



CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE BAR OF IRELAND

Adopted on 13 MARCH 2006

Table of Contents

1. General
2. Practising Barrister - General Principles
3. Relations between Barrister and Client
4. Relations between Barristers and Solicitors
5. Relations Between Barristers and the Court...and Other Bodies...Exercising Quasi-judicial Functions
6. Relations between Barristers and the Public At Large
7. Relations Between Barristers and Barristers and Foreign and Registered Lawyers
8. Relations Between Barristers, The Law Library and The Bar Council
9. Practising certificates and Continuing Professional Development
10. Duty Of A Barrister In The Conduct Of A Criminal Case
11. Senior Counsel
12. Fees
13. Other Rules, Waiver and Direct Professional Access
14. Overseas Practice Rules
15. Registered lawyers

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE BAR OF IRELAND

WHEREAS it is the desire of the Bar of Ireland that a single statement be made which incorporates the rules and practices of the Bar together with the several rulings made from time to time by the Bar Council and other matters upon which it is expedient to rule, and **WHEREAS** the rules following hereafter are necessary to ensure proper practice at the Bar and for the purposes of ensuring that the ultimate consumers of legal services and the sound administration of justice are provided with the necessary guarantees in relation to integrity, experience, choice and efficiency. Now the Bar in General Meeting hereby this day adopts this Code of Conduct (“the Code”) which applies to all barristers whether called to the Bar before or since this day.

1 General

1.1 Barristers shall uphold at all times the standards set out in the Code and shall conduct themselves in accordance with the standards of conduct expected of barristers in their practice and it is their duty to be independent and free from any influence, especially such as may arise from their personal interests or external pressure, in the discharge of their professional duties as barristers.

1.2 It is the duty of barristers:

- (a) to comply with the provisions of the Code;
- (b) not to engage in conduct (whether in pursuit of their profession or otherwise) which is dishonest or which may bring the barristers’ profession into disrepute or which is prejudicial to the administration of justice;
- (c) to observe the ethics and etiquette of their profession;
- (d) to be competent in all of their professional activities;
- (e) to conduct their profession as barristers so as to ensure that there is no serious falling short, by omission or commission, of the standard of conduct expected of a barrister;
- (f) to be individually responsible for their own conduct and
- (g) to co-operate with an investigation conducted by the Bar Council pursuant to paragraph 1.5 of the Code.

1.3 Failure to comply with the duties set out in Rule 1.2 shall be professional misconduct and may render barristers liable to exclusion or suspension from membership of the Law Library and to be reported to the Benchers of the Honorable Society of King’s Inns with a view to disbarment, or may render them liable to a fine or a finding that they be admonished or suspended for a stated period from practice at the Bar of Ireland.

1.4 A failure to comply with the duties set out in Rule 1.2 which does not in the opinion of the Bar Council amount to serious professional misconduct may be a breach of proper professional standards and may render the barrister liable to penalties imposed by the Disciplinary Code for the Bar of Ireland including admonishment, imposition of a fine and the requirement to repay specified fees.

- 1.5 The Bar Council may initiate an investigation into any complaint against a barrister in relation to professional conduct or into any matter of serious concern to it regarding the professional conduct of a barrister and in that latter case it may conduct such investigation notwithstanding that a complaint has not been made against that barrister. It is the duty of barristers to co-operate with any such investigation in relation to their professional conduct in a timely manner whether by way of the furnishing of comment or information when required to do so and it is their duty to attend before the Bar Council or such other person or persons as it shall delegate to investigate a complaint or any matter of serious concern to the Bar Council regarding a barrister's professional conduct. Failure to comply with this duty of co-operation may be viewed as professional misconduct.
- 1.6 (a) Amendments and additions to the Code may be made by the Bar in General Meeting;
(b) Nothing herein shall prejudice the right of the Bar Council or the Professional Practices Committee of the Bar Council to rule in matters of discipline or professional practice and to issue general guidelines and to give advance rulings to barristers as to whether their conduct will or will not be in conformity with the Code.
- 1.7 The following words used in the Code shall have the meanings set out below, save where the context otherwise requires:-
- (a) A barrister means a person who is a subscribing member of the Law Library and is engaged (subject to the provisions hereof) in full time practice at the Bar.
 - (b) A solicitor means a person who is the holder of a practising certificate from the Law Society of Ireland or is otherwise entitled to practice as a solicitor in Ireland.
 - (c) The Bar Council means the General Council of the Bar of Ireland referred to in the Constitution adopted by the Bar in General Meeting on the 20th February 1914, as amended, and as is elected, from time to time, pursuant thereto.
 - (d) The Professional Practices Committee is the Committee of the Bar Council established pursuant to paragraph 36 of the Constitution of the Bar of Ireland.
 - (e) The Internal Relations Committee is the Committee of the Bar Council established pursuant to paragraph 38 of the Constitution of the Bar of Ireland.
 - (f) A client means a person on whose behalf a barrister has been instructed by a solicitor or where the context so admits a person authorised to avail of the Bar Council's Direct Professional Access Scheme as amended from time to time.
 - (g) The term instructions includes a request (whether or not accompanied by documents) to advise, to draft proceedings or other legal documents, and/or to appear in Court or before any tribunal or other body.
 - (h) The term Court means any Court of law.
 - (i) The term Brief means instructions to appear before any Court or tribunal, inquiry, board or other body (whether statutory or otherwise) on behalf of a client.

- (j) The term Papers mean a written set of instructions.
- (k) The Law Library means the central location(s) of practice from which a barrister is entitled to conduct his or her practice and that is administered by the Bar Council.
- (l) The term Case means any matter in which a barrister is asked to advise, draft pleadings or other legal documents or to represent a client.
- (m) The term Pupil means a barrister in his or her first year of practice who is required by the Code to be a pupil of a Master and who was previously referred in the Code of Conduct as a “devil”.
- (n) The term Master means a barrister who is entered on the Register of Masters maintained by the Bar Council.
- (o) The Bar means, for the purposes of the Code, all barristers to whom this Code applies.
- (p) Foreign lawyer means a lawyer whose principal place of practice is other than Ireland and who is not a barrister or a registered lawyer within the meaning of the Code.
- (q) The term “leader” or “leading barrister” means a barrister who is first in point of time in his or her call to the outer bar or the inner bar as the case may be.
- (r) Part time occupation means an occupation which does not prevent regular attendance at Court or at the Law Library during term on the request of a Solicitor or another barrister, or which does not otherwise materially interfere with a barrister’s availability to those who may seek their services as a barrister.
- (s) Registered lawyer means a lawyer in respect of whom a registration certificate is in force issued by the Bar Council in accordance with Regulation 6(3)(b) of the European Communities (Lawyers’ Establishment) Regulations 2003
- (t) The 1977 Directive means Council Directive 77/249/EEC of 22 March 1977 to facilitate the effective exercise by lawyers of freedom to provide services
- (u) The 1998 Directive 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

1.8 The following provisions shall apply and have effect in relation to the construction of the Code:

- (a) Singular and Plural: Every word importing the singular shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as if it also imported the plural, and every word importing the plural shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as if it also imported the singular:
- (b) Masculine and feminine: Every word importing the masculine gender shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as if it also imported the feminine gender, and every word importing the feminine gender shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as if it also imported the masculine gender;

- (c) Person: The word “person” shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as importing a body corporate (whether a corporation aggregate or a corporation sole) and an unincorporated body of persons as well as an individual.

