



Legal Profession
Admission Board
of New South Wales

Guide for Applicants for admission as a lawyer in NSW

in accordance with the
Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015

Important Notices

New processes for applications are in place from 8 October 2025.

New identification procedures for applications are in place from 1 January 2025.

The Supreme Court will not be remotely admitting applicants.

Lift maintenance is occurring in the Supreme Court building.
Please allow extra time due to any lift delays when attending your ceremony.

Version 5.0
Issued 8 October 2025

1. Introduction	4
Using this Guide	4
About admission	4
Overview of the application process	5
Incomplete applications	5
Relevant legislation	6
2. Using the online Admission Portal	7
Update your web browser or enable JavaScript and cookies	7
Avoid accessing the Admission Portal on a mobile phone	8
Signing up for a profile	8
Registering an application	8
Saving your draft application	8
Paying fees	8
Registering an application for admission as a lawyer in NSW (L1)	9
Verifying your identity – Stage 1	9
Verifying your identity – Stage 2	10
Lodging your documentary evidence	10
Keeping copies of your documentation	11
Deadlines for lodging admission applications	11
Public notice of your admission application	12
Notifying you of the outcome of your application	12
3. Personal details and identity	13
Ensure your name is consistent in your documentation	13
Double check your contact details	13
4. Academic qualifications prerequisite	14
Evidence of completion of Australian law course	14
AHEG Statement cannot be accepted	15
Accredited law courses	15
Studies completed more than 5 years ago	16
Law courses completed in a foreign jurisdiction	16
5. Assessment of academic studies	17
Applying for an assessment	17
Review of decision	18
Undertaking any required further academic study	18
Applying for extension of period of validity	20
Applying for admission after assessment	20
6. Practical legal training (PLT) prerequisite	21

Evidence of completion of PLT	21
Accredited PLT providers	22
Supervised legal training	22
Admitted in a foreign jurisdiction.....	22
PLT completed more than 5 years ago	23
NSW Government employee service	23
Early commencement of PLT	23
7. Assessment of practical legal training.....	25
Applying for an assessment	25
Review of decision.....	26
Undertaking any required further PLT	26
Applying for extension of period of validity	26
Applying for admission after assessment.....	27
8. English language proficiency requirements	28
Applying for a special exemption.....	28
Consideration of an application for special exemption	29
International English Language Testing System (IELTS)	29
9. Fitness and propriety to be admitted	30
National Police History Check	30
Police reports from foreign jurisdictions (outside Australia)	32
Disclosures	33
Your duty of disclosure	34
Consequences of failure to disclose.....	34
Applicants who do not make a disclosure	35
Conditional Release Orders and Community Correction Orders	35
Traffic offences	36
Fines	36
Outstanding or overdue fine payments	36
Centrelink Overpayments and Debts	38
Student conduct.....	38
Mental health and capacity.....	39
Character references.....	40
Certificate of good standing.....	41
Early assessment of suitability	42
10. Conditional admission of foreign lawyers.....	44
Variation or revocation of conditions (after admission)	44
11. Outcomes of admission applications	46
Deferred.....	46

Refused but the applicant may consider re-applying	46
Refused outright	47
Deferred pending refusal outright	47
Approved	47
Approved with conditions	47
12. Appeals against a refusal	48
13. Admission formalities	49
Booking an admission ceremony	49
Being admitted at an admission ceremony	51
Booking a remote admission	54
14. After admission.....	56
Practicing Certificate.....	56
Immigration and Skills Assessments	56
Certificate of Current Admission.....	56
Replacement Certificate of Admission	56
Appendix 1 – Definition of ‘Significant Disclosure’	58
Appendix 2 – Meaning of ‘inherent requirements of practice’	60
A guide for treating medical practitioners.....	60
Appendix 3 – Identity Documents	61
Commencement documents (must provide one of the following)	61
Primary documents (must provide one of the following)	62
Secondary documents (must provide one of the following)	62
Change of name	63
Difficulties meeting identity requirements.....	63
Translation of identity documents not in English	63
15. Contact us	64
16. Give us your feedback.....	64
17. Recent document history.....	65

1. Introduction

Using this Guide

We recommend that you read this Guide in full, before you start your application for admission as a lawyer. The Guide will help you understand the requirements of an application and avoid delay in your admission.

Please ensure you are reading the latest version of this Guide, as updates may be issued at any time. The latest version can be found on the website <https://lpab.nsw.gov.au> under 'Admission as a lawyer'.

About admission

The Supreme Court of New South Wales may admit a person to the Australian legal profession as an Australian lawyer if the person:

- is aged 18 years or over; and
- is not already admitted to the Australian legal profession; and
- has attained the specified academic qualifications prerequisite, and
- has satisfactorily completed the specified practical legal training prerequisite, and
- is a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession, and
- takes an oath of office, or makes an affirmation of office, in the form required by the Supreme Court.¹

A person who proposes to be admitted in New South Wales may apply to the Legal Profession Admission Board (the Board) for a compliance certificate. Throughout this Guide, this is referred to as an 'application for admission'.

The role of the Board is to assess and determine such applications. If satisfied of the eligibility and suitability of an applicant, the Board may issue the Supreme Court with a compliance certificate in respect of the applicant. The successful applicant is then required to attend an admission ceremony at the Supreme Court.

Admission does not of itself entitle a person to engage in legal practice, but is a prerequisite for being able to apply for an Australian practising certificate, which entitles the holder to engage in legal practice. An application for a practising certificate in New South Wales must be made either to the Law Society of NSW (to practice as a solicitor) or the NSW Bar Association (to rise as a barrister).

¹ Sections 16(1) and 17(1) of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)*.

Overview of the application process

To apply for admission as a lawyer in New South Wales, you need to read this Guide and:

- 1) read the '[Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession](#)'.
- 2) obtain web links to authenticated digital versions of your academic law qualifications and PLT qualifications (if you obtained such qualifications in Australia)²
- 3) sign up to use the Online Admission Portal and lodge an *Application for admission as a lawyer in NSW (L1)* form
- 4) disclose any matter which may affect the Board's assessment of whether you are a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession
- 5) sign the consent for the LPAB to arrange a compulsory National Police History Check of any police history information about you in Australia
- 6) sign the consent for the LPAB to obtain student conduct reports about you directly from any tertiary institution or practical legal training provider which you have attended
- 7) using the specified template, obtain two character references that have been made by way of statutory declaration and have been signed in the presence of an [authorized witness](#)
- 8) provide any other documentary evidence specified according to your particular circumstances, such as if you are disclosing a matter relating to 4) above

Pay the specified fee and submit your application and documentary evidence in the Online Admission Portal.

In some cases, you must also:

1. have your academic qualification assessed by the LPAB prior to applying for admission (for more information, see Section 5 of this Guide), and/or
2. have your practical legal training assessed by the LPAB prior to applying for admission (for more information, see Section 7 of this Guide).

If your application is approved, you must also take an Oath of Office (or make an Affirmation of Office) during a ceremony held at the Supreme Court at Sydney, and then sign the Supreme Court Roll at the conclusion of the ceremony. You must attend this ceremony within 12 months of being granted a compliance certificate.

Incomplete applications

We will not record the receipt of your documentary evidence, nor start processing your application, if it is incomplete when received.

If any documentary evidence is missing or non-compliant, we will advise you what other evidence you are required to provide.

You will then need to obtain that other evidence and submit it via the Online Admission Portal.

² Further explanation about obtaining digital links to authenticated versions of Australian qualifications is in Section 4 of this Guide.

We reserve the right to reject an application that is non-compliant or missing significant evidence in support of the application.

Relevant legislation

Part 2.2 of the [Legal Profession Uniform Law \(NSW\) 2015](#) provides for admission to the Australian legal profession.

The [Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015](#) provide the procedural requirements for admission and specify the academic qualifications and practical legal training prerequisites. They also provide for the assessment of: i) academic qualifications completed in a foreign jurisdiction and ii) practical legal training completed by a person admitted in a foreign jurisdiction.

The [NSW Admission Board Rules 2015](#) provide for the operation of the LPAB. They also provide for the assessment of: i) state Australian academic qualifications or practical legal training and ii) incomplete academic study undertaken in Australia and/or a foreign jurisdiction.

2. Using the online Admission Portal

The online Admission Portal (ADMIT) consolidates applications to the Board in one location. Once you create an account you can use the online Admission Portal to:

- Apply for admission as a lawyer in NSW (L1)Apply for assessment of your academic qualifications (A1, A2, A3)
- Apply for assessment of your practical legal training qualifications (P1, P2, P3)
- Request a review of decision of the Academic Exemptions or Practical Training Exemptions Sub-Committees (R1, R2)
- Apply for early commencement of PLT (A8)
- Apply for exemption from obtaining the minimum IELTS scores (A6)
- Apply for certificates or letters from the Board (L8)
- Apply for declaration of early assessment of suitability for a compliance certificate (L4)
- Book an available admission ceremony date and time (L6)
- Change or cancel your ceremony booking (L7)
- Apply to amend your name on the Supreme Court Roll of Lawyers and Register of Public Notaries (L2)
- Apply for registration as a Public Notary (N1)
- Manage your particulars as a Public Notary (N2)
- Add or link information about previous admission as a Lawyer in Australia (L3)
- Apply for re-admission as a lawyer in NSW (L12)

Update your web browser or enable JavaScript and cookies

Before using the online Admission Portal you should:

- update your web browser to its latest version, or
- enable JavaScript and cookies.

If you fail to do either some pages may not display correctly.

We recommend that users of Apple products such as MacBooks access the online Admission Portal with Google's Chrome web browser, rather than with the Safari web browser.

Avoid accessing the Admission Portal on a mobile phone

We recommend that you do not attempt to complete the online admission application form using a mobile phone. Depending on your device, some pages may not display correctly.

Signing up for a profile

You need to sign up to use the online Admission Portal. The Admission Portal is at:

<https://lpab.nsw.gov.au/admission-lawyer/online-admission-portal.html>

To sign up, enter a valid email address and password. You will receive a validation link by email, asking you to confirm your email address.³

You can change your email address at any time after you have confirmed your email address. However, it is a condition of your use of the Admission Portal that you do not sign up more than once (i.e. that you do not create more than one profile or user identity). Please do not create multiple accounts to avoid delays in processing.

After confirming your email address, you need to enter your full name to complete your profile. You must enter your name exactly as it is shown on your identity documents.

You cannot change your name in the Admission Portal during the application process. If you enter an incorrect name when you sign up, please contact the Office of the LPAB in order to correct the name on your admission application. **Do not create another profile.**

Registering an application

After completing your profile, you can begin an application by selecting 'Online Application' in the top menu bar of the Admission Portal. The Online Application page displays all applications available to you based on your circumstances. If you are seeking access to an application that does not appear on this page please contact the office of the LPAB for advice.

Saving your draft application

You may choose to save your online application form as a draft at any time, and return to finish it later. Your answers will also be automatically saved whenever you complete each page of the application form.

Unsubmitted applications are deleted after six months.

Paying fees

The Online Admission Portal enables you to pay fees online by card (Visa and Mastercard only) using a Westpac secure payment gateway. There is no surcharge for credit card transactions.

If you are unable to make an online payment with a card please contact the LPAB for further advice.

³ At the time of publication, validation links are not currently being emailed and confirmation of your email address is not required to use the Admission Portal. These processes will however be introduced in the near future.

The LPAB does not accept cash nor card payments over the counter (e.g. EFTPOS).

Registering an application for admission as a lawyer in NSW (L1)

We recommend you have the following documents with you before you start the online form:

- your **identity documents** (if you have identity documents which were issued by a government agency in Australia)
- A digital copy of your **transcript of academic record** which shows completion of your qualification in law
- A digital copy of your **PLT certificate or letter of completion**, unless the LPAB has exempted you from PLT (Practical Legal Training).
- My eEquals links to your Australian qualifications
- 2 character references on the appropriate form
- Digital copies of supporting evidence relating to any disclosure you may make

At the end of the application the system will generate a personalised checklist for you which lists every document that you will need to lodge with the Office of the LPAB, according to your particular circumstances. You will be required to upload these documents to the admission portal. You may still be required to provide original documents via either post or direct email from the relevant institution.

