

Progress of the Comprehensive Study on Legal Education and Training

Date	Event
18 December 2013	<p>The Standing Committee on Legal Education Training (“Standing Committee”) resolved to conduct a comprehensive study on legal education and training in Hong Kong.</p> <p>S74A of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance Cap.159 setting out the remit of the Standing Committee is in Annex 1.</p> <p>Incumbent Members of the Standing Committee are in Annex 2.</p> <p>Terms of reference of the comprehensive study are in Annex 3.</p>
January 2014 to December 2014	<p>Successive meetings were held by the Standing Committee to discuss the logistics of the comprehensive study including the consultants to be appointed, the estimated costs and the funding for the study.</p> <p>Enquiries were made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee and meetings held with possible consultants.</p> <p>Invitations were issued to various stakeholders to invite them to consider contributing to the costs of the study.</p> <p>Current estimated costs of the study are about HK\$1.5 million, which include consultants’ fees, airfares, accommodation, allowances, miscellaneous expenses such as photocopying charges, stationery, printing costs, distribution costs, refreshments, room hire.</p>
17 December 2014	<p>The Standing Committee resolved to invite Mr. Justice Suffiad, former Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court of Hong Kong, Professor Julian Webb of Melbourne Law School, Australia, and Professor Tony Smith, Pro Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand to act as consultants for the study.</p>

Date	Event
12 March 2015	The Standing Committee resolved to establish a company to hold the funds for the study, to appoint the consultants, and to disperse the expenses for the study.
16 March 2015	SCLET Ltd. was incorporated to hold the funds and to disperse the expenses of the study.
17 March 2015	The Department of Justice (“DOJ”) agreed to contribute HK\$1.5 million to fund the study and a memorandum of understanding, Annex 4 , was signed between DOJ and the Chairman of the Standing Committee.
19 March 2015	The Standing Committee resolved to establish a working group to oversee the study, to monitor the use of the funding provided by DOJ, to attend progress meetings and to liaise with the Government. The Working Group comprises 3 Members of the Standing Committee.
27 March 2015	DOJ transmitted the HK\$1.5 million into the bank account of SCLET Ltd.
30 March 2015	<p>Letters of appointment were issued to the consultants. It has been proposed to the consultants the study may involve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="831 1406 1415 1556">(i) Preparatory reading, planning and discussion amongst the consultants and with the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee. <li data-bbox="831 1592 1415 1989">(ii) Meetings and interviews with about 30 to 40 stakeholders. The consultants can conduct the interviews either by visiting Hong Kong and/or by SKYPE. It is expected there may be 2 visits to Hong Kong, one for conducting interviews with major stakeholders and receiving their submissions, and the other to present their findings. Each visit may last from 5 to 7 days.

Date	Event
	<p>(iii) Preparing an issues paper, distributing the issues paper and analyzing responses to the issues paper.</p> <p>(iv) Writing the draft report, further analysis and discussions with stakeholders.</p> <p>(v) Finalizing the report.</p> <p>(vi) Visit to Hong Kong to present the findings.</p> <p>The schedules (including the dates of the visits) for conducting the review are flexible and left to be worked out by the consultants among themselves.</p>

Tentative Timetable for the Comprehensive Study on Legal Education and Training in Hong Kong

It is currently estimated a total of 18 months may be involved in completing the study.

30 April 2015	Estimated timeline for completion of the appointment of consultants.
31 May 2015	Estimated timeline for delivery of inception report by the consultants to the Standing Committee.
30 April 2016	Estimated timeline for delivery of the interim report on the progress of the study by the consultants.
31 July 2016	Estimated timeline for completion of the study.
30 September 2016	Estimated timeline for delivery of the final report by the consultants to the Standing Committee.
31 December 2016	Estimated timeline for delivery of the audited accounts and financial statements of the study by the Standing Committee to DOJ.

Annex 1

Contents of Section

Chapter:	159	Title:	LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ORDINANCE	Gazette Number:	18 of 2014
Section:	74A	Heading:	Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training	Version Date:	05/12/2014

Remarks:

For the saving and transitional provisions relating to the amendments made by the Resolution of the Legislative Council (L.N. 130 of 2007), see paragraph (12) of that Resolution.

