

LEGAL SERVICES COUNTRY PROFILE

AUSTRALIA

International Legal Services Advisory Council

Attorney-General's Department

Australia

October 2001

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Introduction

The International Legal Services Advisory Council (ILSAC) was established in late 1990 by the Australian Government to assist in improving Australia's international performance in legal and related services. To help achieve this purpose profiles for seventeen countries and economies of the Asia Pacific region have been prepared. The Profiles, which are intended as a guide only, cover Australia, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

ILSAC is chaired by the Hon Sir Laurence Street AC KCMG and comprises representation from private legal practice, the Law Council of Australia, commercial dispute resolution centres, education institutions and relevant Government departments and agencies.

This edition of the Profiles is designed to provide an overview of the legal and related services sector in each country or economy. The information in the Profiles is organised under the following main headings:

1. General information:	key data, legal language, form of government and economic indicators.
2. Basic legal information:	system and sources of law, structure and regulation of the legal profession, law-making bodies and professional legal education.
3. Legal services market:	professional legal associations, local, Australian and foreign law firms, and commercial dispute resolution.
4. Market access requirements:	foreign lawyer admission requirements, regulation and restrictions on foreign lawyers/firms and recent regulatory changes.
5. Australian legal services:	prospects for Australian legal services, dispute resolution services and legal education and training services.
6. References/sources:	list of source material and date of information contained in the profile.

Comments, additional information or corrections, and suggestions for improvement of this Profile are welcome.

How to order

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**ILSAC Secretariat
Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
Robert Garran Offices
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Barton ACT 2600
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**Telephone +61-2-6250 6704; Facsimile +61-2-6250 5952
Email: ilsac.secretariat@ag.gov.au
<http://law.gov.au/ilsac>**

1 General information

Official name

Commonwealth of Australia.

Population

In 2000, Australia's population was estimated at 19.2 million.¹

Languages

Australia's national language is English. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dialects, as well as many European and Asian languages, are also spoken as a result of Australia's indigenous, ethnic and cultural diversity.

Legal language

All formal legal proceedings in Australia are conducted in English. Where Aboriginal customary law is practised, 'proceedings' are conducted in the relevant Aboriginal dialect.

Form of government

The Commonwealth of Australia is a constitutional monarchy with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as the Head of State, represented in the Commonwealth by the Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Reverend Dr Peter Hollingworth AO OBE.

Australia has three levels of government.

At the national level, the bicameral Federal Parliament comprises the Senate (the upper house) with 76 Senators, and the House of Representatives (the lower house) with 148 Members. Under the Commonwealth Constitution, the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, which consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

At the State and Territory level, there are bicameral legislatures in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. In these States, the Legislative Assembly or the House of Assembly, as the case may be, is the larger House. The Queensland legislature is unicameral as are the legislative assemblies of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The membership size of each legislature varies. The Queen is represented by a Governor in each State.

At the local government level, there are more than 700 local government authorities throughout Australia that have been established under State legislation.

Both the Commonwealth and State systems of government are derived from the British Westminster system of responsible

government, although many features of the Commonwealth Constitution (including the federal structure) are largely based on the United States Constitution. At both the national and State levels, the form of government is characterised by a strong political party system and adversarial style of politics between government and opposition.²

The members of the Parliaments of each State are elected by persons who are entitled to vote. The franchise extends to Australian citizens who are at least 18 years of age and have certain residential qualifications. For the Commonwealth Parliament the qualifications for the franchise are identical for both Houses, extending to Australian citizens and British subjects who are on the Commonwealth Electoral Roll and who are not less than 18 years of age.³ Voting in Australia is compulsory.

- Head of Government: Prime Minister The Hon John Winston Howard.
- Ruling Party: The Liberal/National Party Coalition has been in power since 1996.

Economic information

Basic indicators	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
GDP (current prices)	508 113	533 632	565 881	593 311	n/a
GDP growth (%)					
Inflation (CPI) %	4.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	2.4
Exports \$m. (current prices)	99 095	105 160	113 744	111 843	125 774
Imports \$m. (current prices)	-101 078	-103 590	-118 482	-126 453	-140 954
Balance on current account \$m.	-21 645	-17 818	-22 818	-33 716	-33 677-

Source: Year Book Australia – 2001, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

2 Basic legal information

Legal system

Australia's legal system, at both Commonwealth and State levels, is based mainly on the common law system derived from the United Kingdom. That is, it is based on case law and statute law. Aboriginal customary law is also practised by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in certain situations and localities.

Sources of law

Since 1901, legislative power has been divided between the Commonwealth and States under the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* (1900), an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament. Other important legislation that has impacted on the federal compact include:

- the *Statute of Westminster 1931* which was enacted to deal with certain constitutional anomalies arising from Australia's colonial origins, but only applied at the Commonwealth level;
- the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968*, which abolished appeals from the High Court of Australia to the Privy Council on matters of Commonwealth and Territory law;
- the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act 1975*, which abolished appeals from the High Court of Australia to the Privy Council on matters of State law; and
- the *Australia Act 1986* which effectively took away the power of the United Kingdom Parliament to legislate for Australia as a whole and abolished appeals to the Privy Council from State courts.

The extent of the legislative powers of the Commonwealth Parliament and each of the six State Parliaments is set out in the Commonwealth and State Constitutions respectively. The Commonwealth Constitution also sets out the division of powers between the Commonwealth and States. It also ensures the continuance of each State Constitution, State legislative powers and laws.

The main sources of law in Australia are the Commonwealth Constitution, enactments of the Federal Parliament, the State Parliaments and Territory legislatures, and case law as laid down by the High Court of Australia and the Federal and State/Territory courts. Other sources of law include international law, delegated legislation, Aboriginal customary law, custom, and conventions.

Law-making bodies

The Parliaments of the Commonwealth and States, and the legislative assemblies of the Territories, are the principal law making bodies in Australia. Law making powers have also been

delegated by the Federal Parliament to the Governor-General of Australia and by State Parliaments to the Governors of each of the States, to make delegated legislation. Delegated legislation is also made by Ministers and specified holders of public office provided for in relevant enabling legislation at both Commonwealth and State levels.