Verifying your identity – Stage 1

Verifying your identity is a two stage process. The first stage is that we must verify your identification documents.

For Australian citizens and residents

Australian citizens and residents are required to verify their identity through an online process, by entering the details of 3 different identity documents, one from each of the categories below:

Category 1: Commencement of Identity Documents

Australian Birth Certificate, or
Australian Passport, or
Australian Citizenship Certificate, or
Australian Immicard

Category 2: Primary Use in Community ID Documents

Australian Driver Licence, or
Australian Marriage Certificate, or
Foreign Passport with a valid Australian visa/entry stamp

Category 3: Secondary Use in Community ID Documents

Medicare Card, or
Centrelink Card.

If you do not have at least one identity document from each of the above 3 categories, or if online verification does not work for you, you may skip the verification process and still register

an online admission application form.

For citizens and residents of other countries

If you have sufficient identity documents which were issued in Australia, you may use the online identity verification process outlined above, in the same way as Australian citizens and residents. If not, you should skip the online identity verification process.

If you skip the online identity verification process

If you skip the online process, you will be required to lodge copies of other identity documents with your application in accordance with Appendix 3 of this Guide. If you have difficulty meeting the identity requirements, please read the relevant advice in Appendix 3.

We may also need to undertake further manual verification of your identity, which may include requiring further documentation, sighting originals or certified copies, and/or requiring you to attend the Office of the LPAB in person.

Verifying your identity – Stage 2

Once your identity documents have been verified, we are required to undertake a visual comparison of your face against an image contained in one of your photographic identification documents. We must undertake this comparison in real time, and it must be done through a webcam or in person.

This stage can also be completed using a third-party service using biometric matching software. During the application process, you can elect to use this service instead of attending in person or arranging a call through MS Teams.

If you elect to use biometric matching, your biometric data will be held for six months for audit purposes, and then destroyed thereafter. We are required to hold this data for six months by the National Police Check Service (NPCS) as we use the NPCS to investigate whether you have a criminal history.

The majority of biometric matching is usually instantaneous, but in some instances, there may be a delay of several days.

If you do not use biometric matching, we will contact you to complete biometric verification manually by either attending our office or attending a meeting over MS Teams during usual business hours.

Lodging your documentary evidence

After you have submitted your *Application for admission as a lawyer in NSW (L1)* the LPAB will:

- check your application, and advise you if anything is not in order
- notify you if we require you to post the original of any documentary evidence to the Office of the LPAB.

We will not record the receipt of your documentary evidence, nor start processing of

your application, if it is incomplete when received.

- If any documentary evidence is missing or non-compliant, we will advise you what other evidence you are required to provide.
- You will then need to obtain that other evidence and upload it to the online admission portal.

If we have required you to post the original of any documentary evidence, your application cannot be approved, until after we have received and assessed the requested originals.

Keeping copies of your documentation

You must keep, for at least 12 months after your admission as a lawyer:

- If you did not use the online admission system, your original Application Summary including your signed:
 - statutory declaration in the presence of an [authorised witness](#)
 - consent to a National Police History Check in Australia
 - consent to a check of your student conduct
- In every other case, the original of your documentary evidence including:
 - your character references
 - if you made any disclosure, any separate statutory declaration that you made about the disclosure
 - any evidence you lodged about any disclosure you made
 - any other hard copy original material which you included in your application for admission (or otherwise provided to the Office of the LPAB), and which you were not required to post to the Office.

The Office of the LPAB may request the originals at any time during the 12 months after your admission as a lawyer.

In addition, when you apply for a practising certificate, the Law Society of NSW will require a copy of your disclosure statement (if you made one) and the associated documentary evidence which you supplied to the Board.

By law the LPAB is required to retain (which means we cannot return to you) certain hard copy original documents which you may have provided in support of your application, such as:

- transcripts of academic and PLT qualifications (including foreign qualifications)
- a Certificate of Good Standing
- a police history certificate

certain other original evidence you were required to supply with your application.

Deadlines for lodging admission applications

If you have a particular admission date in mind, you should lodge your application at least 5 weeks before that admission date. This is to provide us sufficient time to assess your application for admission. Please also note that, depending on demand, admission ceremonies may book out more than 5 weeks in advance.

However deadlines are different for complex applications. A complex application is one in which the applicant is:

- making a significant disclosure (see Appendix 1), and/or
- applying for conditional admission (see Section 10), and/or
- seeking the Board's dispensation from a requirement of the Uniform Admission Rules.

A complex application can only be determined at a Board meeting. The deadlines for lodging an application in order to be considered at the next Board meeting are listed in the '[Events and deadlines](#)' calendar on our website at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.

Public notice of your admission application

Before issuing a compliance certificate in respect of your admission, the LPAB must give notice of your application on its website, and afford the opportunity for any person to object to the issue of the compliance certificate.⁴

Public notice of your admission will be published on the LPAB's website for 14 calendar days. The notice will be published usually within one working day of our receipt of all your hard copy documentary evidence.

If an objection is received, the LPAB will, at its next available meeting, first consider whether or not the objection may affect your eligibility or suitability for admission. If the LPAB does consider the objection may affect your eligibility or suitability, the LPAB will defer consideration of your application until a later meeting.

The Executive Officer will then write to advise you of the deferral, provide a copy of the objection(s), and allow a period of a minimum of 3 weeks for you to respond to the objection(s). The LPAB will then, at a subsequent meeting, consider the objection(s) and your response, and may either approve, refuse or further defer the admission application.

Notifying you of the outcome of your application

We will notify you by email as soon as your application is approved. If you have not already booked your admission date, you will be prompted to go into the online Admission Portal and book. If you have already booked, we will also send you a separate email to confirm the date and time.

If your application has been deferred or refused by the LPAB, we will notify you by letter sent to your email address as soon as possible after the relevant scheduled meeting of the LPAB.

For further information about outcomes of admission applications, please see Section 12 of this Guide.

⁴ Section 19(8) of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)* and Rule 12(2) of the *Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015*.

3. Personal details and identity

Ensure your name is consistent in your documentation

You will be admitted as a lawyer in the name shown on your current valid and verifiable identity documents. Please ensure your name is consistent throughout your documentary evidence and especially on:

- your academic transcript, and
- your practical legal training (PLT) transcript or certificate.

If your name is not consistent on all the above documentation, processing of your application may be delayed until you produce further evidence to explain any discrepancy.

You must enter all names by which you have ever been known. This includes:

- your name before marriage (e.g. a maiden name), and/or
- any prior names you have used before obtaining an official change of name, and/or
- any aliases you have used (i.e. without obtaining an official change of name). This includes any informal name by which you have introduced yourself in the community.
For example:
 - An applicant's official name is Lucianne Jones, but she commonly introduces herself as Lucy. She would need to enter 'Lucy Jones' as an additional name by which she has been known.
 - An applicant's official name is Yujin Zhang, but she commonly introduces herself as Jenny. She would need to enter 'Jenny Zhang' as an additional name by which she has been known.

If you have changed your name since completing your academic qualification or PLT, you will be required to provide copies of:

- your official marriage certificate (issued by a government authority), or
- your change of name certificate issued by a Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in an Australian state or territory.

Double check your contact details

The online Admission Portal will send you emails at key stages, to keep you updated about the progress of your application, and to explain the next steps you need to take. Please double check, and notify us of any subsequent changes to:

- your email address and telephone numbers, because incorrect details may delay processing of your application, and
- your postal address.

The online application form will require you to enter all residential addresses at which you have resided over the past five (5) years. This is a requirement of NPCS when we undertake a criminal history background check. A failure to provide this information may result in a delay to the check being completed by NPCS.

4. Academic qualifications prerequisite

The academic qualifications prerequisite (for the issue of a compliance certificate for admission as a lawyer)⁵ is successful completion of a tertiary academic course in Australia which:

- a) includes the equivalent of at least 3 years' full-time study of law, and
- b) is accredited by the Board, and
- c) provides appropriate understanding and competence in each element of the academic areas of knowledge set out in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

Evidence of completion of Australian law course

If you completed an accredited law course in Australia, you must provide your academic transcript,⁶ (and *not* your AHEG Statement).

Required format of an academic transcript

We require Australian academic transcripts to be shared with us via a digital link generated by the My equals digital credentials platform. To share your transcript with us via My eEquals:

- login to [My eEquals](#)
- generate a link to your academic transcript
 - for further instructions, please visit the [FAQ page of the My eEquals website](#)
 - please **do not** set an Access PIN on your academic transcript
- copy the link into your application when you provide details of your academic qualifications.

For further information about My eEquals and how to order and share digital credentials, visit <https://www.myequals.edu.au/learners>

Exceptions for LPAB and Top graduates

There are exceptions for the two Australian law schools which do not currently use the My eEquals platform i.e.:

- the Legal Profession Admission Board of NSW (LPAB)
- Top Education Group Ltd (trading as Australian National Institute of Management and Commerce (IMC))

If you completed or undertook study in the LPAB's Diploma in Law Course, you do not need to provide an academic transcript because we have the necessary evidence in our records. Instead you only need to enter your student number when prompted by the online admission application form.

⁵ Section 17(1)(a) of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)* and Rule 5(1) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

⁶ Rule 15(1)(a) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

In the case of Top Education Group, we will only accept a PDF transcript which has been emailed to us directly from an address that we can verify as being an official address of the institution's student administration. We will not accept a PDF transcript which you email to us, even if you are forwarding an email that you received directly from the institution.

Required content of an academic transcript

Your academic transcript must contain wording which leaves no doubt that you have completed all the requirements for the award of the qualification, for example:

- a date referred to as the 'date of completion' or 'date of conferral' or similar, or
- wording such as 'has completed the course requirements for award of the degree' or similar.

If your academic transcript does not contain wording to that effect, you should contact the institution and arrange for it to be re-issued with the appropriate wording. In the absence of such wording, the LPAB cannot, for the purposes of admission, rely on other methods of determining whether or not the requirements of the course have been completed (such as by analysing the credit points or subjects listed in an academic transcript).

Study at multiple institutions

If you studied law at more than one tertiary institution, you must provide an academic transcript from each institution where you studied academic areas of knowledge listed in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules, and not only from the institution which awarded the qualification. All transcripts are required, to enable the LPAB to confirm that any exemptions or credits for previous studies were appropriately granted.

AHEG Statement cannot be accepted

You must provide an academic transcript, and not an Australian Higher Education Graduation Statement (AHEGS).⁷ These are different documents although they do contain some of the same information. The transcript is the official record of your study and contains security information to prevent copying.

Accredited law courses

A list of law courses in NSW which have been accredited by the LPAB for the purpose of providing the academic qualification prerequisite can be found on the website at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.

Any other law course that is recognised by another Australian jurisdiction (as satisfying the academic requirements for admission and requiring a student successfully to complete the academic qualifications prerequisite) is also deemed to be accredited. Details of law courses accredited in other Australian states and territories of Australia are available by contacting the relevant state or territory admitting authorities.

⁷ Board decision on 7 February 2012.

Studies completed more than 5 years ago

If you completed an accredited Australian law course more than 5 years before applying for admission in NSW, you must have your qualification assessed by the LPAB's Academic Exemptions Sub-Committee.⁸

'More than 5 years before applying for admission' means:

if the final year of your enrolment in your law course was more than 5 years before the date you apply for admission.

You need to obtain this assessment, and satisfy any further academic requirements, *before* you make your application for admission as a lawyer.

For more information, refer to Section 5 'Assessment of academic studies' in this Guide.

Law courses completed in a foreign jurisdiction

If you completed the academic requirements for admission in a foreign jurisdiction (outside Australia) at any time,⁹ you must have your qualification assessed by the LPAB's Academic Exemptions Sub-Committee.

You need to obtain this assessment, and satisfy any further academic requirements, *before* you make your application for admission as a lawyer.

For more information, refer to Section 5 'Assessment of academic studies' in this Guide.

⁸ Rule 5(2) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015. The requirement to have your qualification assessed applies even if you have subsequently been admitted or practised outside Australia.

⁹ This does not apply if you are admitted as a lawyer in New Zealand. Instead you will need to lodge an application directly with the Supreme Court of NSW, pursuant to the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* of the Commonwealth. The Practice Direction and forms can be found on the Supreme Court's website at www.supremecourt.justice.nsw.gov.au.