2 Practising Barrister - General Principles

- 2.1 Subject to Rule 2.14, a barrister, as a member of an independent referral bar, is one who holds himself or herself out as willing and obliged to appear in Court on behalf of any client on the instructions of a solicitor and to give legal advice and other legal services to clients. A barrister who accepts an appointment as Attorney General is hereby deemed to continue to be a barrister in practice at the Bar.
- 2.2 Barristers have an overriding duty to the Court to ensure in the public interest that the proper and efficient administration of justice is achieved and they must assist the Court in the administration of justice and must not deceive or knowingly mislead the court.
- 2.3 Barristers must promote and protect fearlessly and by all proper and lawful means their client's best interests and do so without regard to their own interest or to any consequences for themselves or to any other person including fellow members of the legal profession.
- 2.4 Barristers are individually responsible for their own conduct and they shall at all times uphold the standards set out in the Code of Conduct, and the dignity and high standing of the profession of barrister and their own standing as members of the profession. Failure to do so may constitute professional misconduct or a breach of professional standards rendering a barrister liable to disciplinary proceedings.
- 2.5 The many duties to which barristers are subject require their absolute independence, free from all other influence, especially such as may arise from their personal interests or external pressure. Barristers must therefore avoid any impairment of their independence and be careful not to compromise their professional standards in order to please their client, the Court or third parties. This independence is necessary in non-contentious matters as well as in litigation.
- 2.6 In order to perform their functions with due independence and in a manner which is consistent with their duty to participate in the administration of justice a barrister is excluded from occupations which conflict with the duties contained in the Code of Conduct.
- 2.7 Barristers are permitted to engage in any part-time occupation that is not inconsistent with the Code of Conduct.
- 2.8 Barristers may be arbitrators or mediators and may receive remuneration for such office.
- 2.9 Barristers may be members or officers of a law centre (established by the Free Legal Advice Centre) when it is functioning and may accept non-paying briefs from such centre provided they are instructed and attended by a solicitor in Court.

- 2.10 These rules do not preclude barristers from being members of any public body, board or council, whether or not an emolument is payable in respect of their membership thereof.
- 2.11 Barristers shall not abuse the title Barrister-at-Law or where applicable Senior Counsel, but this rule shall not prohibit the disclosure of their professional qualification by barristers in a manner consistent with the Code of Conduct and any instrument made under the Code of Conduct.
- 2.12 In all matters outside the ordinary professional functions of barristers it is the duty and responsibility of barristers to consult the Bar Council (in relation to any matter affected by the Code) as to what they may not do and whether for remuneration or otherwise.
- 2.13 Barristers must forthwith report to the Bar Council the fact that they have been convicted of a criminal offence involving dishonesty or of a criminal offence which might bring the profession into disrepute. If barristers are in doubt as to their duty under this Rule, the conviction should be reported forthwith.
- 2.14 Having regard to the anticipated length and complexity of a case and having regard to their other professional commitments and the provisions of this Code of Conduct barristers are bound to accept instructions in any case in the field in which they profess to practice (having regard to their experience and seniority) subject to the payment of a proper professional fee. Barrister may be justified in refusing to accept instructions where a conflict of interest arises or is likely to arise or where they possess relevant or confidential information or where there are other special circumstances.
- 2.15 It is the duty of barristers at all times to ensure that their practice is efficiently and properly administered and, in particular, they must take all reasonable and practicable steps to ensure that their Court engagements are properly fulfilled.
- 2.16 Barristers may not accept so many instructions that they cannot reasonably expect to give adequate attention to all of it within a reasonable time and barristers owes a duty to their instructing solicitor to inform the solicitor promptly if it becomes apparent that they are unlikely to be able to attend to their instructions or if there is likely to be a substantial delay in attending to them.
- 2.17 Without prejudice to a barrister's right to make complaints to the Law Society of Ireland, a barrister shall report to the Bar Council any solicitor or person having direct professional access from whom a fee is due and unpaid for a period in excess of twelve months unless there is a reasonable explanation for the delay in payment. The Professional Practices Committee may, from time to time, issue guidelines in respect of a barrister's duties in respect of taking over a case from another barrister. Barristers shall ensure that they carry out their duties in accordance with such guidelines.
- 2.18 Barristers shall be insured at all times against claims based on professional negligence. Barristers shall so insure to an extent which is reasonable having regard to the nature and extent of the risks which that barrister may incur in

their practice and in any event at a level not less than the minimum level of professional indemnity insurance as declared from time to time by the Bar Council. However barristers may enter into an arrangement with a solicitor and/or a client that the extent of their legal liability for any act or default shall not exceed a stipulated sum provided however that such sum shall not be less than the minimum level of professional indemnity as may be prescribed from time to time pursuant to this Rule.

- 2.19 In the interest of maintaining an independent referral bar barristers are prohibited from directly or indirectly administering or handling the funds or assets of any client and barristers shall not give any financial advice or assistance to a client or their solicitor on the investment of such funds or assets.

3 Relations between Barrister and Client

3.1 (a) Barristers have a duty to uphold the interests of their client without regard to their own interests or any consequences to themselves or any other person.

(b) Barristers shall not discriminate in favour of or against any person availing, or seeking to avail, of the services of the Barrister on the grounds of race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, language, politics, religion, nationality, national or social origin, national minority, birth or other status and it shall be the professional duty of barristers to comply with all laws intended to prevent any discrimination on any grounds.

3.2 If by reason of the negligence of his or her instructing solicitor or otherwise a barrister forms the view that there is a conflict of interest between the client and the instructing solicitor, the barrister should advise that it would be in the client's interest to instruct another solicitor. A barrister should use discretion as to whether such advice should be given either at a consultation at which the client and the solicitor are present or be given in writing to the client through the solicitor or given to the solicitor.

