

## Osnovni principi o ulozi advokata\*

Pošto u Povelji Ujedinjenih nacija, narodi sveta potvrđuju, između ostalog, odlučnost da uspostave uslove pod kojima pravda može biti održana, i proklamuju, kao jednu od svrha, postizanje međunarodne saradnje u unapređenju i podsticanju poštovanja ljudskih prava i osnovnih sloboda, bez obzira na rasu, pol, jezik ili veru,

pošto Univerzalna deklaracija o ljudskim pravima sadrži principe o jednakosti pred zakonom, o pretpostavci nevinosti, o pravu na fer i javno saslušanje pred nezavisnim i nepristrasnim sudom i potpune garancije neophodne za odbranu svakoga ko je optužen za krivično delo,

pošto Međunarodni pakt o građanskim i političkim pravima proklamuje, osim toga, pravo na suđenje bez nepotrebnog odugovlačenja, i pravo na fer i javno saslušanje pred nadležnim, nezavisnim, nepristrasnim i pravno utemeljenim sudom,

pošto Međunarodni pakt o ekonomskim, socijalnim i kulturnim pravima podseća na obavezu država da u skladu sa Poveljom unapređuju opšte poštovanje i pridržavanje ljudskih prava i sloboda,

pošto Skup principa za zaštitu svih osoba koje su u bilo kakvoj formi pritvorene ili zatvorene predviđa da će pritvorena osoba imati pravo na pomoć i savet advokata i komunikaciju sa njim,

---

\* Usvojeni na Osmom kongresu Ujedinjenih nacija o prevenciji kriminala i postupanju prema učiniocima krivičnih dela, održanom od 27. avgusta do 7. septembra 1990. godine u Havani, Kuba.

pošto Standardna minimalna pravila o postupanju sa zatvorenicima posebno preporučuju da pomoć advokata i poverljiva komunikacija u savetovanju sa njim treba da budu obezbeđeni zatvorenicima koji nisu osuđeni,

pošto Garancije za zaštitu osoba nad kojima treba da bude izvršena smrtna kazna ponovo potvrđuju pravo svakog osumnjičenog ili optuženog za krivično delo za koje može biti izrečena smrtna kazna na adekvatnu pravnu pomoć u svim stadijumima krivičnog postupka, u skladu sa članom 14 Međunarodnog pakta o građanskim i političkim pravima,

pošto Deklaracija o osnovnim principima pravde u vezi sa žrtvama kriminalnih radnji i žrtvama zloupotrebe vlasti preporučuje mere koje, na međunarodnom i unutrašnjem planu, treba preduzeti za poboljšanje pristupa pravdi i pravičnom postupku, restituciji, obeštećenju i pomoći žrtvama kriminalnih radnji,

pošto adekvatna zaštita ljudskih prava i osnovnih sloboda, bilo da su one ekonomske, socijalne i kulturne, bilo da su građanske i političke, koja je data svim osobama, zahteva da svako ima delotvoran pristup advokatskim uslugama, obezbeđenim u okviru nezavisne advokature,

pošto profesionalna udruženja advokata imaju veoma važnu ulogu u održavanju profesionalnih standarda i etike, u zaštiti svojih članova od krivičnog gonjenja i neovlašćenih ograničenja i povreda, u obezbeđenju pravnih usluga svima kojima su one potrebne i u saradnji sa vladinim i drugim institucijama radi podrške pravdi i javnom interesu,

dole predstavljene osnovne principe o ulozi advokata, formulisane da pomognu državama članicama u njihovom zadatku unapređenja i obezbeđenja ispravne uloge advokata, vlade treba da poštuju, da o njima vode računa u okviru svojih nacionalnih zakono-

davstava i prakse, i da na njih ukažu advokatima i drugim licima, kao što su sudije, tužioci, članovi izvršnih i zakonodavnih tela, i javnost uopšte. Ovi principi, takođe, na odgovarajući način će se odnositi i na osobe koje se pripremaju za advokatski poziv, a još nemaju formalni status advokata.

### Dostupnost advokata i advokatskih usluga

1. Sve osobe imaju pravo da traže pomoć advokata, koga će same izabrati, za zaštitu i uspostavljanje svojih prava i odbranu u svim fazama krivičnog postupka.

