

Admission Application Notes

These notes are provided for your ease of reference when preparing your application for admission.

1. **Originating motion for admission**

Your originating motion for admission must be lodged at the Supreme Court of Western Australia at least two months prior to your preferred admission ceremony date. Personal attendance at the admission ceremony is required. Your motion paper must state the name of the legal practitioner who will move your admission at the ceremony. For instructions on how to file your motion paper or information about the admission ceremony, please refer to the Admissions information under Practice and Procedure on the Supreme Court website www.supremecourt.wa.gov.au.

2. **Notice of application for admission and application for a compliance certificate must be submitted within 2 days**

Within 2 working days of filing your motion paper at the Supreme Court, you must give notice of your application for admission to the Legal Practice Board (**Board**) in order to apply for a compliance certificate. If you submit your application late, you may have to defer your admission to a later ceremony.

You can apply for a compliance certificate through the Legal Practice Board website [here](#). You can commence the online application and organising the required documentation before you file your motion paper at the Supreme Court but do not submit until your motion paper has been filed.

3. **Required documents**

As you complete the online application, you will be advised of the documentation you are required to submit and the manner in which the documentation must be submitted. The documentation may include:

a. Copy of your stamped motion paper

This can be uploaded to your application after you have submitted. If so, the Board does not require a hard copy to be provided.

b. Proof of identity documents.

These can be uploaded to your application after you have submitted. If so, the Board does not require hard copies to be provided.

c. Academic records and transcripts.

In most instances you will need to arrange for the Board to receive this documentation directly from My eEquals or from the University to Admissions@lpbwa.com to enable Board staff to access the transcript. **Please do not include a PIN.** Australian Higher Education Graduation Statements (AHEGS) are not accepted.

The formal transcript or statement of academic record must show the units completed and results obtained, and evidence that the degree has been conferred. It is not necessary for you to have attended a graduation ceremony, but you cannot be admitted until the degree has been conferred. If advanced standing or credit was given for any of the 11 prescribed academic subjects required for admission (sometimes referred to as “the Priestley 11 subjects”), you must also provide a transcript of the prior studies on which the advanced standing was based.

d. Evidence of completion of practical legal training (PLT).

Most local PLT providers will send this information directly to the Board once you finish the PLT course. The evidence of completion of PLT must be received at least 2 weeks prior to your proposed ceremony date.

e. Certificates of good standing from overseas jurisdictions.

If you have previously been admitted to the legal profession overseas, it is mandatory to lodge a certificate of good standing, dated within 4 months of the date of the Form A10, from each overseas jurisdiction in which you have previously been admitted.

A certificate of good standing will detail the date of your admission, your entitlement to practice in that jurisdiction, and whether you have been subject to any disciplinary investigations or proceedings.

It is preferable if you request the regulatory authority to email the certificate directly to Admissions@lpbwa.com to avoid any delay in processing your application. If you are unable to arrange for the certificate to be emailed or posted directly to the Board, you will need to lodge the original certificate with the Board as soon as it is received.

If you are unable to obtain a certificate of good standing, the Board may waive the requirement if you lodge a separate statutory declaration explaining why you are unable to obtain the certificate. Evidence in support, such as

email exchanges with the regulatory authority, must be attached.
The requirement will only be waived in exceptional circumstances.

f. Disclosure documents.

You are required to read the Board's Disclosure Guidelines (Annexure A)

If you have matters to declare you will need to provide an original executed statutory declaration. A format for the statutory declaration is available to download during the online process. If you do not live in the Perth metropolitan area you can email a copy of the statutory declaration to Admissions@lpbwa.com, before posting or delivering the original. You should always retain a copy of the document for your own records.

You must lodge a statutory declaration of disclosure if any offences are shown on your police certificate.

You must disclose spent convictions in your statutory declaration, even if they do not appear on your police certificate.

If you are disclosing any traffic offences, you should also obtain a Record of Traffic Infringement Notice from the WA Police (or corresponding body if the offences occurred outside of Western Australia).

g. Two Certificates of Good Fame and Character

You are required to ensure that the Board receives two certificates of good fame and character (Form A10.2), no more than 1 month old, from persons who have known you for at least 9 months in a supervisory capacity, such as a current or past employer or a lecturer.

The certificates will only be accepted if they are fully and accurately completed.

