

34th POLA SUMMIT

6 - 8 JUNE 2024 | HONG KONG

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION GLOBALLY



6 - 8 JUNE 2024 | HONG KONG

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION GLOBALLY

Self-Regulatory Function of the Profession: Indian overview



- Dr. Adv. Uday Prakash Warunjikar

Vice-President, Bar Association of India





Existing Legal Framework

Advocates Act, 1961 –

- Regulation of this noble profession
- Maintaining Independence of the Bar
- Ensure the autonomy of the Bar Council (S.7)
- Lay down code of ethics (S.49)
- Bar Council of India Rules, 2009 (Part I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX)

Power to make Rules (S.49)



- Qualifications for membership
- Qualification & Disqualification of voters in State Bar Council Election
- Conditions required for admission to a course of degree in law
- Standards of Professional Conduct & Etiquette
- Standards & Conditions of Foreign Legal Education
- Procedure to be followed by the Disciplinary Committee

Code of Professional Ethics



- Areas covered by Ethical Standards
 - 1. Independence, honesty & Integrity
 - 2. Client-care, conflict of interest, confidentiality, fees
 - 3. Duty to court, lawyers, clients, opponents
 - 4. Academic Competence For Eg. License to practice
- Chapter II of Part VI, Bar Council of India Rules, 2009 framework for

Code of Conduct & Etiquette of Advocates

- Dr. Adv. Uday Prakash Warunjikar

Vice-President, Bar Association of India

Types of Duties

- 1. Duty towards the Court
- 2. Duty towards the Clients
- 3. Duty towards Opponents
- 4. Duty towards Colleagues

Duty towards Court



- Act in dignified manner
- Respect the Court proceedings
- No influencing the decision of the court by illegal means
- Not consider himself a mere mouth-piece of the Client
- Wear the dress code appropriately and shall not wear band & gown in public places
- Deny to represent clients insisting on unfair methods of Practice

Duty towards the Clients



- Quote fees consistent with his standing at the Bar & the Nature of the case
- Shall not withdraw from engagements unless sufficient & reasonable cause shown
- Make full & frank disclosure with respect to the case
- Uphold the interest of the client
- Keep accounts of the client's money appropriately

Duty towards Opponent



- Shall not communicate or negotiate upon the subject matter of the case
- Shall do his best to carry out all legitimate promises made to the opponent

Duty towards Colleagues



- Shall **not solicit or advertise** work (Complete Ban)
- Sign-board or name plate shall be of reasonable size
- No sign-board should indicate anything about designation in bar council or any association or specialization in any specific work or being a judge or Advocate General

Regulation of Foreign Lawyers after entry in India



- No registration of foreign lawyers or law firms if it is for **giving legal advice** on a **Fly In & Fly Out** basis, provided it lasts for 60 days within a period of 12 months (Rule 3)
- Registration process Filling **Form A** along with prescribed fees. Validity of registration **5 Years** (Can be renewed)
- BCI can refuse registration if there is **disproportionate ratio** with the number of Indian lawyers

Contd.



- A foreign lawyer registered under these rules, he/she shall be deemed to be an Advocate under the definition of the Advocates Act, 1961
- In case of misconduct, BCI may cancel the registration
- Foreign lawyers or Law firms shall not be allowed to appear before any court, tribunal, or any statutory or regulatory authority
- Foreign lawyers or Law firms are allowed to practice any transactional, corporate work, giving advice or opinion

Application Procedure



Examine the Application

Check the reciprocity
Rules with the foreign country

Hold inquiry relating to the genuineness of the application

Application is Granted

Need for Self-Regulation



- Self-Regulation of the profession helps to regulate the quality of legal services in a market
- Collective reputation of the profession jointly with the individual reputation of lawyers will ensure a better and higher quality of the legal profession
- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam Self-regulation of the legal profession throughout the world is the need of the hour

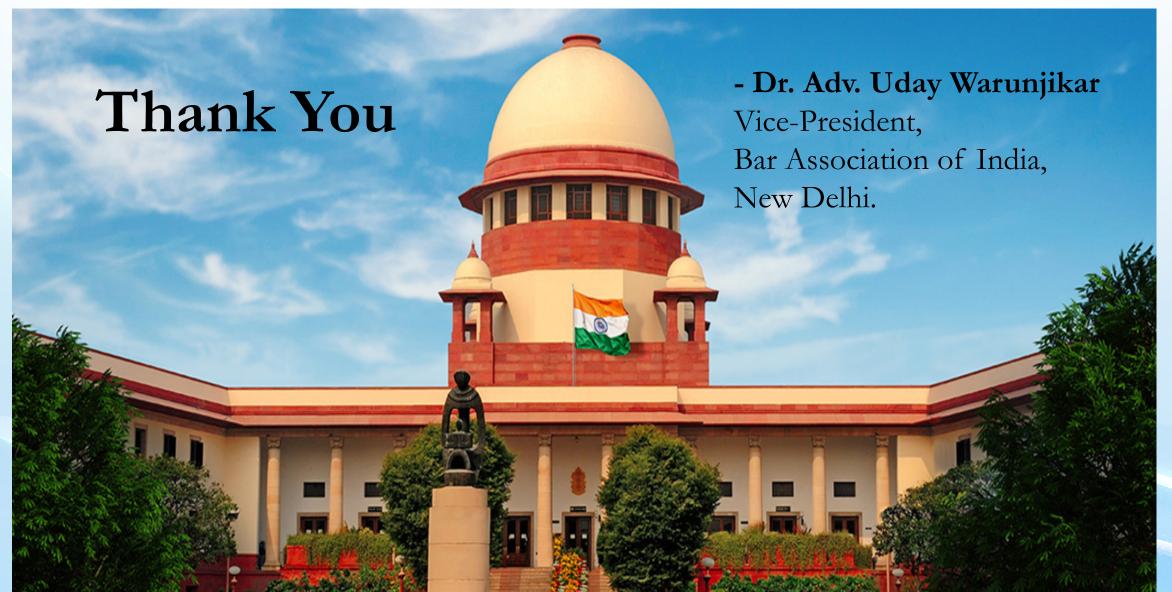
Supreme Court of India on Applicability of Consumer Protection Act on Advocates



- The Supreme Court of India in its recent judgment has held that: Advocates can't be held liable for deficiency under Consumer Protection Act.
- A Division Bench of Justice Bela M Trivedi and Justice Pankaj Mithal of the Supreme Court of India further stated that: We do not propose to say that Lawyers cannot be sued in the Ordinary Course of law for negligence but lawyers are not covered under Consumer Protection Act.

6 - 8 JUNE 2024 | HONG KONG

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION GLOBALLY





34th POLA SUMMIT

6 - 8 JUNE 2024 | HONG KONG

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION GLOBALLY

