

LAW ADMISSIONS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

UNIFORM ADMISSION RULES 2008

In 1992, LACC developed Rules which were:

"designed for the guidance of the Boards and other authorities administering the requirements for admission to practise in each jurisdiction ...".

They were "recommended for adoption in each jurisdiction". Those Rules were subsequently revised in 2002 and included in a report entitled "Towards a National Legal Profession".

Since that time, there have been a number of significant changes to the regulation of the legal profession in Australia to promote a national profession. Model legislation developed under the auspices of SCAG has been enacted in most jurisdictions. New admission rules in Queensland and Victoria have also replaced Articles with a system which requires trainees to acquire each of the LACC Competencies for Entry-level Lawyers, as well as acquiring supervised workplace experience.

A review of prevailing legislation and rules relating to admission throughout Australia indicates that, while each jurisdiction generally complies with the principles which underlie the Uniform Admission Rules as revised in 2002, they do so in a wide variety of ways. There seems no prospect that any jurisdiction would choose to make Rules which precisely correspond with the Uniform Rules formerly prepared and revised by LACC.

LACC nevertheless considers that it is prudent to set out the principles now generally reflected in the regulatory arrangements in each Australian jurisdiction, in the expectation that this may contribute to achieving and retaining common principles and practices relating to admission to the Australian legal profession.

The attached document retains the title of "Uniform Admission Rules" which has now become familiar. Nevertheless, it does not purport to set out Draft Rules for adoption in each jurisdiction. Rather, it seeks to record the principles which each jurisdiction should adopt, in one way or another.

Contents

1.	DEFINITIONS	1
2.	ACADEMIC REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION	1
3.	PRACTICAL LEGAL TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION	1
4.	APPROVING AND REVIEWING COURSES AND INSTITUTIONS	1
5.	SUPERVISED WORKPLACE TRAINING	2
6.	ADMISSION OF LOCAL APPLICANTS	3
7.	ADMISSION OF OVERSEAS APPLICANTS	3
8.	ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	3

Schedules

1.	PRESCRIBED AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE	5
2.	COMPETENCY STANDARDS FOR ENTRY LEVEL LAWYERS	12
3.	COMMON ADDITIONAL ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS	35
4.	PRINCIPLES FOR ASSESSING PRACTICAL LEGAL TRAINING QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES	40

UNIFORM ADMISSION RULES 2008

1. DEFINITIONS

In these Rules,

admission means admission to the legal profession.

authority means the authority responsible for any or all of the following:

- (a) determining the qualifications required for admission;
- (b) approving academic and practical legal training courses or the institutions that provide them;
- (c) giving directions about any additional academic or practical legal training requirements which an overseas applicant must acquire before admission; or
- (d) considering whether an applicant has satisfied the requirements for admission,

as the case requires.

overseas applicant means a person referred to in rule 7(1).

2. ACADEMIC REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

The academic requirement for admission is successfully completing a tertiary academic course in Australia, whether or not leading to a degree in law, which includes the equivalent of at least 3 years' full-time study of law, is approved by the authority, and which requires a student to acquire and demonstrate appropriate understanding of and competence in each element of the academic areas of knowledge set out in Schedule 1.

3. PRACTICAL LEGAL TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

- (1) The practical legal training requirement for admission is acquiring and demonstrating an appropriate understanding of and competence in each element of the skills, values and practice areas set out in Schedule 2.
- (2) The requirement may be satisfied by successfully completing either:
 - (a) a practical legal training course, conducted by a practical legal training provider, both of which have been approved by the authority: or
 - (b) in a jurisdiction where the option is available, supervised workplace training, for a period of not less than 12 months, under a training plan approved by the authority, which provides for the trainee to satisfy the requirements of subrule (1).

4. APPROVING AND REVIEWING COURSES AND INSTITUTIONS

- (1) In considering whether to approve a course or institution for the purposes of rule 2 or rule 3(2)(a), the authority must take into account any appraisal criteria for such courses or institutions endorsed by the LACC and may have regard to any other matter it considers material.
- (2) Despite subrule (1), an authority may give approval if a course or institution has been approved by an authority in another State or Territory.

- (3) The authority may decide to approve a course or institution subject to such conditions as it may specify.
- (4) The authority must monitor and periodically review each course and institution approved by it.

Note: The practice in some jurisdictions is to review each approved course and institution at intervals not exceeding 5 years.

- (5) In monitoring or reviewing an approved course or institution, the authority must take into account any appraisal criteria for such courses or institutions endorsed by the LACC and may have regard to the results of any recent review of the course or institution that might have been undertaken for other purposes, in addition to any other matter it considers material.
- (6) Following a review, the authority may decide to approve or withdraw approval from a course or institution and may impose or alter any condition relating to its approval.

5. SUPERVISED WORKPLACE TRAINING

- (1) A person undertaking supervised workplace training may satisfy the requirements of rule 3(1) by undertaking either, or a combination of, the following:
 - (a) training offered by an approved practical legal training provider;
 - (b) training provided by the person's employer,as the authority may determine, either generally or in a particular case.
- (2) A person may supervise a trainee for the purposes of supervised workplace training if the person is an Australian lawyer engaged:
 - (a) in legal practice; or
 - (b) as a government, corporate, commercial or community legal officer,working principally in the relevant jurisdiction, who has worked as:
 - (c) a practising solicitor, or in the manner of a solicitor; or
 - (d) a practising barrister, or in the manner of a barrister,or both, for a total of at least 5 years, of which at least 3 years were spent in either practice as a solicitor, or working in the manner of a solicitor, or both.
- (3) The authority may approve (either generally or in any particular case, and either on the application of a person or on its own initiative) a judge of a superior court whom the authority considers to have appropriate qualifications and experience to be a supervisor and to be able to provide a trainee with appropriate supervised workplace training.
- (4) If a person referred to in subrule (2) has not engaged in legal practice within the last 5 years, the person will not be eligible to supervise a trainee until the person has engaged in legal practice for at least 1 further year.
- (5) The authority may, either generally or in a particular case, give approval for some or all of a trainee's supervised workplace training to take place:
 - (a) in another Australian jurisdiction; or

- (b) outside Australia,
- subject to such conditions as it sees fit.

6. **ADMISSION OF LOCAL APPLICANTS**

A person applying for admission upon the basis of qualifications obtained in Australia may be admitted, if the applicant satisfies the authority that the applicant:

- (a) has met the academic requirement for admission (rule 2); and
- (b) has met the practical legal training requirement for admission (rule 3); and
- (c) is a fit and proper person to be admitted.

Note: The admission of interstate practitioners and New Zealand practitioners are respectively governed by the provisions of the Mutual Recognition Act 1992(Cth) and the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997 (Cth).

