

ADOPTION OF THE CCBE CODE OF CONDUCT 2006

Country	Adoption of the CCBE Code of Conduct 2006 (CCBE CoC) at national level
Albania	Adopted by the Management Council of the national Chamber of Advocacy on 07/06/2008 (decision No. 685)
Armenia	Adopted by the Chamber of Advocates on 19/04/2008.
Austria	<p>Adopted by the Plenary of the Austrian Bar on 27/04/2008.</p> <p>Article XIV paragraph 2 of the Austrian professional rules (<i>Richtlinien für die Ausübung des Rechtsanwaltsberufes und für die Überwachung der Pflichten des Rechtsanwaltes und des Rechtsanwaltsanwärters</i>) states: “For cross-border activity in the sense of Article 1.5 of the CCBE CoC as adopted on 19/05/2006 the lawyer is also subject to these rules in this version.” (<i>Unofficial translation</i>)</p> <p>For the relevant rules, click here</p>
Belgium	<p>Le règlement de l'OVB a été adopté par l'assemblée générale de l'OVB le 31/01/2007 et a été publié au Moniteur belge du 21/02/2007. Il est entré en vigueur le 21/05/2007.</p> <p>Article 1 of the Regulations on the application of the Code of Conduct for European Lawyers states: “The Code of Conduct for European Lawyers, as adopted at the plenary meeting of the CCBE on 28 October 1988, and amended at the plenary meetings of 28 November 1998, 6 December 2002 and 19 May 2006, was declared applicable to the cross-border activities referred to in this code for all lawyers referred to in Article 498 of the Belgian Judicial Code.”</p> <p>Article 2 states: “In accordance with Articles 496 and 507 of the Belgian Judicial Code, these regulations replace the regulations of the Belgian National Bar Council of 12 October 1989 on the approval of the code of conduct for lawyers of the European Community.” (<i>Translation of the Dutch text</i>)</p> <p>For the relevant rules, click here</p>
Ordre des Barreaux Francophones et Germanophones (OBFG)	<p>Le texte du Code a fait l'objet d'un règlement de l'OBFG le ratifiant. Celui-ci a été adopté par l'assemblée générale de l'OBFG le 13/11/2006. Il est entré en vigueur le 01/09/2006.</p> <p>Article 1 du Règlement du 13/11/2006 ratifiant le Code de Déontologie des avocats européens adopté lors de la Session Plénière du C.C.B.E. le 18/05/2006: “Le code de déontologie des avocats européens, adopté lors de la session plénière du C.C.B.E. le 19 mai 2006 est ratifié et rendu obligatoire. Il est joint au présent règlement.”</p> <p>Article 2: “Le code de déontologie visé à l'article 1er se substitue aux codes de déontologie antérieurement adoptés au sein du C.C.B.E.”</p>

	For the relevant rules, click here
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Bar Association of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Adopted by the Steering Committee of the Bar Association of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 20/10/2009 (Decree No. 709/09 of 20/10/2009).
Bar Association of the Republika Srpska	Adopted by the Assembly of the Bar Association of the Republika Srpska on 26/10/2009 (Decree, No. Ck. AK PC-01-02-01/09 of 26/10/2009).
Bulgaria	The Bulgarian national Ethical Code is entirely based on the CCBE CoC.
Croatia	The CCBE CoC has not yet been adopted by the Croatian Bar Association. However the majority of the provisions of the CCBE CoC are included in the Code of Conduct of the Croatian Bar Association. The Croatian Bar Association is planning to incorporate the entire CCBE CoC in its regulations.
Cyprus	Not yet adopted by the Cyprus Bar Association. <i>The CBA did not amend any of the rules of the Code of Conduct adopted in 2002. The CBA's committee is in the process of drafting a new regulation on advertising. Under Advocates' Law, such rules must be approved by the majority of a General meeting of the advocates. The CBA will have the General meeting on 17 February 2012; if the new regulation will be adopted, the amendments will be notified to the CCBE immediately.</i>
Czech Republic	The Czech Code of Conduct refers to the CCBE CoC in its Article 2 paragraph 2. According to this provision, the CCBE CoC applies for the international activities of the lawyers within the EU. The official name of the regulation adopting the CCBE CoC: Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Czech Bar Association No. 1/1997 of the Official Journal of the Bar (31/10/1996) which determines the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules of Competition of Lawyers of the Czech Republic Code of Conduct, as amended. The Czech translation of the CCBE CoC was published in the Official Journal of the Bar on 19/12/2007.