The person providing the certificate can email a scanned copy of the certificate directly to Admissions@lpbwa.com. If that is not possible, an original signed certificate can be lodged with the Board.

h. National Police Certificate

Applications must be made through the WA Police website

<https://www.police.wa.gov.au/Police-Direct/National-Police-Certificates>

Please request a hard copy certificate to be posted to you. You must then deliver or post the original certificate to the Board at PO Box 5720, St Georges Terrace, Perth WA 6831 as soon as you receive it. Alternatively you can request the original certificate is posted directly to the Board.

Digital/electronic police certificates are not accepted for admission purposes.

Although spent convictions will not appear on your National Police Certificate, you are required to disclose them.

If you are not currently resident in Western Australia you can order a National Police Certificate from the Australian Federal Police.

i. Overseas Police Certificates

Police certificates/reports from every overseas jurisdiction in which you have resided for more than 2 years after the age of 18 years are mandatory and must be dated within 4 months of the date you submit your application.

If you are unable to obtain a police certificate/report, the Board may waive the requirement if you lodge a separate statutory declaration explaining why you are unable to obtain a certificate. Evidence in support, such as email exchanges with the police department in the relevant jurisdiction, must be attached. You should clearly state the periods you have resided in that overseas jurisdiction and declare that you were not the subject of any criminal investigations, charges or convictions in that country.

The requirement will only be waived in exceptional circumstances.

j. English Language Proficiency Documentation

The *English Language Proficiency Guidelines* are available on the Board's website.

The information you give in your online application will identify what, if any, documentation is required.

4. **Application Fee**

You will be required to pay the application fee of \$360 when you submit your application online.

5. **Completing and submitting your application**

You do not need to complete your online application in one sitting. You will be able to log-in and review the information in your form multiple times prior to submission.

You must however submit the application within 2 days of filing your originating motion paper at the Supreme Court.

You can arrange for supporting documents to be provided to the Board prior to, or just after, you have submitted the application. All separate documents received will

be included in your application when it is processed.

Once you pay the application fee and submit the application you will receive an automatically generated receipt and a pdf version of your submitted form..

You will also be able to sign in to the Admissions Online Portal to view the checklist summarising the documents that need to be submitted to complete your application, but you will not be able to change your submitted application online at that point.

6. Processing of your application

- a. The Supreme Court will forward information about the admission ceremony directly to you.
- b. The Board will process your application for a compliance certificate as soon as possible and will email you to advise of any further requirements.
- c. The Board will place a notice of your pending admission on the Board's website for a period of at least two weeks.
- d. Provided your application has been approved, the Board will issue a compliance certificate to the Supreme Court 7-10 days prior to the admission date.
- e. The Board will then provide you with a copy of the compliance certificate and information about applying for a practising certificate.

7. Deferring your admission

If you need to defer your admission, either for personal reasons or because you are not able to provide all of the information required by the Board by the relevant deadline, you may lodge an amended motion for admission at the Supreme Court to be admitted at a later ceremony.

The Board may also request you to defer your admission if it requires further time to consider your application.

There is no fee for filing an amended motion paper. Please ensure that, within 2 days, you email a copy of the stamped amended motion for admission, together with an explanation of the reasons for deferring your admission, to Admissions@lpbwa.com

8. Admission Ceremony

The Supreme Court will write to the residential address shown on your Originating Motion for Admission confirming the time of your ceremony. If you are resident

overseas, the Court will email your letter. If you have any queries about the ceremony and you cannot find the answer to your questions on the Supreme Court website, you should contact the Supreme Court. admissions@justice.wa.gov.au

Annexure A: Disclosure Guidelines

LAW ADMISSIONS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE¹ DISCLOSURE GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PURPOSES OF THESE GUIDELINES

In Western Australia the *Legal Profession Uniform Law (WA)* (Uniform Law) requires the Legal Practice Board (Board) to consider whether the applicant is “a fit and proper person” for admission to the legal profession.² In considering whether a person is “a fit and proper person” to be admitted the Board must consider each of the specified matters, including whether the applicant is “currently of good fame and character”.³ Both these tests reflect the overarching requirements of the pre-existing common law.