7. **ADMISSION OF OVERSEAS APPLICANTS**

- (1) A person who:
 - (a) has been admitted to practise in an overseas jurisdiction other than New Zealand; or
 - (b) has obtained academic and practical legal training qualifications outside Australia which would entitle the person to be admitted in an overseas jurisdiction (including New Zealand), but who has not been admitted to practise in that jurisdiction, may apply to the authority for a direction as to the extent to which the applicant's existing academic and practical legal training qualifications are sufficient for admission.
- (2) The authority must:
 - (a) determine the extent to which the applicant's qualifications are substantially equivalent to the academic requirement and practical legal training requirement set out in rules 2 and 3, respectively; and
 - (b) give directions about what further academic work and practical legal training must be successfully undertaken to ensure that the applicant's qualifications are substantially equivalent to those requirements.
- (3) In making a determination and giving a direction under subrule (2) about an applicant's academic qualifications, the authority must have regard to the common academic requirements set out in Schedule 3 and may have regard to any other matter it considers material.
- (4) In making a determination and giving a direction under subrule (2) about an applicant's practical legal training qualifications, the authority must have regard to the principles for assessing practical legal training qualifications of overseas applicants set out in Schedule 4 and may have regard to any other matter that it considers material.

8. **ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY**

- (1) Subject to subrules (2) and (3), every overseas applicant for admission must satisfy the authority that the applicant has, in the two years immediately preceding that person's application for admission:

- (a) completed the International English Language Testing System Academic Module (**IELTS**) test; and
 - (b) obtained minimum scores of 8.0 for writing, 7.5 for speaking and 7.0 for reading and listening, in the components of that test.
- (2) The authority may accept evidence that an applicant has complied with paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) more than two years before applying for admission, if the applicant satisfies the authority that, since the date on which the applicant first complied with paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), the applicant has continuously held a practising certificate and been engaged in legal practice, in a country where English is the native or first language.
- (3) The authority may exempt an applicant from the requirement of complying with subrule (1), if the applicant satisfies the authority that the applicant has, with the medium instruction being English, undertaken both:
 - (a) at least the final two years of secondary education; and
 - (b) the academic qualification in law upon which the applicant relies,in a country where English is the native or first language, while living in such a country for the whole of that time.
- (4) An applicant must meet the cost of undertaking the IELTS test and of providing the authority with evidence that the applicant has complied with the requirements set out in this clause.

SCHEDULE 1
PRESCRIBED AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE

Although the topics below are grouped for convenience under the headings of particular areas of knowledge, there is no implication that a topic needs to be taught in a subject covering the area of knowledge in the heading rather than in another suitable subject.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

1. The definition of crime.
2. Elements of crime.
3. Aims of the criminal law.
4. Homicide and defences.
5. Non-fatal offences against the person and defences.
6. Offences against property.
7. General doctrines.
8. Selected topics chosen from:
 - attempts
 - participation in crime
 - drunkenness
 - mistake
 - strict responsibility.
9. Elements of criminal procedure. Selected topics chosen from:
 - classification of offences
 - process to compel appearance
 - bail
 - preliminary examination
 - trial of indictable offences.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should provide knowledge of the general doctrines of the criminal law and, in particular, examination of both offences against the person and against property. Selective treatment should also be given to various defences and to elements of criminal procedure.

TORTS

10. Negligence, including defences.
11. A representative range of torts (other than negligence) and their defences.
12. Damages.
13. Concurrent liability.
14. Compensation schemes.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The potential compass of this area is so large that considerable variation might be anticipated. At the very least, there should be a study of negligence and of a representative range of torts, with some consideration of defences and damages, and of alternative methods of providing compensation for accidental injury. Examples of these topics are: concurrent liability, defamation, economic torts, nuisance, breach of statutory duty and compensation schemes.

CONTRACTS

1. Formation, including capacity, formalities, privity and consideration.
2. Content and construction of contract.
3. Vitiating factors.
4. Discharge.
5. Remedies.
6. Assignment.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

Some variation may be expected in the breadth and detail of the topics. In general, however, knowledge of the formal requirements for concluding contracts, capacity, the content and interpretation of contracts, their performance and discharge, and available remedies, together with an understanding of the broad theoretical basis of contract would be expected.

PROPERTY

1. Meaning and purposes of the concept of property.
2. Possession, seisin and title.
3. Nature and type (i.e. fragmentation) of proprietary interests.

4. Creation and enforceability of proprietary interests.
5. Legal and equitable remedies.
6. Statutory schemes of registration.
7. Acquisition and disposal of proprietary interests.
8. Concurrent ownership.
9. Proprietary interests in land owned by another.
10. Mortgages.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should provide knowledge of the nature and type of various proprietary interests in chattels and land, and their creation and relative enforceability at law and in equity. Statutory schemes of registration for both general law land and Torrens land should be included. A variety of other topics might be included, e.g., fixtures, concurrent interests and more detailed treatment of such matters as sale of land, leases, mortgages, easements, restrictive covenants, etc.

EQUITY

1.
 - (a) The nature of equity
 - (b) Equitable rights, titles and interests
 - (c) Equitable assignments
 - (d) Estoppel in equity
 - (e) Fiduciary obligations
 - (f) Unconscionable transactions
 - (g) Equitable remedies
2. Trusts, with particular reference to the various types of trusts and the manner and form of their creation and variation. The duties, rights and powers of trustees should be included, as should the consequences of breach of trust and the remedies available to, and respective rights of, beneficiaries. (It is expected that about half the course will be devoted to trusts.)

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should cover the elements of trust law, equitable doctrines apart from those relating to trusts, and equitable remedies. The following aspects of trusts law should be dealt with: various kinds of trusts; the rights, duties and powers of trustees; the consequences of breach of trust. Apart from trusts, the following equitable doctrines might be covered, for example, fiduciary obligations, equitable assignments, unconscionability and confidential information. The remedies of specific performance, injunction, declaration

and damages in equity should be included. (It is expected that about half the course will be devoted to trusts.)

COMPANY LAW

1. Corporate personality.
2. The incorporation process.
3. The corporate constitution.
4. Company contracts.
5. Administration of companies and management of the business of companies.
6. Duties and liabilities of directors and officers.
7. Share capital and membership.
8. Members' remedies.
9. Company credit and security arrangements.
10. Winding up of companies.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should include an analysis of incorporation and its effects, management and control of a company, the various methods of financing - by the issue of shares and by debt - and the processes of winding up a company.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

1. Organisation and structure of the administration.
2. Administrative law theory.
3. Common law and statutory avenues of judicial review at Commonwealth and State level.
4. Grounds of judicial review.
5. Remedies.
6. Crown immunity.
7. Administrative Appeals Tribunal.
8. Statutory review.
9. Freedom of information.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should not only embrace traditional common law remedies concerning judicial review of administrative action, but should also cover the range of Commonwealth and State statutory regimes.

FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1. State constitutions and constitutional systems.
2. The Commonwealth Constitution and constitutional system.
3. The constitution and operation of the legislature, executive and judiciary.
4. The relationship between the different institutions of government and the separation of powers.
5. The relationship between the different levels of government.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should include knowledge of the major principles of both the relevant State or Territory Constitution and the Commonwealth Constitution, including the relations between the different Commonwealth and State or Territory laws. A general knowledge of the scope of both State or Territory and Commonwealth Constitutions is required, although the topics will differ in the depth of treatment of specific heads of power, particularly in the Commonwealth sphere.

