

INFORMATION BARRIER GUIDELINES

December 2016



THE **ESSENTIAL** MEMBERSHIP
FOR THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Part 1

PREFACE

The Law Society of New South Wales has made available to the Law Society of Western Australia for republication its *Information Barrier Guidelines* which have been developed to assist legal practices and practitioners to comply with their obligations under, in Western Australia, rules 9 and 13 (and, to a lesser extent, 14) of the *Legal Profession Conduct Rules 2010 (WA) (LPCR)*.

The Guidelines provide an excellent starting point for the consideration of conflict of interest issues involving the potential disclosure of confidential client information.

However, real thought must be given to the individual circumstances of each case to ensure compliance with the PCR and, more generally, your professional obligations.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST INVOLVING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

In Western Australia, the rule on conflicts of interest involving confidential information is probably best set out in the judgment of Steytler J in *Newman v Phillips Fox (a firm)* (1999) 21 WAR 309.

His Honour set out a test for ascertaining whether a practitioner had discharged his or her obligation to avoid conflicts of interest (at pages 322-3) by looking at whether there existed a 'real risk of disclosure' of confidential client information. That test picks up what was said by Lord Millet in *Prince Jefri Bolkiah v KPMG (a firm)* [1999] 2 AC 222, where his Lordship said:

It is in any case difficult to discern any justification in principle for a rule which exposes a former client without his consent to any avoidable risk, however slight, that information which he has imparted in confidence in the course of a fiduciary relationship may come into the possession of a third party and be used to his disadvantage. Where in addition the information in question is not only confidential but also privileged, the case for a strict approach is unanswerable. Anything less fails to give effect to the policy on which legal professional privilege is based. It is of overriding importance for the proper administration of justice that a client should be able to have complete confidence that what he tells his lawyer will remain secret. This is a matter of perception as well as substance. It is of the highest importance to the administration of justice that a solicitor or other person in possession of confidential and privileged information should not act in any way that might appear to put that information at risk of coming into the hands of someone with an adverse interest.

The perception of a conflict is as important as the existence of an actual conflict.

That is particularly so as a matter of general professional obligation because the confidence of clients in the legal profession is a matter of paramount importance to every practitioner.

This principle should guide the adoption and implementation of any standards or guidelines in relation to conflicts of interest concerning the confidential information.

THE GUIDELINES

The Guidelines were considered by Chaney J in *Zani v Lawfirst Pty Ltd t/a Bennett + Co* [2014] WASC 75. The defendant had adopted an information barrier policy modelled, in part, on the Guidelines.

That policy had been explained in detail to all staff at compulsory seminars in early to mid-2012, and formal adoption occurred in mid-2012. The staff of the practice were given ongoing education as to the nature and requirements of the information barrier policy.

It was clear from the judgement that the firm had a comprehensive policy in place.

In considering the adequacy of the information barrier actually adopted in the particular case, Chaney J looked at all of the mechanisms the firm had put in place, and took into account its monitoring of those systems.

The information barrier established pursuant to the Guidelines was adequate in that case to avert the possibility of a disclosure of confidential information.

However, his Honour emphasised that the practice was still required to have turned its mind to the manner in which information was to be kept confidential in the *particular case*.

For that purpose the Guidelines are a useful starting point, and in that case the mechanisms adopted by the practice pursuant to the Guidelines were appropriate.

But the Guidelines are not in and of themselves a panacea for the protection of confidential information in all cases and appropriate conflict management still requires consideration of and adherence to the legal standards applicable in this jurisdiction in each specific case assessed according to its particular circumstances.

That is acknowledged in the Guidelines themselves which suggest to practitioners that:

It is important to note that whether an information barrier will be effective depends on the facts of each individual case... The Law Society and Law Institute encourage law practices to employ these steps as minimum standards, adding additional safeguards where appropriate when an information barrier is to be established.

The Law Society commends the Law Society of New South Wales for this initiative and acknowledges the contribution which it makes to the protection of the interests of the national legal profession in making these Guidelines available for general dissemination and use. The Law Society recommends that every legal practice consider the application of these Guidelines to their practice as a matter of policy, and the implementation of the Guidelines, tailored to the particular circumstances, in every case where there is a real or sensible possibility of a conflict of interest involving the potential for the an allegation as to the existence of a risk of the disclosure of confidential information.

The issues of implementation commence at the point where a retainer agreement is negotiated and concluded, and are pervasive in relation to the management of a matter pursuant to that retainer. There may be circumstances in which adherence to the Guidelines simply cannot provide effective or adequate protection. Practitioners need to be sensitive to that possibility and act accordingly, in accordance with their professional responsibilities



1.	INFORMATION BARRIER GUIDELINES.....	2
2.	COMMON QUESTIONS	4
2.1	What is an information barrier?	4
2.2	When can an information barrier be used?.....	4
2.3	Grounds for intervention – duties owed to former clients and the court’s inherent jurisdiction	4
2.4	There is a <i>rebuttable</i> presumption of imputed knowledge	5
2.5	What test is applied to an information barrier?	5
2.6	Why is the standard so high?	6
2.7	What amounts to “relevant confidential information”?	6
2.8	Commercial realism – other factors to consider	6
2.9	Do information barriers only apply to successive retainers?	7
2.10	Do the information barriers guidelines apply to small law practices too?	7
2.11	Can an information barrier be used in criminal proceedings?	7
2.12	Do the guidelines only apply to cases before the courts?	7
3.	COMMENTARY AND EXAMPLES.....	8

© 2015 The Law Society of New South Wales, ACN 000 000 699, ABN 98 696 304 966.

Reproduced with the permission of the Law Society of New South Wales. Except as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth), no part of this publication may be reproduced without the specific written permission of the Law Society of New South Wales.

Disclaimer: This publication has been produced solely for law practices to provide general information of an introductory nature about information barriers. It is a general guide only and is not exhaustive of issues which may be encountered. While every care has been taken in the production of this publication, no legal responsibility or liability is accepted, warranted or implied by the authors or the Law Society of New South Wales and any liability is hereby expressly disclaimed.

1. INFORMATION BARRIER GUIDELINES

In these guidelines:

“*Screened person*” means a person who possesses confidential information from one retainer which is relevant to another, current retainer. The screened person may be a partner, employee solicitor or other employee of the law practice.

“*Earlier matter*” means the retainer in which the confidential information was obtained, access to which the client in the current matter is not entitled.

