

A supervisory lawyer is a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over another lawyer, including a supervising lawyer under Rule 138-A of the Rules of Court.

SECTION 20. Legal Services Organization; Conflict of Interest . — A legal services organization is any private organization, including a legal aid clinic, partnership, association, or corporation, whose primary purpose is to provide free legal services.

A lawyer-client relationship shall arise only between the client and the handling lawyers of the legal services organization. All the lawyers of the legal services organization who participated in the handling of a legal matter shall be covered by the rule on conflict of interest and confidentiality.

SECTION 40. Accountability of Legal Clinic Director and Supervising Lawyer . — A law student clinic director and supervising lawyer, under Rule 138-A of the Rules of Court shall provide meaningful training to law students. They shall assume responsibility for any work performed by the law student while under their supervision and shall comply with all the laws, rules, and guidelines pertaining to Law Student Practice.

vi. Responsibilities of Government Lawyers and Prosecutors – Canon II, Secs. 28 and 29

SECTION 28. Dignified Government Service. — Lawyers in government service shall observe the standard of conduct under the CPRA, the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees, and other related laws and issuances in the performance of their duties.

Any violation of the CPRA by lawyers in government service shall be subject to disciplinary action, separate and distinct from liability under pertinent laws or rules. *(1992, 2000, 2017 Bar)*

SECTION 29. Lawyers Formerly in Government Service. — A lawyer who has left government service shall not engage in private practice pertaining to any matter before the office where he or she used to be connected within a period of one (1) year from his or her separation from such office. Justices, judges, clerks of court, city, provincial, and regional prosecutors shall not appear before any court within the territorial jurisdiction where they previously served within the same period.

After leaving government service, a lawyer shall not accept an engagement which could improperly influence the outcome of the proceedings which the lawyer handled or intervened in, or over which the lawyer previously exercised authority, while in said service. *(1992 Bar)*

vii. General Duties of Confidentiality – Secs. 31 and 32

SECTION 31. Prohibition Against Filial Disclosure. — A lawyer shall not discuss a client's confidences even with family members.

SECTION 32. Non-Disclosure of Legal Consultation. — A lawyer shall not reveal that he or she has been consulted about a particular case except to avoid possible conflict of interest. *(2002 Bar)*