3.3 (a) It is the essence of a barrister's function that a barrister should be told by his or her client things which the client would not tell to others, and that a barrister should be the recipient of other information on a basis of confidence. Confidentiality is therefore a primary and fundamental right and duty of the barrister. The barrister's obligation of confidentiality serves the interest of the administration of justice as well as the interest of the client. Accordingly subject to the provisions of (d), (e) and (f) herein barristers are under a duty not to communicate to any third party, information entrusted to them by or on behalf of their client and not to use such information to their client's detriment or to their own or another client's advantage. This duty continues at all times after the relation of barrister and client has ceased and after the death of their client and subsists unless they have the consent of their client to make such a communication or it is necessary to make such a communication when answering accusations against them by their client.

(b) The foregoing duty applies also to pupils in relation to information entrusted to their Masters and coming to the pupil's knowledge in the course of pupillage and to a barrister carrying out tasks envisaged by paragraph 7.6.

(c) When an accusation is made by a client against his or her solicitor, a barrister (subject to any waiver of privilege and confidentiality that may thereby arise) is still bound to maintain confidentiality as to matters coming to his or her knowledge as a barrister and may not give a statement or give evidence concerning such matters without the consent of the client save where such is given under compulsion of law.

(d) This rule shall not prevent barristers notifying and co-operating with their professional indemnifiers in relation to any matters.

(e) This rule shall not prevent barristers imparting information entrusted to them by their clients for the purpose of properly discharging duties as a pupil Master.

(f) Nothing in this Rule shall prevent a barrister disclosing information that is otherwise confidential in the context of a complaint to the Bar Council about the professional conduct of that barrister or any other barrister or in the context of the barrister seeking a ruling from the Bar Council or the Professional Practices Committee.

- 3.4 Barristers may not permit a member of the Garda Síochána, Prison Officer, Revenue Official or other public officer, to read instructions confided in them as a barrister, in any circumstances, without the authority of their client.
- 3.5 The copyright in an opinion belongs to the client.
- 3.6 Barristers having accepted a brief may not return it merely on the grounds that their client has no case and may not return their brief merely on the grounds that their client would not accept their advice on a settlement offered but they shall (subject to the provisions of Paragraphs 5.3 and 5.8) continue with the case if their client wishes it to be fought.
- 3.7 In contentious matters barristers should not take instructions directly from a client.
- 3.8 If a client contacts a barrister initially and asks the barrister to act the barrister should do nothing unless and until the barrister is contacted by the solicitor but if it is a matter of urgency the barrister may contact the client's solicitor.
- 3.9 Barristers whose client behaves in an offensive manner towards that barrister must nevertheless continue to act for that client provided however that where they are justified in assuming that their professional conduct is being or is likely to be impugned or that the trust of the client in the barrister's professionalism has been thereby undermined they can withdraw from the case provided that their withdrawal will not have the effect of jeopardising their client's interests.
- 3.10 Barristers ought not to accept instructions if they would be embarrassed in the discharge of their duties because they have previously advised on or drawn pleadings for another client on the same matter or appeared for another person who is or was connected with the same matter, or assisted another barrister in the discharge of such duties, as envisaged by paragraph 7.6, or they are in possession of material information entrusted to them by another client and it would be prejudicial to that client's interests or there is any other good and sufficient reason for not so acting and where they have accepted such instructions they should not continue to act.
- 3.11 Barristers may not accept instructions in any case where by reason of their connection with the client or the subject matter it would be difficult for them to maintain their professional independence or where such connection might reasonably give rise to the perception on the part of a Court before which they

appear that their professional independence is or may be compromised in the discharge of their duties as barristers.

- 3.12 Barristers may not appear as counsel:-
- (a) in any matter in which they themselves are a party or have a significant pecuniary interest;
 - (b) either for or against any Local Authority of which they are a member, or
 - (c) either for or against any person, company, firm or other organisation of which they are an officer, director, partner, engaged in part-time occupation or in which they have directly or indirectly a significant pecuniary interest.
- Exceptions to this rule may be authorised by the Bar Council.
- 3.13 Barristers shall not appear in any case in which they are likely to be a witness. If, being engaged in a case, it becomes apparent that they are likely to be a witness on a question of fact, they should not continue to appear as a barrister if they can retire without jeopardising their client's interests.
- 3.14 Barristers may not accept instructions in any matter with which they have previously been concerned in the course of another profession or occupation or from any firm or company in which they have been a partner or director or engaged in part-time occupation. Exceptions to this rule may be authorised by the Bar Council.
- 3.15 In cases involving several parties, barristers on receipt of instructions for more than one of such parties should consider whether or not any conflict arises as between the individual interests of each of the clients and they shall advise the solicitor as to whether any of the clients should be separately advised and represented by a barrister or solicitor.
- 3.16 Where in the course of settlement negotiations an offer is made to a barrister and/or the solicitor instructing that barrister it is the duty of the barrister to inform the solicitor that all of the terms of the settlement offer be imparted to the client, and in the event of the solicitor refusing to do so the barrister shall cease to accept any further instructions from that solicitor in that case.

4 Relations between Barristers and Solicitors

- 4.1 Subject to such exceptions as may be authorised by the Bar Council (including access through the Bar Council's Direct Professional Access Scheme as amended from time to time) a barrister may not act in a professional capacity except upon the instructions of a solicitor or in appropriate cases a Patent Agent or Trade Mark Agent.
- 4.2 Barristers may give advice free of charge to a friend or a relative or on a charitable basis without the intervention of a solicitor. However they must not in such circumstances, where the matter is or becomes contentious, draft any formal document, engage in correspondence or make direct contact with third parties and they must direct that a solicitor be retained in order for them to continue to advise and provide other professional services as a barrister
- 4.3 Barristers may draft a will without a fee and without the instructions of a solicitor, but they should not do so unless it is a matter of urgency or is done for a friend or for charitable reasons.
- 4.4 Where barristers receive instructions which they believe to be beyond their competence they should decline to act in the matter and shall so inform the instructing solicitor without delay.
- 4.5 Briefs are in general accepted on the understanding that the barrister concerned may be unavoidably prevented by a conflicting professional engagement from attending the case. Barristers must inform their instructing solicitor immediately there is an appreciable risk that they may not be able to undertake the case in which they have accepted a brief and they must in any event return that brief in sufficient time to allow another barrister to be engaged and to prepare the case.
- 4.6 If a barrister has accepted a brief in a case the barrister may not without the consent of the solicitor who has briefed the barrister accept a further brief in any other case which is likely to reduce to a serious degree the time and attention that the barrister should properly give to the case in which the barrister had first accepted a brief.
- 4.7 If it is necessary for a barrister to return a brief because of conflicting commitments the barrister should return the brief which the barrister last accepted unless the solicitor in the case in which the barrister was earlier retained consents to him doing otherwise.
- 4.8 Barristers may not hand over their brief to another barrister to conduct a case unless their instructing solicitor so directs.
- 4.9 Where two or more barristers have been retained in a case, it is desirable that at least one of such barristers should settle the pleadings.

