

Legal Profession (Qualified Persons) Rules 2001

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FIRST SCHEDULE Institutions of Higher Learning and Degrees in Law Conferred

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No. S 357

**LEGAL PROFESSION ACT
(CHAPTER 161)**

LEGAL PROFESSION (QUALIFIED PERSONS) RULES 2001

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of the Legal Profession Act, the Minister for Law, after consultation with the Board of Legal Education, hereby makes the following Rules:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation and purpose of these Rules

1.—(1) These Rules may be cited as the Legal Profession (Qualified Persons) Rules 2001.

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

“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;

“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 any correspondence course or twinning programme;

“National University of Singapore” means the National University of Singapore established by the National University of Singapore Act (Cap. 204);

“twinning programme” means a course of study the teaching of which is undertaken —

- (a) partly by the institution of higher learning which confers the degree or qualification to which the course leads and partly by any other institution of higher learning; or
- (b) 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 the degree or qualification to which the course leads.

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 NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

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

4. 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 he passes the final examination for that degree with at least lower second class honours.

PART III

GRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN UNITED KINGDOM OR ELSEWHERE

Persons conferred degree of Bachelor of Laws by institutions in United Kingdom before 1st May 1993

6. Any person 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; or
- (b) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law.

Persons 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, 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; or
- (b) has obtained the Diploma in Singapore Law.

Persons 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 —

- (a) on or after 1st May 1993, was admitted as a candidate for the degree of