The purposes of these Guidelines are:

to bring home to applicants that Admitting Authorities and Courts and the Board place a duty and onus squarely on each applicant to disclose any matter that could influence the Board’s decision about whether the applicant is “currently of good fame and character” and “a fit and proper person”; and

to remind applicants that failure to do so, if subsequently discovered, can have catastrophic consequences for an applicant. An applicant might either be refused admission, or struck off the roll, if the applicant has been admitted without making a full disclosure.

There are many judicial explanations of what the phrase “fit and proper person” means in different contexts.⁴ For example:

The requirement for admission to practice (*sic*) law that the applicant be a fit and proper person, means that the applicant must have the personal qualities of character which are necessary to discharge the

¹ LACC’S Charter is approved by the Council of Chief Justices which also appoints its Chairman. LACC is not, however, a committee of the Council, nor does it act on the Council’s behalf.

² Uniform Law ss 15(a) and 17(1)(c)

³ *Legal Profession Uniform Admission Rules 2015* r 10 .

⁴ *Frugtniet v Board of Examiners* [2002] VSC 140; *Frugtniet v Board of Examiners* [2005] VSC 332; *XY v Board of Examiners* [2005] VSC 250; *Australian Broadcasting Tribunal v Bond* (1990) 170 CLR 321; *Re Legal Profession Act 2004; re OG, a lawyer* [2007] VSC 520; *Ziems v The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of New South Wales* (1957) 97 CLR 279; *Incorporated Law Institute of NSW v Meagher* (1909) 9 CLR 655; *Re Lenehan* [1948] HCA 45; *Re Evatt; Ex Parte NSW Bar Association* (1967) 67 SR (NSW) 236; *In the matter of an application for admission as a legal practitioner* [2004] SASC 426; *In re Davis* [1947] 75 CLR 409; *New South Wales Bar v Murphy* (2002) 55 NSWLR 23; *New South Wales Bar Association v Cummins* (2001) NSWLR 279; *New South Wales Bar Association v Hamman* [1999] NSWCA 404; *Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of NSW v P* [2003] NSWCA 320; *Prothonotary of the Supreme Court v Alcorn* [2007] NSWCA 288; *New South Wales Bar Association v Einfeld* (2009) 259 ALR 278; *In the matter of the Legal Practitioners Act 1970 and in the matter of an application by Hinds* [2003] ACTSC 11; *In the matter of an application for admission as a practitioner* [1997] SASC 6487; *Jackson (previously known as Subramaniam) v Legal Practitioners Admission Board* [2006] NSWSC 1338; *Legal Services Board v McGrath* [2010] VSC 266

important and grave responsibilities of being a barrister and solicitor. A legal practitioner, upon being admitted to practice, assumes duties to the courts, to fellow practitioners as well as to clients. At the heart of all of those duties is a commitment to honesty and, in those circumstances when it is required, to open candour and frankness, irrespective of self interest or embarrassment. The entire administration of justice in any community which is governed by law depends upon the honest working of legal practitioners who can be relied upon to meet high standards of honesty and ethical behaviour. It is the legal practitioner who is effectively the daily minister and executor in the administration of justice when advising clients, acting for clients, certifying documents, and making presentations to courts, governments, other professionals, and so on. The level and extent of trust placed in what legal practitioners say or do is necessarily high and the need for honesty is self evident and essential.⁵

STATUS OF THESE GUIDELINES

These Guidelines do not, and cannot, diminish or supplant in any way an applicant's personal duty to disclose any matter which may bear on the applicant's fitness for admission. They merely provide information about how Admitting Authorities, Courts and the Board approach the requirement of disclosure. They also give examples of matters which an applicant might otherwise overlook when deciding what to disclose.

It is important to understand that any matter bearing on an applicant's fitness should be disclosed, whether or not that matter is mentioned in these Guidelines. It is thus prudent to err on the side of disclosing, rather than concealing, information which may turn out to be relevant in the eyes of an Admitting Authority or a Court or the Board.

RELEVANT PRINCIPLES

Admitting Authorities and the Board apply the following principles when determining an applicant's fitness for admission:

The onus is on an applicant to establish fitness.

The statutory test is cast in the present tense – whether an applicant “*is currently* of good fame and character” and “is a fit and proper person”. Past conduct, though relevant, is not decisive.

