

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON THE PROPOSED ARCHITECTURE FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN IRELAND

The Honorable Society of King's Inns
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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Hook Tangaza (the '**Review Team**') has conducted a review of the Irish legal practitioner education and training system at the request of the Legal Services Regulatory Authority ('**LSRA**') and has delivered a report of their findings in a Review of Legal Practitioner Education and Training dated August 2018.
2. The Review Team has identified certain proposals for change which emerge from an analysis of the review. This document seeks to consider, on a comparative basis, the following proposals from the Review Team in relation to a proposed architecture for the governance of legal education and training in Ireland:
 - i. the establishment of the Legal Practitioner Education and Training Committee (the '**LPET Committee**') as an independent body established by the LSRA (para 8.2.20) to make recommendations to the LSRA (para 8.2.23);
 - ii. that the LPET Committee should create a framework for the accreditation of legal education and training providers (para 8.3.4) using standards like those which exist for Higher Education Institutions (para 8.3.5); and
 - iii. that the LPET Committee would be responsible for periodic review / re-accreditation and that this function could be outsourced to Quality and Qualifications Ireland ('**QQI**') (para 8.3.7).
3. This document considers the process of accreditation and standard setting in other professions in Ireland and considers the accreditation and standard setting for legal education and training in other comparative jurisdictions. The comparative analysis demonstrates, *inter alia*, that the proposal of the Review Team regarding the new architecture for the governance of legal education and training in Ireland is (i) at odds with the statutory framework for governance in other comparative professions in Ireland and (ii) at odds with the framework for governance in other comparative jurisdictions.

B. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

4. As will be seen from what follows, the following conclusions arise from the comparative analysis:
 - i. the proposal to establish the LPET Committee, which will exist under the auspices of the LSRA but operating independently of it, to make recommendations on the system of education and training for legal practitioners and accredit providers is inconsistent with the legislative trend established by the Oireachtas for the regulation and reform of the medical profession, the architecture profession and the accountancy profession which has provided for the statutory regulatory body to accredit and set the standard for professional qualification not independent third parties;

- ii. the proposal to establish the LPET Committee, which will exist under the auspices of the LSRA but operating independently of it, to make recommendations on the system of education and training for legal practitioners is inconsistent with the systems in comparative jurisdictions;
- iii. the proposal that the LPET Committee, which will exist under the auspices of the LSRA but operating independently of it, create a framework for the accreditation of legal education and training providers is inconsistent with the systems for accreditation and standard setting in comparative jurisdictions;
- iv. the proposal that the LPET Committee, which will exist under the auspices of the LSRA but operating independently of it, be responsible for periodic review / re-accreditation is inconsistent with the legislative trend established by the Oireachtas for the above mentioned regulated professions and is inconsistent with the systems in the comparative jurisdictions; furthermore, the proposal that this function of the LSRA could be delegated to an independent third party which could be further delegated to an independent fourth party appears inconsistent with the envisaged statutory responsibilities of the LSRA pursuant to the Legal Services Regulation Act 2015; and
- v. the proposal that the LPET Committee, as a delegated authority, further delegate this authority to a fourth party independent body such as QQI appears inconsistent with the functions of the QQI and does not adequately reflect the distinction between the academic and vocational stages of legal education.

- 5. The Honorable Society of King's Inns has not been able to identify any system in a comparative regulated profession which has adopted a model such as that proposed by the Review Team and discussed above.

C. ACCREDITATION AND STANDARD SETTING IN OTHER PROFESSIONS

6. Medical Profession: Doctors and Surgeons

- 6.1. The following medical schools are accredited in Ireland for the training and education of doctors and surgeons in Ireland:

- 6.1.1. National University of Galway

- 6.1.2. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and University College Dublin Malaysia Campus

- 6.1.3. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland Bahrain

- 6.1.4. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland Perdana University

- 6.1.5. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

- 6.1.6. Trinity College Dublin

- 6.1.7. University College Cork

6.1.8. University College Dublin

6.1.9. University of Limerick

6.2. The Medical Council regulates all stages of medical education and training pursuant to the provisions of Part 10 (Education and Training) and Part 11 (Professional Competence) of the Medical Practitioners Act 2007 as amended ('MPA 2007'). The Medical Council accredits the bodies which deliver medical education in Ireland and sets the standards for the said accreditation.

