LATHAM & WATKINS LLP



A Summary of Pro Bono Requirements in 86 Jurisdictions

| Country | Is there a minimum pro bono hours requirement for lawyers (or aspiring lawyers)? | Are lawyers required to have a specific pro bono license? | May foreign lawyers practice pro bono in the country? | Are there any requirements for having professional indemnity insurance for pro bono legal services? | Are there any rules prohibiting advertising pro bono? | Do lawyers receive "Continuing Legal Education" for pro bono legal services? |
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| Angola | No – but aspiring lawyers are often required to provide legal aid when appointed by the Angolan Bar Association | No | Must complete apprenticeship and be admitted to the Angolan Bar Association | Yes – with respect to law firms No – with respect to sole practitioners | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Argentina | No – certain private law firms have committed to an average of no less than 20 hours of annual pro bono work per practicing attorney | No | Foreign diploma must be recognized by an Argentine university; must register with the Argentine Bar Association | No | No | No |
| Australia | No | No – but lawyers may be entitled to a "nil fee" practicing certificate | May practice foreign law or must be admitted as an Australian lawyer | Yes – certain to specific exemptions A community legal service must have an approved insurance policy; in-house corporate and government lawyers must have insurance coverage for pro bono services provided outside of a community legal service | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |



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| Austria | No – but required to provide legal aid when assigned by the local bar association | No | Must be admitted to the local bar; exceptions for European qualified lawyer to be able to give legal advice and represent client before authorities and courts | Yes – indemnity insurance is required to qualify and register for the Austrian bar | No | No |
| Azerbaijan | No | Must be a member of the Bar Association of Azerbaijan and pass an exam to represent a client in court proceedings, but not required to practice law | Limited exclusively to advice and opinions related to respective foreign law or international law; may only practice where permitted by an international treaty | No – but lawyers must create safety bank accounts with 2% of monthly income | No | No |
| Bahrain | No | No | N/A – only Bahraini nationals may practice law | No | No | No |
| The Republic of Belarus | No | No | N/A – foreign lawyers and foreign law firms may not practice law | No | No | No |
| Belgium | No – but aspiring lawyers must attend meetings at a Legal Assistance Bureau and take on state- subsidized pro deo cases | No | No additional license needed, but may only represent and defend clients in association with a Belgian lawyer; foreign non-EU lawyers cannot plead in court | No | Yes – by the French- speaking Bar of Brussels No – by the Orde van Vlaamse Balies | No |



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| Bolivia | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Brazil | No | No | Must be authorized by the national bar association and register with the applicable state bar association | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | Generally no – but state bar associations have differing regimes |
| Bulgaria | No | No – but certain legal services may only be provided by attorneys-at- law (e.g., court representation) rather than lawyers | No – with respect to lawyers Yes – attorneys-at-law must follow certain formalities to practice | No – with respect to lawyers Yes – with respect to attorneys-at-law | Yes | No |
| Cameroon | No | No | No additional license(s) to provide pro bono legal services ¹ | No | No | No |
| Canada | No | No | Must be appropriately licensed in the relevant province/territory | Yes | No | Generally no – but varies by provincial/ territorial law societies |
| Chile | No – but aspiring lawyers must complete a six- month practice period in a Legal Assistance Corporation | No | Must validate their law degree in Chile | No | No | No |

¹ Note to Draft: Chapter is not clear whether foreign lawyers are permitted to practice law in Cameroon or if there are certain requirements for them to do so, but must be of Cameroonian nationality to become a lawyer.



