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LEGAL PROFESSION ACT
(CHAPTER 161)

LEGAL PROFESSION
(INTERNATIONAL SERVICES)
RULES 2008

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 130W of the Legal Profession Act, the Minister for Law, after consulting the Attorney-General, hereby makes the following Rules:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. These Rules may be cited as the Legal Profession (International Services) Rules 2008 and shall come into operation on 19th September 2008.

Licence or registration required to provide legal services

2.—(1) A foreign law practice shall not provide any legal services in or from Singapore unless it is licensed under Part IXA of the Act to provide such legal services.

(2) A foreign lawyer shall not provide any legal services in or from Singapore unless he is registered under Part IXA of the Act to provide such legal services.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall affect the privilege of any person who is both a solicitor and a foreign lawyer to practise as a solicitor under the Act or any rules made thereunder.

Permitted areas of legal practice

3.—(1) For the purposes of the definition of “permitted areas of legal practice” in section 130A(1) of the Act, the areas of legal practice to be excluded from the ambit of that definition are —

- (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 of justice in Singapore, representing a client in any proceedings instituted in such a court or giving advice, the main purpose of which is to advise the client on the conduct of such proceedings, except where such appearance, pleading, representation or advice is otherwise permitted under the Act or these Rules or any other written law; and
- (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 these Rules 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 130A 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 such 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).

PART II

JOINT LAW VENTURE

Application for Joint Law Venture licence

4.—(1) A Joint Law Venture may be constituted by —

- (a) a partnership between a foreign law practice and a Singapore law practice; or
- (b) the incorporation of a company under Singapore law, with the shares in the company being held by a foreign law practice and a Singapore law practice or by their respective nominees.

(2) The following conditions shall apply to an application for a Joint Law Venture licence under section 130B(1) of the Act:

- (a) the foreign law practice and the Singapore law practice must have relevant legal expertise and experience which are acceptable to the Attorney-General in any of the following areas of legal practice:
 - (i) banking law;
 - (ii) finance law;
 - (iii) corporate law;

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- (iv) arbitration;
 - (v) intellectual property law;
 - (vi) maritime law;
 - (vii) any other areas of legal practice that facilitate or assist in the growth and development of the Singapore economy;
- (b) the foreign law practice must have 5 or more foreign lawyers resident in Singapore, who must each have at least 5 years of relevant legal expertise and experience in any of the areas of legal practice referred to in sub-paragraph (a);
 - (c) at least 2 of the foreign lawyers referred to in sub-paragraph (b) must be equity partners in the foreign law practice or, in the case of a foreign law practice constituted as a corporation, directors of such corporation;
 - (d) the Singapore law practice must have 5 or more solicitors, who must each have at least 5 years of relevant legal expertise and experience in any of the areas of legal practice referred to in sub-paragraph (a);
 - (e) at least 2 of the solicitors referred to in sub-paragraph (d) must be equity partners in the Singapore law practice or, in the case of a law corporation, directors of such law corporation;
 - (f) if the Joint Law Venture is to be constituted as a partnership, the number of equity partners in the foreign law practice who are resident in Singapore shall not at any time be greater than the number of equity partners in the Singapore law practice;
 - (g) if the Joint Law Venture is to be constituted as a corporation, the number of directors nominated by the foreign law practice shall not at any time be greater than the number of directors nominated by the Singapore law practice;
 - (h) the foreign law practice and the Singapore law practice have entered into a written agreement to jointly manage the Joint Law Venture and, if requested, must submit a copy of such agreement to the Attorney-General; and
 - (i) the foreign law practice and the Singapore law practice shall submit an agreed written business plan describing the objectives of the Joint Law Venture and the implementation of the business plan (including plans to transfer legal and

other related skills, expertise, know-how or technology of the foreign law practice to the Singapore law practice).

(3) For the purposes of determining whether a lawyer satisfies the period of relevant legal expertise and experience required under paragraph (2), any period spent in attending any course, postgraduate education, articles, pupillage or similar training shall be disregarded.

(4) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130B(2) of the Act.

(5) If an application for a Joint Law Venture licence under section 130B(1) of the Act is granted, the applicant shall be issued a Joint Law Venture licence.

Privileges and conditions relevant to Joint Law Venture licence

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these Rules, a Joint Law Venture may —

- (a) practise in the areas of legal practice mutually agreed between the constituent law practices constituting the Joint Law Venture;
- (b) market or publicise itself as a single service provider competent to provide legal services in all areas which the constituent law practices are qualified to provide; and
- (c) bill its clients as if it were a single law practice.

(2) A Joint Law Venture shall not practise Singapore law except —

- (a) through a solicitor who practices in the constituent Singapore law practice of the Joint Law Venture or a solicitor registered under section 130N of the Act who is permitted under rule 30(1) to practise in the Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, in the permitted areas of legal practice; or
- (b) through a foreign lawyer registered under section 130I of the Act to practise Singapore law in the Joint Law Venture, in any areas of legal practice which the foreign lawyer is permitted to practise under rule 21(1).

(3) A constituent foreign law practice shall not practise law in or from Singapore except through the Joint Law Venture.

(4) The number of solicitors registered under section 130N of the Act to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent

foreign law practice shall not at any time exceed the total number of foreign lawyers and solicitors registered to practise law in the Joint Law Venture who do not hold practising certificates.

(5) For the purposes of ascertaining the total number of foreign lawyers referred to in paragraph (4), there shall be excluded any foreign lawyer who has practised law for less than 3 years in any period after being authorised or registered to practise law.

(6) Subject to paragraph (7), a constituent foreign law practice of the Joint Law Venture may share in the profits of the constituent Singapore law practice of the Joint Law Venture.

(7) The total amount of payments made by the constituent Singapore law practice of a Joint Law Venture, during any financial year of that Singapore law practice, to the constituent foreign law practice of the Joint Law Venture under paragraph (6) shall not exceed 49% of the total profits of that Singapore law practice during that financial year arising from the permitted areas of legal practice, as in the audited financial statement of the Singapore law practice.