1. The law practice should have documented protocols for setting up and maintaining information barriers. In all matters the law practice should carefully control access to any client information by personnel in the law practice in view of the possible requirement for an information barrier in the future.
2.
 - (a) The law practice should nominate a compliance officer to oversee each information barrier.
 - (b) The compliance officer:
 - i. should be an experienced practitioner with appropriate knowledge of the rules and law relating to confidentiality, conflict of interest and information barriers;
 - ii. will take appropriate steps to monitor compliance and deal with any breach or possible breach of an information barrier;
 - iii. will undertake not to disclose any information about the earlier matter to personnel involved with the current matter.
3. The law practice should ensure the client in the current matter acknowledges in writing that the law practice’s duty of disclosure to that client does not extend to any confidential information which may be held within the law practice as a result of the earlier matter and consents to the law practice acting on that basis.
4. All screened persons should be clearly identified and the compliance officer must keep a record of all screened persons.
5.
 - (a) Each screened person should provide an undertaking to the law practice and the law practice should, where appropriate, provide an undertaking to the court confirming that:
 - i. the screened person will not have, during the existence of the current matter, any involvement with the client or personnel involved with the current matter for the purposes of that current matter;
 - ii. the screened person has not disclosed and will not disclose any confidential information about the earlier matter to any person other than to a person in accordance with the instructions or consent of the client in the earlier matter, a screened person or the compliance officer;
 - iii. the screened person will, immediately upon becoming aware of any breach, or possible breach, of this undertaking, report it to the compliance officer who will take appropriate action.
- (b) In the event of files and/or information relating to the earlier matter being required to enable the law practice to comply with an obligation at law to provide information or to answer a complaint or defend a claim against the law practice the screened person must not pass the files and/or information to anyone other than the compliance officer, who may pass them on to a responsible officer of the legal practice who is not involved in the current matter so that the legal obligation can be honoured. Nothing in these guidelines is intended to restrict a law practice’s rights to access and disclose any information relating to the earlier matter for the purposes of enabling the law practice to comply with any legal obligation.
6. Personnel involved with the current matter should not discuss the earlier matter with, or seek any relevant confidential information about the earlier matter from, any screened person. Such personnel should provide undertakings confirming that:
 - (a) no confidential information about the earlier matter has been disclosed to them;
 - (b) they will not have, during the existence of the current matter, any involvement with a screened person for the purposes of the current matter;
 - (c) they will not seek or receive any confidential information about the earlier matter from a screened person or in any other way; and
 - (d) they will, immediately upon becoming aware of any breach, or possible breach, of this undertaking report it to the compliance officer who will take appropriate action.
7.
 - (a) Contact between personnel involved in the current matter and screened persons should be appropriately limited to ensure that the passage of information or documents between those involved in the current matter and screened persons does not take place.
 - (b) The law practice should consider whether it is appropriate for such personnel to have contact with the client in other matters during the current matter.
8. The law practice should take steps to protect the confidentiality of all correspondence and other communications related to the earlier matter.

9.
 - (a) Any files held by the law practice relating to the earlier matter should be stored in a secure place where they can only be accessed by screened persons and/or the compliance officer.
 - (b) Access to any electronic files that the law practice holds relating to the earlier matter and other technological communications related to the earlier matter should be restricted to screened persons and/or the compliance officer. The law practice should set up appropriate forms of technological protection to ensure access is restricted.
10. The law practice should have an ongoing education programme in place, including:
 - (a) education for all personnel about the law practice's protocol for protecting confidential information and for setting up and maintaining information barriers, including:
 - (i) employment terms for staff;
 - (ii) standard retainer terms with clients;
 - (iii) electronic and physical access to documents and files;
 - (iv) firm culture on such issues as discussion of client matters only on a "need to know" basis;
 - (v) sanctions for non-compliance; and
 - (b) additional education for individuals involved in matters affected by an information barrier, including the arrangements in place for the particular case and sanctions for non-compliance.

2. COMMON QUESTIONS

2.1 What is an information barrier?

In *Prince Jefri Bolkiah v KPMG* [1999] 2 AC 222 (*Prince Jefri*) Lord Millett noted that information barriers (traditionally referred to as “Chinese Walls”):

... contemplate the existence of established organisational arrangements which preclude the passing of information in the possession of one part of the business to other parts of the business ... good practice requires there to be established institutional arrangements designed to prevent the flow of information between separate departments. Where effective arrangements are in place, they produce a modern equivalent of the circumstances which prevailed in *Rakusen’s case* [1912] 1 Ch 831.

2.2 When can an information barrier be used?

These guidelines deal with the use of information barriers where a law practice acts for a current client against a former client for whom the law practice acted in an earlier matter. They do not address the use of information barriers in concurrent matters.

An unsatisfactory information barrier can result in enormous expense, inconvenience and loss of reputation. These guidelines are intended to assist firms to ensure that a necessary information barrier will be effective.¹

The threshold question is not whether an information barrier can be set up to prevent a breach of duty arising from a conflict of interest and/or duties, but whether there is such a conflict at all which should prevent a law practice from acting against a former client.

2.3 Grounds for intervention – duties owed to former clients and the court’s inherent jurisdiction

The courts have recognised a number of bases for restraining a law practice from acting against a former client. These include the need to protect and maintain the confidential information of former clients and the court’s inherent jurisdiction to control its own officers to ensure that they act and are seen to act in the interests of justice and to uphold the good repute of the profession.

Duties owed to former clients

(a) Duty of confidentiality

A solicitor has a continuing duty not to disclose confidential information given to them by a client in the course of their retainer. This duty is imposed by equity and continues even after the client’s retainer has been completed or terminated.

¹ For examples of steps implemented by firms successfully establishing information barriers (“Chinese Walls”) see *Bureau International De Vins Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588 particularly at [12].

It is this issue which may be directly addressed by an effective information barrier.

Australian superior courts have followed and applied the proposition in *Prince Jefri* that a basis for restraining a solicitor or law practice from acting against a former client is if there is a ‘real risk’ that the duty of confidentiality owed to the former client will be breached.²

In New South Wales and Victoria, this is reflected in Rule 10 of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law Australian Solicitors Conduct Rules 2015* (USCR)³ (see analogue r 13 *LPCR*) which provides:

10. Conflicts concerning former clients

10.1 A solicitor and law practice must avoid conflicts between the duties owed to current and former clients, except as permitted by Rule 10.2.

10.2 A solicitor or law practice who or which is in possession of information which is confidential to a former client where that information might reasonably be concluded to be material to the matter of another client and detrimental to the interests of the former client if disclosed, must not act for the current client in that matter UNLESS:

10.2.1 the former client has given informed written consent to the solicitor or law practice so acting; or

10.2.2 an effective information barrier has been established.

(b) An ongoing “duty of loyalty”?

The weight of authority in Australia supports the proposition that, once a solicitor’s retainer with a client has been completed (or terminated), the solicitor ceases to owe the former client a fiduciary duty of loyalty.⁴

Although, against this proposition, there are a number of state Supreme Court decisions, largely out of the Victorian Supreme Court. These have followed the obiter of Brooking JA in *Spincode Pty Ltd v Look Software Pty Ltd* (2001) 4 VR 501 at [52]-[57] (*Spincode*) to the effect that a solicitor continues to be subject to fiduciary loyalty in respect of their former clients and, as such, a solicitor or law practice can be restrained from acting against a former client in *the same or a related matter*⁵ notwithstanding the absence of any relevant confidential information.