Denmark	The CCBE CoC was first adopted by the General Council of the Danish Bar and Law Society on 11/03/1999. The CCBE CoC as amended at the Plenary Session in May 2006 was adopted by the General Council of the Danish Bar and Law Society on 16/08/2006 (entered into force on 01/10/2006). The CCBE CoC has the same status as the national Code of Good Conduct. To a wide extent the provisions of the national Code of Good Conduct are based upon the CCBE CoC. Article 1.3.1 of the Code of Good Conduct states: "The Code of Conduct is therefore extensively based on the Code adopted by the CCBE governing cross-border legal services within the EU." According to article 1.4.2: "The Code of Conduct for Lawyers in the European Union adopted by the CCBE, and ratified by the General Council of the Danish Bar and Law

	<p>Society on 11/03/1999 shall likewise apply to the cross-border activities of lawyers within the EU.”</p> <p>Article 5.2.2 states:</p> <p>“Concerning cooperation with lawyers from EU Member States who have adopted CCBE’s Code of Conduct, lawyers are referred to that code.”</p> <p>The provisions in the Code of Good Conduct are not binding for The Disciplinary Board deciding in cases of alleged violations of the Code of Good Conduct. The Disciplinary Board decides in accordance with the provisions in the Administration of Justice Act stating that lawyers must always act in accordance with good professional conduct. The Disciplinary Board may find that what is expressed in the Code of Good Conduct is not in accordance with what the Disciplinary Board perceive to be good professional conduct.</p> <p>For the relevant rules, click here (<i>De advokatetiske regler</i>)</p>
Estonia	Adopted by the Annual General Meeting of the Estonian Bar by the Resolution No. 4 of 05/03/2009.
Finland	Adopted by the delegation of the Finnish Bar Association on 11/01/2007 (according to the decision by the Ministry of Justice on the ratification of the By-Laws of the General Bar Association (Finnish Bar Association By-Laws); 29/10/2004; 934).
France	<p>Le code CCBE est intégralement reproduit dans le Titre VI “Les rapports entre avocats appartenant à des barreaux différents” Article 21 “Code de déontologie des avocats européens” (Règlement intérieure national – RIN):</p> <p>‘Le Conseil des barreaux européens a adopté à Strasbourg le 28 octobre 1988 et révisé à Lyon le 28 novembre 1998, Dublin le 6 décembre 2002 et Porto le 19 mai 2006 le Code de déontologie dont le texte suit.</p> <p>Ses règles concernent les avocats de l’Union européenne, tels que définis par la directive 77/249/CEE et la directive 98/5/CE.</p> <p>Les avocats français doivent en appliquer les dispositions dans leurs activités judiciaires et juridiques dans l’Union européenne dans leurs relations avec les autres avocats de l’Union européenne, qu’elles aient lieu à l’intérieur des frontières de l’Union européenne ou hors celles-ci, sous réserve que lesdits avocats appartiennent à un Barreau qui a formellement accepté d’être lié par ce Code.</p> <p>Dans ces relations, les règles fixées par l’article 21.5.3 du Code européen de déontologie ci-après, et relatives à la correspondance entre confrères ne ressortissant pas de barreaux du même Etat membre de l’Union européenne, s’appliquent à l’exclusion de toutes autres.</p> <p>Il en est ainsi si la correspondance est échangée entre deux avocats de nationalité française appartenant, l’un à un barreau français, l’autre, exclusivement, à un autre barreau non français de l’Union européenne.”</p> <p>Le Code de CCBE ayant été intègre dans le RIN, il est obligatoire pour tous les avocats français. En cas de manquement à ses règles, une procédure disciplinaire peut être engagée devant les instances disciplinaires compétentes.</p> <p>For the relevant rules, click here</p>
FYROM	<p>The principles of the CCBE CoC are incorporated in the Code of Professional Ethics of Lawyers, Associates and Lawyer’s Apprentices of the Macedonian Bar Association.</p> <p>The last version of the Code of Ethics of Lawyers, Associates and Lawyer’s Apprentices of the Macedonian Bar Association was adopted on the Macedonian Bar Association Annual Assemble held on 25/05/2007 and it is binding for all members of Macedonian Bar Association – lawyers, lawyer’s apprentices and associates.</p>

	For the relevant rules, click here
Georgia	Adopted by the Executive Council of the Georgian Bar Association on 23/02/2008.