The candour demonstrated in any disclosure by an applicant is highly relevant when determining present fitness. High standards are applied in assessing the candour of any disclosures. Full and frank disclosure is essential, although in most circumstances disclosure of past indiscretions will not result in an applicant being denied admission.

An applicant's present understanding and estimation of the applicant's past conduct is relevant.

If an applicant makes a full disclosure of a condition relevant to the applicant's capacity and demonstrates that the condition is appropriately managed, it is highly unlikely that the disclosure will lead to an adverse assessment of the applicant's suitability for admission.

⁵ *Frugtniet v Board of Examiners [2002] VSC 140 per Pagone, J*

THE DUTY OF DISCLOSURE

An applicant for admission is required to disclose, in the application, any matter which might be relevant to the Board in considering whether the applicant is currently of good fame and character and is a fit and proper person for admission to the legal profession. The applicant *must* state whether any of the specified matters set out in **Appendix 1** apply to the applicant. This requirement reflects the statutory obligation of the Board.

Further, any *other* matter that might be relevant to a decision by an Admitting Authority, Court or the Board about whether the applicant is a fit and proper person for admission should also be disclosed. Recent cases demonstrate that the Courts believe there is an increasing expectation that any matters relevant to the assessment of an applicant's honesty will be disclosed.

If an applicant discloses no matters relevant to fitness for admission, the application must contain the following statement:

I have read and understood the Disclosure Guidelines for Applicants for Admission to the Legal Profession. I am and always have been of good fame and character and am a fit and proper person to be admitted and I have not done or suffered anything likely to reflect adversely on my good fame and character or on whether I am a fit and proper person. I am not aware of any matter or circumstance that might affect my suitability to be admitted as an Australian lawyer and an officer of the Court.

Unfortunately it is not possible to provide applicants with an exhaustive list of all matters which can turn out to be relevant to assessing whether an applicant is currently of good fame and character, or a fit and proper person for admission, and which therefore should be disclosed.

Stated in general terms, however, the duty of disclosure extends to *any* matter which reflects negatively on the applicant's honesty, candour, respect for the law or ability to meet professional standards. An applicant should provide a full account of any such matter in the applicant's disclosure, including a description of the applicant's conduct. The description should not be limited merely to listing criminal charges or other consequences of the conduct. As already noted, there is an increasing expectation that *any* matters relevant to assessing an applicant's honesty will be disclosed.

An applicant should also avoid editing, or selecting only those matters which the *applicant* believes should be relevant to the decision to be made by the Board. Rather, an applicant should disclose every matter that might fairly assist the Board in deciding whether the applicant is a fit and proper person.

Revealing more than might strictly be necessary counts in favour of an applicant - especially where the disclosure still carries embarrassment or discomfort. Revealing less than may be necessary distorts the proper assessment of the applicant and may itself show an inappropriate desire to distort by selecting and screening relevant facts.⁶

MATTERS WHICH AN APPLICANT MAY NEED TO DISCLOSE

The following are examples of matters which an applicant may need to disclose **in addition to the statutory specified matters set out in Appendix 1:**

Criminal conduct

⁶ *Frugtniet v Board of Examiners* [2002] VSC 140, per Pagone J.

Under r. 10(1)(h) of the Legal Profession *Uniform Admission Rules (2015)* (Admission Rules)(refer **Appendix 1**), all criminal convictions must be disclosed. This includes all spent convictions⁷.

In addition, an obligation to disclose a criminal *charge*, as distinct from a criminal conviction, may arise, even if charges were subsequently withdrawn or the applicant was acquitted. The fact that an applicant's character has been brought into question may be sufficient to give rise to a need to disclose in the eyes of the Board.

It is usually inadequate for an applicant disclosing criminal conduct merely to list the relevant charges and convictions. An applicant needs to explain, in the applicant's own words, the circumstances giving rise to the charge or conviction.

Whether or not a criminal charge (as distinct from a conviction) should be disclosed will depend on the circumstances. If the charge did not proceed for a technical reason, such as the expiration of a time limit, disclosure *may* be required. On the other hand, if the charge was denied and the matter did not proceed because of an acknowledged lack of evidence, disclosure may not be necessary.

An applicant should carefully consider whether the facts giving rise to a criminal charge are such that the Board might reasonably regard them as relevant in assessing the applicant's suitability for admission.