6.3. Pursuant to section 88(1) of the MPA 2007 the Medical Council is required to (a) set and publish in the prescribed manner the standards of medical education and training for basic and specialist medical qualifications, and (b) monitor adherence to the standards. Section 88(2) of the MPA 2007 provides as follows:

The Council shall, in relation to basic medical education –

(a) *subject to section 87, after it has consulted with the Minister for Education and Science, and in accordance with the relevant criteria specified in rules made under section 11 –*

(i) *approve, approve subject to conditions attached to the approval of, amend or remove conditions attached to the approval of, or withdraw the approval of –*

(I) *programmes of basic medical education and training, and*

(II) *the bodies which may deliver those programmes,*

(ii) *refuse to approve a body as a body which may deliver those programmes,*

(b) *prepare and publish in the prescribed manner guidelines on curriculum issues and content to be included in programmes approved under paragraph (a),*

(c) *prepare and publish in the prescribed manner standards required for the award of a basic medical qualification pursuant to programmes approved under paragraph (a),*

(d) *monitor adherence to the criteria referred to in paragraph (a), the guidelines referred to in paragraph (b) and the standards referred to in paragraph (c),*

(e) *inspect bodies approved under paragraph (a) in order to ensure ongoing compliance with the criteria referred to in that paragraph, the*

guidelines referred to in paragraph (b) and the standards referred to in paragraph (c),

- (f) inspect places in the State where training is provided to persons undertaking training for a basic medical qualification, for the purposes of medical education and training standards,*
- (g) following inspections under paragraph (f), issue recommendations to the management of any place referred to in that paragraph on any improvements in medical education and training standards which may be required or any other issues arising from such inspections,*
- (h) publish in the prescribed manner details of all inspections carried out under this section,*
- (i) prepare and publish in the prescribed manner guidelines for bodies approved under paragraph (a) on ethical standards and behaviour appropriate for medical students pursuing a course of study leading to a basic medical qualification pursuant to programmes approved under paragraph (a), and*

advise the Minister and the Minister for Education and Science on any issues relating to its functions under this section.

- 6.4. Pursuant to section 91(4) of the MPA 2007, the Medical Council with the consent of the Minister may, *inter alia*, withdraw the recognition of a body approved under section 88(2) of the MPA 2007. Pursuant to section 91(5) the Medical Council is required to monitor and assess the performance of approved bodies.
- 6.5. The Medical Council, pursuant to the provisions of the MPA 2007, have adopted criteria to be applied for the determination of accreditation which they identify as the Rules, Criteria, Standards and Guidelines for Medical Education and Training.
- 6.6. **Response:** The Medical Council is the accreditation and standard setting body for the education and training of doctors and surgeons in Ireland pursuant to the MPA 2007. The Medical Council is responsible for the review / re-accreditation of approved bodies. There is no statutory entitlement to delegate this statutory function to a third party such as QQI.

7. Medical Profession: Nurses and Midwives

- 7.1. The following institutions are accredited in Ireland for the training and education of nurses and midwives in Ireland:
 - 7.1.1. Dublin City University
 - 7.1.2. Trinity College Dublin
 - 7.1.3. University College Cork
 - 7.1.4. Athlone Institute of Technology

- 7.1.5. Dundalk Institute of Technology
 - 7.1.6. Galway Mayo Institute of Technology
 - 7.1.7. Institute of Technology Tralee
 - 7.1.8. Letterkenny Institute of Technology
 - 7.1.9. National University of Ireland Galway
 - 7.1.10. Saint Angela's College Sligo
 - 7.1.11. University of Limerick
 - 7.1.12. Waterford Institute of Technology
- 7.2. The Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland (the '**Board**') regulates all stages of nursing and midwifery education and training pursuant to the provisions of Part 10 (Education and Training) and Part 11 (Professional Competence) of the Nurses and Midwives Act 2011 as amended ('**NMA 2011**'). The Board accredits the bodies which deliver nursing and midwifery education in Ireland and sets the standards for the said accreditation.
- 7.3. Pursuant to section 85(1) of the NMA 2011 the Board is required to (a) set and publish in the prescribed manner the standards of nursing and midwifery education and training for first time registration and post-registration specialist nursing and midwifery qualifications, and (b) monitor adherence to the standards. Section 85(2) of the NMA 2011 provides as follows:

