



The Law Society of
Upper Canada | Barreau
du Haut-Canada

Rules of Professional Conduct

~Effective November 1, 2000~

**Adopted by Convocation June 22, 2000
Amendments Current to January 24, 2013**

Relationship to the Society and Other Lawyers

6.03 Responsibility to Lawyers and Others

Rule 6

(3) A lawyer shall avoid sharp practice and shall not take advantage of or act without fair warning upon slips, irregularities, or mistakes on the part of other legal practitioners not going to the merits or involving the sacrifice of a client's rights.

(4) A lawyer shall not use a tape recorder or other device to record a conversation between the lawyer and a client or another legal practitioner, even if lawful, without first informing the other person of the intention to do so.

[Amended - June 2009]

Communications

(5) A lawyer shall not in the course of professional practice send correspondence or otherwise communicate to a client, another legal practitioner, or any other person in a manner that is abusive, offensive, or otherwise inconsistent with the proper tone of a professional communication from a lawyer.

(6) A lawyer shall answer with reasonable promptness all professional letters and communications from other legal practitioners that require an answer, and a lawyer shall be punctual in fulfilling all commitments.

Communications with a represented person

(7) Subject to subrules (7.1) and (8), if a person is represented by a legal practitioner in respect of a matter, a lawyer shall not, except through or with the consent of the legal practitioner,

[Amended – September 2011]

(a) approach or communicate or deal with the person on the matter, or

(b) attempt to negotiate or compromise the matter directly with the person.

[Amended – June 2009]

(7.1) Subject to subrule (8), if a person is receiving legal services from a legal practitioner under a limited scope retainer on a particular matter, a lawyer may, without the consent of the legal practitioner, approach, communicate or deal directly with the person on the matter, unless the lawyer receives written notice of the limited nature of the legal services being provided by the legal practitioner and the approach, communication or dealing falls within the scope of the limited scope retainer.

[New – September 2011]

Second Opinions

(8) A lawyer who is not otherwise interested in a matter may give a second opinion to a person who is represented by a legal practitioner with respect to that matter.

[Amended - June 2009]