

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: GENERAL PROVISIONS**  
**REVISED RULES 1.1-1, 3.4-1, 3.4-2, 3.4-4, 3.4-10, 3.4-11, and 3.6-8**

**1.1 DEFINITIONS**

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**1.1-1** In this Code, unless the context indicates otherwise,

“**associate**” includes:

- (a) a lawyer who practises law in a law firm through an employment or other contractual relationship; and
- (b) a non-lawyer employee of a multi-discipline practice providing services that support or supplement the practice of law;

“**client**” means a person who:

- (a) consults a lawyer and on whose behalf the lawyer renders or agrees to render legal services; or
- (b) having consulted the lawyer, reasonably concludes that the lawyer has agreed to render legal services on his or her behalf;

and includes a client of the law firm of which the lawyer is a partner or associate, whether or not the lawyer handles the client’s work.

**Commentary**

**[1]** A lawyer-client relationship may be established without formality.

**[2]** When an individual consults a lawyer in a representative capacity, the client is the corporation, partnership, organization, or other legal entity that the individual is representing;

**[3]** For greater clarity, a client does not include a near-client, such as an affiliated entity, director, shareholder, employee or family member, unless there is objective evidence to demonstrate that such an individual had a reasonable expectation that a lawyer-client relationship would be established.

A “**conflict of interest**” means the existence of a substantial risk that a lawyer’s loyalty to or representation of a client would be materially and adversely affected by the lawyer’s own interest or the lawyer’s duties to another client, a former client, or a third person.

“**consent**” means fully informed and voluntary consent after disclosure

(a) in writing, provided that, if more than one person consents, each signs the same or a separate document recording the consent; or

(b) orally, provided that each person consenting receives a separate written communication recording the consent as soon as practicable;

“**law firm**” includes one or more lawyers practising:

(a) in a sole proprietorship;

(b) in a partnership;

(c) as a clinic under the [provincial or territorial Act governing legal aid];

(d) in a government, a Crown corporation or any other public body; or

(e) in a corporation or other organization;

“**lawyer**” means a member of the Society and includes a law student registered in the Society’s pre-call training program;

“**Society**” means the Law Society of <province or territory>;

“**tribunal**” includes a court, board, arbitrator, mediator, administrative agency or other body that resolves disputes, regardless of its function or the informality of its procedures.

*The definitions of “disclosure” and “interprovincial law firm” have been deleted.*

[ ... ]

## 3.4 CONFLICTS

### Duty to Avoid Conflicts of Interest

**3.4-1** A lawyer must not act or continue to act for a client where there is a conflict of interest, except as permitted under this Code.

## Commentary

**[1]** Lawyers have an ethical duty to avoid conflicts of interest. Some cases involving conflicts of interest will fall within the scope of the bright line rule as articulated by the Supreme Court of Canada. The bright line rule prohibits a lawyer or law firm from representing one client whose legal interests are directly adverse to the immediate legal interests of another client even if the matters are unrelated unless the clients consent. However, the bright line rule cannot be used to support tactical abuses and will not apply in the exceptional cases where it is unreasonable for the client to expect that the lawyer or law firm will not act against it in unrelated matters. See also rule 3.4-2 and commentary [6].

**[2]** In cases where the bright line rule is inapplicable, the lawyer or law firm will still be prevented from acting if the concurrent representation of clients would create a substantial risk that the lawyer's representation of the client would be materially and adversely affected by the lawyer's own interests or by the lawyer's duties to another current client, a former client, or a third person. The risk must be more than a mere possibility; there must be a genuine, serious risk to the duty of loyalty or to client representation arising from the retainer.

**[3]** This rule applies to a lawyer's representation of a client in all circumstances in which the lawyer acts for, provides advice to or exercises judgment on behalf of a client. Effective representation may be threatened where a lawyer is tempted to prefer other interests over those of his or her own client: the lawyer's own interests, those of a current client, a former client, or a third party.

### **The Fiduciary Relationship, the Duty of Loyalty and Conflicting Interests**

**[4]** The rule governing conflicts of interest is founded in the duty of loyalty which is grounded in the law governing fiduciaries. The lawyer-client relationship is based on trust. It is a fiduciary relationship and as such, the lawyer has a duty of loyalty to the client. To maintain public confidence in the integrity of the legal profession and the administration of justice, in which lawyers play a key role, it is essential that lawyers respect the duty of loyalty. Arising from the duty of loyalty are other duties, such as a duty to commit to the client's cause, the duty of confidentiality, the duty of candour and the duty to avoid conflicting interests.