The Board shall, in relation to programmes of pre first time registration, post-registration leading to registration or annotation and specialist nursing and midwifery education and training –

- (a) *after it has consulted with the Minister for Education and Skills, and in accordance with the relevant criteria specified in the rules –*
 - (i) *approve, approve subject to conditions attached to the approval of, amend or remove conditions attached to the approval of, or withdraw the approval for, such programmes, and bodies which may deliver such programmes, or*
 - (ii) *refuse to approve a body as a body which may deliver such programmes,*
- (b) *prepare guidelines on curriculum issues and content to be included in programmes approved under paragraph (a),*
- (c) *set and publish in the prescribed manner standards required for registration in any division, annotation and specialist nursing and midwifery qualifications pursuant to programmes approved under paragraph (a),*

- (d) *monitor adherence to the criteria referred to in paragraph (a), the guidelines referred to in paragraph (b) and the standards referred to in paragraph (c),*
- (e) *inspect bodies approved under paragraph (a) in order to ensure ongoing compliance with the criteria referred to in that paragraph, the guidelines referred to in paragraph (b) and the standards referred to in paragraph (c),*
- (f) *inspect, at least every 5 years, places in the State where training is provided to persons undertaking training for a nursing or midwifery qualification, for the purposes of monitoring adherence to nursing and midwifery education and training standards,*
- (g) *following inspections under paragraph (f), issue recommendations to the management of any place referred to in that paragraph on any improvements in nursing or midwifery education and training standards which may be required or any other issues arising from such inspections,*
- (h) *publish in the prescribed manner details of all inspections carried out under this subsection,*
- (i) *prepare and publish in the prescribed manner guidelines for bodies approved under paragraph (a) on ethical standards and behaviour appropriate for nurses, midwives and candidates, and*

advise the Minister and the Minister for Education and Skills on any issues relating to its functions under this subsection.

7.4. The Board have adopted relevant criteria for the approval of nursing and midwifery programmes of education and training. The Board is authorised to conduct inspections to ensure compliance with the standards established.

7.5. **Response:** The Board is the accreditation and standard setting body for the education and training of nurses and midwives in Ireland pursuant to the NMA 2011. The Board is responsible for the review / re-accreditation of approved bodies. There is no statutory entitlement to delegate this statutory function to a third party such as QQI.

8. **Architecture**

8.1. The following institutions are recognised as providing prescribed qualifications in Ireland for the purpose of being registered as an architect:

8.1.1. University College Dublin

8.1.2. Technological University of Dublin

8.1.3. Waterford Institute of Technology

8.1.4. University of Limerick

- 8.1.5. University College Cork / Cork Institute of Technology
- 8.2. The following institutions are accredited to provide examinations for qualifications in professional practice in architecture in Ireland:
- 8.2.1. Technical University of Dublin
- 8.2.2. University College Dublin
- 8.3. Pursuant to section 13 of the Building Control Act 2007 ('**BCA 2007**') the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland ('**RIA**') is the statutory body for the purpose of registering persons competent to practice as architects in Ireland.
- 8.4. Section 13(3) provides that the RIA shall establish an admissions board for the purposes of registering persons under the BCA 2007.
- 8.5. Section 14(2) of the BCA 2007 provides for the eligibility criteria of persons entitled to be registered as architects.
- 8.6. Section 14(5) provides that no prescribing in respect of an educational body or in respect of any degree diploma or other qualification that is awarded or conferred by it shall be done for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) unless the Minister is satisfied that the course provided by the body leading to the award or conferral of the degree, diploma or other qualification provides the requisite instruction in the various elements of the discipline of architecture in accordance with Article 46 of the Directive.
- 8.7. Pursuant to the provisions of the Qualifications and Quality Assurance (Education and Training) Act 2012, section 14(6) of the BCA 2007 provides that '*for the purposes of the Minister satisfying himself of herself of the matter referred to in subsection (5), the Minister shall consult with the Qualifications and Quality Assurance Authority of Ireland.*'
- 8.8. The Admissions Board of the RIA shall determine whether a person is eligible for registration as an architect.
- 8.9. The BCA 2007 requires that eligible qualifications in architecture be '*prescribed*'. The RIA has adopted procedures for prescription under the BCA 2007. The procedures provide for a Visiting Board to evaluate qualifications and examinations for prescription. The Visiting Board is composed by the RIA.
- 8.10. **Response:** The BCA 2007 provides for the eligibility of persons to be registered as architects. Where a person seeks registration on foot of a prescribed qualification, the RIA is the body approved to make prescriptions of approved qualifications. The procedures established by the RIA does not appear to permit a third party to conduct reviews or re-accreditation.
9. **Accountancy**