CIVIL PROCEDURE

1. Court adjudication under an adversary system.
2. The cost of litigation and the use of costs to control litigation.
3. Service of originating process - as foundation of jurisdiction, including service out of the relevant State or Territory and choice of forum.
4. Joinder of claims and parties, including group proceedings and the defence of prior adjudication as instances of the public interest in avoiding a multiplicity of proceedings and inconsistent verdicts.
5. Defining the questions for trial - pleadings, notices to admit and other devices.
6. Obtaining evidence - discovery of documents, interrogatories, subpoena and other devices.
7. Disposition without trial, including the compromise of litigation.
8. Extra-judicial determination of issues arising in the course of litigation.
9. Judgement.
10. Appeal.
11. Enforcement.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should embrace the general study of rules of civil procedure relevant in the State or Territory. Rules concerning jurisdiction, the initiation and service of process, the definition of issues through pleadings and judgment and enforcement should all be included.

EVIDENCE

1. Introduction.
2. Competence and compellability.
3. Privilege.
4. The examination of witnesses.
5. Disposition and character.
6. Similar fact evidence.
7. The accused as a witness.
8. Burden and standard of proof.
9. Documentary evidence.
10. Opinion evidence and prior determination.
11. Hearsay:
 - the exclusionary rule
 - the common law and statutory exceptions.
12. Admissions and confessions in criminal cases.
13. Illegally obtained evidence and confirmation by subsequent fact.
14. Res gestae.
15. Corroboration.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should include examination of both the sources and acceptability of evidence, including rules concerning the burden and standard of proof and technical rules concerning such matters as hearsay, admissions and confessions, illegally obtained evidence and res gestae.

ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Professional and personal conduct in respect of a practitioner's duty:

- (a) to the law;
- (b) to the Courts;
- (c) to clients, including a basic knowledge of the principles relating to the holding of money on trust;
and
- (d) to fellow practitioners.

OR

Topics of such breadth and depth as to satisfy the following guidelines.

The topics should include knowledge of the various pertinent rules concerning a practitioner's duty to the law, the Courts, clients and fellow practitioners, and a basic knowledge of the principles relating to the holding of money on trust.

SCHEDULE 2

COMPETENCY STANDARDS FOR ENTRY LEVEL LAWYERS

At the point of admission, each applicant will be expected to provide evidence that the applicant has achieved the requisite competence in the following Skills, Practice Areas and Values:

Skills	Practice Areas	Values
Lawyer's Skills Problem Solving Work Management and Business Skills Trust and Office Accounting	Civil Litigation Practice Commercial and Corporate Practice Property Law Practice One of: Administrative Law Practice Criminal Law Practice Family Law Practice And one of: Consumer Law Practice Employment and Industrial Relations Practice Planning & Environmental Law Practice Wills and Estates Practice	Ethics and Professional Responsibility

The relevant Competency Standards for each Skill, Practice Area and Value are set out below.

Administrative Law Practice

Descriptor:

An entry level lawyer who practises in administrative law should be able to obtain information for clients under freedom of information legislation, seek review of administrative decisions, and represent parties before courts and administrative tribunals.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Obtaining information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified whether freedom of information legislation applies to the situation. • identified the specific legislation under which the information may be obtained. • taken the steps required under that legislation. • taken any other practical steps required.
2. Obtaining review of administrative decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concluded correctly that the decision may be reviewed. • identified and discussed with the client alternative means of obtaining a review. • completed all preparation required by law, good practice and the circumstances of the matter. • represented the client effectively at any mediation, hearing or other review forum, where this is appropriate and permitted.
3. Representing a client	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified all alternative means of obtaining redress and discussed them with the client. • completed all preparation required by law, good practice and the circumstances of the matter. • represented the client effectively at any mediation, hearing or other forum.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to State and Federal administrative law and practice and proceedings before both State and Federal courts and tribunals.

For an entry level lawyer administrative law practice may be either an area of specialised practice or an ancillary part of general practice.

Preparing to represent a client in a court or tribunal may include drafting written submissions.

Civil Litigation Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should be able to conduct civil litigation in first instance matters in one or more State or Territory courts of general jurisdiction, in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Assessing the merits of a case and identifying the dispute resolution alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessed the strengths and weaknesses of both the claimant's and opponent's cases. • identified the facts and evidence required to support the claimant's case. • identified all means of resolving the case, having regard to the client's circumstances. • identified and complied with the relevant limitation period.
2. Initiating and responding to claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified an appropriate claim or defence. • identified a court of appropriate jurisdiction. • identified the elements of the claim or defence, according to law. • followed procedures for bringing the claim or making the defence in accordance with the court's rules and in a timely manner. • drafted all necessary documents in accordance with those procedures.
3. Taking and responding to interlocutory proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified any need for interlocutory steps, according to the court's rules. • followed procedures for taking those steps in accordance with the court's rules and in a timely manner. • drafted all necessary documents in accordance with those procedures and rules.
4. Gathering and presenting evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified issues likely to arise at the hearing. • identified evidence needed to prove any facts in dispute, according to the rules of evidence. • gathered the necessary evidence. • presented that evidence according to law and the court's rules.
5. Negotiating settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducted settlement negotiations in accordance with specified principles. • identified any revenue and statutory refund implications. • properly documented any settlement reached.
6. Taking action to enforce orders and settlement agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified procedures for enforcing the order or settlement according to law and the court's rules. • Followed those procedures in a timely manner.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to first instance civil litigation in a local lower and a local higher court of an Australian State or Territory, having general jurisdiction, and in the Federal Court.

Means by which a dispute might be resolved include, but are not limited to:

- negotiation;
- mediation;
- arbitration;
- litigation;
- expert appraisal.

Means by which evidence might be gathered include:

- statements from witness;
- notices to admit;
- discovery;
- subpoena;
- expert reports;
- certified official records, banker's books etc.

Means by which evidence might be presented include:

- orally on oath;
- affidavits;
- video or telephone link.

Means of enforcement include:

- execution process including attachment of debts;
- taxation or assessment of costs;
- oral examination.

Commercial and Corporate Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should be able to conduct standard commercial transactions such as the sale or purchase of a small business. The lawyer should be able to set up standard business structures using entities such as companies, trusts and partnerships; provide basic advice on finance and securities and the obligations of companies and their officers; and appreciate the type of advice needed to assess the revenue implications of standard commercial transactions.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Conducting commercial transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the nature of the transaction properly.• undertaken sufficient searches and inquiries to investigate any relevant issues of title to real or personal property.• drafted documents, had them executed, and (if necessary) certified, stamped and registered them, according to law and good practice.• obtained or given any necessary consents to, or notifications of, the transaction required by law.
2. Setting up commercial structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• selected a structure that will achieve the client's objectives.• drafted all documents required to set up the structure (including establishing any discrete entities that will form part of the structure) had them executed and (if necessary) certified, stamped and registered them, according to law and good practice.• informed the client of any continuing obligations in relation to the structure, and where the structure involves a corporation, the continuing obligations of the company and its officers.
3. Dealing with loans and securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the various appropriate types of financial arrangements and securities available to the borrower and lender.• informed the borrower and lender of their immediate, continuing, and potential liabilities under any proposed financing and security arrangements.• drafted loan or security documents which reflect the agreement between lender and borrower.• had the loan or security documents executed and (if necessary) stamped and registered them according to law.
4. Advising on revenue law and practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the possible general revenue implications of the client's proposed commercial venture or arrangement.• referred the client to experts for more comprehensive or detailed advice, where appropriate.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to commercial and corporate practice. It includes:

- some common commercial transactions, such as the sale or purchase of a small business;
- setting up standard business structures and entities, including companies;
- advising on the legal obligations of corporations and their officers;
- advising on due diligence investigations;
- identifying in a general way the possible revenue implications of standard commercial dealings and structures;
- drafting standard loan agreements and securities.