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| China | No | No | Non-citizen lawyers (with a few exceptions) are not allowed to sit for the Chinese Bar exam | No | No | No |
| | | | Foreign non-lawyers can work for a foreign firm's Chinese office, but cannot practice or interpret Chinese law | | | |
| Colombia | No – but aspiring lawyers are required to provide free legal services in a legal clinic during their final year of study | No | Foreign law degree must be equivalent to a Colombian degree and must pass the State Exam | No | No | No |
| Costa Rica | No | No | Foreign law degree must be equivalent to a Costa Rican degree, must pass legal ethics exam and register with the Bar Association | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | N/A – no continuing legal education requirements in Costa Rica |
| The Czech Republic | No | No | Must apply to the Czech Bar Association after passing a recognition exam; may only practice law relating to their country of admission and international law | Yes – with certain exceptions for in-house lawyers | No | No |



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| Denmark | No – but can count towards practical legal work requirement for aspiring lawyers | No | Certain European lawyers may practice following a trial period which demonstrates sufficient understanding of Danish procedural law and mastery of the Danish language | Yes | No | No |
| The Dominican Republic | No | No | Must meet requirements and become a member of the Dominican Republic Bar Association | No | No | No |
| Ecuador | No – certain private law firms have committed to an average of no less than 20 hours of annual pro bono work per practicing attorney | No – but organizations providing free legal clinics must be accredited by the Public Defenders' Office | Must be admitted to practice law in Ecuador | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Egypt | No | No | May be licensed for a particular case or topic if reciprocal arrangement exists in foreign lawyer's home jurisdiction | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| El Salvador | No – but aspiring lawyers must participate in at least six pro bono legal cases | No | Must be authorized by the Supreme Court of El Salvador | No | No | No |



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| England and Wales | No | No | Must qualify as a solicitor of England and Wales or apply to the Bar Standards Board | Yes – except for in-house lawyers providing pro bono services in a personal capacity | No – but may not charge client a fee for work publicized as pro bono | No |
| Finland | No | No | Yes – but further requirements must be fulfilled if the services require representation in judicial proceedings | Yes – required for members of the Finnish Bar Association | No | No |
| France | No | No | Yes – must satisfy requirements to practice law in France | Yes | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Georgia | No | No – but representations before a court may require an "advocate" license | Must be admitted to the Georgian Bar Association | No | No | No |
| Germany | No | No | Must meet requirements to practice law in Germany | Yes – required to practice law in Germany | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Ghana | No | No | Required to take a "Post- Call" Law Course in order to practice law in Ghana | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Greece | No | No | Must be entitled to practice law in Greece | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | N/A – no continuing legal education requirements in Greece |



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| Guatemala | No – certain legal organizations have committed to an average of no less than 20 hours of annual pro bono work per practicing attorney | No | Must be permitted to practice law in Guatemala | No | Yes – but universities and non-profit institutions may be allowed to promote the pro bono legal services they provide | No |
| Haiti | No | No | N/A – only citizens may be qualified to practice law in Haiti | No | Yes – generally advertising legal services is generally prohibited by the Deontology Code | No |
| Hong Kong | No | No | Registered foreign lawyers may provide pro bono legal services which do not relate to Hong Kong law | Yes – but lawyers should obtain approval from their firm to ensure their pro bono legal services are covered | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No – but NGO training courses may be accredited by the Law Society |
| Hungary | No | No | Must be qualified to practice in Hungary | Yes | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| India | No | No | Must be fulfill certain conditions, be admitted to the rolls of advocates of any State Bar Council and not provide legal services in India on a permanent basis | No | Yes | N/A – no continuing legal education requirements in India |



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| Indonesia | Yes – must provide at least 50 hours of pro bono legal assistance each year to obtain or renew advocate identity card | No | Must have practicing license and provide 10 hours of pro bono legal services per month in Indonesia; not permitted to appear in court or advise on domestic matters (e.g., family law) under Indonesian law | No | No | No |
| Israel | No | No | May become a member of the Israel Bar Association or practice law of the jurisdiction in which they are qualified | No – but foreign lawyers must provide collateral to the Bar Association in order to practice law of the jurisdiction in which they are qualified | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Italy | No | No | Must be fully licensed to practice law in Italy | Yes | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Japan | Certain local bar associations require members to perform some public interest activities | No | Must register with the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and may only practice subject to certain limitations | No | No | No |
| Kenya | No | No | Must be admitted to practice in Kenya | Yes – in-house lawyers should confirm that they are appropriately insured through a pro bono provider when providing pro bono legal services | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | Generally no – but legal work for the Legal Aid Program may qualify |