(8) A solicitor may concurrently be a partner or director of the constituent Singapore law practice of a Joint Law Venture and of the Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice.

(9) Subject to paragraph (8), no foreign lawyer shall concurrently be a partner, a director or an employee of a constituent Singapore law practice of a Joint Law Venture and of the Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice.

(10) Every Joint Law Venture shall maintain, throughout the period while its Joint Law Venture licence is in force, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with the provision of legal services in or from Singapore by the Joint Law Venture.

(11) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (10) shall 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 Singapore law practices or such other amount as may be specified by the Attorney-General.

(12) The directors of a Joint Law Venture which is a limited company shall ensure that every invoice or official correspondence of the Joint Law Venture bears the statement that it is incorporated with limited liability.

(13) No material modification shall be made to an agreement referred to in rule 4(2)(h) or a business plan submitted under rule 4(2)(i) without the prior written approval of the Attorney-General.

(14) The conditions in rule 4(2) shall continue to apply for so long as the Joint Law Venture licence is in force.

(15) The Joint Law Venture shall submit an annual report of its performance, containing such information as the Attorney-General may require, to the Attorney-General within 3 months after the end of each period of 12 months commencing from such date as the Attorney-General may specify.

Professional conduct and publicity rules for Joint Law Ventures

6. The following Rules relating to professional conduct and etiquette shall, so far as relevant and with the necessary modifications, apply to Joint Law Ventures in respect of the practice of Singapore law:

- (a) the Legal Profession (Professional Conduct) Rules (R 1);
and
- (b) the Legal Profession (Publicity) Rules (R 13).

Transitional provision for foreign law practices

7. Notwithstanding rule 5(3), a licensed foreign law practice which has become a constituent foreign law practice of a Joint Law Venture may, except as otherwise agreed with the constituent Singapore law practice in the Joint Law Venture, continue to provide legal services as a foreign law practice for which instructions were received by that foreign law practice before the date of issue of the Joint Law Venture licence.

PART III

FORMAL LAW ALLIANCE

Application for Formal Law Alliance licence

8.—(1) The following conditions shall apply to an application for a Formal Law Alliance licence under section 130C(1) of the Act:

- (a) the foreign law practice and the Singapore law practice must have relevant legal expertise and experience which are acceptable to the Attorney-General in any of the following areas of legal practice:

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- (i) banking law;
 - (ii) finance law;
 - (iii) corporate law;
 - (iv) technology law;
 - (v) telecommunications law;
 - (vi) arbitration;
 - (vii) intellectual property law;
 - (viii) maritime law;
 - (ix) any other areas of legal practice that facilitate or assist in the growth and development of the Singapore economy;
- (b) the foreign law practice must have 5 or more foreign lawyers resident in Singapore, who must each have at least 5 years of relevant legal expertise and experience in any of the areas of legal practice referred to in sub-paragraph (a);
 - (c) at least 2 of the foreign lawyers referred to in sub-paragraph (b) must be equity partners in the foreign law practice or, in the case of a foreign law practice constituted as a corporation, directors of such corporation;
 - (d) the Singapore law practice must have 5 or more solicitors, who must each have at least 5 years of relevant legal expertise and experience in any of the areas of legal practice referred to in sub-paragraph (a);
 - (e) at least 2 of the solicitors referred to in sub-paragraph (d) must be equity partners in the Singapore law practice or, in the case of a law corporation, directors of such law corporation;
 - (f) the foreign law practice and the Singapore law practice have entered into a written agreement to form a Formal Law Alliance and, if requested, must submit a copy of such agreement to the Attorney-General; and
 - (g) the foreign law practice and the Singapore law practice shall submit an agreed written business plan describing the objectives of the Formal Law Alliance and the implementation of the business plan (including plans to transfer legal and other related skills, expertise, know-how or technology of the foreign law practice to the Singapore law practice).

(2) For the purposes of determining whether a lawyer satisfies the period of relevant legal expertise and experience required under paragraph (1), any period spent in attending any course, postgraduate education, articles, pupillage or similar training shall be disregarded.

(3) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130C(2) of the Act.

(4) If an application for a Formal Law Alliance licence under section 130C(1) of the Act is granted, the applicant shall be issued a Formal Law Alliance licence.

Privileges and conditions relevant to Formal Law Alliance licence

9.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these Rules, a Formal Law Alliance may —

- (a) market or publicise itself as a single service provider competent to provide legal services in all areas in which the constituent law practices are qualified to provide; and
- (b) bill its clients as if it were a single law practice.

(2) A foreign lawyer or solicitor registered to practise foreign law in a licensed foreign law practice which is a member of the Formal Law Alliance may prepare all the documents in a transaction involving the law or regulatory regime of more than one country or territory, except that any legal opinion relating to Singapore law must be given by —

- (a) a solicitor who has in force a practising certificate; or
- (b) a foreign lawyer registered under section 130J of the Act, who is permitted under the Act or any rules made thereunder to render such a legal opinion.

(3) No material modification shall be made to an agreement referred to in rule 8(1)(f) or a business plan submitted under rule 8(1)(g) without the prior written approval of the Attorney-General.

(4) The conditions in rule 8(1) shall continue to apply for so long as the Formal Law Alliance licence is in force.

(5) The Formal Law Alliance shall submit an annual report of its performance, containing such information as the Attorney-General may require, to the Attorney-General within 3 months after the end of each period of 12 months commencing from such date as the Attorney-General may specify.

PART IV

QUALIFYING FOREIGN LAW PRACTICE

Application for Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence

10.—(1) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130D(2) of the Act.

(2) If an application for a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence under section 130D(1) of the Act is granted, the applicant shall be issued a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence for such period as the Attorney-General may specify in the licence.