Business structures include:

- trusts;
- private companies;
- partnerships;
- joint ventures;
- franchise arrangements.

Securities include:

- bills of sale;
- chattel leases;
- loans agreements;
- guarantees, including guarantees from spouses.

Revenue implications include:

- stamp duties;
- income tax;
- capital gains tax;
- GST;
- fringe benefits tax;
- land and property taxes..

Consumer Law Practice

Descriptor:

An entry level lawyer who practises in consumer law should be able to advise clients on the procedures and remedies available in relation to consumer complaints and to represent the client in any related negotiations or proceedings.

Element

Performance criteria

The lawyer has competently:

1. Obtaining information

- identified the situation as one to which consumer protection legislation applies.
- identified the relevant legislation and any applicable case law.
- identified any possible common law remedies.

2. Drafting documents

- drafted any documents required, in accordance with the client's instructions and the relevant legislation.

- 3. **Initiating and responding to claims**
 - identified the appropriate forum for initiating or responding to a claim.
 - initiated a claim or taken action to oppose a claim in accordance with the rules and procedures of the relevant court or tribunal, in a timely manner.
 - obtained all necessary evidence and drafted all necessary documents in accordance with those rules.

- 4. **Representing the client**
 - identified all possible means of resolving the dispute to the satisfaction of the client and discussed them with the client.
 - completed all necessary preparation in accordance with the law, good practice and the circumstances of the matter.
 - represented the client effectively at any negotiation, mediation, hearing or other forum.

- 5. **Taking action to implement outcomes**
 - documented any order or settlement properly and explained it to the client in a way which the client can easily understand.
 - identified any procedures necessary to enforce the order or settlement and carried them out in a timely manner.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to the practice of consumer law. It includes both State and Federal consumer protection legislation and codes.

Consumer protection legislation includes State and Federal legislation and codes dealing with:

- trade practices;
- misleading and deceptive conduct;
- motor car traders;
- domestic building contracts;
- consumer credit;
- residential tenancies;

A consumer protection dispute includes disputes relating to:

- trade practices;
- misleading and deceptive conduct;
- motor car traders;
- domestic building contracts;
- consumer credit;
- guarantees;
- residential tenancies;

A court or tribunal includes;

- Federal Courts;
- State Courts;
- statutory tribunals;
- industry complaint panels;
- industry Ombudsmen.

Criminal Law Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer who practises in criminal law should be able to advise clients before arrest, seek bail, make pleas, participate in minor contested hearings and assist in preparing cases for trial.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Providing advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the client's legal rights and legal powers of the police or other prosecutors or investigators in the situation.• informed the client of those rights and powers in a way which the client can easily understand.• identified the legal elements of any offence with which the client is charged.• where possible, confirmed in writing any instructions given by the client in response to initial advice.• implemented the client's instructions when it is appropriate in the circumstances to do so.
2. Applying for bail	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the client's options and communicated them to the client in a way the client can easily understand.• helped the client to make an informed decision about which option to select.• made an application for bail or taken other action effectively in the circumstances.• fully advised the client of any bail conditions.
3. Making pleas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the client's options and communicated them to the client in a way the client can easily understand.• identified and gathered all material useful to the plea according to law and good practice.• presented the plea in an effective and persuasive manner, having regard to the circumstances of the case.• advised the client fully of the outcome in a way the client can easily understand.

- 4. **Representing a client in minor matters**
 - completed all preparation required by law, good practice and the circumstances of the case.
 - represented the client effectively at a contested hearing.

- 5. **Assisting to prepare cases for trial**
 - identified and gathered the evidence needed to support the client's case.
 - identified and briefed appropriate experts (including counsel) having regard to good practice and the requirements of the case.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to criminal law practice. It includes:

- advising clients before and after arrest;
- making a simple bail application on behalf of an accused person;
- making a plea in mitigation of penalty in a simple matter;
- some aspect of preparing a matter for hearing, such as briefing counsel;
- participating in a minor contested hearing.

Criminal matters include:

- traffic offences;
- domestic violence and apprehended violence orders;
- drink driving;
- drug offences.

Employment and Industrial Relations Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer who practices in the area of employment and industrial relations should be able to advise clients on the relevant law and procedures, represent clients in negotiations and initiate and respond to applications in relevant State and Federal courts and tribunals.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Assessing the merits of the dispute and identify the dispute resolution alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified the relevant facts. • assessed the strengths and weaknesses of the dispute according to the relevant law. • identified all means of resolving the dispute, having regard to the client's circumstances.
2. Advising client on procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advised the client of means to avoid a dispute, where appropriate. • advised the client of available steps to strengthen the client's position.
3. Commencing negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explored all opportunities for a negotiated settlement, subject to the client's instructions. • represented the client effectively at any negotiations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Initiating and responding to proceedings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified the appropriate jurisdiction. • initiated or opposed a claim in accordance with the rules of the relevant court or tribunal, in a timely manner. • obtained all necessary evidence and drafted all necessary documents in accordance with those rules. |
| 5. Representing the client | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completed all preparation required by law, good practice and the circumstances. • represented the client effectively at any mediation, hearing or other forum. |
| 6. Taking action to implement outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • properly documented any order or settlement and explained it to the client in a way which the client can understand. • identified and carried out any procedures required to enforce the order or settlement. |

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to the practice of employment and industrial relations law at both State and Federal levels.

A dispute may involve:

- award negotiations;
- an industrial dispute relating to an individual employee or to a workplace or industry;
- an equal employment opportunity or anti-discrimination claim;
- a claim for unfair dismissal.

The means by which a dispute might be resolved include, but are not limited to:

- negotiation;
- mediation;
- conciliation;
- arbitration;
- litigation.

Steps available to a client to avoid a dispute or to strengthen the client's position include:

- altering internal employment practices and procedures;
- revising employment contracts;
- entering or revising enterprise bargaining agreements;
- altering individual employment contracts;
- taking disciplinary proceedings;
- allowing industrial representation.