5. Assessment of academic studies

Your academic studies must be assessed, before you apply for admission, if you:

- completed the academic requirements for admission in a foreign jurisdiction (outside Australia) at any time, or
- completed an accredited Australian law course more than 5 years before applying for admission in NSW, or
- have undertaken some tertiary academic studies in law, either in Australia or in a foreign jurisdiction, but have not completed the requirements for the award of a qualification.

You do not need to apply for an academic assessment if you have received your law degree in the last five years from an accredited Australian law school.

Applying for an assessment

To apply for an assessment of your academic studies, you need to submit the relevant application in the portal:

- *Application for assessment of overseas academic qualifications (A1)* if you undertook academic law studies outside Australia, or
- *Application for prospective or final assessment of studies (A2)* if you need a prospective or final assessment as defined below, or
- *Application for assessment of Australian qualifications over 5 years old (A3)* if you undertook law studies in Australia that are incomplete, were not part of an accredited course, or were completed more than 5 years ago

You will need to provide:

- evidence of your studies in the form of original academic transcript(s), and
- details of any experience in practising the law (a copy of your up-to-date Curriculum Vitae)
- and pay the prescribed fee online

After you submit your application in the portal, the Office of the LPAB will:

- check your application, and advise you if any further documents are required
- notify you if we require you to post the originals of your academic transcripts (or any other documentary evidence) to the Office of the LPAB
 - in some cases, we may be able to verify your transcripts directly with selected institutions outside Australia, but we reserve absolute discretion to decide whether or not it would be feasible and efficient for us to attempt to do so, in any particular case
 - in all other cases, you must post the originals to us.

Please allow 10 to 12 weeks for the outcome of your assessment. Please note that this turnaround time may fluctuate due to demand.

If you are required to post the originals of your academic transcripts to us, your application cannot be determined, until after we have received and assessed all the requested originals.

What to expect when seeking assessment

Having considered your qualification and any experience in practising the law, the LPAB's Academic Exemptions Sub-Committee will determine what additional study it considers you need to complete, if any, in order to meet the academic requirements for admission in New South Wales. It will then issue a direction under rule 11 of the Uniform Admission Rules.

Such a direction does not, of itself, exempt foreign lawyers from having to complete the other academic (or PLT) requirements (i.e. beyond what you have been directed to undertake). The exemption power is contained in section 18 of the Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW) 2015 (LPUL). That power is exercised when a person is seeking admission. However, if the foreign lawyer complies with a direction given under rule 11, including within the time specified, then that will in general be sufficient to satisfy the LPAB that the person is eligible for an exemption under section 18 (taking account of rule 6A(2)(c) of the Uniform Admission Rules), unless there has been some significant change in circumstances: see further the Legal Services Council Guideline on "Considering exemptions from certain prerequisites for lawyers with overseas qualifications or training"¹⁸.

Because a rule 11 direction relating to foreign lawyers is in substance also considering what exemptions (if any) should be granted in due course, the Sub-Committee will take into account the criteria set out in section 18 of the LPUL along with rule 6A of the Uniform Admission Rules when issuing a direction. It may also take account of the Uniform Principles for Assessing Qualifications of Overseas Applicants for Admission to the Australian Legal Profession which are available at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.

Review of decision

Applicants who have had their academic qualifications assessed by the Academic Exemptions Sub-Committee and wish to request a review of the decision can apply for review by the Legal Qualifications Committee by lodging a *Request for review of decision of the Academic Sub-Committee* (R1) in the Online Admission Portal.

Applications are considered at meetings of the Legal Qualifications Committee. Dates of meetings and their associated deadlines are available on [our website](#).

Undertaking any required further academic study

If you are required to undertake further academic study, you may complete that academic study at any Australian tertiary institution which offers a law course that is accredited for the purpose of admission.

Should you wish to undertake the further academic study in the Board's Diploma in Law course, information about registering and enrolling in the Board's course is at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.

Generally, registration applications for the Board's course need to be lodged by 1 March for the Winter semester which starts in May, and by 1 September for the Summer semester which starts in November. These deadlines may be extended in some circumstances, so please contact us if you are unable to meet the registration deadline.

Prospective assessment

The compulsory 'academic areas of knowledge' (as listed in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015) are taught in subjects with names which may vary from institution to institution. At some institutions, an academic area of knowledge may require completion of more than one subject. For this reason, you must take care to ensure you enrol in the correct subjects.

If you wish, before enrolling you may apply to the Board for a prospective assessment of your proposed study. The purpose of a prospective assessment is to ensure that your proposed study will provide you with the academic qualifications prerequisite for admission. You can apply for a prospective assessment by lodging an *Application for prospective assessment of studies* (A2) which is available in the portal. A fee applies for a prospective assessment.

After completing the required study, you should provide the LPAB with an original academic transcript showing successful completion. The LPAB will then issue you with a letter confirming that you have met the academic qualifications prerequisite for admission.

There is no need for a prospective assessment if you are undertaking your further academic study in the Board's Diploma in Law course.

Final assessment

You will need to obtain a final assessment of the further academic study you have completed prior to applying for admission. You can apply for a final assessment by lodging an *Application for final assessment of studies (A2)* in the portal.

If you have successfully completed the required further study, the LPAB will issue you with a letter confirming that you that, unless some significant change in circumstances occurs before your application for admission is finally determined, this will in general be sufficient to satisfy the LPAB that you are eligible for an exemption from having to meet the academic and practical legal training prerequisites for admission under section 18 (taking account of rule 6A(2)(c) of the Uniform Admission Rules), (a 'final academic assessment letter').

Applying for extension of period of validity

Applicants who require further time to satisfy the requirements for admission and apply for admission can lodge an Application for extension of period of validity (A5) in the portal.

While the LPAB does allow for applicants to seek extensions, the success of the application may depend on the age of the applicant's law degree and/or practical legal training course, and the potential lack of currency of the legal knowledge acquired when getting that qualification, and whether the applicant has been engaged in law-related work since receiving their initial assessment(s) so as to maintain the currency of the applicant's knowledge.

If your application for extension is unsuccessful, you may either:

1. apply for a review to the Legal Qualifications Committee (the Committee). Your application for review should be in a letter addressed to the Committee and include any new information to support your original submission (no fee), OR
2. lodge a fresh application for assessment in Form A1 (fee applies).

If your application for review to the Committee is unsuccessful, you will need to lodge a fresh application for assessment.

Applying for admission after assessment

When applying for admission, you will need to include a copy of all of the abovementioned LPAB's assessment letters about your academic qualifications, along with your other documentary evidence.

6. Practical legal training (PLT) prerequisite

The practical legal training prerequisite (for the issue of a compliance certificate for admission as a lawyer) is:

- the acquisition and demonstration of appropriate understanding and competence in each element of the skills, values and practice areas set out in Schedule 2 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.¹⁰

In New South Wales, this requirement may be satisfied by successfully completing a practical legal training (PLT) course conducted by a provider accredited by the LPAB.

Evidence of completion of PLT

If you completed an accredited PLT course in Australia, you must provide evidence in the form of an official letter of completion which:

- was issued by an accredited PLT provider, and
- states that you have completed all the requirements of your PLT, or words to similar effect.¹¹

If you completed your PLT at the same Australian institution as your academic law qualification, you may provide evidence of both in a single transcript.¹²

Required format of a PLT letter of completion

We require an Australian PLT letter of completion to be:

- shared with us via a digital link generated by the My eEquals digital credentials platform, or
- if the PLT provider does not use My eEquals, emailed by the issuing PLT provider directly to lpab@justice.nsw.gov.au in PDF file format.

To share your PLT letter of completion with us via My eEquals:

- login to [My eEquals](#)
- generate a link to your PLT letter of completion
 - for further instructions, please visit the [FAQ page of the My eEquals website](#)
 - please **do not** set an Access PIN on your PLT letter of completion
- copy the link into your application when you provide details of your PLT qualifications.

For further information about My eEquals and how to order and share digital credentials, visit <https://www.myequals.edu.au/learners>

¹⁰ Section 17(1)(b) of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)* and Rule 6(1) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

¹¹ Rule 15(1)(b) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

¹² At the time of publication, the following institutions provide both PLT and academic law qualifications in NSW: University of Newcastle, University of NSW, and University of Technology Sydney.

If your PLT letter of completion will be emailed to us:

- the sender's email must be an address that we can verify as being an official address of the PLT provider's student administration
- we will not accept a PDF which you email to us, even if you are forwarding an email that you have received directly from your PLT provider.

Additional requirements for PLT completed outside New South Wales

If you completed PLT outside New South Wales AND with a PLT provider other than The College of Law, we also need a letter from the PLT provider (sometimes called a 'Dean's Certificate') which certifies that the PLT course you have completed satisfies the practical training requirements for admission as a lawyer in the relevant state or territory.

Accredited PLT providers

A list of PLT providers in NSW which have been accredited by the LPAB for the purpose of providing the practical legal training prerequisite is at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.¹³

Any other PLT provider that is recognised by another Australian jurisdiction (as satisfying the practical legal training requirements for admission and requiring a student successfully to complete the PLT prerequisite) is also deemed to be accredited. Details of PLT providers accredited in other Australian states and territories of Australia are available by contacting the relevant state or territory admitting authorities.

Supervised legal training

The LPAB has determined that, until further notice, supervised legal training may *not* be undertaken in New South Wales for the purpose of satisfying the practical legal training prerequisite in Rule 6 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

Admitted in a foreign jurisdiction

If you have completed the practical legal training requirements for admission and been admitted in a foreign jurisdiction (outside Australia),¹⁴ you will need to apply to the LPAB's Practical Training Exemptions Sub-Committee for an assessment of your training and experience against the PLT prerequisite.¹⁵ This involves an assessment of whether such training and experience has provided you with competence in each element of the Skills, Practice Areas and Values that are set out in Schedule 2 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

You need to obtain this assessment before you apply for admission as a lawyer.

For more information, refer to Section 7 'Assessment of practical legal training' in this Guide.

¹³ Rule 7(5) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

¹⁴ This does not apply if you are admitted as a lawyer in New Zealand. Instead you will need to lodge an application directly with the Supreme Court of NSW, pursuant to the *Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997* of the Commonwealth. The Practice Direction and forms can be found on the Supreme Court's website at www.supremecourt.justice.nsw.gov.au.

¹⁵ See Rule 11(2) and Schedule 2 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

PLT completed more than 5 years ago

If you completed PLT more than 5 years before applying for admission, you will need to apply to have your qualification assessed by the LPAB's Practical Training Exemptions Sub-Committee against the current practical legal training prerequisite.¹⁶

'More than 5 years before applying for admission' means:

if the final year of your enrolment in practical legal training was more than 5 years before the date you apply for admission.

You need to obtain this assessment before you apply for admission as a lawyer. For more information, refer to Section 7 'Assessment of practical legal training' in this Guide.

NSW Government employee service

You may be granted exemption from some or all PLT if you:

- are at least 30 years of age, and
- have completed either:
 - 7 years service as a New South Wales government, or government related, employee performing legal services, or
 - 15 years service in courts administration in New South Wales.¹⁷

For information about applying for an assessment of your eligibility, refer to Section 7 'Assessment of practical legal training' in this Guide.

Early commencement of PLT

If your PLT course is not integrated with your academic qualification in law, you must not commence PLT until after you have completed your academic qualification.

However, you may commence PLT before you complete your academic qualification if you:

- have no more than two academic subjects to complete in your degree or double degree, neither of which is one of the academic areas of knowledge set out in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015, and
- are currently enrolled in the relevant academic subject(s) while you are undertaking the PLT, and
- applied for and received prior permission from the LPAB to commence PLT early.¹⁸

Please note: if you have been admitted overseas, you are exempt from applying for early commencement of PLT.

¹⁶ Rule 6(4) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

¹⁷ Rule 98(2)(c) of the NSW Admission Board Rules 2015.