Privileges and conditions relevant to Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence

11.—(1) A Qualifying Foreign Law Practice may practise Singapore law in the permitted areas of legal practice through a solicitor registered under section 130N of the Act who is permitted under rule 30(1) to so practise in the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice.

(2) The number of solicitors registered under section 130N of the Act to practise Singapore law in a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice shall not at any time exceed 4 times the total number of foreign lawyers and solicitors registered to practise law in the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice who do not hold practising certificates.

(3) For the purposes of ascertaining the total number of foreign lawyers referred to in paragraph (2), there shall be excluded any foreign lawyer who has practised law for less than 3 years in any period after being authorised or registered to practise law.

(4) A solicitor who is a partner, a director or an employee of a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice shall not become a partner, a director or an employee of a Singapore law practice.

(5) Every Qualifying Foreign Law Practice shall maintain, throughout the period while its Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence is in force, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with the provision of legal services in or from Singapore by the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice.

(6) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (5) shall 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 Singapore law practices or such other amount as may be specified by the Attorney-General.

(7) The Qualifying Foreign Law Practice shall submit an annual report of its performance, containing such information as the Attorney-General may require, to the Attorney-General within 3 months after the end of each period of 12 months commencing from such date as the Attorney-General may specify.

Professional conduct and publicity rules for Qualifying Foreign Law Practice

12. The following Rules relating to professional conduct and etiquette shall, so far as relevant and with the necessary modifications, apply to Qualifying Foreign Law Practices in respect of the practice of Singapore law:

- (a) the Legal Profession (Professional Conduct) Rules (R 1);
and
- (b) the Legal Profession (Publicity) Rules (R 13).

PART V

LICENSED FOREIGN LAW PRACTICE

Application for foreign law practice licence

13.—(1) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130E(2) of the Act.

(2) If an application for a foreign law practice licence under section 130E(1) of the Act is granted, the applicant shall be issued a foreign law practice licence.

Privileges and conditions applicable to foreign law practice licence

14.—(1) A licensed foreign law practice may practise Singapore law in relation to a relevant agreement through a solicitor who is so permitted under paragraph (2).

(2) A solicitor may practise Singapore law in relation to a relevant agreement in a licensed foreign law practice if he —

- (a) is registered under section 130N of the Act to practise Singapore law in the licensed foreign law practice; and

(b) has in force a practising certificate.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall only apply to the practice of Singapore law which is necessitated by reason that it is proposed, under the relevant agreement, that Singapore will be the place of the arbitration or that Singapore law will apply.

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall only apply —

(a) in a case where it is proposed that Singapore will be the place of the arbitration under the relevant agreement and the arbitration is international within the meaning of section 5(2) of the International Arbitration Act (Cap. 143A); or

(b) in a case where it is proposed that Singapore law will apply under the relevant agreement and any one or more of the following circumstances exist:

(i) every party to the relevant agreement is incorporated, resident or has its place of business outside Singapore;

(ii) the subject-matter of the relevant agreement —

(A) is most closely connected to a place located outside Singapore; or

(B) has no physical connection to Singapore;

(iii) the obligations under the relevant agreement are to be performed entirely outside Singapore.

(5) In this rule —

“arbitration agreement” has the same meaning as in section 2 of the International Arbitration Act;

“place of the arbitration” means the juridical seat of the arbitration;

“practise Singapore law”, in relation to a relevant agreement, means rendering a legal opinion on Singapore law, or drafting any document, necessary to conclude the relevant agreement;

“relevant agreement” means an arbitration agreement, or an agreement containing or incorporating an arbitration agreement.

(6) The privileges conferred by paragraphs (1) and (2) —

(a) shall apply in addition to anything permitted under section 35 of the Act; but

(b) shall not include any privilege to practise Singapore law in any area of legal practice that is excluded from the ambit of the definition of “permitted areas of legal practice” by rule 3.

(7) Every licensed foreign law practice shall maintain, throughout the period while its foreign law practice licence is in force, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with the provision of legal services in or from Singapore by the foreign law practice.

(8) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (7) shall 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 Singapore law practices or such other amount as may be specified by the Attorney-General.

Professional conduct and publicity rules for licensed foreign law practice

15. The following Rules relating to professional conduct and etiquette shall, so far as relevant and with the necessary modifications, apply to licensed foreign law practices in respect of the practice of Singapore law:

- (a) the Legal Profession (Professional Conduct) Rules (R 1);
and
- (b) the Legal Profession (Publicity) Rules (R 13).

PART VI

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE

Application for registration of representative office

16.—(1) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130F(2) of the Act.

(2) If an application for a representative office licence under section 130F(1) of the Act is granted, the applicant shall be issued a representative office licence for such period as the Attorney-General may specify.

Privileges and conditions relevant to representative office licence

17. The foreign law practice shall use its representative office for liaison or promotional work only, without providing legal services or conducting any other business activities in Singapore and, in particular, shall not provide legal advice, conclude contracts or open or negotiate any letters of credit through its representative office.

PART VII**FOREIGN LAWYER PRACTISING
LAW IN SINGAPORE****Application for registration of foreign lawyer to practise foreign law under section 130K of Act**

18.—(1) For the purposes of section 130K(1) of the Act, a foreign lawyer may apply for registration to practise foreign law in a Joint Law Venture, foreign law practice or Singapore law practice if he is a partner, a director or an employee of the Joint Law Venture, foreign law practice or Singapore law practice, as the case may be.

(2) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130K(2) of the Act.

(3) If an application for registration under section 130K(1) of the Act is approved, the applicant shall be issued a certificate of registration for such period as the Attorney-General may specify.

Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 130K of Act

19.—(1) A foreign lawyer registered under section 130K of the Act may practise foreign law in or from Singapore in the Joint Law Venture, foreign law practice or Singapore law practice, as the case may be, in which he is so registered.

(2) Every Joint Law Venture, foreign law practice or Singapore law practice, as the case may be, in which a foreign lawyer is registered to practise under section 130K of the Act, shall maintain throughout the period of registration of the foreign lawyer one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with his practice in the Joint Law Venture, foreign law practice or Singapore law practice, as the case may be.