Intervention orders and apprehended violence orders

Infringement Offences

Offences resulting in a court-ordered fine or other sanction or else an administrative penalty, such as traffic or public transport offences, may need to be disclosed in circumstances where the frequency or number of fines, or the failure to pay fines, may give rise to concern in the eyes of the Board about the applicant's respect for the law.

Traffic Offences

See item (c) above.

Academic Misconduct

Academic misconduct may need to be disclosed. It will generally be prudent to disclose such conduct whether or not a formal finding was made or a record of the incident retained by the relevant organisation (see also r. 10(1)(d) of the Admission Rules).

Academic misconduct includes, but is not limited to, plagiarism, impermissible collusion, cheating and any other inappropriate conduct, whereby the applicant has sought to obtain an academic advantage either for the applicant or for some other person.

General Misconduct

An applicant may need to disclose misconduct which occurred in a workplace, educational institution, volunteer position, club, association or in other circumstances,

⁷ *Spent Convictions (Act Amendment) Regulations 2014*

if such conduct may reflect on whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be admitted to the legal profession.

General misconduct may include, but is not limited to, offensive behaviour, workplace or online bullying, property damage, sexual harassment or racial vilification.⁸

Making a false statutory declaration

Social security offences (see also r. 10(1)(h) of the Admission Rules).

Tax Offences (see also r. 10(1)(h) of the Admission Rules).

Corporate insolvency or penalties and offences relating to a corporate entity where the applicant was a director or responsible officer (see also r. 10(1)(g) of the Admission Rules).

CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER

Please also note that any person who supplies a certificate of character to support an application:

must be aware of any disclosure of the type mentioned above that is made by the applicant; and

must attest to that knowledge in the person's certificate of character.

Because of the privacy implications of disclosures about an applicant's capacity, a person who supplies a certificate of character need not be aware of any disclosure about the applicant's capacity: see item 7.

DISCLOSURES ABOUT CAPACITY

An Admitting Authority is also required to consider whether an applicant has the present capacity to carry out the tasks of a legal practitioner. At common law, the principle is as follows:

To be a fit and proper person for admission to the legal profession an applicant must possess the capacity to make the judgments necessary to meet appropriate professional standards in legal practice or otherwise 'discharge the important and grave responsibilities of being a barrister and solicitor'.⁹

The requirement of capacity is separate and distinct from the requirement that an applicant be a fit and proper person or of good fame and character.

The Admission Rules describes matters relating to an applicant's capacity as "specified matters" about which the Board must satisfy itself, including "*whether the person is currently*

⁸ By way of illustration, in *XY v Board of Examiners* [2005] VSC 250, Habersberger, J found that an applicant was under a duty to disclose that a volunteer position had been terminated as a result of making offensive remarks to a fellow worker and that she was also required to disclose property damage she had caused at a meditation retreat, notwithstanding that charges were not laid.

⁹ *Frugtniet v Board of Examiners* [2002] VSC 140 per Pagone J.

*unable satisfactorily to carry out the inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner”;*¹⁰

It is not clear whether the requirement to take into account the “specified matters” displaces the underlying common-law principles. Furthermore, one of the “specified matters” is “*whether the person is currently of good fame and character*”.¹¹ The Board “*may have regard to any matter relevant to the person’s eligibility or suitability for admission*”.¹²

At common law, an applicant who is otherwise qualified to practise is presumed to have capacity to practise unless the contrary is established. Nevertheless, quite apart from making disclosures which respond to a “specified matter”, it will often be prudent for an applicant to disclose any other matters which the Board might think relevant when assessing an applicant’s present capacity to engage in legal practice.

Matters which an applicant might disclose include any condition which might affect the applicant’s present ability to engage in legal practice - such as physical impairment, mental illness or addictions.

The Board assesses each applicant’s capacity individually, in the light of the applicant’s particular disclosures and any other supporting information. Such information should include any historical or current medical evidence submitted by the applicant. For this reason, if an applicant discloses a condition which the Board may consider relevant to the applicant’s present capacity to practise law, it will be prudent also to provide a report from an appropriately-qualified medical practitioner relevant to the condition disclosed. If an applicant seeks to demonstrate that the relevant condition is appropriately managed and stable, a certificate to that effect from one or more of the applicant’s treating medical practitioners would greatly assist the Board.