**[5]** A client must be assured of the lawyer's undivided loyalty, free from any material impairment of the lawyer and client relationship. The relationship may be irreparably damaged where the lawyer's representation of one client is directly adverse to another client's immediate interests. One client may legitimately fear that the lawyer will not pursue the representation out of deference to the other client.

### **Other Duties Arising from the Duty of Loyalty**

**[6]** The lawyer's duty of confidentiality is owed to both current and former clients, with the

related duty not to attack the legal work done during a retainer or to undermine the former client's position on a matter that was central to the retainer.

**[7]** The lawyer's duty of commitment to the client's cause prevents the lawyer from summarily and unexpectedly dropping a client to circumvent conflict of interest rules. The client may legitimately feel betrayed if the lawyer ceases to act for the client to avoid a conflict of interest.

**[8]** The duty of candour requires a lawyer or law firm to advise an existing client of all matters relevant to the retainer.

### **Identifying Conflicts**

**[9]** A lawyer should examine whether a conflict of interest exists not only from the outset but throughout the duration of a retainer because new circumstances or information may establish or reveal a conflict of interest. Factors for the lawyer's consideration in determining whether a conflict of interest exists include:

- (a) the immediacy of the legal interests;
- (b) whether the legal interests are directly adverse;
- (c) whether the issue is substantive or procedural;
- (d) the temporal relationship between the matters;
- (e) the significance of the issue to the immediate and long-term interests of the clients involved; and
- (f) the clients' reasonable expectations in retaining the lawyer for the particular matter or representation.

### **Examples of areas where conflicts of interest may occur**

**[10]** Conflicts of interest can arise in many different circumstances. The following examples are intended to provide illustrations of circumstances that may give rise to conflicts of interest. The examples are not exhaustive.

- (a) A lawyer acts as an advocate in one matter against a person when the lawyer represents that person on some other matter.
- (b) A lawyer provides legal advice on a series of commercial transactions to the owner of a small business and at the same time provides legal advice to an employee of the business on an employment matter, thereby acting for clients whose legal interests are directly adverse.
- (c) A lawyer, an associate, a law partner or a family member has a personal financial interest in a client's affairs or in a matter in which the lawyer is requested to act for a client, such as a partnership interest in some joint business venture with a client.
  - i. A lawyer owning a small number of shares of a publicly traded corporation

would not necessarily have a conflict of interest in acting for the corporation because the holding may have no adverse influence on the lawyer's judgment or loyalty to the client.

(d) A lawyer has a sexual or close personal relationship with a client.

- i. Such a relationship may conflict with the lawyer's duty to provide objective, disinterested professional advice to the client. The relationship may obscure whether certain information was acquired in the course of the lawyer and client relationship and may jeopardize the client's right to have all information concerning his or her affairs held in strict confidence. The relationship may in some circumstances permit exploitation of the client by his or her lawyer. If the lawyer is a member of a firm and concludes that a conflict exists, the conflict is not imputed to the lawyer's firm, but would be cured if another lawyer in the firm who is not involved in such a relationship with the client handled the client's work.

(e) A lawyer or his or her law firm acts for a public or private corporation and the lawyer serves as a director of the corporation.

- i. These two roles may result in a conflict of interest or other problems because they may
  - A. affect the lawyer's independent judgment and fiduciary obligations in either or both roles,
  - B. obscure legal advice from business and practical advice,
  - C. jeopardize the protection of lawyer and client privilege, and
  - D. disqualify the lawyer or the law firm from acting for the organization.

(f) Sole practitioners who practise with other lawyers in cost-sharing or other arrangements represent clients on opposite sides of a dispute.

- i. The fact or the appearance of such a conflict may depend on the extent to which the lawyers' practices are integrated, physically and administratively, in the association.

### **The Role of the Court and Law Societies**

**[11]** These rules set out ethical standards to which all members of the profession must adhere. The courts have a separate supervisory role over court proceedings. In that role, the courts apply fiduciary principles developed by the courts to govern lawyers' relationships with their clients, to ensure the proper administration of justice. A breach of the rules on conflicts of interest may lead to sanction by a law society even where a court dealing with the case may decline to order disqualification as a remedy.