Municipal laws are made by local government bodies under the authority of State legislation.

Court structure

As Australia is a federation, the court structures of the Commonwealth and States differ. The High Court of Australia, which is Australia's final court of appeal, is at the top of the hierarchy of both the Federal and State court systems. The High Court may exercise original jurisdiction in certain matters including constitutional cases but it is mainly concerned with appellate work.

Besides the High Court, the principal courts of original jurisdiction at the Commonwealth level are the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, the Supreme Courts of the Territories. The Federal Magistrates Service, a lower level federal court, was established in 2000. There are also a number of Commonwealth tribunals, the most important of which is the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). The Commonwealth Government has decided that the AAT and three other merit review tribunals will be amalgamated to form a new Administrative Review Tribunal.

In the majority of States, there are three levels of courts. The highest level in each State and Territory is the Supreme Court. Below the Supreme Court in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, are two levels of courts. These courts vary in name as between the States and are described as either District or County Courts at the second level, and Local or Magistrates Courts, Courts of Petty Sessions, Small Claims Courts, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts, at the third level. Below the Supreme Court in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are the Magistrates Courts and other courts.

State and Territory courts have original jurisdiction in all matters brought under respective State or Territory laws, and also have jurisdiction in matters arising under federal laws where such matters have not been specifically reserved to courts of federal jurisdiction. Under State and Territory 'cross-vesting' legislation, matters arising in a State or Territory may often be dealt with in the courts of another State or Territory.

As well as the established court systems, Australia has well-developed regimes for the settlement of commercial disputes by arbitration and other mechanisms of alternative dispute resolution. (For further information, see Commercial Arbitration and Dispute Resolution Services in section 3).

Structure of the legal profession⁴

The structure of the legal profession in Australia is derived from the English legal profession. Over the past 150 years or so, modifications have been made to the structure of the profession in each State. Lawyers are now admitted as “barristers and solicitors”, “practitioners” or “legal practitioners” in all jurisdictions except Queensland.

In New South Wales, although the *Legal Profession Reform Act 1993* provides for common admission of all lawyers as “legal practitioners”, the Act also provides that a legal practitioner who wishes to practise must hold a practising certificate as either a solicitor or a barrister, but not both. A legal practitioner who holds a solicitor’s practising certificate cannot hold themselves out as a barrister, and *vice versa*. The *Legal Profession Amendment (National Practising Certificates) Act 1996* renames the practising certificate for a solicitor as a practising certificate for a ‘solicitor and barrister’. The relevant provision of that Act commenced on 1 July 1997. A lawyer is now admitted to practice as a ‘legal practitioner’.

In Queensland, legislation permits admission as a solicitor or a barrister, but not both and pre-admission requirements in that State differ significantly for intending barristers and solicitors. No practising certificate is required for a barrister in Queensland.

. In other States and Territories, solicitors are admitted as barristers and solicitors. They can elect to practise as either a solicitor or barrister. Practising certificates are required for practitioners admitted as barristers and solicitors in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Practising certificates are not required for barristers in the Australian Capital Territory. The separate Bars in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, function as voluntary associations with their own rules.

All lawyers admitted to practice in Australia have rights of audience in all courts to which they are admitted, subject to compliance with any applicable practising certificate requirements.

Regulation of the legal profession

Legal work is reserved to lawyers by virtue of State and Territory legislation that prohibits non-lawyers from carrying out legal work for reward or from holding themselves out to be qualified to perform such work. Thus, no person may practise as a barrister or solicitor or do any act as a barrister or solicitor unless:

- (a) that person’s name is entered on the appropriate roll of solicitors or barristers in the relevant State or Territory, and
- (b) that person has a practising certificate (except for those jurisdictions where a barrister is not required to have a practising certificate).

Each State and Territory has a law society (in Victoria, Law Institute). These law societies are incorporated or recognised by legal profession statutes in each State except Western Australia.⁵ Membership of the law societies is voluntary, although in New South Wales, and Tasmania the issue of a practising certificate includes automatic entitlement to membership of the law society.⁶

There are Bar Associations in each of the States and Territories. In New South Wales and Victoria the associations are recognised by Statute and have statutory functions. Membership of these two associations is voluntary. In the other jurisdictions, the Bar Associations are private associations where membership is voluntary.

The Law Council of Australia is the national representative body of the Australian legal profession, of which the various law societies and Bar associations are constituent members.

The legal profession is regulated in two main ways. In each State and Territory jurisdiction, there is legislation which provides for admission to the profession and deals with such other matters as operation of the profession, issue of practising certificates, discipline and trust accounts.

Current regulatory activities are supported in all jurisdictions by State and Territory legislation, but there are certain activities which derive from the inherent powers of the Supreme Courts of the States and Territories. The State and Territory governments have a central role and in many jurisdictions the governments have set up instrumentalities to play particular roles in relation to the regulation of lawyers. The Supreme Courts in each jurisdiction have an important role derived from their respective inherent jurisdiction, although some powers have been given specific statutory recognition.

Pure self-regulation of the legal profession has long since disappeared in Australia in favour of approaches which involve governments, the profession and the courts in the regulatory supervision of lawyers. In most jurisdictions, there is a system of co-regulation which actively involves both the government and the profession in the regulation of lawyers. In some States – Western Australia and South Australia, for example – the legal professional associations now have a limited role in the disciplinary system which is principally conducted by government instrumentalities. A review in Queensland which is being undertaken currently may result in significant changes in that jurisdiction. There are also currently reviews in progress of parts of the regulatory systems in New South Wales and Victoria.

Admission

Admission is still the responsibility of the courts. In practice, Admission Boards in each jurisdiction determine the requirements for admission and certify whether applicants for admission meet those requirements before the Supreme Court formally admits them to practice (in the case of Tasmania, the Supreme Court satisfies itself as to eligibility for admission). The Boards are mainly comprised of judges or registrars of the local Supreme Court and legal practitioners appointed by the judges of the court or by the professional organisations.⁷ In New South Wales, the Legal Practitioners' Admission Board has representation from the Bar Association, the Law Society, the Attorney-General's Department, New South Wales law schools and the judiciary.

