

79. Programmes of legal education shall have regard to the social responsibilities of the lawyer, including co-operation in providing legal services to the poor and the promotion and defence of economic, social and cultural rights in the process of development.

80. Every person having the necessary qualifications, integrity and good character shall be entitled to become a lawyer and to continue to practise as a lawyer without discrimination on the ground of race, colour, sex, religion or political or other opinion, national, linguistic, or social origin, property, income, birth or status or for having been convicted of an offence for exercising his internationally recognized civil or political rights. The conditions for the disbarment, disqualification or suspension of a lawyer shall, as far as practicably, be specified in the statutes, rules or precedents applicable to lawyers and others performing the functions of lawyers.

#### Education of the Public Concerning the Law

81. It shall be the responsibility of the lawyers and Bar Associations to educate the members of the public about the principles of the rule of law, the importance of the independence of the judiciary and of the legal profession and the important role lawyers, judges, jurors, and assessors play in protecting fundamental rights and liberties and to inform the members of the public about their rights and duties and the relevant and available remedies. In particular, the Bar Associations shall prepare and implement appropriate educational programmes for lawyers as well as for the general public, and shall collaborate with the authorities, non-governmental organizations, bodies of citizens and educational institutions in promoting and co-ordinating such programmes.

#### Duties and Rights of Lawyers

82. The duties of a lawyer towards his client include:

(a) Advising the client as to his legal rights and obligations, and as to the working of the legal system in so far as it is relevant to the client's legal rights and obligations;

(b) Assisting the client in every appropriate way, and taking legal action to protect him and his interests; and,

(c) Representing him before courts, tribunals or administrative authorities.

83. The lawyer in discharging his duties shall at all times act freely, diligently and fearlessly in accordance with the wishes of his client and subject to the established rules, standards and ethics of his profession without any inhibition or pressure from the authorities or the public.

84. Every person and group of persons is entitled to call upon the assistance of a lawyer to defend his or its interests or cause within the law and it is the duty of the lawyer to do so to the best of his ability and with integrity and independence. Consequently, the lawyer is not to be identified by the authorities or the public with his client or his client's cause, however popular or unpopular it may be.

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