

TYPES OF INDIVIDUAL REGISTRATION

The table below provides an overview of the key features of each type of individual registration under the relevant sections of the Legal Profession Act. It is not intended to be legal advice and does not purport to be complete. Law practices remain responsible for their own compliance.

For full details of the applicable requirements, privileges and conditions for each type of registration, please refer to the [Legal Profession Act \(Cap. 161\)](#), [Legal Profession \(Regulated Individuals\) Rules 2015](#), and other relevant subsidiary legislation. For more information, please refer to our [FAQs](#).

Registration Category	Section 36B	Section 36C	Section 36D	Section 36E	Section 36G
Description	Registration of a foreign lawyer ¹ to practise Singapore law and/or foreign law in Singapore.	Registration of a foreign lawyer ¹ to practise foreign law in Singapore.	Registration of a foreign lawyer ¹ (who does not practise in Singapore) to be a director, partner, or shareholder in, or shares in profits of a Singapore law practice.	Registration of a Singapore solicitor ³ to practise Singapore law (and/or foreign law) in a foreign law practice, Joint Law Venture, or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice in Singapore.	Registration of a regulated non-practitioner ⁴ .
Law Practice Type	Any licensed law practice in Singapore.	Any licensed law practice in Singapore.	Singapore law practice.	Foreign law practice, Joint Law Venture, or Qualifying Foreign Law Practice.	Any licensed law practice in Singapore.
Minimum Qualifications Required	The Registrant must be a “foreign lawyer” ¹ .	The Registrant must be a “foreign lawyer” ¹ . The Registrant can, in addition, be dual-qualified as a Singapore solicitor.	The Registrant must be a “foreign lawyer” ¹ . The Registrant can, in addition, be dual-qualified as a Singapore solicitor.	The Registrant must be a Singapore solicitor. The Registrant can, in addition, be dual-qualified as a foreign lawyer.	The Registrant must be either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-lawyer; or • A foreign-qualified lawyer who is not registered with the LSRA.

Registration Category	Section 36B	Section 36C	Section 36D	Section 36E	Section 36G
Other Key Criteria	<p>The Registrant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intends to provide legal services in or from Singapore; and Has passed or been exempted from taking the Foreign Practitioner Examinations. 	<p>The Registrant intends to provide legal services in or from Singapore.</p>	<p>The Registrant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will not be practising in Singapore; and Intends to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in profits of, a Singapore law practice. 	<p>The Registrant intends to provide legal services in or from Singapore.</p>	<p>The Registrant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will not be providing legal services in or from Singapore; Is an employee of the law practice; Intends to be a director, partner or shareholder in, or to share in profits of, the law practice; and Fulfils the requirements in rule 17 of the Legal Profession (Regulated Individuals) Rules 2015.
Type of Law the Registrant is Permitted to Practise in Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign law; and/or Singapore law in the “permitted areas of legal practice”² to the extent to which the law practice is permitted to practise under the Legal Profession Act. 	Foreign law.	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign law; and/or Singapore law in the “permitted areas of legal practice”² to the extent to which the law practice is permitted to practise under the Legal Profession Act. 	N.A.
Singapore Practising Certificate (“PC”) Required to practise?	No.	No.	No.	Yes. If the registration is approved, the Registrant must obtain a PC from the Supreme Court of Singapore before s/he can commence practising Singapore law and/or foreign law.	No.

Registration Category	Section 36B	Section 36C	Section 36D	Section 36E	Section 36G
Required to Submit an Application for Approval to Hold Interests via LSRA e-Services?	Only if it is intended for the Registrant to be a director, partner* or shareholder in, or to share in profits of, a Singapore law practice. (*Including associate directors and salaried partners.)	Only if it is intended for the Registrant to be a director, partner* or shareholder in, or to share in profits of, a Singapore law practice. (*Including associate directors and salaried partners.)	Yes, as it is intended for the Registrant to be a director, partner* or shareholder in, or to share in profits of, a Singapore law practice. (*Including associate directors and salaried partners.)	No.	Only if it is intended for the Registrant to hold any equity interests or exercise any voting rights in, or share in profits of, the law practice.
Length of Registration	1 year (1 April to 31 March).	1, 2 or 3 years.	1, 2 or 3 years.	1 year (1 April to 31 March).	1, 2 or 3 years.
Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application fee: SGD 110 (per year of registration) • Certificate fee: SGD 50 (per year of registration) 				
Relevant Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 36B and 176 of the Legal Profession Act • Rules 5 and 6 of the Legal Profession (Regulated Individuals) Rules 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 36C and 176 of the Legal Profession Act • Rules 7 and 8 of the Legal Profession (Regulated Individuals) Rules 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 36D and 176 of the Legal Profession Act • Rules 9 and 10 of the Legal Profession (Regulated Individuals) Rules 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 36E and 176 of the Legal Profession Act • Rules 13 and 14 of the Legal Profession (Regulated Individuals) Rules 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 36G of the Legal Profession Act • Rules 17 and 18 of the Legal Profession (Regulated Individuals) Rules 2015
Sample Application Form	36B sample application form	36C sample application form	36D sample application form	36E sample application form	36G sample application form

¹ A “foreign lawyer” is defined under section 2 of the [Legal Profession Act](#) as an individual who is duly authorised or registered to practise law in a state or territory other than Singapore by a foreign authority having the function conferred by law of authorising or registering persons to practise law in that state or territory.

² The “permitted areas of legal practice” are defined in rule 5 of the [Legal Profession \(Regulated Individuals\) Rules 2015](#).

³ A “solicitor” is defined under section 2 of the [Legal Profession Act](#) as an advocate and solicitor of the Singapore Supreme Court.

⁴ A “regulated non-practitioner” is defined under section 2 of the [Legal Profession Act](#) as an individual:

- Who is neither a Singapore solicitor nor a foreign lawyer who is registered under section 36B, 36C or 36D; and
- Who is a director, partner or shareholder in, or who shares in the profits of, any Singapore law practice, Joint Law Venture, Qualifying Foreign Law Practice or foreign law practice.