lawyers for the purpose of practising the profession of lawyer and supporting that practice and requires a joint undertaking among its members.

1.2. An association is an alliance to which the members have fully or partially transferred their practice of the profession of lawyer and have contractually set out how the profits or losses of the alliance will be divided among them.

In case of a full transfer to an association, the members of the alliance contractually determine that they will practice the profession of lawyer exclusively in the alliance.

In case of partial transfer to an association, the members of the alliance contractually determine which part of the practice of the profession of lawyer will be practised in the alliance.

1.3. A grouping is an alliance whose members have only contractually determined how they will organise common services to support the practice of the profession by its members and how the costs thereof will be shared.

1.4. A network is an alliance whose members practice the profession of lawyer separately from each other but recommend other members of the network to their clients.

1.5. For the purpose of these regulations, Flemish lawyers are lawyers within the meaning of Article 498 of the Belgian Judicial Code.

1.6. For the purpose of these regulations, the Flemish territorial jurisdiction is the portion of Belgian territory that is formed by the judicial districts covered by the bars that belong to the Flemish Bar Council.

1.7. For the purpose of these regulations, documents are all possible papers and documents with which an alliance works publicly, regardless of the document carrier and the media used for their distribution.

Article V.1.1.2 General rules

2.1. An alliance that displays characteristics of more than one of the following types of alliances is subject to the most restrictive provisions that are applicable under these regulations, regardless of how that alliance is classified by its members or how the alliance or its members present themselves publicly.

2.2. Every alliance must have a civil purpose.

2.3. Flemish lawyers may enter into an alliance by entering into agreements in accordance with Belgian or foreign law, or by incorporating or joining a legal entity in accordance with Belgian or foreign law.

2.4. Flemish lawyers may enter into alliances with other Flemish lawyers, with lawyers at the Court of Cassation, with one or more domestic or foreign lawyers, or with their respective alliances. They may also join an existing alliance, without that provision compromising the provisions of other regulations.

2.5. Insofar as other professional rules do not preclude it, a Flemish lawyer or his sole shareholder company may join alliances that are incorporated outside the Flemish territorial jurisdiction and whose shares are also held by non-lawyers. Such an alliance and its members must always comply with Article 2.6.

2.6. If Flemish lawyers participate in an alliance with other lawyers, the Flemish lawyers must ensure that the alliance and its other members only perform activities that are compatible with the profession of lawyer in the Flemish territorial jurisdiction and comply with the professional rules which Flemish lawyers are subject to in that jurisdiction.

2.7. All the shares of an alliance with legal personality must always be entered in the shareholders' names in the share register.

2.8. An alliance may be affiliated with another alliance within the meaning of Article 11(1) of the Belgian Companies Code. In that case, the conflicts of interest within an alliance or of the members of that alliance extend to the other affiliated alliances or their members.

2.9. Resolutions and measures that are adopted in accordance with these regulations by the various boards of the Bar Council, chairmen, or corresponding foreign authorities are definitive only if they are adopted by the ordinal bodies or authorities.

If the ordinal bodies or authorities as referred to in the previous paragraph have imposed different conditions, all the conditions will apply cumulatively.

If the ordinal bodies or authorities as referred to in the previous paragraph have imposed conflicting conditions, the most restrictive condition will apply.

Any resolution or measure that is adopted by a board of the Bar Council or a chairman is always deemed to have been adopted, where applicable, under the condition precedent of approval by, or no objections from, the other competent authorities.

2.10. The incorporation, alteration, dissolution, or termination of an alliance, as well as joining or leaving an alliance, is done in writing.

2.11. The agreement, internal regulations, deed of incorporation, or articles of association of an alliance stipulate that they are subject to the provisions of these regulations and the ethical rules of the profession, and must be interpreted accordingly.

2.12. The members within an association or grouping must not represent any interests that are contrary to those represented by the other members of the same association or grouping.

2.13. If statutory and ethical rules or rules of incompatibility within an association or grouping lead to a member of that association or grouping not being able to act in a certain matter, another member of that association or grouping may likewise also not act in that matter.

2.14. Lawyers that create the impression that they belong to an association or grouping without there being any written contractual arrangements for this, are regarded for the purpose of these regulations as members of an association or grouping, as the case may be.

2.15. If an alliance uses the name of a member of that alliance in its name or logo, the alliance and its members must immediately ensure that the name of that member is removed from the name and logo of the alliance and that the documents of the alliance are adapted if:

- a. the lawyer concerned leaves in order to practice the profession outside that alliance;
- b. the lawyer concerned is struck off the roll by a definitive disciplinary ruling;
- c. the lawyer concerned is excluded from the alliance;
- d. the lawyer concerned no longer practises the profession and the alliance has not entered into any agreement with him or his legal successors for the further use of his name;
- e. the lawyer concerned is omitted in order to practise a profession that is incompatible with that of a lawyer as referred to in Article 437 of the Belgian Judicial Code.

2.16. The documents of the alliance must accurately state the nature and form of the alliance and that it is an alliance of lawyers.

2.17. The front or reverse of the alliance's stationery that is used in the Flemish territorial jurisdiction and, where relevant, the website must at least state the names of the lawyers that are members of the alliance and practice the profession of lawyer in that jurisdiction.

If the stationery mentions the names of members other than the Flemish lawyers of the alliance, this must include or make reference each time to the bar or professional organisation of those members.

If the alliance has members other than those who must be listed on the stationery, the stationery must state that the names of the unlisted members will be provided to any client or interested third party immediately on request.

All members of an association or grouping must use the same stationery for their activity within the association or grouping.

2.18. Regardless of whether the articles of association provide for dispute resolution, the members of the alliance must observe professional privilege in the resolution of disputes among themselves.

With a view to protecting professional privilege, only lawyers may act as liquidators of an alliance.

Notwithstanding any provisions of the Belgian Companies Code, an alliance will not be dissolved by operation of law upon the death or resignation of one of its members for any reason.

The dissolution or disengagement of alliances that have in turn entered into other alliances will not lead to the dissolution of that latter alliance.

If an alliance is dissolved or a member resigns, the files will be divided in accordance with arrangements that are made, which may not compromise the free choice of the client.

2.19. These regulations do not affect the ethical obligations of a lawyer.

Article V.1.1.3 Special rules with regard to associations

3.1. Agreements or written arrangements regarding the incorporation of a new association or alterations to an existing association may be entered into only after approval by the chairman/chairmen, regardless of their form or heading.

