

- (c) documents establishing the applicant's Suitability to Practise, including but not limited to:
 - (i) testimonials, in a form approved by the Committee, from 2 persons who have known the applicant for at least 3 years, verifying the applicant's Suitability to Practise;
 - (ii) in the case of an applicant who is a member of another governing body of the legal profession, a certificate of standing from each governing body stating:
 - (A) whether the applicant is a member in good standing;
 - (B) whether the applicant is presently the subject of any disciplinary proceedings; and
 - (C) the details of any previous disciplinary proceedings taken against the applicant;
 - (iii) a police record check or such other information from law enforcement as may be required by the Executive Director;
- (d) documents verifying that the applicant:
 - (i) has successfully completed at least two years towards the requirements for a Bachelor's degree or Juris Doctor from a common law faculty of law in a Canadian university approved by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada;
 - (ii) holds a Certificate of Qualification issued by the National Committee on Accreditation of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada; or
 - (iii) has completed all courses and examinations required to obtain a Certificate of Qualification issued by the National Committee on Accreditation of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada;
- (e) in the case of an applicant who was previously a student-at-law in another Canadian Province or Territory, a document stating the particulars of that experience;
- (f) in the case of an applicant that is not a Canadian citizen, proof of the applicant's entitlement to work in Canada;
- (g) any other information or documents requested by the Executive Director; and
- (h) the Student-at-law application fee fixed under subrule 820(1).

Approval to Act as a Principal

152. (1) A lawyer seeking to act as a principal must:
- (a) meet the requirements of Rule 176(2);
 - (b) be a lawyer currently practising full-time in Saskatchewan; and
 - (c) have practised in Saskatchewan for at least the past 5 consecutive years.
- (2) Prior to hiring a Student-at-law, a lawyer must submit:
- (a) an application to the Executive Director for approval as a principal in a form approved by the Committee and pursuant to Rule 176; and
 - (b) any other information and documents required by the *Act* or these Rules, or requested by the Executive Director.
- (3) A member shall only act as a principal to one Student-at-law at a time, except in the following circumstances, where a maximum of two Students-at-law may be articulated to the member:
- (a) during the final 3 months of one Student-at-law's articles; or
 - (b) during a secondment under Rule 157.
- (4) Pursuant to *The Justice and Attorney General Act*, subrule (3) does not apply to the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General.
- (5) The Executive Director may approve as a principal a member who does not meet the qualifications stated in Rule 152 but who satisfies the Executive Director that he or she is suitable to act as a principal.
- (6) A principal who ceases to meet the qualifications set by this Rule shall immediately notify the Executive Director in writing.
- (7) If the Executive Director becomes aware that the principal no longer meets the requirements of subrule (1), the Executive Director may:
- (a) revoke the approval of the principal; or
 - (b) refer the matter to the Committee for its consideration.

[Rule 152(4) added back into the Rule, allowing exception for Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General, June 19, 2015]

Commencement of Articles

153. (1) Following admission as a Student-at-law and approval of one or more principals, but before the commencement of articles, the Student-at-law and the principal must file:

- (a) an articling agreement in a form approved by the Committee;
- (b) documents verifying that the student:
 - (i) has successfully completed the requirements for a Bachelor's degree or a Juris Doctor from a common law faculty of law in a Canadian university approved by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada;
 - (ii) holds a Certificate of Qualification issued by the National Committee on Accreditation of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada; or
 - (iii) has completed all courses and examinations required to obtain a Certificate of Qualification issued by the National Committee on Accreditation of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada; and
- (c) the fee pursuant to Rule 820(2).

(2) The Executive Director may require a Student-at-law and principal to submit an education plan within a specified time.

Articling Term

154. (1) The articling term will commence on the date when all conditions necessary for commencement of articles have been satisfied pursuant to Rule 153 and shall end on the expiry of 12 months.

- (2) The 12-month articling term includes:
 - (a) the period of time that the Student-at-law attends the Bar Admission Program; and
 - (b) such reasonable time away from articles for vacation, illness or other personal reasons as may be approved by the principal and not to exceed 15 working days;

but does not include:

- (c) any time spent articling before the requirements referred to in Rule 153(1) have been fulfilled; and
- (d) any time spent at the Bar Admission Program prior to the fulfillment of the requirements of Rule 153(1)(b).

(3) The twelve month term shall be completed within 24 months of commencement of the articling term or the Student-at-law status may be revoked.

(4) The Executive Director may approve applications to amend the articling start date in exceptional circumstances.

Supervision by the Courts

155. (1) A Student-at-law may serve articles to a Justice of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench, the Supreme Court of Canada or any Federal Court of Canada or a Judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan.

(2) A Student-at-law articulated to a court shall serve for not less than 2 months to a member approved as a principal pursuant to Rule 152.

(3) The rules applying to Students-at-law and principals apply to Students-at-law articling with a court, subject to any necessary modifications.

Transfer into Saskatchewan as a Student-at-Law

156. A student-at-law from another Canadian Province or Territory seeking to transfer into Saskatchewan must:

- (a) apply to be admitted as a Student-at-law pursuant to Rule 151; and
- (b) comply with all other Rules under this Part.