



Congress  
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**Legal  
Protection  
International**



**'Legal Protection Lawyer'**

A Modern Legal Professional

*#LPICongress2020*

- **Research title:** Analysis of different legal professions in 19 countries with special emphasis on LPI lawyers
- **Research method:** Own research and structured written questionnaires in 2020, coordinated by Dr. Maxim Baer
- **Disclaimer:** The research is based on available information in certain languages and a quality check by local professionals. However, the data is not all-embracing and only reflects different legal professions on a generalized level. Some information might be incomplete or inadequate. This is due to the necessity to limit the research scope, different local definitions and understandings, and language barriers.
- **General finding on legal professions:** The professions are, in general, comparable in the examined countries. They are: independent lawyer, judge, state attorney, in-house lawyer, LPI lawyer and paralegal. The specific role and denomination can vary greatly across different legal jurisdictions and countries. The next part describes the differences in detail.

### Key findings for LPI-lawyers:

- **Definition:** An employed person that settles / handles LP claims. An alternative denomination is claims handler. The role of the LPI-lawyer varies greatly across different legal jurisdictions and insurance companies.
- **University education and traineeship** of LPI-lawyers is heterogeneous and ranges from “none” to “fully qualified lawyer”. Feedback from 13 of 19 countries suggests that a **formal education** of at least LL.B. is required by internal standards. In 4 of 19 countries a LPI-lawyer can **stand in court**. **Supervision** takes place by corporate governance and, in some cases, bar associations.

### Key findings for lawyers:

- **Definition:** A lawyer is a person who practices law by preparing, interpreting and applying law. The role of the lawyer varies greatly across different legal jurisdictions. The denominations for independent law practitioners vary between countries, most commonly used are lawyer / attorney / advocate / barrister. There are some particularities, e.g. a barrister in the UK differs from an attorney.
- **Formation and supervision** of independent law practitioners is homogeneous: university education is between 4-5 years (Master, LL.M., LL.B., J.D.), **traineeship** is between 1-3 years, **membership in bar society** is mandatory (exception: Norway), **oversight** is provided by national / regional bar associations or equivalent bodies.

### Key findings for judges:

- **Definition:** A judge is a person who presides over court proceedings. The role of the judge varies greatly across different legal jurisdictions.
- **Formation and supervision** of judges is homogeneous: university education is between 4-5 years (exception: Switzerland) and comparable to lawyer, **traineeship** in some cases longer than lawyer.

### Key findings for prosecutors / state's attorney:

- **Definition:** A legal representative of the prosecution of a country's legal system. The role of the prosecutor varies greatly across different legal jurisdictions.
- **Formation and supervision** of prosecutors is homogeneous: university education is between 4-5 years and comparable to lawyer, **traineeship** is usually long and specialized. In some countries, no training is needed (Estonia, Spain) or professional expertise is required additionally (Norway).