Ethics and Professional Responsibility

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should act ethically and demonstrate professional responsibility and professional courtesy in all dealings with clients, the courts, the community and other lawyers.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently;
1. Acting ethically	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified any relevant ethical dimension of a particular situation.• taken action which complies with professional ethical standards in that situation.
2. Discharging the legal duties and obligations of legal practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified any duty or obligation imposed on the lawyer by law in a particular situation.• discharged that duty or obligation according to law and good practice.
3. Complying with professional conduct rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified any applicable rules of professional conduct.• taken action which complies with those rules.
4. Complying with fiduciary duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognised and complied with any fiduciary duty, according to law and good practice.
5. Avoiding conflicts of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified any potential or actual conflict, as soon as is reasonable in the circumstances.• taken effective action to avoid a potential conflict or, where a conflict has already arisen, dealt with it in accordance with law and good practice.• taken appropriate action, where applicable, to prevent such a conflict arising in the future.
6. Acting courteously	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demonstrated professional courtesy in all dealings with others.
7. Complying with rules relating to the charging of fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified any rules applying to charging professional fees.• complied with those rules, where they are relevant.• maintained records and accounts in accordance with law and good practice.

- 8. Reflecting on wider issues**
- reflected on that lawyer's professional performance in particular situations.
 - brought to the attention of an employer or professional association any matters that require consideration or clarification.
 - recognised the importance of pro bono contributions to legal practice.
 - demonstrated an awareness that mismanagement of living and work practices can impair the lawyer's skills, productivity, health and family life.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to:

- ethics;
- statutes and general law relating to the duties and obligations of legal practitioners;
- written and unwritten rules of professional conduct;
- written and unwritten rules of professional courtesy.

The duties and obligations imposed by law on legal practitioners include duties:

- of confidentiality;
- to maintain competence;
- to act honestly;
- not to mislead the court;
- not to pervert the course of justice or the due administration of justice.

Conflicts of interest commonly arise between:

- joint venture partners;
- directors and shareholders of a company;
- trustees and beneficiaries in a family trust;
- parties to any transaction where their interests potentially differ.

Family Law Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer who practises in family law should be able to apply for dissolution of marriage, and advise and take action in relation to parenting matters property settlements, spouse maintenance and child support problems.

Element

Performance criteria

The lawyer has competently:

- 1. Applying for dissolution of marriage**
- obtained instructions reflecting the client's informed wishes.
 - prepared an application complying with the relevant court rules.
 - filed and served the application in accordance with those rules.
 - proved service in accordance with those rules.
 - presented the client's application to the court effectively.

- 2. Acting in relation to ancillary matters**
- informed the client of all options, having regard to the circumstances of the case, in a way which the client can easily understand.
 - fully prepared the client's case having regard to the client's circumstances, the dispute resolution process the client has decided to pursue and good practice.
 - pursued the case in accordance with good practice for the chosen dispute resolution process.
 - identified and explained to the client the revenue implications of any proposed settlement.
 - documented and acted upon any results of the chosen dispute resolution process, as required by law and good practice.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to dissolution of marriage and ancillary matters arising from the breakdown of marriages or other domestic relationships. It includes:

- applying for dissolution of marriage; and
- managing a parenting or property matter in a family court up to the first directions hearing.

Ancillary matters include:

- parenting matters;
- property settlements;
- spouse maintenance;
- child support;
- domestic violence orders;
- injunctions and sole use orders;
- de facto proceedings.

Acting includes:

- participating in primary dispute resolution processes;
- informal negotiation;
- initiating or responding to court proceedings for urgent, interim or final relief.

Lawyer's Skills

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should be able to demonstrate oral communication skills, legal interviewing skills, advocacy skills, negotiation and dispute resolution skills, and letter writing and legal drafting skills.

Element

Performance criteria

The lawyer has competently:

- 1. Communicating effectively**
- identified the purpose of a proposed communication, the most effective way of making it, an appropriate communication strategy, and the content of the proposed communication.
 - presented thoughts, advice, and submissions in a logical, clear, succinct and persuasive manner, having regard to the circumstances and the person or forum to whom the communication is made.

- identified and appropriately dealt with verbal, non-verbal and cross-cultural aspects of the proposed communication.
- taken any follow-up action in accordance with good practice.

2. Interviewing clients

- prepared for the interview properly, having regard to relevant information available before the interview and the circumstances.
- conducted the interview using communication techniques appropriate to both the client and the context.
- ensured that the client and lawyer have both obtained all the information which they wanted from the interview in a timely, effective and efficient way, having regard to the circumstances.
- ensured that the lawyer and client left the interview with a common understanding of the lawyer's instructions (if any) and any future action that the lawyer or client is to take.
- made a record of the interview that satisfies the requirements of law and good practice.
- taken any follow-up action in a timely manner.

3. Writing letters

- identified the need for, and purpose of, the letter.
- written the letter in simple, straightforward English which conveys its purpose clearly and can be easily understood by the person to whom it is sent.

4. Drafting other documents

- identified the need for, and purpose, of the document.
- devised an effective form and structure for the document having regard to the parties, the circumstances, good practice, principles of writing simple, straightforward English and the relevant law.
- drafted the document effectively having regard to the parties, the circumstances, good practice, principles of writing simple, straightforward English, and the relevant law.
- considered whether the document should be settled by counsel.
- taken every action required to make the document effective and enforceable in a timely manner and according to law (such as execution by the parties, stamping, delivery and registration).

5. Negotiating settlements and agreements

- prepared the client's case properly having regard to the circumstances and good practice.
- identified the strategy and tactics to be used in negotiations and discussed them with and obtained approval from the client.
- carried out the negotiations effectively having regard to the strategy and tactics adopted, the circumstances of the case and good practice.
- documented any resolution as required by law or good practice and explained it to the client in a way the client can easily understand.

- 6. **Facilitating early resolution of disputes**
 - identified the advantages and disadvantages of available dispute resolution options and explained them to the client.
 - performed in the lawyer's role in the dispute resolution process effectively, having regard to the circumstances.
 - documented any resolution as required by law or good practice and explained it to the client in a way the client can easily understand.

- 7. **Representing a client in court**
 - observed the etiquette and procedures of the forum.
 - organised and presented in an effective, strategic way:
 - factual material;
 - analysis of relevant legal issues; and
 - relevant decided cases.
 - presented and tested evidence in accordance with the law and good practice.
 - made submissions effectively and coherently in accordance with law and good practice.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to "composite" skills which require a lawyer to synthesise several generic skills and apply them in a specific legal context. Lawyers must be able to exercise such skills effectively.

Representation refers to advocacy on behalf of a client in a court, tribunal or other forum. It includes:

- an aspect of preliminary or pre-trial civil or criminal proceedings;
- an aspect of first instance trial advocacy in a simple matter;
- leading evidence-in-chief and making submissions.

Representation includes cross-examination and re-examination.

Dispute resolution options include:

- negotiation;
- mediation;
- arbitration;
- litigation;
- expert appraisal.

Planning and Environmental Law Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer who practises in planning and environmental law should be able to advise clients on the relevant law, generally assist them in the planning process; initiate or oppose applications in, and obtain and present relevant evidence before appropriate courts or tribunals; and represent clients in various forums.

Element

Performance criteria

The lawyer has competently:

- 1. **Assessing the merits of the matter and advising the client**
 - obtained full instructions from the client.
 - analysed the facts in accordance with the relevant law.
 - obtained and clarified any relevant technical information.