(3) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (2) shall 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 may be specified by the Attorney-General.

Application for registration of foreign lawyer to practise Singapore law in Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice under section 130I of Act

20.—(1) A foreign lawyer may apply for registration to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice under section 130I of the Act if he —

- (a) has attained the age of 21 years;
- (b) is of good character;
- (c) has been conferred —
 - (i) a degree specified in the First, Second, Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedule to the Legal Profession (Qualified Persons) Rules (R 15) by an institution of higher learning specified in those Schedules; or
 - (ii) such other degree in law of equivalent standard by an institution of higher learning of equivalent standing acceptable to the Attorney-General;
- (d) is not the subject of any disciplinary proceedings as a 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 him as a lawyer in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (f) is not, as a result of any criminal or civil proceedings against him 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 at least 5 years of relevant legal expertise or experience in Tier 1 or Tier 2 banking, finance and corporate work in any foreign law;
- (h) has attended such courses of education or instruction as may be required by the Attorney-General;

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- (i) has taken and passed the qualifying examination specified in rule 25 and such other examinations as the Attorney-General may require for the purposes of this rule; and
 - (j) satisfies the Attorney-General that he is a fit and proper person to be registered to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice in Singapore.

(2) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130I(2) of the Act.

(3) If an application for registration under section 130I(1) of the Act is approved, the applicant shall be issued a certificate of registration for such period as the Attorney-General may specify.

Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 130I of Act

21.—(1) A foreign lawyer registered under section 130I of the Act to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice, as the case may be, may practise Singapore law in the Joint Law Venture or the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice, as the case may be, in any of the following areas of legal practice:

- (a) banking law;
- (b) finance law;
- (c) corporate law.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not permit a foreign lawyer to represent any party before any judicial or regulatory body, authority or tribunal in Singapore.

(3) Every Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice in which the foreign lawyer is registered under section 130I of the Act to practise Singapore law shall maintain, throughout the period of registration of the foreign lawyer, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with his practice in the Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice.

(4) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (3) shall 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 may be specified by the Attorney-General.

(5) The registration of a foreign lawyer under section 130I of the Act shall —

- (a) lapse if the Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice is dissolved or in liquidation or if the Joint Law Venture licence of the Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence of the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice is suspended or revoked under section 130G of the Act; and
- (b) be suspended for such period as the Attorney-General may think fit if the foreign lawyer ceases to be a partner, a director or an employee, as the case may be, of the Joint Law Venture or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice.

Application for registration of foreign lawyer to practise Singapore law in Singapore law practice under section 130J of Act

22.—(1) A foreign lawyer may apply for registration to practise Singapore law in a Singapore law practice under section 130J of the Act if —

- (a) that Singapore law practice is a qualifying Singapore law practice; and
- (b) the foreign lawyer —
 - (i) has attained the age of 21 years;
 - (ii) is of good character;
 - (iii) has —
 - (A) been conferred an excellent degree in law by a reputable law school or any institution of higher learning of a requisite standing acceptable to the Attorney-General; or
 - (B) relevant legal expertise or experience in Tier 1 or Tier 2 banking, finance and corporate work in any foreign law;
 - (iv) is not the subject of any disciplinary proceedings as a lawyer in Singapore or elsewhere and has not been previously disciplined for any disciplinary offence;
 - (v) is not a party to any criminal or civil proceedings that may lead to disciplinary proceedings being taken against him as a lawyer in Singapore or elsewhere;

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- (vi) is not, as a result of any criminal or civil proceedings against him in Singapore or elsewhere, prohibited from practising law in Singapore or elsewhere or subject to any special conditions in the practice of law;
 - (vii) has been a partner, a director or an employee of that Singapore law practice for not less than one year immediately preceding the application and is a partner, a director or an employee of that Singapore law practice at the time of the application;
 - (viii) has attended such courses of education or instruction as may be required by the Attorney-General;
 - (ix) has taken and passed the qualifying examination specified in rule 25; and
 - (x) satisfies the Attorney-General that he is a fit and proper person to be registered to practise Singapore law in a Singapore law practice in Singapore.

(2) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130J(2) of the Act.

(3) If an application for registration under section 130J(1) of the Act is approved, the applicant shall be issued a certificate of registration for such period as the Attorney-General may specify.

Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 130J of Act

23.—(1) A foreign lawyer registered to practise Singapore law in a Singapore law practice under section 130J of the Act may practise Singapore law in that Singapore law practice in either or both Tier 1 or Tier 2 banking, finance and corporate work.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not permit a foreign lawyer to represent any party before any judicial or regulatory body, authority or tribunal in Singapore.

(3) Every Singapore law practice in which a foreign lawyer is registered under section 130J of the Act to practise Singapore law shall maintain, throughout the period of registration of the foreign lawyer, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with his practice in the Singapore law practice.

(4) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (3) shall 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 may be specified by the Attorney-General.

(5) The registration of a foreign lawyer under section 130J of the Act shall lapse if the foreign lawyer ceases to be a partner, a director or an employee in the Singapore law practice.

(6) Paragraph (5) shall not apply to a foreign lawyer if the foreign lawyer —

- (a) upon ceasing to be a partner or a director in the Singapore law practice, remains or becomes an employee in that Singapore law practice; or
- (b) upon ceasing to be an employee in the Singapore law practice, remains or becomes a partner or a director in that Singapore law practice.

Panel of examiners

24.—(1) The qualifying examination referred to in rules 20(1)(i) and 22(1)(b)(ix) shall be administered and conducted by a panel of examiners which shall consist of —

- (a) the Attorney-General or his representative;
- (b) the Deans appointed under section 8(1)(c) of the Act or their respective representatives;
- (c) a member nominated by the Council who must be an advocate and solicitor of not less than 7 years' standing; and
- (d) 2 other members nominated by the Attorney-General.

