



Lawyers training systems in the EU

Luxembourg

Information provided by: **Ordre des avocats du Barreau de Luxembourg**

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR LAWYERS in Luxembourg

1. Access to the Profession

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| Higher education / university education | YES |
| A law degree is compulsory | YES |
| Steps to becoming a fully-fledged lawyer: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration with the Bar • Examination • Completion of an induction period and • Assessment of candidates by the Ministry of justice |
| Alternative routes to the profession: | YES - on the basis of Directive 98/5/EC (practice of the profession of lawyer on a permanent basis in a Member State other than that in which the qualification was obtained) |

2. Training during induction period

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| Is there an induction period? | YES Except for the route laid down in Directive 98/5/EC | Legal basis: Règlement grand-ducal du 10 juin 2009 portant organisation du stage judiciaire et règlementant l'accès au notariat |
| Compulsory | YES | Set length: 2 years |

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| Types of structures responsible for organising induction training | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar Association • Private practices and law firms |
| Form of induction training | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apprenticeship supervised by a Bar and the Ministry of justice and • Law training with specific curriculum common to all trainee lawyers and • Law training with personalised curriculum and • Training on legal professional skills |
| Entrance exam / check before induction period | YES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of diploma • Evaluation of a written application • Entrance exam |
| Set curriculum during induction period | YES | <p>Main topics covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions and sources of Luxembourg Law • Judicial procedures and judicial organization • Criminal law and criminal law procedure • Family law • Labor law • Commercial and Bankruptcy law • Financial sector law • Ethics rules • Business accounting • Legal deed drafting |
| Specificities regarding EU law and linguistic training: | NO | |
| Induction period divided into different stages | NO | |
| Post-induction period assessment / exam | YES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through written exams |
| 3. Continuous training system | | |
| Differentiation between Continuous training/ Specialisation training | | Only continuous training exists in Luxembourg |
| Obligations regarding continuous training | YES | <p>Compulsory continuous training obligations as stated in the internal regulations of the Bar</p> <p>Legal basis: Title 14 of the Luxembourg Bar Association internal Regulation (09/01/2013) and the Internal regulation of 16/01/2013: http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/2013/0039/a039.pdf#page=2</p> |

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| Obligations regarding learning foreign languages | NO | |
| Obligations regarding EU law content in relation to continuous training? | N/A | |
| 4. Accreditation systems and training providers | | |
| Possibility for accreditation | YES | <p>Articles relating to the accreditation process – (articles 14.1 – 14.5 of the Luxembourg Bar internal Regulation-see above, Section “Obligations regarding continuous training”)</p> <p>Accreditation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of training courses • of national training providers • of training providers from all member states <p>Accreditation process – takes place by submitting a request at the Luxembourg Bar</p> |
| Number of training providers offering continuous training activities | Impossible to indicate | |
| Type of training providers developing accredited continuous training activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar • Organisation managed or established by Bar (incl. law centres or local groupings of solicitors) • Accredited private commercial training provider (incl. law firms) • Accredited private or public non-for-profit training provider (incl. universities, foundations) • Non-accredited private commercial training provider • Non-accredited private or public non-for-profit training provider | |
| Activities and methods | | |
| Type of training activities accepted under the obligations of continuous or specialization training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attending face-to-face training sessions • Attending training conferences • Participation in training activities as trainer or teacher • Writing/publishing | <p>Participation in training activities in other member states:</p> <p>It is recognized by the Bar if they fulfill the requested form (see above: Possibility for accreditation)</p> |

5. Supervision of training activities

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| Organizations involved in supervising continuous training activities | NO |
| Supervision process | N/A |

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)