



Lawyers training systems in the EU

Spain

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR LAWYERS in Spain		
<i>1. Access to the Profession</i>		
Higher education / university education	YES	
A law degree is compulsory	YES	
Steps to becoming a fully-fledged lawyer:	Compulsory steps:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration with the Bar • Examination (State Exam) • Completion of an induction period
Alternative routes to the profession:	NO	
<i>2. Training during induction period</i>		
Is there an induction period?	YES	<p>Induction period is compulsory since November 2011</p> <p>Set length: approx. 18 months</p> <p>Legal basis: http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2011-10459 https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2006-18870 </p>
Compulsory	YES	90 ECTS divided in 60 ETCS of Master training course (11 months) and 30 ECTS of internship (6 to 7 months)

Types of structures responsible for organising induction training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bars - through Schools of Legal Practice. The Bar signs an agreement with at least one University in order to ensure compliance with legal requirements regarding professional competence, suitability or qualifications and teacher qualification. The Bar is responsible for the day to day organization of the induction period training. • Universities (public or private). Universities can provide training under an agreement signed with at least one Bar, in order to ensure the internship period during the induction period (apprenticeship). The University is responsible for the day to day organization of the induction period training. • Universities (public or private) together with Bars, via Schools of Legal Practice. The Bar, the School of legal practice and the University are responsible for the day to day organization of the induction period training. 	
Form of induction training	<p>Training course followed by internship (apprenticeship) and final evaluation test (multiple-choice test and case study)</p> <p>Apprenticeship period supervised by a private practice or by a university under agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apprenticeship supervised by a private practice • Law training with specific curriculum common to all trainee lawyers • Training on non-legal professional skills (e.g. communication, management of an office, etc.) • Training on legal professional skills (e.g. drafting claims, working with clients, etc.) 	
Entrance exam / check before induction period	YES	Check / verification of diploma
Set curriculum during induction period	NO	
Specificities regarding EU law and linguistic training:	NO	
Induction period divided into different stages	YES	<p>Two separate stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course training • Internship
Post-induction period assessment / exam	YES	Through written exams (multiple choice questionnaire and case study)

3. Continuous training system		
Differentiation between continuous training / specialisation training		<p>NO</p> <p>There is no compulsory legal or regulatory framework. There is no differentiation between continuous/specialization training.</p> <p>Exception: Legal Aid Framework: there is specialization and continuous training in Spain for lawyers working in Legal Aid.</p>
Obligations regarding continuous training	NO	<p>There is no legal or regulatory framework</p> <p>However, lawyers who wish to provide services on Legal Aid have to undergo continuous and specialisation training, provided by the School of Legal Practice and by Bars</p>
Obligations regarding specialization training	NO	<p>There is no legal or regulatory framework</p> <p>Exception: There are specialisation training obligations for lawyers specialised in Legal aid</p>
Obligations regarding learning foreign languages	NO	
Obligations regarding EU law content in relation to continuous / specialization training?	NO	
4. Accreditation systems and training providers		
Possibility for accreditation	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no legal or regulatory framework. • Accreditation only applies to Legal Aid specialization courses
Number of training providers offering continuous training activities		<p>More than 50</p> <p>This number calculated on the basis of the number of Spanish Bars (83 Bars in total) and the number of Schools of Legal Practice active in Spain</p>
Type of training providers developing accredited continuous training activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bars • Schools of Legal Practice • Universities <p>Training is provided on a voluntary basis, since there is no legal or regulatory framework</p>

Activities and methods		
Type of training activities accepted under the obligations of continuous or specialization training	N/A	Participation in training activities in another Member state: N/A
5. Supervision of training activities		
Organizations involved in supervising continuous training activities	Bar	Voluntary continuous training provided by Bar or School of Legal Practice is supervised and assessed by each local Bar
Supervision process	N/A	
Organizations involved in supervising training activities aimed towards specialization	Bars and Schools of Legal Practice For specialization training activities mandatory for Legal Aid practitioners	
6. National reform of training system		
<p>The Spanish Bar is not expecting substantial reforms of the National Training System. However, some changes on the field of continuous training may be brought. Up to October 2013, a draft proposal has been introduced by the Government to legislative powers and it is now under consideration. The final outcome is expected during 2014.</p>		

Source: Pilot Project - European Judicial Training: "Lot 2 – Study on the state of play of lawyers training in EU law", carried out by the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE) and the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA)