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LEGAL PROFESSION ACT

(CHAPTER 161, SECTION 2 (2))

LEGAL PROFESSION (QUALIFIED PERSONS) RULES

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[27th July 2001]

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LEGAL PROFESSION ACT

(CHAPTER 161, SECTION 2 (2))

LEGAL PROFESSION (QUALIFIED PERSONS) RULES

[27th July 2001]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation and purpose of these Rules

1. —(1) These Rules may be cited as the Legal Profession (Qualified Persons) Rules.

(2) These Rules —

(a) set out the qualifications and requirements that a person has to possess and satisfy in order to be a qualified person under paragraph (a) of the definition of “qualified person” in section 2 (1) of the Act;

(b) set out the classes of qualified persons to whom section 12(2)(b) of the Act applies;

(c) set out, in respect of each class of qualified persons to whom section 12(2)(b) of the Act applies, the time within which a qualified person belonging to that class is required to make his application under section 12(2) of the Act to be admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court; and

(d) provide for the matters referred to in section 14(4) of the Act.

Definitions

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires —

"accelerated course" means a course of study that is commenced and completed within a period of less than 3 academic years;

"approved twinning programme" —

(a) means a twinning programme —

(i) which leads to —

(A) any degree specified in the First Schedule which is conferred on or after 1st January 1997;

(B) any degree specified in the Third Schedule which is conferred on or after 28th July 2003;

(C) any degree specified in the Fourth Schedule which is conferred on or after 1st August 2005; or

(D) any degree specified in the Fifth Schedule which is conferred on or after 1st January 2004; and

(ii) the teaching of which is undertaken partly by the institution of higher learning which confers that degree and partly by —

(A) if that degree is conferred on or after 1st January 1997 but before 28th July 2003, one or more of the other institutions of higher learning specified in the First Schedule and the National University of Singapore;

(B) if that degree is conferred on or after 28th July 2003 but before 1st January 2004, one or more of the other institutions of higher learning specified in the First and Third Schedules and the National University of Singapore;

(C) if that degree is conferred on or after 1st January 2004 but before 1st August 2005, one or more of the other institutions of higher learning specified in the First, Third and Fifth Schedules and the National University of Singapore;

(D) if that degree is conferred on or after 1st August 2005 but before 1st April 2008, one or more of the other institutions of higher learning specified in the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedules and the National University of Singapore; or

(E) if that degree is conferred on or after 1st April 2008, one or more of the other institutions of higher learning specified in the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedules, the National University of Singapore and the Singapore Management University; and

(b) includes any such programme —

(i) a component of which is an official student exchange programme offered by the institution of higher learning which confers that degree; or

(ii) for which a candidate is given credit on account of any relevant diploma in law or relevant non-law degree attained by him prior to his admission as such candidate;

"combined degree" means any single degree that relates to any 2 or more different disciplines of study, such as a Bachelor's Degree in Law and Information Technology or a Bachelor's Degree in Law and Accountancy;

"combined degree course" means a course of study that leads to the conferment of a combined degree;

"degree of Bachelor of Laws" means any degree or qualification in law, by whatever name called, which is conferred on a person by any institution of higher learning upon that person having successfully completed a course in law conducted by that institution of higher learning;

"Diploma in Singapore Law" means the Diploma in Singapore Law conferred by the National University of Singapore before 1st September 2009;

"dual degrees" means any 2 or more separate degrees, each relating to a different discipline of study, that are conferred upon a person upon his successfully completing a dual degree course;

"dual degree course" means a course of study that leads to the conferment of dual degrees, such as a course of study that leads to the conferment of both the degree of Bachelor of Laws and the degree of Bachelor of Accountancy;

"full-time internal candidate" does not include —

(a) a part-time candidate, an external candidate or a self-study candidate; or

(b) a candidate under —

(i) any correspondence course; or

(ii) any twinning programme other than an approved twinning programme;

"Legal Service Officer" means an officer in the Singapore Legal Service;

"Malayan practitioner" means any person entitled to practise before a High Court in any part of West Malaysia;

"National University of Singapore" means —

(a) in relation to any event occurring before 1st April 2006, the National University of Singapore established under the repealed National University of Singapore Act (Cap. 204, 2002 Ed.); or

(b) in relation to any event occurring on or after 1st April 2006, the university known as the "National University of Singapore" operated, maintained and promoted by the

company limited by guarantee incorporated under the Companies Act (Cap. 50) under the name "National University of Singapore";

"Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations" means Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations conducted —

(a) before 3rd May 2011, by the National University of Singapore; or

(b) on or after 3rd May 2011, by the Institute or by any institution of higher learning appointed by the Board of Directors of the Institute;

"relevant diploma in law" means a diploma in law, by whatever name called, which is conferred on a person by a polytechnic in Singapore upon that person having successfully completed a course in law conducted by that polytechnic;

"relevant legal officer" means —

(a) a Legal Service Officer; or

(b) a legal officer of —

(i) the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore;

(ii) the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore;

(iii) the Singapore Land Authority;

(iv) the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore; or

(v) the National Environment Agency;

"relevant legal practice or work" means —

(a) active practice as —

(i) a legal practitioner, by whatever name called, in any jurisdiction other than Singapore; or

(ii) a foreign lawyer in Singapore; or

(b) work of a legal nature which is performed as a legal counsel in any corporation or other entity the equity securities of which are listed on the official list of a securities exchange in Singapore or elsewhere;

"relevant legal training" means —

(a) any supervised training in relation to the practice of Singapore law received, prior to becoming a qualified person, under a formal training arrangement with a Singapore law practice;

(b) any supervised training received, prior to becoming a qualified person, as a pupil, or through reading in the chambers, of a practising barrister of the United Kingdom or of a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland of more than 7 years' standing; or

(c) any supervised training in relation to the practice of foreign law received, prior to becoming a qualified person, under a formal training arrangement with a foreign law practice;

"relevant non-law degree" means any degree in any discipline of study other than law which is conferred on a person by an institution of higher learning (being an institution of higher learning specified in the First, Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedule, the National University of Singapore or the Singapore Management University) upon that person having successfully completed a course in that discipline of study conducted by that institution of higher learning as a full-time internal candidate of that institution of higher learning;

"twinning programme" —

(a) means a course of study leading to a degree or qualification the teaching of which is undertaken —

(i) partly by the institution of higher learning which confers that degree or qualification and partly by any other institution of higher learning; or

(ii) wholly by another institution of higher learning or jointly by several institutions of higher learning in conjunction with the institution of higher learning which confers that degree or qualification; but

(b) does not include —

(i) any course of study leading to a degree or qualification, a component of which is an official student exchange programme offered by the institution of higher learning which confers that degree or qualification, and the teaching of which is otherwise undertaken wholly by that institution of higher learning; and

(ii) any course of study leading to a degree or qualification, the teaching of which is undertaken wholly by the institution of higher learning which confers that degree or qualification, and for which a candidate is given credit on account of any relevant diploma in law or relevant non-law degree attained by him prior to his admission as such candidate.

Date of admission as candidate for degree of Bachelor of Laws

3. For the purposes of these Rules, the date on which a person is admitted by any institution of higher learning as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (whether or not such degree is to be conferred on its own or as a component of any combined degree or dual degrees) shall be the date on which he secures a place as a candidate for the course of study conducted by that institution of higher learning that leads to the conferment of the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

PART II

GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN SINGAPORE

Persons admitted as candidates for degree of Bachelor of Laws by National University of Singapore (or predecessor university) before 1st May 1993

4. —(1) Any person who, before 1st May 1993, has passed the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Malaya in Singapore, the University of Singapore or the

National University of Singapore shall be a qualified person.

(2) Any person who, before 1st May 1993, was admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by the National University of Singapore and who, after that date, has passed the final examination for that degree shall be a qualified person.

Persons admitted as candidates for degree of Bachelor of Laws by National University of Singapore on or after 1st May 1993

5. Any person admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by the National University of Singapore on or after 1st May 1993 shall be a qualified person if —

- (a) he has passed the final examination for that degree; and
- (b) he has attained at least lower second class honours in relation to that degree.

Persons admitted as candidates for degree of Bachelor of Laws by Singapore Management University

5A. —(1) Any person admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by the Singapore Management University shall be a qualified person if —

- (a) he has passed the final examination for that degree; and
- (b) he has attained a grade point average of at least 3.00 in the course of study leading to that degree.

(2) In this rule, a reference to a person admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by the Singapore Management University includes a reference to a person admitted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence by the Singapore Management University.

PART III

GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING OUTSIDE SINGAPORE

Citizens and permanent residents of Singapore conferred degree of Bachelor of Laws by institutions in United Kingdom before 1st May 1993

6. Any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore and who, before 1st May 1993, was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom shall, irrespective of the class of honours attained by him, be a qualified person if he —

- (a) has become a barrister-at-law of England or of Northern Ireland, a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, a solicitor in England or Northern Ireland or a writer to the Signet, law agent or solicitor in Scotland;
- (b) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or
- (c) satisfies both of the following requirements:
 - (i) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and
 - (ii) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal

training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

Citizens and permanent residents of Singapore admitted as candidates for degree of Bachelor of Laws by institutions in United Kingdom before 1st May 1993

7. Subject to rule 10, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore, who, before 1st May 1993, was admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom and who, after that date but before 1st January 1997, was conferred that degree by that institution of higher learning shall, irrespective of the class of honours attained by him, be a qualified person if he —

(a) has become a barrister-at-law of England or of Northern Ireland, a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, a solicitor in England or Northern Ireland or a writer to the Signet, law agent or solicitor in Scotland;

(b) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(c) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(i) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(ii) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

Citizens and permanent residents of Singapore admitted as candidates for degree of Bachelor of Laws by institutions in United Kingdom on or after 1st May 1993

8. —(1) Subject to rule 10, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore and who —

(a) on or after 1st May 1993, was admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom;

(b) before 1st January 1994, commenced reading the course of study leading to that degree; and

(c) before 1st January 1997, was conferred that degree by that institution of higher learning,

shall, irrespective of the class of honours attained by him, be a qualified person if he —

(i) has become a barrister-at-law of England or of Northern Ireland, a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, a solicitor in England or Northern Ireland or a writer to the Signet, law agent or solicitor in Scotland;

(ii) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(iii) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(A) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(B) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has

received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

(2) Subject to rule 10, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore and who —

(a) on or after 1st May 1993, was admitted as a candidate for any degree of Bachelor of Laws specified in the First Schedule by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom specified in that Schedule;

(b) on or after 1st January 1994, commenced reading the course of study leading to that degree; and

(c) before 1st January 1997, was conferred that degree by that institution of higher learning,

shall, irrespective of the class of honours attained by him, be a qualified person if he —

(i) has become a barrister-at-law of England or Northern Ireland, a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, a solicitor in England or Northern Ireland or a writer to the Signet, law agent or solicitor in Scotland;

(ii) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(iii) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(A) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(B) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

(3) Subject to rules 10 and 11, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore and who —

(a) on or after 1st May 1993, is admitted as a candidate for any degree of Bachelor of Laws specified in the First Schedule by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom specified in that Schedule;

(b) on or after 1st January 1994, commences reading the course of study leading to that degree; and

(c) on or after 1st January 1997, is conferred that degree by that institution of higher learning,

shall be a qualified person if he —

(i) has attained at least lower second class honours or the equivalent thereof in relation to that degree; and

(ii) either —

(A) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(B) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(BA) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(BB) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

Citizens and permanent residents of Singapore conferred degrees of Bachelor of Laws from institutions in Australia and New Zealand

9. —(1) Subject to rules 10 and 11, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore, who, on or after 1st January 1994, has commenced reading a course of study as a candidate for any of the degrees of Bachelor of Laws in any of the institutions of higher learning in Australia or New Zealand specified in the First Schedule and who has been or is subsequently conferred that degree by that institution of higher learning, shall be a qualified person if he —

(a) has been ranked by that institution of higher learning as being amongst the highest 70%, in terms of academic performance, of the total number of the graduates in the same batch who have been conferred the degree or degrees specified in the First Schedule in respect of that institution of higher learning; and

(b) either —

(i) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(ii) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(A) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(B) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

(2) Subject to rules 10 and 11, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore and who, on or after 28th July 2003, is conferred any of the degrees of Bachelor of Laws by any of the institutions of higher learning in Australia specified in the Third Schedule shall be a qualified person if he —

(a) has been ranked by that institution of higher learning as being amongst the highest 70%, in terms of academic performance, of the total number of the graduates in the same batch who have been conferred the degree or degrees specified in the Third Schedule in respect of that institution of higher learning; and

(b) either —

(i) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(ii) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(A) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(B) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not

less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

(2A) Subject to rules 10 and 11, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore and who, on or after 1st August 2005, is conferred any of the degrees of Bachelor of Laws by any of the institutions of higher learning in Australia specified in the Fourth Schedule shall be a qualified person if he —

(a) has been ranked by that institution of higher learning as being amongst the highest 70%, in terms of academic performance, of the total number of the graduates in the same batch who have been conferred the degree or degrees specified in the Fourth Schedule in respect of that institution of higher learning; and

(b) either —

(i) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(ii) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(A) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(B) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

(3) For the purpose of paragraphs paragraphs (1) (a), (2) (a) and (2A) (a), all graduates in the same institution of higher learning who, in the same calendar year, commenced the final year of their course of study leading to the degree or degrees specified in the First, Third or Fourth Schedule shall be regarded as belonging to the same batch.

Citizens and permanent residents of Singapore conferred degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence by institutions in the United States of America

9A. —(1) Subject to rules 10 and 11, any person who is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore and who, on or after 1st January 2004, is conferred any of the degrees of Doctor of Jurisprudence by any of the institutions of higher learning in the United States of America, as specified in the Fifth Schedule, shall be a qualified person if he —

(a) is a citizen or permanent resident of Singapore at the time he is conferred the degree;

(b) has been ranked by that institution of higher learning as being amongst the highest 70%, in terms of academic performance, of the total number of the graduates in the same batch who have been conferred the degree specified in the Fifth Schedule in respect of that institution of higher learning; and

(c) either —

(i) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law; or

(ii) satisfies both of the following requirements:

(A) he has passed Part A of the Singapore Bar Examinations; and

(B) after he has passed the final examination for that degree, for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months, he has received relevant legal training, has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, or has received relevant legal training and been engaged in relevant legal practice or work.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1) (b), all graduates in the same institution of higher learning who, in the same calendar year, commenced the final year of their course of study leading to the degree specified in the Fifth Schedule shall be regarded as belonging to the same batch.

Restrictions relating to non-full-time courses in law for purposes of rules 7, 8, 9 and 9A

10. —(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) or as otherwise approved by the Board of Legal Education before 31st July 2009 or by the Minister on or after that date, no person who, on or after 1st January 1996, has been or is conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom shall become a qualified person under rule 7 or 8(1), (2) or (3) if he had not read the course leading to that degree as a full-time internal candidate of that institution of higher learning.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any person who, in 1996, was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws other than as a full-time internal candidate of any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom if he was admitted as a candidate for that degree by that institution of higher learning before 1st May 1993.

(3) Except as otherwise approved by the Board of Legal Education before 31st July 2009 or by the Minister on or after that date, no person who has been or is conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws by any institution of higher learning in Australia or New Zealand shall become a qualified person under rule 9 if he had not read the course leading to that degree as a full-time internal candidate of that institution of higher learning.

(4) Except as otherwise approved by the Board of Legal Education before 31st July 2009 or by the Minister on or after that date, no person who has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence by any institution of higher learning in the United States of America shall become a qualified person under rule 9A if he had not read the course leading to that degree as a full-time internal candidate of that institution of higher learning.

Restrictions relating to accelerated courses and dual degree courses for purposes of rules 8, 9 and 9A

11. —(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) or as otherwise approved by the Board before 31st July 2009 or by the Minister on or after that date, no person who has been conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom, Australia or New Zealand shall be a qualified person under rule 8(3) or 9, as the case may be, if —

(a) the course of study that led to that degree was an accelerated course; or

(b) the course of study that led to that degree was a dual degree course and the degree of Bachelor of Laws is a component of the dual degrees conferred on that person.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if —

(a) the person is admitted by any of the institutions of higher learning specified in the First Schedule for an accelerated course or dual degree course that leads to the corresponding degree of Bachelor of Laws as specified in that Schedule before 1st August 2001; or

(b) he commences reading such a course before 1st May 2002.

(3) Except as otherwise approved by the Board before 31st July 2009 or by the Minister on or after that date, no person who has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence by any institution of higher learning in the United States of America shall become a qualified person under rule 9A if —

(a) the course of study that led to that degree was an accelerated course; or

(b) the course of study that led to that degree was a dual degree course and the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence is a component of dual degrees conferred on that person.

Restrictions relating to combined degrees

12. Notwithstanding rules 8, 9 and 9A, no person who is conferred a combined degree that consists of a degree in law by any of the institutions of higher learning specified in the First, Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedule shall be a qualified person unless —

(a) the combined degree course leading to that degree is approved by the Board of Legal Education before 31st July 2009 or by the Minister on or after that date; and

(b) the person concerned satisfies such other requirements as the Board of Legal Education or the Minister, as the case may be, may specify.

Barristers-at-law of England or of Northern Ireland, etc., and persons admitted as candidates for Common Professional Examination before 1st May 1993

13. —(1) Any person who, before 1st May 1993, was and still is a barrister-at-law of England or of Northern Ireland, a member of the faculty of Advocates in Scotland, a solicitor in England or Northern Ireland or a writer to the Signet, law agent or solicitor in Scotland shall be a qualified person.

(2) Any person who —

(a) before 1st May 1993 has passed the Common Professional Examination conducted by the Council of Legal Education in the United Kingdom or before that date has been admitted by any institution of higher learning in the United Kingdom as a candidate for that Examination; and

(b) has subsequently become a barrister-at-law of England or of Northern Ireland, a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, a solicitor in England or Northern Ireland or a writer to the Signet, law agent or solicitor in Scotland,

shall be a qualified person.

Persons commencing course of study in institutions in certain Commonwealth countries before 1st January 1994

14. —(1) Any person who, before 1st May 1993, was and still is in possession of any degree or qualification specified in the Second Schedule, and has obtained a certificate from the Board of Legal Education under section 7 of the Act in force immediately before 1st January 1994, shall be a qualified person.

(2) Any person who, before 1st January 1994, has commenced a course of study as a candidate for any of the degrees in law specified in the Second Schedule in any of the institutions of higher learning specified in that Schedule and who, before, on or after 1st January 1994, has been or is conferred that degree by that institution of higher learning shall be a qualified person if he obtains a

certificate under this rule —

- (a) before 3rd May 2011, from the Board of Legal Education; or
- (b) on or after 3rd May 2011, from the Institute.

(3) No holder of any degree referred to in paragraph (2) shall be issued a certificate by the Board of Legal Education or the Institute under this rule unless he satisfies the Board of Legal Education or the Institute, as the case may be, that he has attained a sufficient standard to be a qualified person.

(4) The Board of Legal Education or the Institute may, in granting a certificate under this rule, impose such conditions or requirements as it thinks fit to be complied with by a holder of any degree referred to in paragraph (2).

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Approval of Board of Legal Education or Minister under rules 10 (1), (3) and (4), 11 (1) and (3) and 12

15. —(1) For the purpose of rules 10 (1), (3) and (4), 11 (1) and (3) and 12, the Board of Legal Education may before 31st July 2009 and, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to impose —

- (a) by notification in the *Gazette*, specify the courses that are approved by it for the purposes of those rules; or
- (b) grant its approval under any of those rules on a case by case basis on application by any person.

(2) Unless the Board of Legal Education allows otherwise, an application under paragraph (1) (b) shall be made before the applicant commences the course of study in respect of which he is seeking such approval.

(3) For the purposes of rules 10(1), (3) and (4), 11(1) and (3) and 12, the Minister may, on or after 31st July 2009 but before 3rd May 2011, after consulting the Board of Legal Education and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, by notification in the *Gazette*, specify the courses that are approved by him for the purposes of those rules.

(4) For the purposes of rules 10(1), (3) and (4), 11(1) and (3) and 12, the Minister may, on or after 3rd May 2011, after consulting the Institute and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, by notification in the *Gazette*, specify the courses that are approved by him for the purposes of those rules.

Exemption from requirement for relevant legal training or relevant legal practice or work

15A. —(1) Any person referred to in rule 6, 7, 8(1), (2) or (3), 9(1), (2) or (2A) or 9A(1) shall be exempted from the requirement under rule 6(c)(ii), 7(c)(ii), 8(1)(iii)(B), (2)(iii)(B) or (3)(ii)(B)(BB), 9(1)(b)(ii)(B), (2)(b)(ii)(B) or (2A)(b)(ii)(B) or 9A(1)(c)(ii)(B), as the case may be, if, with the approval of the Board of Legal Education before 3rd May 2011 or the Institute on or after that date, and for a period of not less than 6 months within a continuous period of 8 months (such period beginning after he has satisfied the requirement under rule 6(c)(i), 7(c)(i), 8(1)(iii)(A), (2)(iii)(A) or (3)(ii)(B)(BA), 9(1)(b)(ii)(A), (2)(b)(ii)(A) or (2A)(b)(ii)(A) or 9A(1)(c)(ii)(A), as the case may be), he has received supervised training in relation to the practice of Singapore law —

(a) through working —

(i) as a Legal Service Officer; or

(ii) under the supervision of a relevant legal officer (referred to in this paragraph as a qualifying relevant legal officer) who is an advocate and solicitor of not less than 5 years' standing and who, for a total of not less than 5 out of the 7 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of the supervised training, has been a relevant legal officer or has been in active practice in a Singapore law practice or both;

(b) through working under the supervision of 2 or more qualifying relevant legal officers; or

(c) partly through working as a Legal Service Officer and partly through working under the supervision of one or more qualifying relevant legal officers.

(2) Any person referred to in rule 6, 7, 8(1), (2) or (3), 9(1), (2) or (2A) or 9A(1) who, on or before 1st August 2009, has been engaged in relevant work for a continuous period of not less than 6 months shall be exempted from the requirement under rule 6(c)(ii), 7(c)(ii), 8(1)(iii)(B), (2)(iii)(B) or (3)(ii)(B)(BB), 9(1)(b)(ii)(B), (2)(b)(ii)(B) or (2A)(b)(ii)(B) or 9A(1)(c)(ii)(B), as the case may be.

(3) In paragraph (2), “relevant work” means work of a legal nature, including prosecution, advocacy, drafting of legal documents, rendering of legal opinions, legal research and preparation for litigation or arbitration —

(a) in a Singapore law practice or a foreign law practice;

(b) as an Assistant Public Prosecutor in the Attorney-General's Chambers;

(c) as a legal executive, by whatever name called, in the Attorney-General's Chambers, in any statutory body or law office in the public service, in the Academy or in the Society;

(d) as a legal editor in the Academy; or

(e) as a legal counsel or a legal executive, by whatever name called, in any corporation or other entity in Singapore or elsewhere, including a multinational corporation or an international organisation, other than any corporation or other entity the equity securities of which are listed on the official list of a securities exchange in Singapore or elsewhere.

Exemption from provision of Part II or III

16. The Minister may, after consulting the Board of Legal Education before 3rd May 2011 or the Institute on or after that date, and subject to such terms and conditions as he may think fit to impose, exempt any person or class of persons from any of the provisions of Part II or III, and the person or class of persons shall, to the extent of the exemption, be a qualified person or qualified persons.

Time within which certain qualified persons must apply for admission

17. —(1) Section 12(2)(b) of the Act shall apply to the following classes of qualified persons:

(a) every person who is a qualified person by virtue of rule 6, 7, 8(1) or (2), 13(1) or (2) or 14(1) or (2);

(b) every person referred to in rule 8(3) who is a qualified person by virtue of satisfying the requirements under rule 8(3)(i) and (ii)(A);

(c) every person referred to in rule 9(1), (2) or (2A) who is a qualified person by virtue of

satisfying the requirements under rule 9(1)(a) and (b)(i), (2)(a) and (b)(i) or (2A)(a) and (b)(i), as the case may be;

(d) every person referred to in rule 9A(1) who is a qualified person by virtue of satisfying the requirements under rule 9A(1)(a), (b) and (c)(i); and

(e) every qualified person who relies on the exemption under rule 15A(2).

(2) Every qualified person belonging to a class of qualified persons referred to in paragraph (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) shall make his application under section 12(2) of the Act (to be admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court) on or before 2nd May 2012.

Malayan practitioners

18.—(1) A qualified person who is a Malayan practitioner, and who has been in active practice in any part of West Malaysia for a continuous period of not less than 3 years in the 4 years immediately preceding his application for admission as an advocate and solicitor, shall be exempted from the requirements under section 13(1)(c), (d) and (e) of the Act.

(2) A qualified person who is a Malayan practitioner, but to whom paragraph (1) does not apply, shall be exempted from the requirements under section 13(1)(c) and (d) of the Act, if he passes such examinations as the Board of Directors of the Institute may prescribe under section 10 of the Act for the purposes of this paragraph.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Rules 8 (2), 9, 11 (2) and 12

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AND DEGREES IN LAW CONFERRED

<i>Country</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Degree</i>
United Kingdom	1. University of Birmingham	LL.B (Honours)
	2. University of Bristol	LL.B (Single Honours)
	3. University of Cambridge	B.A. Law
	4. University of Durham	LL.B (Honours)
	5. University of Exeter	LL.B (Honours)
	6. University of Leeds	LL.B (Honours)
	7. University of Leicester	LL.B (Honours)
	8. University of Liverpool	LL.B (Honours)
	9. King's College, London, University of London	LL.B (Honours)
	10. London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London	LL.B (Honours)
	11. Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London	LL.B (Honours)
	12. School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London	LL.B (Honours)
	13. University College, University of	LL.B (Honours)

	London	
	14. University of Manchester	LL.B (Honours)
	15. University of Nottingham	LL.B (Honours)
	16. University of Oxford	B.A. (Honours) Jurisprudence
	17. University of Sheffield	LL.B (Honours)
	18. University of Southampton	LL.B (Honours)
	19. University of Warwick	LL.B (Honours)
Australia	1. Monash University	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
	2. University of Melbourne	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
	3. University of New South Wales	LL.B
	4. University of Sydney	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
New Zealand	1. University of Auckland	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
	2. Victoria University of Wellington	LL.B, LL.B (Honours).

SECOND SCHEDULE

Rule 14 (1)

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AND DEGREES IN LAW CONFERRED

<i>Country</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Degree</i>
Australia	1. Monash University	LL.B (Honours)
	2. University of Melbourne	LL.B (Honours)
	3. University of Sydney	LL.B (Honours)
Canada	1. Osgoode Hall, University of York	LL.B
	2. University of Toronto	LL.B
Hong Kong	University of Hong Kong	LL.B (Honours)
Malaysia	University of Malaya	LL.B (Honours)
New Zealand	1. University of Auckland	LL.B (Honours)
	2. Victoria University of Wellington	LL.B (Honours).

THIRD SCHEDULE

Rules 9 (2) and (3) and 12

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AND DEGREES IN LAW CONFERRED

<i>Country</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Degree</i>
Australia	1. Australian National University	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
	2. Flinders University	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
	3. University of Queensland	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
	4. University of Western Australia	LL.B, LL.B (Honours).

FOURTH SCHEDULE

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AND DEGREES IN LAW CONFERRED

Rules 9 (2A) and (3) and 12

<i>Country</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Degree</i>
Australia	1. University of Tasmania	LL.B, LL.B (Honours)
	2. Murdoch University	LL.B, LL.B (Honours).

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Rules 9A and 12

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING AND DEGREES IN LAW CONFERRED

<i>Country</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Degree</i>
United States of America	1. Harvard University	Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.)
	2. Columbia University	Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.)
	3. New York University	Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.)
	4. University of Michigan	Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.).

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