(2) The Attorney-General may appoint —

- (a) such other ad hoc panel of examiners;
- (b) a Secretary to the panel of examiners or ad hoc panel of examiners; and
- (c) such other officers to assist in the administration and conduct of the qualifying examination under these Rules,

as he may consider necessary.

(3) The Secretary of the Board of Legal Education shall be the Secretary to the panel of examiners unless any other person is appointed by the Attorney-General under paragraph (2)(b).

Qualifying examination

25.—(1) Every foreign lawyer who intends to sit for the qualifying examination referred to in rules 20(1)(i) and 22(1)(b)(ix) shall apply to the Secretary to the panel of examiners in such form as the Secretary may require.

(2) Every application made under paragraph (1) by a foreign lawyer who intends to practise Singapore law in a Singapore law practice (and not in any Joint Law Venture) shall be supported by a letter from the Attorney-General certifying that the foreign lawyer is a partner, a director or an employee of a qualifying Singapore law practice.

(3) The qualifying examination shall be conducted once a year in June on a date to be announced in advance, not later than March of each year, by the panel of examiners.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the qualifying examination shall not be held if fewer than 5 applications have been received by the Secretary to the panel of examiners for that examination.

(5) The qualifying examination shall —

(a) evaluate the competence of the applicant in the law of Singapore relating to banking, finance and corporate work; and

(b) be in such format as the panel of examiners may determine.

(6) An application by a foreign lawyer to take the qualifying examination shall be made to the Secretary to the panel of examiners at least one month before the date of the examination and shall be accompanied by —

(a) the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule; and

(b) such documents as the Attorney-General may require.

(7) A foreign lawyer who intends to practise Singapore law in a Singapore law practice (and not in any Joint Law Venture) shall not take the qualifying examination unless, at the time of the qualifying examination, he remains a partner, a director or an employee of a qualifying Singapore law practice as certified in the letter from the Attorney-General submitted for the purposes of paragraph (2).

(8) A foreign lawyer shall not be certified as having passed the qualifying examination unless he has —

- (a) obtained in that examination the minimum score determined by the Attorney-General for each component of the examination; and
- (b) obtained such score within 2 attempts at such examination, both attempts to be taken within 12 months of each other or within such a period as may be approved by the Attorney-General.

(9) The Secretary to the panel of examiners shall notify every foreign lawyer who has taken the qualifying examination of his results in the qualifying examination.

Professional conduct and etiquette of foreign lawyer registered to practise Singapore law

26.—(1) The following Rules relating to professional conduct and etiquette shall, so far as relevant and with the necessary modifications, apply to a foreign lawyer registered to practise Singapore law under section 130I or 130J of the Act unless the Attorney-General is satisfied that the foreign lawyer is bound by the rules in the applicable jurisdiction in respect of his practice in Singapore:

- (a) the Legal Profession (Professional Conduct) Rules (R 1); and
- (b) the Legal Profession (Publicity) Rules (R 13).

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), if the foreign lawyer is qualified in more than one jurisdiction, the applicable jurisdiction shall refer to the principal jurisdiction of the foreign lawyer.

Definitions for this Part

27. In this Part —

“qualifying Singapore law practice” means —

- (a) any Singapore law practice that is a constituent Singapore law practice in a Joint Law Venture; or
- (b) any other Singapore law practice with relevant legal expertise and experience which are acceptable to the Attorney-General in any of the following areas of legal practice:
 - (i) banking law;

- (ii) finance law;
- (iii) corporate law;

“Tier 1 banking, finance and corporate work” means legal work required to provide ‘cutting-edge’ financial products and other strategic financial products developed in connection with any or all of the following:

- (a) project finance for infrastructure, such as power, roads, water resources and telecommunications;
- (b) international capital markets;
- (c) asset securitisation;
- (d) structured finance including leasing and acquisitions;

“Tier 2 banking, finance and corporate work” means legal work required to provide financial services in any or all of the following:

- (a) the issue and trading of capital market instruments, including equities, bonds, warrants, medium term notes, fund management products, currency and interest rate swaps, futures and derivatives;
- (b) onshore and offshore financing, such as syndicated and multi-currency loans;
- (c) mergers and acquisitions, takeovers and buy-outs;
- (d) related regulatory services,

and includes the rendering of Singapore law opinions relating to Tier 1 financial products.

Part not to apply to solicitor with practising certificate

28. This Part shall not apply to a foreign lawyer who is a solicitor who has in force a practising certificate.

PART VIII

SOLICITOR PRACTISING IN JOINT
LAW VENTURE OR ITS CONSTITUENT
FOREIGN LAW PRACTICE, QUALIFYING
FOREIGN LAW PRACTICE OR LICENSED
FOREIGN LAW PRACTICE, ETC.

**Application for registration of solicitor to practise Singapore law
under section 130N of Act**

29.—(1) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130N(2) of the Act.

(2) If an application under section 130N(1) of the Act is approved, the applicant shall be issued a certificate of registration for such period as the Attorney-General may specify.

**Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 130N
of Act**

30.—(1) A solicitor registered under section 130N of the Act to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice or a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice, as the case may be, may, if he has in force a practising certificate, practise Singapore law in the permitted areas of legal practice through the Joint Law Venture or in the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice, as the case may be.

(2) A solicitor practising Singapore law through a Joint Law Venture in accordance with paragraph (1) may practise concurrently in its constituent Singapore law practice in which he is a partner or director.

(3) A solicitor registered under section 130N of the Act may practise Singapore law in a licensed foreign law practice in accordance with rule 14(2).

(4) Every solicitor registered under section 130N of the Act shall maintain, throughout his period of registration, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with his practice in the Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, the Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or the licensed foreign law practice, as the case may be.

(5) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (4) shall 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 may be specified by the Attorney-General.

(6) Paragraphs (4) and (5) shall not apply to a solicitor registered under section 130N 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, as the case may be, in which the solicitor is registered to practise has provided for its insurance policies to cover him to the extent required under those paragraphs.