## Consent

**3.4-2** A lawyer must not represent a client in a matter when there is a conflict of interest unless there is express or implied consent from all **affected** clients and the lawyer reasonably believes that he or she is able to represent **the** client without having a material adverse effect upon the representation of or loyalty to the **client or another** client.

- (a) Express consent must be fully informed and voluntary after disclosure.
- (b) Consent may be inferred and need not be in writing where all of the following apply:
  - i. the client is a government, financial institution, publicly traded or similarly substantial entity, or an entity with in-house counsel;
  - ii. the matters are unrelated;
  - iii. the lawyer has no relevant confidential information from one client that might reasonably affect the other; and
  - iv. the client has commonly consented to lawyers acting for and against it in unrelated matters.

### Commentary

#### Disclosure and consent

**[1]** Disclosure is an essential requirement to obtaining a client's consent and arises from the duty of candour owed to the client. Where it is not possible to provide the client with adequate disclosure because of the confidentiality of the information of another client, the lawyer must decline to act.

**[2]** Disclosure means full and fair disclosure of all information relevant to a person's decision in sufficient time for the person to make a genuine and independent decision, and the taking of reasonable steps to ensure understanding of the matters disclosed. The lawyer therefore should inform the client of the relevant circumstances and the reasonably foreseeable ways that the conflict of interest could adversely affect the client's interests. This would include the lawyer's relations to the parties and any interest in or connection with the matter.

**[2A]** While this rule does not require that a lawyer advise a client to obtain independent legal advice about the conflict of interest, in some cases the lawyer should recommend such advice. This is to ensure that the client's consent is informed, genuine and uncoerced, especially if the client is vulnerable or not sophisticated.

**[3]** Following the required disclosure, the client can decide whether to give consent. As important as it is to the client that the lawyer's judgment and freedom of action on the client's

behalf not be subject to other interests, duties or obligations, in practice this factor may not always be decisive. Instead, it may be only one of several factors that the client will weigh when deciding whether or not to give the consent referred to in the rule. Other factors might include, for example, the availability of another lawyer of comparable expertise and experience, the stage that the matter or proceeding has reached, the extra cost, delay and inconvenience involved in engaging another lawyer, and the latter's unfamiliarity with the client and the client's affairs.

#### Consent in Advance

**[4]** A lawyer may be able to request that a client consent in advance to conflicts that might arise in the future. As the effectiveness of such consent is generally determined by the extent to which the client reasonably understands the material risks that the consent entails, the more comprehensive the explanation of the types of future representations that might arise and the actual and reasonably foreseeable adverse consequences of those representations, the greater the likelihood that the client will have the requisite understanding. A general, open-ended consent will ordinarily be ineffective because it is not reasonably likely that the client will have understood the material risks involved. If the client is an experienced user of the legal services involved and is reasonably informed regarding the risk that a conflict may arise, such consent is more likely to be effective, particularly if, for example, the client is independently represented by other counsel in giving consent and the consent is limited to future conflicts unrelated to the subject of the representation.

**[5]** While not a pre-requisite to advance consent, in some circumstances it may be advisable to recommend that the client obtain independent legal advice before deciding whether to provide consent. Advance consent must be recorded, for example in a retainer letter.

#### Implied consent

**[6]** In limited circumstances consent may be implied, rather than expressly granted. In some cases it may be unreasonable for a client to claim that it expected that the loyalty of the lawyer or law firm would be undivided and that the lawyer or law firm would refrain from acting against the client in unrelated matters. In considering whether the client's expectation is reasonable, the nature of the relationship between the lawyer and client, the terms of the retainer and the matters involved must be considered. Governments, chartered banks and entities that might be considered sophisticated consumers of legal services may accept that lawyers may act against them in unrelated matters where there is no danger of misuse of confidential information. The more sophisticated the client is as a consumer of legal services, the more likely it will be that an inference of consent can be drawn. The mere nature of the client is not, however, a sufficient basis upon which to assume implied consent; the matters must be unrelated, the lawyer must not possess confidential information from one client that could affect the other client, and there must be a reasonable basis upon which to conclude that the client has commonly accepted that lawyers may act against it in such circumstances.