Germany	<p>Still needs to be implemented by the <i>Satzungsversammlung</i> which is the Statutory Assembly responsible for the Code of Ethics.</p> <p>The <i>Satzungsversammlung</i> has been newly composed in autumn 2007 and has started its work in January 2008. It has established a working group under the presidency of Hans-Jürgen Hellwig, DAV vice-president and former president of the CCBE.</p> <p>The Statutory Assembly has a legislative function in the ambit foreseen by the Federal Lawyers' Act (BRAO). It is responsible for drafting of so called BORA – the National Code of Ethics for Lawyers, which implements the CCBE CoC into German law.</p>
Greece	<p>Adopted by the Plenary of Presidents of the Bar Associations of Greece on 11/05/2008.</p> <p>Also adopted by the Executive Council of the Athens Bar Associations on 29/05/2008.</p>
Hungary	<p>Since 01/02/2009 the Hungarian Code of Conduct for lawyers has been harmonized with the CCBE CoC, it is explicitly set forth in the text of the Hungarian Code of Conduct, point 16.3. The CCBE CoC rules are therefore binding on lawyers via the national rules.</p> <p>The original text of the Hungarian Code of Conduct was adopted on 22/03/1999 by the General Assembly of the Hungarian Bar Association in its Regulation 8/1999 and it was published in the „Igazságügyi Közlöny” (Journal of Justice). The legal basis to adopt the Code is the authorization stipulated in point a) of Article 112 (1) of the Act 11 of 1998 on Lawyers.</p> <p>The Code was amended in 2008 by Regulation 5/2008 of the General Assembly of the Hungarian Bar Association. The consolidated text which has been harmonised with the CCBE CoC was adopted on 27/10/2008 and entered into force on 01/02/2009 after it was officially announced in the „Hivatalos Értesítő” (Official Gazette) which is the annex of the „Magyar Közlöny” (Hungarian Official Journal) on 12/12/2008.</p>
Iceland	<p>The CCBE CoC is not part of the national deontological rules, but all main principles of it were incorporated into the Code of Conduct for the Icelandic Bar Association (from 1999).</p> <p>The revised version of the CCBE CoC has been published in Iceland and is considered binding for the Bar members in all cross border activities.</p>
Ireland	
Bar Council	The present Code of Conduct for the Bar of Ireland was drafted in advance of the issue of the current CCBE CoC. The Irish Code does not refer specifically to the CCBE CoC. The CCBE CoC has been taken into account however in revising the current national code.