- (1) There is established by this section a Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training.
- (2) The functions of the committee are-
 - (a) to keep under review, evaluate and assess-
 - (i) the system and provision of legal education and training in Hong Kong;
 - (ii) without prejudice to the generality of subparagraph (i), the academic requirements and standards for admission to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws programme;
 - (b) to monitor the provision of vocational training of prospective legal practitioners in Hong Kong by organizations other than the Society or the Hong Kong Bar Association;
 - (c) to make recommendations on matters referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b); and
 - (d) to collect and disseminate information concerning the system of legal education and training in Hong Kong.
- (3) The committee shall consist of-
 - (a) 17 members appointed by the Chief Executive of whom- (Amended 10 of 2005 s. 184)
 - (i) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Chief Justice;
 - (ii) 1 shall be a person nominated by the Secretary for Justice;
 - (iii) 1 shall be a person nominated by the Secretary for Education; (Amended L.N. 130 of 2007)
 - (iv) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Society;
 - (v) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Hong Kong Bar Association;
 - (vi) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong;
 - (vii) 2 shall be persons nominated by the President of the City University of Hong Kong;
 - (viii) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong; (Added 10 of 2005 s. 184)
 - (ix) 2 shall be members of the public; and
 - (ix) 1 shall be a person nominated by the Federation for Self-financing Tertiary Education, a non-profit-making educational organization, from among its members which provide continuing legal education courses in Hong Kong; and (Amended 18 of 2014 s. 159)
 - (b) a chairman appointed by the Chief Executive after consultation with the persons and organizations making nominations pursuant to paragraph (a)(i) to (viii) and (ix). (Amended 10 of 2005 s. 184)
- (4) A member of the committee who is unable to attend a meeting of the committee, except for a member appointed pursuant to subsection (3)(a)(viii), may, subject to the consent of the chairman, send a substitute to attend the meeting in his place and the substitute shall be deemed to be a member of the committee for the purpose of that meeting.
- (5) A member of the committee including the chairman shall hold office for a term not exceeding 2 years.
- (6) A member of the committee including the chairman may at any time resign from the committee by giving notice in writing of his resignation to the Chief Executive.
- (7) The Secretary for Justice may publish notice of the appointment or termination of membership of a member (including the chairman) appointed pursuant to this section in the Gazette.
- (8) The committee shall report annually to the Chief Executive and its annual report shall be tabled in the Legislative Council.
- (9) The committee may determine its own procedure.

(Replaced 14 of 2003 s. 7)

Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training

2014 - 2015

- Chairman:** The Honourable Mr. Justice Patrick CHAN Siu-oi, G.B.M.
(on the nomination of the Chief Justice)
- Members:** The Honourable Mr. Justice Thomas AU Hing-cheung
(on the nomination of the Chief Justice)
- The Honourable Mr. Justice Godfrey LAM Wan-ho, J.P.
(on the nomination of the Chief Justice)
- Mr. Peter WONG Hing-hong
(on the nomination of the Secretary for Justice)
- Mr. Wallace LAU Ka Ki
Principal Assistant Secretary (Higher Education), Education
Bureau
(on the nomination of the Secretary for Education)
- Mr. Albert WONG Kwai-Huen, B.B.S., J.P.
(on the nomination of The Law Society of Hong Kong)
- Mr. Dieter YIH Lai-tak, J.P.
(on the nomination of The Law Society of Hong Kong)
- Mr. Edward CHAN King-sang, S.C., J.P.
(on the nomination of Hong Kong Bar Association)
- Mr. Michael YIN Chi-ming
(on the nomination of Hong Kong Bar Association)
- Professor Michael HOR Yew Meng
Dean of Law, The University of Hong Kong
(on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of The University of
Hong Kong)
- Mr. Wilson CHOW Wai-shun
Head of the Department of Professional Legal Education, The
University of Hong Kong
(on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of The University of
Hong Kong)
- Professor HOWELLS, Geraint
Dean & Chair Professor of Commercial Law, School of Law,
City University of Hong Kong
(on the nomination of the President of City University of Hong
Kong)

Mr. Mitchell D. STOCKS
Programme Leader of the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws,
School of Law, City University of Hong Kong
(on the nomination of the President of City University of Hong
Kong)

Professor Christopher GANE
Dean of Faculty of Law, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
(on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese
University of Hong Kong)