(7) A solicitor registered under section 130N of the Act to practise Singapore law in a Joint Law Venture or its constituent foreign law practice, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice shall notify the Attorney-General within 7 days —

- (a) of being issued a practising certificate; or
- (b) if his practising certificate is suspended or cancelled, of such suspension or cancellation.

Professional conduct and etiquette of solicitor registered to practise Singapore law

31.—(1) The following Rules relating to professional conduct and etiquette shall, so far as relevant and with the necessary modifications, apply to a solicitor registered to practise Singapore law under section 130N of the Act:

- (a) the Legal Profession (Professional Conduct) Rules (R 1); and
- (b) the Legal Profession (Publicity) Rules (R 13).

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), references to the law firm or law practice of an advocate and solicitor in the Rules referred to in paragraph (1) shall be read as references to 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 under section 130N of the Act to practise Singapore law.

(3) Rule 5 of the Legal Profession (Professional Conduct) Rules shall not prevent —

- (a) any solicitor from practising concurrently in accordance with rule 30(2); or
- (b) any solicitor practising in a constituent foreign law practice of a Joint Law Venture or a constituent Singapore law practice of a Joint Law Venture from practising through the Joint Law Venture in accordance with rule 5 of these Rules.

Application for registration of solicitor to practise foreign law under section 130O of Act

32.—(1) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under section 130O(2) of the Act.

(2) If an application under section 130O(1) of the Act is approved, the applicant shall be issued a certificate of registration for such period as the Attorney-General may specify.

Privileges and conditions relevant to registration under section 130O of Act

33.—(1) A solicitor registered under section 130O of the Act to practise in a Joint Law Venture or foreign law practice, as the case may be, may practise foreign law in the Joint Law Venture or foreign law practice, as the case may be.

(2) Every solicitor registered under section 130O of the Act shall maintain, throughout his period of registration, one or more insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with his practice in the Joint Law Venture or foreign law practice.

(3) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (2) shall 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 may be specified by the Attorney-General.

(4) Paragraph (2) shall not apply to a solicitor registered under section 130O of the Act if the Joint Law Venture, constituent foreign law practice of a Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice, as the case may be, in which the solicitor is registered to practise has provided for its insurance policies to cover him to the extent required under that paragraph.

(5) A solicitor registered under section 130O of the Act shall notify the Attorney-General in writing within 7 days of being issued a practising certificate under section 25 of the Act.

PART IX
FOREIGN INTERESTS IN
SINGAPORE LAW PRACTICES

Application for approval under section 130L of Act

34.—(1) Every Singapore law practice in which a foreign lawyer is registered to practise foreign law under section 130K of the Act or Singapore law under section 130J of the Act shall, before entering into any arrangement that may result in the foreign lawyer —

- (a) becoming a director, a partner or a shareholder of the Singapore law practice; or
- (b) sharing in the profits of the Singapore law practice,

apply to the Attorney-General for the approval of the Attorney-General under section 130L of the Act.

(2) On receipt of the application referred to in paragraph (1), the Attorney-General may —

- (a) approve the application subject to such conditions as he thinks fit; or
- (b) reject the application on such grounds as he thinks fit.

(3) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision of the Attorney-General under paragraph (2).

(4) If an approval under section 130L of the Act is granted, the applicant shall be issued a certificate of approval.

(5) Without prejudice to any other powers of the Attorney-General to cancel an approval under section 130L of the Act, the Attorney-General may cancel such an approval if —

- (a) the foreign lawyer fails to comply with any undertaking given to the Attorney-General upon making the application or any condition of the approval;
- (b) the partner or director of the Singapore law practice who gave any such undertaking fails to comply with that undertaking or any condition of the approval; or
- (c) the Singapore law practice or the foreign lawyer or a partner or director of the Singapore law practice applies in writing for such cancellation.

Conditions of approval

35.—(1) A foreign lawyer to whom an approval under section 130L of the Act has been granted shall not —

- (a) be a managing partner, a managing director or a manager of any Singapore law practice; and
- (b) while such an approval remains in force, be —
 - (i) a partner, a director, a shareholder, an employee or a consultant in any foreign law practice; or
 - (ii) a nominee of any foreign law practice or any other foreign lawyer in respect of the management of, or the control of any voting power or equity interest in, the Singapore law practice in which he is practising.

(2) The total value of equity interests in a Singapore law practice held by foreign lawyers (whether individually or collectively) as shareholders or partners of the Singapore law practice shall not exceed 25% of the total value of equity interests in the Singapore law practice.

(3) Foreign lawyers (whether individually or collectively) shall not, directly or indirectly, have a controlling interest in a Singapore law practice.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), foreign lawyers shall be deemed to have a controlling interest in a Singapore law practice if —

- (a) foreign lawyers (whether individually or collectively) are entitled to exercise or control the exercise of more than 25% of the total voting rights exercisable by the shareholders or partners (as the case may be) in the Singapore law practice; or
- (b) the majority of the partners, directors or managers (as the case may be) of the Singapore law practice are, in any matter relating to the management of the Singapore law practice, nominees of foreign lawyers (whether individually or collectively).

(5) Except as provided in rule 5(7), the total amount of payments made by a Singapore law practice, during the financial year of that practice, to foreign lawyers —

- (a) as remuneration to its directors;

(b) as dividends to its shareholders or partners; and

(c) under any other profit-sharing arrangement,

shall not exceed 25% of the total amount of remuneration to its directors, dividends to its shareholders or partners and payments under any other profit-sharing arrangement paid by that Singapore law practice during the financial year of that practice.

(6) For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(b)(ii) and (4)(b), a person shall be deemed to be a nominee of a foreign law practice or foreign lawyer if that person is accustomed, or under an obligation whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of that foreign law practice or foreign lawyer.