² See I Dallen *The rise of the information barrier: Managing potential legal conflicts within commercial law firms* (2014) 88 ALJ 428 at 433-37 for an analysis and summary of the application of this proposition in Australia.

³ The *Legal Profession Uniform Law Australian Solicitors Conduct Rules 2015* (USCR) came into effect on 1 July 2015. The Uniform Solicitors Conduct Rules comprise the *Australian Solicitors’ Conduct Rules* (adopted by the Law Council of Australia on 18 June 2011), with some amendments.

⁴ The following cases, post *Spincode Pty Ltd v Look Software Pty Ltd* (2001) 4 VR 501, provide a useful summary of the weight of authority supporting this proposition: *British American Tobacco Australia Services Limited v Blanch* [2004] NSWSC 70 (Young CJ in Equity); *Kallinicos v Hunt* [2005] NSWSC 1181 (Brereton J); *Ismail-Zai v Western Australia* (2007) 34 WAR 379 (Steytler P); *Dealer Support Services Pty Ltd v Motor Trades Association of Australia Ltd* [2014] FCA 1065 (Beach J).

⁵ For a brief discussion of what constitutes “the same or a related matter” in this context, see *Sent v John Fairfax Publications Pty Ltd* [2002] VSC 429 at [108] (Nettle J). Also note that in *Village Roadshow v Blake Dawson Waldron* [2003] VSC 505 Byrne J at [43] observed that “This question should not be determined by the taking of fine distinctions”.

The proposition that a solicitor continues to be subject to fiduciary loyalty in respect of their former clients has found little support outside Victoria and has been subject to academic criticism⁶. However, many of the cases that have sought to rely on the existence of a continuing duty of loyalty to restrain a solicitor or law practice could have also founded such relief on the basis of the court's inherent supervisory jurisdiction to protect the integrity of the judicial process notwithstanding the absence of any relevant confidential information (see below).

The court's inherent jurisdiction to control its own officers

A solicitor, as an officer of the court, has a paramount duty to the court to ensure the lawful, proper and efficient administration of justice.

In New South Wales and Victoria, a solicitor's paramount duty to the court is reflected in Rule 3 of the USCR (r 5 *LPCR*), which provides:

3. Paramount duty to the court and the administration of justice

- 3.1 A solicitor's duty to the court and the administration of justice is paramount and prevails to the extent of inconsistency with any other duty.

Arising from this *paramount* duty, the court has an inherent jurisdiction to control its own officers (including to restrain a solicitor or law practice from acting against a former client) to ensure that justice is not only done, but is manifestly seen to be done.⁷

Brereton J in *Kallinicos v Hunt* [2005] NSWSC 1181 at [76] noted that:

... the court always has inherent jurisdiction to restrain solicitors from acting in a particular case, as an incident of its inherent jurisdiction over its officers and to control its process in aid of the administration of justice ... The test to be applied in this inherent jurisdiction is whether a fair-minded, reasonably informed member of the public would conclude that the proper administration of justice requires that a legal practitioner should be prevented from acting, in the interests of the protection of the integrity of the judicial process and the due administration of justice, including the appearance of justice ... The jurisdiction is to be regarded as exceptional and is to be exercised with caution.

Therefore, whether or not an information barrier is effective, and whether or not the Australian courts accept that a solicitor continues to be subject to fiduciary loyalty in respect of their former clients, solicitors and law practices should always be mindful of their duty to act in the interests of justice and to uphold the good repute of the profession.

The more egregious the conduct of a solicitor or law practice, the more likely they are to be restrained by the court exercising its inherent supervisory jurisdiction over its officers (notwithstanding the absence of any relevant confidential or any continuing duty of loyalty). Brooking JA in *Spincode* at [58] noted that:

I am not deterred by the suggestion that, once infringement of legal or equitable rights ceases to mark off what may be proscribed, solicitors and their would-be clients will be subject to a great and unfair uncertainty, being unable to say in advance what view the court will take. No

experienced solicitor of sound judgment would have done what has been done in this case.

2.4 There is a *rebuttable* presumption of imputed knowledge

Whenever a law practice acts against a former client, it is critical to ascertain:

- whether there are any solicitors within the law practice in possession of confidential information of the former client and whether that confidential information is, or might be, relevant to the new matter; and
- if so, whether there is a '*real risk*' that the confidential information may be disclosed to the new client.

Importantly, whether there are any solicitors within the law practice in possession of confidential information of the former client is a question of fact which must be proved or inferred from the circumstances of the case.⁸

It is beyond doubt that a solicitor who has personally acquired the relevant confidential information cannot act against the former client in the new matter.⁹

Further, once it is established that a solicitor within a law practice is in possession of relevant confidential information, there is a *rebuttable presumption* that the confidential information has moved (or will move) freely within the law practice¹⁰ because there is a "strong inference that lawyers who work together share confidences."¹¹

The establishment of an *effective* information barrier around the solicitor (or solicitors) in possession of the confidential information is therefore a critical tool to assist a law practice to rebut this presumption and allow the firm to act in a matter against a former client.¹²

2.5 What test is applied to an information barrier?

In Australia, courts assess the actual *effectiveness* of the steps taken by a law practice to screen the solicitor or solicitors (as the case may be) in possession of the former client's confidential information.

In essence, all "tainted" individual(s) must be effectively screened from the new matter so that there is no real and sensible possibility of misuse of the confidential information.

In *Farrow Mortgage Services Pty Ltd (in liq) v Mendall Properties Pty Ltd* [1995] 1 VR 1 at 5 Hayne J noted that:

... it is not necessary to conclude that harm is inevitable (or well nigh inevitable) before acting to restrain a possible breach of duty that a solicitor owes to clients and former

⁶ See M Conaglen, *Fiduciary Loyalty: Protecting the Due Performance of Non-Fiduciary Duties* (Hart, United Kingdom, 2010) at 193-95.

⁷ See *Grimwade v Meagher* [1995] 1 VR 446 at 452; *Kallinicos v Hunt* [2005] NSW SC 1181 at [76]; and *R & P Gangemi Pty Ltd v D & G Luppino Pty Ltd* [2012] VSC 168 at [25] - [30].

⁸ See *Newman v Phillips Fox* (1999) 21 WAR 309 at [32]-[33] (Steytler J) and *Bureau International De Vins Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588 at [34] (Ryan J).

⁹ Sir Robert McGarry in *Spector v Ageda* [1973] Ch 30: "a solicitor must put at his client's disposal not only his skill but also his knowledge so far as is relevant, and if he is unwilling to reveal his knowledge to his client, he should not act for him. What he cannot do is act for the client and at the same time withhold from him any relevant knowledge that he has".

¹⁰ See *Unioil International Pty Ltd v Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu* (1997) 17 WAR 98 at 110-11 (Ipp J); *Prince Jefri* at 237 [H] (Millett LJ); *Newman v Phillips Fox* (1999) 21 WAR 309 at 316-17 (Steytler J); and *Bureau International De Vins Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588 at [34] (Ryan J).