3.2. A lawyer that joins an existing association that has been approved previously by his chairman/chairmen and whose articles of association are not amended by him joining must notify the chairman/chairmen that he has joined that association.

3.3. A lawyer that joins an existing association that has not been previously communicated to his chairman/chairmen must provide both the membership agreement and all existing agreements to the chairman/chairmen in advance.

3.4. A lawyer may not practise the profession of lawyer as a member of more than one association.

3.5. The articles of association of an association incorporated under Belgian law must provide for the following:

a. Only lawyers that are employed within the association or within affiliated law firms within the meaning of Article 11 of the Belgian Companies Code may serve on its management bodies.

b. The loss of the capacity of lawyer implies an obligation on him by operation of law to resign as director and to transfer his shares or rights either to the other shareholders, the company, or another lawyer within the conditions laid down by the articles of association.

c. The death, definitive ban on practising the profession, suspension, statutory incapacity to act, manifest inability, exclusion, or resignation of a shareholder does not result in the dissolution of the company unless the law or articles of association prescribe otherwise.

d. The articles of association determine the rights and obligations of the former shareholder or his legal successors in case of the loss of capacity of shareholder for any reason.

e. Flemish lawyers who join associations that have not been incorporated under Belgian law must ensure that the association observes the rules that apply to associations incorporated under Belgian law in the Flemish territorial jurisdiction.

3.6. A lawyer who works in an association may not act in court as a lawyer for members of that association or as a lawyer for that association.

Article V.1.1.4 Special rules with regard to groupings

4.1. Agreements or written arrangements regarding the incorporation of a new grouping that operates publicly under a common name or alterations to such an existing grouping may be entered into only after approval by the chairman/chairmen, regardless of their form or heading.

4.2. Agreements or written arrangements regarding the incorporation of a new grouping that does not operate publicly under a common name or alterations to such an existing grouping must be communicated to the chairman/chairmen, regardless of their form or heading. The chairman may impose amendments.

4.3. A lawyer that joins an existing grouping that has been approved previously by his chairman/chairmen and whose articles of association are not amended by him joining must notify the chairman/chairmen that he has joined that grouping.

4.4. A lawyer that joins an existing grouping that has not been previously communicated to his chairman/chairmen must provide both the membership agreement and all existing agreements to the chairman/chairmen in advance.

4.5. The grouping must list all of its members on its stationery.

4.6. A lawyer may be a member of only one grouping.

4.7. A lawyer who works in a grouping may not act in court as a lawyer for members of that grouping or as a lawyer for that grouping.

Article V.1.1.3 Special rules with regard to networks

5.1. Agreements or written arrangements regarding the incorporation, joining of, or alteration of a network must be communicated immediately by the lawyers involved to their chairman/chairmen, regardless of their form or heading. The chairman may impose amendments.

5.2. A lawyer that joins an existing network that has not been previously communicated to his chairman/chairmen must provide both the membership agreement and all existing agreements to his chairman/chairmen in advance.

5.3. Members of a network may use each other's infrastructure only on an occasional basis.

5.4. If the members of a network refer to their participation in that network on their stationery, they must do so in such a way that the public is not left with the impression that they are working within an association or grouping.

Section V.1.2 Sole shareholder companies of lawyers

Article V.1.2.6 The sole shareholder company

6.1. A lawyer may be a shareholder of one or more professional sole shareholder companies.

6.2. The lawyer concerned must immediately communicate the deed of incorporation or the deed of amendment of a sole shareholder company to his chairman/chairmen. The chairman may impose amendments.

6.3. A sole shareholder company may be a member of an alliance.

6.4. The lawyer/shareholder of one or more sole shareholder companies may not practice the profession of lawyer in more than one association or grouping.

6.5. The articles of association of a sole shareholder company must contain the following clauses or comply with the following conditions:

- a. The purpose of a sole shareholder company may consist solely of practising the profession of lawyer, either alone or with others, and all related activities that are compatible with the status of lawyer, such as acting as an arbitrator, legal mandatary, director, liquidator and receiver, performing legal mandates, giving courses and lectures, and publishing articles and books, to the exclusion of any commercial activity.
- b. A sole shareholder company may invest its capital in movable or immovable property, although without this constituting a commercial activity.
- c. A sole shareholder company must comply with the rules for practising the profession of lawyer in the performance of its activities.
- d. The business manager of a sole shareholder company must be the sole shareholder.

e. The articles of association must determine the rights and obligations of the former shareholder or his legal successor in case of the loss of capacity of shareholder for any reason.

f. The stationery that a sole shareholder company uses for practising the profession of lawyer must always state the shareholder's first name, surname, and capacity as a lawyer.

CHAPTER V.2 Cooperation between lawyers and non-lawyers

Article V.2.1

A lawyer must ensure his independence, partiality, protection of his professional privilege, and avoid any possible conflict of interests in his professional cooperation with non-lawyers.

Article V.2.2

A lawyer may not tolerate any suggestion or allegation that he belongs to an unauthorised group or alliance and must respond adequately thereto.

Article V.2.3

These regulations do not prevent a lawyer from forming groups or alliances with lawyers in other EU countries, who observe the statutory and ethical rules applicable to nationals in that country, and who observe the laws and ethical rules applicable in Belgium during the performance of their activities in Belgium.

Article V.2.4

Article 8 of the regulations on 'Practising the profession of lawyer in cooperation with others' of 8 March 1990 of the general board of the National Bar Council is revoked for all lawyers of the bars that belong to the Flemish Bar Council.

CHAPTER V.3 The office and branches

Section V.3.1 Establishing several offices or branches

Article V.3.1.1

A lawyer who is registered on the lawyers' roll may establish several offices in one or more judicial districts, within Belgium or abroad.

The head office of a lawyer who has several offices is at the office where he mainly practises his profession. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 430(2) of the Belgian Judicial Code, a trainee lawyer may, in addition to the office that he [normally]₁ has with his supervising principal, establish only one office which must be in the same judicial district.

₁ amended at the GM of 23/09/2015

Article V.3.1.2

Alliances of lawyers may have several branches in one or more judicial districts, within Belgium or abroad.

At least one member of the alliance must have an office in every branch of the alliance.

Article V.3.1.3

A lawyer who is a member of an association with partial contribution or of a grouping that operates publicly under a joint name may only have an individual office outside of this association or grouping for the practice of activities that have not been placed within the association or that are not practised under the joint name of the grouping. The stationery that a lawyer uses for this purpose must mention the association or grouping of which he is also a member.