¹⁸ Rule 6(3) & Clause 4, Schedule 2 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

To apply for prior permission from the LPAB to commence PLT early, you need to:

- Lodge an *Application for early commencement of PLT (A8)* on the online admission portal
- include a statement giving reasons your application should be approved, and detailing your capacity to undertake concurrent academic and PLT studies
- attach a letter from the Dean of the Law School which verifies:
 - your completion of the academic areas of knowledge set out in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015, and
 - your current enrolment in the last two subjects of the qualification (single degree or double), neither of which is one of the academic areas of knowledge set out in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015, and pay the prescribed fee and submit your application.

7. Assessment of practical legal training

Your practical legal training may be assessed against the PLT prerequisite for the purposes of admission if you:

- completed practical legal training requirements for admission in a jurisdiction outside Australia or New Zealand *and* are admitted in a jurisdiction outside Australia or New Zealand, or
- completed a course of practical legal training within Australia that already is, or will be, more than five years old as at the date you apply for admission, or
- attained the age of 30 years and have completed either seven years' service as a New South Wales Government or Government-related employee performing legal services, or 15 years' service in courts administration in New South Wales.

Applying for an assessment

To apply for an assessment of your practical legal training, you need to:

- Submit the relevant form available in the portal:
 - Form **P1** (if you undertook PLT outside Australia), or
 - Form **P2** (if you have attained the age of 30 years and have completed either seven years' service as a New South Wales government, or government related, employee performing legal services, or fifteen years' service in courts administration in NSW), or
 - Form **P3** (if you completed PLT in Australia more than 5 years ago, or have incomplete or unaccredited PLT qualifications)
- indicate the exemptions you are seeking from the Skills, Practice Areas and Values listed in Schedule 2 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015
- compile evidence of:
 - your completion of practical legal training
 - please do not include PLT course outlines, only evidence of completion
 - any experience in practising the law which is relevant to the exemptions you are seeking (or other non-practising experience which may be relevant)
 - when describing your experience, please limit your description to no more than 1 page for each Skill, Practice Area or Value from which you are seeking an exemption
- pay the prescribed fee in the online admission portal and submit your application

After you submit your application, the Office of the LPAB will:

- check your application, and advise you if anything is not in order
- notify you if we require you to post the originals of your evidence to us
 - in some cases, we may be able to verify your evidence directly with selected institutions outside Australia, but we reserve absolute discretion to decide whether or not it would be feasible and efficient for us to attempt to do so, in any particular case. In some cases, we may ask you to post the originals to us.

If you are required to post the originals of your evidence to us, your application cannot be determined until after we have received and assessed all the requested originals.

Having considered your practical legal training and any experience, the LPAB's Practical Training Exemptions Sub-Committee will determine what additional practical legal training understanding and competence, if any, you must acquire in order to meet the PLT requirements for admission.

Determinations are made with reference to the [Uniform Principles for Assessing Qualifications of Overseas Applicants for Admission to the Australian Legal Profession](#) which are available at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au

Review of decision

Applicants who have had their practical legal training qualifications assessed by the Practical Training Exemptions Sub-Committee and wish to request a review of the decision can apply for review by the Legal Qualifications Committee by lodging a *Request for review of decision of the Practical Training Exemptions Sub-Committee* (R2) in the Online Admission Portal.

Applications are considered at meetings of the Legal Qualifications Committee. Dates of meetings and their associated deadlines are available on [our website](#).

Undertaking any required further PLT

If you are required to undertake further PLT, you may complete that PLT with any PLT provider which is accredited in NSW (see www.lpab.nsw.gov.au), or with any other PLT provider that is recognised by another Australian jurisdiction (as satisfying the practical legal training requirements for admission and requiring a student successfully to complete the PLT prerequisite).

When you apply for admission after you have completed your further PLT, you will need to include a copy of the LPAB's assessment letter with your hard copy documentary evidence.

Applying for extension of period of validity

Applicants who require further time to satisfy the requirements for admission and apply for admission can lodge an *Application for extension of period of validity* (A5) in the portal.

While the LPAB does allow for applicants to seek extension, the success of the application may depend on the age of the applicant's law degree and/or practical legal training course, and the potential lack of currency of the legal knowledge acquired when getting that qualification, and whether the applicant has been engaged in law-related work since receiving

their initial assessment(s) so as to maintain the currency of the applicant's knowledge.

If your application for extension is unsuccessful, you may either:

3. apply for a review to the Legal Qualifications Committee (the Committee). Your application for review should be in a letter addressed to the Committee and include any new information to support your original submission (no fee), OR
4. lodge a fresh application for assessment in Form P1 (fee applies).

If your application for review to the Committee is unsuccessful, you will need to lodge a fresh application for assessment.

Applying for admission after assessment

When applying for admission, you will need to include a copy of all of the abovementioned LPAB's assessment letters about your academic qualifications, along with your other documentary evidence.

8. English language proficiency requirements

When determining whether or not a person is a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession, the LPAB is required to have regard to:

‘...whether the person has a sufficient knowledge of written and spoken English to engage in legal practice in this jurisdiction.’¹⁹

The LPAB may be satisfied as to an applicant’s English language proficiency in three ways:

1. the applicant has undertaken the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) Academic test, and has attained or exceeded the specified minimum scores in any single instance of undertaking the test within the previous two years, or
2. the applicant has been granted a standard exemption from the IELTS test, on the basis of evidence that they undertook an academic qualification in law in a specified country, while living in that country for the entire duration of those studies, or
3. the applicant has undertaken the IELTS test within the previous two years, not met the minimum scores over one or more attempts but is not far off and can demonstrate proficiency in other ways, and successfully applies for a special exemption.

For more information about:

- how the LPAB may, on its own motion, grant a standard exemption from the IELTS test during its assessment of an application for admission as a lawyer, and
- how an applicant may make a separate application for a special exemption

please refer to the [‘Guidelines for exemption from obtaining the minimum IELTS test scores’](#) (the Guidelines) which are available at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au under the menu item ‘Publications and resources’ and then ‘Policy and tabled documents’.

Applying for a special exemption

To apply for a special exemption you need to:

- have sat the IELTS Academic test at least once in the previous 2 years
- read the [‘Guidelines for special exemption from obtaining the minimum IELTS test scores’](#) (available on the LPAB website)
- Lodge an *Application for special exemption from meeting the minimum IELTS test scores* (A6) in the online admission portal.
- gather your original documentation as specified in the application form

After you submit your application, the Office of the LPAB will:

1. check your application and advise you if anything is missing or incorrect
2. notify you if we require you to post the original of any documentary evidence.

¹⁹ Rule 10(1)(l) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

The LPAB will verify your IELTS test results directly with IELTS.

Consideration of an application for special exemption

The Executive Officer of the LPAB has the delegation to consider an application for a special exemption. Any exemptions granted by the Executive Officer must be consistent with the Guidelines. If an application falls outside the Guidelines, the Executive Officer may either refuse the application or refer it to the Board for determination.

International English Language Testing System (IELTS)

Applicants undertaking the IELTS test must take the 'Academic' test and not the 'General Training' test. Test results must be no more than two years old at the time of applying for admission. The specified minimum scores are:

Test area	Minimum score
Listening	7.0
Reading	7.0
Writing	8.0
Speaking	7.5

IELTS has 50 test centres in Australia, and more than 1,600 globally.

To find details about IELTS test centres, dates of tests and costs, visit www.ielts.com.au (or www.ielts.org if you are located outside Australia).

9. Fitness and propriety to be admitted

Before issuing a compliance certificate in relation to your admission, the Board must be satisfied that you are a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession.

The assessment of your suitability for admission will generally rely on:

- a National Police History Check in Australia
- character references
- reports on your conduct as a law student
- your answers to questions on suitability matters
- your disclosure of any relevant matters which may affect your suitability, and your honesty and candour in making such disclosure
- information about you obtained by the LPAB from Australian or foreign authorities or courts, from institutions which provided your academic qualification or practical legal training, or through further enquiries with third parties to which you have consented.

Please read this section carefully to ensure you gather all the required documentation prior to lodging your admission application.

National Police History Check

Every applicant for admission as a lawyer must be subject to a National Police History Check in Australia.

How we check your National Police History

After we receive your signed consent to the National Police History Check, the LPAB will send a check request to the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC), the national information-sharing service for Australia's police, law enforcement and national security agencies.

This process will save you time and money, because you do not need to obtain an original National Police History Certificate yourself. Processing of your admission application by the LPAB will continue, while we await the response from ACIC.

You may still choose to obtain a National Police History Certificate yourself, if you wish. For example, if you have a criminal record but are not sure of the details, you may wish to confirm the details by obtaining your own copy of your National Police History Certificate, before you make your disclosure statement to the LPAB.²⁰

If you do not consent to the National Police History Check, the LPAB will not be able to commence processing your application for admission as a lawyer. Please contact the LPAB if you require further information.

²⁰ If you have a spent conviction, it may not appear on a National Police History Certificate that you obtain yourself. However it will appear on a National Police History Check which the LPAB obtains directly from ACIC. Refer to the information under 'Spent convictions' for further details.

What information about you we send to ACIC

To enable a National Police History Check, we will send the following details about you to ACIC:

- your surname and given name(s)
- all names under which you are or have been known
- your date and place of birth
- your gender (as shown on your identity documents)
- your residential address(es) for the past five (5) years
- your driver licence number and state
- that the purpose of the National Police History Check is for admission to the Australian legal profession as an Australia lawyer.

ACIC will use this information to undertake a check of your National Police History within Australia. This information may also be used by police, law enforcement and national security agencies for general law enforcement purposes.

Disclosure of your Police History Information

ACIC and police agencies will access their records to obtain and disclose Police History Information (PHI) that relates to you. PHI may include outstanding charges, warrant information and criminal convictions/findings/pleas of guilt recorded against you.

PHI is disclosed according to applicable laws of the relevant jurisdiction and in accordance with the relevant jurisdiction's information release policies. Applicable laws include but are not limited to spent convictions legislation.

Spent convictions

A 'spent conviction' involves a minor offence which, after a specified crime-free period, may no longer need to be disclosed in certain circumstances. However Clause 6 of the Criminal Records Regulation 2014 (NSW) excludes an application for admission as a lawyer from the consequences of a conviction being spent.

This means that spent convictions must be disclosed when applying for admission as a lawyer, and that the LPAB receives and considers information about spent convictions in determining an admission application.

The police history check that we receive will include spent convictions as LPAB is entitled to receive that information. Please ensure that you disclose them.

How we notify you about the result

After we receive the response from ACIC, we will notify you by email of the result of your National Police History Check. The result will be either 'Disclosable Court Outcomes' or 'No Disclosable Court Outcomes'.

If, after receiving the result, you wish to dispute the accuracy of your National Police History Check, or wish to obtain a copy of the details of any disclosable court outcomes, please contact the LPAB in the first instance.

How we use your National Police History

The LPAB is required by law to consider the results of your National Police History Check, before determining whether or not you are a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession.

The LPAB is also authorised by law to disclose information about you which we obtained in the process of assessing your application for admission (including the results of your National Police History Check) to the following relevant organisations within Australia:

- admitting authorities in other Australian states and territories
- organisations which regulate the legal profession, including in NSW as well as in other Australian states and territories and the Commonwealth, for example:
 - the Law Society of NSW
 - the NSW Bar Association
 - the NSW Legal Services Commissioner.

We may disclose information about you to a relevant organisation in Australia under the following circumstances (without limitation):

- if you apply for admission in another Australian state or territory
- if you apply for a practising certificate
- if a complaint is made about you to an organisation which regulates the legal profession.

We will not disclose the results of your National Police History Check to any person or organisation outside Australia, without obtaining your prior consent to that disclosure.

Police reports from foreign jurisdictions (outside Australia)

Applicants are not required to supply foreign police reports to show that they do not have any overseas convictions, when they apply through the online Admission Portal.²¹ If the LPAB requires a foreign police report in your particular case, we will notify you after assessing your application.

If you are disclosing to the LPAB that you have a criminal conviction in a foreign country, you may wish to anticipate that the relevant foreign police report is likely to be required.

If a foreign police report is required from you, it must have been issued directly by a government authority of the relevant foreign country, and not by a third party service provider.

²¹ Rule 18 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015 (as varied under Rule 27 by Board decision on 5 July 2016).