9.1. Pursuant to section 905(2)(a) of the Companies Act 2014 as amended ('CA 2014') the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (the '**Supervisory Authority**') is empowered to grant recognition to bodies of accountants for statutory functions:

9.2. Section 930(1) of CA 2014 provides as follows:

Subject to subsection (1A), the Supervisory Authority may grant recognition in writing to a body of accountants for the purposes of the relevant provision but may only grant such recognition if satisfied –

- (a) *that the standards relating to training, qualifications and repute required by that body for the approval of a person as a statutory auditor are not less than those specified in Articles 4, 6 to 8 and 10 of the Audit Directive,*
- (b) *as to the standards that body applies to its members in the area of ethics, code of conduct and practice, independence, professional integrity, auditing and accounting standards, quality assurance, continuing education and investigation and disciplinary procedures,*

...

9.3. Section 930(2) of CA 2014 provides that the following institutions shall be deemed to have been granted recognition under this section by the Supervisory Authority for the purposes of the relevant provisions and, subject to sections 931 and 931B, for such recognition to have stated that each such body may perform each of the Part 27 functions as provided:

9.3.1. Association of Chartered Certified Accountants

9.3.2. Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland

9.3.3. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

9.3.4. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland

9.3.5. Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland

9.3.6. Institute of Incorporated Public Accountants

9.4. The Supervisory Authority has created an operation unit identified as the Regulatory and Monitoring Supervision unit to perform the statutory functions under CA 2014 in respect of the Prescribed Accountancy Bodies. The Supervisory Authority has recognised the following nine Prescribed Accountancy Bodies:

9.4.1. Association of Chartered Certified Accountants

9.4.2. Association of International Accountants

9.4.3. Chartered Institute of Management Accountants

9.4.4. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

- 9.4.5. Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland
- 9.4.6. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
- 9.4.7. Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland
- 9.4.8. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland
- 9.4.9. Institute of Incorporated Public Accountants

9.5. An 'accountant' is not a legally protected category of professionals generally.

9.6. **Response:** In the current system, individual bodies accredit their members for qualification and standard setting purposes. Where the accountancy body seeks accreditation as a prescribed statutory body for a statutory purpose designation, this accreditation is performed by the Supervisory Authority.

D. ACCREDITATION AND STANDARD SETTING FOR LEGAL EDUCATION IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

10. Northern Ireland

10.1. The Honorable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (the 'Inn of Court') is the professional body which regulates the education, training and admittance of barristers in Northern Ireland. Training is provided by the Institute of Professional Legal Studies ('IPLS'). The IPLS was established in 1977 and it located in Queen's University Belfast. The IPLS is governed by the Council of Legal Education (Northern Ireland). The Council of Legal Education (Northern Ireland) is appointed by the Senate of Queen's University Belfast and is made up of members of the University, the Inn of Court and the Law Society.

10.2. Pursuant to Rule 8 of the Rules of the Inn of Court, '*[e]very student of the Inn shall attend the vocational course at the Institute of Professional Legal Studies, Queen's University, Belfast, conducted by the Council of Legal Education (Northern Ireland) or such other course of study as may be prescribed by the Executive Council of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland.*'

10.3. The Council of Legal Education (Northern Ireland) accredits qualifications commonly identified as recognised law degrees.