If a lawyer who is a member of a full association or grouping has his own office, he may mention this office only on the stationery of the alliance. He may not have his own stationery.

An employee, who is not a member of an alliance, but has an office at the address of the lawyer or the alliance with which he cooperates, may additionally have his own office and own stationery, but must mention the name of the lawyer or law firm where he is also employed on this stationery.

Article V.3.1.4

A lawyer must register on the lawyers' roll of every Bar Council where he has an office.

A lawyer is a full member of every Bar Council where he is registered and has the right to vote and be elected there.

Notwithstanding the disciplinary powers of all chairmen involved, the following rules apply to the resolution of a problem or dispute between lawyers:

- only the common chairman of the Bar Council where all lawyers involved in the dispute or problem are registered is competent to act;
- if the lawyers involved do not have a common chairman, only the chairman of the judicial district where the lawyer has his head office is competent to act with regard to this lawyer, notwithstanding existing rules of conflict between chairmen.

Article V.3.1.5

A lawyer must inform the chairmen of the bars concerned where his head office is located, failing which he will be deemed to have his head office at the address of the oldest registration on the lawyers' roll of a bar council which forms part of the Flemish Bar Council.

A lawyer who opens an additional office or changes an office address must communicate the details thereof to the chairman of every Bar Council where he is registered.

Article V.3.1.6

A lawyer must provide the details of his head office and any branches in a transparent and accurate manner in his written communications. References in electronic correspondence may be limited to the details of his head office insofar as the other prescribed details are stated on a website mentioned in that correspondence.

The stationery of an alliance must clearly state the bar(s) at which each lawyer is registered.

Article V.3.1.7

A lawyer must have the necessary infrastructure in each office to support the proper practice of his profession.

Article V.3.1.8

A lawyer who is registered at several Bar Councils that are registered at the Flemish Bar Council pays the full annual contribution to the Bar Council of his head office. He pays half of the annual contribution that

he would have been obliged to pay if his head office had been located there to the other Bar Councils where he is registered.

The situation on 1 December prior to the calendar year for which the annual contribution is collected is taken into account for the application of the first and second paragraph.

Only lawyers who have their head office in a specific Bar Council are taken into account for bar contributions to the Flemish Bar Council and for calculating the number of members which that bar may have elected in the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council.

Section V.3.2 Choice of address for service and office of a lawyer

Article V.3.2.1

§1 A lawyer may agree with his client that the client chooses his address for service at the lawyer's office if circumstances require this or if the law or practices permit or require this. Both the client and the lawyer are entitled to unilaterally and immediately end the choice of the address for service. The lawyer must immediately give the client and any third parties involved written notice thereof.

§ 2 A lawyer may not allow the client to use his office address as a reference address.

Article V.3.2.2

For the purpose of communication to and from the board of the Bar Council, the Bar Council, and the chairman, each lawyer is deemed to have chosen his address for service at his most recent office address that has been communicated to the Bar Council.

CHAPTER V.4 Employees

Article V.4.1

An employee within the meaning of this Code is a lawyer who works together on a permanent or at least regular basis with another lawyer who is not his supervising principal and with whom he has no alliance, even though he handles cases on his behalf and at his expense.

Article V.4.2

If his office is located at the same address, the lawyer and his lawyers are bound by the provisions of Article I.2.5.1 of this Code.

CHAPTER V.5 Identification of signatories of correspondence

Article V.5.1

Letters and other documents must clearly state who is the sender and, if this person does not act as a lawyer, his specific capacity.

A lawyer who signs on behalf of another lawyer who is unable to act must state his name and capacity alongside his signature.

Article V.5.2

The signatory of a lawyer's correspondence and electronic messages must be identifiable by stating his name.

PART VI: INTERNAL ORGANISATION OF THE BAR

CHAPTER VI.1 Replacement of the chairman

Article VI.1.1

Every board of the Bar Council may organise how its chairman is to be replaced in case of a statutory incapacity to act or temporary unavailability and to whom his duties are to be temporarily transferred.

CHAPTER VI.2 Action against a member of the bar

Article VI.2.1

A lawyer may act against a lawyer who is a member of the same bar.

PART VII: DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

CHAPTER VII.1 The board of the Bar Council acting as a disciplinary committee

Article VII.1.1

In the following cases, the board of the Bar Council follows the procedure as laid down in this chapter.

§1 If the chairman or board of the Bar Council establishes that there may be reasons to refuse a person registering or re-registering on the lawyers' roll, the list of lawyers that practice their profession under the professional title of another EU Member State, or the list of trainee lawyers pursuant to Articles 432 or 472, §1 of the Belgian Judicial Code;

§2 If the chairman or the board of the Bar Council establishes that there may be reasons to omit a lawyer, who has not requested such omission, from the lawyers' roll, the list of lawyers that practice their profession under the professional title of another EU Member State, or the list of trainee lawyers pursuant to Articles 432, 435 (last paragraph) or 437 of the Belgian Judicial Code;

§3 If the chairman or the board of the Bar Council establishes that there may be reasons not to include a lawyer, who has requested such inclusion, on the list of lawyers that wish to perform services relating to primary legal assistance within the meaning of Article 508/5, §1 of the Belgian Judicial Code;

§4 If the chairman or the board of the Bar Council establishes that there may be reasons to strike a lawyer off the list of lawyers that wish to perform services relating to primary legal assistance in accordance with Article 508/5, §4 of the Belgian Judicial Code;

§5 If the chairman or the board of the Bar Council establishes that there may be reasons not to include a lawyer, who has requested such inclusion, on the list of lawyers that wish to perform services relating to secondary legal assistance within the meaning of Article 508/7, §1 of the Belgian Judicial Code;

§6 If the chairman or the board of the Bar Council establishes that there may be reasons to strike a lawyer off the list of lawyers that wish to perform services relating to secondary legal assistance in accordance with Article 508/8, of the Belgian Judicial Code.

Article VII.1.2

The chairman may give the person concerned notice by registered letter to appear before the board of the Bar Council at a hearing that he determines. He must observe a notice period of at least 15 days for this purpose. The letter must state the purpose of the notice and any reasons that have given rise to the institution of the proceedings.