Disclosures

You must disclose to the Board the details of any matters which:

- might be relevant to the Board's consideration of whether or not you are a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession, and/or
- a reasonable applicant would consider that the Board might regard as not being favourable to you when considering whether or not you are a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession.

Every applicant must read the ['Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession'](http://www.lpab.nsw.gov.au) at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.

If you have anything to disclose, you must provide a statement about your disclosure. As part of your application for admission you will be asked a series of questions about suitability for admission. If you indicate you have something to disclose you will be asked to type a short summary of the matter before proceeding. After you answer all questions about suitability for admission you will be asked to provide a detailed disclosure statement. You may either:

- type your statement in the space provided in the online admission application form (maximum of 3,000 characters), or
- provide your disclosure statement in a separate statutory declaration²² in which case you must:
 - upload the signed and witnessed declaration along with all your documentary evidence, and
 - retain the original until at least 12 months after you have been admitted as a lawyer. This is because we may ask you to post the original to us, at any time during that period.

In either case, your disclosure statement should set out the full details of the circumstances you are disclosing. It should also contain sufficient detail to enable the LPAB to understand the full extent and significance of the matters being disclosed.

Disclosure statements which are vague or lack essential details will invariably result in a request to you for further information and/or evidence, and this may delay the processing of your application. For example, if you are disclosing a past criminal offence, you should include in your disclosure statement (as a minimum):

- the date on which the offence was committed
- the full legal name of the offence with which you were charged (rather than a generic description)
 - for example: 'driving with middle range prescribed concentration of alcohol', and not simply 'drink driving'
- the date on which the matter was heard by a court
- the name (jurisdiction) of the court and its sitting location

²² A template for a NSW statutory declaration may be downloaded from www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.

- the outcome (such as whether or not you were convicted, or received a dismissal or discharge without conviction)
- any sentence imposed
- whether or not you have completed/served any sentence imposed and paid any fines, penalties or court costs imposed
- your explanation of the circumstances of the offence, and
- what steps you have taken since the offence to address the underlying cause of your offending and to re-establish your good fame and character in the community.

You must provide copies of any available documentary evidence relating to any significant matter you have disclosed. Appendix 1 lists examples of disclosures which the LPAB considers are significant, along with the types of evidence which the LPAB typically requires in relation to each type of significant disclosure.

If you do not provide such evidence because it is not available, we may request that you make further efforts to obtain it (or a suitable substitute). This is likely to be the case where the matter(s) you have disclosed may have a significant bearing on the assessment of your suitability for admission to the Australian legal profession.

Your duty of disclosure

You have a duty to make a full and complete disclosure in relation to any matter which a reasonable applicant would consider that the LPAB might regard as not being favourable to you, when considering whether you are:

- currently of good fame and character, and
- a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession.²³

This includes any matter which may reflect negatively on your honesty, respect for the law, or your ability to meet professional standards.

You also have an ongoing obligation of disclosure to the LPAB whilst your application is in progress and up to your admission ceremony. If any relevant matter occurs subsequent to you signing your application, you must notify the LPAB in writing in a statutory declaration.

If, before your admission or after being admitted, you become aware that you did not make a full and complete disclosure in relation to any relevant matter, you should write to the Executive Officer of the LPAB at the earliest opportunity to make a 'post-admission disclosure', by way of a statutory declaration. Your further disclosure will then be placed before the LPAB to determine what, if any, action should be taken in relation to the disclosure.

Consequences of failure to disclose

A failure to disclose a matter, or an attempt to mislead the LPAB in relation to a disclosure, can have catastrophic consequences for you.

If the information you have provided in your disclosure statement is found to be false, misleading, or incomplete in a material particular:

²³ Rule 17(1) and (2) of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

- you may be refused admission to the Australian legal profession, or
- if the LPAB has already issued a compliance certificate in respect of your admission, the compliance certificate may be revoked, and
- if you have already been admitted, you may be struck from the Roll of Lawyers (at any time after being admitted).

Even if you state that you have nothing to disclose, you will be making that statement by way of statutory declaration, when you sign your admission application form. It is a serious criminal offence to make a false statutory declaration. The penalties include imprisonment for up to five years.

Applicants who do not make a disclosure

Applicants who do not have anything to disclose are also asked to provide a statement indicating they are not making a disclosure. You should type a brief statement in the space provided in the online admission application form specifying that you have read the [‘Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession’](#) and do not have any matters to disclose.

Conditional Release Orders and Community Correction Orders

Where an applicant is currently subject to a Conditional Release Order (CRO)²⁴ or a Community Correction Order (CCO)²⁵ or equivalent, the LPAB will generally refuse to issue a compliance certificate but will notify the applicant that they may consider re-applying for admission after:

- the expiry of the period of the order, and
- the receipt of confirmation that the applicant has not been subject to any further charges or proceedings.

When re-applying, the applicant will need to register a fresh application through the online Admission Portal. The Office of the LPAB will retain the applicant’s academic transcript and PLT certificate, so those documents will not need to be lodged again. Other documentary evidence will be valid only for limited periods. When notifying the applicant of the refusal, the Office of the LPAB will explain which documents will need to be lodged again, based on various possible timings of a fresh application.

The applicant will also be required to pay the full application fee again at the time of the fresh application, or a reduced fee if the Board has advised that the applicant may re-apply within 6 months of the lodgment date of their original application. This is because, after the passage of 6 months, background checks such as a National Police History Check must be undertaken again.

In exceptional circumstances, the Board may depart from its usual practice of refusing to issue a compliance certificate where an applicant remains subject to a CRO or CCO. If you are planning to apply for admission while subject to a CRO or CCO and consider there are exceptional circumstances in your case, you are encouraged to discuss the matter with the

²⁴ CROs replaced good behaviour bonds in NSW from September 2018. They may be imposed with or without conviction.

²⁵ CCOs replaced community service orders and good behaviour bonds in NSW from September 2018. They may be imposed when a conviction is formally recorded.

LPAB's Legal Officer prior to lodging your application.

Traffic offences

You must disclose traffic offences in accordance with your disclosure obligations as set out in the 'Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession'.

In addition, when disclosing traffic offences we recommend that you provide us with relevant documentary evidence (specifically your official Driving Record) if you have committed five (5) or more traffic offences in your lifetime.

It is also wise to obtain your Driving Record if you are making a disclosure in relation to any traffic offences and you cannot recall the details accurately.

In NSW a Driving Record can be ordered online through [Service NSW](#). For the LPAB's purposes, an Online Driving Record is sufficient (rather than a Certified Driving Record).

If you have held a driver licence in any other jurisdiction outside NSW within the past 10 years (and you have committed 5 or more traffic offences in your lifetime), you should also provide us with your Driving Records from those other jurisdictions.

Even if you do not provide any official Driving Record with your admission application:

- you must still disclose any traffic offences in accordance with the 'Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession', and
- we may still request that you supply official Driving Records to us, after you have lodged your admission application.²⁶ We may do this following an assessment of your application or for the purposes of a random audit.

Fines

You must disclose your fine history in accordance with the 'Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession' (that is, if the frequency or number of fines could give rise to concern about your respect for the law).

This requirement includes fines relating to:

- traffic offences
- public transport offences
- parking offences
- local council offences
- minor criminal offences, which in NSW may be dealt with by issue of Criminal Infringement Notice (CIN)
- offences relating to non-payment of tolls.

Outstanding or overdue fine payments

If you have any outstanding and/or overdue fine payments at the time of your admission application, you should disclose the details and provide supporting documentary evidence.

²⁶ Section 19(2) of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)*.

Relevant supporting documentary evidence may include:

- an official statement showing the total balance of outstanding fines
- official correspondence about a payment arrangement into which you have entered, along with a statement showing the extent of your compliance with that arrangement
- for overdue fines in NSW, a 'Customer Statement Summary' which includes a schedule of open/closed overdue fines (which may be obtained from Revenue NSW).

Centrelink Overpayments and Debts

If you have ever been overpaid by Centrelink, you must disclose:

- the total dollar value of the overpayment, and
- the cause(s) of the overpayment.

You should also provide:

- copies of documentation from Centrelink which evidences the details of your disclosure
- copies of evidence of:
 - your repayment of the debt in full, or
 - your entry into, and compliance with, a payment plan.

Student conduct

You must provide relevant official reports *if you have ever been the subject of disciplinary action* in relation to your student conduct by:

- any tertiary academic institution at which you obtained the academic qualification upon which you rely for the purposes of admission, and/or
- any practical legal training provider you attended.²⁷

The report(s) must:

- be a type of report that reveals whether or not you were, at any time in relation to your studies with the institution or provider, the subject of any disciplinary action, howsoever described, taken by the relevant institution or provider, and²⁸
- reveal the outcome of any such disciplinary action, and
- be prepared within 6 months before your admission application is received.

'Disciplinary action' includes, but is not limited to, any adverse finding against you which results in:

- a warning or reprimand
- a reduction in marks, or the award of zero marks
- failing the subject in question, or exclusion from the course, or
- any other penalty.

'Student conduct' includes both academic conduct as well as general conduct (i.e. your personal behaviour).

²⁷ Rule 19 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015 (as varied under Rule 27 by Board decision on 23 June 2015).

²⁸ A report from the institution or provider which only relates to a specific incident or incidents of misconduct is insufficient on its own. You must supply a single comprehensive report about your conduct as a student at the institution or provider ie a report which lists every misconduct matter ever recorded by the institution or provider about you.

You do not have to provide a student conduct report if you have never been the subject of disciplinary action in relation to your student conduct.

If providing a student conduct report

You must arrange for the issuing institution to email a digital version directly to the LPAB at lpab@justice.nsw.gov.au and:

- the sender's email must be an address we can verify as being an official address of the institution's student administration
- we will not accept a digital version which you email to us, even if you are forwarding an email that you have received directly from your institution.

Ideally you should also include a copy of the student conduct report with your other documentary evidence. However we will still require the digital version from the issuing institution and we will not be able to complete the assessment of your application until that has been received.

If you are unable to obtain a student conduct report

If you have been the subject of disciplinary action but you are unable to obtain the relevant student conduct reports, you should email lpab@justice.nsw.gov.au at the earliest opportunity with evidence of your efforts to obtain them and mark your email 'For the attention of the Executive Officer'. Given that delays can occur if you are not able to provide the required reports, you should not make plans to attend an admission ceremony on any particular date.

Any applicant may be subject to a random audit

The LPAB conducts random audits in relation to the student conduct of admission applicants and will obtain reports directly from institutions or providers in relation to a random selection of applicants. Your application may be selected for a random check, regardless of whether or not you have disclosed that you were subject to disciplinary action in relation to your student conduct.

We seek your signed consent to enable the LPAB to directly obtain your student conduct reports from any relevant institution or provider, as a condition of the processing of your application. If the LPAB obtains your reports directly, it will meet the cost itself.

Mental health and capacity

The LPAB has a positive, encouraging approach to people seeking admission who experience mental, physical or other health conditions or disabilities.

If you currently have, or have experienced in the past, a mental, physical or other health condition or disability, you must read Section 8 in the 'Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession' at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au. That section, titled 'Disclosures about capacity', provides guidance about any obligation you may have to disclose the condition or disability to the LPAB when you apply for admission.

If, in accordance with the guidance in Section 8 of the Disclosure Guidelines, you need to make a disclosure about a condition or disability, the LPAB will typically require a recent letter from your treating practitioner which:

- describes the condition or disability including any relevant past or current treatment, and the extent to which it is currently appropriately managed and stable, and
- addresses your ability to satisfactorily carry out the 'inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner'²⁹ in light of that condition or disability.

A short guide for treating practitioners about the meaning of 'inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner' is at Appendix 2. You are encouraged to provide a copy of Appendix 2 to your treating practitioner when requesting them to provide a letter about your condition or disability.

Character references

When you lodge your application for admission, you must include two references as to your character³⁰, made by persons who:

- have known you for at least two years (unless the LPAB determines some other period), and
- are not related to you by blood, marriage, or as a domestic partner, and
- (if you are or have ever been a legal practitioner in a foreign jurisdiction) have been associated in legal practice with you in that jurisdiction.³¹

There are four different forms for a character reference (Form 3A, 3B, 3C or 3D) which may be downloaded from www.lpab.nsw.gov.au. Each contains the precise wording that is necessary to comply with the Uniform Admission Rules, depending on your circumstances i.e.:

- whether or not you have been admitted previously, and
- whether or not you are making a disclosure in your application.