- advised the client of any rights and obligations of the client and potential penalties if obligations are not observed.
 - identified all options and developed a plan of action in accordance with the client's instructions.
 - examined the commercial, political and public relations implications of any proposed action and explained them to the client.
- 2. Preparing applications**
- identified and analysed the relevant provisions of the relevant planning scheme.
 - prepared an application for development approval and submitted it to the relevant authority.
 - obtained any necessary plans.
 - identified potential grounds of objection.
- 3. Initiating and responding to claims**
- identified the appropriate forum for initiating or responding to a claim.
 - initiated or opposed a claim in accordance with the rules of the relevant court or tribunal, in a timely manner.
 - obtained all necessary evidence and drafted all necessary documents in accordance with those rules.
- 4. Representing the client**
- identified all available means of resolving the matter to the satisfaction of the client and discussed them with the client.
 - completed all preparation required by law, good practice and the circumstances.
 - represented the client effectively in any negotiation, mediation, hearing or other forum.
- 5. Implementing outcomes**
- properly documented any order or settlement and explained it to the client in a way which the client can easily understand.
 - identified and carried out any procedures to enforce the order or settlement in a timely manner.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to the practice of planning and environmental law under both State and Federal legislation.

The client's rights and obligations include rights and obligations under statute and at common law.

A claim or dispute may include:

- an application for or exemption from a permit, licence, approval or other authority;
- an objection to or appeal or application for review in relation to such an application;
- a prosecution for breach of relevant legislation;
- civil action relating to either or both of planning and environmental issues.

Reference to a court or tribunal includes a body exercising statutory powers.

Preparation for providing representation in a court or tribunal may include:

- drafting written submissions;
- briefing counsel.

Problem Solving

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should be able to investigate and analyse facts and law, provide legal advice and solve legal problems.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Analysing facts and identifying issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified and collected all relevant facts as far as is practicable.• analysed the facts to identify any existing or potential legal issues.• distinguished facts that might be used to prove a claim from other facts, if the matter so requires.
2. Analysing law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified any questions of law raised by the matter.• researched those questions of law properly, having regard to the circumstances.• identified and interpreted any relevant statutory provisions and applied them appropriately to the facts.
3. Providing legal advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• applied the law to the facts of the matter in an appropriate and defensible way.• given the client advice in a way which the client can easily understand.• kept up with any developments that might affect the accuracy of previous advice and told the client about the effect of those developments.
4. Generating solutions and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the problem and the client's goals as fully as is practicable.• investigated the facts and legal issues as fully as is practicable.• developed creative options and strategies to meet the client's objectives.• identified the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing each option or strategy.• assisted the client to choose between those options in a way consistent with good practice.• developed a plan to implement the client's preferred option.• acted to resolve the problem in accordance with the client's instructions and the lawyer's plan of action.• remained open to new information and ideas and updated advice to the client where necessary.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to:

- analysing facts;
- analysing legal and practical issues;
- analysing law;
- interpreting statutes;
- giving advice;
- solving problems in the context of legal practice.

Analysing law includes researching legal issues using;

- law libraries;
- on-line searches;
- electronic data bases;
- legal citators and digests.

Analysing law also includes applying principles of precedent and statutory interpretation.

Property Law Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should be able to convey, lease and mortgage real property. The lawyer should also be able to provide general advice in standard matters arising under local government, planning, environmental or other legislation regulating land use in that State or Territory.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Transferring title	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identified the nature of the interest being dealt with properly, having regard to the applicable title system.• prepared an appropriate contract of sale or other type of agreement and had it executed according to law and good practice.• undertaken sufficient searches and inquiries to investigate title, any issues about land use and responsibility for outgoings.• drafted an appropriate instrument of transfer or conveyance and had it executed and (if necessary) stamped and registered, according to law.• obtained or given any consents to, or notifications of, the transfer or conveyance according to law.
2. Creating leases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• made and obtained all searches and consents required by law and good practice.• drafted a lease in a form allowed by law, reflecting the agreement between lessor and lessee and protecting their respective interests.• arranged for the lease to be executed and (if necessary) stamped and registered, according to law.
3. Creating and releasing securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• made and obtained all searches and consents required by law and good practice.• drafted an effective instrument to create or release the security, reflecting the agreement between the grantor and grantee and protecting their respective interests.• arranged for the instrument to be executed and (if necessary) stamped and registered, as required by law.

4. **Advising on land use**
- identified any legislative scheme regulating the relevant use.
 - advised the client generally about processes to be followed to obtain permission for, or to object to the use, as the case requires.
5. **Advising on revenue implications**
- identified the revenue implications of any transaction and advised the client accordingly.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to dealings with interests in real and leasehold property, land use and securities. It must include:

- contracts for sale of land including special conditions;
- transferring title (or equivalent interest under the scheme of land title that exists in the particular State or Territory);
- creating standard commercial leases;
- creating standard residential tenancies or leases;
- creating and releasing of mortgages;
- some aspect of land use.

The competency standard includes dealings under the main system of land title operating in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer practises. For example, in Queensland it would include dealings in respect of freehold title under the *Land Title Act 1994*.

Aspects of land use might involve issues arising out of :

- town planning schemes;
- local government by-laws;
- environment and heritage legislation;
- revenue and tax legislation.

This competency standard is limited to:

- any one system of land title operating in a State or Territory;
- transactions which an entry level lawyer would be expected to perform.

Trust and Office Accounting

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should have sufficient knowledge, skills and values to maintain trust and general account records according to law and good practice, to the extent usually permitted and expected of an employed solicitor.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
Receiving money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dealt with money received from or on behalf of a client, as required by law and good practice. • where the law and good practice requires money to be deposited in a trust account or general account, recorded the deposit as required by law and good practice. • issued any receipt required by law and good practice.
Making outlays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • made any outlay from the correct account, according to law and good practice. • recorded the outlay as required by law and good practice.
Rendering costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculated the costs in accordance with law, good practice and any agreement between the lawyer and client. • added to the bill all outlays made by the firm for which the client is responsible. • accounted to the client for any money received from the client on account of costs and outlays, as required by law and good practice. • drafted the bill and delivered it in accordance with law and good practice.
Maintaining Trust account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintained any trust account in accordance with specific statutory requirements, including any requirements relating to common fund deposits and auditing.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to trust and general accounting . It requires a general knowledge of bookkeeping and knowledge of the solicitors' trust account law and practice and auditing requirements in the lawyer's jurisdiction.

Wills and Estates Practice

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer who practises in wills and estates should be able to draft wills, administer deceased estates and take action to solve problems about wills and estates.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Drafting wills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advised the client of issues, options, and potential problems that might arise in respect of the client's testamentary intentions. • obtained instructions reflecting the client's informed and independent wishes, which can be effectively implemented. • drafted a will reflecting the client's instructions. • identified any issues of testamentary capacity and resolved them in accordance with law and good practice. • ensured that the client executed the will in accordance with law. • given any necessary follow up advice to the client.
2. Administering deceased estates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtained a grant of probate or letters of administration where required. • identified the debts and assets of the estate. • gathered in the estate or transferred or transmitted assets directly to beneficiaries, as appropriate, having regard to the law, good practice, and the circumstances. • discharged the estate's debts, distributed specific gifts and the residue and ensured that the executors have been released of their obligations in a timely fashion.
3. Taking action to resolve wills and estates problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identified the nature of the problem properly, having regard to the law of the jurisdiction. • identified the client's options for dealing with the problem, having regard to the law of the particular jurisdiction and the client's circumstances. • explained the options to the client in a way the client can easily understand. • taken action to resolve the problem in accordance with the client's instructions.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to wills and deceased estate practice. It must include:

- drawing standard wills;
- obtaining an uncontested grant of letters of administration on an intestacy or probate where a will exists;
- administering a standard deceased estate;
- helping solve at least one common type of will or estate problem.