Article VII.1.3

The person concerned will be heard at the board of the Bar Council's hearing. He may arrange to be assisted or represented by a lawyer. The board of the Bar Council may always order him to appear in person.

Article VII.1.4

If the person involved has been given valid notice in accordance with Article VII.1.2 and does not enter an appearance or arrange to be represented by a lawyer, the case may be dealt with in his absence.

Article VII.1.5

The board of the Bar Council will handle the case in an open hearing, except in the cases referred to in Article 459 of the Belgian Judicial Code.

Article VII.1.6

The board of the Bar Council gives its decision in a reasoned ruling.

Article VII.1.7

The secretary of the board of the Bar Council notifies the person concerned of the decision within eight days of the ruling by registered letter, and mentions the remedies therein.

Article VII.1.8

The person concerned may make application to set aside the default ruling. This is done by sending a letter by registered post to the secretary of the board of the Bar Council within 15 days of the notice of the ruling.

A late application to set aside the default ruling will not be admissible unless the board of the Bar Council excuses the applicant's late application. The board of the Bar Council decides independently and there is no legal remedy available against this decision.

The secretary of the Bar Council gives the person involved notice to appear before the board of the Bar Council in the manner as referred to in Article VII.1.2. If he fails to appear again, the board of the Bar Council will give its ruling as in a defended action.

Article VII.1.9

An appeal may be lodged against the rulings referred to in Article VII.1.1, §§1, 2, 3 and 5 in accordance with Article 432*bis* of the Belgian Judicial Code.

An appeal may be lodged against the rulings referred to in Article VII.1.1, §§4 and 6 in accordance with Article 463 of the Belgian Judicial Code.

The secretary of the disciplinary appeal tribunal immediately notifies the secretary of the relevant board of the Bar Council of the appeal. The latter sends the inventarised file without delay to the secretary of the disciplinary appeal tribunal.

Article VII.1.10

An admissible application to have a default ruling set aside and an appeal have suspensory effect and any omission from the lawyers' roll, the list of lawyers that practise their profession under the professional title of another EU Member State, or the list of trainee lawyers, or being struck off from the list of lawyers that wish to perform services relating to primary or secondary legal assistance will take effect from the day following the expiry of the periods for applications to set aside default rulings or appeals, unless the board of the Bar Council decides otherwise.

Article VII.1.11

This chapter applies to every request for registration, re-registration, or inclusion as referred to in Article VII.1.1, §§1, 3 and 5 made after 4 March 2008 (date of the entry into force of Chapter VII.1 The board of the Bar Council acting as a disciplinary committee, old FBC regulation of 21.11.2007).

This chapter applies to every procedure for omission or striking off as referred to in Article VII.1.1, §§2, 4 and 6 instituted after 4 March 2008 (date of the entry into force of Chapter VII.1 The board of the Bar Council acting as a disciplinary committee, old FBC regulation of 21.11.2007).

CHAPTER VII.2 Witnesses taking the oath

Article VII.2.1

The board of the Bar Council may request a witness, without being able to oblige him, to take the statutory oath, i.e. to swear under oath that he is telling the truth.

Article VII.2.2

The secretary of the Bar Council records the taking of the oath, done at the board's request, in the minutes. If the witness refuses to take the oath, the secretary will take formal notice of the refusal and any motivation for it.

The secretary then takes down the statements. These are given to the witness in any event, after having been read out, for signature. If the witness refuses to sign, the secretary will take formal notice of the refusal and any motivation for it.

PART VIII: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

CHAPTER VIII.1 Authority with regard to disputes between lawyers, members of bars that belong to the Flemish Bar Council

Article VIII.1.1

The ethical authority over lawyers registered on the lawyers' roll, the list of trainee lawyers, or the EU list of a bar that belongs to the Flemish Bar Council vests in the chairman of that bar, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 455, 456, 458 and 477*bis et seq.* of the Belgian Judicial Code.

Article VIII.1.2

If a conflict arises between lawyers that have a common chairman of a bar that belongs to the Flemish Bar Council, that common chairman will have authority to act.

Article VIII.1.3

§ 1 If there are several common chairmen of bars that belong to the Flemish Bar Council, the decision of the chairman of the bar of the place of the legal proceedings, the arbitration, mediation, negotiation, or professional activity to which the dispute relates will be decisive, provided that place is located in the area of authority of one of those chairmen.

§ 2 If there are several common chairmen of bars that belong to the Flemish Bar Council, but the place of the legal proceedings, the arbitration, mediation, negotiation, or professional activity to which the dispute relates is located outside the area of the authority of the respective chairmen of the lawyers, the common shareholders will remain jointly authorised.

If the chairmen cannot reach consensus, they will jointly designate a third chairman or former chairman to make the decision. If they cannot reach consensus on which third chairman or former chairman to designate, the chairmen will apply to the president or a director of the Flemish Bar Council who will designate a third chairman or former chairman within five calendar days to make a decision.

Article VIII.1.4

If the lawyers concerned do not have a common chairman, the chairman of the bar where each lawyer is registered has authority to act.

Article VIII.1.5

§ 1 If there is any disagreement between the chairmen of bars that belong to the Flemish Bar Council, the decision of the chairman of the bar of the place of the legal proceedings, the arbitration, mediation, negotiation, or professional activity to which the dispute relates will be decisive, provided that place is located in the area of authority of one of those chairmen.

§ 2 If the dispute relates to legal proceedings, arbitration, mediation, negotiation, or a professional activity located outside the area of the authority of the respective chairmen of the lawyers concerned, the respective shareholders will remain jointly authorised, except for procedural issues in hearings.

If the chairmen cannot reach consensus, they will jointly designate a third chairman or former chairman to make the decision. If they cannot reach consensus on which third chairman or former chairman to designate, the chairmen will apply to the president or a director of the Flemish Bar Council who will designate a third chairman or former chairman within five calendar days to make a decision.

Article VIII.1.6

The chairman of the place where the hearing is taking place has authority to deal with a procedural issue relating to that hearing, regardless of the bar to which the lawyers concerned belong.

The chairman of the Dutch Language Bar Council in Brussels has sole authority to deal with a procedural issue relating to a hearing in the judicial district of Brussels-Halle-Vilvoorde involving lawyers of a bar that belong to the Flemish Bar Council, regardless of the language in which the proceedings are conducted.

Article VIII.1.7

Article III.2.4.4 of this Code applies exclusively to disputes concerning the production of correspondence between lawyers.