Uniform admission rules have been adopted by the Admitting authorities of all States and Territories. These rules require that an applicant for admission be of good fame and character and a fit and proper person to practise, and have completed the minimum academic and practical training requirements. The academic requirements are satisfied by the completion of tertiary studies in law and the practical requirements are satisfied by the completion of one of the courses of practical training or the prescribed period as an articulated clerk, as recognised by the admitting jurisdiction.⁸

The Law Admissions Consultative Committee comprises representatives from each admitting authority, the Law Council of Australia, the Committee of Australian Law Deans and the Australasian Professional Legal Education Council. Its charter is endorsed by the Council of Chief Justices and it has been charged by that Council and the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, at various times, to try to suggest compromise positions acceptable to all interested parties on both the academic and practical training elements of preparing for legal practice. The Law Admissions Consultative Committee is in the process of settling Statements of Competency for Entry Level Lawyers which are intended, when adopted by the Law Admitting Authorities in each jurisdiction, to apply to all Practical Legal Training Courses and to articles or comparable practical training, for purposes of admission.

Practising certificates⁹

The practising certificate constitutes the lawyer's 'licence' to practise. Practising certificates are required by all legal practitioners except for Queensland barristers and members of the Australian Capital Territory Bar. Practising certificates are issued, after admission, by the relevant professional organisations in three of the States and both Territories. In South Australia, practising certificates are issued by the Supreme Court of South Australia, and in Victoria and Western Australia, by the Legal Practice Board of those States.

An unrestricted practising certificate gives the right of independent practice for a legal practitioner. However, practising certificates may be issued subject to restrictions on unsupervised practice. In most jurisdictions, practising certificates are initially issued subject to a restriction requiring newly admitted lawyers to

complete some form of practice management course and in some cases (where articles of clerkship have not been undertaken) to work as employed lawyers under supervision for a period before being entitled to an unrestricted practising certificate. The period of employed practice varies according to jurisdiction:

- in the Australian Capital Territory, after 12 months of practice as an employed solicitor;
- in New South Wales, after two years as an employed solicitor and the completion of an approved practice management course;
- in the Northern Territory, after two years of post-graduate experience, part of which must comprise either an articulated clerkship or the completion of a practical legal training course;
- in Queensland, immediately after admission (where 24 months articulated clerkship was completed prior to admission) or after 12 months of practice as an employed solicitor (where the practical legal training course was completed prior to admission);
- in South Australia, after completion of a practical legal training course and 12 months practice as an employed solicitor.
- in Tasmania, after two years post-admission employment as a legal practitioner;
- in Victoria, immediately after admission (where 12 months articulated clerkship was completed prior to admission) or after six months as an employed solicitor (where the practical legal training course was completed prior to admission), and
- in Western Australia, after completion of a twelve months articulated clerkship and a further 12 months employment as a solicitor.

Mutual recognition

In 1992, the Commonwealth Parliament enacted the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992*. This Act provides for the recognition, within each State and Territory of the Commonwealth, of regulatory standards adopted elsewhere in Australia regarding goods and occupations. The principal purpose of the Act is to enact legislation authorised by the Parliaments of each State and requested by the legislatures of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory for the purpose of promoting freedom of movement of goods and in occupations, in a national market in Australia. All States and Territories have enacted the necessary legislation.

On the matter of occupations (which includes legal practitioners), the mutual recognition principle means that a person who is registered in one State for an occupation, after notifying the

registration authority of a second State for the equivalent occupation, is entitled to be registered in that second State and to carry on that equivalent occupation. However, the mutual recognition principle is subject to the exception that it does not affect the operation of laws that regulate the manner of carrying on an occupation in the second State so long as those laws:

- (a) apply equally to all persons carrying on or seeking to carry on the occupation under the law of the second State, and
- (b) are not based on the attainment or possession of some qualification or experience relating to fitness to carry on the occupation.

This means that a person admitted to legal practice in one jurisdiction can practise in another jurisdiction by notifying the relevant admission authority of intention to practise in the latter jurisdiction and paying the fees levied by that jurisdiction. There is now virtually a single market for legal practice in Australia.

In 1994, the Law Council of Australia developed a national Blueprint called the Structure of the Legal Profession - A National Market for Legal Services. The primary objective of the Blueprint was to remove constraints on the development of a national market in legal services and to develop other efficiency enhancing reforms. A fundamental aspect of the Blueprint is the introduction of a travelling practising certificate regime which will enable an Australian lawyer to practise, without any further impediments or restrictions, in any other part of Australia.

The Blueprint is based on the following general principles:¹⁰

- national competition policy principles apply to the legal profession;
- lawyers admitted in any State or Territory of Australia are able to practise law throughout Australia;
- existing constraints which prevent a lawyer's right to practise without restriction throughout Australia are removed in order to facilitate the development of a national market in legal services;
- recognition that the independence of the legal profession is dependent upon the profession's right to self regulation;
- the system of regulation of the legal profession is implemented by uniform State and Territory legislation;
- the self regulation of the legal profession is subject to an external and transparent process of accountability to ensure that the rules of the professional bodies are not inconsistent with national competition policy principles;
- the protection of consumers of legal services through comprehensive education and training of the legal profession and the development of a uniform standard of client care, and

- proper information is available for consumers of legal services as to quality and cost of legal services.

In March 1996, the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General approved the preparation of legislation to give effect to the proposed scheme for a travelling certificate regime. The Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, the Northern Territory, South Australia and Victoria have enacted legislation to give effect to the scheme, with Western Australia likely to follow.

By way of example, the *Legal Profession Amendment (National Practising Certificates) Act 1996* (NSW) establishes a National Practising Certificate Scheme, which requires the Law Society of New South Wales to give effect to practising certificates issued to legal practitioners in other States and Territories recognised by the New South Wales Attorney-General as having ‘corresponding’ legislation. An interstate legal practitioner practising in New South Wales under the Scheme will be taken to be an officer of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The provision establishing the Scheme commenced on 1 July 1997 in New South Wales.

