



# Lawyers training systems in the EU

## Sweden

Information provided by: Sveriges Advokatsamfund (The Swedish Bar Association)

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR LAWYERS in Sweden		
<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:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration with the Bar</li> <li>• Examination (Oral examination in professional responsibility, administered by the Bar)</li> <li>• Evaluation of candidate and acceptance by a law firm (must be employed by a law firm, or offering legal services through his/her own firm, at the time of his/her admission to the Bar)</li> <li>• Completion of an induction period</li> </ul>
Alternative routes to the profession:	N/A	
<i>2. Training during induction period</i>		
Is there an induction period?	YES	<p>Legal basis:</p> <p>Charter of the Swedish Bar, section 3, and the Code of Judicial procedure, chapter 8, section 2</p> <p><a href="http://www.advokatsamfundet.se/Advokatsamfundet-engelska/Rules-and-regulations/Charter/">http://www.advokatsamfundet.se/Advokatsamfundet-engelska/Rules-and-regulations/Charter/</a></p>

Compulsory	YES	Set length: The candidate must work <b>3 years</b> in a law firm after having completed legal studies
Types of structures responsible for organising induction training	Bar	
Form of induction training	Training on legal professional skills (under supervision of an advokat (lawyer))	
Entrance exam/check before induction period	NO	
Set curriculum during induction period	NO	
Specificities regarding EU law and linguistic training:	NO	
Induction period divided into different stages	NO	
Post-induction period assessment / exam	YES	Assessment through reports from tutors An applicant to the Swedish Bar must attach references from his/her employer (the law firm). The law firm should confirm that the applicant is suitable to become a lawyer.
<b>3. Continuous training system</b>		
Differentiation between continuous training / specialisation training	NO	
Obligations regarding continuous training	NO	Compulsory training obligations as stated in the internal regulations of the Bar <b>Legal Basis:</b> <a href="#">The training regime for continuing professional training of Advocates</a>
Obligations regarding specialization training	NO	Specialization training is not mentioned either by the state law or internal regulations However, the Code of Conduct for members of the Swedish Bar Association states (rule 2.5 on professional competence) that an advocate is obliged to maintain and develop his professional competence by monitoring the development of the law in the fields in which the advocate is active and to submit the necessary continued training.

Obligations regarding learning foreign languages	No obligations	
Obligations regarding EU law content in relation to continuous / specialization training?	Not explicitly, however, a course in EU Law might be counted within the requirement of continuous training that the lawyers should undergo every year	
<b>4. Accreditation systems and training providers</b>		
Possibility for accreditation	N/A	
Number of training providers offering continuous training activities	Between 6 and 10 main training institutions who provide training for Swedish lawyers  Given that it is the training as such (content of courses) that is important for the fulfilment of existing requirement and not the training provider itself, one could argue that there are <b>more than 50</b> training providers that fulfil the requirements.	
Type of training providers developing accredited continuous training activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bar</li> <li>• Non-accredited private commercial training provider</li> <li>• Non-accredited private or public non-for-profit training provider</li> </ul>	
Number of training providers organizing training in preparation for specialization	N/A	
Type of training providers developing accredited training activities in preparation for specialization	N/A	
<b>Activities and methods</b>		
Type of training activities accepted under the obligations of continuous or specialization training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attending face to face training sessions</li> <li>• Completing blended-learning activities</li> </ul>	<b>Participation in training activities taking place in another Member State:</b> <b>YES</b> , the Swedish system offers this possibility but it depends on the type of activities. Activities that can be accepted include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attending training conferences</li> <li>• Participating in training activities as trainer or teacher</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face to face training sessions</li> <li>• Completing blended learning activities</li> <li>• Attending training conferences</li> <li>• Participating in training activities as trainer or teacher</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Supervision of training activities</b></p>		
Organizations involved in supervising continuous training activities	Bar	
Supervision process	The Bar regulation prescribes details on which courses may be included in the continuous training requirements for lawyers	

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)