Article VIII.1.8

If one of the lawyers involved in a dispute that is not already resolved transfers to another bar, the chairman of his new bar has authority to act in his case.

If the chairman of the old bar has already made a decision, the chairman of the new bar will be bound by that decision.

CHAPTER VIII.2 Local regulations

Article VIII.2.1

Local regulations of Bar Councils apply only to disputes involving only lawyers of that bar.

If lawyers of several bars are involved in the dispute, only the regulations of the Flemish Bar Council will apply.

CHAPTER VIII.3 Ombudsman Service for Consumer Disputes relating to the Legal Profession₁

₁ introduced at the GM of 24/06/2015

Article VIII.3.1.

An 'Ombudsman Service for Consumer Disputes relating to the Legal Profession' (abbreviated in Dutch as the OCA) is being established within the Flemish Bar Council. As a qualified entity for the extrajudicial resolution of consumer disputes, as referred to in Book XVI of the Belgian Economic Law Code, it is competent to hear disputes between consumers and their lawyers.

Article VIII.3.2.

The procedures of the OCA are laid down in procedural regulations and internal regulations that are submitted for approval to the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council.

Article VIII.3.3.

Each board of the Bar Council puts forward a list every three years containing the names of at least three lawyers who are eligible to deal with consumer disputes. The list is to be submitted for the first time by 1 June 2015 and then every three years by 1 June. The board of the Bar Council decides on any payment for the mandates itself. Such payment may not depend on the outcome of the extrajudicial dispute resolution.

When performing their mandate, the lawyers on the above list must comply with the procedures and periods that apply to consumer disputes.

Article VIII.3.4.

The lawyer is not obliged to use the OCA for the purpose of a consumer dispute with a client. Participation in the proceedings does not preclude legal action from being instituted.

The lawyer may always withdraw from the proceedings.

Article VIII.3.5.

A lawyer who organises a department as referred to in Part 2, Book XVI of the Belgian Economic Law Code, within his firm must include at least the following provisions in his general terms and conditions and website:

1. The consumer may submit a complaint or ask questions directly to the lawyer concerning an agreement for services that has already been concluded between the lawyer and consumer.
2. The lawyer must respond as quickly as possible to any complaints and make every effort to find a satisfactory solution.
3. The lawyer must include all useful information relating to the competent department, including its telephone and fax numbers and electronic address, notwithstanding reference to the other information required by law. The department's name may not refer to the terms 'ombudsman', 'mediation', 'reconciliation', 'arbitration', 'qualified entity' or 'extrajudicial dispute resolution'.
4. The lawyer must state whether he will refer the matter to the OCA if a compromise is not reached with the consumer within a reasonable period. Where applicable, he must provide the consumer with the information prescribed by law.

Article VIII.3.6.

A lawyer who is involved in a consumer dispute must immediately inform his chairman and, where appropriate, his insurer of that dispute.

Article VIII.3.7.

This regulation enters into effect on the day that the OCA is recognised as a qualified entity.

PART IX: APPLICATION OF THE CODE

CHAPTER IX.1 Application of the Code

Article IX.1.1

If there is any doubt or dispute about the application of a provision of this Code, the lawyer must consult his chairman.

PART X: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR EUROPEAN LAWYERS

CHAPTER X.1 Introduction

Section X.1.1 The task of a lawyer

Article X.1.1.1

In a society that is built on respect for the law, lawyers play a pivotal role. A lawyer's task is not limited to conscientiously performing an instruction within the parameters of the law. A lawyer must have due respect for the rule of law and the interests of those whose rights and freedoms he defends. It is a lawyer's duty to not only defend his client's case but to also be his counsel. Respect for the task of a lawyer is an essential condition for the rule of law and a democratic society.

A lawyer's task therefore imposes a wide range of obligations and duties on him, which sometimes seem to be contradictory, in relation to:

- the client;
- the judicial and other bodies before which a lawyer assists or represents his client;
- his professional group in general and any colleague in particular;
- the public, for which a free and independent profession, bound by the observance of the rules which the professional group has imposed on itself, is an essential means to guarantee human rights against the power of the State and others in positions of authority in society.

Section X.1.2 The nature of the rules of conduct

Article X.1.2.1

By means of their voluntary acceptance, the rules of conduct aim to guarantee the proper performance of a lawyer's task, a task that is recognised as being indispensable for the proper functioning of any society. The failure of a lawyer to comply with these rules may lead to disciplinary measures.

Article X.1.2.2

Each bar has its own specific rules that are rooted in its own traditions. They are adapted both to the organisation and area of activity of the lawyer in the relevant Member State, as well as the legal and administrative procedures and national legislation. It is neither possible nor advisable to create distance from those rules or to try and generalise rules that are not suited to generalisation. The special rules of each bar nevertheless do relate to the same values and seem to mostly have a common basis.

Section X.1.3 Objectives of the code of conduct

Article X.1.3.1

The progressive integration of the European Union and the European Economic Area, and the intensification of cross-border activities of lawyers within the European Economic Area have made it necessary in the general interest to adopt uniform rules that apply to the cross-border activities of every lawyer in the European Economic Area, regardless of the bar that he belongs to. The adoption of such rules are mainly aimed at reducing the problems that arise from applying two sets of rules of conduct, specifically as referred to in Articles 4 and 7.2 of Directive 77/249/EEC and Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 98/5/EC.

Article X.1.3.2

The professional organisations of lawyers in the CCBE have expressed the wish that the following adopted rules:

- will henceforth be recognised as the expression of consensus among all bars of the European Union and the European Economic Area;
- will be declared applicable to the cross-border activities of lawyers in the European Union and the European Economic Area as soon as possible in accordance with national procedures and/or procedures of the European Economic Area;
- will be taken into consideration for every revision of internal rules of conduct with a view to their gradual harmonisation.

They have further expressed the wish that their internal rules of conduct will be interpreted and applied as far as possible in accordance with this code of conduct.

If the rules of this code of conduct are declared applicable to the cross-border activities of lawyers, a lawyer will remain subject to the rules of conduct of his bar, insofar as those rules are in keeping with the rules of this code of conduct.

Section X.1.4 Scope of application *ratione personae*

Article X.1.4.1

This Code applies to lawyers within the meaning of Directive 77/249/EEC and Directive 98/5/EC and for lawyers of the acting members of the CCBE.