¹¹ *MacDonald Estate v Martin* [1990] 3 SCR 1235 (Supreme Court of Canada) (Sopinka J).

¹² See Dallen, above n. 4, (2014) 88 ALJ 428 at 434-35.

clients to keep confidential information given to the solicitor in confidence ... I consider that an injunction should go if there is a real and sensible possibility of a misuse of confidential information.

This strict test largely mirrors, and is practically no different to¹³, the test formulated by Millett LJ in *Prince Jefri* at 237 [A] that:

... the court should intervene unless it is satisfied that there is no real risk of disclosure. It goes without saying that the risk must be a real one, and not merely fanciful and theoretical. But it need not be substantial.

The more lenient test from *Rakusen v Ellis, Munday and Clarke* [1912] 1 Ch. 831 is often mistakenly thought to apply here. It does not.

An even stricter test tends to be applied in family law cases. See for example *In the Marriage of Thevenaz* (1986) 84 FLR 10 in which Frederico J found intervention was justified even where the risk was “more theoretical than practical”. Similarly, in *In the Marriage of Magro* (1993) 93 FLR 365, citing *Thevenaz* with approval, the husband’s solicitors were disqualified when they employed a solicitor from the wife’s solicitors’ firm.

The burden of establishing that there is no unacceptable risk is upon the law practice.¹⁴

In *Village Roadshow Ltd v Blake Dawson Waldron* [2003] VSC 505 Byrne J (following and applying *Prince Jefri*) noted that:

... once it appears that a solicitor is in receipt of information imparted in confidence, the burden shifts to the solicitor to satisfy the court on the basis of clear and convincing evidence that all effective measures have been taken to ensure that no disclosures will occur.

2.6 Why is the standard so high?

Australian courts are unimpressed with solicitors who act in conflict of duties or interests or otherwise attempt to lower the ethical standards expected of the legal profession and stress the importance of maintaining the good reputation of the profession and confidence that justice is done and seen to be done.

In *Village Roadshow Ltd v Blake Dawson Waldron* [2003] VSC 505, Byrne J noted that:

It is a notorious fact that a good deal of commercial litigation in this state is conducted by a handful of very large firms. How is a client to obtain the services of one of them if the conflict rule is applied too strictly? To my mind, this is the price which the clients of such firms and the firms themselves must pay. The firms have found it commercially convenient to become large. This is but one disadvantage of this trend. It is certainly no reason for the courts to weaken the traditionally high standard of a practitioner’s loyalty to the client which have characterised the practice of law in this State.

An effective barrier must prevent not only deliberate disclosure of confidential information, but also accidental or inadvertent dissemination.¹⁵

¹³ See *Newman v Phillips Fox* (1999) 21 WAR 309 at 322-23 (Steytler J) and *Bureau International De Vins Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588 at [47] (Ryan J).

¹⁴ See for example *Newman v Phillips Fox* (1999) 21 WAR 309 and *Prince Jefri*.

¹⁵ See for example *Bureau Interprofessional Des Vin De Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588 at [48] and *Asia Pacific Telecommunications Ltd v Optus Networks Pty Ltd* [2007] NSWSC 350 at [40]-[41].

2.7 What amounts to “relevant confidential information”?

In many cases the answer is obvious. There is a large body of case law relating to confidentiality.

Practitioners should be aware that “getting to know you factors” (as described by Gillard J in *Yunghanns v Effic Ltd* (Unreported, 3 July 1998) at pages 10-11) may amount to relevant confidential information in *exceptional* circumstances.¹⁶ These might include a solicitor knowing:

... a great deal about his client, his strengths, his weaknesses, his honesty or lack thereof, his reaction to crisis, pressure or tension, his attitude to litigation and settling cases and his tactics... The overall opinion formed by a solicitor of his client as a result of his contact may in the circumstances amount to confidential information that should not be disclosed or used against the client.

Information obtained during an earlier retainer from a source other than the client may also amount to “confidential information”.¹⁷

In some cases, it may be helpful to narrow the scope of the current retainer so that any confidential information is not relevant to the retainer.¹⁸

2.8 Commercial realism – other factors to consider

The courts will certainly take into account factors such as the inconvenience to a client who is forced to change solicitors mid-case, the ability to instruct a solicitor of choice, and the need for mobility of lawyers. However, where a proposed information barrier is found to be ineffective, those other factors cannot alter that fact.

A similar view is taken in other jurisdictions. In England, in *Re a Firm of Solicitors* [1992] QB 959, Parker LJ said that the need to avoid “a situation of apparent unfairness and injustice” is “every bit as much a matter of public interest as the public interest in not unnecessarily restricting parties from retaining the solicitor of their choice.” In Canada, Cory J in *MacDonald Estate v Martin* [1990] 3 SCR 1235 said the “requirements of change imposed on a client is, on balance, a small price to pay for maintaining the integrity of our system of justice... Neither the merger of law firms nor the mobility of lawyers can be permitted to adversely affect the public’s confidence in the judicial system.”

While other cases have confirmed that it is not desirable to *unnecessarily* restrict the right of a client to instruct their solicitor of choice, whether or not that restraint is necessary will be a question of fact in each case. In *Newman v Phillips Fox* [1999] WASC 171; 21 WAR 309 Steytler J confirmed that the inconvenience – and even the prejudice – of changing lawyers cannot outweigh other “fundamental policy considerations”. If the inconvenience is necessary because a proposed information barrier is otherwise found to be inadequate, that will not change the court’s assessment of the barrier.

¹⁶ See *Ismail-Zai v Western Australia* (2007) 34 WAR 379 at [29] (Steytler P).

¹⁷ See for example *Re a firm of solicitors* [1992] 1 All ER 353; *Asia Pacific Telecommunications Ltd v Optus Network Pty Ltd* [2005] NSWSC 550 (Bergin J); *In the Marriage of A and B* (1990) 13 Fam LR 798 (Smithers J).

¹⁸ This was one factor (of many) considered relevant in *Australian Liquor Marketers Pty Ltd v Tasman Liquor Traders Pty Ltd* [2002] VSC 324 (Habersberger J).

2.9 Do information barriers only apply to successive retainers?

Information barriers are most often used when a law practice is instructed to act against a former client of the law practice. For the sake of simplicity, that language is used throughout the guidelines and commentary.

Information barriers may also be relevant in other alleged conflict situations. For example, the screened solicitor may have acted for the former client at another law practice, before being employed at the current law practice, as was the case in *Newman v Phillips Fox* [1999] WASC 171 and *Bureau International De Vins Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588. These guidelines apply equally to that situation (and indeed may be simpler to implement in that situation, because of the reduced number of screened individuals).

These guidelines are not intended to apply to “concurrent retainers” as different considerations apply.

2.10 Do the information barriers guidelines apply to small law practices too?

Yes. The information barriers guidelines are intended to apply to all law practices.

However, it may be extremely difficult for a small firm to demonstrate compliance with the guidelines as a question of fact, particularly the requirements to keep staff and files physically separate. While the courts acknowledge the hardship this may cause for litigants, particularly in rural areas or in specialised areas of law with limited numbers of practitioners, that hardship is but one factor and it does not outweigh the importance of confidentiality.