[ ... ]

## Concurrent Representation with protection of confidential client information

**3.4-4** Where there is no dispute among the clients about the matter that is the subject of the proposed representation, two or more lawyers in a law firm may act for current clients with competing interests and may treat information received from each client as confidential and not disclose it to the other clients, provided that:

- (a) disclosure of the risks of the lawyers so acting has been made to each client;
- (b) **the lawyer recommends each client receive** independent legal advice, including on the risks of concurrent representation;
- (c) the clients each determine that it is in their best interests that the lawyers so act **and consent to the concurrent representation**;
- (d) each client is represented by a different lawyer in the firm;
- (e) appropriate screening mechanisms are in place to protect confidential information; and
- (f) all lawyers in the law firm withdraw from the representation of all clients in respect of the matter if a dispute that cannot be resolved develops among the clients.

### Commentary

**[1]** This rule provides guidance on concurrent representation, which is permitted in limited circumstances. Concurrent representation is not contrary to the rule prohibiting representation where there is a conflict of interest provided that the clients are fully informed of the risks and understand that if a dispute arises among the clients that cannot be resolved the lawyers may have to withdraw, resulting in potential additional costs.

**[2]** An example is a law firm acting for a number of sophisticated clients in a matter such as competing bids in a corporate acquisition in which, although the clients' interests are divergent and may conflict, the clients are not in a dispute. Provided that each client is represented by a different lawyer in the firm and there is no real risk that the firm will not be able to properly represent the legal interests of each client, the firm may represent both even though the subject matter of the retainers is the same. Whether or not a risk of impairment of representation exists is a question of fact.

**[3]** The basis for the advice described in the rule from both the lawyers involved in the concurrent representation and those giving the required independent legal advice is whether concurrent representation is in the best interests of the clients. Even where all clients consent, the lawyers should not accept a concurrent retainer if the matter is one in which one of the clients is less sophisticated or more vulnerable than the other.



**[4]** In cases of concurrent representation lawyers should employ, as applicable, the reasonable screening measures to ensure non-disclosure of confidential information within the firm set out in the rule on conflicts from transfer between law firms (see Rule 3.4-26).

[ ... ]

### Acting Against Former Clients

**3.4-10** Unless the former client consents, a lawyer must not act against a former client in:

- (a) the same matter,
- (b) any related matter, or
- (c) any other matter if the lawyer has relevant confidential information arising from the representation of the former client that may prejudice that client.

#### Commentary

**[1]** This rule guards against the misuse of confidential information from a previous retainer and ensures that a lawyer does not attack the legal work done during a previous retainer, or undermine the client's position on a matter that was central to a previous retainer. It is not improper for a lawyer to act against a former client in a fresh and independent matter wholly unrelated to any work the lawyer has previously done for that client if previously obtained confidential information is irrelevant to that matter.

**3.4-11** When a lawyer has acted for a former client and obtained confidential information relevant to a new matter, another lawyer ("the other lawyer") in the lawyer's firm may act in the new matter against the former client if:

- (a) the former client consents to the other lawyer acting; or
- (b) the law firm **has**:
  - (i) taken reasonable measures to ensure that there will be no disclosure of the former client's confidential information by the lawyer to any other lawyer, any other member or employee of the law firm, or any other person whose services the lawyer or the law firm has retained in the new matter;
  - (ii) advised the lawyer's former client that measures have been taken; and
  - (iii) advised the lawyer's former client of the measures taken.

## Commentary

[1] The Commentary to rules 3.4-17 to 3.4-23 regarding conflicts from transfer between law firms provide valuable guidance for the protection of confidential information in the rare cases in which it is appropriate for another lawyer in the lawyer's firm to act against the former client.

[ ... ]

## 3.6 FEES AND DISBURSEMENTS

### Exception for Multi-discipline Practices and Interjurisdictional Law Firms

**3.6-8** Rule 3.6-7 does not apply to:

- (a) multi-discipline practices of lawyer and non-lawyer partners if the partnership agreement provides for the sharing of fees, cash flows or profits among the members of the firm; and
- (b) sharing of fees, cash flows or profits by lawyers who are members of an interjurisdictional law firm.

## Commentary

[1] An affiliation is different from a multi-disciplinary practice established in accordance with the rules/regulations/by-laws under the governing legislation, or an interjurisdictional law firm, however structured. An affiliation is subject to rule 3.6-7. In particular, an affiliated entity is not permitted to share in the lawyer's revenues, cash flows or profits, either directly or indirectly through excessive inter-firm charges, for example, by charging inter-firm expenses above their fair market value.