To facilitate the efficient operation of the new national practising certificate regime, the Law Council of Australia has adopted Model Rules of Professional Conduct and Practice and is also addressing a range of disparate topics such as professional conduct rules, professional indemnity insurance, trust account regulation, fidelity funds, discipline, business structures, liability regimes, admission qualifications and training and litigation reform.

Professional legal education

Primarily trained

Australian legal practitioners are primarily trained at Australian universities. The Committee of Australian Law Deans, in conjunction with the Federal Attorney-General’s Department, publishes a handbook entitled *Studying Law in Australia*. This book provides a comprehensive guide to the opportunities for legal education in Australia. It sets out the availability of undergraduate and postgraduate courses at various universities and also lists the pre-admission practical legal training institutions for law graduates. The latest publication relates to the 2002 academic year and has been distributed widely, both overseas and in Australia. It is available from the ILSAC Secretariat for AUD\$22.00 (plus postage and handling for overseas residents). It is also available on the internet at <http://www.law.newcastle.edu.au/cle/cald/slia.html>

Qualifications for practice

A degree in law (LLB or BLS) from an Australian university, or a combined law degree with a degree in another discipline of study, together with a certificate of completion of a pre-admission practical training course, or a period of traineeship or tutorship in

a practising solicitor's office (called articles) where accepted, are the minimum qualifications for admission to practice. In New South Wales, a qualification from the Legal Practitioners Admission Board and a qualification from the Solicitors Board, Queensland are also acceptable.

(See section 5 *Legal education and training* for details of institutions and courses.)

After successfully completing a practical training course, a person must take steps to be formally admitted by the Supreme Court in a relevant State or Territory and be entered on the appropriate legal practitioner roll before that person can begin to practise in a limited way. (See *Admission* and *Practising certificates* above for details).

Foreign legal training

Sources

A law graduate from a New Zealand university who has received academic instruction in all the core areas required by Australian admission authorities and has at least 5 years standing, may be admitted to practice in an Australian jurisdiction.¹¹

3 Australian legal services market

Professional associations

There are many regulatory bodies dealing with law or the legal profession in Australia. The principal professional regulatory bodies are as follows:

National

Australian Bar Association Level 5, Inns of Court 107 North Quay Brisbane QLD 4000	Law Council of Australia 19 Torrens Street Braddon ACT 2601 Http: www.lawcouncil.asn.au
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State and Territory

Bar Association of Queensland Level 5, Inns of Court 107 North Quay Brisbane QLD 4000 Email: barassoc@ozemail.com.au Http: www.barassocqld.com.au	Queensland Law Society Inc. 179 Ann Street Brisbane QLD 4000 Email: info@qls.com.au Http: www.qls.com.au
Bar Association of the Northern Territory PO Box 4369 Darwin NT 0800	Law Society of the Northern Territory 22 Mitchell Street Darwin NT 0801 Email: lawsocietynt@bigpond.com www.lasocnt.asn.au
Bar Association of South Australia 7 Gouger Street Adelaide SA 5000	Law Society of South Australia 124 Waymouth Street Adelaide SA 5000 Email: Issa.asn.au Http: www.lssa.asn.au
New South Wales Bar Association 174 Phillip Street Sydney NSW 2000 Email: mdavis@nswbar.asn.au Http: www.nswbar.asn.au	Law Society of New South Wales 170 Phillip Street Sydney NSW 2000 webeditor@lawsocnsw.asn.au Http: lawsocnsw.asn.au
Victorian Bar Council 205 William Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Email: vicbar@vicbar.com.au Http: www.vicbar.com.au	Law Institute of Victoria 470 Bourke Street Melbourne VIC 3000 (members' voluntary organisation) Email: liv@liv.asn.au Http: www.liv.asn.au
Victorian Lawyers RPA Ltd 470 Bourke Street Melbourne VIC 3000 (regulatory organisation)	Law Society of Tasmania 28 Murray Street Hobart TAS 7000 Email: taslawsoc@vision.net.au Http: www.taslawsociety.asn.au
Western Australia Bar Association 524 Hay Street Perth WA 6000	Law Society of Western Australia 33 Barrack Street Perth WA 6000 Email: info@lawsocietywa.asn.au

Legal Services Country Profile: Australia

	Http: www.lawsocietywa.asn.au
Australian Capital Territory Bar Association 12 th Floor AMP Building Hobart Place Canberra ACT 2601 Email:actbar@compuserve.com	Law Society of the Australian Capital Territory 1 Farrell Place Canberra City ACT 2601 Email: lawsoc@lawsocact.asn.au Http: www.lawsocact.asn.au

Local legal firms

Local legal firms (including barristers)

As at March 1998, there were 8,807 legal firms in Australia; 1,424 “non-legal” bodies such as companies and government agencies that employ legal practitioners and have a legal function or activity; and 3,820 barristers (who practise only as a “sole practitioner”), for a total of 14,147.¹²

Local lawyers

As at March 1998, there were 3,820 barristers and 29,887 solicitors.¹³

Composition of Australian legal firms

There are at least fifteen significant or national legal firms in Australia. The majority of these firms are represented in all or most States and Territories. They are :

Name of firm	Partners	Fee earners	Total staff
Freehills	217	787	1,520
Mallesons Stephen Jaques	197	840	1,750
Minter Ellison	196	757	1,858
Clayton Utz	184	851	1,636
Allens Arthur Robinson	165	649	1,528
Blake Dawson Waldron	158	692	1,482
Phillips Fox	134	565	1,093
Corrs Chambers Westgarth	117	488	958
Deacons	97	187	637
Gadens Lawyers	73	288	671
Hunt & Hunt	59	251	488
Dunhill Madden Butler	43	164	309
Ebsworth & Ebsworth	41	127	260
Barker Gosling	41	112	247
Tress Cox & Maddox	33	123	287
Sparke Helmore	23	123	292

Source: Derived from Andrea Warnecke, *Legal Profiles*, 2000-2001 Edition, Profiles Publishing, page 798, and other sources.