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| Kuwait | No | No | Only if they practice in- house or with a recognized Kuwaiti law firm | No | Yes | No |
| Latvia | No | No – but subject to certain requirements whether it is a criminal or civil matter | Yes – if an advocate in an EU Member State or in accordance with international agreements; need to register with the Council for criminal matters | No | No | No |
| Liechtenstein | No | No | Right to practice law must be confirmed by the Chamber of Lawyers | No | Yes – may only "inform" potential clients about legal services they offer | No |
| Lithuania | No | No | Yes – attorneys from EU Member States if they follow procedures for representation of a client in court | Yes – must be insured for loss that exceeds €290 and must have minimum insurance coverage of €29,000 per insured event | Yes – general prohibition against advertising legal services, but may provide details in informative and other publications, on official letterforms, business cards and representative items | No |
| Luxembourg | No | No | Must be admitted to one of the Luxembourgish National Bars | No – but highly recommended to have insurance coverage if providing pro bono legal advice in a personal capacity | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |



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| Malaysia | No – but aspiring lawyers must serve at a legal aid center for at least 14 days during their pupilage | No | Under limited circumstances and in certain permitted areas after registering with the Bar Council | No – all lawyers are covered under a single master policy | Yes | Yes – for matter from legal aid centers |
| Malta | No – but aspiring lawyers serve at the legal clinic at the University of Malta | No | EEA lawyers must register with the Chamber of Advocates and work in association with a local lawyer; legislation is silent with respect to non- EEA lawyers | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Mexico | No – but aspiring lawyers must complete 6 to 24 months of social service to obtain a valid degree | No | Must be admitted to practice law in Mexico | No | No | No |
| Montenegro | No | No | EU citizens are permitted to practice upon completion of certain notice requirements to the Bar Association | Yes | Yes | No |
| Morocco | No | No | Must satisfy criteria to practice law in Morocco | No | No | No |
| Netherlands | No | No | Must be qualified to practice law in the Netherlands | Yes | No | No |



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| New Zealand | No | No | May not carry out certain legal services unless admitted to practice law in New Zealand | No | No | No |
| Nicaragua | No | No | Must validate university degree with local authorities and register with the Supreme Court of Justice | No | No | No |
| Northern Ireland | No | No | Must be a registered foreign European lawyer or licensed to practice law in Northern Ireland | Yes – with exceptions for lawyers working in-house and in the government | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Norway | No | No | Must be allowed to practice law in Norway | Yes | No | No |
| Pakistan | No – but lawyers may be asked to take on one case per year free of charge | No | Must be qualified and enrolled as an advocate – criteria includes Pakistani citizenship or at least one year of residency in the country | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | N/A – no continuing legal education requirements in Pakistan |
| Panama | No | No | Must be a citizen of Panama to practice law in the country | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Paraguay | No | No | Must be authorized to practice law in Paraguay | No | No | No |



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| Peru | No – certain firms have committed to an average of no less than 20 hours of annual pro bono work per practicing attorney | No | Must be a licensed attorney and be a member of the Bar Association of Lima | No | No | No |
| The Philippines | Yes – lawyers are required to provide 120 hours of pro bono legal services in their first 12 months of practice and to continue to provide such services to maintain their compliance certificate; aspiring lawyers may be able to waive the 120 hours requirement by providing pro bono legal services whilst a student | No | No - non-Filipino lawyers are not permitted to offer advice on Philippine law | No | Yes | Newly qualified lawyers may receive full MCLE credits for qualifying pro bono hours |
| Poland | No | No | Must be entered onto one of the lists of foreign lawyers kept by District Bar Councils or Councils of District Chambers of Legal Counsellors | Yes | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |



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| Portugal | No | No | Must be registered with the Portuguese Bar Association | No – but lawyers duly registered with the Portuguese Bar Association automatically benefit from a professional liability insurance policy | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Qatar | No | No | Generally no – but may do so if they are members of a Qatar Financial Centre registered law firm | All professional firms are required to maintain professional indemnity insurance | No | N/A – no continuing legal education requirements in Qatar |
| The Republic of Ireland | No | No | Must be licensed to practice law in the Republic of Ireland | Yes | No | No – solicitors do not receive credit Yes – barristers may receive credit |
| Romania | No | No | Must be permitted to practice law in Romania | Must enter into a legal assistance and representation with pro bono client to be insured | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Russia | No | No – but must be a state- licensed attorney to represent pro bono clients in criminal proceedings | Must have a legal degree from a Russian university to provide pro bono legal services connected with the Russian law | No | No | No |
| Saudi Arabia | No | No | Must be licensed by the Ministry of Justice | No | No | No |



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| Scotland | No | No | May provide pro bono legal services provided that they do not describe themselves as "solicitors" (must use their home title), but cannot undertake certain types of work reserved by statute for Scottish-qualified solicitors. | Yes | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Serbia | No | No | Must be registered to practice law in Serbia and may not practice certain types of law | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Singapore | No – but aspiring lawyers are required to perform 20 hours of approved pro bono work as part of their graduation requirements | No | Must be qualified to practice law in Singapore | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | Lawyers who supervise university students on approved pro bono matters may receive a maximum of two continuing legal education- equivalent points per year |
| Slovakia | No | No | Must be registered to practice law in Slovakia and are subject to certain limitations | Yes | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |



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| Slovenia | No | No | Must speak Slovenian and have passed an exam on the legal order in the Republic of Slovenia | No – but the Bar Association of Slovenia provides insurance coverage for lawyers | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| South Africa | Some South African law societies mandate attorneys provide 24 hours per year of free legal advice | Yes | Must be qualified to practice law in South Africa | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| | Aspiring lawyers must provide community service, which can include pro bono legal services | | | | | |
| South Korea | Yes – 30 hours per year (subject to certain exceptions) | No | Must be able to practice law in South Korea; only licensed Korean lawyers may represent clients in litigation matters | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Spain | No | No | Must be admitted to the Spanish Bar Association and qualified to practice law in Spain | Yes | No | No |
| Sweden | No | No | Must pass an exam on Swedish law | No | No | No |



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| Switzerland | No | No – but type of work may be limited by a lawyer's credentials | Must be able to practice law in Switzerland | Yes | No | N/A – no continuing legal education requirements in Switzerland |
| Taiwan, R.O.C. | No | No | Must be approved by the Ministry of Justice and join the local bar association | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Thailand | No | No | Must hold license from the Lawyers' Council of Thailand; cannot represent another party in Thai court | No | No | No |
| Turkey | No | No | Only through their employer or in conjunction with a registered Turkish lawyer or foreign Attorney Partnership | No | Yes | No |
| Uganda | Advocates Regulation is not yet operational, but will require lawyers to provide at least 40 hours of pro bono legal services or make a payment in lieu | No | Must be permitted to practice law in Uganda by the Law Council | No | Yes | May earn two CLE points by working at an annual pro bono day organized by the Uganda Law Society |
| Ukraine | No | No | Must be licensed to practice law in Ukraine | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |



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| The United Arab Emirates | No | No | Must be registered with the appropriate authority in Abu Dhabi, Dubai or Dubai International Financial Centre | No – not required in Abu Dhabi Yes – required in Dubai and Dubai International Financial Centre | No | No |
| Uruguay | No – but most law schools require students to participate in legal clinics | No | Must have law degree validated in Uruguay | No | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No |
| Venezuela | No – but law students are required to assist in non- profit legal matters and perform 120 hours of community service which can be fulfilled through the provision of pro bono legal services | No | Must have law degree validated in Venezuela and must be registered with a regional bar association and the Lawyer Social Security Institute | No | Yes | No |
| Vietnam | Lawyers must perform at least four hours of pro bono legal aid per year, but no pro bono requirement to become a lawyer | No | Must be qualified to practice law in Vietnam | Yes | No – but must align with general regulations for advertising legal services | No – but may be awarded for pro bono legal services by the Ministry of Justice |