Importantly, as set out above (see section 2.4), whether there are any solicitors within a law practice in possession of confidential information of a former client is a question of fact which must be proved or inferred from the circumstances of the case.

The vast majority of decided cases in Australia regarding the *effectiveness* of information barriers have involved large law practices. There are few reported cases involving small firms. In *Rakusen v Ellis, Munday and Clarke* [1912] 1 Ch. 831, an information barrier was recognised in a 2-partner firm, but the circumstances were unique. In *Fruehauf Finance Corporation Pty Ltd v Feez Ruthning (a firm)* [1991] 1 Qd R 558, Lee J found that a firm of 28 partners had erected an effective barrier.

2.11 Can an information barrier be used in criminal proceedings?

The standards required will be higher where criminal proceedings are involved. In concurrent matters, practitioners are discouraged from acting for two or more co-accused, even where there is no apparent conflict between the clients’ interests at the outset.¹⁹ Even in successive matters, criminal proceedings will influence the court against recognising an information barrier.

In *Mallesons Stephen Jaques v KPMG Peat Marwick* (1990) 4 WAR 357 at 374, Ipp J said:

It cannot be sufficiently emphasised ... that litigation involving the prosecution of serious criminal charges calls for the most careful measures to secure not only that justice is done, but also that it is apparent that it is done. More than in any other kind of litigation, the appearance of justice being done would not survive any general impression that a firm of solicitors could readily change sides ...

2.12 Do the guidelines only apply to cases before the courts?

Confidential relevant information is more likely to arise where parties are in dispute. However, there is no reason that conflict rules should be applied less strictly in quasi-judicial settings (expressly considered in *Ontario Hydro v Ontario (Energy Board)* 25 Admin LR (2d) 211, 114 DLR (4th) 341, 71 OAC 227) or indeed in non-litigious matters where clients may still have competing interests.

¹⁹ See Law Institute of Victoria guidelines on acting for two or more co-accused.

3. COMMENTARY AND EXAMPLES

Guideline 1

The law practice should have established documented protocols for setting up and maintaining information barriers. In all matters the law practice should carefully control access to any client information by personnel in the law practice in view of the possible requirement for an information barrier in the future.

Internal information barrier protocols which incorporate the guidelines should be part of the law practice's ongoing risk management and complaint prevention process. The rationale is that *ad hoc* barriers, erected for the purpose of specific files, are unlikely to bring about the necessary changes to a law practice's culture and internal communication patterns which will ensure prevention of inadvertent disclosure. For this reason, any law practice which knows or suspects that it will create an information barrier in the future should establish and document appropriate protocols at the earliest opportunity.

In *Prince Jefri*, Lord Millett said:

In my opinion an effective Information Barrier needs to be an established part of the organisational structure of the firm, not created *ad hoc* and dependent on the acceptance of evidence sworn for the purpose by members of staff engaged on the relevant work.

In *Marks & Spencer v Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer* [2004] EWCA Civ. 741 in which Pill LJ found that undertakings had been given too late, Kay LJ added:

... the obligation was on the defendant to put in place adequate safeguards before acting for the bidders. I view it as far too late in the day for proposed further measures. The reality is that the spread of information within the firm may already have taken place and it is impossible to conclude that if the arrangements were inadequate until now, that fresh arrangements made at this stage will prevent the consequences of the earlier inadequate arrangements.

It is only in exceptional circumstances – coupled with undertakings that information has not yet flowed - that *ad hoc* arrangements will suffice. See for example the decision of Laddie J in *Young and Others v Robson Rhodes (a firm)* [1999] 3 All ER 524 at 539.

The law practice should regularly review its internal protocols and conflict check procedures, including appropriate measures to be taken as part of the interview process for prospective employees.

Guideline 2

- (a) **The law practice should nominate a compliance officer to oversee each information barrier.**
- (b) **The compliance officer:**
- (i) **should be an experienced practitioner with appropriate knowledge of the rules and law relating to confidentiality, conflict of interest and information barriers;**
 - (ii) **will take appropriate steps to monitor compliance and deal with any breach or possible breach of an information barrier;**
 - (iii) **will undertake not to disclose any information about the earlier matter to personnel involved with the current matter.**

A compliance officer should be appointed to supervise the implementation and maintenance of an information barrier. The compliance officer's role should include:

- regular evaluation of the effectiveness of the information barrier; and
- responsibility for ensuring the firm meets the educational requirements of Guideline 10.

The compliance officer may be the law practice's designated ethics partner, a member of the law practice's conflicts committee or equivalent, or another lawyer.

The compliance officer should document all steps taken.

Guideline 3

The law practice should ensure the client in the current matter acknowledges in writing that the law practice's duty of disclosure to that client does not extend to any confidential information which may be held within the law practice as a result of the earlier matter and consents to the law practice acting on that basis.

Absence of informed consent can be enough to undermine an information barrier. For example:

- In *D&J Constructions Pty Ltd v Head* (1987) 9 NSWLR 11, Bryson J noted at 122 that "the new client would have to join in such an arrangement and give up his right to the information".
- "Informed consent" is mentioned in passing by Byrne J in *Village Roadshow Ltd v Blake Dawson Waldron* [2003] VSC 505 at [40], and again in the final paragraph of the judgment. In discussing the duty of loyalty, his Honour notes that Brooking J in *Spincode* had likened it to a fiduciary obligation and "[a]s such, the solicitor might be permitted so to act, where it establishes that the former client has given an informed consent for it to do so."
- In *Australian Liquor Marketers Pty Ltd v Tasman Liquor Traders Ptd Ltd* [2002] VSC 324, the fact that an intermediary firm was involved in one proceeding was taken into account.

However, “informed consent” is not clearly defined by Australian courts. There is a good argument that “informed consent” does not require independent advice in the case of experienced, commercially savvy clients, particularly where in-house counsel is involved. By contrast, for an inexperienced client, merely saying that independent advice “could” (rather than “should”) be taken may not be enough.²⁰

The *LPCR* does not require acknowledgment and consent to be given by a *current* client when there is a conflict or potential conflict. However, it is suggested that obtaining that consent would be prudent for a number of reasons. Although an effective information barrier will protect the confidential information of a former client, it may prevent a practitioner from fulfilling their obligation to act in the best interests of the current client (as required by PCR 6(1)(a)). Where a current client retains a law practice subject to an information barrier being put in place, in effect, they are required to give up their right to the confidential information held by all staff and practitioners of the law practice. With such a barrier in place, practitioners are prevented, to the extent that it requires them to use of a former client’s confidential information, from fully discharging their obligation to act in the best interests of a current client.

Accordingly, a practitioner (or law practice) must inform the current client that their ability to discharge their obligation to act in their best interests of the client, as required by PCR6 (1)(a), is limited. However when doing so, they should take care not disclose the former client’s confidential information.