We will only accept character references that have been made by way of statutory declaration and that have been signed in the presence of an [authorised witness](#). Please read the 'Guidance for character referees' at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au and ensure that a copy is given to both your referees, along with the correct form.

If you are making a disclosure in your admission application, your character referees must:

- have read your disclosure statement,³² and
- attest in their references to having read your disclosure statement.

We may contact your referees to verify the information they have provided, and/or to confirm that they are aware of the details in any disclosure statement you have made.

There is no requirement for a character referee to be a certain age. However we recommend

²⁹ This is one of the matters which the Board must have regard to before determining whether or not you are a fit and proper person to be admitted - see Rule 10 (k) of the *Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015*.

³⁰ Rule 16 of the *Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015*.

³¹ This means that, if you are or have ever been a legal practitioner in a foreign jurisdiction, both your referees must also be persons who are or were legal practitioners in that jurisdiction. If you are unable to meet this requirement, please contact the Office of the Board. In limited circumstances the Executive Officer may be able to grant dispensation from the requirement, and instead accept one or more alternative character references.

³² However, under Rule 17(4) you may make any disclosure relating to your physical or mental capacity in a separate statutory declaration which does not have to have been read by your character referees.

a referee be at least 21 years of age and understand the significance of the referee's role.

Certificate of good standing

If you have been admitted in a foreign jurisdiction (outside Australia), you must provide a statement from the relevant professional body in that jurisdiction that you:

- are a member of the legal profession in good standing, and
- are not subject to any current or pending disciplinary matters.

This statement (known as a 'Certificate of Good Standing') should show the date on which you were admitted in that jurisdiction and must be made no earlier than 2 months before the date your documentary evidence is received.

You may provide a Certificate of Good Standing to the Office of the LPAB either:

- in digital form, or
- sent as a hard copy original.

If you wish to provide a Certificate of Good Standing in digital form:

- Upload a copy as part of your admission application
- The digital Certificate must also be emailed directly to us by the issuing professional body
 - this means you need to ask the issuing professional body to email the certificate directly to us at lpab@justice.nsw.gov.au
 - the sender's email must be an address we can verify as being an official address of the issuing professional body
- we will not accept a digital Certificate which you email to us, even if you are forwarding an email that you have received directly from your institution.

If you wish to provide a Certificate of Good Standing as a hard copy original, you should:

- upload a scanned copy in your application for admission as part of your admission application
 - in all cases, you must post the original to us or have the admitting authority provide one to us via email.

If you are required to post the original of a Certificate of Good Standing to us, your admission application cannot be determined until after we have received and assessed the original.

Early assessment of suitability

Before you apply for admission, you may seek a declaration from the LPAB that a specific matter or matters you wish to disclose will not adversely affect the LPAB's assessment of your suitability to be admitted.³³

An application for such a declaration:

- is usually made a number of years before the person intends to apply for admission
- may be appropriate for a person who is doubtful that they would be considered suitable for admission, on the basis of some aspect of their past conduct, and
- may be particularly relevant to a person who is considering legal studies, or the continuation of legal studies. They may not wish to pursue such studies while there is a risk that something in their past may ultimately prevent them being admitted as a lawyer in the future.

If you are unsure that applying for a declaration of early assessment of suitability is necessary in your case, or if you need any further guidance, please contact the Office of the Board

If the LPAB makes a declaration in relation to any or all of the matters disclosed, the declaration will be binding on the LPAB unless the applicant failed to make a full and fair disclosure of all relevant matters.

Any matters which were not disclosed in the application (including matters which took place after the application or declaration was made) may nevertheless adversely affect the LPAB's assessment of the person's suitability for admission.

The determination of this application can take between 6 and 8 months.

If your application is unsuccessful, you have the right to appeal under section 27 of the Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW).

To apply for a declaration, you need to:

- Lodge an Application for early assessment of suitability for admission (L4) in the Online Admission Portal
- You will need to provide:
 - a disclosure statement referred to in Rule 17, as if you were applying for a compliance certificate for the purposes of admission, and include a statement setting out the grounds on which you consider the Board should make the declaration
 - evidence of your qualifications, character references, police reports, student conduct reports, and/or Certificate of Good Standing, as may be relevant to your application
 - copies of any other documents which may be relevant, and particularly those which support the facts as set out in your disclosure statement

pay the prescribed fee and submit your application

³³ Section 21 of the Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW).

After you submit your application the Office of the LPAB will check your application and advise you if anything is not in order.

The LPAB sends a copy of your application to the Law Society of NSW and the NSW Bar Association, which provide advice to the LPAB about all such applications.

For further information, please contact the Office of the LPAB.

10. Conditional admission of foreign lawyers

The Board considers applications for conditional admission pursuant to section 20 of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)* (LPUL).

An applicant should carefully consider what conditions they wish to propose to the Board. Once admitted, the applicant will need to apply to the Court to change those conditions. Staff of the Board cannot assist in formulating the conditions to be imposed.

Applicants seeking conditional admission should lodge an *Application for admission as a Lawyer in NSW* (L1) as per normal. The application includes a section regarding conditional admission.

Please visit www.lpab.nsw.gov.au for the latest information on conditional admissions.

Please direct any enquiries regarding conditional admission to: lpab@justice.nsw.gov.au

Variation or revocation of conditions (after admission)

After a foreign lawyer has been admitted subject to section 20 conditions, those conditions may only be varied or revoked by way of an application to the Supreme Court of NSW.

The Supreme Court will charge,³⁴ in relation to such an application for variation or revocation:

- a filing fee (\$1,351), and
- a hearing allocation fee (\$2,697) when a hearing date is set, and
- may charge other applicable fees, for example, if interlocutory steps are required.

If an applicant applies to the Court for variation or revocation on the basis that a condition imposed has been fulfilled, and such fulfilment is a matter within the knowledge of the LPAB, the LPAB will usually be prepared to assist by providing a letter of recommendation to the Court that the condition be varied or revoked, as appropriate.

The following steps are recommended for an application for variation or revocation pursuant to section 20(3) of LPUL:

- 1) prior to lodging the application, the applicant should first inform the Board of their intention to make such application to the Supreme Court and discuss with the Board what assistance, if any, the Board may be able to provide by way of a letter of recommendation
- 2) the applicant must then make an application to the Supreme Court by filing, in the Common Law Division of the Court, a Summons in accordance with Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 2005 (UCPR) Form 4A/4B, along with a supporting Affidavit (UCPR Form 40)
 - the Summons should name the LPAB as defendant, as the LPAB will be affected by any orders that are made by the Court

³⁴ The Supreme Court fee amounts quoted here took effect on 1 July 2021. Court fees are typically reviewed annually.

- the supporting Affidavit should annex, by way of evidence, any letter of recommendation provided by the Board, along with any other relevant information
- 3) once filed, the Summons must be served upon the LPAB
- the LPAB will then put on notice any other body (for example, the Law Society of NSW or NSW Bar Association) which may be impacted by the variation or revocation of a condition, so that they may have the opportunity to raise any relevant matter for the Court's consideration
 - it will then be up to the LPAB to either oppose the application or to file a submitting appearance
- 4) the applicant will need to appear before the Court upon any interim proceeding or hearing of any Summons by the Court (as the Court will not, for example, deal with such an application in chambers or on the papers)
- 5) if the Court varies or revokes a section 20 condition, the LPAB will:
- amend the Supreme Court Roll accordingly and maintain a record of the order on the applicant's admission file, and
 - notify the Law Society of NSW or NSW Bar Association (as appropriate) that the Roll has been so amended so that any notation about the imposition of section 20 conditions will be reflected in the next practising certificate that is issued.

11. Outcomes of admission applications

This section explains the different outcomes which are possible as a result of the assessment of your admission application.

Deferred

Where an application is 'deferred', it means that determination of the application has been delayed until a future time (usually specified), for the purpose of the Board obtaining additional information or undertaking further analysis.

If the additional information or analysis becomes available within 6 months of the lodgment date of the original application, the applicant will usually not need to register a fresh application through the online Admission Portal or pay the admission fee again.

However, if received more than 6 months after the original lodgment date, the applicant will usually need to register a fresh application through the online Admission Portal and may be required to pay some or all of the admission fee again. This is because, after the passage of time, background checks such as a National Police History Check must be undertaken again.

Where an applicant needs to register a fresh application, the Office of the LPAB will retain the applicant's academic transcript and PLT certificate, so those documents will not need to be lodged again. Other documentary evidence will be valid only for limited periods. When notifying the applicant of the deferral, the Office of the LPAB will explain which documents will need to be lodged again, based on various possible timings of a fresh application.

Refused but the applicant may consider re-applying

Where an application is 'refused but the applicant may consider re-applying', it means that the Board has refused to issue a compliance certificate, and in doing so has made its final determination of the application.

However, in recognition that a fresh application in the future may achieve a different outcome, the applicant will be advised that they may consider re-applying at a future time (usually specified). For example, an applicant who is currently subject to a Conditional Release Order (but otherwise meets the suitability criteria), will usually be refused but the applicant may then be notified that they may consider re-applying.

In every case the applicant will need to register a fresh application through the online Admission Portal. The Office of the LPAB will retain the applicant's academic transcript and PLT certificate, so those documents will not need to be lodged again. Other documentary evidence will be valid only for limited periods. When notifying the applicant of the refusal, the Office of the LPAB will explain which documents will need to be lodged again, based on various possible timings of a fresh application.

The applicant will also be required to pay the full application fee again at the time of the fresh application, or a reduced fee if the Board has advised that the applicant may re-apply within 6 months of the lodgment date of their original application. This is because, after the passage of time, background checks such as a National Police History Check must be undertaken again.

Refused outright

Where an application is 'refused outright', it means that the Board has refused to issue a compliance certificate, has made its final determination, and does not wish to advise the applicant that they may consider re-applying at a future time.

This usually means that the Board is unable to foresee when or if the applicant might meet the suitability criteria in future. It does not necessarily rule out the Board considering a fresh application in the distant future, but it does not suggest such an application. A person whose application has been refused outright, but who wishes to pursue admission in the not-too-distant future, will need to lodge an appeal against the Board's decision in the Supreme Court.

Deferred pending refusal outright

Where an application is 'deferred pending refusal outright', it means that the Board is considering refusing the application outright but has delayed its determination until a future time (usually the next Board meeting).

The purpose is to enable the preparation of Reasons for Decision (to be considered by the Board at its next meeting), and also to notify the applicant and invite them to provide any further submissions about the matters at hand.

Approved

Where an application is 'approved', it means the Board has approved the issue of a compliance certificate, without conditions.

In order to be admitted to the Australian legal profession, an applicant must also attend an admission ceremony at the Supreme Court.

Approved with conditions

Where an application is 'approved with conditions' in respect of a foreign lawyer, it means the Board has recommended that issue of the compliance certificate be subject to one or more conditions, pursuant to section 20 of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)*.

Any such conditions will be specified in the notification letter to the applicant, and in the compliance certificate. Conditional admission is only available to foreign lawyers (i.e. people who are properly registered or authorized to engage in legal practice in a foreign country by the foreign registration authority for the country).

In order to be admitted to the Australian legal profession, an applicant must also attend an admission ceremony at the Supreme Court.

12. Appeals against a refusal

An applicant for admission may appeal to the Supreme Court, under section 26 of the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (NSW)*, against a refusal of the LPAB to issue a compliance certificate. Should you wish to consider appealing the LPAB's refusal to the Supreme Court, you are encouraged to seek and be guided by independent legal advice.

The timeframe for an appeal is set out in Uniform Civil Procedure Rule 50.3, which states:

- 1) A summons commencing an appeal must be filed:
 - a) within 28 days after the material date, or
 - b) if the appeal relates to the decision of a judicial officer, within such further time as the judicial officer may allow so long as the application for such further time is filed within 28 days after the material date, or
 - c) within such further time as the higher court may allow.
- 2) An application for an extension of time under subrule (1) (c) must be included in the summons commencing the appeal.

In the case of a refusal to issue a compliance certificate, the 'material date' is the date of the letter advising the applicant of the LPAB's decision.