Except for the purposes of the administration of the Uniform Law , the Board must not disclose any personal or medical evidence disclosed to it by or on behalf of an applicant.

For privacy reasons, a disclosure about capacity may be made in a separate statutory declaration lodged with an application.

SPECIFIED MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE ADMISSION RULES

An applicant must disclose any matter relevant to a specified matter prescribed by the Admission Rules. The specified matters prescribed for Western Australia are set out in **Appendix 1**.

Please note that the requirement to disclose convictions includes a requirement to disclose spent convictions.¹³

FORM OF DISCLOSURE

Any disclosure which an applicant is required to make must be included in a statutory declaration lodged with the applicant’s Notice of Application for Admission (LPB Form A10) or, in the case of a disclosure about capacity, in a supplementary statutory declaration, if the

¹⁰ Admission Rules r. 10(1)(k) .

¹¹ Admission Rules r. 10(1)(f)

¹² Uniform Law s. 17(2)(a) ..

¹³ *Spent Convictions (Act Amendment) Regulations 2014*

applicant prefers. Each disclosure should be supported by any available supporting documents, to corroborate the disclosure. Each such document should be made an exhibit to the statutory declaration.

APPENDIX 1

SPECIFIED MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY
THE LEGAL PROFESSION ADMISSION RULES 2015

As noted in items 4 and 8 of the Guidelines, the Board is required to satisfy itself about each of the following matters in relation to each applicant. Accordingly an applicant needs to disclose anything that the Board might consider relevant when satisfying itself about each of these matters.

Rule 10(1) of the Admission Rules, provides that for the purposes of section 17(2)(b) of the Uniform Law, the following matters are specified as matters to which the Board must have regard:

- (a) any statutory declaration as to the person's character, referred to in rule 16 of the Admission Rules,
- (b) any disclosure statement made by the person under rule 17 of the Admission Rules,
- (c) any police report provided under rule 18 of the Admission Rules,
- (d) any student conduct report provided under rule 19 of the Admission Rules,
- (e) any certificate of good standing provided under rule 20 of the Admission Rules,
- (f) whether the person is currently of good fame and character,
- (g) whether the person is or has been a bankrupt or subject to an arrangement under Part 10 of the Bankruptcy Act or has been an officer of a corporation that has been wound up in insolvency or under external administration,
- (h) whether the person has been found guilty of an offence including a spent offence in Australia or in a foreign country, and if so:
 - (i) the nature of the offence, and
 - (ii) how long ago the offence was committed, and
 - (iii) the person's age when the offence was committed,
- (i) whether the person has been the subject of any disciplinary action, howsoever expressed, in any profession or occupation in Australia or in a foreign country,
- (j) whether the person has been the subject of disciplinary action, howsoever expressed, in any profession or occupation that involved a finding adverse to the person,
- (k) whether the person is currently unable satisfactorily to carry out the inherent requirements of practice as an Australian legal practitioner,
- (l) whether the person has a sufficient knowledge of written and spoken English to engage in legal practice in this jurisdiction.

Annexure B – Certificate of Good Fame and Character – LPB Form A10.2

[Certificates from two referees are required. The referee can complete, sign and email a copy directly to Admissions@lpbwa.com OR The referee can complete and sign an original copy and the applicant can deliver the originals]

Certificate of good fame and character

To: Admissions@lpbwa.com
Legal Practice Board of WA
Level 6, 111 St Georges Terrace
GPO Box 5720 Perth WA 6831

I, _____ (full legal name)
_____ (occupation)

of _____ (residential address)
_____ (phone and/or email contact)

certify that the applicant

_____ (applicant's name)

- is not related to me by blood or marriage;
- has been known to me for at least 9 months, i.e. for _____ years _____ months; and
- is known to me in a supervisory capacity (professional, academic or other); i.e.

(Please describe your supervisory relationship, including relevant details such as your role or title and the name of the law practice, business, academic institution or other organisation.)

With regard to suitability to be admitted, the applicant has advised me that he/she:

- has not** disclosed any matters to the Board;
- OR**
- has** disclosed details of the following matters to the Board:

(Briefly describe the matters and state whether you have sighted the applicant's statutory declaration of disclosure.)

In my opinion the Applicant is of good fame and character and a fit and proper person to be admitted as a lawyer to the Supreme Court of Western Australia.

Signature: _____

Date: _____