10.4. **Response:** The Council of Legal Education (Northern Ireland) is the body responsible for the accreditation and standard setting for recognised law degrees for admission to the IPLS. The Inns of Court is the body responsible for training and standard setting for bodies providing training of barristers in Northern Ireland. It has selected attendance at the IPLS as the only approved ordinary qualification route.

11. England and Wales

11.1. The Legal Services Act 2007 ('LSA 2007') reforms the regulation of legal services in England and Wales. Pursuant to section 4 of the LSA 2007 the Legal Services Board ('LSB') must assist in the maintenance and development of standards in relation to (a) the regulation by

approved regulators of persons authorised by them to carry on activities which are reserved legal activities, and (b) the education and training of persons so authorised.

- 11.2. Part 4 of the LSA 2007 provides for the regulation of approved regulators. Pursuant to section 45 of the LSA 2007, a designation as an approved regulator may be cancelled by the LSB.
- 11.3. The Bar Council of England and Wales is an approved regulator under the LSA 2007.
- 11.4. The Bar Council of England and Wales has established the Bar Standards Board ('**BSB**') to exercise its regulatory functions pursuant to the LSA 2007. The Bar Standards Board is a division of the Bar Council: it is not an independent body.
- 11.5. The BSB is a division of the Bar Council of England and Wales which regulates the education and training of barristers in England and Wales. It should be noted at the outset that on 25 October 2018 the BSB agreed a revised set of rules for the future education and training of barristers subject to the approval of the LSB. The new rules came into operation on 1 April 2019.
- 11.6. Pursuant to Section B3 of the Fourth Edition of the BSB Handbook, the providers of authorised education and training for vocational training and pupillage must be authorised by the BSB.
- 11.7. A body seeking authorisation must apply to the BSB. In determining any application, the BSB shall have regard to the Authorisation Framework which provides for mandatory criteria. The BSB may grant an authorisation on such terms as it shall deem appropriate.
- 11.8. The BSB is authorised to vary, amend, suspend or withdraw an authorisation of an authorised education and training organisation. The decision to grant, grant subject to conditions, vary, amend, suspend or withdraw an authorisation is subject to review by the BSB.
- 11.9. The BSB is the body which makes a determination for authorisation under the Authorisation Framework.
- 11.10. **Response:** The BSB is the delegated approved regulator for the barristers' profession in England and Wales which shall determine the manner of their education and training. The BSB is entitled to authorise education providers who comply with their authorisation framework. The BSB is the body appointed to review / re-accredit authorised bodies. It does not appear that this function can be delegated.

12. **Scotland**

- 12.1. Pursuant to the Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010, the Court of Session is the body responsible for prescribing the criteria for admission to the office of Advocate in Scotland. The Court of Session has delegated its function to the Faculty of Advocates which provides professional training to qualify as an advocate.

12.2. The Faculty of Advocates has adopted regulations for the admission of candidates. It has provided in its regulations for recognised law degrees from 'Scottish Universities'. It has identified approved universities for that purpose which have been accredited by the Board of Examiners.

12.3. The Board of Examiners is a division of the Faculty of Advocates.

12.4. **Response:** The Faculty of Advocates is entitled to regulate the education and training of advocates. It has adopted Regulations for this purpose. The Regulations provide that a recognised degree shall be from a Scottish University as defined or approved by the Board of Examiners; a division of the Faculty of Advocates.

13. **Australia: New South Wales**

13.1. Pursuant to the provisions of the Legal Profession Uniform Law, the Council of the New South Wales Bar Association is the delegated local regulatory authority for the functions under the Uniform Law.

13.2. Section 29 of the Uniform Law provides that the designated local regulatory authority may accredit or reaccredit law courses or providers of practical legal training in accordance with the Admission Rules.

13.3. Qualification as a barrister in New South Wales is subsequent to admission as a lawyer in New South Wales. Accordingly, being admitted as a lawyer is the first stage in the qualification process.

13.4. Admission to the profession of lawyer is made by the Legal Profession Admission Board in New South Wales. A person intending to be admitted must have completed a course of not less than three-years full-time study of law in Australia. Such course must be accredited by the Legal Profession Admission Board. Accredited courses must provide candidates with appropriate understanding and competence in identified areas of knowledge as provided for in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.