Australian legal firms engaged internationally

Australian participation in international trade in legal services commenced effectively from the 1980s and has grown consistently. However, only about 1.3 per cent of Australian legal firms were recorded as participating in export activity according to 1993 data¹⁴ (compared to the Australian service industries average of 1.2 per cent). The large national practices tend to dominate the provision of cross-border services, particularly through the establishment of overseas branch and representative offices.

Representation is also achieved indirectly through secondment of Australian lawyers to overseas firms in the Asia-Pacific region.

Value of legal services exported

The export of Australian legal services has grown strongly in recent years, as is evidenced by the number of Australian law firms with overseas clients and/or a commercial presence overseas. In terms of the balance of trade, the surplus on legal services exports is the highest of all categories of professional and technical services. Services are exported predominantly by a ‘fly-in, fly-out’ method which is cost-effective, particularly for smaller law firms or new markets. Most larger law firms maintain branch or correspondent offices overseas to develop international business. Other law firms maintain legal consultancy offices, second professional staff to foreign law firms or use telecommunications technology as a method of service delivery. The table below sets out data for Australia’s international trade in legal services (ie, according to the definition used by ABS):

Australian legal services trade professional legal services			
Financial Year	Exports (A\$m)	Imports (A\$m)	Balance (A\$m)
1989–90	67	-20	47
1991–92	93	-36	58
1992–93	119	-40	79
1993–94	117	-58	59
1994-95	144	-61	84
1995-96	172	-75	98
1996-97	156	-88	68
1997-98	204	-79	125
1998-99	205	-97	109
1999-00	194	-58	136

Source: ABS Cat 5363.0 (1994/95) and 5363.0 (1999/00)

Earnings in relation to the export of legal education services and international commercial dispute resolution services (figures unavailable) should add considerably to the current legal services export figure of around \$200 million..

Professional legal services which are exported from Australia include commercial advising on investment into Australia, corporate structuring, taxation and strategic advice relating to investment overseas, international capital market and related transactions and legal consultancy services to foreign government or public sector clients. These mainly business law services are the most significant legal services in cross-border trade.

The larger Australian legal firms have maintained a commercial presence offshore for many years, traditionally in London, but since the early to mid 1980s, increasingly in the Asia Pacific region. Some dozen Australian legal firms have established a

commercial presence overseas and a further dozen firms have lawyers or legal staff working in overseas jurisdictions as trainees, consultants or advisers. Australian legal firms have Australian representation in London, New York, Tokyo, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta, Port Moresby, Port Vila, Auckland, and Wellington, together with representation in other countries and cities.

Charges for legal services

Australian charge-out rates for legal services when compared to overseas practice are competitive. For example, the hourly rate for a partner (in \$US) in Australia is reportedly \$165–270; in Germany it is \$200–550; in Singapore \$200–\$325; in Hong Kong it is \$500–600; in Japan \$300–550 in England and Wales \$375–550, and in the United States \$390–495.¹⁵

Commercial arbitration and dispute resolution services

Dispute resolution within Australia

Arbitration and other forms of dispute resolution have been widely used in Australia for many years in the resolution of industrial and commercial disputes. Uniform *Commercial Arbitration Acts* have been enacted by all States and Territories in Australia.

The growth in cross-border commercial activity in the Asia-Pacific region provides increasing opportunities for Australian dispute resolution centres and service providers to make a contribution to the effective resolution of commercial disputes in this area. Australia has a number of dispute resolution centres offering internationally competitive services, including international arbitration, conciliation, mediation, early neutral evaluation and other consensual forms of dispute resolution.

Increasingly, the less formal methods of dispute resolution are being used in relation to all types of disputes, including civil disputes. These less formal methods include mediation, early neutral evaluation, expert determination, expert appraisal, expert recommendation and boards of dispute avoidance. Combinations of various methods are also used.¹⁶

There are many organisations offering commercial dispute resolution services and/or facilities in relation to disputes within Australia. Some of the larger ones are Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (ACICA) in Melbourne; the Australian Commercial Disputes Centre (ACDC), in Sydney; the Institute of Arbitrators & Mediators Australia (IAMA); LEADR (Leading Edge Alternative Dispute Resolvers), the Australasian Dispute Centre and the National Dispute Centre, Sydney.

International commercial dispute resolution

Arbitration is still by far the most widely used method of resolution of international commercial disputes, because enforcement of awards may be effected through the 1958 *Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards* (New York Convention). Australia ratified this Convention in 1975.

In 1991, Australia ratified the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States (1965) (“ICSID Convention”).

International arbitration in Australia is regulated by the Commonwealth International Arbitration Act 1974, which gives the force of law to the ICSID Convention and the New York Convention. It also enacts the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration.

Australian international commercial dispute resolution organisations

Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (ACICA)

ACICA provides services and facilities for the conduct of international and domestic arbitration in Australia. Hearing facilities are available in all States and Territories of Australia, with a major facility at Darwin providing convenient access for parties from the Asia-Pacific region. ACICA also publishes a list of Graded Arbitrators.

Professor Malcolm Smith
Hon. Secretary
Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration
c/o Minter Ellisons
Rialto Building
Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000, Australia
Email: m.smith@law.unimelb.edu.au

The Institute of Arbitrators & Mediators Australia

The Institute is a professional association for Arbitrators and Mediators in Australia. It facilitates the settlement of domestic commercial disputes, and is available to nominate arbitrators for parties seeking arbitration services. It also provides information about domestic dispute resolution.

Mr Peter Condliffe
Chief Executive Officer
The Institute of Arbitrators & Mediators Australia
National Headquarters
Level 1, 450 Little Bourke St

Melbourne VIC 3000, Australia
Telephone: 61-3-9607 6908
Facsimile: 61-3-9602 2833
Email: national@iama.org.au
Website: www.iama.org.au

*Australian Commercial Disputes
Centre (ACDC)*

ACDC provides services and facilities for non-court dispute resolution procedures include mediation, expert appraisal/determination/ recommendation, Board of Dispute Avoidance (BODA) and arbitration.

