*(Translation)**

REGULATION OF THE LAWYERS COUNCIL
ON CONDUCT OF LAWYERS B.E. 2529

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By virtue of Section 27(3) and Section 51, and with consent of the President Extraordinary of the Lawyers Council pursuant to Section 28 of the Lawyers Act B.E. 2528, the Council of the Lawyers Council issues the regulation on conduct of lawyers as follows:

Chapter 1
General Principles

Clause 1   This regulation shall be called "Regulation of the Lawyers Council on Conduct of Lawyers B.E. 2529".

Clause 2   This regulation shall comes into force from the date following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Clause 3   The provisions on conduct of lawyers and lawyers' attire under the Regulation of the Bar Association and under other laws applicable before this regulation comes into force shall be repealed.

Clause 4   Any lawyer who violates or fails to comply with any provision of the regulation as specified below shall be deemed to become in violation of the conduct of lawyers.

Chapter 2
Conduct toward and in Courts

Clause 5   A lawyer shall not refuse to assume an assignment to act as a defense lawyer as requested by the Court, except where he has reasonable excuse.

Clause 6   A lawyer shall not fail to pay due respect to the Court or commit any act of contempt toward the Court or the judge in or outside the Court that constitutes an impairment to the Court's or the judge's jurisdiction.

Clause 7   A lawyer shall not assert or produce a document or an evidence that is false or by trickery mislead the Court or commit any act so as to have knowledge of the Court's order or decision that has not been made public.

Clause 8   A lawyer shall not collude, either directly or indirectly, in producing false evidence or prompt a witness to give false evidence or conceal or hide any evidence that should have been brought before the Court or promise to bribe a public officer or collude in bribing a public officer.

Chapter 3
Conduct toward Clients

Clause 9   A lawyer shall not commit any act that constitutes an instigation to litigate a groundless case.

Clause 10   A lawyer shall not, by any of the following trickeries, induce any person to entrust him to represent such person in court:

(1)   Deceiving to make such person believe that he will win the case, while the lawyer believes that he will lose the case;

(2)   Boasting that he is more knowledgeable than other lawyers;

(3)   Boasting in a way that he is well associated with any specific person so as to induce the first person to believe that the lawyer can provide special benefits other than those derived through the conducting of the case, or deceiving that the lawyer will induce such specific person to provide any support for the case in any way, or falsely claiming and threatening that if the lawyer is not given the case he will do something to induce such specific person to cause the case to be lost.

Clause 11   A lawyer shall not disclose confidential information of the client that comes into his knowledge on the course of performing his duties as a lawyer, except where the client's consent has been obtained or it is made under the Court's order.

Clause 12   A lawyer shall not do any of the following acts, which is likely to be prejudicial to the client's interest:

(1)   Willful defaulting of appearance or abandoning the case;

(2)   Willful omission of performing duties that should have been done in connection with the case of the client, or withholding any information that should have been disclosed to the client.

Clause 13   A lawyer shall not, upon having given advice to or becoming aware of any accounts of the case on the course of performing duties relating to one party, become a lawyer for or use the knowledge so obtained to assist the counter-party in the same case.

Clause 14   A lawyer shall not, upon having accepted to act as the lawyer for the case, use any trickery in any way without reasonable ground so as to obtain any benefit other than what has been agreed by the client to give.

Clause 15   A lawyer shall not do any act which constitutes a cheating, misappropriation or embezzlement, or take possession or detain money or property of the client acquired by him in the course of performing relevant duties for unreasonably long period without permission of the client, except where there are reasonable grounds.

Chapter 4
Conduct towards Lawyers, Suitors and Others

Clause 16   A lawyer shall not take away or do anything in a bidding manner with regard to a case for which another lawyer is representing, or accept or promise to represent a case while he knows that another lawyer is representing such case, except where:

(1)   A permission has been obtained from the lawyer representing the case;

(2)   There are reasonable grounds to believe that the client has revoked the retention of the previous lawyer from representing the case, or

(3)   The lawyer representing the case refuses, or expresses his unwillingness to continue representing the case.

Clause 17   A lawyer shall not advertise or allow other person to advertise any of the following:

(1)   Rates of service fees or a notification to the effect that service fees will not be charged, except where the advertisement is related to legal aid programs provided by the Lawyers Council, or by any relevant institutions, associations, organizations, or government agencies, or

(2)   Names, qualifications, positions, residence or office in a way indicating exaggeration or soliciting any suitor to come to the lawyer to represent his case, except for the display of the names, qualifications or such other things in reasonable and polite manner.

Clause 18   A lawyer shall not be engaged in any occupation, business, or behave in a way that violates good morals or impairs dignity and prestige of lawyers.

Clause 19   A lawyer shall not agree or promise to give any commission or compensation in any property or benefit to a person that finds or brings in the cases, or to have a person in the office who will find or bring in the cases for which the lawyer will give a discount to the service fees or to give salary or any amount of money or any property or benefits to the person who brings in the cases, even if such person is a clerk or a regular employee at the lawyer's office.

Chapter 5
Lawyer's Attire

Clause 20   During the time of conducting the case in court, the lawyer shall be attired neatly according to the following rules:

(1)   A male lawyer shall be attired in suit in white or other color that is not flashy, white shirt, black or other polite, non-flashy colored tie knotted in a sailor's way, or dress in Thai style with short-sleeved or long-sleeve shirt of polite color without decorative design in place of the suit, with white, brown or black dress shoes, socks with color similar to that of the shoes.

(2)   A female lawyer shall be attired in suit in skirt or blouse with polite and non-flashy color, and dress shoes.

(3)   A lawyer who may dress in official uniform may be attired in such uniform.

(4)   During the time of conducting the case in court, a lawyer entitled to dress in a barrister's gown must wear such gown also.

Chapter 6
Conduct in relation to Instruction, Law and Regulation

Clause 21   A lawyer shall behave himself in strict compliance with instruction of the President Extraordinary of the Lawyers Council, the Council of the Lawyers Council, and the Lawyers Conduct Committee, as well as the regulations or rules prescribed or issued by such persons, as the case may be, in exercise of the authority given to them by the provisions of law.

Notified on this 18th day of February, B.E. 2529 (1986).

Prathan Duangratana

President of the Lawyers Council