



National Mobility Agreement 2013

Signed October 17, 2013



October, 2013
St. John's

The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate temporary and permanent mobility of lawyers between Canadian jurisdictions.

While the signatories participate in this agreement voluntarily, they intend that only lawyers who are members of signatories that have implemented reciprocal provisions in their jurisdictions will be able to take advantage of the provisions of this agreement.

The signatories recognize that

- they have a duty to the Canadian public and to their members to regulate the inter-jurisdictional practice of law so as to ensure that their members practise law competently, ethically and with financial responsibility, including professional liability insurance and defalcation compensation coverage, in all jurisdictions of Canada,
- while differences exist in the legislation, policies and programs pertaining to the signatories, including those differences between common law and civil law jurisdictions in Canada, lawyers have a professional responsibility to ensure that they are competent with respect to any matter that they undertake, and
- it is desirable to facilitate a nationwide regulatory regime for the inter-jurisdictional practice of law to promote uniform standards and procedures, while recognizing the exclusive authority of each signatory within its own legislative jurisdiction.

Most of the signatories subscribed to the Interjurisdictional Practice Protocol of 1994, in which they agreed to certain measures to facilitate the temporary and permanent inter-jurisdictional practice of law and the enforcement of appropriate standards on lawyers practising law in host jurisdictions.

Since December 2002, all provincial law societies, other than the Chambre des notaires du Quebec ("Chambre"), have signed the National Mobility Agreement ("NMA") establishing a comprehensive mobility regime for Canadian lawyers.

In 2006 all law societies other than the Chambre, signed the Territorial Mobility Agreement. Under that agreement, provisions were mandated for reciprocal permanent mobility between the law societies of the territories and the provinces for five years. A further agreement made in November 2011 renewed the Territorial Mobility Agreement without a termination date.

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In June 2008 Quebec enacted a “Regulation respecting the issuance of special permits of the Barreau du Quebec” (“Barreau”), which provided, *inter alia*, that a member in good standing of a bar of another Canadian province or territory could become a member of the Barreau known as a “Canadian legal advisor” (“CLA”). A CLA may provide legal services respecting the law of federal jurisdiction, the law of his or her home province and public international law.

In March 2010 all law societies, other than the Chambre, signed the Quebec Mobility Agreement (“QMA”). Under that agreement members of the Barreau are able to exercise mobility in the common law jurisdictions on a reciprocal basis as CLAs.

In June 2010 the Council of the Federation approved the Mobility Defalcation Compensation Agreement (“MDCA”) to bring more consistency, certainty and transparency to the process for compensating the public if funds are misappropriated by lawyers exercising their mobility rights under the NMA. Since then, all provincial law societies, other than the Barreau and the Chambre, have signed the MDCA.

In March 2012 all law societies, including the Chambre, signed an addendum to the Quebec Mobility Agreement extending to members of the Chambre the right to acquire CLA status in another province.

In January 2013, the Council of the Federation of Law Societies approved a report from the National Mobility Policy Committee. In that report, the Committee concluded and recommended that it would be in the public interest to implement mobility to and from the Barreau on the same terms as now apply to mobility between common law jurisdictions under the permanent mobility provisions of the NMA. The Committee also reported that the CLA provisions of the QMA and its Addendum should continue in place with respect to members of the Chambre, and the Chambre was in favour of that resolution. The Committee’s report and recommendations do not affect the current rules for temporary mobility between Quebec and other provinces and the territories.

As a result, the signatories hereby agree to adopt this new National Mobility Agreement, 2013 (“NMA 2013”), changing the original NMA to remove the distinction between members of the Barreau and members of law societies outside of Quebec for the purposes of transfer between governing bodies. The signatories also agree to incorporate into the NMA 2013 the provisions for members of the Chambre to be granted status as CLAs by law societies outside of Quebec and to rescind the QMA and its Addendum.