Mr. Richard MORRIS
Director of Postgraduate Certificate in Laws Programme, The
Chinese University of Hong Kong
(on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese
University of Hong Kong)

Mr. Ronald KWOK Wing-chung
(Member appointed under S74A(3)(a)(viii) of the Legal
Practitioners Ordinance Cap. 159 (“Ordinance”))

Mr. Alvin WONG Tak-wai
(Member appointed under S74A(3)(a)(viii) of the Ordinance)

Dr. Tommy HO Koon-ki
(on the nomination of The Federation for Self-financing Tertiary
Education)

Secretary: Ms. Vivien LEE, Director of Standards & Development
The Law Society of Hong Kong

BACKGROUND AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR REVIEW RECOMMENDED BY THE WORKING GROUP

Developments since the Redmond Roper Report

1. There have been some developments since the publication of the Redmond Roper Report in August 2001. They are:
 - (1) A new law school was set up at CUHK providing programmes for LLB, JD and PCLL. There are now 3 law schools (HKU, City U and CUHK) offering programmes which lead to professional qualifications to practise law in Hong Kong.
 - (2) HKU has expanded its double degree programmes (conferring an LLB and some other first degrees). Graduates of these programmes are eligible to enroll in the PCLL programme by virtue of their LLB degree.
 - (3) City U was the first to introduce its JD programme. This was followed by CUHK. HKU just started this programme a few years ago. CUHK has expanded its JD programme in recent years. JD programmes are now available at all 3 universities. The total number of JD graduates each year has now exceeded LLB graduates.
 - (4) The Conversion Examination was established to ensure that overseas law graduates have the requisite knowledge of certain areas of the local law. Through this examination, overseas law graduates are now able to become eligible to enroll in the PCLL programme at any of the 3 universities.
 - (5) Although the Government (through the UGC) has provided funded places for the PCLL programmes at all 3 universities, in view of the demand for PCLL places, these universities are allowed to provide self-funded places. The cost for self funded places is 3 times or more of that for the funded places. The total number of self funded places now almost matches the number of funded places.
 - (6) Since September 2004, LLB became a 4 year programme although programmes for other general degrees were 3 years. Two years ago, the Government has changed the secondary curriculum from 7 years (5 + 2) to 6 years (3 + 3) in September 2012. Since the change of secondary curriculum, all other general degree programmes have increased to 4 years. The 3 universities have decided to retain the LLB programme as one of 4 years and the double degree programmes at HKU have remained at 5 years (when it normally requires 8 years to do two degrees).
 - (7) The Government has entered into agreement with the authorities in the Mainland through the CEPA arrangements to enhance the provision by lawyers qualified in Hong Kong of Hong Kong legal services in various parts of the Mainland. Many

local and overseas firms have set up offices or entered into co-operation with Mainland law firms.

- (8) More and more overseas law firms including those from the Mainland have established offices in Hong Kong practising foreign law in Hong Kong.
- (9) There has been an increase in the number of candidates taking the Overseas Lawyers Qualification Examination which is set up for those who are qualified overseas and wish to practise Hong Kong law in Hong Kong.

Concerns over standards of entrants to the legal profession

2. The following features can be noted in the present system:

- (1) PCLL is the only route to legal qualification. This is left in the hands of the 3 universities which are the providers of this programme. They control (i) admission into the programme; (ii) training of the students; and (iii) assessment of the graduates. In other words, they are entrusted by statute, with the agreement of the two branches of the legal profession, to undertake the training and admission of lawyers into the legal profession (except foreign lawyers who pass the OLQE).
- (2) The 3 universities run their courses separately and have their own assessments and examinations. But the courses provided by the 3 universities are regarded as the same since they are required to teach the same curriculum over which the two branches of the profession have a say and they share a common external examiner who is jointly appointed to oversee the results of their separate examinations.
- (3) Although the admission criteria are generally based on the degree honours and GPA scores of the applicants, there are different classes of applicants into the PCLL programmes run by the 3 universities:
 - (i) local LLB graduates who have completed a 4 year course at any one of the 3 universities;
 - (ii) local double degree graduates who have completed a 5 year course at HKU;
 - (iii) local JD graduates who have completed a 2 year course at HKU, at CUHK, (where the course may run onto 3 years at the option of the students or on requirement by the university), and at City U;
 - (iv) local holders of a 2 year part-time CPE programme operated by HKU SPACE;
 - (v) local external LLB graduates (on a part time basis) run by the London University in conjunction of HKU SPACE (the length of the curriculum is usually 3 to 4 years but this may be extended);
 - (vi) overseas law graduates who have completed a 3 year course in a recognized UK university (or 5 year double degree course at an Australian university); and

- (vii) local secondary school leavers who were admitted to do law in the UK after they had completed the new DSE (under the 3 + 3 secondary scheme) and who have completed a 3 year course in a recognised UK university.