Suzanne Marks
Chief Executive Officer
Australian Commercial Disputes Centre
Level 6, 50 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
Telephone: 61-2-9267 1000
Facsimile: 61-2-9267 3125
Internet: <http://www.austlii.edu.au/other/acdc>

LEADR (Leading Edge Alternative Dispute Resolvers)

LEADR promotes and provides facilities for alternative dispute resolution services including negotiation, mediation and conciliation training. This organisation trains mediators from all professions and maintains 3 panels of mediators throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Mr Scott Pettersson
Principal Executive Officer
LEADR Head Office
National Dispute Centre
Level 4, 233 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
Telephone: 61-2-9233 2255
Facsimile: 61-2-9232 3024
Email: leadr@fl.asn.au

Australasian Dispute Centre (ADC)

The ADC is a peak body of non-profit organisations involved in the resolution of disputes. Through its member organisations the ADC has access to highly qualified arbitrators, conciliators, mediators, and expert appraisers throughout Australia and internationally.

Ms Juliet Pegler
Australasian Dispute Centre (ADC)
9th Floor, 101 Wickham Terrace
Brisbane QLD 4000, Australia
Telephone: 61-7-3832 4344
Facsimile: 61-7-3839 4221
Email: austdc@ozemail.com.au

National Dispute Centre (NDC)

The NDC is a dispute resolution facility which gives access to forms of dispute resolution including arbitration, mediation, court referees, early neutral evaluation, expert appraisal and expert determination.

**Executive Director
National Dispute Centre
233 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
Telephone: 61-2-9223 1044
Facsimile: 61-2-9221 4746**

4 Market access requirements

Foreign lawyer practice requirements

Introduction

With the increasing internationalisation of legal services, Australia has taken steps to promote the participation of foreign lawyers in the practice of foreign law in Australia. As the Chairman of ILSAC said in June 1993, “The wider the range of legal services we can offer in this country the greater will be our attraction as a centre for international commerce. To enhance our range of services we must permit and encourage foreign lawyers to come here to practise their own law, whether as partners in Australian firms or as sole practitioners”.¹⁷ This statement is as valid today as when it was made in 1993. The object of having foreign lawyers practising in Australia is to enable Australian and internationally based clients to receive the widest spread of legal skills and be served according to the highest professional standards.

Foreign lawyers

The Law Council of Australia and the Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department are working toward the achievement of uniform legislation for the recognition of foreign legal practice in Australia. It is considered that in achieving uniformity in the various jurisdictions, a greater transparency and clarity will be achieved for Australia as a whole.

1. Model Bill

- 1.1 The Standing Committee of Attorneys-General (SCAG) unanimously agreed in March 1996 on the need for a clear statutory indication that there is no barrier to the practice of foreign law in Australia.
- 1.2 The principle purpose of the *Practice of Foreign Law Bill 1996* is to encourage and facilitate the internationalisation of legal services and the legal service sector by providing a framework for the regulation of the practice of foreign law in Australia by foreign-qualified lawyers as a recognised aspect of Australian legal practice.
- 1.3 Option A of the model law permits the registration of foreign lawyers to provide services in matters which related to or are governed by the law of their country or to appear in prescribed arbitration, conciliation or mediation proceedings. The model does not require reciprocal market access in an overseas country/jurisdiction as a condition for access to the legal services market in Australia. A foreign lawyer may practise on their own, in partnership with other registered foreign lawyers, with Australian lawyers (or both), or as a member of an incorporated legal practice

permitted by a law of the relevant Australian State or Territory. As well, a registered foreign lawyer may employ Australian lawyers.

1.4 Option B of the Bill provides a minimalist approach which clarifies that it is not an offence to practise foreign law in the State or Territory.

2 *NS W, Victoria, ACT & Northern Territory*

2.1 Victoria, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have implemented a comprehensive framework for the regulation of foreign lawyers based on the model Bill.

3. *Tasmania*

3.1 Tasmania's Legal Profession Act permits foreign lawyers to apply for approval to practise foreign law in Australia, on their own account or in combination with a local lawyer. There is no legislative bar to the practice of foreign law in Queensland or Western Australia, however the Law Society of Queensland has issued guidelines regulating the practice of foreign law in that State.

4. *South Australia*

4.1 The South Australian parliament has amended Legal Practitioners Act 1981 to provide that the practice of foreign law is not subject to the Act. There is no bar to the practice of foreign law in South Australia.

Foreign law firms

As has been noted, the legal services sector in Australia is open to foreign participation for the practice of foreign law. At present, the number of individuals in Australia practising foreign law (who are not with the firms mentioned below) is not known.

There are only a few overseas-based international legal firms that have an established commercial presence in Australia. These firms are:

Legal Services Country Profile: Australia

Name of firm	Principal office	Australian office	No. of lawyers employed at 31.7.98	Total staff employed at 31.7.98
Collier Shannon Rill & Scott	Washington DC	Sydney	2	3
Coudert Brothers	New York	Sydney	8	15
Howard, Smith & Levin LLP	New York	Melbourne	2	4
Jones Day Reavis Pogue	Cleveland	Sydney	2	3
Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom	New York	Sydney	6	12
Stikeman, Elliott	Toronto	Sydney	2	6
Sullivan & Cromwell	New York	Melbourne	7	13

Source: *The International Financial Law Review 1000*, The Guide to the World's International Law Firms, 1998 Edition, and information provided to the ILSAC Secretariat.

State/Territory	Number of Practitioners
Queensland	Not registered
New South Wales	
Victoria	
South Australia	Not registered
Western Australia	Not registered
Tasmania	Not registered
Australian Capital Territory	
Northern Territory	

Coudert Brothers, an international legal firm with its principal office in New York, practises both New South Wales law and foreign law and is regulated in Australia as a New South Wales legal practice (all partners are admitted to practice in NSW).