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THE SIGNATORIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

Definitions

1. In this agreement, unless the context indicates otherwise:

“Barreau” means le Barreau du Québec;

“Chambre” means la Chambre des notaires du Québec;

“day” means any calendar day or part of a calendar day in which a lawyer provides legal services;

“discipline” includes a finding by a governing body of any of the following:

- (a) professional misconduct;
- (b) incompetence;
- (c) conduct unbecoming a lawyer;
- (d) lack of physical or mental capacity to engage in the practice of law;
- (e) any other breach of a lawyer’s professional responsibilities;

“disciplinary record” includes any of the following, unless reversed on appeal or review:

- (a) any action taken by a governing body as a result of discipline;
- (b) disbarment;
- (c) a lawyer’s resignation or otherwise ceasing to be a member of a governing body as a result of disciplinary proceedings;
- (d) restrictions or limits on a lawyer’s entitlement to practise;
- (e) any interim suspension or restriction or limits on a lawyer’s entitlement to practise imposed pending the outcome of a disciplinary hearing.

“entitled to practise law” means allowed, under all of the legislation and regulation of a home jurisdiction, to engage in the practice of law in the home jurisdiction;

“governing body” means the Law Society or Barristers’ Society in a Canadian common law jurisdiction, the Barreau and the Chambre;

“home governing body” means any or all of the governing bodies of the legal profession in Canada of which a lawyer is a member, and “home jurisdiction” has a corresponding meaning;

“host governing body” means a governing body of the legal profession in Canada in whose jurisdiction a lawyer practises law without being a member, and “host jurisdiction” has a corresponding meaning;



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“Inter-Jurisdictional Practice Protocol” means the 1994 Inter-Jurisdictional Practice Protocol of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada, as amended from time to time;

“lawyer” means a member of a signatory governing body, other than the Chambre;

“liability insurance” means compulsory professional liability errors and omissions insurance required by a governing body;

“mobility permit” means a permit issued by a host governing body on application to a lawyer allowing the lawyer to provide legal services in the host jurisdiction on a temporary basis;

“notary” means a member of the Chambre;

“practice of law” has the meaning with respect to each jurisdiction that applies in that jurisdiction;

“providing legal services” means engaging in the practice of law physically in a Canadian jurisdiction or with respect to the law of a Canadian jurisdiction;

“Registry” means the National Registry of Practising Lawyers established under clause 18 of this agreement;

“resident” has the meaning respecting a province or territory that it has with respect to Canada in the Income Tax Act (Canada).

General

2. The signatories agree to adopt this agreement as a replacement for the National Mobility Agreement of 2002, the Quebec Mobility Agreement of 2010 and the Addendum to the Quebec Mobility Agreement of 2012, all of which are revoked by consent.
3. The signatory governing bodies will
 - (a) use their best efforts to obtain from the appropriate legislative or supervisory bodies amendments to their legislation or regulations necessary or advisable in order to implement the provisions of this agreement;
 - (b) amend their own rules, by-laws, policies and programs to the extent they consider necessary or advisable in order to implement the provisions of this agreement;
 - (c) comply with the spirit and intent of this agreement to facilitate mobility of Canadian lawyers in the public interest and strive to resolve any differences among them in that spirit and in favour of that intent; and
 - (d) work cooperatively to resolve all current and future differences and ambiguities in legislation, policies and programs regarding inter-jurisdictional mobility.

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4. Signatory governing bodies will subscribe to this agreement and be bound by it by means of the signature of an authorized person affixed to any copy of this agreement.
5. A signatory governing body will not, by reason of this agreement alone,
 - (a) grant to a lawyer who is a member of another governing body greater rights to provide legal services than are permitted to the lawyer by his or her home governing body; or
 - (b) relieve a lawyer of restrictions or limits on the lawyer's right to practise, except under conditions that apply to all members of the signatory governing body.
6. Amendments made under clause 3(b) will take effect immediately on adoption with respect to members of signatory governing bodies that have adopted reciprocal provisions.

Temporary Mobility Among Common Law Jurisdictions

7. Clauses 8 to 32 apply to temporary mobility of lawyers of common law jurisdictions in other common law jurisdictions.

Mobility without permit

8. A host governing body will allow a lawyer from another jurisdiction to provide legal services in the host jurisdiction or with respect to the law of the host jurisdiction on a temporary basis, without a mobility permit or notice to the host governing body, for a total of not more than 100 days in a calendar year, provided the lawyer:
 - (a) meets the criteria in clause 11; and
 - (b) has not established an economic nexus with the host jurisdiction as described in clause 17.
9. The host governing body will have the discretion to extend the time limit for temporary mobility under clause 8 with respect to an individual lawyer.
10. It will be the responsibility of a lawyer to
 - (a) record and verify the number of days in which he or she provides legal services in a host jurisdiction(s) or with respect to each jurisdiction; and
 - (b) prove that he or she has complied with provisions implementing clause 8.



