
APPENDIX B – “ARTICLING” IN HONG KONG

- ❖ Hong Kong maintains a distinction between barristers and solicitors. The essential nature of the difference is as follows:
 - Solicitors have more direct contact with clients and undertake mainly transactional work; they have some rights of audience in lower courts.
 - Barristers are litigators; they act as advocates in the superior courts.
- ❖ A law student who has obtained a P.C.L.L. and wishes to practice as a solicitor begins as a trainee solicitor and must satisfactorily complete a two-year employment period, also known as a training contract. He or she is then eligible for admission to the High Court of Hong Kong as a solicitor.
- ❖ A law student who has obtained a P.C.L.L. and wishes to practice as a barrister begins as a trainee barrister and must undertake a pupillage for 12 months, during the last six months of which the student may apply for limited practice. A pupillage is similar to articling or an apprenticeship, during which the student gains practical experience. He or she is then eligible for admission to the High Court of Hong Kong as a barrister.
- ❖ For more information, visit:
 - http://www.hklawsoc.org.hk/pub_e/default.asp - The Hong Kong Law Society is the professional association for solicitors in Hong Kong.
 - <http://www.hkba.org/> - The Hong Kong Bar Association is the professional association for barristers.