Section X.1.5 Scope of application *ratione materiae*

Article X.1.5.1

Notwithstanding the aim of gradually harmonising the rules of conduct, which are applicable only at national level, the following rules will apply to the cross-border activities of lawyers within the European Union and the European Economic Area.

The term 'cross-border activities' means:

- a. All professional contact with lawyers from other Member States;
- b. The professional activities of a lawyer in another Member State, even if he does not proceed to this state.

Section X.1.6 Definitions

Article X.1.6.1

In this Code:

- 'Member State means an EU Member State or any other State where the profession of lawyer is practised in accordance with Article X.1.4.1;

- 'home Member State' means the Member State where a lawyer earned the right to use his professional title;
- 'host Member State' means any other Member State in which a lawyer performs cross-border activities;
- 'competent authority' means the professional organisation(s) or authority of the Member State concerned that is authorised to determine professional rules and/or rules of conduct and to carry out the disciplinary supervision of lawyers;
- 'Directive 77/249/EEC' means Council Directive 77/249/EEC of 22 March 1977 to facilitate the effective exercise by lawyers of freedom to provide services;
- 'Directive 98/5/EC' means Directive 98/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 to facilitate practice of the profession of lawyer on a permanent basis in a Member State other than that in which the qualification was obtained.

CHAPTER X.2 General principles

Section X.2.1 Independence

Article X.2.1.1

The many obligations to which a lawyer is subject require his absolute independence, free from all pressure, especially of his own interests or outside influence. This independence is just as necessary for trust in the administration of justice as the impartiality of the court. A lawyer must therefore avoid any impairment of his independence and may not disregard professional ethics to please the client, the judge or third parties.

Article X.2.1.2

This independence is necessary both in advisory and judicial work. The advice that a lawyer gives his client is worthless if the lawyer gives it only to be popular, in his own interests, or because of outside pressure.

Section X.2.2 Trust and personal integrity

Article X.2.2.1

A relationship of trust cannot exist if there is any doubt about the honour, righteousness, or integrity of the lawyer. These traditional virtues are professional obligations of the lawyer.

Section X.2.3 Professional privilege

Article X.2.3.1

The essence of a lawyer's duties is that clients entrust secrets and make confidential statements to him. There can be no trust if there is no guarantee of professional privilege. Professional privilege is therefore recognised as a lawyer's essential and fundamental right and obligation.

A lawyer's obligation with regard to professional privilege serves both the interests of the administration of justice and the interests of the client. It should accordingly enjoy special protection from the State.

Article X.2.3.2

A lawyer must observe the confidentiality of every privileged statement made to him in relation to his professional activities.

Article X.2.3.3

The obligation to maintain professional privilege lasts indefinitely.

Article X.2.3.4

A lawyer must ensure that his personnel and all people that work with him in a professional capacity uphold professional privilege.

Section X.2.4 Observing the rules of conduct of other bars

Article X.2.4.1

When performing cross-border activities, a lawyer of another Member State is obliged to observe the professional rules and rules of conduct of the host Member State. The lawyer is obliged to ascertain which rules of conduct apply to a specific activity.

Organisations that are members of the CCBE are obliged to file their rules of conduct with the secretariat of the CCBE so each lawyer can obtain a copy thereof from the secretariat.

Section X.2.5 Incompatibility

Article X.2.5.1

In order to enable a lawyer to practice his profession with the required independence and in a way that is compatible with his obligation to cooperate in the administration of justice, he may be prohibited from practising or holding certain professions or offices.

Article X.2.5.2

A lawyer that represents or defends a client before a court or authority of a host Member State must comply there with the incompatibility rules that are applicable to lawyers of that host Member State.

Article X.2.5.3

A lawyer based in a host Member State who wishes to engage there directly in commercial dealings, or any other activity that is not part of the profession of lawyer, is obliged to comply with the incompatibility rules as these apply to lawyers of that Member State.

Section X.2.6 Personal advertising

Article X.2.6.1

A lawyer may inform the public about his services on condition that the information is accurate and not misleading, while duly observing professional privilege and the other core values of the profession.

Article X.2.6.2

Personal advertising by the lawyer in any media, such as the press, radio, television, electronic commercial communication, or otherwise is permitted, provided that the requirements of Article X.2.6.1 are fulfilled.

Section X.2.7 Interests of the client

Article X.2.7.1

A lawyer is always obliged, with due observance of statutory rules, professional rules, and rules of conduct, to protect his client's interests as well as possible and must even place them above his own interests or those of other lawyers.

Section X.2.8 Limitation of a lawyer's liability towards a client

Article X.2.8.1

Insofar as the law of both the home Member State and host Member State permit this, a lawyer may limit his liability towards a client with due observance of the professional rules and rules of conduct to which he is subject.

CHAPTER X.3 Relationship with a client

Section X.3.1 Beginning and end of a relationship with a client

Article X.3.1.1

A lawyer acts only when he has received an instruction to do so from his client. However, a lawyer may act in a case if he receives an instruction from another lawyer that represents the client or a competent authority.

A lawyer must make reasonable efforts to establish the identity, competence, and powers of the person from whom or organisation from which he receives the instruction, if specific circumstances indicate that the stated identity, competence, and powers are not clearly defined.

Article X.3.1.2

A lawyer must advise and defend his client quickly, conscientiously, and diligently. He personally accepts responsibility for the task entrusted to him and must keep the client informed of progress in that case.

Article X.3.1.3

A lawyer must not accept a case if he knows or should know that he does not have the necessary ability to handle it, unless he handles it in cooperation with a lawyer that does have that ability.

A lawyer may not accept a case if he is unable to deal with it quickly, taking his other obligations into consideration.

Article X.3.1.4

A lawyer may not make use of his right to withdraw from a case in a manner or under circumstances in which the client would be unable to obtain legal assistance in due time, in order to prevent the client from suffering damage.

Section X.3.2 Conflict of interests

Article X.3.2.1

A lawyer must not be the counsel, representative, or defender of more than one client in the same case, if there is a conflict of interests or a substantial threat that such a conflict will arise between these clients.

Article X.3.2.2

A lawyer must refrain from handling the cases of two clients or of all the clients involved if a conflict of interests arises among these clients, if professional privilege could be breached, or if his independence could be compromised.

Article X.3.2.3

A lawyer may not accept any case from a new client if there is a threat of breach of the confidentiality of the information that he has received from a previous client, or if the knowledge that he obtained from the previous client would unjustly favour the new client.