(7) In this rule, “manager” —

(a) in relation to a body corporate or partnership, means the principal executive officer of the body corporate or partnership for the time being by whatever name called and whether or not he is a director or partner thereof; and

(b) in relation to a limited liability partnership, has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Cap. 163A).

(8) Every foreign lawyer to whom approval under section 130L of the Act has been granted shall maintain, throughout the period while such approval is in force, adequate insurance policies which provide indemnity against loss arising from claims in respect of civil liability in connection with his practice in the Singapore law practice.

(9) The insurance policies referred to in paragraph (8) shall 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 may be specified by the Attorney-General.

(10) Paragraph (8) shall not apply to a foreign lawyer to whom approval under section 130L of the Act has been granted if the Singapore law practice has provided for its insurance policies to cover the foreign lawyer to the extent required under that paragraph.

PART X
GENERAL

Forms and fees

36.—(1) Every application for a licence, an approval or registration under Part IXA of the Act, or a renewal of such licence, approval or registration, shall be —

- (a) made to the Attorney-General in such form and manner as the Attorney-General may require;
- (b) accompanied by the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule; and
- (c) accompanied by such documents and information as the Attorney-General may require.

(2) Any licence or certificate issued under Part IXA of the Act shall be in such form as the Attorney-General may determine.

(3) All forms used for the purposes of these Rules shall be completed in the English language and in accordance with such directions as may be specified in the form or by the Attorney-General.

(4) The Attorney-General may refuse to issue any certificate, letter or other document if the appropriate fee referred to in these Rules has not been paid.

(5) Where strict compliance with any form is not possible, the Attorney-General 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 Attorney-General thinks fit.

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

(7) Notwithstanding paragraph (6), the Attorney-General may, in his discretion, waive or remit any fee or part thereof payable under these Rules.

Period of validity and renewal of licence, approval or registration

37.—(1) The following licences and approval are prescribed for the purposes of section 130P(2) of the Act and shall remain valid until they are suspended, revoked or cancelled in accordance with Part IXA of the Act:

- (a) Joint Law Venture licence;

- (b) Formal Law Alliance licence;
- (c) foreign law practice licence;
- (d) approval under section 130L of the Act.

(2) The following licences and registrations are prescribed for the purposes of section 130P(3) of the Act and shall, unless they are sooner suspended, revoked or cancelled in accordance with Part IXA of the Act, be valid for such period as the Attorney-General may specify:

- (a) Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence;
- (b) representative office licence;
- (c) registration of foreign lawyer to practise foreign law under section 130K of the Act;
- (d) registration of foreign lawyer to practise Singapore law under section 130I or 130J of the Act;
- (e) registration of solicitor to practise Singapore law under section 130N of the Act;
- (f) registration of solicitor to practise foreign law under section 130O of the Act.

(3) The provisions of these Rules shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to an application for renewal of a licence, an approval or registration under Part IXA of the Act as they apply to an application for such licence, approval or registration.

Power to waive or modify conditions or requirements

38.—(1) The Attorney-General may, at any time in his discretion, waive or modify any condition imposed by the Attorney-General under Part IXA of the Act or these Rules.

(2) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that differences between a Joint Law Venture, a Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or a licensed foreign law practice (as the case may be) and Singapore law practices so require, the Attorney-General may, upon the application of any Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or licensed foreign law practice (as the case may be) and with the approval of the Minister, waive or modify any requirement imposed by —

- (a) the Rules referred to in rule 6 in respect of that Joint Law Venture;

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-
- (b) the Rules referred to in rule 12 in respect of that Qualifying Foreign Law Practice; or
 - (c) the Rules referred to in rule 15 in respect of that licensed foreign law practice.

(3) If the Attorney-General is satisfied that differences between a foreign lawyer and solicitors so require, the Attorney-General may, upon the application of any foreign lawyer, waive or modify any requirement imposed by the Rules referred to in rule 26 in respect of that foreign lawyer.

Power to require information, etc.

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

- (a) any of the provisions of Part IXA of the Act or any rules made thereunder or any of the conditions imposed thereunder have been complied with;
- (b) any licence issued or registration granted under Part IXA of the Act should be cancelled; or
- (c) any approval of the Attorney-General referred to in section 130L(1) of the Act should be cancelled.

Register

40.—(1) The Attorney-General shall keep, in such form and manner as he thinks fit, one or more registers of —

- (a) Joint Law Ventures;
- (b) Formal Law Alliances;
- (c) Qualifying Foreign Law Practices;
- (d) licensed foreign law practices;
- (e) representative offices;
- (f) foreign lawyers registered under section 130I of the Act;
- (g) foreign lawyers registered under section 130J of the Act;
- (h) foreign lawyers registered under section 130K of the Act;

-
-
- (i) foreign lawyers granted the approval of the Attorney-General under section 130L of the Act;
 - (j) solicitors registered under section 130N of the Act; and
 - (k) solicitors registered under section 130O of the Act.

(2) On application and on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule by an applicant, the Attorney-General may, subject to such conditions as the Attorney-General thinks fit —

- (a) allow the applicant to inspect the register; or
- (b) make any information in the register available to the applicant in such form and manner as the Attorney-General thinks fit.

(3) Every Joint Law Venture, Formal Law Alliance and foreign law practice (referred to in this paragraph as “the practice”) shall notify the Attorney-General in writing of any change in any of the following particulars within 7 days of such change:

- (a) the name and nationality of the practice;
- (b) the address of the practice, including the registered address of all of its offices and places of business in Singapore;
- (c) the telephone and fax numbers, and the email address of the practice;
- (d) the name, nationality and designation of any lawyer working in the practice.

(4) Every Singapore law practice shall notify the Attorney-General in writing of any change in the name, nationality and designation of any foreign lawyer working in the practice within 7 days of such change.

(5) Every foreign law practice with a representative office in Singapore shall notify the Attorney-General in writing of any change in any of the following particulars of the representative office within 7 days of such change:

- (a) the name and nationality of the foreign law practice;
- (b) the address of the office;
- (c) the telephone and fax numbers, and the email address of the office;
- (d) the name, nationality and contact information of the existing representative of the office;
- (e) the name, nationality and designation of any person working in the office.