3. There are the following concerns arising from the above features in the system, especially paragraph (3) above:

- (1) some are concerned that the standards of the PCLL graduates at the 3 universities may be different, notwithstanding that the 3 programmes are monitored by the two branches of the legal profession and share a common external examiner. Whatever the standards of the graduates may be, the perception that there may be a difference in the standards of the graduates cannot be ignored;
- (2) law graduates who have completed any of the law courses (mentioned in the preceding paragraph) but who are not admitted into the PCLL programme in any one of the 3 universities in the first time round will for almost all practical purposes be unable to become a lawyer in Hong Kong as the chances of admission in the following year are considered minimal. This may not be regarded as fair as the reason for failing to get a PCLL place may be due to keen competition and the limited number of PCLL places. A student's future career may also depend on the general standard of the students in a particular year;
- (3) the perception of unfair competition may also be caused by the differences in the GPA scores (i) between LLB graduates and JD graduates; (ii) between local graduates and graduates from overseas universities; and (iii) the criteria adopted by the 3 universities in recognizing overseas universities and their GPA scores;
- (4) the dilemma of students (and their parents in supporting them) in choosing whether to do a law degree or a non law degree followed by a JD and whether to do their first law degree overseas or in Hong Kong as these degrees take different periods to complete and may have an effect on their chances of getting admitted into PCLL programmes;
- (5) the preference of law firms in taking JD graduates as they may be considered as more mature and possibly better lawyers. If this impression proves to be generally true, consideration should arguably be given to making the law degree a second degree. This will also have an effect on the policy of Government funding of undergraduate studies and PCLL programmes.

New Demands of the Legal Profession

4. During recent years, there are new demands on the services to be provided by the lawyers in Hong Kong. There are two main reasons for this.

- (1) The Government's on-going policy to develop and promote Hong Kong as an international legal services and dispute resolution centre in Asia Pacific. The main objectives of the Department of Justice (DOJ) are to strengthen Hong Kong's status as a regional centre for legal and arbitration services, by inter alia, enhancing the statutory framework, facilitating the establishment and growth of world class dispute resolution and law related organizations; and promoting Hong Kong's legal and dispute resolution services in the Mainland and in other countries.
- (2) The Law Society has identified changes in the market for legal services, including:
 - (i) globalization of the legal services sector giving rise to the growth of global law firms and internationalization of legal activities and services;
 - (ii) the advancement of modern technology enabling legal services to be expedited through unconventional methods;
 - (iii) the development of the CEPA and the Mainland opening up its market for legal work which is Mainland related; and
 - (iv) emerging problems involving human rights and legal issues relating to the environment, privacy, immigration and international justice.

5. These demands have the effect of transforming the nature of legal work and legal services, raising the expectations of the public and the legal profession and aspirations of law graduates.

Terms of Reference of the review

6. The proposed terms of reference are as follows:
- (1) To review critically the present system of legal education and training in Hong Kong including its strengths and weaknesses;
 - (2) To advise on the requirements of a legal education and training system which is best capable of meeting the challenges of legal practice and the needs of Hong Kong society;
 - (3) In the light of the findings in (1) and (2) above, to make recommendations, including making proposals to improve the existing system or introducing an alternative model of legal education and training system, to ensure that such improved or alternative system is best capable of meeting those challenges and needs;
 - (4) To examine the present curricula of the various law programmes offered by the

three universities and to make recommendations on such curricula to ensure that those entering the legal profession are best capable of meeting those challenges and needs;

- (5) To advise on the feasibility of setting up a mechanism for measuring the quality and standard of legal education and training in Hong Kong so as to ensure that those entering the legal profession receive the best legal training for the maintenance or improvement of professional standards;
- (6) To consider the current arrangements for the pre-qualification vocational training of trainee solicitors and pupils and to advise on the need (if any) and the ways to improve such vocational training.