Law Society	<p>It should be noted that in this jurisdiction the only specific rules with regard to professional conduct which have the force of law are those contained in legislation and regulations enacted under such legislation.</p> <p>However, there also exists a publication entitled “A Guide to Professional Conduct of Solicitors in Ireland” (2002). While not having the force of</p>

	<p>law, the Guide is considered to be a persuasive authority (i.e. while it is not binding, it must be taken into consideration when regulating the conduct of solicitor unless there is evidence to the contrary). While the Irish Guide does not specifically refer to the CCBE CoC, it is included as an appendix to the Guide (the CCBE CoC 1998).</p> <p>In 2011, the CCBE was informed that the new edition of the Guide is being drafted and that the CCBE CoC will be taken in consideration. In 2012, the CCBE received information that the new edition of the Guide has not yet been published (decision-making regarding publication is a long process involving the Council of the Law Society); therefore the current edition of the Guide to Conduct (2nd Ed.) is valid for 2012.</p>
Italy	<p>The Consiglio Nazionale Forense adopted the CCBE Code on 17/04/2008 which is translated into Italian and annexed to the Italian Code of Conduct. The Charter of Core Principles and the CCBE Code in their consolidated version (booklet) were translated. All this documentation has been published on the website of the Consiglio Nazionale Forense (in IT and ENG).</p>
Latvia	<p>Published in the 2007 issue of 'Documents on the Bar Issues' (annual compendium of documents substantial for attorneys, which is supplemented, updated and issued annually for the General Meeting of the Latvian Attorneys at Law and which makes it binding on the members of the Bar).</p> <p>The official regulation adopting the CCBE CoC is the Decision No. 7 of the Latvian Council of Attorneys at Law of 20/01/2004 which supports joining of the Latvian Bar Association to the CCBE and adopts the CCBE CoC.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>The Board of the Liechtenstein Bar Association is dealing with an update regarding the latest revision in 2006 and any further amendments in future.</p> <p>On 09/04/2008 the Plenary Session of the Liechtenstein Bar Association issued a resolution to establish a committee (working group) for amending and updating all relevant lawyer's provisions in Liechtenstein law and to work out drafted proposals to the Liechtenstein Government and Parliament. As part of this project also CCBE's CoC 2006 should be implemented into Liechtenstein law. The proposals of the working group are with the Government for appraising and will then be submitted to the Parliament.</p> <p>According to the latest report (10 January 2012), the situation regarding the implementation of CCBE CoC into Liechtenstein law remains as described above.</p>
Lithuania	<p>Adopted in the Conference of Advocates on 26/03/2004. All amendments to the CCBE CoC are binding to Lithuanian advocates without any formal procedure. It is the position of the Council of Lithuanian Bar Association that any amendments to CCBE CoC are binding to Lithuanian lawyers from the moment of their adoption. This would apply to amendments of 2006 and any other amendments in future.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>Adopted by the Bar Council on 29/11/2006.</p> <p>Titre 17.2. (Règles de déontologie applicables aux activités transfrontalières de l'avocat) of the Règlement Intérieur l'Ordre Avocats du Barreau de Luxembourg:</p> <p>"17.2.1. Dans ses activités transfrontalières à l'intérieur de l'Union Européenne, l'avocat se conforme aux dispositions du Code de déontologie des avocats de l'Union européenne, adopté par les représentants des Barreaux de la Communauté Européenne.</p> <p>17.2.2. Dans ses relations professionnelles avec des avocats correspondants, même établis en dehors de l'Union Européenne, l'avocat qui, ne se bornant pas à recommander un confrère ou à l'introduire auprès d'un mandant, confie une affaire à un correspondant ou le consulte, est</p>

	<p>personnellement tenu, en cas de défaillance du mandant, au paiement des honoraires, frais et débours dus au conseil étranger. Cependant, les avocats concernés peuvent, au début de leurs relations, convenir de dispositions particulières à ce sujet. En outre, l'avocat, peut à tout instant, limiter son engagement personnel au montant des honoraires, frais et débours engagés avant la notification à son confrère étranger de sa décision de décliner sa responsabilité pour l'avenir.”</p> <p>For the relevant rules, click here</p>
Malta	<p>Not yet binding. However current code in Malta reflects substantially the CCBE CoC.</p> <p>It is the state of law in Malta that the Council for the Administration of Justice determines the applicability or otherwise of the norms relating to professional ethics and the regulation of advocates in the performance of their function.</p>
Moldova	Adopted by the Moldovan Council of the Bar on 15/07/2007.
Norway	Adopted by the Supervisory Board of the Norwegian Bar Association in May 2010.
Montenegro	<p>Translated and sent to the lawyers.</p> <p>The coordination with the National Code with the CCBE CoC will be done on the occasion of the Assembly meeting held in December 2008</p>
Poland	
National Council of Legal advisers	Adopted by the IX National Assembly of Legal Advisers on 06/11/2010.
Polish Bar Council	The CCBE Code of Conduct has not been adopted yet. However, it is binding as a part of soft law. Furthermore, the provisions of the CCBE CoC and the Polish Code of Ethics for Advocates are comparable and parallel. Last amendments to the Polish Code of Ethics for Advocates were made on 11 November 2011. Polish Bar Council passed the new unified version of the Code, in force as from 1 January 2012.