13.5. The Legal Profession Admission Board is entitled to assess the suitability and fitness and propriety of candidates prior to admission.

13.6. Admitted lawyers seeking to become barristers must undertake the entrance examination of the New South Wales Bar Association.

13.7. **Response:** The Legal Profession Admission Board identifies the education and training criteria for persons being admitted as lawyers. Recognised courses are accredited by the Legal Profession Admission Board and must adhere to the standards identified in the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules. The Council of the New South Wales Bar Association determines the eligibility criteria of persons to be admitted as barristers. They are the delegated local authority for this purpose.

14. **Australia: Victoria**

- 14.1. Pursuant to the provisions of the Legal Profession Uniform Law, the Victorian Bar is the delegated local regulatory authority for the functions of the Uniform Law.
- 14.2. Similar to the system in New South Wales, qualification as a barrister in the State of Victoria is subsequent to admission as a lawyer.
- 14.3. Admission to the profession of lawyer is made by the Legal Profession Admission Board in Victoria. A person intending to be admitted must have completed a course of not less than three-years full-time study of law in Australia. Such course must be accredited by the Legal Profession Admission Board. Accredited courses must provide candidates with appropriate understanding and competence in identified areas of knowledge as provided for in Schedule 1 of the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015.
- 14.4. The Legal Profession Admission Board is entitled to assess the suitability and fitness and propriety of candidates prior to admission.
- 14.5. Admitted lawyers seeking to become barristers must undertake the entrance examination of the Victoria Bar.
- 14.6. Forty candidates will be invited to complete the Bar Readers' Course over eight-weeks. Assessment is conducted by the Victoria Bar.
- 14.7. **Response:** The Legal Profession Admission Board identifies the education and training criteria for persons being admitted as lawyers. Recognised courses are accredited by the Legal Profession Admission Board and must adhere to the standards identified in the Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules. The Victorian Bar determines the eligibility criteria of persons to be admitted as barristers. They are the delegated local authority for this purpose.

15. **New Zealand**

- 15.1. The New Zealand Law Society controls and regulates lawyers in legal practice in New Zealand. Education is regulated by the New Zealand Council of Legal Education.
- 15.2. Part 8 of the Lawyers and Conveyancers Act 2006 ('LCA 2006') provides for the New Zealand Council of Legal Education.
- 15.3. Section 49 of the LCA 2006 provides for the eligibility and suitability of persons entitled to be admitted as a barrister and solicitor. Three categories of person are provided. The qualifications necessary for admission in the ordinary course are those prescribed or required by the New Zealand Council of Legal Education.
- 15.4. Section 274 of the LCA 2006 provides that it is the function of the New Zealand Council of Legal Education to set the qualifications and educational requirement of barristers and solicitors and to define, prescribe and approve the courses of study required to be undertaken by candidates for admission as barristers and solicitors.

15.5. Pursuant to section 274(c), the New Zealand Council of Legal Education shall arrange for the delivery of defined, prescribed or approved courses of study or to provide them when necessary.

15.6. Pursuant to section 274(e) the New Zealand Council of Legal Education shall arrange for the monitor and assessment of defined, prescribed or approved courses of study.

15.7. **Response:** The New Zealand Council of Legal Education is the body authorised to determine the education and training requirements of Barristers and Solicitors.

16. **Singapore**

16.1. The Legal Profession Act established the Singapore Institute of Legal Education ('SILE') constitute the Law Society of Singapore and to amend and consolidate the law relating to the legal profession. Pursuant to section 4 of the Legal Profession Act, the SILE shall maintain and improve the standards of legal education in Singapore and shall provide for the training, education and examination '*by the Institute or by any other body*' of (i) qualified persons intending to practise the profession of law in Singapore and (ii) foreign lawyers.

16.2. The Legal Profession Act delegates the authority to make rules for the legal education of advocates and solicitors to the Board of Directors of the Institute after consulting with the Minister and the Council.

16.3. **Response:** SILE is the body authorised to determine the education and training requirements of lawyers in Singapore.