2. Vlade obezbeđuju delotvorne postupke i odgovarajuće mehanizme za delotvornu i jednaku dostupnost advokata svim licima na teritoriji koja podleže njihovoj nadležnosti, bez ikakve razlike, kao što su diskriminacija na osnovu rase, boje kože, etničkog porekla, pola, jezika, vere, političkih ili drugih mišljenja, nacionalnog ili društvenog porekla, imovnog stanja, rođenja, ekonomskog ili drugog statusa.

3. Vlade obezbeđuju dovoljna sredstva i druge izvore prihoda za pružanje pravnih usluga siromašnima i, ako je neophodno, drugim licima koja se nalaze u nepovoljnom položaju. Profesionalna udruženja advokata saraduju u organizaciji i obezbeđenju usluga, kao i u obezbeđivanju sredstava i drugih izvora.

4. Vlade i profesionalna udruženja advokatâ unapređuju programe obaveštavanja javnosti o zakonskim pravima i dužnostima i važnoj ulozi koju advokati imaju u zaštiti osnovnih sloboda. Posebna pažnja treba da bude posvećena pružanju pomoći siromašnima i drugim licima koja se nalaze u nepovoljnom položaju, da bi im se omogućilo da odbrane svoja prava i, gde je neophodno, zatraže pomoć advokata.

## Posebna zaštita u krivičnom pravosuđu

5. Vlade obezbeđuju da nadležni organi, svakog ko bude uhapšen, pritvoren ili krivično optužen, odmah obaveste da ima pravo na advokata po svom izboru.

6. Uvek kada to zahteva interes pravde, svaka osoba bez advokata ima pravo na iskusnog i kompetentnog advokata, srazmerno prirodi krivičnog dela, u cilju obezbeđenja delotvorne advokatske pomoći, bez plaćanja troškova ako nema dovoljno sredstava da takve usluge plati.

7. Vlade nadalje obezbeđuju da svim uhapšenim ili pritvorenim licima, bez obzira jesu li optužena ili ne, advokat bude dostupan bez odlaganja, a najkasnije u roku od četrdeset osam sati od hapšenja ili pritvaranja.

8. Svim uhapšenim, pritvorenim ili zatvorenim osobama obezbediće se adekvatne mogućnosti, vreme i objekti za posetu, komuniciranje i savetovanje sa advokatom, i to bez odlaganja, prisluškivanja ili cenzure, i uz potpunu poverljivost. Takva savetovanja ovlašćena službena lica mogu da prate samo posmatranjem, ali ne i slušanjem.

## Kvalifikacije i obrazovanje

9. Vlade, profesionalna udruženja advokata i obrazovne institucije obezbeđuju da advokati imaju prikladno školovanje i obrazovanje, i da upoznaju ideale i etičke dužnosti advokata, ljudska prava i osnovne slobode, priznate unutrašnjim i međunarodnim pravom.

10. Vlade, profesionalna udruženja advokata i obrazovne institucije obezbeđuju da prema licima koja stupaju u advokaturu ili

nastavljaju advokatsku praksu, ne bude diskriminacije na osnovu rase, boje kože, pola, etničkog porekla, vere, političkog ili drugog mišljenja, nacionalnog ili socijalnog porekla, imovnog stanja, rođenja, ekonomskog ili drugog statusa, izuzev zahteva, koji neće biti smatran diskriminatornim, da advokat mora biti državljanin dotične države.

11. U državama sa takvim grupama, zajednicama ili regionima u kojima nisu zadovoljene potrebe za advokatskim uslugama, posebno gde takve grupe imaju različitu kulturu, tradiciju, jezik ili su bile žrtve diskriminacije u prošlosti, vlade, profesionalna udruženja advokatâ i obrazovne institucije preduzeće posebne mere da omoguće pristup advokaturi kandidatima iz ovih grupa i da im obezbede da se obrazuju u skladu sa potrebama svoje grupe.

### Dužnosti i odgovornosti

12. Kao bitni činioци pravosuđa, advokati su dužni da neprestano čuvaju čast i ugled svoje profesije.

13. Dužnosti advokata prema njihovim klijentima uključuje:

- a) davanje saveta klijentima u pogledu njihovih zakonskih prava i obaveza, kao i u pogledu funkcionisanja pravnog sistema, ukoliko je to od značaja za zakonska prava i obaveze klijenata;
- b) pružanje pomoći klijentima na svaki pogodan način i preduzimanje pravnih sredstava radi zaštite interesa klijenata;
- c) pružanje pomoći klijentima pred redovnim i specijalnim sudovima, ili upravnim organima, kada je to potrebno.