Practice mix

As noted above, Coudert Brothers, practises New South Wales law and foreign law (New York, Californian, and English law). The Australian office of Stikeman Elliott includes an Australian lawyer who is admitted to practice in New South Wales and the firm practises the law of Australian jurisdictions and the law of Canada. In the case of Sullivan and Cromwell, all partners are partners of the New York firm and one partner is admitted to practice in Australian jurisdictions, but the firm, as a matter of policy, does not practise the law of Australian jurisdictions. The firms of Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom; Collier, Shannon Rill & Scott; and Howard, Smith & Levin LLP (formerly Howard, Darby & Levin) practise United States and international law but do not practise the law of Australian jurisdictions. The US firm of Jones Day Reavis Pogue practises the law of Washington DC, New York and California but does not practise the law of Australian jurisdictions.

There are also a number of lawyers from various overseas countries who are engaged as consultants or employees by Australian firms for the purpose of advising Australian clients on the domestic and international law of their home jurisdictions.

Citizenship

Foreign lawyers practising in Australia are not required to be citizens or permanent residents of Australia. They must, however, satisfy relevant immigration entry criteria before they may enter Australia to work. (See section on *Additional requirements: visa restrictions/work permits* below.)

Educational qualifications

See the section above on *Regulation of the practice of foreign law by foreign lawyers/firms in Australia by jurisdiction*.

Experience

See the section above on *Regulation of the practice of foreign law by foreign lawyers/firms in Australia by jurisdiction*.

Pupillage period

Not applicable.

Government approvals

Not applicable.

Admission authority

Not applicable.

Special admission

Not applicable.

Additional requirements

Visa restrictions/work permits

A person is only allowed to work in Australia if they have a valid temporary residence or permanent residence visa which includes permission to work.

Temporary Business Entry

Australia's temporary business entry system caters for:

- short-stay business entry of up to 3 months for business purposes (eg. to attend business meetings and conferences or for an exploratory business visit);

- long-stay business entry (from 3 months up to 4 years) principally for:
 - personnel for companies operating in Australia including executives, managers, specialists, or full-time employees joining established companies in Australia on exchange or rotation, or for training as part of a company's internal staff development or training arrangements;
 - personnel from offshore companies seeking to establish a branch of the company in Australia; participate in joint ventures; or to fulfil a contract awarded to an offshore company;
 - independent executives seeking to establish new businesses or joining existing businesses in Australia; and
 - personnel undertaking supervised occupational training programs with an Australian business.¹⁸

Information about temporary residence visas and migration can be obtained from Australian missions overseas and offices of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and the Department's internet site: <<http://www.immi.gov.au>>.

Restrictions on practice

Local law

Persons not qualified and admitted to practice in an Australian jurisdiction are not allowed to practise the law of that jurisdiction.

Home law

Foreign lawyers practising in Australia may only practice the law in which they are qualified in their home jurisdiction.

Foreign law

See *Home law*.

International law

Foreign lawyers may practice international law relevant to their home jurisdiction.

Reciprocity

Information about reciprocal arrangements (based on objective, competency-based criteria) in place between Australia and a number of common law countries may be obtained from legal professional regulatory bodies.

Recent regulatory changes

The national practising certificate scheme permits lawyers entitled to practice in one Australian State or Territory to practise in another State or Territory without having to obtain a practising certificate – or pay costs associated with registration – in the latter jurisdiction. This scheme currently operates in New South Wales, Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory, and Tasmania.

5 Legal education and training

Principal universities and Practical Training Institutions

There are 28 university law schools in Australia that offer a degree in law and/or legal studies to Australian citizens and permanent residents. Legal or law-related studies are also offered by some other Australian universities. Overseas students who are qualified to be admitted to the courses may also study at these universities. In addition, a number of university law schools also offer courses of study by distance education. Australian universities with law schools, grouped by State and Territory, are as follows:

Australian Capital Territory

The Australian National University	University of Canberra
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New South Wales

Macquarie University	University of Sydney
Southern Cross University	University of Technology, Sydney
University of Newcastle	University of Western Sydney,
University of New England	University of Wollongong
University of New South Wales	

Northern Territory

Northern Territory University	
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Queensland

Bond University	Queensland University of Technology
Griffith University	University of Queensland
James Cook University of Northern Queensland	

South Australia

University of Adelaide	Flinders University of South Australia
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Tasmania

University of Tasmania	
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Victoria

Deakin University	The University of Melbourne
La Trobe University	Monash University
Victoria University	

Western Australia

Murdoch University	University of Western Australia
University of Notre Dame	

Other domestic training institutions

Legal Practitioners Admission Board (New South Wales)	Queensland Barristers Board
Queensland Solicitors Board	Law Society of South Australia

For more information on other domestic legal training institutions see *Studying Law in Australia 2002*, a publication by the Committee of Australian Law Deans in conjunction with the Federal Attorney-General's Department, or *The Australasian Legal Education Yearbook*, published by the Centre for Legal Education. The 1999 edition can be downloaded from the internet at <http://www.law.newcastle.edu.au/cle/pubs/ybkdownld.html>.

Postgraduate legal courses

Postgraduate courses in law are available from all but two of the principal universities mentioned above. Course offerings vary according to university and range from postgraduate diplomas in various fields to doctorates. Details are set out in the publication *Studying Law in Australia 2002*, or may be obtained from each university.

Practical legal training

In order to be admitted to practice as a solicitor or barrister in any State and Territory of Australia, an Australian law graduate must undertake a pre-admission practical training course or work as an articled clerk with a practising solicitor where this is available and acceptable to the admitting authority. Post graduate practical legal training courses are offered by the following institutions:

Legal Workshop, Australian National University, Canberra
College of Law, subsidiary company of the Law Society of New South Wales, Sydney
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, University of Technology, Sydney
Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, University of Wollongong
Faculty of Law, Monash University, Melbourne
Leo Cussen Institute, Victoria, Melbourne
Legal Practice Course, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane
Bond University Legal Training Institute, Gold Coast (Queensland)
Professional Legal Education and Training Program, University of Queensland, Brisbane
The Law Society of South Australia, Adelaide
Centre for Legal Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart
Articles Training Program, Mount Lawley, Western Australia

Total enrolments in legal education at Australian universities

In recent years, there has been a large increase in the number of student enrolments in law or legal studies at Australian universities. This has mainly resulted from the increase in numbers of university law schools and student-places available for the study of law.