Wills and estates problems include:

- testamentary capacity;
- construction;
- validity of the will;
- validity of gifts;
- assets outside the jurisdiction;
- revenue issues;
- family provision;
- mutual wills;

- trusts;
- informal wills;
- testamentary directions.

Follow up advice required may include:

- the effects of marriage on a will;
- the effects of divorce on a will;
- storage options;
- revocation;
- modification;
- availability of associated documents such as enduring powers of attorney.

Work Management and Business Skills

Descriptor: An entry level lawyer should be able to manage workload, work habits, and work practices in a way that ensures that clients' matters are dealt with in a timely and cost effective manner.

Element	Performance criteria
	The lawyer has competently:
1. Managing personal time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used a diary or other system to record time limits or deadlines and to assist in planning work. • identified conflicting priorities as they arise and managed the conflict effectively. • used available time effectively, to the benefit of the lawyer's clients and employer.
2. Managing risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducted each matter in a way that minimises any risk to the client, lawyer or firm arising from missed deadlines, negligence or failure to comply with the requirements of the law, a court or other body. • recognised the limits of the lawyer's expertise and experience and referred the client or matter to other lawyers, counsel or other professionals, as the circumstances require.
3. Managing files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • used a file management system to ensure that work priorities are identified and managed; clients' documents are stored in an orderly and secure manner; and to alert the lawyer to any need to follow up a matter or give it other attention. • rendered timely bills, in accordance with law and any agreement between the lawyer and client, which set out the basis for calculating the lawyer's fees. • accurately recorded all communications and attendances, with details of dates and times.

4. **Keeping client informed**
- communicated with the client during the course of the matter as frequently as circumstances and good practice require.
 - confirmed oral communications in writing when requested by the client or required by good practice.
 - dealt with the client's requests for information promptly.
 - informed the client fully of all important developments in the matter, in a way which the client can easily understand.
5. **Working cooperatively**
- worked with support staff, colleagues, consultants and counsel in a professional and cost effective manner.

Explanatory Note

This competency standard applies to the exercise of good work habits in a legal practice to ensure that:

- clients do not suffer loss or damage from a lawyer missing deadlines or neglecting matters;
- clients are kept informed regularly and fully of the progress of their matters;
- clients' matters are dealt with in a cost-effective manner.

SCHEDULE 3

COMMON ADDITIONAL ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS

This Schedule sets out the additional academic requirements commonly required of applicants who have qualified and been admitted to practise overseas. It indicates which of the Prescribed Subjects an applicant will commonly be required to study in Australia, unless the applicant is considered to be an experienced practitioner for the purpose of item 5 of the Uniform Principles for Assessing the Qualifications of Overseas Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession.

Prescribed Subjects, in this Schedule means:

Administrative Law
Civil Procedure
Contracts
Company Law
Criminal law and procedure
Equity (including Trusts)
Ethics and Professional Responsibility
Evidence
Federal and State Constitutional Law
Property (including Torrens System Land)
Torts,

as described in Schedule 1.

NOTE: An applicant relying on academic qualifications from any country not mentioned below will be required to study all Prescribed Subjects.

Canada

(b) *Civil Law Degree*

An applicant who has a Civil Law degree and who has not studied common-law subjects will be required to study all Prescribed Subjects.

(c) *Common Law Degree*

An applicant who has a Common Law degree will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects not included in that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

Credit may also be given for Property if, as part of that degree, the applicant has studied Torrens-system land registration in more than a cursory way.

England and Wales

(d) *Law Degree*

An applicant with a degree in law from an English or Welsh university will be required to take Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Ethics and Professional Responsibility and any other Prescribed Subjects not studied during that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

(e) *Common Professional Examination and Postgraduate Diploma in Law*

An applicant who has completed the Foundations of legal knowledge subjects, will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Evidence, Civil Procedure, Company Law and Ethics and Professional Responsibility.

(f) *Institute of Legal Executives*

An applicant who has completed the ILEX Higher Diploma in Law (Level 4) examinations in the Foundations of legal knowledge subjects and who has subsequently been admitted to legal practice, will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Evidence, Civil Procedure, Company Law and Ethics and Professional Responsibility.

An applicant who has not been admitted to legal practice, or who has completed other ILEX examinations, will be required to study all Prescribed Subjects.

(g) *Qualified Lawyers Transfer Test*

An applicant who has been admitted to legal practice as a result of completing the Qualified Lawyers Transfer Test will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which the applicant's initial academic qualification in law was completed.

Fiji

(h) An applicant with a law degree from the United Kingdom, New Zealand or elsewhere will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which that degree was obtained.

(i) An applicant with a law degree from the University of the South Pacific will be required to do Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied during that degree.

Hong Kong

(j) An applicant with a law degree from the United Kingdom or elsewhere will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which that degree was obtained.

(k) Applicants who, before 1982, completed Part I of the English Law Society Qualifying Examination in Hong Kong and thereafter passed Part II, administered by the Hong Kong Law Society will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects not studied as part of those qualifications.

(l) An applicant with a law degree from Hong Kong will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects not studied as part of that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

Israel

An applicant with a law degree from Israel will be required to study Administrative Law, Contract, Equity Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and Tort and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Malaysia

- (m) An applicant with a law degree from the United Kingdom, Australia or elsewhere will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which that degree was obtained.
- (n) An applicant with a law degree from Malaysia will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law and any other Prescribed Subjects not studied as part of that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

Malta

- (o) An applicant with a law degree from the United Kingdom or elsewhere will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which that degree was obtained.
- (p) An applicant with a law degree from the University of Malta will be required to study all Prescribed Subjects except Criminal Law and Company Law.

New Zealand

- (q) An applicant who has been admitted to legal practice in New Zealand may apply for admission under the provisions of the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* (Cth). A person eligible to be admitted in Australia under this Act is not required to undertake additional academic study.
- (r) An applicant who has completed a law degree in New Zealand but has not been admitted to legal practice, will be required to study Federal and State Constitutional Law and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Northern Ireland

- (s) An applicant with a law degree from England, Wales, the Republic of Ireland or elsewhere will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which that degree was obtained.
- (t) An applicant with a law degree from Northern Ireland will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, and any other Prescribed Subjects not studied as part of that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

Papua New Guinea

- (u) An applicant with a law degree from Australia or elsewhere will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which that degree was obtained.