14. Advokati će, u zaštiti prava svojih klijenata i u unapređenju svrhe pravde, nastojati da podrže ljudska prava i osnovne slobode priznate unutrašnjim i međunarodnim pravom, i da u svako

doba deluju slobodno i časno, u skladu sa zakonom, priznatim standardima i advokatskom etikom.

15. Advokati su dužni da uvek lojalno uvažavaju interese svojih klijenata.

### Garancije za rad advokata

16. Vlade obezbeđuju da advokati: a) sve svoje profesionalne funkcije mogu obavljati bez zastrašivanja, smetnji, šikaniranja ili neovlašćenog uplitanja; b) mogu slobodno putovati i savetovati se sa svojim klijentima, kako u vlastitoj zemlji tako i u inostranstvu; c) ne budu podvrgavani krivičnom gonjenju, upravnim, ekonomskim ili drugim sankcijama, niti da im ovim bude prećeno, zbog bilo kakve radnje koja je preduzeta u skladu sa priznatim profesionalnim dužnostima, standardima i etičkim pravilima.

17. Kada je advokatima, zbog obavljanja profesije, ugrožena bezbednost, vlast će im pružiti adekvatnu zaštitu.

18. U obavljanju profesije advokati neće biti poistovećeni sa svojim klijentima ili njihovim predmetima.

19. Sud ili upravni organ, pred kojima je priznato pravo na zastupnika, ne mogu uskratiti advokatu da se u ime svog klijenta pred njima pojavi, osim ako je isključen u skladu sa unutrašnjim pravom i praksom, i ovim principima.

20. Advokati uživaju građanski i krivični imunitet za relevantne usmene ili pisane izjave, date u skladu sa načelom savesnosti i poštenja prilikom obavljanja profesionalnih dužnosti pred redovnim i specijalnim sudom, ili upravnim organom.

21. Nadležni organi dužni su da advokatima obezbede pristup odgovarajućim informacijama, dosijeima i dokumentima koje

poseduju ili su pod njihovom kontrolom, u vremenu dovoljnom za obezbeđenje delotvorne pravne pomoći klijentima.

22. Vlade su dužne da priznaju i poštuju poverljivost svih komunikacija i konsultacija između advokata i njihovih klijenata, u okviru njihovog profesionalnog odnosa.

### Sloboda izražavanja i udruživanja

23. Advokati, kao i ostali građani, imaju pravo na slobodu izražavanja, ubeđenja, udruživanja i okupljanja, a naročito pravo da učestvuju u javnim raspravama koje se tiču zakona, pravosuđa, i unapređenja i zaštite ljudskih prava, kao i pravo da osnivaju i učlanjuju se u lokalne, nacionalne ili međunarodne organizacije i učestvuju na njihovim sastancima, bez profesionalnih ograničenja u pogledu svojih zakonitih radnji ili članstva u zakonitim organizacijama. U ostvarivanju ovih prava, advokati su dužni da se uvek ponašaju u skladu sa zakonom, priznatim standardima i advokatskom etikom.

### Profesionalna udruženja advokatâ

24. Advokati imaju pravo da osnivaju i učlanjuju se u samoupravna profesionalna udruženja radi zastupanja vlastitih interesa, stručnog usavršavanja i obrazovanja, i zaštite profesionalnog integriteta. Izvršno telo profesionalnih udruženja biraju članovi. Svoje funkcije izvršno telo obavlja bez spoljašnjeg uplitanja.

25. Profesionalna udruženja advokata saraduju sa vladama u cilju obezbeđenja da pravne usluge budu delotvorno i jednako dostupne svakome i da se advokati mogu, bez neovlašćenog uplitanja, savetovati sa klijentima i pružati im pomoć u skladu sa zakonom, priznatim standardima i etikom.

## Disciplinski postupak

26. Kodeks profesionalnog ponašanja advokata utvrđuju odgovarajući organi advokature ili zakon, u skladu sa unutrašnjim pravom, običajima i priznatim međunarodnim standardima i normama.

27. Po prijavama i tužbama protiv advokata, koje se odnose na njihovu stručnu sposobnost, postupa se brzo i fer, u odgovarajućem postupku. Advokati imaju pravo na fer saslušanje, uključujući i pravo na pomoć advokata po svom izboru.