Portugal	Adopted by the General Council of the Bar Association on 13/06/2007 and published in the official journal (<i>Diário da República</i>) on 27/12/2007 (Bar Association Decision No. 2511/2007 of 27/12/2007). It has entered into force on 01/01/2008.
Romania	<p>Adopted as Code of Conduct of the Romanian Lawyers by the Permanent Commission of the National Association of Romanian Bars on 27/10/2007, entered into force on 01/01/2008.</p> <p>The CCBE CoC has been put forward to all Romanian bars and published on the site of the Romanian Bar Association.</p>
Serbia	The Ministry of Justice has appointed working group with the task to prepare new draft of Law on Advocacy. The Serbian Bar has three members in the Working Group. The Serbian Bar is preparing a draft of a new Code of Conduct (the Code of the Professional Ethics of Lawyers in Serbia). In that aim the Governing Board appointed specific Commission which is going to deal with this issue; it also plans to adopt the CCBE CoC.
Slovak Republic	<p>The principles of the CCBE CoC are part of the Slovak professional rules (Rules of professional conduct for lawyers) which were adopted by the Conference of lawyers on 16/06/2007. The national rules are binding for all lawyers and their content is very similar to the CCBE CoC.</p> <p>The provision of National Code which certifies the implementation of the CCBE CoC was planned to be presented at the General Assembly of</p>

	<p>the Slovak Bar Association in 2010. The General Assembly is the supreme body, bringing together all lawyers, and is convened at least once every three years. It elects the members of the other governing bodies, approves the Code of Conduct and may also amend resolutions adopted by the Bar Council, documents and regulations of the Bar. In the General Assembly of 2010, due to unforeseen circumstances, several items of agenda (including the item referring to the CCBE CoC) were not discussed.</p> <p>It is not possible to make any amendments the provisions of National Code of Conduct by other means than at the General Assembly which will take place in June 2013.</p>
Slovenia	<p>Most of the principles and rules of the CCBE CoC are included in the Slovenian national Code (harmonized by the Assembly of the Slovenian Bar Association). The following rules of the CCBE CoC have not been incorporated: 3.3. (Pactum de Quota Litis), 3.6. (Fee Sharing with Non-Lawyers) and 5.4. (Referral Fees). For the time being there are no plans to make CCBE CoC entirely binding for the Slovenian lawyers in the cross-borders cases. However, in case of any discrepancy the CCBE CoC shall prevail.</p> <p>The Slovenian national Code was adopted 16/12/1994, modified 7/12/2001 and 25/04/2009.</p>
Spain	<p>The CCBE CoC is mentioned both in the preamble and in article 1 of the Spanish National Code.</p>
Sweden	<p>Adopted by the Board of the Swedish Bar Association on 06/03/2008.</p> <p>The binding force of the CCBE CoC for Swedish lawyers in cross border cases is a direct effect of the above-mentioned Board decision; it is also stated in the preamble of the rules applicable for Swedish lawyers. The new set of rules of the Code of Conduct for Members of the Swedish Bar Association entered into force 01/01/2009.</p> <p>For the relevant rules, click here</p>
Switzerland	<p>Switzerland has chosen a dynamic implementation (Convention of 1990/1991); every change made to the CCBE CoC is immediately implemented at national level.</p>
The Netherlands	<p>Adopted by the Assembly of Delegates of the Netherlands Bar Association on 03/12/2008.</p> <p>Article 39 of the National Code of Conduct states: “An advocate has to comply with the CCBE Code of Conduct for European Lawyers in his cross-border activities within the European Union and the European Economic Area.” (Article 39 entered into force on 01/01/2009).</p> <p>The CCBE CoC has been published in the annual yearbook of the Netherlands Bar and on its websites (both in Dutch and English).</p>
Turkey	<p>The Professional Rules of the Union of Turkish Bars Association adopted in the IV. General Assembly in 26 January 1971 and entered into force in 26 January 1971 are in accordance with the CCBE CoC 2006 in generally. For example, both regulations contain provisions such as independence, trust, honesty, privacy and secrecy, relationships with clients, judicial bodies and colleagues. But there are some differences regarding the prohibition of advertising or due to the structure of the CCBE CoC that contain some provisions regarding interstate. However, the CCBE CoC 2006 will be taken into account in our future studies on Code of Conduct</p>