- (6) The Attorney-General may —
- (a) correct any error in the register;
 - (b) make any necessary alteration to the 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, representative office, Singapore law practice, foreign lawyer or solicitor, remove the name of that person or entity from the register.

Amendment and issuance of certificates, etc.

41. The Attorney-General may, on application by any Joint Law Venture, Formal Law Alliance, foreign law practice, representative office, Singapore law firm, foreign lawyer or solicitor and on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Second Schedule —

- (a) amend or issue a certificate of registration or approval issued under these Rules;
- (b) issue a certified true copy thereof;
- (c) issue the appropriate letter or certificate of good standing; or
- (d) issue a letter referred to in rule 25(2).

Consultation with Law Society

42. The Attorney-General may, if he considers it appropriate, consult the Council of the Law Society in relation to his exercise of any power, duty or function under these Rules.

Revocation

43. The Legal Profession (International Services) Rules 2007 (G.N. No. S 361/2007) are revoked.

Transitional provisions

44.—(1) Where a foreign lawyer is deemed by section 130I(6) of the Act to be registered under section 130I of the Act, his certificate of registration shall be due for renewal, for the first time after the coming into operation of these Rules, when it would otherwise have become due for renewal under the Legal Profession (International Services) Rules 2007 (referred to in this rule as the revoked Rules).

(2) Where a foreign lawyer is deemed by section 130J(6) of the Act to be registered under section 130J of the Act, his certificate of registration shall be due for renewal, for the first time after the coming into operation of these Rules, when it would otherwise have become due for renewal under the revoked Rules.

(3) Where a foreign lawyer who is deemed by section 130K(4) of the Act to be registered under section 130K of the Act, his certificate of registration shall be due for renewal, for the first time after the coming into operation of these Rules, when it would otherwise have become due for renewal under the revoked Rules.

(4) Where a foreign lawyer who is deemed by section 130O(4) of the Act to be registered under section 130O of the Act, his certificate of registration shall be due for renewal, for the first time after the coming into operation of these Rules, when it would otherwise have become due for renewal under the revoked Rules.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Rule 3(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):
 - (a) SGX-ST disciplinary committee established under the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST) Rules;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (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; and
- (g) Catalist appeals committee established under Rules of Catalist.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Rules 25(6), 36(1),
40(2) and 41

FEES

| <i>First column</i> | <i>Second column</i> |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Fee for Joint Law Venture licence | \$5,000 |
| 2. Fee for Formal Law Alliance licence | \$2,500 |
| 3. Fee for Qualifying Foreign Law Practice licence or renewal thereof, for a period of 5 years or part thereof | \$20,000 |
| 4. Fee for foreign law practice licence | \$2,500 |
| 5. Fee for representative office licence or renewal thereof, for a period of 12 months or part thereof | \$500 |
| 6. Fee for certificate of registration of a foreign lawyer under section 130K of the Act or renewal thereof, issued under rule 18(3) — | |
| (a) for a period of 12 months or part thereof; | \$160 |
| (b) for a period of 24 months or part thereof; | \$320 |
| (c) for a period of 36 months or part thereof | \$480 |

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

| <i>First column</i> | <i>Second column</i> |
|--|---|
| 7. Fee for certificate of registration of a foreign lawyer under section 130I of the Act or renewal thereof, issued under rule 20(3) — | |
| (a) for a period of 12 months or part thereof; | \$1,000 |
| (b) for a period of 24 months or part thereof; | \$2,000 |
| (c) for a period of 36 months or part thereof | \$3,000 |
| 8. Fee for certificate of registration of a foreign lawyer under section 130J of the Act or renewal thereof, issued under rule 22(3) — | |
| (a) for a period of 12 months or part thereof; | \$1,000 |
| (b) for a period of 24 months or part thereof; | \$2,000 |
| (c) for a period of 36 months or part thereof | \$3,000 |
| 9. Fee for certificate of registration of a solicitor under section 130N of the Act or renewal thereof, issued under rule 29(2) — | |
| (a) where the certificate of registration commences on 1st April of any year — | |
| (i) for a period of 12 months or part thereof; | \$1,000 |
| (ii) for a period of 24 months or part thereof; | \$2,000 |
| (iii) for a period of 36 months or part thereof | \$3,000 |
| (b) where the certificate of registration commences on any other date, the sum of the following amounts: | |
| (i) for the period from that other date up to the 31st March occurring immediately thereafter (both dates inclusive); and | \$100 for each month or part thereof or \$1,000, whichever is less |
| (ii) for the remainder of the period of the certificate of registration | the amount determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this item |

 SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

| <i>First column</i> | <i>Second column</i> |
|--|----------------------|
| 10. Fee for certificate of registration of a solicitor under section 130O of the Act or renewal thereof, issued under rule 32(2) — | |
| (a) for a period of 12 months or part thereof; | \$160 |
| (b) for a period of 24 months or part thereof; | \$320 |
| (c) for a period of 36 months or part thereof | \$480 |
| 11. Application fee for qualifying examination under rule 25(6) | \$500 |
| 12. Fee for certificate of approval under section 130L of the Act | \$3,000 |
| 13. Application fee for inspection of any register or release of any information from the register under rule 40(2) | \$30 |
| 14. Application fee under rule 41 to — | \$30. |
| (a) amend or issue a certificate of registration or approval issued under these Rules; | |
| (b) issue a certified true copy thereof; | |
| (c) issue the appropriate letter or certificate of good standing; or | |
| (d) issue a letter referred to in rule 25(2) | |

Made this 18th day of September 2008.

CHAN LAI FUNG
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Law,
Singapore.

[LAW 32/001/8.15 V6; AG/LEG/SL/161/2002/1 Vol. 8]

(To be presented to Parliament under section 131 of the Legal Profession Act).