For the 1991 academic year, there were 16,313 students (including overseas students)¹⁹ enrolled in law and legal studies at Australian universities. In 2000 the figure had more than doubled to 36,331.²⁰

Not all law graduates can hope to work as barristers or solicitors offering professional legal advice or performing legal work. Many Australian students are studying law as a generalist qualification or in combination with degree courses in economics, accountancy, business administration or another discipline. The public sector is increasingly appointing law graduates who are engaged in research projects and policy and administrative duties that are not necessarily law-related.

Some Australian universities also offer particular subjects or courses of study in Asian law. In 2000, 17 Australian Universities offered postgraduate courses of study in Asian Law. Increasing numbers of Universities offer specialist courses in regional laws – for example Chinese, Indonesian and Pacific Region law. The University of Melbourne established an Asian law centre in 1985. The centre aims to:

- to promote the teaching of Asian law in Australia at both graduate and undergraduate levels, and the teaching of Australian law in Asia;
- to improve Australia's knowledge of the commercial laws of Australia's trading partners in the region and to research the legal framework for trade and investment;
- to develop specialised legal programs for Australians and Asians;
- to promote the development of Asian studies and Asian languages in other disciplines and to encourage a linkage with law studies;
- to promote exchanges of staff and students between the Law School (at Melbourne University) and Asian universities and institutions;
- to support the rule of law in Asia.²¹

Overseas students studying law in Australia

Tertiary courses

Australia is a growing destination for overseas students, particularly from Asia, who wish to study law. The Australian law degree is recognised in a number of overseas jurisdictions as part of domestic admission requirements.

In 2000, there were 1108 overseas students studying law at Australian tertiary institutions.²² This compares with 575 overseas students enrolled in law and legal studies in 1993²³ In terms of numbers, these students were drawn mainly from Malaysia, China, Indonesia and Hong Kong.²⁴ Conversion courses are also offered by some universities to enable law graduates of foreign countries who are trained in the civil law system to acquire common law qualifications.

A trend is also emerging for the establishment of 'twinning' arrangements between some Australian universities and tertiary education institutions in some overseas countries. Under a twinning arrangement, a student undertakes a portion of his or her degree course studies at the 'twinned' overseas tertiary institution and then comes to the appropriate Australian university to complete the remainder of the course studies. On successful completion of studies, the student is awarded an Australian degree.

Short Courses

Specially tailored short courses in various aspects of law, in addition to undergraduate and postgraduate programs are offered at tertiary and other institutions. These courses are of interest not only to Australian lawyers but also to foreign lawyers who wish to add to or increase their specialist knowledge in a short space of time.²⁵

Short courses are available in a wide range of subject areas, including Trade and Environment Law, Arbitration and Dispute Resolution, Commercial Law (including Commercial Law in various Asian nations), Corporations and Finance Law, and Family Law. For more information, follow the links to Australian University Law schools at:

<http://www.law.newcastle.edu.au/cle/cald/lawschools.html>

Australian Education Centre representation

Australian Education Centres have been established in a number of overseas countries, where assistance is available to potential overseas students with on the spot information about course offerings at Australian tertiary and non-tertiary institutions. They also provide information on other matters of interest to the intending student such as conditions of study, costs of living and availability of accommodation, etc. In the Asian-Pacific region, these Australian Education Centres have been established in Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peoples Republic of China,

Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam.

Australian Education International is currently finalising a new virtual Australian Education website. The site will provide the same services online as are available to students in office-based Australian Education Centres. The site's new URL is: <http://www.studyinaustralia.gov.au>

Dollar value of educational services

Australian Education International estimates that approximately 186, 000 international students attended Australian education institutions in 2000, an increase of 16% on 1999. The strong growth in 2000 was driven largely by the higher education sector which increased by 20% compared to 1999. The level of export earnings derived from international education in 2000 is estimated to have been \$A3.7 billion, a 20% growth over 1999. International Education is now one of Australia's largest service export industries.²⁶ In respect of the study of law, it is estimated by the ILSAC Secretariat that overseas students contributed around \$A18.7 million in 1997 in terms of tuition, tutorial, travel and living expenses.

6 References/sources

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- 2 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1994 Year Book Australia, Canberra, p. 23.
- 3 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1994 Year Book Australia, Canberra, p. 30.
- 4 The information in this section has been sourced from the Report of the Access to Justice Advisory Committee, Access to Justice— an Action Plan, 1994, pp 76–77.
- 5 States and Territories where the professional organisations are incorporated by statute are: Australian Capital Territory—*Legal Practitioners Act 1970* (ACT), s.4; Northern Territory—*Legal Practitioners Act* (NT), s.7; Queensland (the Law Society only; the Bar Association does not have a statutory basis)—*Queensland Law Society Act 1952* (Qld), s. 4; South Australia—*Legal Practitioners Act 1981* (SA), s. 7; Tasmania—*Legal Profession Act 1993* (Tas) s, 4; Victoria (the Law Institute only; the Bar Council is not incorporated by statute)—*Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* (Vic) s. 16. In New South Wales, the Law Society and the Bar Association are privately incorporated but recognised and given functions by statute—*Legal Profession Act 1987* (NSW) ss. 16, 49–54 and 57A–57M.
- 6 Op cit Access to Justice Advisory Committee, p. 68.
- 7 Op cit Access to Justice Advisory Committee, pp 72–73.
- 8 Ibid p. 73.
- 9 The information in this section has been sourced from the Report of the Access to Justice Advisory Committee, Access to Justice— an Action Plan, 1994, p 74.
- 10 Law Council of Australia, Blueprint for the Structure of the Legal Profession - A National Market for Legal Services, July 1994, p.2.
- 11 Information provided by the Law Council of Australia and sourced from the Uniform Admission Rules prepared by the Law Council of Australia.
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- 24 Ibid.
- 25 Short Courses Available in Australian Law Schools 1998, Compiled for the Committee of Australian Law Deans by the Centre for Legal Education, Sydney.
- 26 Australian Education International, ‘Report to Industry’, January-June 2001.