28. Disciplinski postupak protiv advokata pokreće se pred nepristrasnim disciplinskim komitetom ustanovljenim od strane advokature, pred nezavisnim organom predviđenim statutom advokatskog udruženja, ili pred sudom. Disciplinski postupak podložan je nezavisnom sudskom preispitivanju.

29. Ceo disciplinski postupak mora biti uređen u skladu sa kodeksom profesionalnog ponašanja, drugim priznatim standardima, advokatskom etikom i u svetlu ovih principa.

*(preveli S. Bačić i S. Beljanski)*



## Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers\*

Whereas in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the world affirm, inter alia, their determination to establish conditions under which justice can be maintained, and proclaim as one of their purposes the achievement of international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrines the principles of equality before the law, the presumption of innocence, the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, and all the guarantees necessary for the defence of everyone charged with a penal offence,

Whereas the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights proclaims, in addition, the right to be tried without undue delay and the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Whereas the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recalls the obligation of States under the Charter to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

---

\* Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27 August to 7 September 1990.

Whereas the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment provides that a detained person shall be entitled to have the assistance of, and to communicate and consult with, legal counsel,

Whereas the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners recommend, in particular, that legal assistance and confidential communication with counsel should be ensured to untried prisoners,

Whereas the Safe guards guaranteeing protection of those facing the death penalty reaffirm the right of everyone suspected or charged with a crime for which capital punishment may be imposed to adequate legal assistance at all stages of the proceedings, in accordance with article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Whereas the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power recommends measures to be taken at the international and national levels to improve access to justice and fair treatment, restitution, compensation and assistance for victims of crime,

Whereas adequate protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms to which all persons are entitled, be they economic, social and cultural, or civil and political, requires that all persons have effective access to legal services provided by an independent legal profession,

Whereas professional associations of lawyers have a vital role to play in upholding professional standards and ethics, protecting their members from persecution and improper restrictions and infringements, providing legal services to all in need of them, and cooperating with governmental and other institutions in furthering the ends of justice and public interest, The Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, set forth below, which have been formulated to

assist Member States in their task of promoting and ensuring the proper role of lawyers, should be respected and taken into account by Governments within the framework of their national legislation and practice and should be brought to the attention of lawyers as well as other persons, such as judges, prosecutors, members of the executive and the legislature, and the public in general. These principles shall also apply, as appropriate, to persons who exercise the functions of lawyers without having the formal status of lawyers.

### Access to lawyers and legal services

1. All persons are entitled to call upon the assistance of a lawyer of their choice to protect and establish their rights and to defend them in all stages of criminal proceedings.

2. Governments shall ensure that efficient procedures and responsive mechanisms for effective and equal access to lawyers are provided for all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction, without distinction of any kind, such as discrimination based on race, colour, ethnic origin, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, economic or other status.

3. Governments shall ensure the provision of sufficient funding and other resources for legal services to the poor and, as necessary, to other disadvantaged persons. Professional associations of lawyers shall cooperate in the organization and provision of services, facilities and other resources.

4. Governments and professional associations of lawyers shall promote programmes to inform the public about their rights and duties under the law and the important role of lawyers in protecting their fundamental freedoms. Special attention should be given to assisting the poor and other disadvantaged persons so as to

enable them to assert their rights and where necessary call upon the assistance of lawyers.

### Special safeguards in criminal justice matters

5. Governments shall ensure that all persons are immediately informed by the competent authority of their right to be assisted by a lawyer of their own choice upon arrest or detention or when charged with a criminal offence.

6. Any such persons who do not have a lawyer shall, in all cases in which the interests of justice so require, be entitled to have a lawyer of experience and competence commensurate with the nature of the offence assigned to them in order to provide effective legal assistance, without payment by them if they lack sufficient means to pay for such services.

7. Governments shall further ensure that all persons arrested or detained, with or without criminal charge, shall have prompt access to a lawyer, and in any case not later than forty-eight hours from the time of arrest or detention.

8. All arrested, detained or imprisoned persons shall be provided with adequate opportunities, time and facilities to be visited by and to communicate and consult with a lawyer, without delay, interception or censorship and in full confidentiality. Such consultations may be within sight, but not within the hearing, of law enforcement officials.

### Qualifications and training

9. Governments, professional associations of lawyers and educational institutions shall ensure that lawyers have appropriate education and training and be made aware of the ideals and ethical

duties of the lawyer and of human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by national and international law.