- (v) An applicant with a law degree from the University of Papua New Guinea or the University of the South Pacific will be required to take Administrative Law, Equity, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Philippines

An applicant with a law degree from the Philippines will be required to study Administrative Law, Criminal Law, Equity, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property, Torts and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Republic of Ireland

An applicant with a law degree from the Republic of Ireland will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

Scotland

An applicant with a law degree from Scotland will be required to study Administrative Law, Civil Procedure, Equity, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

Singapore

- (w) An applicant with a law degree from England, Australia or elsewhere will be required to study the same Prescribed Subjects as apply to the country in which that degree was obtained.
- (x) An applicant with a law degree from Singapore will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law and any other Prescribed Subjects not studied as part of that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

South Africa

An applicant with a law degree from South Africa will be required to study Administrative Law, Equity, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Credit may be given for Administrative Law if it has been studied as a separate, comprehensive subject in that degree.

Sri Lanka

- (y) An applicant with a legal qualification from Sri Lanka will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that qualification.

- (z) An applicant who has completed the subject Succession and Trusts at the Sri Lanka Law College will be required to study Equity. An applicant who has completed the subject Equity & Trusts at the University of Colombo will not be required to study Equity.

United States

- (aa) An applicant with a degree in law from a law school not approved by the American Bar Association will be required to complete all Prescribed Subjects. Approved schools are listed at:
www.abanet.org/legaled/approvedlawschools/approved.html
- (bb) An applicant with a degree in law from a law school that has been approved by the American Bar Association will be required to study Administrative Law, Federal and State Constitutional Law, Property and any other Prescribed Subjects that have not been studied as part of that degree.

Credit may also be given for Property if, as part of that degree, the applicant has studied Torrens-system land registration in more than a cursory way.

SCHEDULE 4

PRINCIPLES FOR ASSESSING PRACTICAL LEGAL TRAINING QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

1. **Practical Legal Training Competencies**

An applicant for admission must show that the applicant has acquired and demonstrated appropriate understanding of, and competence in, the Practical Legal Training Competencies for Entry-level Lawyers, set out in Schedule 2.

2. **Compulsory elements**

Every applicant will be required to undertake additional studies in Australia in:

Trust and Office Accounting
Ethics and Professional Responsibility.

3. **Possible exemptions**

An applicant may be exempted from undertaking additional studies in Australia in one or more of the following Skills and Practice Areas:

Skills

1. Lawyer's Skills
2. Problem Solving
3. Work Management and Business Skills

Practice Areas

4. Civil Litigation Practice
5. Commercial and Corporate Practice
6. Property Law Practice
7. One of the following:
 - Administrative Law Practice
 - Criminal Law Practice
 - Family Law Practice
8. One of the following:
 - Consumer Law Practice
 - Employment and Industrial Relations Practice

- Planning and Environmental Law Practice
- Wills and Estate Practice

4. **Category 1 applicant**

4.1 An applicant who has undertaken a PLT course and has been admitted to legal practice in one of the following Category 1 countries:

England
Northern Ireland
Scotland
Ireland
Canada (except Quebec)
South Africa
Singapore
Malaysia
Hong Kong,

is a Category 1 applicant.

4.2 A Category 1 applicant, who has been admitted to practise in the manner of a *solicitor*, will usually be exempt from all additional requirements except:

Trust and Office Accounting
Ethics and Professional Responsibility.

4.3 A Category 1 applicant who has been admitted to practise only in the manner of a *barrister* will usually be required to undertake:

Trust and Office Accounting
Property Law Practice
Ethics and Professional Responsibility.
Work Management and Business Skills

and, depending upon the scope of the applicant's previous practice after admission:

Commercial and Corporate Practice
One optional Practice Area from each of Group 7 and 8 in item 4.

4.4 A Category 1 applicant may further be exempted from undertaking additional studies in one of the optional Practice Areas, if the applicant has acquired and demonstrated appropriate understanding of, and competence in, an Area of Practice not included in Group 7 or 8 in item 4 and shows that the applicant has been working in that Practice Area for at least 25% of the applicant's practice during the preceding 2 years.

4.5 If an applicant has been admitted in a Category 1 country, but did *not* complete a PLT course leading to admission before being admitted in that country, the applicant will also be required to undertake:

Lawyer's Skills.
Problem Solving.
Work Management and Business Skills,

unless the applicant clearly demonstrates how each of these Skills has been acquired in the applicant's subsequent practice.

5. Category 2 applicants

5.1 An applicant who:

- (cc) has been admitted to legal practice in the United States of America; and
- (dd) after admission has, for a period of at least 2 years, had continuous experience in one or more of the following Practice Areas:

- Civil Litigation Practice
- Commercial and Corporate Practice
- Criminal Law Practice
- Wills and Estates Practice

is a Category 2 applicant.

5.2 A Category 2 applicant will usually be exempted from:

- Lawyer's Skills
- Problem Solving
- Work Management and Business Skills,

and whichever of the Competencies mentioned in item 6.1(b) in which the applicant has had the experience required by that item.

5.3 A Category 2 applicant may further be exempted from undertaking additional studies in one of the optional Practice Areas, if the applicant has acquired and demonstrated appropriate understanding of, and competence in, an Area of Practice not included in Group 7 or 8 in item 4 and shows that the applicant has been working in that Practice Area for at least 25% of the applicant's practice during the preceding 2 years.

5.4 A Category 2 applicant will, in all cases, be required to undertake:

- Trust and Office Accounting
- Property Law Practice
- Ethics and Professional Responsibility

and such other compulsory or optional Practice Areas for which exemption is not granted.

6. Category 3 applicant

6.1 An applicant who:

- (ee) has been admitted to legal practice in other than a country or jurisdiction not mentioned in either item 4.1 or 5.1(a); and
- (ff) who after admission has, for a period of at least two years, had continuous experience in a country or jurisdiction mentioned in item 4.1 in one or more of the following Practice Areas:

- Civil Litigation Practice
- Commercial and Corporate Practice
- Criminal Law Practice
- Wills and Estates Practice,

is a Category 3 applicant.

6.2 A Category 3 applicant will usually be exempted from:

Lawyer's Skills
Problem Solving
Work Management and Business Skills,

and whichever of Competencies mentioned in item 6.1(b) in which the applicant has the experience required by that item.

6.3 A Category 3 applicant may further be exempted from undertaking additional studies in one of the optional Practice Areas, if the applicant has acquired and demonstrated appropriate understanding of, and competence in, an Area of Practice not included in Group 7 or 8 in item 3 and shows that the applicant has been working in that Practice Area for at least 25% of the applicant's practice during the preceding two years.

6.4 Such an applicant will, in all cases, be required to undertake:

Trust and Office Accounting
Property Law Practice
Ethics and Professional Responsibility

and such other compulsory or optional Practice Areas for which exemption is not granted.

7. **Category 4 applicant**

7.1 An applicant who is not a Category 1, 2 or 3 applicant is a Category 4 applicant.

7.2 A Category 4 applicant may be exempted from undertaking one or more of the Skills, Practice Areas and Values set out in item 4, if the applicant before or after being admitted to legal practice, has acquired and demonstrated appropriate understanding and competence in, the relevant Skill, Practice Area or Value.

7.3 Such an applicant will, in all cases, be required to undertake:

Trust and Office Accounting
Ethics and Professional Responsibility.