

Conditions for the admission of lawyers from non-EU Member States to the title of the local legal profession in each EU Member State and conditions under which lawyers from non-EU Member States can perform temporary services in each Member State under their own home title

Question	BELGIUM	FINLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREECE
I. Conditions for the admission of lawyers from non-EU Member States to the title of the local legal profession					
Nationality requirements	See reciprocity	Yes, EEA nationality	No (Article 11 of Law 71-1130 of 31 December 1971)	No	Lawyers from non-EU Member States cannot practice the profession in Greece under the title of the local legal profession
Residency requirements	Yes, being domiciled in Belgium for 6 years (reduced to 3 years if married with Belgian or status of political refugee)	Yes, residence in EEA area	No (Article 100 of Decree 91-1197 of 27 November 1991)	No	
Reciprocity requirements	Yes, reciprocity applied to third countries according to law or case law		- Reciprocity applies when there are Bilateral Conventions - GATS Most Favourite Nation provision applies to 3 rd countries that have signed the agreement - France looks for the reciprocity in the legislation and practice of other 3 rd countries	No	
Examination requirements	Yes, Belgian diploma, through an eventual recognition from the National Ministry of Education	Yes, full or reduced exam for admission. Advocates from the EEA area must prove in an examination arranged by the Bar Association, knowledge of Finnish legislation and of practice of law in Finland. Advocates from the EU must be registered for 3 years in EU Register kept by the Bar Association and prove regular pursuit of the profession in Finland.	Lawyers from 3 rd countries must be authorised by the National Bar Council to take the examination of the French Bar Association and pass it proving a good knowledge of French law, before a jury from the chosen Training Regional Centre of the legal profession.	Yes, full examination. The situation is different if the foreign lawyer from a GATS state wants to establish in Germany under his home title, his scope of practice being his home country law and international public law. He may do so becoming a member of the local bar, in his capacity as foreign lawyer. Membership in the local bar has as a prerequisite that the foreign GATS lawyer in his home country exercise a profession which in education, competencies and legal position is comparable to the position of a <i>Rechtsanwalt</i> in Germany. The Federal Ministry of Justice by regulation determines which types of lawyers from which GATS countries are so comparable. There are no nationality, residency or reciprocity requirements	
II. Conditions under which lawyers from non-EU Member States can perform temporary services under their own home title					
Nationality requirements	Free provision of services is only open to EU citizens. Citizens from third countries can't represent or plead in Belgium. They can counsel when there is no monopoly on counselling.	No	From 3 rd countries that have concluded bilateral conventions with France on the matter.	Temporary services in Germany by a lawyer from a non-EU Member State GATS country under his home title are not permitted in Germany under GATS 1994, only establishment is permitted. However, such temporary services are rendered.	Lawyers from non-EU Member States cannot practice the profession in Greece under their own home title
Residency requirements		No	At a lawyer's office whether in France or in the country of origin		
Reciprocity requirements		No	Reciprocity requirements contained in bilateral conventions		
Examination requirements		No	No		

Question	ICELAND	ITALY	LUXEMBOURG	SWEDEN	IRELAND - BARRISTERS
I. Conditions for the admission of lawyers from non-EU Member States to the title of the local legal profession					
Nationality requirements	No	No	No	No (previous requirement abolished since 1 July 2002)	No
Residency requirements	Yes	Yes, the lawyer must obtain from local police authority the residence permission (Law DPR 31 August 1999 Nr. 394)	If the lawyer intends to establish himself in Luxembourg, he must open a <i>cabinet d'avocats</i> in Luxembourg	Residence within the EEA area or Switzerland is required. The Board of the Bar may grant an exemption.	No
Reciprocity requirements	No	No, Italy applies the WTO-GATS Most Favourite Nation provision	No	The Code of Judicial procedure makes it possible for the Board of the Bar to grant exemptions with regards to theoretical and practical training for a person who is qualified as a lawyer in another State and wants to become a member of the Swedish Bar. It is envisaged in the preparatory material to the legislation that such exemptions presupposes a reciprocal agreement. No such agreement exist an the rule has never been used.	No
Examination requirements	Yes, full Bar Exam is required	Yes, full exam before a special Commission of the Italian National Bar Council. Reduced exam for those who have passed examinations in Italian universities or have practice legal profession in Italy for a significant period; for those who have an Italian law degree, very reduced exam on Italian deontology and professional rules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lawyer must make his national diploma be recognised by the Ministry (it will only be recognised if the law studies pursued are similar to the law in Luxembourg, in fact, only law studies from France and Belgium are recognised) - After recognition, 6 months of courses on Luxembourg law obtaining a diploma after passing an examination - 2 years <i>stage</i> in a law firm and examination of end of <i>stage</i> 		Yes
II. Conditions under which lawyers from non-EU Member States can perform temporary services under their own home title					
Nationality requirements	No	No (under condition that the service is limited to out-of-Court counsel in their own national law or International Public law)	Provision of temporary services by a lawyer from a non-EU Member State is forbidden in Luxembourg	No	In conjunction with a lawyer from the Member State but on a purely ad hoc and very occasional basis, in accordance with expertise
Residency requirements	Yes			No	
Reciprocity requirements	No			No	
Examination requirements	Yes, full Bar Exam is required			No monopoly for lawyers exists in Sweden; anyone may provide legal advice or appear as counsel in Court.	

Question	DENMARK				
I. Conditions for the admission of lawyers from non-EU Member States to the title of the local legal profession					
Nationality requirements	To be able to practice in Denmark, a non-EU member must meet certain criteria. Firstly must have a master in law equivalent to a Danish master in law. Secondly a lawyer from a non-EU Member (provided he/she is a candidate after 1/1-1997) must also pass a Danish bar exam + undertake 3 years of practical experience.				
Residency requirements					
Reciprocity requirements					
Examination requirements					
II. Conditions under which lawyers from non-EU Member States can perform temporary services under their own home title					
Nationality requirements	A lawyer from a non-EU Member State can not perform temporary services under his home title in Denmark.				
Residency requirements					
Reciprocity requirements					
Examination requirements					