- 4.10 Barristers must not for the purposes of procuring a settlement of a case discuss the merits of the case with the parties and witnesses on the other side without the consent of their own solicitor and the consent and the presence of the solicitor and/or barrister for the other side.
- 4.11 It is undesirable for barristers to consult with a client or their representative in any matter unless the solicitor instructing them is present or has instructed them to do so. If the solicitor is not present the barrister should forthwith furnish a written memorandum of those instructions to the solicitor.
- 4.12 Where barristers accept a brief they have an obligation to attend the trial or hearing. When more than one barrister is briefed each must attend the trial or hearing unless prevented by an unavoidable or unforeseen conflict or commitment or where the instructing solicitor consents to the barrister not being in attendance for all or part of the trial or hearing. If any barrister finds, subsequent to accepting a brief, that they are unable to attend they must return the brief to their solicitor as soon as possible.
- 4.13 Where barristers have received papers and are required by their instructing solicitor to return the papers whether the work is done or not, they must return the papers at once. This duty shall apply mutatis mutandis to a client who has availed of Direct Professional Access pursuant to the Bar Council's Direct Professional Access scheme as amended from time to time.
- 4.14 Barristers may not have a room in a solicitor's office.
- 4.15 Barristers may not have a retainer or enter into any agreement to do all the work of a solicitor's office whether advisory or contentious but they may have a retainer to do all the work of a particular client and they shall be paid an individual fee for each piece of work.
- 4.16 Barristers may not work in or be an employee of a solicitor's office.
- 4.17 It is the duty of a barrister who takes judgement or concludes or rules a settlement to endorse the terms of or the effect of the same on the brief or otherwise record them in writing.
- 4.18 It is desirable that barristers, when providing advice or draft documents to a solicitor by e-mail or by the forwarding of software, either keep a hard copy of such documents or forward such a copy to their instructing solicitor as soon as reasonably practicable. All such communications should be expressed to be confidential and privileged.

5 Relations between Barristers and the Court, Arbitrators, Tribunals, Statutory or other Bodies, Boards and Other Persons exercising Judicial or Quasi-judicial Functions

- 5.1 Barristers must maintain due respect and courtesy towards the Court before which they are appearing.
- 5.2 Barristers must in every case use their best endeavours to avoid unnecessary expense and waste of the Court's time. They should, (subject to paragraph 5.6), when asked, inform the Court of the probable length of the case and also subsequently inform the Court of any developments which significantly affect the information already provided.
- 5.3 Barristers must not deceive or knowingly mislead the court. A barrister must take appropriate steps to correct any misleading statement made by the barrister to the court as soon as possible after the barrister becomes aware that the statement was misleading. (see paragraph 2.2)
- 5.4 Barristers when conducting a case must not assert their personal opinion of the facts or the law. Barristers must not act as the mere spokesperson for the client or the instructing solicitor and must exercise the independent judgement called for during the case, and where practicable after appropriate consideration of the client's and the instructing solicitor's desires.
- 5.5 A barrister may appear in court with one or more barristers on behalf of the client if the barrister is satisfied that such representation is in the overall interests of the client or if the client or instructing solicitor so requires.
- 5.6 Barristers should at once inform the court of a settlement or of an intention to apply for an adjournment or (provided they can do so without prejudice to their client's interests) of any other matter which may significantly affect the estimated length of the hearing.
- 5.7 Subject to the provisions of the Code barristers should defend the interests of their client in a way which they consider to be to the client's best advantage and within the limits of the law.
- 5.8 In a civil case barristers must, at the appropriate time in the proceedings, inform the court of any relevant decision on a point of law and, in particular, of any binding authority or of any applicable legislation of which they are aware and which the barrister believes to be in point whether it be for or against their contention.
- 5.9 In a civil case, at any time before judgment is delivered, if a barrister is informed by the client that such client has lied to the court or has procured another person to lie to the court or has falsified, or procured another person to falsify, a document which has been tendered in evidence in any way, or the barrister becomes aware that the client has otherwise been guilty of fraud upon the court, a barrister must:-

- (a) refuse to take any further part in the case unless the client authorises the barrister to inform the Court of the lie or falsification and, in that event;
 - (b) promptly inform the Court of the lie or falsification upon the client authorising the barrister to do so; but
 - (c) not otherwise inform the court of the lie or falsification.
- 5.10 Barristers shall not habitually practice in any Court of which their parent, spouse or near blood relative is a presiding Judge. When a barrister appears before a Court of which their parent, spouse or near blood relative is the Judge or one of the Judges, appropriate steps should be taken to ensure that such fact is made known to the opposing party.
- 5.11 A barrister shall not practice and be an expert witness in the same Court but this rule does not apply to expert evidence on foreign law.
- 5.12 Barristers shall not before or during the trial of any case discuss the case with the trial Judge in private save that if it becomes necessary to so discuss the case they shall do so only with the consent of the Judge and the solicitor or counsel for each of the parties, and in the presence of the solicitor or counsel for each of the parties, and if any party is unrepresented they may do so only with the consent of and in the presence of such party.
- 5.13 Barristers shall not approach a judge to discuss with them any matter then pending or at hearing before that judge without the consent of the judge and their opposing lawyer or lay litigant being present during such approach.
- 5.14 Barristers appear in any court as of right and not by courtesy of the Court and it is not necessary or desirable that they should be introduced to the Court by a solicitor or any of its officers.
- 5.15 In general barristers shall be attended in court by their instructing solicitor or their clerk or assistant but it is not necessary that they be so attended when moving an application for an adjournment.
- 5.16 Barristers shall not settle a pleading claiming fraud or professional negligence without express instructions. Save in a case of alleged professional negligence on the part of a barrister or solicitor, barristers ought not to settle a pleading claiming professional negligence unless they have satisfied themselves that expert evidence is or will be available to support such claim.
- 5.17 In any case in which more than one barrister is engaged it is for the leading barrister and not for the court to decide which barrister will make the closing address but the leading barrister should ensure that such barrister has been present during a substantial part of the case and has heard the submissions to which the barrister is to reply.
- 5.18 Barristers may not coach a witness in his or her evidence.

- 5.19 A barrister who has asked for leave to recall a witness after luncheon or other recess or the next day should not, without notice to the Court and the other parties, confer with such witness during such recess.
- 5.20 A barrister shall not confer with a witness that they called while such witness is under cross-examination without prior leave of the other parties or the Court.
- 5.21 Judges of the Irish Courts, following retirement or resignation, who return to the Bar may not practice in a court of equal or lesser jurisdiction than the court of which they were a judge.
- 5.22 Barristers when conducting a case must not make statements or ask questions which are merely scandalous or are intended only for the purpose of vilifying, insulting or annoying a witness or some other person. (see paragraph 5.4).
- 5.23 The Rules set out in this section governing a barrister's relationship with the courts apply also to the barrister's relations with and conduct before arbitrators and any other persons exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions and to the sole member or members of Tribunals appointed under Statute or by the Oireachtas or any other investigating body.
- 5.24 Barristers may act for the chairman and members or the sole member of a tribunal of inquiry and shall, so far as practicable, comply with the provisions of the Code of Conduct in all respects, and they are obliged, when appearing before such tribunal, to comply with the rules governing a barrister's relationship with the courts.

6 Relations Between Barristers and the Public at Large

- 6.1 Barristers may advertise by placing prescribed information concerning themselves on the website of the Bar Council and subject to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated from time to time by the Bar Council in respect of the content of such an entry. Barristers may advertise by such other means as the Bar Council may prescribe by way of regulations promulgated from time to time, which regulations shall be promulgated for the purposes of protecting the public interest, facilitating competition and maintaining proper professional standards.
- 6.2 In recognition of a barrister's duty of confidentiality and independence a barrister may not make any public comment upon any case in which the barrister has been briefed or instructed or upon any of the parties involved in the case. Barristers may not write for publication, broadcast by radio or television, publish in book or film, or otherwise cause or permit to be published any particulars of any matters on which they have been, or are currently, engaged as barristers.
- 6.3 Barristers who have retired from practice may write memoirs of their experience at the Bar, using due discretion in regard to cases in which they have been engaged, and for the feelings of persons concerned, and they shall strictly observe the rules of the Code of Conduct with regard to professional confidences.
- 6.4 Without prejudice to paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3 thereof and subject to paragraphs 6.5 to 6.9 of the Code of Conduct, barristers may speak in public or publish any matter in newspapers or magazines and broadcast on radio or television any matter whatsoever notwithstanding that in doing so they state facts or express opinions on matters relating to law.
- 6.5 Barristers speaking or writing as permitted by the foregoing rule shall be under a duty to ensure, as far as possible, that their statements are legally and factually correct.
- 6.6 Barristers speaking or writing as permitted by paragraph 6.4 above shall not:
(a) Discuss any case in which they are or were professionally engaged; or
(b) Directly or indirectly suggest that any client or class of client were advised to employ them; or
(c) Breach any provision of this Code of Conduct.
- 6.7 Barristers writing or speaking as permitted by paragraph 6.4 above may describe themselves or cause themselves to be described as a "barrister" or "Senior Counsel" as the case may be.
- 6.8 Barristers writing or speaking as permitted by paragraph 6.4 above on a matter relating to practices of the Bar, the Courts, or the administration of justice, shall acquaint themselves with any policy or position of the Bar Council on the matter in question.
- 6.9 Barristers speaking or writing as permitted by paragraph 6.4 above on a matter relating to practices of the Bar, the Courts or the administration of justice shall have a duty to make clear whether the views expressed are their personal views or

the views of the Bar Council. The following rules apply with regard to broadcasting by barristers on radio and television. Barristers:-

- (a) may appear as an actor provided it is not disclosed that they are a barrister;
 - (b) may not appear in robes or act the part of a barrister;
 - (c) may not broadcast on any matters in which they have been engaged as a barrister; and
 - (d) may not broadcast about their practice at the Bar.
- 6.10 Only the Bar Council or a person or persons authorised by it shall write or speak on behalf of the Bar.
- 6.11 Only matters which affect the Bar in its professional capacity can be considered by the Bar at General Meeting and thus matters concerned with the courts and the administration of justice can be considered by the Bar at General Meeting.
- 6.12 Barristers may not contact or engage with the press or other media on behalf of their client. However, when a matter has been at hearing before a court, barristers may, at their discretion, show the pleadings to a news reporter unless either the court has directed otherwise, or their client has expressly instructed them not to do so, or there has been an agreement between barristers or the parties not to do so.
- 6.13 The papers in any brief or instructions delivered to a barrister are the property of the client. Barristers have no right without the consent of the client or solicitor to lend them or reveal their contents to any person otherwise than as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties as a barrister or pupil master. At the conclusion of the case barristers should return the papers to the instructing solicitor unless otherwise agreed.
- 6.14 In the interest of maintaining standards and the independence of the Bar barristers may arrange to be photographed as barristers only in the following circumstances:
(a) on their Call to the Bar or to the Inner Bar;
(b) on becoming a judge;
and, on the said occasions, studio portraits in robes are permitted as are portraits in an exhibition of portraits, or
(c) where permitted by rules or regulations made under paragraph 6.1
- 6.15 Meetings of the Bar and of the Bar Council and of Committees of the Bar Council or of Committees established by the Bar Council are private and nothing discussed at such meetings shall be disclosed to the newspapers, radio or television or to other persons who are not members of the Bar and practising as a barrister. It is the Chairman of the Bar Council, from time to time who is authorised to issue statements to the media on behalf of the Bar Council.

7 Relations between Barristers and between Barristers and Foreign and Registered Lawyers

7.1 It is the duty of barristers to treat each of their colleagues with civility and respect and to treat each barrister with equality and not to discriminate in favour or against a barrister on any of the grounds set out at paragraph 3(1)(b) of the Code of Conduct.

7.2 Matters of dispute between barristers should not be made public and should be brought without delay before the Bar Council or the Committee of the Bar Council dealing with such complaints. Where a barrister wishes to make a complaint against another barrister the correct procedure in the first instance is to refer the matter to the Committee of the Bar Council dealing with such complaints.

7.3 (a) The following is the order of precedence between barristers in court and in the conduct of professional business:

- (i) The Attorney General;
- (ii) Senior Counsel in the order of their Call to the Inner Bar;
- (iii) Junior Counsel shall take precedence according to the order of their Call to the Bar save as hereafter provided;
- (iv) in the case of Junior Counsel called to the Bar after 2 July, 1988 and who do not join the Law Library or commence practice within twelve months of their Call they shall be required to waive their precedence and to take precedence in the order of their joining the Law Library.

(b) Other than in situations outlined at (a) above the following shall be the order of precedence:

- (i) the Father of the Bar who shall be the member of the Bar earliest in their initial Call to the Bar;
- (ii) barristers whether Junior or Senior in the order of their initial Call to the Bar;
- (iii) when dining at King's Inns the Benchers according to their own order of precedence take precedence to all others
- (iv) at Circuit functions, barristers shall take such precedence as the members of the Circuit shall determine and such order shall be observed by all barristers whether members of the Circuit or otherwise.

7.4 Where more than one barrister is briefed it is for the leader to determine when and to what extent any of them may be absent from the hearing and the consent of the instructing solicitor is also necessary for such absence as permitted by the leader. A barrister shall only be lead by another barrister save only in the case of a ruling of the Bar Council made pursuant to paragraph 7.15 hereof.

