In **HU**: EEA or Swiss nationality and residency (commercial presence) is required for the practice of legal services in respect of domestic (European Union and Member State) law, including representation before courts.

Foreign lawyers may provide legal advice on home country and international law in partnership with a Hungarian attorney or a law firm. Commercial presence should take the form of partnership with a Hungarian barrister (ügyvéd) or a barrister's office (ügyvédi iroda).

Measures:
HU: ACT XI of 1998 on Attorneys at Law.

In **IE**: Residency (commercial presence) is required for the practice of legal services in respect of Irish domestic law, including representation before courts. Non-discriminatory legal form requirements apply.

Measures:
IE: Solicitors Acts 1954-2011.

In **IT**: Residency (commercial presence) is required for the practice of legal services in respect of domestic (European Union and Member State) law, including representation before courts. Non-discriminatory legal form requirements apply.

Measures:
IT: Royal Decree 1578/1933, Article 17 law on the legal profession.

In **LT**: (With respect also to Most-favoured-nation treatment) EEA or Swiss nationality and residency (commercial presence) is required for the practice of legal services in respect of domestic (European Union and Member State) law, including representation before courts.

Non-discriminatory legal form requirements apply. Attorneys from foreign countries can practice as advocates in court only in accordance with bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance.