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First published in the *Government Gazette*, Electronic Edition, on 12th November 2015 at 5:00 pm.

**No. S 701**

LEGAL PROFESSION ACT  
(CHAPTER 161)

LEGAL PROFESSION  
(REGULATED INDIVIDUALS) RULES 2015

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36M of the Legal Profession Act, the Minister for Law makes the following Rules:

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PART 1  
PRELIMINARY

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Rules may be cited as the Legal Profession (Regulated Individuals) Rules 2015 and come into operation on 18 November 2015.

**Definitions**

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

“general threshold requirements” means the following requirements, all of which must be satisfied by a Singapore law practice:

- (a) the number of solicitors practising in the Singapore law practice is at least 2 times the total number of regulated foreign lawyers (if any) who practise in, are directors, partners or shareholders in, or share in the profits of, the Singapore law practice;
- (b) the number of solicitors who are partners, directors or managers (as the case may be) of the Singapore law practice is at least 2 times the total number of regulated foreign lawyers (if any) who are partners or directors (as the case may be) of the Singapore law practice;
- (c) the managing partner, managing director or manager (as the case may be) of the Singapore law practice is a solicitor;
- (d) the regulated foreign lawyers (if any) who practise in, who are directors, partners or shareholders in or who share in the profits of the Singapore law practice, and the foreign law practices (if any) which have approval under section 176(9) of the Act to be shareholders in or to share in the profits of the Singapore law practice, collectively —

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- (i) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than one-third of the total voting rights exercisable in respect of the management of the Singapore law practice;
    - (ii) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than one-third of the total voting rights exercisable by the partners or shareholders (as the case may be) of the Singapore law practice; and
    - (iii) hold not more than one-third of the total value of equity interests in the Singapore law practice;
  - (e) the regulated non-practitioners (if any) in the Singapore law practice —
    - (i) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 25% of the total voting rights exercisable in respect of the management of the Singapore law practice;
    - (ii) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 25% of the total voting rights exercisable by the partners or shareholders (as the case may be) in the Singapore law practice; and
    - (iii) hold not more than 25% of the total value of equity interests in the Singapore law practice;
  - (f) where there are one or more regulated foreign lawyers who practise in, who are directors, partners or shareholders in, or who share in the profits of, the Singapore law practice, or one or more foreign law practices which have approval under section 176(9) of the Act to be shareholders in or to share in the profits of the Singapore law practice, and there are one or more regulated non-practitioners in the Singapore law practice, all of them collectively —
    - (i) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 35% of the total voting rights

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exercisable in respect of the management of the Singapore law practice;

(ii) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 35% of the total voting rights exercisable by the partners or shareholders (as the case may be) in the Singapore law practice; and

(iii) hold not more than 35% of the total value of equity interests in the Singapore law practice;

“profit threshold requirements” means the following requirements, all of which must be satisfied by a Singapore law practice that distributes its profits to any person who is not a solicitor practising in the Singapore law practice:

(a) the total amount of payments made by the Singapore law practice, during any financial year of the Singapore law practice, to all of the following does not exceed one-third of the total profits of the Singapore law practice during that financial year, based on the audited financial statement of the Singapore law practice for that financial year:

(i) foreign lawyers (if any) who have approval under section 176(1) of the Act to share in the profits of the Singapore law practice;

(ii) foreign law practices (if any) which have approval under section 176(9) of the Act to share in the profits of the Singapore law practice;

(b) the total amount of payments made by the Singapore law practice, during any financial year of the Singapore law practice, to regulated non-practitioners (if any) who have been registered under section 36G of the Act to share in the profits of the Singapore law practice does not exceed 25% of the total profits of the Singapore law practice during that financial year, based on the audited financial

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statement of the Singapore law practice for that financial year;

(c) where —

(i) there are one or more foreign lawyers or foreign law practices who or which have approval under section 176(1) or (9), as the case may be, of the Act to share in the profits of the Singapore law practice; and

(ii) there are one or more regulated non-practitioners who have been registered under section 36G of the Act to share in the profits of the Singapore law practice,

the total amount of payments made by the Singapore law practice, during any financial year of the Singapore law practice, to all of them, collectively, does not exceed 35% of the total profits of the Singapore law practice during that financial year, based on the audited financial statement of the Singapore law practice for that financial year;

“relevant appeal”, “relevant proceedings” and “Singapore International Commercial Court” have the same meanings as in section 36O(1) of the Act.

(2) In the definitions of “general threshold requirements” and “profit threshold requirements” in paragraph (1), “solicitor” means a solicitor practising in a Singapore law practice who —

(a) has in force a practising certificate; and

(b) is not a nominee of any foreign law practice or foreign lawyer in respect of the management of, or the control of any voting power or equity interest in, the Singapore law practice.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), a solicitor is deemed to be a nominee of a foreign law practice or foreign lawyer if that solicitor is accustomed, or under an obligation whether formal or informal, to act

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in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of that foreign law practice or foreign lawyer.

### **Registration required to provide legal services**

**3.—(1)** A foreign lawyer must not provide any legal services in or from Singapore unless the foreign lawyer is registered under section 36B or 36C of the Act.

(2) Nothing in this rule affects —

- (a) the privilege of any individual who is both a solicitor and a foreign lawyer to practise as a solicitor;
- (b) the privilege of any foreign lawyer who is granted full registration under section 36P of the Act to do all or any of the things mentioned in section 36P(1)(a) to (d) of the Act; or
- (c) the privilege of any foreign lawyer who is granted restricted registration under section 36P of the Act to do all or any of the things mentioned in section 36P(2)(a), (b) and (c) of the Act.

### **Permitted areas of legal practice**

**4.—(1)** For the purposes of the definition of “permitted areas of legal practice” in section 36A(1) of the Act, the areas of legal practice to be excluded from the ambit of that definition are as follows:

- (a) constitutional and administrative law;
- (b) conveyancing;
- (c) criminal law;
- (d) family law;
- (e) succession law, including matters relating to wills, intestate succession and probate and administration;
- (f) trust law, in any case where the settlor is an individual;
- (g) appearing or pleading in any court in Singapore, representing a client in any proceedings instituted in such a court or giving advice, the main purpose of which is to

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advise the client on the conduct of such proceedings, except where such appearance, pleading, representation or advice is otherwise permitted under the Act or rule 8(2) and (3) or 14(1)(c) and (2) or any other written law;

(h) appearing in any hearing before a quasi-judicial or regulatory body, authority or tribunal in Singapore, except where such appearance is otherwise permitted under the Act or any other written law.

(2) Sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph (1) do not exclude, from the ambit of the definition of “permitted areas of legal practice” in section 36A(1) of the Act, the giving of advice on any area of legal practice referred to in those sub-paragraphs the main purpose of which is to advise a business entity on commercial and corporate law.

(3) In this rule —

“business entity” means any sole proprietorship, partnership or body corporate, with or without limited liability, which engages in any business;

“conveyancing” does not include any securitisation transaction involving immovable property or the giving of advice on land law in the course of advisory work on a commercial transaction;

“quasi-judicial or regulatory body, authority or tribunal” does not include any body, authority or tribunal specified in the First Schedule;

“securitisation transaction” has the same meaning as in section 262(3) of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).



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PART 2  
REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN LAWYERS  
AND RELATED MATTERS

**Application for registration of foreign lawyer under section 36B of Act**

5.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), a foreign lawyer may apply for registration under section 36B of the Act if the foreign lawyer —

- (a) has attained the age of 21 years;
- (b) is of good character;
- (c) has passed the Foreign Practitioner Examinations conducted by the Institute;
- (d) is not the subject of any disciplinary proceedings as a solicitor or foreign lawyer in Singapore or elsewhere, and has not been previously disciplined for any disciplinary offence;
- (e) is not a party to any criminal or civil proceedings that may lead to disciplinary proceedings being taken against the foreign lawyer as a solicitor or foreign lawyer in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (f) is not, as a result of any criminal or civil proceedings against the foreign lawyer in Singapore or elsewhere, prohibited from practising law in Singapore or elsewhere or subject to any special conditions in the practice of law;
- (g) has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work, in Singapore or elsewhere, in one or more of the permitted areas of legal practice in any foreign law, for at least 3 years; and
- (h) satisfies the Director of Legal Services that the foreign lawyer is a fit and proper person to be registered under section 36B of the Act.

(2) For the purposes of determining whether a foreign lawyer has been engaged in relevant legal practice or work for at least 3 years, as

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required under paragraph (1)(g), the following periods must be disregarded:

- (a) any period spent attending any course of instruction, course of study or postgraduate education not required to satisfy any applicable requirements relating to continuing professional development;
- (b) any period spent in serving any articles, period of pupillage, practice training period or other period of supervised training in relation to the practice of law (by whatever name called).

(3) A foreign lawyer is not entitled to apply for registration under section 36B of the Act unless his or her application is made within the period of 5 years beginning on —

- (a) the date on which the foreign lawyer passed the Foreign Practitioner Examinations conducted by the Institute; or
- (b) the date on which the foreign lawyer's last registration under that section was cancelled or suspended or otherwise lapsed.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of section 36H(1)(b) and (4)(b) of the Act, an application by a foreign lawyer for registration under section 36B of the Act, or for the renewal of the foreign lawyer's registration under section 36B of the Act, must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) a declaration in writing stating —
  - (i) the foreign lawyer's full name;
  - (ii) the name of the Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice, or of each of the Joint Law Venture and its constituent foreign law practice, in which the foreign lawyer is practising or intends to practise;
  - (iii) the principal address, and every other address in Singapore, of the Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed

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- foreign law practice, or of each of the Joint Law Venture and its constituent foreign law practice, in which the foreign lawyer is practising or intends to practise; and
- (iv) that the foreign lawyer satisfies the requirements referred to in paragraph (1)(a) to (g);
- (b) a declaration in writing stating —
- (i) that the foreign lawyer has paid, or has made arrangements to pay, all subscriptions and levies, and all contributions to the Compensation Fund, lawfully due to the Society under the provisions of the Act;
- (ii) if the foreign lawyer has been ordered by the Council to pay any penalty under section 88(1) or 94(3)(a) of the Act, that the foreign lawyer has paid the penalty; and
- (iii) if the foreign lawyer has been ordered by any court of law in Singapore or elsewhere to pay any sum to the Council or the Society, that the foreign lawyer has paid the sum;
- (c) a declaration in writing stating that the foreign lawyer has paid, or has made arrangements to pay, all moneys, contributions and subscriptions payable by the foreign lawyer under the Singapore Academy of Law Act (Cap. 294A) and any rules made under that Act;
- (d) such accountant's report as may be required under the Legal Profession (Modified Application of Act for International Services) Rules 2015 (G.N. No. S 700/2015), unless the foreign lawyer satisfies the Director of Legal Services that owing to the circumstances of the foreign lawyer's case such a report is unnecessary;
- [S 629/2016 wef 01/01/2017]*
- (e) one of the following declarations for the practice year in which the foreign lawyer is seeking to be registered:

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- (i) a declaration in writing that the foreign lawyer has complied with every CPD requirement that was applicable to him or her at any time in the calendar year immediately preceding that practice year;
  - (ii) a declaration in writing that —
    - (A) the Compliance Committee appointed under the Legal Profession (Continuing Professional Development) Rules 2012 (G.N. No. S 115/2012) has granted the foreign lawyer a waiver of one or more of the CPD requirements that were applicable to him or her at any time in the calendar year immediately preceding that practice year; and
    - (B) the foreign lawyer has complied with every other CPD requirement that was applicable to him or her at any time in the calendar year immediately preceding that practice year;
  - (iii) a declaration in writing that no CPD requirement was applicable to the foreign lawyer at any time in the calendar year immediately preceding that practice year.

*[S 629/2016 wef 01/01/2017]*

(5) The Director of Legal Services must notify the applicant in writing of the decision of the Director of Legal Services under section 36B(2) of the Act.

(6) If an application under section 36B(1) of the Act is approved, the Director of Legal Services must issue the applicant a foreign practitioner certificate.

(7) The prescribed date for the purposes of section 36B(6) and (8) of the Act is 18 November 2015.

(8) In this rule —

“CPD requirement” means a requirement relating to continuing professional development set out in the Legal Profession (Continuing Professional Development) Rules 2012;

“practice year” means the period from 1 April in any calendar year to 31 March in the next calendar year;

“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.

*[S 629/2016 wef 01/01/2017]*

### **Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 36B of Act**

**6.—(1)** A foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36B of the Act may —

- (a) practise Singapore law in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice only in the permitted areas of legal practice;
- (b) practise Singapore law in a licensed foreign law practice (not being a constituent foreign law practice of a Joint Law Venture) only in accordance with rule 59(2) of the Legal Profession (Law Practice Entities) Rules 2015 (G.N. No. S 699/2015); and
- (c) practise foreign law in or from Singapore in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

(2) Despite paragraph (1), a foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36B of the Act, and is also granted full registration under section 36P of the Act, may do all or any of the things mentioned in section 36P(1)(a) to (d) of the Act in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

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(3) Despite paragraph (1), a foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36B of the Act, and is also granted restricted registration under section 36P of the Act, may do all or any of the things mentioned in section 36P(2)(a), (b) and (c) of the Act in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

(4) A foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36B of the Act may practise Singapore law in a Singapore law practice only if the total number of solicitors practising in the Singapore law practice is at least 2 times the total number of regulated foreign lawyers (if any) who practise in, are directors, partners or shareholders in, or share in the profits of, the Singapore law practice.

(5) Every foreign lawyer registered under section 36B of the Act must maintain, throughout the foreign lawyer's period of registration, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with the foreign lawyer's practice in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

(6) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (5) must be of similar coverage terms and for at least the amount required under any rules made under section 75A of the Act in respect of solicitors or such other amount as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

(7) Paragraphs (5) and (6) do not apply to a foreign lawyer registered under section 36B of the Act if the Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice in which the foreign lawyer practises has provided for its insurance policies to cover the foreign lawyer to the extent required under those paragraphs.

(8) The registration under section 36B of the Act of a foreign lawyer who practises Singapore law in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice —

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- (a) lapses, if —
- (i) the Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice is dissolved or in liquidation; or
  - (ii) the law firm licence, limited liability law partnership licence or law corporation licence of the Singapore law practice, the Joint Law Venture licence of the Joint Law Venture, the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence of the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice, or the foreign law practice licence of the licensed foreign law practice, as the case may be, is suspended or revoked under section 133, 145, 161, 174 or 175 of the Act; and
- (b) is suspended for such period (not exceeding 12 months) as the Director of Legal Services may think fit, if the foreign lawyer ceases to practise in any Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

### **Application for registration of foreign lawyer under section 36C of Act**

7.—(1) A foreign lawyer may apply for registration under section 36C of the Act if the foreign lawyer is a partner, a director, a consultant or an employee of a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture or foreign law practice.

(2) The Director of Legal Services must notify the applicant in writing of the decision of the Director of Legal Services under section 36C(2) of the Act.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of section 36H(1)(b) and (4)(b) of the Act, an application by a foreign lawyer for registration under section 36C of the Act, or for the renewal of the foreign lawyer's registration under section 36C of the Act, must be accompanied by a declaration in writing stating —

- (a) the foreign lawyer's full name;

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- (b) the name of the Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice, or of each of the Joint Law Venture and its constituent foreign law practice, in which the foreign lawyer is practising or intends to practise; and
  - (c) the principal address, and every other address in Singapore, of the Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice, or of each of the Joint Law Venture and its constituent foreign law practice, in which the foreign lawyer is practising or intends to practise.

(4) If an application under section 36C(1) of the Act is approved, the Director of Legal Services must issue the applicant a certificate of registration for such period as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

(5) The prescribed date for the purposes of section 36C(4) and (6) of the Act is 18 November 2015.

### **Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 36C of Act**

**8.—**(1) A foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36C of the Act may practise foreign law in or from Singapore in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

(2) Despite paragraph (1), a foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36C of the Act, and is also granted full registration under section 36P of the Act, may do all or any of the things mentioned in section 36P(1)(a) to (d) of the Act in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

(3) Despite paragraph (1), a foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36C of the Act, and is also granted restricted registration under section 36P of the Act, may do all or any of the things mentioned in section 36P(2)(a), (b) and (c) of the Act in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.



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(4) Every foreign lawyer registered under section 36C of the Act must maintain, throughout the foreign lawyer's period of registration, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with the foreign lawyer's practice in a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

(5) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (4) must be of similar coverage terms and for at least the amount required under any rules made under section 75A of the Act in respect of solicitors or such other amount as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

(6) Paragraphs (4) and (5) do not apply to a foreign lawyer registered under section 36C of the Act if the Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice in which the foreign lawyer practises has provided for its insurance policies to cover the foreign lawyer to the extent required under those paragraphs.

### **Application for registration of foreign lawyer under section 36D of Act**

**9.—**(1) A foreign lawyer who does not practise in Singapore may apply for registration under section 36D of the Act, if the foreign lawyer —

- (a) proposes to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice, but will not practise in Singapore;
- (b) has successfully completed a legal practice management course referred to in section 75C(1)(a) of the Act; and
- (c) has been employed for not less than 3 continuous years, or 3 years out of a continuous period of 5 years, in a foreign law practice or a foreign branch of a Singapore law practice.

(2) Despite paragraph (1)(b), the Director of Legal Services may waive the requirement under that provision, if the Director of Legal Services is satisfied that the foreign lawyer —

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- (a) has any qualification or accreditation which indicates that the foreign lawyer has attained skills equivalent to those attainable on the successful completion of a legal practice management course referred to in section 75C(1)(a) of the Act; or
- (b) has sufficient experience and expertise in the management of a law practice entity.
- (3) The Director of Legal Services must not register, under section 36D of the Act, a foreign lawyer to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice, unless the Director of Legal Services is satisfied, at that time, that the Singapore law practice satisfies all general threshold requirements.
- (4) The Director of Legal Services must notify the applicant in writing of the decision of the Director of Legal Services under section 36D(2) of the Act.
- (5) If an application under section 36D(1) of the Act is approved, the Director of Legal Services must issue the applicant a certificate of registration for such period as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

### **Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 36D of Act**

- 10.—**(1) A foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36D of the Act may be a director, partner or shareholder in, and share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice.
- (2) The registration under section 36D of the Act of a foreign lawyer to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice —
- (a) is not a requirement for practising foreign law in a foreign branch of the Singapore law practice;
- (b) does not require the foreign lawyer to practise foreign law in a foreign branch of the Singapore law practice; and
- (c) does not prevent the foreign lawyer from practising foreign law outside Singapore in a foreign law practice that is not a foreign branch of the Singapore law practice.

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(3) The registration under section 36D of the Act of a foreign lawyer to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice lapses, if —

- (a) the Singapore law practice is dissolved or in liquidation;
- (b) the law firm licence, limited liability law partnership licence or law corporation licence of the Singapore law practice is suspended or revoked under section 133, 145 or 161 of the Act; or
- (c) the foreign lawyer ceases to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, the Singapore law practice.

**Qualification to be consultant of, or use title of foreign law consultant in, Singapore law practice**

**11.—**(1) Subject to paragraph (3), a foreign lawyer who is a consultant of a Singapore law practice —

- (a) may take or use the title of foreign law consultant; but
- (b) must not take or use the title of consultant.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), a foreign lawyer must not be a consultant of, or take or use the title of foreign law consultant in, a Singapore law practice unless the foreign lawyer has, for a total period of at least 10 years, been one or any combination of the following:

- (a) a foreign lawyer in practice in a Joint Law Venture, foreign law practice or Singapore law practice;
- (b) a public prosecutor or a legal officer of the government of any country (other than Singapore) or any territory of that country;
- (c) a full-time member of the academic staff of —
  - (i) the Faculty of Law of the National University of Singapore;
  - (ii) the School of Law of the Singapore Management University; or

- (iii) a faculty of law, by whatever name called, of any institution of higher learning in any country (other than Singapore) or any territory of that country.

(3) Where any person who is both a solicitor and a foreign lawyer is qualified under section 75D(1) of the Act to take or use the title of consultant in relation to the person's capacity as a solicitor, nothing in paragraph (1) or (2) affects that qualification of that person to use that title in relation to that capacity.

### **Part not to apply to solicitor with practising certificate**

**12.** This Part does not apply to a foreign lawyer who is a solicitor who has in force a practising certificate.

## **PART 3**

### **REGISTRATION OF SOLICITORS PRACTISING IN JOINT LAW VENTURES AND FOREIGN LAW PRACTICES**

#### **Application for registration of solicitor under section 36E of Act**

**13.—**(1) The Director of Legal Services must notify the applicant in writing of the decision of the Director of Legal Services under section 36E(2) of the Act.

(2) If an application under section 36E(1) of the Act is approved, the Director of Legal Services must issue the applicant a certificate of registration for such period as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

(3) The prescribed date for the purposes of section 36E(5) and (7) of the Act is 18 November 2015.

#### **Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 36E of Act**

**14.—**(1) A solicitor who is registered under section 36E of the Act may, if he or she has in force a practising certificate —

(a) practise Singapore law —

- (i) in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice or a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice in

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which the solicitor is so registered to practise, only in the permitted areas of legal practice; or

- (ii) in a licensed foreign law practice (not being a constituent foreign law practice of a Joint Law Venture) in which the solicitor is so registered to practise, only in accordance with rule 59(2) of the Legal Profession (Law Practice Entities) Rules 2015 (G.N. No. S 699/2015);
- (b) practise foreign law in or from Singapore in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice in which the solicitor is so registered to practise; and
- (c) despite sub-paragraph (a), do all or any of the following in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice in which the solicitor is so registered to practise:
  - (i) appear and plead in any relevant proceedings;
  - (ii) appear and plead in the Court of Appeal in any relevant appeal;
  - (iii) represent any party to any relevant proceedings or relevant appeal in any matter concerning those proceedings or in that appeal (as the case may be);
  - (iv) give advice, prepare documents and provide any other assistance in relation to or arising out of any relevant proceedings or relevant appeal.

(2) A solicitor who is registered under section 36E of the Act, who practises in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, and who does not practise concurrently in the constituent Singapore law practice of the Joint Law Venture, may practise Singapore law, and do all or any of the things referred to in paragraph (1)(c)(i) to (iv), only through the Joint Law Venture.

(3) A solicitor registered under section 36E of the Act who practises Singapore law through a Joint Law Venture —

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- (a) may practise concurrently in the Joint Law Venture and its constituent foreign law practice, only if the solicitor is both —
- (i) a partner or director of the Joint Law Venture; and
  - (ii) a partner or director of the constituent foreign law practice; and
- (b) may practise concurrently in the Joint Law Venture and its constituent Singapore law practice, only if the solicitor is both —
- (i) a partner or director of the Joint Law Venture; and
  - (ii) a partner or director of the constituent Singapore law practice.

(4) Every solicitor registered under section 36E of the Act must maintain, throughout the solicitor's period of registration, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with the solicitor's practice in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice.

(5) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (4) must be of similar coverage terms and for at least the amount required under any rules made under section 75A of the Act in respect of solicitors or such other amount as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

(6) Paragraphs (4) and (5) do not apply to a solicitor registered under section 36E of the Act if the Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or the licensed foreign law practice in which the solicitor is registered to practise has provided for its insurance policies to cover the solicitor to the extent required under those paragraphs.

(7) A solicitor registered under section 36E of the Act to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice must notify the Director of Legal Services, within 7 days after the event —

- (a) of being issued a practising certificate; or

- (b) if the solicitor's practising certificate is suspended or cancelled, of such suspension or cancellation.

### **Application for registration of solicitor under section 36F of Act**

**15.**—(1) The Director of Legal Services must notify the applicant in writing of the decision of the Director of Legal Services under section 36F of the Act.

(2) If an application under section 36F(1) of the Act is approved, the Director of Legal Services must issue the applicant a certificate of registration for such period as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

(3) The prescribed date for the purposes of section 36F(1) of the Act is 18 December 2015.

(4) The prescribed date for the purposes of section 36F(4) and (6) of the Act is 18 November 2015.

### **Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 36F of Act**

**16.**—(1) A solicitor who is registered under section 36F of the Act may practise foreign law in or from Singapore in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice in which the solicitor is so registered to practise.

(2) Every solicitor registered under section 36F of the Act must maintain, throughout the solicitor's period of registration, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with the solicitor's practice in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice.

(3) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (2) must be of similar coverage terms and for at least the amount required under any rules made under section 75A of the Act in respect of solicitors or such other amount as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

(4) Paragraphs (2) and (3) do not apply to a solicitor registered under section 36F of the Act if the Joint Law Venture or its constituent

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foreign law practice, the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or the licensed foreign law practice in which the solicitor is so registered to practise has provided for its insurance policies to cover the solicitor to the extent required under those paragraphs.

(5) A solicitor registered under section 36F of the Act must notify the Director of Legal Services in writing, within 7 days after the event, of being issued a practising certificate under section 25 of the Act.

(6) A solicitor who is registered, or is deemed to be registered, under section 36F of the Act must, in order to continue practising foreign law in a Joint Law Venture or foreign law practice after the expiry of that registration on or after 18 December 2015 —

- (a) apply for a practising certificate under section 25(1) of the Act and for registration under section 36E of the Act; or
- (b) if the solicitor is also a foreign lawyer, apply for registration under section 36C of the Act.

## PART 4

### REGISTRATION OF REGULATED NON-PRACTITIONERS

#### **Application for registration of regulated non-practitioner under section 36G of Act**

17.—(1) An individual who is not a regulated legal practitioner may apply for registration under section 36G of the Act if the individual —

- (a) is an employee of a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice;
- (b) proposes to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, that Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice (as the case may be); and
- (c) satisfies all of the requirements mentioned in paragraph (2).

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(c), an individual must satisfy all of the following requirements:



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- (a) in the period of 10 years before the date of the individual's application for registration under section 36G of the Act, the individual has not carried on, by the individual or by any person employed by the individual, any trade, business or calling that detracts from the profession of law or is in any way incompatible with the profession of law, and is not employed in any such trade, business or calling;
  - (b) in the period of 10 years before the date of the individual's application for registration under section 36G of the Act, the individual has not been refused registration as a member of, and has not been removed from the register of, any profession by any professional or regulatory body in Singapore or elsewhere;
  - (c) in the period of 10 years before the date of the individual's application for registration under section 36G of the Act, the individual has not been the subject of any proceedings of a disciplinary or criminal nature, and has not been notified of any such proceedings or of any investigation which may lead to any such proceedings, under any law in any jurisdiction;
  - (d) in the period of 10 years before the date of the individual's application for registration under section 36G of the Act, the individual has not been found guilty of any professional misconduct by any professional or regulatory body in Singapore or elsewhere, and is not the subject of any pending disciplinary proceedings in Singapore or elsewhere in respect of any such professional misconduct;
  - (e) the individual is able to fulfil all of the individual's financial obligations, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
  - (f) the individual —
    - (i) has not, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement (being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation) with the individual's creditors; and

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- (ii) has not, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, made an assignment for the benefit of the individual's creditors;
  - (g) the individual is not subject to any judgment debt which remains unsatisfied, whether in whole or in part, and whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
  - (h) the individual has not been subject in Singapore to a disqualification or disqualification order under section 149, 149A or 154 of the Companies Act (Cap. 50) or under section 34, 35 or 36 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Cap. 163A);
  - (i) without prejudice to sub-paragraph (h), the individual has not been disqualified, in Singapore or elsewhere —
    - (i) from being a director of, from being in any way (whether directly or indirectly) concerned in, or from in any way (whether directly or indirectly) taking part in the management of, a company or foreign company (as defined in the Companies Act); or
    - (ii) from being a manager of a limited liability partnership;
  - (j) there are no pending bankruptcy proceedings against the individual, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
  - (k) the individual is not an undischarged bankrupt, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
  - (l) the individual is not guilty of any of the acts or omissions mentioned in section 124(5)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (k), (l) or (m) of the Bankruptcy Act (Cap. 20);
  - (m) the individual does not come within the class of persons enumerated in section 78(1)(a) to (f) of the Act.

(3) The Director of Legal Services must not register, under section 36G of the Act, an individual as a regulated non-practitioner unless the Director of Legal Services is satisfied, at that time, that —

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- (a) in any case where the individual proposes to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice, the Singapore law practice satisfies all general threshold requirements; or
  - (b) in any case where the individual proposes to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, a Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice (each called in this sub-paragraph the practice), the regulated non-practitioners in the practice —
    - (i) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 25% of the total voting rights exercisable in respect of the management of the practice;
    - (ii) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 25% of the total voting rights exercisable by the partners or shareholders (as the case may be) in the practice; and
    - (iii) hold not more than 25% of the total value of equity interests in the practice.

(4) The Director of Legal Services must notify the applicant in writing of the decision of the Director of Legal Services under section 36G(4) of the Act.

(5) If an application under section 36G(2) of the Act is approved, the Director of Legal Services must issue the applicant a certificate of registration for such period as the Director of Legal Services may specify.

### **Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 36G of Act**

**18.—**(1) An individual who is registered under section 36G of the Act may be a director, partner or shareholder in, and share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

(2) Where an individual who is registered under section 36G of the Act is a director, partner or shareholder in, or shares in the profits of, a Singapore law practice, it is a condition of the individual's registration

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that the Singapore law practice satisfies all general threshold requirements and all profit threshold requirements so long as the individual's registration is in force.

(3) Where an individual who is registered under section 36G of the Act is a director, partner or shareholder in, or shares in the profits of, a Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice (each called in this paragraph the practice), both of the following conditions must be satisfied so long as the individual's registration is in force:

- (a) the regulated non-practitioners in the practice —
  - (i) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 25% of the total voting rights exercisable in respect of the management of the practice;
  - (ii) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of not more than 25% of the total voting rights exercisable by the partners or shareholders (as the case may be) in the practice; and
  - (iii) hold not more than 25% of the total value of equity interests in the practice;
- (b) the total amount of payments made by the practice, during any financial year of the practice, to regulated non-practitioners who have been registered under section 36G of the Act to share in the profits of the practice does not exceed 25% of the total profits of the practice during that financial year, based on the audited financial statement of the practice for that financial year.

(4) A regulated non-practitioner must notify the Director of Legal Services in writing, within 7 days after the event, of —

- (a) any change in the regulated non-practitioner's job description; or
- (b) any change in the regulated non-practitioner's shareholding in, or share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice.

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PART 5  
GENERAL

**Forms and fees**

**19.**—(1) Every application for a registration under Part IVA of the Act, or a renewal of any such registration, must be accompanied by the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule.

(2) Any certificate issued under Part IVA of the Act or these Rules must be in such form as the Director of Legal Services may determine.

(3) All forms used for the purposes of Part IVA of the Act or these Rules must be completed in the English language and in accordance with such directions as may be specified in the form or by the Director of Legal Services.

(4) The Director of Legal Services may refuse to issue under Part IVA of the Act or these Rules any certificate, letter or other document, if the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule has not been paid.

(5) Where strict compliance with any form (used for the purposes of Part IVA of the Act or these Rules) is not possible, the Director of Legal Services may allow for the necessary modifications to be made to that form, or for the requirements of that form to be complied with in such other manner as the Director of Legal Services thinks fit.

(6) The fees referred to in paragraph (1) are not refundable.

(7) Despite paragraph (6), the Director of Legal Services may, in the discretion of the Director of Legal Services, waive or remit the whole or any part of any fee referred to in paragraph (1).

**Period of validity and renewal of registration**

**20.**—(1) The following registrations are prescribed for the purposes of section 36H(3) of the Act:

- (a) registration of a foreign lawyer under section 36B of the Act to practise both Singapore law and foreign law in Singapore;

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- (b) registration of a foreign lawyer under section 36C of the Act to practise foreign law in Singapore;
  - (c) registration of a foreign lawyer under section 36D of the Act to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in the profits of, a Singapore law practice;
  - (d) registration of a solicitor under section 36E of the Act to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice;
  - (e) registration of a solicitor under section 36F of the Act to practise foreign law in a Joint Law Venture or foreign law practice;
  - (f) registration of a regulated non-practitioner under section 36G of the Act.

(2) The provisions of these Rules apply, with the necessary modifications, to an application for the renewal of a registration under section 36B, 36C, 36D, 36E, 36F or 36G of the Act as they apply to an application for any such registration.

### **Power to waive or modify conditions or requirements**

**21.**—(1) The Director of Legal Services may, at any time in the discretion of the Director of Legal Services, waive or modify any condition imposed by the Director of Legal Services under —

- (a) Part IVA of the Act; or
- (b) these Rules.

(2) Before modifying under paragraph (1) any condition of registration of a solicitor, regulated foreign lawyer or regulated non-practitioner, the Director of Legal Services must —

- (a) give that solicitor, regulated foreign lawyer or regulated non-practitioner written notice of the intention of the Director of Legal Services to do so;
- (b) specify the time (being not less than 14 days after the date of service of the notice on that solicitor, regulated foreign lawyer or regulated non-practitioner) within which written

representations may be made to the Director of Legal Services with respect to the proposed modification of the condition; and

- (c) consider any such written representations made by that solicitor, regulated foreign lawyer or regulated non-practitioner.

**Power to require information, etc.**

**22.** The Director of Legal Services may require any Joint Law Venture, Formal Law Alliance, foreign law practice, representative office, Singapore law practice, foreign lawyer or solicitor to provide the Director of Legal Services with such documents, particulars or information as the Director of Legal Services considers necessary for the purposes of ascertaining whether —

- (a) any of the provisions of Part IVA of the Act or these Rules, or any of the conditions imposed under that Part or these Rules, have been complied with; or
- (b) any registration granted under section 36B, 36C, 36D, 36E, 36F or 36G of the Act should be cancelled or suspended.

**Register**

**23.—(1)** The Director of Legal Services is to keep, in such form and manner as the Director of Legal Services thinks fit, one or more registers of —

- (a) foreign lawyers registered under section 36B of the Act;
- (b) foreign lawyers registered under section 36C of the Act;
- (c) foreign lawyers registered under section 36D of the Act;
- (d) solicitors registered under section 36E of the Act;
- (e) solicitors registered under section 36F of the Act; and
- (f) regulated non-practitioners registered under section 36G of the Act.

(2) Upon the issue of a foreign practitioner certificate to a foreign lawyer registered under section 36B of the Act, the Director of Legal Services must cause to be entered, in the register of foreign lawyers

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registered under that section, the particulars of the foreign lawyer referred to in rule 5(4)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii).

(3) Upon the issue of a certificate of registration to a foreign lawyer registered under section 36C of the Act, the Director of Legal Services must cause to be entered, in the register of foreign lawyers registered under that section, the particulars of the foreign lawyer referred to in rule 7(3)(a), (b) and (c).

(4) The Director of Legal Services may, subject to such conditions as the Director of Legal Services thinks fit —

- (a) allow any person to inspect a register; or
- (b) make any information in a register available to a person in such form and manner as the Director of Legal Services thinks fit.

(5) Every Joint Law Venture, Formal Law Alliance, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice and licensed foreign law practice (each called in this paragraph the practice) must notify the Director of Legal Services in writing of any change in the name, nationality or designation of any solicitor or foreign lawyer working in the practice within 7 days after such change.

(6) Every Singapore law practice must notify the Director of Legal Services in writing of any change in the name, nationality or designation of any foreign lawyer working in the Singapore law practice within 7 days after such change.

(7) Every foreign lawyer registered under section 36B of the Act must notify the Director of Legal Services in writing of any change in any of the foreign lawyer's particulars referred to in rule 5(4)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii), or with respect to the status of the foreign lawyer's registration under that section (including as to whether the registration has lapsed or been suspended under rule 6(8)), within 7 days after such change, and the Director of Legal Services must cause to be amended the entry in respect of the foreign lawyer in the register of foreign lawyers registered under that section.

(8) Every foreign lawyer registered under section 36C of the Act must notify the Director of Legal Services in writing of any change in any of the foreign lawyer's particulars referred to in rule 7(3)(a), (b)



and (c), or with respect to the status of the foreign lawyer's registration under that section, within 7 days after such change, and the Director of Legal Services must cause to be amended the entry in respect of the foreign lawyer in the register of foreign lawyers registered under that section.

- (9) The Director of Legal Services may —
- (a) correct any error in a register;
  - (b) make any necessary alteration to a register as a result of any change in circumstances or particulars or as authorised under any provision of the Act; and
  - (c) upon the request of any Joint Law Venture, Formal Law Alliance, foreign law practice, Singapore law practice, foreign lawyer or solicitor, remove the name of that person or entity from a register.

**Amendment and issuance of certificates, etc.**

**24.** The Director of Legal Services may, on application by any Joint Law Venture, Formal Law Alliance, foreign law practice, Singapore law practice, foreign lawyer or solicitor and on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule —

- (a) amend or issue a foreign practitioner certificate or a certificate of registration issued under these Rules;
- (b) issue a certified true copy of any such foreign practitioner certificate or certificate of registration; or
- (c) issue the appropriate letter or certificate of good standing.

**Cancellation of registration in certain circumstances**

**25.—(1)** If, at any time after the registration of a foreign lawyer under section 36B, 36C or 36D of the Act, the Director of Legal Services is satisfied that the foreign lawyer's application for the registration, or any certificate or other document accompanying that application, contains any substantially false statement or a suppression of any material fact, or that any such certificate or document was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation —

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- (a) the Director of Legal Services may cancel the registration of the foreign lawyer; and
- (b) upon the cancellation of the registration, the foreign lawyer's foreign practitioner certificate or certificate of registration, as the case may be, ceases to be in force.
- (2) If, at any time after the registration of a solicitor under section 36E or 36F of the Act, the Director of Legal Services is satisfied that the solicitor's application for the registration, or any certificate or other document accompanying that application, contains any substantially false statement or a suppression of any material fact, or that any such certificate or document was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation —
- (a) the Director of Legal Services may cancel the registration of the solicitor; and
- (b) upon the cancellation of the registration, the solicitor's certificate of registration ceases to be in force.
- (3) If, at any time after the registration of an individual as a regulated non-practitioner under section 36G of the Act, the Director of Legal Services is satisfied that the individual's application for the registration, or any certificate or other document accompanying that application, contains any substantially false statement or a suppression of any material fact, or that any such certificate or document was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation —
- (a) the Director of Legal Services may cancel the registration of the individual; and
- (b) upon the cancellation of the registration, the individual's certificate of registration ceases to be in force.
- (4) For the purposes of this rule, it is irrelevant whether any application for registration referred to in paragraph (1), (2) or (3), or any certificate or other document accompanying that application, is made before, on or after 18 November 2015.

### **Consultation with Council**

**26.** The Director of Legal Services may, if the Director of Legal Services considers it appropriate, consult the Council in relation to the

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exercise by the Director of Legal Services of any power, duty or function under these Rules.

### **Appeal against decision of Director of Legal Services**

**27.**—(1) An appeal under section 36J(1) of the Act against a decision of the Director of Legal Services must be made within 28 days after the date of the decision that is appealed against.

(2) The appeal must be made in writing and must specify the grounds on which it is made.

### **Savings and transitional provisions**

**28.**—(1) Where a foreign lawyer is deemed by section 36B(6) of the Act to be registered under section 36B of the Act, the foreign lawyer's foreign practitioner certificate issued under rule 20 of the revoked Legal Profession (International Services) Rules 2008 (G.N. No. S 481/2008) (called in this rule the revoked Rules) remains in force until —

- (a) the date on which it would otherwise have become due for renewal under that rule; or
- (b) if the foreign lawyer's deemed registration is earlier cancelled or suspended, the date on which the foreign lawyer's deemed registration is cancelled or suspended.

(2) Where a foreign lawyer is deemed by section 36C(4) of the Act to be registered under section 36C of the Act, the foreign lawyer's certificate of registration issued under rule 18 of the revoked Rules remains in force until —

- (a) the date on which it would otherwise have become due for renewal under that rule; or
- (b) if the foreign lawyer's deemed registration is earlier cancelled or suspended, the date on which the foreign lawyer's deemed registration is cancelled or suspended.

(3) Where a solicitor is deemed by section 36E(5) of the Act to be registered under section 36E of the Act, the solicitor's certificate of registration issued under rule 29 of the revoked Rules remains in force until —

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- (a) the date on which it would otherwise have become due for renewal under that rule; or
- (b) if the solicitor's deemed registration is earlier cancelled or suspended, the date on which the solicitor's deemed registration is cancelled or suspended.
- (4) Where a solicitor is deemed by section 36F(4) of the Act to be registered under section 36F of the Act, the solicitor's certificate of registration issued under rule 32 of the revoked Rules remains in force until —
- (a) the date on which it would otherwise have become due for renewal under that rule; or
- (b) if the solicitor's deemed registration is earlier cancelled or suspended, the date on which the solicitor's deemed registration is cancelled or suspended.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

Rule 4(3)

### SPECIFIED QUASI-JUDICIAL AND REGULATORY BODIES, AUTHORITIES AND TRIBUNALS

1. An Appeal Advisory Committee constituted under section 88 of the Business Trusts Act (Cap. 31A).
2. An Appeal Advisory Committee constituted under section 91 of the Financial Advisers Act (Cap. 110).
3. An Appeal Advisory Committee constituted under section 49G of the Insurance Act (Cap. 142).
4. An Appeal Advisory Committee constituted under section 310 of the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289).
5. An Appeal Advisory Committee constituted under section 51 of the Trust Companies Act (Cap. 336).
6. The Securities Industry Council established under section 138(1) of the Securities and Futures Act in relation to any enquiry conducted under section 138(4) or 139(10) of that Act.
7. The following committees established under Rules issued by the Singapore Exchange Limited (SGX):

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (a) SGX-ST disciplinary committee established under the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST) Rules;
- (b) CDP disciplinary committee established under the Central Depository (Pte) Limited (CDP) Clearing Rules;
- (c) SGX-DT disciplinary committee established under the Futures Trading Rules of Singapore Exchange Derivatives Trading Limited (SGX-DT);
- (d) SGX-DC disciplinary committee established under the Singapore Exchange Derivatives Clearing Limited (SGX-DC) Clearing Rules;
- (e) SGX appeals committee referred to in the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST) Rules, Central Depository (Pte) Limited (CDP) Clearing Rules, Futures Trading Rules of Singapore Exchange Derivatives Trading Limited (SGX-DT) and Singapore Exchange Derivatives Clearing Limited (SGX-DC) Clearing Rules;
- (f) Catalist disciplinary committee established under Rules of Catalist;
- (g) Catalist appeals committee established under Rules of Catalist.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

Rules 19(1) and (4) and 24

## FEES

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|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Application fee for application for registration, or for renewal of registration, of a foreign lawyer under section 36B of the Act, for a period of 12 months or shorter | \$110 |
| 2. | Fee for a foreign practitioner certificate, or for renewal of a foreign practitioner certificate, for a period of 12 months or shorter                                   | \$50  |
| 3. | Application fee for application for registration, or for renewal of registration, of a foreign lawyer under section 36C of the Act —                                     |       |
|    | (a) for a period of 12 months  | \$110 |
|    | (b) for a period of 24 months  | \$220 |
|    | (c) for a period of 36 months  | \$330 |

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

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|-----|--|-------|
| 4.  | Fee for a certificate of registration of a foreign lawyer under section 36C of the Act, or for renewal of such a certificate of registration —                                   |       |
|     | (a) for a period of 12 months  | \$50  |
|     | (b) for a period of 24 months  | \$100 |
|     | (c) for a period of 36 months  | \$150 |
| 5.  | Application fee for application for registration, or for renewal of registration, of a foreign lawyer under section 36D of the Act —   |       |
|     | (a) for a period of 12 months  | \$110 |
|     | (b) for a period of 24 months  | \$220 |
|     | (c) for a period of 36 months  | \$330 |
| 6.  | Fee for a certificate of registration of a foreign lawyer under section 36D of the Act, or for renewal of such a certificate of registration —                                   |       |
|     | (a) for a period of 12 months  | \$50  |
|     | (b) for a period of 24 months  | \$100 |
|     | (c) for a period of 36 months  | \$150 |
| 7.  | Application fee for application for registration, or for renewal of registration, of a solicitor under section 36E of the Act, for a period of 12 months or shorter              | \$110 |
| 8.  | Fee for a certificate of registration of a solicitor under section 36E of the Act, or for renewal of such a certificate of registration, for a period of 12 months or shorter    | \$50  |
| 9.  | Application fee for application for registration, or for renewal before 18 December 2015 of registration, of a solicitor under section 36F of the Act, for a period of 12 months | \$110 |
| 10. | Fee for a certificate of registration of a solicitor under section 36F of the Act, or for renewal before 18 December 2015 of such a certificate, for a period of 12 months       | \$50  |

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 SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

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|-----|---|-------|
| 11. | Application fee for application for registration, or for renewal of registration, of an individual under section 36G of the Act —                           |       |
|     | (a) for a period of 12 months   | \$110 |
|     | (b) for a period of 24 months   | \$220 |
|     | (c) for a period of 36 months   | \$330 |
| 12. | Fee for a certificate of registration of an individual as a regulated non-practitioner under section 36G of the Act, or for renewal of such a certificate — |       |
|     | (a) for a period of 12 months   | \$50  |
|     | (b) for a period of 24 months   | \$100 |
|     | (c) for a period of 36 months   | \$150 |
| 13. | Application fee under rule 24 for application to —  |       |
|     | (a) amend or issue a foreign practitioner certificate or a certificate of registration issued under these Rules;  | \$50  |
|     | (b) issue a certified true copy of any such foreign practitioner certificate or certificate of registration; or   | \$50  |
|     | (c) issue the appropriate letter or certificate of good standing  | \$100 |
| 14. | Fee for a letter or certificate of good standing  | \$50  |

Made on 6 November 2015.

NG HOW YUE  
*Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Law,  
Singapore.*

[LAW 32/001/8.29 Vol. 1; AG/LEGIS/SL/161/2015/10 Vol. 2]

(To be presented to Parliament under section 131 (renumbered as section 185 from 18 November 2015) of the Legal Profession Act).