7.5 Where fees are outstanding from a solicitor to a barrister beyond any agreed period for payment or, in the absence of any such agreement, beyond a period

of three months after the barrister has submitted the relevant fee note to the solicitor, the barrister may, on his or her own initiative make a complaint to the Law Society of Ireland in respect of that solicitor or may follow any other procedure for the recovery of fees that may be appropriate in the circumstances.

- 7.6 A barrister shall not have breached the Code of Conduct merely by carrying out a specific task of research or opinion work given to the barrister by another barrister, or by giving such a task to another barrister, on terms that are mutually acceptable, so long as the arrangement does not involve any contract of service, a standing retainer or employment terms.
- 7.7 Where a barrister has nominated a fee in a case and it is not paid at a time fixed for it to be paid, there is no obligation on the barrister to act further in the matter.
- 7.8 If barristers receive papers in a matter which they cannot for any reason deal with personally they should return the papers to the instructing solicitor.
- 7.9 Barristers shall not have their name placed on a Legal Aid Panel until they have completed six months pupillage or until they have been members of the Law Library for one year.
- 7.10 A barrister shall not act as an insurance broker or as an official of an insurance company.
- 7.11 Barristers shall not be required to give a certificate of title for the Land Registry but may give their opinion.
- 7.12 It is the duty of a barrister to register for VAT on reaching the appropriate income level.
- 7.13 Subject to compliance with the rules of this Code and instruments made under it, a barrister shall not have breached the Code of Conduct merely by sharing any facility, premises or cost of practice, including any capital or operating cost, with one or more other barrister. For the avoidance of doubt, a barrister is entitled to so share in a location not administered by the Bar Council.
- 7.14 In the interests of maintaining the independence of the Bar a barrister as an independent practitioner must not enter into any professional partnership or any other form of unincorporated association or seek to practice the profession through a corporate entity and the barrister must not enter into any professional partnership or relationship (including the sharing of briefs) with another barrister.
- 7.15 When a foreign lawyer is briefed to appear in Court with a barrister then the order of precedence shall be that the barrister shall take precedence over the foreign lawyer save where the Bar Council has otherwise directed and in this regard the Bar Council shall have regard to the public interest in the proper and efficient administration of justice.

7.16 The order of precedence set out in this part of the Code of Conduct shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to tribunals, inquiries, panels, boards, committees, arbitrators and such other bodies before whom a barrister appears.

8 Relations between Barristers, the Law Library and the Bar Council

- 8.1. The Law Library is the central and primary place of practice for the Bar of Ireland. The Law Library includes the Law Libraries in Dublin and Cork and the Law Library Buildings at Church Street, Dublin 7.
- 8.2. It is desirable that all practising barristers be members of the Law Library.
- 8.3. In the interest of maintaining an independent Bar membership of the Law Library is confined to full-time practising barristers subject to the exceptions provided under paragraphs 2.7 to 2.10 of this Code and to such exceptions as may from time to time be approved by the Bar Council.
- 8.4. Barristers taking up any full-time public or private appointment which renders them unable to comply with paragraphs 2.6 of the Code shall cease to be members of the Law Library.
- 8.5. The duties of Masters include the duty of teaching pupils the rules and customs of the Bar and ensuring that they have read and understand the Code and what is proper professional practise by barristers.
- 8.6. In the interest of maintaining an independent Bar barristers shall not carry on their practices as partners or as a group or as professional associates or in such a way so as to lead solicitors or others to believe that they are partners or members of a group or associated in the conduct of their profession as barristers.
- 8.7. In the interest of the maintenance of quality of services any person intending to practice as a barrister must complete a continuous period of not less than twelve months pupillage with a Master who is registered as such with the Bar Council unless expressly excused therefrom by the Bar Council. During the pupillage period pupils are practising barristers within the meaning of and subject to the Code and as such are entitled to accept work on their own behalf subject to the other provisions of the Code.
- 8.8. The Bar Council shall maintain a register of Masters and no barristers shall take a pupil unless their name is entered upon the said register. Barristers who are Junior Counsel may be entered on the register of Masters if they have completed seven years practise and all applications for such entry shall be determined by the Internal Relations Committee of the Bar Council whose decision on any application shall be final and conclusive. A barrister with less than seven years practise shall only be entered on the register of Masters only in exceptional circumstances as determined by the Internal Relations Committee.
- 8.9. Masters shall ensure that they carry out their obligations to their pupils in accordance with such guidelines as may be issued from time to time by the Bar Council or the Professional Practices Committee or the Internal Relations Committee.
- 8.10. All conversations and communications between barristers in the Law Library shall, unless otherwise expressly agreed, be strictly private, confidential and

without prejudice. This obligation of confidentiality applies to any barrister who is not a party to any such conversations or communications but who overhears such conversations or communications.

- 8.11. No barrister shall disclose to the media, including the electronic media, any professional information acquired or matter published in the Law Library, or otherwise make public or communicate such information or matter to any person.
- 8.12. No barrister shall use for any professional or private purpose or otherwise disclose any information obtained accidentally or otherwise from observation of documents or from conversation with or between colleagues in or outside of the Law Library.
- 8.13. Any infringement of paragraph 8.10 to 8.12 may render the barrister concerned liable to exclusion from the Law Library and/or to any other professional sanction.
- 8.14. A former solicitor who is called to the Bar in accordance with requirements set from time to time by the Honorable Society Of King's Inns shall have the same rights and duties as any other barrister, and shall be admitted to membership of the Law Library immediately, free from restriction or hindrance.

9 Practising certificates and Continuing Professional Development

- 9.1 It shall be a requirement of all practising barristers that they hold a current practising certificate in accordance with regulations issued by the Bar Council. The Bar Council shall specify by way of regulations, requirements to hold, applications for, the issuing, amendment, suspension and revocation of practising certificates, the commencement of the requirement to hold a practising certificate and related and ancillary matters. Barristers shall comply with any such regulations.
- 9.2 The Bar Council may specify by way of scheme or rules, the nature, content and format of courses and other activities which are required to be undertaken by barristers (or any category of barristers) by way of continuing professional development. A barrister shall comply with any such scheme or rules. A barrister may be required to submit details of continuing professional development undertaken, to the Bar Council in the form prescribed, and at the time specified, by the Bar Council.