United Kingdom	
England and Wales	
Law Society	<p>The CCBE CoC is binding on solicitors of England and Wales in their European cross-border activities.</p> <p>Adopted in 1988, in September 1990 the CCBE CoC became binding by way of rule 16 of the Solicitors' Practice Rules 1990 and rule 4 of the Solicitors' Overseas Practice Rules 1990.</p> <p>The rules have been amended from time to time to accord with the successive amendments to the CCBE CoC. Recently there have been three amendments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12/01/2007 (reflect the 2006 revision of the CCBE CoC) - 01/07/2007 (the former rules were replaced by rule 16 of the Solicitors' Code of Conduct 2007) - 04/03/2008 (to allow for the CCBE's new category of associate membership)
Bar Council	<p>The CCBE CoC is part of the Bar's Code of Conduct and Barristers are required to obey it unless would be inconsistent with the provisions of the Bar's Code.</p> <p>Bar Standards Board of the Bar Council of England and Wales has approved the amended CCBE CoC on 25/01/2007.</p>
Northern Ireland	
Law Society	<p>Adopted, by incorporating it into its Solicitors Practice Regulations 1987, by the Cross Border Code of Conduct Regulations 2006. These latter Regulations became effective from 31/12/2006.</p>
Bar Council	<p>The CCBE CoC is included in the Code of Conduct for the Bar of Northern Ireland. While it is an Annex, it is referred to in a separate section of the Code of Conduct for the Bar of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Section 35 which states:</p> <p>"35.01 A Code of Conduct for European Lawyers was originally adopted at the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE) plenary session held on the 28th October 1988, and subsequently amended during the CCBE plenary sessions on 28th November 1998, 6th December 2002 and 19th May 2006. The Code includes an Explanatory Memorandum which was up-dated during the CCBE plenary session on 19th May 2006. This Code of Conduct is referred to in Appendix 10.</p> <p>35.02 The CCBE also adopted the Charter of Core Principles of the European Legal Profession at the plenary session in Brussels on 24th November 2006. The Charter is not conceived as a Code of Conduct. The Charter contains a list of ten core principles common to the national and international rules regulating the legal profession. The Charter is referred to in Appendix 11."</p> <p>A major review of the Code was finalised in April 2010; it came into force on 27 May 2010.</p>
Scotland	
Law Society of Scotland	<p>The CCBE CoC is binding on Scottish solicitors in their cross-border work. The provision which bring into force the CCBE CoC is the Solicitors (Scotland) (Cross-Border Code of Conduct) Practice Rules 2003.</p>

	<p>The Solicitors (Scotland) (Cross-Border Code of Conduct) Practice Rules 2003 (rule 3):</p> <p>“ A solicitor conducting cross-border practice shall observe and be bound by the terms of the Code at all times.” According to the rule 2 (1) “the Code” means the Code of Conduct for lawyers in the European Union adopted by the Council of the Bars and Law Societies of the European Union on 28th October 1988 as amended on 28 November 1998 and 6 December 2002, and as the same may be varied, supplemented, amended, consolidated or replaced from time to time”.</p> <p>The Solicitors (Scotland) (Cross-Border Code of Conduct) Practice Rules 2003 were made by the Law Society of Scotland under general provisions contained in the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 to regulate the profession. They are therefore subordinate legislation and have the same status as other practice rules made by the Society for Scottish solicitors. They are binding on Scottish solicitors and failure to obey the Solicitors (Scotland) (Cross-Border code of Conduct) Practice Rules 2003 can result in disciplinary proceedings, which could ultimately lead to striking off by the Scottish Solicitors Discipline Tribunal.</p>
Faculty of Advocates	<p>Guide of Professional Conduct of Advocates incorporates the CCBE CoC at Appendix B. It was first incorporated into the 4th Edition in August 2007.</p> <p>For relevant rules, click here</p>
Ukraine	Adopted by the Union of Advocates of Ukraine on 12/06/2009.