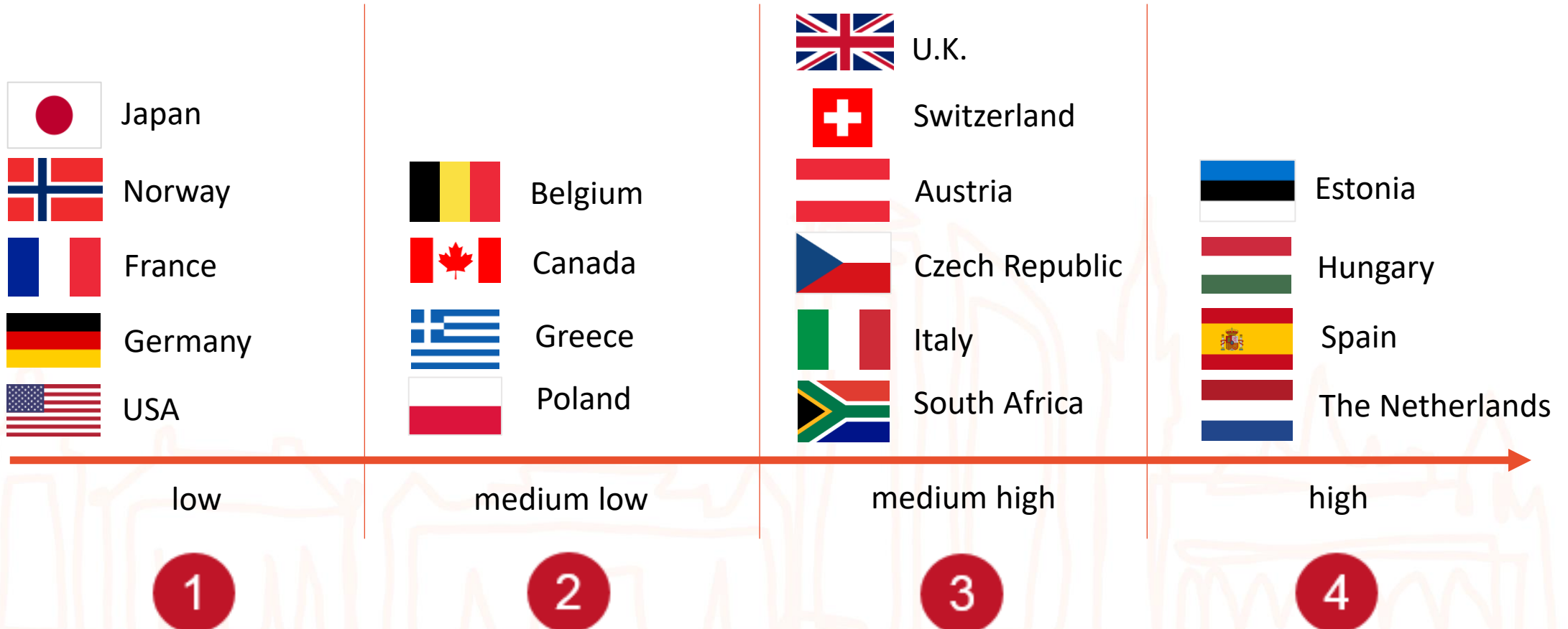
### Key findings for in-house counsel:

- **Definition:** In-house counsels are lawyers who work directly for a business or organization and provide legal advice. Definition sometimes overlapping with legal counsel / advisor / LPI lawyer.
- **Formation** of in-house lawyers is homogeneous: university education is between 4-5 years and comparable to lawyer, **traineeship** more heterogeneous and ranged from “none” to “comparable to lawyer”, **supervision** takes place by corporate governance and / or bar associations.

### Key findings for paralegals:

- **Definition:** A paralegal is an individual who is employed by a lawyer, corporation, or other entity and who performs specifically delegated substantive legal work for which a lawyer is responsible. The role of the paralegal varies greatly across different legal jurisdictions.
- **Formal education and training** are, in most countries, not regulated and heterogeneous; a paralegal formation is common.

LPI-Lawyer: level of autonomy



### LPI-Lawyer: level of autonomy

Country	Can an LPI lawyer engage in ...			Autonomy 0 yes = 1; 1 yes = 2; 2 yes = 3; 3 yes = 4
	... legal advice *) with restrictions	... out of court settlement *) with restrictions	... in-court settlement *) with restrictions	
Austria	yes	yes*	no	3
Belgium	yes	no	no	2
Canada	no	yes*	no	2
Czech Republic	yes	yes*	no	3
Estonia	yes	yes	yes*	4
France	no	no	no	1
Germany	no	no	no	1
Greece	no	yes*	no	2
Hungary	yes	yes*	yes*	4
Italy	yes	yes	no	3
Japan	no	no	no	1
Norway	no	no	no	1
Poland	yes	no	no	2
South Africa	yes	yes*	no	3
Spain	yes	yes	yes	4
Switzerland	yes	yes	no	3
The Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	4
United Kingdom	yes*	yes*	no	3
USA	no	no	no	1

**Questions?**  
**Please feel free to get in touch**

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