



# **Qualification in other jurisdictions- international benchmarking**

September 2016

## **Introduction**

### **Purpose of exercise**

In order to provide points of comparison when developing our proposed routes to qualification, we have benchmarked relevant overseas jurisdictions to establish common international practice.

### **Key findings**

The key findings of the exercise are:

- centralised assessment is commonly used
- a five to six year qualification route is most common
- a law degree is needed to qualify as a lawyer in most other jurisdictions.

We surveyed the following jurisdictions. They represent a range of jurisdictions (both EU and non-EU) and both civil and common law jurisdictions.

- Australia - New South Wales and Victoria\*
- Canada\*\* - British Columbia
- Canada\*\* - Ontario
- France
- Germany
- Hong Kong
- Italy
- India
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Poland
- Singapore
- Spain
- South Africa
- United Kingdom - Scotland
- United States - California
- United States - New York

\* They now form one regulatory regime under Australian Legal Profession Uniform Law 2015.

\*\* There is a mobility agreement across Canadian jurisdictions which means that any qualification benchmarked against these jurisdictions is acceptable across Canada.

The document is separated into two parts:

- Part A: benchmarks assessment routes.
- Part B: looks at the potential impacts of our proposed routes to qualification in other jurisdictions.

[Download Qualification in other jurisdictions - international benchmarking \(PDF 23 pages, 635KB\)](#)

[<https://rules.sra.org.uk/globalassets/documents/sra/research/iclr-benchmarking.pdf?version=4a326f>]