To ensure practitioners are acting in compliance with the requirements of PCR 13(2), a law practice should put any information barrier in place, and obtain any acknowledgement and consent from the new client (or potential client), before it offers to enter into, or enters into, any retainer.

Where a law practice holds confidential information of a former client that conflicts with a current client, the new retainer should state that the law practice’s duty of disclosure does extend to any such confidential information. Any limit on the professional duty of a practitioner, and the law practice, should be reflected in the contractual agreement between the law practice and the client.

Practitioners should be mindful of the dangers of breaching confidentiality inadvertently, when explaining the purpose of the consent to the current client. For example, the law practice may not provide detail about the nature of the confidential information to be withheld, since to do so would itself be a breach.

Can consent be withdrawn?

In theory at least, an objection may be raised, or consent withdrawn, at any stage. Injunctions have occasionally been granted in the interests of the administration of justice notwithstanding late objections or even late withdrawal of express consent.²¹

Even where the late objection suggests a tactical ploy, an injunction may be granted. For example in *Village Roadshow Ltd v Blake Dawson Waldron* [2003] VSC 505 Byrne J said at [51]:

I was pressed to doubt the bona fides of the application. It was brought late and without convincing explanation and at a time which strongly suggests that it was but a tactical ploy to disadvantage [the current client]. I am inclined to agree.

The protestations of [the applicant] of its concerns for the interests of [another party] certainly have a hollow ring.

Despite this, the solicitor was prohibited from acting further. Similarly in *Hudson v Hudson* (1993) 10 Alta LR (3d) 322, 16 CPC (3d) 1 (QB), a firm was disqualified when consent was withdrawn.

However, a late objection (or withdrawal of express consent) reduces its credibility and that may be taken into account. For example –

- In *In the Marriage of McGillivray and Mitchell* (1998) 23 Fam LR 238, the Full Family Court said at 245, “[A] failure to take the point initially must also cast doubt on the bona fides of any later complaint concerning the existence of confidential information in the practitioner in question, and on the bona fides of any alleged apprehension regarding the possible misuse of such confidential information.”
- In *South Black Water Coal Ltd v McCulloch Robertson* (Unreported, 8 May 1997) Muir J declined to make an order restraining a solicitor from acting, where the former client had been expressly aware of the conflict for some time and had decided not to object.
- In *Bank of Nova Scotia v Imperial Developments (Canada) Ltd and others* [1989] 58 Mann. R. (2d) 100, an injunction was refused where the applicants had “specifically instructed their counsel to withhold the demand for disqualification until after [the solicitor] had in fact moved to the receiver’s firm.”

Former Client

Practitioners (and law practices) should consider the complete definition of “former client” provided by *LPCR* r 13(1) when considering whether a conflict exists

LPCR r 13 defines a “former client” as including a person who:

- (a) *had previously engaged* –
 - (i) *the practitioner; or*
 - (ii) *the practitioner’s law practice; or*
 - (iii) *a law practice of which the practitioner was an associate at the time of the previous engagement; or*
 - (iv) *a law practice of which a partner, director or employee of the practitioner’s law practice was an associate at the time of the previous engagement; or*
- (b) *provided confidential information to the practitioner, notwithstanding that the practitioner was not formally engaged and did not render an account.*

²⁰ See for example *Mahoney v Purnell* [1996] 3 All ER 61.

²¹ For an example of the latter, see *Carol Ann Hudson v Gilbert David Hudson* 10 Alta LR (3d) 322, 16 CPC (3d), 142 AR 236. In that case there was no question of an effective Chinese Wall on the facts.

Concurrent Client

The more onerous obligations provided by *LPCR* r 14 where there is a conflict of interest between current clients should also be considered. *LPCR* r 14 provides that:

- (1) *A practitioner and the practitioner's law practice must avoid conflicts between the duties owed to 2 or more clients of the practitioner or the law practice.*
- (2) *Further a practitioner must not provide, or agree to provide, legal services for a client if –*
 - (a) *the practitioner or the practitioner's law practice is engaged by another client in the same or a related matter; and*
 - (b) *the interests of the client and the other client are adverse; and*
 - (c) *there is a conflict or potential conflict of the duties to act in the best interests of each client.*
- (3) *Subrule (2) does not apply if –*
 - (a) *each client is aware that the practitioner or the practitioner's law practice is also providing legal services to each other client; and*
 - (b) *each client has given informed consent to the practitioner or the practitioner's law practice providing the legal services to each other client; and*
 - (c) *an effective information barrier has been established to protect the confidential information of each client.*

Practitioners should be mindful that their obligations in respect of concurrent clients are extremely serious. Further, the *effectiveness* of an information barrier is to be determined by reference the circumstances in which it is deployed. Quite plainly, in circumstances where work is actively being carried out for two adverse clients, the risk of a breach will be far greater than in the case where a former client's file is entirely passive.

Guideline 4

All screened persons should be clearly identified and the compliance must keep a record of all screened persons.

Practitioners should carefully read the section dealing with common questions, including the section headed “What test is applied to an information barrier?” It is essential that any individual actually in possession of relevant confidential information has no contact at all with the current matter. If such contact occurs, the information barrier must fail.

The “no contact” rule is not limited to partners or legal practitioner directors, as they are not the only staff considered likely to share knowledge. In *Newman v Phillips Fox* [1999] WASC 171, Steytler J at 325 expressly considered two articulated clerks who were amongst those proposed to be screened by an information barrier. He said they would “as part of their training, no doubt be exposed to a range of different types of work and, consequently, personnel at [the firm]. They can be expected to mix with other articulated clerks and young practitioners at that firm. They can also be expected, as is the case with other young practitioners, to share experiences and to exchange advice.”

Nor is the “no contact” rule limited to those with legal

qualifications. Steytler J also specifically expressed concerns about administrative staff who may have been exposed to confidential information but were not proposed to be screened along with the legally qualified staff. In *Bureau Interprofessional Des Vin De Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588 and other cases, the undertakings offered included an undertaking not to share support staff.

Part-time work

Where the person holding the confidential information is employed part-time, that may be taken into account. See for example *Bureau Interprofessional Des Vins De Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588. However it is only relevant to the extent that it reduces the interaction between personnel. It certainly does not, of itself, eliminate the risk.

The greater the number of individuals in a law practice who possess the relevant confidential information, the more difficult it will be to establish an effective information barrier. As a simple question of fact, it is more difficult to screen large numbers of people.

In some cases, the fact that only one individual possesses relevant confidential information has been a persuasive factor in refusing to grant an injunction. This is most likely to apply where that person has obtained the information in a different law practice, before transferring to the current law practice. Where the earlier matter was handled by the current firm, an information barrier may therefore be more difficult to establish.

The firm should clearly identify and maintain separate records of all staff who:

- (a) hold the relevant confidential information; and
- (b) have any involvement with the new matter.

These records must be kept up to date, usually by the compliance officer. All identified individuals should be part of the ongoing education programme required under Guideline 10.