法律政策專員辦公室
律政司
法律政策科

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圖文傳真: 852-2501 0371

本司檔號 Our Ref: LP 5033/1C SF(A)

來函檔號 Your Ref:



Annex 4

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Legal Policy Division

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13 March 2015

By fax & by post : 2845 0387
Total No. of pages : 8

The Hon Mr Justice Patrick CHAN Siu-oi, G.B.M.
Chairman
The Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training
c/o 3/F, Wing On House
71 Des Voeux Road Central
Hong Kong

Dear Patrick,

Comprehensive Review on the System and Provision of Legal Education and Training in Hong Kong

I refer to the comprehensive review on the system and provision of legal education and training in Hong Kong which the Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training ("SCLET") has resolved to engage one or more consultants to carry out at its meeting held on 18 December 2013 ("Project").

SCLET is an independent statutory organisation established under section 74A of the *Legal Practitioners Ordinance* (Cap. 159) which has a function, among others, to keep under review, evaluate and assess the system and provision of legal education and training in Hong Kong. The Project will be carried out with a view to making recommendations on how to improve the present system and provision of legal education and training in

Hong Kong so as to enhance the professional standard and quality of legal practitioners in Hong Kong. The draft objectives, timeline and deliverable requirements of the Project as known to us are set out at *Annex*. We understand that funding contribution is requested from the Department of Justice (“**DoJ**”) to ensure that the Project could be taken forward successfully.

The Government has stated in the 2014 Policy Address that it will continue to actively promote Hong Kong’s legal and dispute resolution services to enhance Hong Kong’s status as a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia Pacific region. In the 2015 Policy Address, the Government further stated that it will actively further advance development in this area.

After careful deliberation, we consider that the Project would contribute to the above-mentioned policy objectives. The provision of high quality legal services to the international and local community is dependent upon the presence of a large pool of qualified and highly skilful legal practitioners in various areas of practice. The successful completion of the Project would help identify ways to enhance the professional standard and quality of legal practitioners in Hong Kong. On this account, we are prepared to provide a maximum financial contribution of HK\$1.5 Million (“**DoJ Contribution**”) by way of a one-off payment to SCLET to fund the Project on the following conditions:

I. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

- a. SCLET will use the DoJ Contribution wholly and exclusively for funding the Project. A company to be set up by SCLET for the dedicated and exclusive purpose of the Project (the “**Company**”), and of which the Chairman and another member of SCLET are shareholders and directors, has been duly authorized by SCLET to receive the DoJ Contribution on behalf of SCLET. SCLET will advise DoJ of the name of the Company by 18 March 2015. The Company will open and maintain a separate bank account solely and exclusively for the purpose of the Project (“**Project Account**”) into which the

DoJ Contribution will be paid.

- b. If the total actual expenditure of the Project is less than the DoJ Contribution, SCLET will return the amount in excess to DoJ within 3 months of the completion of the Project.

II. BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

- c. SCLET will keep a proper and separate set of books and records for the Project. The books and records will be maintained in such a manner so as to enable the production of statement of income and expenditure and balance sheet in respect of the Project. All transactions relating to the Project will be properly and timely recorded in its books of accounts.
- d. SCLET will submit to DoJ audited and certified financial statements together with copies of receipts and other supporting documents within 3 months after the completion of the Project ("**Financial Statements**"). The Financial Statements will itemise all receipts and receivables including the DoJ Contribution, contribution by other sponsors (if any) and payments for the Project. The original copies of receipts and invoices and other supporting documents for payment of the necessary expenses should be maintained and expeditiously provided to DoJ for inspection upon request.

III. WORKING GROUP

- e. SCLET will form a working group for the Project, members of which will include a representative of DoJ ("**Working Group**"). The Working Group will have the following responsibilities:
 - (i) to oversee the carrying out of the Project generally to ensure that all the conditions in this letter and the Project objectives, timeline and deliverable requirements as set out in *Annex* are complied with;

- (ii) to monitor the proper use of the DoJ Contribution, as well as contribution by other sponsors (if any) for the Project;
- (iii) to liaise with the Government on matters relating to the Project; and
- (iv) to attend progress meetings on the Project as may be convened by SCLET from time to time.

