



Lawyers training systems in the EU

Denmark

Information provided by: Danish Bar and Law Society (Advokat Samfundet)

April, 2014

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR LAWYERS in Denmark

1. Access to the Profession

Higher education / university education	YES
A law degree is compulsory	YES B.A. in Law + Master Degree in Law (B.A. duration: 3 years and Master Degree in law duration: 2 years)
Steps to becoming a fully-fledged lawyer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration with the Bar • Examination (Organized by the Bar) • Completion of an induction period
Alternative routes to the profession:	YES – alternative transfer routes from academia, judiciary, prosecution services, etc.

2. Training during induction period

Is there an induction period?	YES	Act on administration of justice – Chapter 12
Compulsory	YES	Set length: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 years induction period with a qualified lawyer • it can be limited to 1 year with a qualified lawyer, if candidate has other relevant legal experience from academia, the judiciary, prosecution service, etc.
Types of structures responsible for organising induction training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private practices and law firms • Danish Bar and Law Society 	

Form of induction training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apprenticeship supervised by a private practice • Law training with specific curriculum common to all trainee lawyers • Training on legal professional skills 	
Entrance exam / check before induction period	NO - anybody with a Master in Law can enter the induction period	
Set curriculum during induction period	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedural law • Legal skills • Non legal professional skills
Specificities regarding EU law and linguistic training:	No set obligations	
Induction period divided into different stages	NO	
Post-induction period assessment / exam	YES	<p>All exams below are mandatory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written exams • oral exams • evaluation of a case developed by the trainee lawyer
3. Continuous training system		
Differentiation between continuous training / specialisation training	NO	
Obligations regarding continuous training	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compulsory training obligations as decided by state law • Compulsory training obligations as stated in the internal regulations of the Bar and Law Society
Obligations regarding specialization training	NO	Specialization is not mentioned either by the state law or internal regulations
Obligations regarding learning foreign languages	No obligations	
Obligations regarding EU law content in relation to continuous / specialisation training	NO	

4. Accreditation systems and training providers		
Possibility for accreditation	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no formal <i>ex-ante</i> accreditation system • When evaluated each course/training session is accredited on their merits in relation to the individual lawyer after the course Between
Number of training providers offering accredited continuous training activities	Between 21 and 50	
Type of training providers developing accredited continuous training activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attending face to face training sessions • Completing e-learning modules • Attending training conferences • Participating in training activities as trainer or teacher • Writing/publishing 	<p>Participation in training activities in another Member State:</p> <p>Yes, Continuous training obligations can be fulfilled through participation to training activities in another Member State</p>
5. Supervision of training activities		
Organisations involved in supervising continuous training activities	Bar	Bar supervises that 10% of all lawyers per year meet the mandatory 54 lessons for a 3-year period and that these lessons meet the qualitative and formal requirements
Supervision process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of quality of contents • Quality of training methods • How written requirements of the Bar are fulfilled 	

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)