Guideline 5

- (a) Each screened person should provide an undertaking to the law practice and the law practice should where appropriate provide an undertaking to the court confirming that:
 - (i) the screened person will not have, during the existence of the current matter, any involvement with the client or personnel involved with the current matter for the purposes of that current matter;
 - (ii) the screened person has not disclosed and will not disclose any confidential information about the earlier matter to any person other than to a person in accordance with the instructions or consent of the client in the earlier matter, a screened person or the compliance officer.
 - (iii) the screened person will, immediately upon becoming aware of any breach, or possible breach, of this undertaking report it to the compliance officer who will take appropriate action.
- (b) In the event of files and/or information relating to the earlier matter being required to enable the law practice to comply with an obligation at law to provide information or

to answer a complaint or defend a claim against the law practice, the screened person must not pass the files and/or information to anyone other than the compliance officer. The compliance officer may pass them on to a responsible officer of the legal practice who is not involved in the current matter so that the legal obligation can be honoured. Nothing in these guidelines is intended to restrict a law practice's rights to access and disclose any information relating to the earlier matter for the purpose of enabling the law practice to comply with any legal obligation.

Undertakings are only one component of an “effective” information barrier.

LPCR r 22 provides a number of obligations in relation to undertakings:

- (2) *A practitioner must ensure the timely and effective performance of an undertaking given by the practitioner to another practitioner unless –*
 - (a) *the other practitioner would not reasonably be expected to rely on the undertaking; or*
 - (b) *the practitioner is released by the recipient of the undertaking or by a court of competent jurisdiction.*
- (3) *A practitioner must ensure the timely and effective performance of an undertaking given by the practitioner to a third party in the course of providing legal services to a client or for the purposes of the client's business unless released by the recipient of the undertaking or by a court of competent jurisdiction.*

There is no strict requirement under the *LPCR* for a practitioner (or law practice) to provide an undertaking as proposed by Guideline 5, but in the appropriate case are a means by which a practitioner assures the court and other party that they will construct an effective barrier. As outlined, giving an undertaking is a serious step and should not be done lightly.

Although an undertaking provided by a practitioner to a law practice may not provide any utility beyond that already provided by their existing employment obligations (they will likely owe express and implied duties by which they could be sanctioned for breach of the obligations the subject of the undertaking), such undertakings have been recognised by the courts as a component of effective information barriers. Further, although such an undertaking may not offer more in the context of the employment relationship, breach of such an undertaking can have wider professional consequences (that is, beyond breaching any obligation to their employer).

Although such undertakings may not create additional obligations in the context of a practitioner's employment, they are a component of effective information barriers and should be provided.

It is not the reasonableness of the steps taken in relation to establish the information barrier that is relevant but the effectiveness of the barrier put in place. An information barrier will only be effective if it eliminates any real and sensible possibility of misuse of confidential information. An effective information barrier will ordinarily exhibit the following features, generally enforceable as an undertaking:

- physical segregation of the personnel involved;
- undertakings not to communicate the relevant confidential information;

- a regular education programme;
- strict and carefully defined procedures for dealing with any contact between personnel involved or any other crossing of the barrier;
- monitoring by compliance of officers of the effectiveness of the barrier; and
- disciplinary sanctions (where breach of the barrier).

The giving of such undertakings must be timely. The law practice can be disqualified because an otherwise effective information barrier is implemented too late.

An undertaking given by a practitioner is regarded as a serious professional commitment. Undertakings are usually deemed to be personal unless otherwise stated. An undertaking binds the practitioner as a matter of professional conduct.

Where the undertaking to be provided is in a form contemplated by the *LPCR* there are obligations as to the manner of compliance with the same. *LPCR* r 22(2) provides that a practitioner must ensure the timely and effective performance of an undertaking given by the practitioner to another practitioner unless the other practitioner would not reasonably be expected to rely on the undertaking; or the practitioner is released by the recipient of the undertaking or by a court of competent jurisdiction. *LPCR* s 22(3) states that a practitioner must ensure the timely and effective performance of an undertaking given by the practitioner to a third party in the course of providing legal services to a client or for the purposes of the client's business unless released by the recipient of the undertaking or by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Undertakings in the context of legal practice as provided by *LPCR* r 22 assume great importance. A breach of such an undertaking may give rise to a breach of the *Legal Profession Act 2008 (WA)* and/or ultimately a contempt of court and be punished accordingly.

There may also be circumstances in which the law practice should be ready and willing to offer undertakings directly to the Court. Undertakings to the court are expected to heighten consciousness for sensitivity and diligence in ensuring that the information remains confidential. The court will not always require partners of a firm to provide such an undertaking, they will consider whether, in the circumstances where there is greater risk of disclosure that may warrant this action.

As officers of the court, practitioners have a duty to honour an undertaking once given. Breach of an undertaking is regarded by the courts as extremely serious and may result in a civil contempt or a finding of profession misconduct or unsatisfactory misconduct. Traditionally, the courts have exercised jurisdiction to enforce undertakings given by practitioners as part of its inherent jurisdiction to ensure that practitioners, as officers of the court, observe a high standard of conduct.

There are serious consequences for a practitioner who breaches of an undertaking to the court including civil contempt of court or a finding of unsatisfactory professional conduct or professional misconduct.

Guideline 6

Personnel involved with the current matter should not discuss the earlier matter with, or seek any relevant confidential information about the earlier matter from, any screened person. Such personnel should provide undertakings confirming that:

- (a) no confidential information about the earlier matter has been disclosed to them;
- (b) they will not have, during the existence of the current matter, any involvement with a screened person for the purposes of the current matter;
- (c) they will not seek or receive any confidential information about the earlier matter from a screened person or in any other way; and
- (d) they will, immediately upon becoming aware of any breach, or possible breach of this undertaking report it to the compliance officer who will take appropriate action.

The law practice should obtain timely, written undertakings from all screened staff, whether legally qualified or not, confirming that:

- (a) they understand they may possess (or come to possess) confidential information;
- (b) they understand they must not discuss that information or the matter generally with any other person within the law practice;
- (c) they have not previously had such discussions or done anything which would amount to a breach of the information barrier;
- (d) they will inform the designated compliance officer immediately upon becoming aware of any possible breach of the information barrier; and
- (e) if they are required to produce documents, for example, in order to comply with a subpoena or a notice to produce, they will forward the relevant material (including the former client's physical or electronic files) to the compliance officer.

The giving of such undertakings must be timely. In *La Salle National Bank v County of Lake* (1983) 703 F2d 252, the entire firm was disqualified because an otherwise effective information barrier was found to be implemented too late.

Undertakings are only one aspect of the wall and will not generally be sufficient on their own. See for example:-

- *Newman v Phillips Fox* [1999] WASC 171; 21 WAR 309 per Steytler J;
- *Bureau Interprofessional Des Vin De Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588 at [57];
- Lord Millett in *Prince Jefri* at 530, who said an effective wall should not be “created ad hoc and dependent on the acceptance of evidence sworn for the purpose by members of staff engaged on the relevant work.”