13. Admission formalities

After the approval of their applications, every applicant must:

- attend an admission ceremony in-person at the Supreme Court, to take the oath/affirmation of office and
- sign the Supreme Court Roll,³⁵

Attendance in person is mandatory even if the admittee is not a resident of New South Wales.

Booking an admission ceremony

To book an admission ceremony, you need to sign in to the online Admission Portal and submit a *Lawyer admission ceremony booking* (L6) application to book the available date and time of your choice.

You will not be able to book an admission ceremony until the Board has recorded receipt of your application for admission and all documentary evidence. You will be notified by email when you are able to book an admission ceremony.

You will only be able to book a ceremony that falls at least 4 weeks after you are first invited to book an admission ceremony. This is to provide us with sufficient time to complete all necessary checks on your application.

Bookings close 7 calendar days before the date of the relevant ceremony (or earlier, if all places have already been booked).

Admission ceremony dates and times

The dates and times of admission ceremonies that are available for booking are listed in the online Admission Portal.

Currently the Supreme Court intends to hold admission ceremonies in Sydney on one day each month (except January). Up to 4 ceremonies may be held in one day, with up to 65 places for admittees at each ceremony.

To ensure each ceremony is fully subscribed, ceremonies will become available for booking in the Admission Portal progressively, in response to demand from admittees for places. This means that, after you have booked, additional ceremony times may become available on the same day or even on an earlier day.

Admission ceremony venues

Most admission ceremonies are held in the Banco Court on Level 13 of the Law Courts Building at Queens Square (located between Macquarie Street and Phillip Street, near King Street), Sydney 2000. Ceremonies may also be held in Newcastle in February each year.

³⁵ See Part 65C, Division 1 of the Supreme Court Rules 1970.

Updating your ceremony booking

You can update your ceremony booking to update either:

- Phonetic pronunciation of your name
- Accessibility requirements for you or your guests

by lodging an *Update, change or cancel your ceremony booking* (L7) application in the portal.

Cancelling or changing the date or time of your ceremony

Please choose your ceremony date and time carefully. If you change your mind after booking, you can change the date or time of your booking, or cancel your booking entirely, by lodging an *Update, change or cancel your ceremony booking* (L7) application in the portal. You will need to pay a fee before your booking can be changed.

If you contact us to make a change within the 7 calendar days before the date of your booked ceremony, you will also need to pay the fee for a replacement Certificate of Admission, because all certificates contain the date of the admission ceremony.

Cancellation of booking if application not approved

Although a booking reserves a place for you at the ceremony in question, your booking will not be confirmed until your admission application has been approved. If you book a ceremony and your admission application has not been approved by 7 calendar days prior to the date of that ceremony, your booking will be automatically cancelled, due to our lead times for ceremony preparations including the printing of certificates.

After the cancellation of your booking, you will be able to use the online Admission Portal to book a later ceremony date and time of your choice.

Being admitted at an admission ceremony

The protocols for admission ceremonies are set out below. Changes may occur from time to time, particularly in relation to public health and safety arrangements. If a change affects your ceremony booking, we will email you with updated information.

Strict limit of 3 guests per admittee

Each admittee is permitted to bring **only 3 guests into the Court Room**. This limit includes the admittee's mover, if the admittee has chosen to arrange their own mover. The limit will be strictly enforced, with no exceptions.

Admittees will be allocated specific seats, while movers will be directed to a designated area. Guests may choose their seats anywhere in the designated public areas.

There is no age restriction for attending an admission ceremony. Children and infants are welcome to attend. Note that children and infants will be seated in guest seating with any other guests attending. Guests are welcome to quietly leave and re-enter Banco Court as needed.

Prams can be stored outside Banco Court or can be brought into Banco Court via the alternative entrances on Level 14.

Arriving at the venue

Most admission ceremonies are held in the Banco Court on Level 13 of the Law Courts Building at Queens Square (located between Macquarie Street and Phillip Street, near King Street), Sydney 2000. Your booking acknowledgement will confirm the venue.

You and your guests should arrive at the Law Courts Building **45 minutes before your ceremony**. This allows time to clear security screening on the ground floor, and to queue for lift access to Level 13. Please ensure you and your guests switch off your mobile phones before the ceremony starts.

Accessibility

If you or any of your guests need accessibility assistance at the ceremony, please notify the Office of the LPAB in advance of the ceremony day (unless you gave the relevant details when you booked). The Banco Court at the Law Courts Building has steep seating with many stairs. Wheelchair access into the Banco Court is available via a lift platform, but requires assistance from staff.

Phonetic pronunciation of names

At your admission ceremony your name will be read aloud by the Officiator. We encourage you to provide a phonetic pronunciation of your name when you book an admission ceremony to ensure your name is read correctly. You can also add a phonetic pronunciation at a later date by updating your booking via an L7 application.

Entering the Court Room

The door to the Court Room will open approximately 30 minutes prior to the ceremony start time. **You and your guests should enter the Court Room together.** Each admittee should also indicate to Court staff whether or not they have brought their own mover (see 'Moving your admission' below).

‘Moving’ your admission

During the ceremony, each admission must be ‘moved’ by a person who is:

- currently on the Supreme Court Roll in NSW (whether or not the person holds a current practicing certificate), or
- an Australian legal practitioner, provided he or she holds a current practicing certificate.

You may arrange your own mover (such as a relative or friend) provided they meet one of the above criteria. If you arrange your own mover, you are permitted to bring only 2 other guests.

However you are not obliged to arrange someone to move your admission. If you do not bring a mover, the LPAB will arrange a legal practitioner to move your admission. Current members of the judiciary (i.e. judges and magistrates) are not permitted to move an admission.

Instructions for your mover, including the words they will be required to speak, will be provided at the ceremony.

Ceremony instructions for admittees

The admission ceremony is in 3 parts:

1) Moving of Admissions

The ceremony official will call the name of each admittee individually.

When you hear your name, stand up.

The mover will stand and ‘move’ that you be admitted. The Presiding Judicial Officer will respond from the bench to admit you to the Court.

After the Presiding Judicial Officer has finished speaking, you should then bow towards the bench and sit down.

2) Oath or Affirmation of Office

All admittees will be asked to stand up (and remain standing).

The ceremony official will read out the names of all admittees (in groups of seats).

The ceremony official will read the Oath/Affirmation of Office, and will then prompt all admittees to respond in unison. At that prompt, you respond together with other admittees, either:

- “So help me God” (if you choose to swear an Oath) or
- “I do” (if you choose to make an affirmation).

The ceremony official will then prompt you and the other admittees to sit down.

3) Speech by the Presiding Judicial Officer

The Presiding Judicial Officer will make a speech.

At the conclusion of the speech, the Court will rise. Admittees and their guests should stand until all judicial officers have left the Court Room.

A copy of the speech will be available on the Supreme Court website.

Holy texts

If you choose to swear an Oath of Office, you may bring your own holy text to hold while doing so. The Court does not supply copies. If holding a holy text is important to you, you must bring your own copy.

Signing the Roll of Lawyers

Following the ceremony, you must sign the Supreme Court Roll of Lawyers. Your admission will not have legal effect until you have signed the Roll. **Please bring your own pen to sign the Roll.**

Signing the Roll takes place in the ground floor foyer of the Law Courts Building (facing Macquarie Street). After you have signed, you will also receive your Certificate of Admission.

Photography and filming

Photography and filming is not permitted in the Court Room and in most areas of the Law Courts Building.

Your guests may photograph you while you sign the Roll. After signing, you must leave the Roll-signing area if there is a queue of admittees waiting to sign.

Photos in front of the Crest will not be permitted during the Roll-signing process. However you may return for photos in front of the Crest after the queue of admittees waiting to sign has gone. This usually occurs about an hour after the ceremony start time.

Security

Security screening is compulsory for all persons entering the Law Courts Building.

Appropriate attire

For the avoidance of any doubt, admittees and their movers must wear attire suitable to appear in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. For men, this is a business suit and tie. For senior counsel, this is wig and robe.

Duration of entire process

You should expect to be at the Court for around 90 minutes, including signing of the Roll.

Livestream of each ceremony

Each ceremony can be viewed live on the Supreme Court's [YouTube channel](#). Recordings (video on demand) are available in a [Playlist](#) on that channel.

Booking a remote admission

The Court is not admitting lawyers remotely.

Do not attempt to book a remote admission without prior approval from the Supreme Court. Attempting to book a remote admission ceremony attracts a fee and may delay your ability to book an in-person ceremony.

14. After admission

Practicing Certificate

Before you can commence practice as a solicitor or barrister, you will need to apply for a practicing certificate. You will need to arrange this through either the Law Society of NSW or the NSW Bar Association.

Immigration and Skills Assessments

In order to obtain a 'Skilled Migration Letter' from the LPAB, a person will need to have had their qualifications assessed in accordance with the Board's Rules and the 'Uniform Principles for Assessing Qualifications of Overseas Applicants for Admission', and been admitted as a lawyer in NSW. To apply for a Skilled Migration Letter after you have been admitted:

- Lodge an *application for a request for a Certificate, Letter or Service* (L8)
- pay the prescribed fee.

If you are applying for a sub class 485 Visa you can apply for a provisional skills assessment. To lodge this application, you should contact the Office of the Board for more information.

Certificate of Current Admission

A Certificate of Current Admission is issued under the LPAB's seal and confirms that a person:

- has been entered into the NSW Roll of Lawyers, and
- remains on that Roll, as at the date of the Certificate.

Such a Certificate may be required when seeking admission in different jurisdictions or for the issue of practising certificates in other Australian states and territories.

If you require a Certificate of Current Admission you will need to:

- Lodge an *application for a request for a Certificate, Letter or Service* (L8)
- pay the prescribed fee online.

The Certificate of Current Admission cannot be used as a substitute for a Certificate of Good Standing. To obtain a Certificate of Good Standing, you need to contact the Law Society of NSW or the NSW Bar Association.

Replacement Certificate of Admission

A copy of an original Certificate of Admission can only be issued if the original has been lost or destroyed. If a Certificate has been lost or destroyed, a statutory declaration setting out the reasons surrounding the loss must be lodged together with any application.

If you change your name and wish to have a replacement certificate issued, you will need to

return the original Certificate to the Office of the LPAB.

If you require a replacement Certificate of Admission you will need to:

- Lodge an *application for a request for a Certificate, Letter or Service* (L8)
- pay the prescribed fee online.

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Appendix 1 – Definition of ‘Significant Disclosure’

A ‘significant disclosure’ includes **but is not limited to** any one or more of the following circumstances:

- any conviction for any criminal offence at any time in the past, including any spent conviction³⁶
 - Evidence typically required includes but is not limited to:
 - a transcript of the court hearing, and/or
 - a transcript of the sentencing judgement, and/or
 - a copy of the police facts sheet
- any finding of guilt at any time in the past where no conviction was recorded and the offence involved dishonesty (including but not limited to stealing, larceny, embezzlement, theft, receiving, fraud, identity fraud, forgery, offences involving false and misleading statements, perjury, or perverting the course of justice), or any disclosure of such conduct even if no charge was laid
 - evidence typically required includes but is not limited to the evidence listed above in relation to a criminal conviction
- being currently subject to a Conditional Release Order, Community Correction Order, or Intensive Correction Order (or their equivalents in another jurisdiction)
 - evidence typically required includes but is not limited to the evidence listed above in relation to a criminal conviction
- being undischarged bankrupt, or being discharged from bankruptcy within the past 10 years
 - Evidence typically required includes but is not limited to:
 - if discharged, confirmation of discharge such as an extract report from the National Personal Insolvency Index issued by the Australian Financial Security Authority (AFSA), and
 - a copy of the administrator’s report and minutes of the creditor’s meeting
- being currently subject to a debt agreement under Part IX or a personal insolvency agreement under Part X of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cth)
 - Evidence typically required includes but is not limited to:
 - a copy of the agreement, or
 - other official evidence which outlines the circumstances, amounts involved and relevant dates
- overpayment of any kind of Centrelink or social security entitlements at any time for any reason, where a) the overpayment has not yet been re-paid in full, or b) the total amount of the overpayment was more than \$5,000 even if re-paid in full.
 - Evidence typically required includes but is not limited to:
 - official documentation issued by Centrelink which evidences the cause(s) of the overpayment(s), the amounts involved and the relevant dates, and

³⁶ With the exception of a) convictions for driving with a prescribed concentration of alcohol within the novice, special, low or mid ranges (provided there is no more than one such conviction within any 5-year period during the past 15 years); and b) convictions for minor traffic offences (provided there are no more than 5 offences for every 3 years of the applicant’s driving experience).