Article X.3.2.4

If a lawyer practices in a group, Articles X.3.2.1. to X.3.2.3 will apply, both to the group in its entirety and its individual members.

Section X.3.3 *Pactum de quota litis*

Article X.3.3.1

A lawyer may not set his fee on the basis of a '*pactum de quota litis*'.

Article X.3.3.2

A '*pactum de quota litis*' means an agreement that is entered into between a lawyer and client before the end of the case, by which the client undertakes to pay the lawyer a specific portion of the proceeds of the case either in cash or in other assets or securities.

Article X.3.3.3

An agreement in which the fee is determined on the basis of the interest involved in the dispute that the lawyer is handling, if that fee is in accordance with an official rate or is permitted by the competent authority under whose jurisdiction the lawyer falls, is not considered to be such a *pactum*.

Section X.3.4 Setting the fee

Article X.3.4.1

A lawyer must give his client the necessary information relating to the fee charged. The amount of this fee must be fair and justified and in accordance with the law, professional rules, and rules of conduct to which the lawyer is subject.

Section X.3.5 Advances on fees and disbursements

Article X.3.5.1

If a lawyer requires an advance on fees and disbursements, that advance may not exceed a reasonable estimate of the fee, expenses, and disbursements that the case is likely to cost. If an advance is not paid, a lawyer may decide not to act or withdraw from the case, subject to the provisions of Article X.3.1.4.

Section X.3.6 Sharing fees with someone who is not a lawyer

Article X.3.6.1

A lawyer is prohibited from sharing his fee with someone who is not a lawyer, unless an association between the lawyer and this other person is permitted by law and the professional rules and rules of conduct to which the lawyer is subject.

Article X.3.6.2

The provisions of Article 3.6.1. do not apply to amounts or fees that are paid by a lawyer to the heirs of a deceased lawyer or to a lawyer, who has left his profession, for an introduction to the clients as that lawyer's successor.

Section X.3.7 Procedural costs and legal aid

Article X.3.7.1

A lawyer must try at all times to find a solution for his client's dispute, which is appropriate to the importance of the case, and must expressly advise his client at the right time about the desirability of reaching a settlement or using means of alternative dispute resolution.

Article X.3.7.2

If the client qualifies for free legal aid or legal aid at a reduced rate, the lawyer is obliged to inform him thereof.

Section X.3.8 Third-party funds

Article X.3.8.1

Lawyers that receive funds from their clients or third parties (hereinafter: 'third-party funds') are obliged to deposit these funds in an account at a bank or similar institution, which is subject to supervision by the authorities (hereinafter: the 'third-party account'). The third-party account must be kept separate from any other account of the lawyer. All third-party funds that a lawyer receives must be deposited in such an account, unless the owner of those funds agrees for the funds to be given a different use.

Article X.3.8.2

A lawyer must keep full and accurate records of all transactions that are performed with third-party funds, making a distinction between third-party funds and other amounts in his possession. These records must be kept for a certain period in accordance with national rules.

Article X.3.8.3

A third-party account may not have a debit balance, other than in exceptional circumstances that are expressly permitted in the national rules or due to bank costs over which the lawyer has no influence. This

account cannot be given as a guarantee or serve as security for any purpose. Set off between or merging the funds of a third-party account and other bank account is not permitted. Likewise, third-party funds cannot be used to pay amounts that the lawyer owes to his bank.

Article X.3.8.4

Third-party funds must be paid to the entitled parties without delay or under other conditions that they have approved.

Article X.3.8.5

A lawyer is prohibited from transferring funds that are deposited in a third-party account to his own account as payment for fees and disbursements without notifying the client thereof in writing.

Article X.3.8.6

The competent authorities of the Member States are entitled to check and examine every document that relates to third-party funds, with due observance of the professional privilege that may apply to such documents.

Section X.3.9 Professional liability insurance

Article X.3.9.1

A lawyer must take out professional liability insurance within reasonable limits, taking into account the nature and extent of the risks that he runs as a result of his practice.

Article X.3.9.2

If this is not possible, the lawyer must inform his client about this situation and the consequences thereof.

CHAPTER X.4 Relationship with judges

Article X.4.1

A lawyer that appears before a judge or acts in proceedings must comply with the rules of conduct that apply there.

Article X.4.2

A lawyer must take into consideration the adversarial nature of the proceedings under all circumstances.

Article X.4.3

Without compromising the respect and loyalty that a lawyer must show the judge, a lawyer must defend the interests of his client in good faith and without fear, regardless of his own interests, and regardless of any consequences for himself or any other person.

Article X.4.4

A lawyer may never intentionally provide incorrect or misleading information to a judge.

Article X.4.5

The rules that apply to the relationship between a lawyer and a judge also apply to his relationship with arbitrators and any other person who, even occasionally, fulfils a judicial or quasi-judicial function.

CHAPTER X.5 Relationships between lawyers

Section X.5.1 Collegiality

Article X.5.1.1.

Collegiality requires a relationship of trust between lawyers in the interests of the client and to avoid unnecessary proceedings, as well as any other form of conduct that could harm the reputation of the profession of lawyer. However, collegiality may never put a lawyer's interests opposite to those of the client.

Article X.5.1.2

A lawyer must recognise any lawyer of another Member State as a professional colleague and act towards him in a collegial and loyal manner.

Section X.5.2 Cooperation between lawyers of different Member States

Article X.5.2.1

Any lawyer who is approached by a lawyer from another Member State must refrain from accepting a case for which he does not have the ability to act. In such a case, the lawyer must help that lawyer to obtain all the information needed to approach another lawyer who is able to provide the expected services.

Article X.5.2.2

If lawyers from two different Member States cooperate, both are obliged to take into consideration the differences that may exist between their legal systems and professional organisations, powers, and professional obligations in the Member States concerned.

Section X.5.3 Correspondence between lawyers

Article X.5.3.1

A lawyer that wishes to communicate with a lawyer of another Member State and keep it 'confidential' or 'without prejudice' must make this intention very clear before sending the first of these communications.

Article X.5.3.2

If the future addressee of these communications cannot treat them as 'confidential' or 'without prejudice' he must immediately inform the sender thereof.

Section X.5.4 Fee for introductions

Article X.5.4.1

A lawyer may not ask another lawyer or any third party for or accept any fee, advance, or other form of payment for recommending another lawyer to a client or for sending a client to another lawyer.

Article X.5.4.2

A lawyer may not pay anyone a fee, advance, or other form of payment as consideration for introducing a client.