10. Governments, professional associations of lawyers and educational institutions shall ensure that there is no discrimination against a person with respect to entry into or continued practice within the legal profession on the grounds of race, colour, sex, ethnic origin, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, economic or other status, except that a requirement, that a lawyer must be a national of the country concerned, shall not be considered discriminatory.

11. In countries where there exist groups, communities or regions whose needs for legal services are not met, particularly where such groups have distinct cultures, traditions or languages or have been the victims of past discrimination, Governments, professional associations of lawyers and educational institutions should take special measures to provide opportunities for candidates from these groups to enter the legal profession and should ensure that they receive training appropriate to the needs of their groups.

### Duties and responsibilities

12. Lawyers shall at all times maintain the honour and dignity of their profession as essential agents of the administration of justice.

13. The duties of lawyers towards their clients shall include:
- (a) Advising clients as to their legal rights and obligations, and as to the working of the legal system in so far as it is relevant to the legal rights and obligations of the clients;
  - (b) Assisting clients in every appropriate way, and taking legal action to protect their interests;

- (c) Assisting clients before courts, tribunals or administrative authorities, where appropriate.

14. Lawyers, in protecting the rights of their clients and in promoting the cause of justice, shall seek to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by national and international law and shall at all times act freely and diligently in accordance with the law and recognized standards and ethics of the legal profession.

15. Lawyers shall always loyally respect the interests of their clients.

### Guarantees for the functioning of lawyers

16. Governments shall ensure that lawyers (a) are able to perform all of their professional functions without intimidation, hindrance, harassment or improper interference; (b) are able to travel and to consult with their clients freely both within their own country and abroad; and (c) shall not suffer, or be threatened with, prosecution or administrative, economic or other sanctions for any action taken in accordance with recognized professional duties, standards and ethics.

17. Where the security of lawyers is threatened as a result of discharging their functions, they shall be adequately safeguarded by the authorities.

18. Lawyers shall not be identified with their clients or their clients' causes as a result of discharging their functions.

19. No court or administrative authority before whom the right to counsel is recognized shall refuse to recognize the right of a lawyer to appear before it for his or her client unless that lawyer has been disqualified in accordance with national law and practice and in conformity with these principles.

20. Lawyers shall enjoy civil and penal immunity for relevant statements made in good faith in written or oral pleadings or in their professional appearances before a court, tribunal or other legal or administrative authority.

21. It is the duty of the competent authorities to ensure lawyers access to appropriate information, files and documents in their possession or control in sufficient time to enable lawyers to provide effective legal assistance to their clients. Such access should be provided at the earliest appropriate time.

22. Governments shall recognize and respect that all communications and consultations between lawyers and their clients within their professional relationship are confidential.

### Freedom of expression and association

23. Lawyers like other citizens are entitled to freedom of expression, belief, association and assembly. In particular, they shall have the right to take part in public discussion of matters concerning the law, the administration of justice and the promotion and protection of human rights and to join or form local, national or international organizations and attend their meetings, without suffering professional restrictions by reason of their lawful action or their membership in a lawful organization. In exercising these rights, lawyers shall always conduct themselves in accordance with the law and the recognized standards and ethics of the legal profession.

### Professional associations of lawyers

24. Lawyers shall be entitled to form and join self-governing professional associations to represent their interests, promote their

continuing education and training and protect their professional integrity. The executive body of the professional associations shall be elected by its members and shall exercise its functions without external interference.

25. Professional associations of lawyers shall cooperate with Governments to ensure that everyone has effective and equal access to legal services and that lawyers are able, without improper interference, to counsel and assist their clients in accordance with the law and recognized professional standards and ethics.

### Disciplinary proceedings

26. Codes of professional conduct for lawyers shall be established by the legal profession through its appropriate organs, or by legislation, in accordance with national law and custom and recognized international standards and norms.

27. Charges or complaints made against lawyers in their professional capacity shall be processed expeditiously and fairly under appropriate procedures. Lawyers shall have the right to a fair hearing, including the right to be assisted by a lawyer of their choice.

28. Disciplinary proceedings against lawyers shall be brought before an impartial disciplinary committee established by the legal profession, before an independent statutory authority, or before a court, and shall be subject to an independent judicial review.

29. All disciplinary proceedings shall be determined in accordance with the code of professional conduct and other recognized standards and ethics of the legal profession and in the light of these principles.