IV. DISCLOSURE

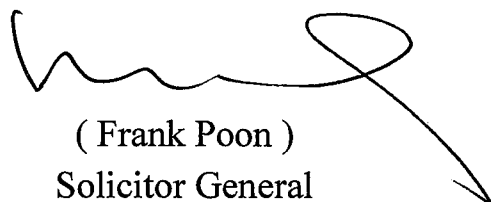
- f. The Government will have the right to disclose to any person(s), whenever it considers appropriate or upon request by any person (written or otherwise), and in such form and manner as it deems fit, the DoJ Contribution, the Project (including contents of the Project deliverables as mentioned in Part 2 of *Annex*), and the contents of this letter.

Taking into account the funding need of SCLET to carry out the Project, the DoJ Contribution will be paid to SCLET by March 2015 the latest, upon SCLET's acceptance in writing of the above conditions.

The DoJ contact persons on this matter are Mr Peter Wong, Deputy Solicitor General (General) and Miss Janice Kwan, Government Counsel. Their office telephone numbers are respectively 2867 2092 and 2867 4328.

I look forward to receiving your acceptance of the DoJ Contribution on the terms set out in this letter by signing and returning a duplicate of this letter to us on or before 16 March 2015. I also wish you and SCLET every success in the planning and execution of this Project.

Yours sincerely,



(Frank Poon)
Solicitor General

c.c. Ms Vivien Lee, Secretary to SCLET

Internal Mr Peter H H Wong, Deputy Solicitor General (General)
Ms Adeline Wan, Senior Assistant Solicitor General (General Legal
Policy)

Part 1 – Project Objectives

SCLET will, by 30 June 2015, commission one or more consultant[s] to carry out a comprehensive review of the existing system and provision of legal education and training in Hong Kong in accordance with the Project timeline and deliverables as stated in Part 2 below for the following objectives:

- (1) To review critically the present system of legal education and training in Hong Kong including its strength and weaknesses;
- (2) To advise on the requirements of a legal education and training system which is best capable of meeting the challenges of legal practice and the needs of Hong Kong society;
- (3) In the light of the findings in (1) and (2) above, to make recommendations, including making proposals to improve the existing system or introducing an alternative model of legal education and training system, to ensure that such improved or alternative system is best capable of meeting those challenges and needs;
- (4) To examine the present curricula of the various law programmes offered by the three universities and to make recommendations on such curricula to ensure that those entering the legal profession are best capable of meeting those challenges and needs;
- (5) To advise on the feasibility of setting up a mechanism for measuring the quality and standard of legal education and training in Hong Kong so as to ensure that those entering the legal profession receive the best legal training for the maintenance or improvement of professional standards;
- (6) To consider the current arrangements for the pre-qualification vocational training of trainee solicitors and pupils and to advise on the need (if any) and the ways to improve such vocational training.

Part 2 - Project Timeline and deliverables

Tentative date for completion		Task and Project deliverables
1	30 April 2015	SCLET's entry into a consultancy agreement with the selected consultant[s] ("Consultant")
2	31 May 2015	Delivery of an inception report by the Consultant to SCLET
3	30 April 2016	Delivery of an interim report covering the review, findings, advice and recommendations as mentioned in Part 1 above by the Consultant to SCLET
4	31 July 2016	Delivery of a final report covering the review, findings, advice and recommendations as mentioned in Part 1 above and the comments from SCLET (if any) by the Consultant to SCLET
5	30 September 2016	Furnishing all the remaining Project deliverables by the Consultant to SCLET

Fax No.: 2869 0720

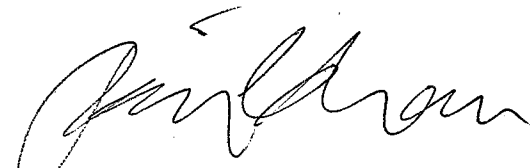
To the Department of Justice

Attention: Mr Frank Poon, Solicitor General

I refer to your letter dated 13 March 2015 of which this is a duplicate.

On behalf of SCLET, I hereby accept the DoJ Contribution on the terms set out in the letter.

Yours sincerely,



The Hon Mr Justice Patrick CHAN Siu-oi, G.B.M.
Chairman
The Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training

Date: 17 March 2015