Section X.5.5 Contact with the opposing party

Article X.5.5.1

A lawyer may not make direct contact with anyone in relation to a specific case whom he knows is represented or assisted by another lawyer, unless that other lawyer has given consent for this purpose (and on condition that the latter is kept updated).

Section X.5.6 Financial liability

Article X.5.6.1

In professional relationships between lawyers of the bars of different Member States, a lawyer that entrusts a case to a correspondent or consults that correspondent, unless he limits himself to recommending another lawyer or introduces this lawyer to a client, is personally obliged to pay the fees, expenses, and disbursements that are due to the foreign correspondent, even if the client is insolvent. However, the lawyers involved may make a special arrangement in this regard at the outset of their cooperation. An instructing lawyer may moreover limit his personal liability at all times to the amount of fees, expenses, and disbursements that are due before he gives notice to the foreign lawyer that he rejects any further liability for the future.

Section X.5.7 Continuous professional development

Article X.5.7.1

Lawyers must maintain the level of and develop their knowledge and professional skills taking into account the European dimension to their profession.

Section X.5.8 Disputes between lawyers of different Member States

Article X.5.8.1

If a lawyer is of the opinion that a lawyer of another Member State has breached a rule of conduct, he must draw his professional colleague's attention to this breach.

Article X.5.8.2

If any personal dispute of a professional nature arises between lawyers of different Member States, they must first try to settle that dispute out of court.

Article X.5.8.3

Before initiating proceedings against a lawyer from another Member State in relation to a dispute as referred to in Articles X.5.8.1 and X.5.8.2, a lawyer must inform the bars to which both lawyers belong, in order to enable the bars to bring about an out-of-court settlement.

PART XI: ENTRY INTO FORCE

CHAPTER XI.1 Entry into force

Article XI.1.1

This Code enters into force on 1 January 2015.

Article XI.1.2

- Regulations of the Belgian National Bar Council of 10 January 1992 in relation to garnishment at a lawyer were included in this Code in Part I Essential duties of a lawyer, Chapter I.3 Professional privilege, Section I.3.2 Garnishment at a lawyer.
- Regulations on the traineeship, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 7 May 2008, were included in this Code in Part II Access to the profession, traineeship and training, Chapter II.1 Traineeship.
- Regulations on professional training, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 25 March 2009, were included in this Code in Part II Access to the profession, traineeship and training, Chapter II.2 Professional training.
- Regulations on continuous professional development, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 16 June 2010, were included in this Code in Part II Access to the profession, traineeship and training, Chapter II.3 Continuous professional development.
- Regulations on a mandate that a lawyer does not receive directly from his client, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 14 March 2007, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.1 Relationships with clients, Section III.1.1 Mandate that a lawyer does not receive directly from his client.
- Regulations on money-laundering, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 30 December 2011, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.1 Relationships with clients, Section III.1.2 Prevention of money-laundering.
- Regulations on advertising, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 18 September 2002, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.1 Relationships with clients, Section III.1.7 Advertising.
- Regulations on the procedures relating to collegiality, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 31 January 2007, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.2 Relationships with lawyers, Section III.2.1 Collegiality.
- Regulations of the Belgian National Bar Council of 6 June 1970, 6 March 1980, 8 May 1980 and 22 April 1986 on the production of correspondence between lawyers were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.2 Relationships with lawyers, Section III.2.4 Production of correspondence between lawyers.
- Regulations of the Belgian National Bar Council of 10 March 1977 on the production of correspondence between lawyers and legal mandataries-lawyers were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.2 Relationships with lawyers, Section III.2.5 Production of correspondence between lawyers and legal mandataries.
- Regulations on succession, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 3 November 2004, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.2 Relationships with lawyers, Section III.2.6 Succession.
- Regulations on the certification of documents to be appended to appeals in cassation as true copies; approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 30 January 2008, were included in this Code

in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.2 Relationships with lawyers, Section III.2.7 Certification of documents to be appended to appeals in cassation as true copies.

- Regulations on the handling of clients' or third-party funds, reporting and audits, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 21 November 2012, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.2 Relationships with lawyers, Section III.2.8 Third-party funds.
- Regulations on the status of lawyers, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 8 June 2005, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.2 Relationships with lawyers, Section III.2.10 Status of lawyers.
- Regulations on financial arrangements when transferring to another bar, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 4 June 2003, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.3 Relationships with the Bar Council authorities, Section III.3.2 The obligation to pay contributions to the Bar Council.
- Regulations on lawyers and the media, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 4 June 2003, were included in this Code in Part III Practising the profession of lawyer, Chapter III.5 Relationships with third parties, Section III.5.2 Media.
- Regulations on the acceptance of legal mandates, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 21 November 2007, were included in this Code in Part IV Lawyer acting in a different capacity, Chapter IV.I Lawyer/legal mandatary.
- Regulations on the lawyer/building administrator of a co-owners' association, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 18 September 2002, were included in this Code in Part IV Lawyer acting in a different capacity, Chapter IV.2 Lawyer/building administrator.
- Regulations on alliances among lawyers and on sole shareholder companies of lawyers, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 8 November 2006, were included in this Code in Part V Organisation of the firm, Chapter V.1 Alliances among lawyers and sole shareholder companies of lawyers, Section V.1.2 Sole shareholder companies of lawyers.
- Regulations on professional cooperation with non-lawyers, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 22 January 2003, were included in this Code in Part V Organisation of the office, Chapter V.2 Cooperation between lawyers and non-lawyers.
- Regulations on establishing several offices or branches, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 12 May 2010, were included in this Code in Part V Organisation of the office, Chapter V.3 The office and branches, Section V.3.1 Establishing several offices or branches.
- Regulations on the procedure that applies before the board of the Bar Council for disciplinary proceedings, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 21 November 2007, were included in this Code in Part VII Disciplinary proceedings, Chapter VII.1 The board of the Bar Council acting as a disciplinary committee.
- Regulations of the Belgian National Bar Council of 25 May 1972 on disciplinary proceedings - witnesses taking the oath, were included in this Code in Part VII Disciplinary proceedings, Chapter VII.2 Witnesses taking the oath.
- Regulations on applying the code of conduct for European lawyers, approved by the general meeting of the Flemish Bar Council on 31 January 2007, were included in this Code in Part X Code of conduct for European lawyers.

Approved by the General Meeting on 23 September 2015