- if repaid, official documentation issued by Centrelink which evidences the amounts and dates of repayment.
- being or having been a company director or officer of a company which within the past 10 years entered voluntary administration, liquidation, receivership, winding up or external administration.
 - Evidence typically required includes but is not limited to official documentation which evidences the cause(s), the amounts of debts and liabilities involved, the relevant dates and the outcomes (including the extent to which debts and liabilities were subsequently paid or fulfilled)
- being subjected to a substantial penalty for academic misconduct (including but not limited to penalties of a) exclusion from the course, b) failure of the subject in question, c) receiving zero marks in the relevant assessment, or d) any similar or higher penalty)
 - evidence typically required includes but is not limited to a student conduct report (meaning a single comprehensive report *from the institution or provider* about your conduct as a student at the institution or provider i.e. a report which lists every misconduct matter ever recorded by the institution or provider about you). A report from the institution or provider which only relates to a specific incident or incidents of misconduct is insufficient on its own.
- being subject to any adverse finding in relation to academic misconduct at an advanced stage of law study, including but not limited to a) in the final year of academic law study, b) in a PLT course, c) during the 12 months prior to lodgement of the admission application, and/or d) after having been admitted as a lawyer in a jurisdiction outside Australia
 - evidence typically required includes but is not limited to the evidence listed above in relation to a substantial penalty for academic misconduct.
- past or current acute mental health injury or mental illness (including but not limited to bipolar affective/mood disorder, severe personality disorder, dementia, psychiatric disorder, or any symptoms of delusions, hallucinations, serious disorder of thought, severe disturbance of mood, or sustained or repeated irrational behaviour), or any current substance use disorder
 - evidence typically required includes but is not limited to a letter from your treating practitioner which:
 - outlines the condition or disability including any relevant past or current treatment and the extent to which it is appropriately managed and stable, and
 - addresses your current ability to satisfactorily carry out the inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner.

Please note you also have an obligation to disclose other types of matters not listed above, in accordance with the 'Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession'. Before submitting your admission application, you must read those Disclosure Guidelines. A copy can be downloaded from www.lpab.nsw.gov.au.

We also recommend that you read Section 9 of this Guide about 'Fitness and Propriety to be Admitted' before submitting your admission application.

Appendix 2 – Meaning of ‘inherent requirements of practice’

A guide for treating medical practitioners.

A prerequisite for a person to be admitted to the Australian legal profession as an Australian lawyer is that the Legal Profession Admission Board of NSW (LPAB) must be satisfied that the person is a ‘fit and proper person’ to be admitted.

In the case of a person who has or had in the past a relevant mental, physical or other health condition or disability, one of the matters that the LPAB will have regard to in deciding whether the person is ‘fit and proper’ is whether the person is currently able to satisfactorily carry out the inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner.

As the treating medical practitioner of an applicant for admission as a lawyer, you may have been requested to provide a report indicating whether or not you believe the applicant is currently able to satisfactorily carry out the inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner. Noting that there is no strict definition of the term ‘inherent requirements’ in the legislation governing the Board’s decision-making functions, the following may be taken as a guide as to what the term comprises:

The inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner include:

- a) the ability to perform the day-to-day tasks associated with providing legal services, including the ability to communicate in a professional manner with the courts, law-enforcement agencies and other legal practitioners;
- b) the ability to discharge a legal practitioner's professional and fiduciary duties to their clients; and
- c) the ability to discharge the legal practitioner's duties to the Court, including:
 - i. the duty to be honest and courteous in all dealings in the course of legal practice;
 - ii. the duty not to engage in conduct, in the course of practice or otherwise, which is likely to a material degree to be prejudicial to, or diminish the public confidence in, the administration of justice, or bring the profession into disrepute; and
 - iii. the duty not to knowingly or recklessly mislead the Court.

Appendix 3 – Identity Documents

If you did not complete the biometric online identity verification process in the Admission Portal (which is described in Section 2 of this Guide), you will have to provide certified copies of three (3) identity documents in your PDF of documentary evidence:

- **one commencement document** to confirm your birth in Australia or arrival in Australia, and
- **one primary and one secondary document** to show the use of your identity in the community.

The types of identity documents which fall into each of those categories are listed below.

Your identity documents must provide, in one or more documents:

- evidence of your full name
- evidence of your date of birth, and
- a photograph of you.

If none of your commencement and primary documents include a photograph, you must submit a passport-style photograph certified by a person listed in Schedule 2 of the *Statutory Declarations Regulations 1993 (Cth)*.

To provide these documents to us:

- Upload copies of your documents as part of your application for admission
- we will then notify you if we require you to post certified copies of your identity documents to the Office of the LPAB
- If convenient to you, you may also verify your identity in person at the LPAB's office

The Office of the LPAB may also request to view the originals at any time during the 12 months after your admission as a lawyer.

If your identity is not established to the satisfaction of the LPAB you may also be required to:

- provide additional documentation, and/or
- attend the Office of the LPAB in person, to complete the identity verification process.

Commencement documents (must provide one of the following)

- (a) full Australian birth certificate (not an extract or birth card)
- (b) current Australian passport (not expired)
- (c) Australian Visa current at time of entry to Australia as resident or tourist
- (d) ImmiCard issued by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection that enables the cardholder to prove their visa and/or migration status and enroll in services

- (e) certificate of identity issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to refugees and non-Australian citizens for entry to Australia
- (f) document of identity issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to Australian citizens or persons who possess the nationality of a Commonwealth country, for travel purposes
- (g) certificate of evidence of resident status.

Primary documents (must provide one of the following)

- (a) current Australian driver licence, learner permit or provisional licence issued by a state or territory, showing signature and/or photo and the same name as claimed
- (b) Australian marriage certificate issued by a state or territory (church or celebrant-issued certificates are not accepted)
- (c) current passport issued by a country other than Australia with a valid entry stamp or visa
- (d) current proof of age or photo identity card issued by an Australian government agency in your name with photo and signature
- (e) current shooter or firearm licence showing signature and photo (not minor or junior permit or licence)
- (f) for persons aged under 18 with no other Primary Use in Community Documents, a current student identification card with photo or signature.

Secondary documents (must provide one of the following)

- (a) certificate of identity issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- (b) document of identity issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- (c) convention travel document secondary (United Nations) issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- (d) foreign government issued documents (for example driver licence)
- (e) Medicare card
- (f) enrolment with the Australian Electoral Commission
- (g) security guard or crowd control photo licence
- (h) evidence of right to a government benefit (Centrelink or Veterans Affairs)
- (i) consular photo identity card issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- (j) photo identity card issued to an officer by a police force
- (k) photo identity card issued by the Australian Defence Force
- (l) photo identity card issued by the Australian Government or a state or territory government
- (m) Aviation Security Identification Card

- (n) Maritime Security Identification card
- (o) credit reference check
- (p) Australian tertiary student photo identity document
- (q) Australian secondary student photo identity document.

Please do not send us copies of any credit card, debit card, bank card or payment card. They contain sensitive information including card numbers, expiry dates and security numbers. Our compliance with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) prohibits us from receiving and storing such sensitive information.

Change of name

If you provide identity documents using a former name, you must provide evidence of your name change. This means providing a change of name certificate issued by the Australian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages or an Australian marriage certificate issued by a state or territory, in addition to your other identity documents. Church or celebrant-issued certificates are not accepted.

Difficulties meeting identity requirements

The proof of identity requirements set out above reflect the requirements with which the LPAB itself is strictly required to comply, in order to access Australia's National Police History Checking Service. Admission applicants who are Australian citizens or Australian residents, or who are currently visiting Australia or have been issued with a visa to visit Australia, should generally be able to meet the identity requirements without difficulty.

If you are unable to meet the identity requirements, you should contact the Office of the LPAB by email to lpab@justice.nsw.gov.au for additional guidance. We may be permitted to accept alternative documentation that verifies your identity, and to exercise discretion to determine what alternative documentation is appropriate in the circumstances.

However before doing so we will be required to verify that the reason you provide for being unable to meet the identity requirements is legitimate. This would typically involve you providing us with a statutory declaration accompanied by the annexure of evidence which proves to our satisfaction the existence of your claimed reason.

Translation of identity documents not in English

If you provide one or more identity documents in a language other than English, you must provide a translation of each identity document. We also require a translation of any academic transcripts or good standing certificates provided.

The translation of each identity document must have been made by a translator who has been certified by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI). The NAATI website (www.naati.com.au) has a directory which enables searching for a NAATI-certified translator by language and by location (including by locations within Australia and outside Australia).

If the NAATI website does not list a certified translator in a location convenient to you, there are numerous online businesses which offer translation services by NAATI-certified translators. The LPAB cannot recommend or make referrals to any particular business.

15. Contact us

Legal Profession Admission Board of New South Wales

Phone: (02) 9338 3500 10:00 am to 3:00pm on business days

Email: lpab@justice.nsw.gov.au

Web: www.lpab.nsw.gov.au

Post: GPO Box 3980, Sydney NSW 2001

Street: Suite 1805, Level 18, 109 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

The Office of the LPAB is open to the public between 12 noon and 2:00pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays (except public holidays).

For access requests at other times during business hours, please contact us in advance to make an appointment.

16. Give us your feedback

We value feedback from applicants about the admission process, and about our client services generally. You can write to us, telephone or email us with your concerns.

If you wish to provide confidential feedback or raise a complaint with the Legal Profession Admission Board, please email lpab.feedback@justice.nsw.gov.au. Your feedback will be handled confidentially by a senior officer of the Board.

We aim to:

- acknowledge complaints within 3 working days
- resolve complaints within 21 working days.

17. Recent document history

Version	Date	Reason
4.0	2 May 2022	Revised to reflect: a new procedure for applications that are incomplete when received; introduction of strict eligibility criteria for remote admissions from 1 June 2022; the requirement to provide My eQuals links and PDF evidence in a single email; new instructions about completing online identity verification; clarification about the obligation to disclose other names and aliases; updated requirements about the provision of driving records and disclosure of traffic offences and other fines; a request not to send copies of any payment card; and other minor amendments.
4.1	28 June 2022	Revised to reflect: updated form numbers for applications for assessment of academic qualifications and PLT; updated information about remote admissions; updated guidance about disclosure of traffic offences.
4.2	29 July 2022	Revised to reflect: the option of remote admission for an admittee who tests positive to COVID-19 within 7 days of their in-person ceremony booking.
4.3	29 August 2022	Revised to reflect: updated information about public access to the Office of the LPAB.
4.4	5 October 2022	Revised to reflect: the Supreme Court's cessation of COVID-19 protocols for attending admission ceremonies, and the consequential deletion of the eligibility criterion for remote admission relating to being unvaccinated.
4.5	30 March 2023	Revised to reflect: latest turnaround times for assessments of academic qualifications, changes to contact details for the Office of the LPAB, and other minor amendments.
4.6	14 June 2023	Revised to reflect: the return to pre-COVID-19 requirements for character references to be made by way of statutory declaration effective from 1 July 2023, a change to the street address of the Office of the LPAB, and other minor amendments.
4.7	12 December 2023	Revised to remove details about remote admissions following decision by Supreme Court not to remotely admit applicants.
4.8	20 December 2023	Temporary update only. Added service unavailability for Online Portal
4.7	11 January 2024	Returned to version 4.7 following restoration of Online portal
4.9	16 January 2025	Revised to include new identity verification requirements and dress requirements, update information about registering as a Student at Law and update links
4.9a	7 February 2025	Hyperlinks updated following changes at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

4.9b	24 June 2025	Hyperlinks updated following changes at www.lpab.nsw.gov.au . Section 16 updated.
5.0	8 October 2025	Revised to reflect new procedures for lodging applications with the Legal Profession Admission Board via the Online Admission Portal (ADMIT)