10 Duty of a Barrister in the Conduct of a Criminal Case

- 10.1 Barristers who have undertaken to defend a person charged with a criminal offence should not undertake any commitment which conflicts with their duty to that person.
- 10.2 A barrister should not accept a brief in a criminal case “subject to commitments”. Once a criminal brief is accepted (whether under Legal Aid or otherwise) it should take priority over all other professional commitments and, subject to the provisions of the Code, the brief may not be returned or handed over and must be followed through to the end even though it takes a course not anticipated when the brief was originally accepted.
- 10.3 A barrister who holds a defence brief in a criminal matter and also another brief, both of which require the barrister to appear on a particular day, must return the other brief as soon as possible, unless the barrister became aware of the appearance being required on that day in the first brief after the barrister was committed to appear on that day in the other brief. In such case the barrister may return the criminal brief to the instructing solicitor. A barrister returning a brief in these circumstances should do so as soon as possible and must do so in sufficient time to ensure another barrister may be properly instructed in the matter.
- 10.4 It is improper for barristers to conduct a criminal defence unless the following requirements have been met by their solicitor:
- (a) that they receive their instructions within a reasonable period of time in advance of the date of trial, which instructions include:
 - (i) the book of evidence;
 - (ii) a statement of the accused taken by the solicitor;
 - (iii) a copy of the indictment; and
 - (iv) the statements of any witnesses to be called on behalf of the accused;
 - (b) and, that any proofs advised have been carried out.

However, it shall not be improper for a barrister to act in the conduct of a criminal defence notwithstanding the failure of the instructing solicitor to meet these requirements if the accused is on bail and the trial cannot be adjourned or if the accused is in custody and the consequence of the barrister not acting on behalf of the accused would be that the accused will not be represented by any barrister during the trial.

- 10.5 Barristers acting for the defence have a duty to be present throughout the trial and if due to any unforeseen circumstances they have to be temporarily absent it is their duty to see that the accused person is not at any stage unrepresented and a barrister shall be absent from any part of the trial only with the consent of their solicitor. If the accused is represented by two barristers both may not be absent at the same time.
- 10.6 The foregoing Rule 10.5 is subject to the following qualification:

Where, after the conclusion of the opening speech by the prosecution, a defending barrister is satisfied that during a specific part of the trial there is no serious possibility that events will occur which relate to the barrister's client the barrister may, with the consent of his solicitor and the client and having informed the judge, absent himself or herself from the trial provided that the barrister arranges for another defending barrister to guard the interests of the barrister's client and such defending barrister who intends to absent himself or herself shall avoid other commitments which would make it impracticable for the barrister to be available to attend in Court at reasonable notice if the interests of the client so require.

- 10.7 In general in Criminal Legal Aid matters it is not improper for a defence barrister with the consent of the accused to apply on adequate notice for the adjournment of a re-trial with a remand on bail where the fees for the first trial are unpaid but where to the barrister's knowledge there is a dispute as to the proper amount of the fees the barrister should not seek an adjournment. In no circumstance should an adjournment be sought where the accused is in custody.
- 10.8 Barristers shall not attend identification parades.
- 10.9 Barristers may appear for more than one defendant in a criminal trial provided they have satisfied themselves that there is no conflict of interest.
- 10.10 Barristers to whom a confession of guilt is made by their client must observe the following rules:
- (a) If the confession is made before the proceedings have started, they may continue to act only if the accused pleads guilty or where the accused pleads not guilty then they may continue to act subject to the limitations referred to in the following sub-paragraphs.
 - (b) If the accused is not pleading guilty the barrister must explain to the accused that the conduct of their defence will be limited in the manner as set out in sub-paragraph below.
 - (c) Barristers must emphasise to the accused that no substantive defence involving an assertion or suggestion of innocence will be put forward on their behalf and that, if they are not satisfied with this approach to the conduct of the trial, then the accused should seek other advice. Barristers should in such situation advise their solicitor to keep an attendance note in writing of the fact that the accused has been so advised by the barrister and in the presence of the instructing solicitor.
 - (d) If the confession is made during the proceedings or in such circumstances that a barrister cannot withdraw without compromising the position of the accused the barrister should continue to act but subject to the limitations on the conduct of the defence being that the barrister may not set up an affirmative case inconsistent with the confession such as by asserting or suggesting that some other person

committed the offence charged or by calling evidence in support of an alibi or by calling the accused to give evidence to deny the charges or support an alibi.

- 10.11 So long as an accused maintains his or her innocence a barrister's duty lies in advising the accused on the law appropriate to his or her case and the conduct thereof. Barristers shall not put pressure on the accused to tender a plea of guilty whether to a restricted charge or not, so long as the accused maintains their innocence. Barristers should always consider very carefully whether it is proper, in the interests of justice, to accept instructions to enter a plea of guilty. They should ensure that the accused is fully aware of all of the consequences of such a plea and they should insist that the instructions to plead guilty are recorded by their instructing solicitor in writing and in their presence. Where the accused is pleading guilty barristers should not accept instructions to tender a plea in mitigation on a basis inconsistent with the plea of guilty.
- 10.12 Every accused person has the right to decide whether to give evidence in his or her own defence. Barristers may properly advise their client upon this but the accused themselves must make such decision.
- 10.13 If during the course of a trial and prior to final sentence the accused absconds and the defending barrister's solicitor withdraws from the case, then barristers acting for the accused must withdraw. If for any reason the instructing solicitor does not withdraw from the case defending barristers retain an absolute discretion whether or not to continue to act. If they do continue they should conduct the case as if their client were still present in court but has decided not to give evidence. They will be free to use any material contained in their brief and may cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution or call witnesses for the defence.
- 10.14 Barristers are under a duty to defend any accused person on whose behalf they are instructed irrespective of any belief or opinion they may have formed as to the guilt or innocence of that person.
- 10.15 Barristers should not withdraw from a criminal case and leave the accused unrepresented because of the conduct of or anything said by the trial judge unless the barrister considers that by so doing they are acting in the best interests of their client.
- 10.16 If after a finding of guilty the prosecution is asked if there are any previous convictions and informs the court that there are none and defence barristers know that there are previous convictions, they are under no duty to so inform the court.
- 10.17 In normal circumstances it is the duty of defence barristers to see the accused after conviction and sentence and if they are unable to do so to ensure that their instructing solicitor does so.
- 10.18 It is the duty of defence barristers to appear for the accused in any appeal against conviction or sentence if instructed to do so unless such barrister has advised the accused that they have no reasonable prospect of success on appeal and has

advised against an appeal and the accused has appealed despite the advice of such barrister. In that event such barristers are relieved of any obligation to appear at the appeal.

- 10.19 It is not the duty of prosecuting barristers to obtain a conviction by all means at their command but rather they shall lay before the jury fairly and impartially the whole of the facts which comprise the case for the prosecution and shall assist the Court with adequate submissions of law to enable the law to be properly applied to the facts.
- 10.20 Where prosecuting barristers have in their possession statements from persons they does not propose to call as witnesses or they are in possession of potentially relevant material upon which they do not propose to rely as evidence, they should show such statements and disclose such material to the defence.
- 10.21 Barristers prosecuting an accused person should be present throughout the trial but if two or more barristers appear for the prosecution the attendance of one of such barristers is sufficient.
- 10.22 It is the duty of prosecuting barristers to assist the court at the conclusion of the summing-up by drawing the attention of the court to any apparent error or omission of fact or law which, in their opinion, ought to be corrected.
- 10.23 Prosecuting barristers should not attempt by advocacy to influence the court in regard to sentence. If, however, an accused person is unrepresented it is proper for a prosecuting barrister to inform the court of any mitigating circumstances as to which they are instructed.
- 10.24 A barrister for the defence or prosecution should not have discussions with a judge about a case unless a barrister or solicitor from the other side is also present.
- 10.25 There is nothing improper in a barrister for the prosecution or defence agreeing to exclude evidence in a case but a barrister should not involve the Judge in such exclusion of evidence other than in the course of a hearing in open Court.
- 10.26 For the avoidance of doubt, Rule 7.7 herein also applies to criminal as well as civil cases.

11 Senior Counsel

- 11.1 Admission to the Inner Bar is confined to practising barristers.
- 11.2 Only barristers of professional eminence should apply for admission to or be admitted to the Inner Bar. It shall be unprofessional conduct for a barrister to apply to the Government for admission to the Inner Bar unless that barrister has a bona fide intention to conduct his or her practice as a member of the Inner Bar and enjoys a status of professional eminence by virtue of his or her practice at the Bar.
- 11.3 Clients are never required to retain the services of a Senior Counsel. It is for the instructing solicitor to decide whether it is necessary or desirable in the interests of his or her client to brief Senior Counsel and to decide the number of Counsel to be retained in a case.

12 Fees

- 12.1 (a) Barristers' fees are based upon work done. Barristers are entitled to charge for any work undertaken or to be undertaken by them (whether or not it involves an appearance in court) on any basis or by any method they think fit, provided that such basis or method is permitted by law and a barrister is entitled to take into account when marking or nominating such fee, all features of the instructions which bear upon the commitment which is thereby undertaken or has been undertaken by them including:
- the complexity of the issue or subject matter;
 - the length and venue of any trial or hearing;
 - The amount or value of any claim or subject matter in issue provided, however, that the level of fee should not be calculated solely on the basis of the value of the case or on a basis directly proportionate to the value of the case;
 - the time within which the work is or was required to be undertaken;
 - any other special feature of the case.
- (b) Barristers may not undertake work at a salary.
- (c) Barristers are not obliged to accept instructions or a brief without having agreed the fee which they are prepared to accept or without having a reasonable opportunity to consider the fee offered in the light of the nature and extent of the work involved in the instructions.
- (d) Where barristers decide not to accept a brief by reason of the inadequacy of the fee offered, they owe a duty to return the brief promptly to their instructing Solicitor.
- (e) Barristers may not accept instructions on condition that payment will be subsequently fixed as a percentage or other proportion of the amount awarded.
- (f) Where barristers accept a brief on which no fee has been marked by the instructing solicitor and where no fee has been agreed in advance, they remain entitled to mark a proper and reasonable fee having regard to the nature and extent of the work undertaken and they are not bound to reduce the fee that would thus be marked by reference to the outcome of the matter.
- (g) Where barristers have accepted a brief on the basis that their fee will be discharged before appearing for their client such barrister is entitled to withdraw from the case in the event that such agreed fee is not paid by the agreed date.
- (h) Barristers shall, when so requested, inform a solicitor or client of a fee they will charge if instructed by that solicitor for their client or by a client pursuant to the Bar Council Direct Professional Access Scheme.
- 12.2 In cases where barristers have actually been briefed for the hearing then such barrister shall, in the event of a settlement resulting from negotiations, be entitled to charge a brief fee.
- 12.3 In all cases the number of barristers to be briefed and the fees to be charged by each such barrister shall be a matter for agreement between each such barrister and the instructing solicitor.
- 12.4 Nothing in this Rule shall operate so as to inhibit a barrister's entitlement to act for a client pro bono.

12.5 Barristers, in pursuit of the settlement of any case or matter, may negotiate only with the barrister or solicitor retained by the other party. In the event of the other party being without legal representation but is insured by an authorised insurer, a barrister may negotiate with any duly authorised representative of the authorised insurer of such other party but only in the presence of the barrister's instructing solicitor.

12.6 On the taking of instructions to provide legal services, or as soon as practicable thereafter, a barrister shall on request, provide to an instructing solicitor, or the client in the case of access under the Direct Professional Access Scheme, with particulars in writing confirming:-

- (a) the actual charges, or
- (b) where the provision of particulars of the actual charges is not in the circumstances possible or practicable, an estimate (as near as may be) of the charges, or
- (c) where the provision of particulars of the actual charges or an estimate of such charges is not in the circumstances possible or practicable, the basis on which the charges are to be made,

The format of any such particulars shall be at the discretion of each barrister.

13 Other Rules, Waiver and Direct Professional Access

- 13.1 The Bar Council is hereby authorised to waive the application, either generally or specifically, of any provision of the Code of Conduct when, in its opinion, the best interests of the Bar so require and any waiver granted by the Bar Council prior to the adoption of this rule shall continue in force.
- 13.2 The Bar Council shall promulgate a Direct Professional Access Scheme setting forth rights of access to a barrister by such persons authorised by the same to have access to a barrister.

14 Overseas Practice Rules

- 14.1 In Rule 14 " Foreign Lawyer" means a person who is a "Lawyer" as defined in the 1977 Directive other than a barrister or advocate of the United Kingdom.
- 14.2 A barrister may act upon the instructions of a foreign lawyer without the intervention of an Irish solicitor where such instructions involve court work in Ireland.
- 14.3 A barrister maintaining a principal place of practice outside of Ireland may, subject to such concessions as the rules of the local Bar may impose, practise there in association with a foreign lawyer.
- 14.4 Nothing in these rules shall permit a barrister to undertake work outside Ireland which if performed inside the Country would involve an infringement of any other provision of this Code of Conduct, to the extent permitted by the 1977 and the 1998 Directives.
- 14.5 A barrister may accept instructions directly from a lay client where the work involved originated or is to be performed wholly outside Ireland, to the extent permitted under, and subject to, the conditions and rules of professional conduct applicable in that other jurisdiction.

15 Registered lawyers

- 15.1 A registered lawyer shall be subject to the Code in respect of professional activities pursued by them in the State to the extent permitted by the 1977 and the 1998 Directives, and for this purpose references in this Code to a barrister, Counsel or Junior Counsel are to be construed as including references to a registered lawyer, save where the context otherwise requires it.
- 15.2 For the purposes of this Rule 7.3, registered lawyers shall take precedence in their order of being entered on the register.
- 15.3 A registered lawyer shall comply with any obligation or requirement imposed by or under the European Communities (Lawyers' Establishment) Regulations 2003 S.I. No. 732 of 2003, and regulations referred to at Article 5A of the Constitution of the Bar of Ireland.