The law practice should also be ready and willing to offer undertakings directly to the court, as was done in *Australian Liquor Marketers Pty Ltd v Tasman Liquor Traders Ptd Ltd* [2002] VSC 324 at page 27, although it will not always be necessary (see for example *Asia Pacific Telecommunications Ltd v Optus Network Pty Ltd* [2005] NSWSC 550 per Bergin J).

Law practices should specifically be aware of the role of articulated clerks and paralegals, and others who may be required to move between departments.

Guideline 7

- (a) **Contact between personnel involved in the current matter and screened persons should be appropriately limited to ensure that the passage of information or documents between those involved in the current matter and screened persons does not take place.**
- (b) **The law practice should consider whether it is appropriate for such personnel to have contact with the client in other matters during the current matter.**

The current matter should only be discussed within the limited, identified group working on the file. Individuals within the group should be aware of the identity of others in the group so that they can confine those discussions appropriately, and should offer undertakings confirming that they have not received, and will not seek, any information about the earlier matter.

Practitioners should note that non-legally qualified staff are not exempt.

The simplest way of complying with this guideline is by physical separation of offices and staff, whether on separate floors, separate buildings, or even different states. It must always be combined with appropriate separation or restriction of access to electronic information.

In *D&J Constructions Pty Ltd v Head* (1987) 9 NSWLR11, Bryson J (at 123) pointed out that “wordless communication can take place inadvertently”. Without enforced physical separation, staff may communicate inadvertently “by attitudes, facial expression or even by avoiding people one is accustomed to see”. In *MacDonald Estate v Martin* [1990] 3 SCR 1235, Sopinka J at 269 referred to the likelihood of inadvertent disclosure at “partners’ meetings or committee meetings, at lunches or the office golf tournament, in the boardroom or the washroom”. In *Newman v Phillips Fox* [1999] WASC 171; 21 WAR 309 at 314, separation of relevant staff on to the 18th and 19th floors – and even an offer to move the screened personnel to separate premises – was insufficient, although that was on the basis that the separation had taken place too late. In *Unioil* 17 WAR 98 at 105, even interstate offices which were not in fact a partnership at law had sufficient “identity of interest” to warrant a finding of conflict.

In *Asia Pacific Telecommunications Ltd v Optus Networks Pty Ltd* [2005] NSWSC 550 Bergin J found there was no “real risk” of disclosure, despite evidence that screened solicitors “bounced” matters off each other and attended litigation seminars with other staff. However, almost two years after that decision her Honour found that the very same information barrier was ineffective because the law firm had, inadvertently, allowed one of the *tainted* solicitors to become involved in the new matter (see *Asia Pacific Telecommunications Ltd v Optus Networks Pty Ltd* [2007] NSWSC 350).

Where geographic separation is not possible, offices containing relevant files should be locked and/or signs should be placed on doors limiting access. In any event, all files should be clearly labelled indicating restricted access.

The law practice should implement an appropriate system for the use of facsimile machines, photocopiers and printers. For example, the law practice may offer undertakings that separate

machines will be used for the current matter; that documents relating to the current matter will not be left unattended on those machines; and that any unwanted copies of documents will be appropriately destroyed.

Guidelines 8 and 9

8. **The law practice should take steps to protect the confidentiality of all correspondence and other communications related to the earlier matter.**
9.
 - (a) **Any files held by the law practice relating to the earlier matter should be stored in a secure place where they can only be accessed by screened persons and/or the compliance officer.**
 - (b) **Access to any electronic files the law practice holds relating to the earlier matter and other technological communications related to the earlier matter should be restricted to screened persons and/or the compliance officer. The law practice should set up appropriate forms of technological protection to ensure access is restricted.**

The law practice should implement a system for the receipt, opening and distribution of post, facsimiles, e-mails and other technological communications such as by mobile phone or personal digital assistant to ensure that confidential information is not disclosed to any unscreened person.

This might include arrangements for all incoming correspondence in the current matter to be marked “confidential”, addressed personally to the designated compliance officer, and to be opened personally by the designated compliance officer and the setting up of technological protection including the computer firewall.²² Alternative arrangements may be appropriate for the circumstances of a particular case. As with all aspects of an information barrier, the onus is on the law practice to demonstrate that the steps taken are adequate to ensure protection of confidential information.

Modern communication techniques mean that geographic separation will often be inadequate to prevent a flow of information.

Computer access to relevant files should be restricted, by the use of passwords or varying access levels for different personnel, and the locking down of computers when a staff member is away from his or her desk.

Some law practices have found it helpful to introduce a new layer to their electronic conflict check systems, which allows partners to restrict access to all information about a new matter immediately the file is opened.

Guideline 10

10. **The law practice should have an ongoing education programme in place, including:**
 - (a) **education for all personnel about the law practice’s protocol for protecting confidential information and for setting up and maintaining information barriers, including**
 - (i) **employment terms for staff;**
 - (ii) **standard retainer terms with clients;**
 - (iii) **electronic and physical access to documents and files;**
 - (iv) **firm culture on such issues as discussion of client matters only on a “need to know” basis;**
 - (v) **sanctions for non-compliance; and**
 - (b) **additional education for individuals involved in matters affected by an information barrier, including the arrangements in place for the particular case and sanctions for non-compliance.**

The education programme should be in place before the information barrier is established. For that reason, all law practices are encouraged to implement an education programme.

The programme should ensure that all affected practitioners and staff (including both lawyers and support staff non-legally qualified staff) are made aware of the law practice’s protocol on information barriers. It should consist of formal and regular training on duties of confidentiality and responsibilities under information barriers, including the dangers of inadvertent disclosure. These general sessions may (if they meet the criteria set out in the *Legal Profession Uniform Continuing Professional Development (Solicitors) Rules 2015*) (see Part, Division 2 of the *Legal Profession Rules 2009 (WA)*), accrue points towards the compulsory ethics component of the continuing professional development scheme.

The law practice should always ensure that new staff are aware of the protocol and their obligations. In addition to educational sessions, these should therefore be included in the law practice’s policy manual.

Where an information barrier has been established, there should be additional ongoing education for all staff directly affected. Separate sessions should be conducted for staff involved with the earlier matter and staff involved with the current matter, to limit their interaction with each other. These may be appropriately conducted by the designated compliance officer. Targeted sessions relating to a particular matter will not normally accrue continuing professional development scheme points.

²² This was one of the steps taken by the firm which successfully created a Chinese Wall in *Bureau Interprofessional Des Vin De Bourgogne v Red Earth Nominees Pty Ltd* [2002] FCA 588.



The Law Society of Western Australia

Level 4, 160 St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6000

Postal address: PO Box Z5345, Perth WA 6831 or DX 173 Perth

Phone: (08) 9324 8600 | **Fax:** (08) 9324 8699

Email: info@lawsocietywa.asn.au | **Website:** lawsocietywa.asn.au

The Law  **Society**[®]
— OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA —
The voice of the legal profession in Western Australia