



Lawyers training systems in the EU

Hungary

Information provided by: Hungarian Bar Association (Magyar Ügyvédi Kamara)

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM FOR LAWYERS in Hungary

1. Access to the Profession

Higher education / university education	YES
A law degree is compulsory	YES
Steps to becoming a fully-fledged lawyer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the induction period, followed by • Examination (Bar Exam organised by the State) • For admission to the Bar it is required to have practised for at least 1 year as a junior lawyer, employed lawyer or self-employed lawyer. • The requirement of 1 year experience as a junior, employed or fully competent lawyer applies to both normal and alternative access to the profession. • Employed lawyers have limited liability, whereas self-employed lawyers have full liability. A person having at least 1 year experience as a junior lawyer, employed lawyer or (fully competent) lawyer may be entered into the registry of lawyers. • Registration with the Bar. • Conditions of admissibility, as stipulated in the law (Act XI of 1998 on Lawyers / 1998. évi XI. törvény az ügyvédekről), such as EU/EEA citizenship, appropriate office for professional activity (e.g. – office (e.g. 12 m² room, waiting space for the clients, toilet, internet and phone access, etc.), insurance, lack of inadmissibility conditions.

Alternative routes to the profession:

Transfer routes from other professions.

- The candidate must have successfully passed the Bar exam (same State exam for all legal professions – judges, prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, etc.) and
- for admission to the Bar: at least 1 year of practice as a junior lawyer, employed lawyer or self- employed lawyer

2. Training during induction period

Is there an induction period?	YES	<p>Legal basis:</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Decree on State Exam (IM rendelet - a jogi szakvizsgáról)</p> <p>Induction period: Act XI of 1998 on lawyers, 13 (1998. évi XI. törvény - az ügyvédekről, 13 § (3) d)</p>
Compulsory	YES	<p>Set length:</p> <p>3 years</p>
Types of structures responsible for organising induction training	<p>The Hungarian Bar Association is responsible for organising training during the induction period</p> <p>Legal basis:</p> <p>97 § (3) of Act XI. of 1998 on lawyers 1998. évi XI. törvény - az ügyvédekről, 97 § (3)</p> <p>However, the Bar Association may outsource training to other training providers. The content of training is regulated by the competent Bars at regional level.</p>	
Form of induction training	<p>Apprenticeship mixed with law training organised by the competent bar association.</p> <p>Trainee lawyers must attend training courses for a total number of 42 days over the induction period.</p>	
Entrance exam / check before induction period	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check / Verification of diploma
Set curriculum during induction period	YES	<p>There is no set curriculum for all trainee (junior) lawyers. The curriculum is decided within the competent bar associations.</p> <p>The curriculum is not common to all trainee lawyers, but set by the competent local bar associations (there are 20 local bar associations organised at county level).</p>

Specificities regarding EU law and linguistic training:	In principle no, but it depends on the regional Bars. For example, the Budapest Bar Association training programme includes lectures on EU law application in court cases.	
Induction period divided into different stages	NO	<p>The induction period consist of 3 years, but it is not organised or divided into different stages.</p> <p>What is organised by the bars is the training program during the induction period. The curriculum of that is not uniform and varies in each bar association).</p> <p>Certain Bar Associations, such as the Budapest Bar offer a 3-step training programme.</p> <p>The first year is focused on general norms regulating lawyers' professional activity;</p> <p>the second year is focused on the practical application of law at certain fields; and</p> <p>the third year is focused on preparation for the State exam.</p>
Post-induction period assessment / exam	YES	State exam (see above, Ministry of Justice decree on State Exam)
3. Continuous training system		
Differentiation between continuous training / specialisation training	NO	
Obligations regarding continuous training	NO	<p>There is no organised continuous training system in Hungary.</p> <p>The Bar association is responsible of organising the professional training of lawyers admitted to the Bar. This training consists of ad-hoc events which are optional (12 § (2) a) of Act XI of 1998 on lawyers)</p>
Obligations regarding specialization training	<p>It is possible to obtain a Specialisation training degree (szakjogászi végzettség). The specialisation degree can be obtained during postgraduate studies in a specific field of law (it is accessible to other legal professionals too). The specialisation training is organised by the University. Specialisation training is open to all law graduates including registered lawyers.</p> <p>Obtaining this degree is optional and lawyers with or without specialisation have the same rights and obligations.</p> <p>Legal basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 116 § (1) d) of Act XI of 1998 on lawyers on lawyers admitted and registered with the Bar Association 	

	Ministry of Public Education decree on the general conditions of organising specialised further education (10/2006. (IX. 25.) OKM rendelet a szakirányú továbbképzés szervezésének általános feltételeiről), adopted according to Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education.	
Obligations regarding learning foreign languages	No obligations	
Obligations regarding EU law content in relation to continuous / specialization training	NO However, EU law knowledge is assessed in the Bar exam (mandatory module on EU law).	
4. Accreditation systems and training providers		
Possibility for accreditation	There are no accreditation requirements in the Hungarian system but ad-hoc events are organised.	
Number of training providers offering continuous training activities	N/A	
Type of training providers developing accredited continuous training activities	N/A	
Number of training providers organizing training activities in preparation for specialization	Between 6 and 10	
Type of training providers developing accredited training activities in preparation for specialization	Accredited private or public non-for-profit training providers Legal basis: Ministry of Public Education decree on the general conditions of organising specialised further education (10/2006. (IX. 25.) OKM rendelet a szakirányú továbbképzés szervezésének általános feltételeiről)	
Activities and methods		
Type of training activities accepted under the obligations of continuous or specialization training	No continuous training or specialisation obligations	Participation in training activities in another MS: YES - Hungarian Lawyers can participate in training activities taking place in another Member State on a voluntary basis

5. Supervision of training activities

Organizations involved in supervising continuous training activities	N/A - There is no continuous training system in Hungary
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)