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11. To qualify to provide legal services on a temporary basis without a mobility permit or notice to the host governing body under clause 8, a lawyer will be required to do each of the following at all times:
 - (a) be entitled to practise law in a home jurisdiction;
 - (b) carry liability insurance that:
 - (i) is reasonably comparable in coverage and amount to that required of lawyers of the host jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) extends to the lawyer's practice in the host jurisdiction;
 - (c) have defalcation compensation coverage from a Canadian governing body that extends to the lawyer's practice in the host jurisdiction;
 - (d) not be subject to conditions of or restrictions on the lawyer's practice or membership in the governing body in any jurisdiction;
 - (e) not be the subject of criminal or disciplinary proceedings in any jurisdiction; and
 - (f) have no disciplinary record in any jurisdiction.
12. For the purposes of clause 8:
 - (a) a lawyer practising law of federal jurisdiction in a host jurisdiction will be providing legal services in the host jurisdiction;
 - (b) as an exception to subclause (a), when appearing before the following tribunals in a host jurisdiction a lawyer will not be providing legal services in a host jurisdiction:
 - (i) the Supreme Court of Canada;
 - (ii) the Federal Court of Canada;
 - (iii) the Tax Court of Canada;
 - (iv) a federal administrative tribunal.
13. A host jurisdiction will allow a lawyer to accept funds in trust on deposit, provided the funds are deposited to a trust account:
 - (a) in the lawyer's home jurisdiction; or
 - (b) operated in the host jurisdiction by a member of the host governing body.



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Mobility Permit Required

14. If a lawyer does not meet the criteria in clause 11 to provide legal services in the host jurisdiction or with respect to the law of the host jurisdiction on a temporary basis, a host governing body will issue a mobility permit to the lawyer:
 - (a) on application;
 - (b) if, in the complete discretion of the host governing body, it is consistent with the public interest to do so;
 - (c) for a total of not more than 100 days in a calendar year; and
 - (d) subject to any conditions and restrictions that the host governing body considers appropriate.

Temporary Mobility Not Allowed

15. A host governing body will not allow a lawyer who has established an economic nexus with the host jurisdiction to provide legal services on a temporary basis under clause 8, but will require the lawyer to do one of the following:
 - (a) cease providing legal services in the host jurisdiction forthwith;
 - (b) apply for and obtain membership in the host governing body; or
 - (c) apply for and obtain a mobility permit under clause 14.
16. On application, the host governing body will have the discretion to allow a lawyer to continue to provide legal services in the host jurisdiction or with respect to the law of the host jurisdiction pending consideration of an application under clause 15(b) or (c).
17. In clause 15, an economic nexus is established by actions inconsistent with temporary mobility to the host jurisdiction, including but not limited to doing any of the following in the host jurisdiction:
 - (a) providing legal services beyond 100 days, or longer period allowed under clause 9;
 - (b) opening an office from which legal services are offered or provided to the public;
 - (c) becoming resident;
 - (d) opening or operating a trust account, or accepting trust funds, except as permitted under clause 13.

National Registry of Practising Lawyers

18. The signatory governing bodies will establish, maintain and operate a National Registry of Practising Lawyers containing the names of lawyers from each signatory governing body qualified under clause 11 to practise law interjurisdictionally without a mobility permit or notice to the host governing body.



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19. Each signatory governing body will take all reasonable steps to ensure that all relevant information respecting its members is supplied to the Registry and is kept current and accurate.

Liability Insurance and Defalcation Compensation Funds

20. Each signatory governing body will ensure that the ongoing liability insurance in its jurisdiction
 - (a) extends to its members for the provision of legal services on a temporary basis in or with respect to the law of host signatory jurisdictions; and
 - (b) provides occurrence or claim limits of \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annual per member aggregate.
21. In the event that a claim arises from a lawyer providing legal services on a temporary basis, and the closest and most real connection to the claim is with a host jurisdiction, the home governing body will provide at least the same scope of coverage as the liability insurance in the host jurisdiction. For clarity, all claims and potential claims reported under the policy will remain subject to the policy's occurrence or claim limit of \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annual per member aggregate.
22. Signatory governing bodies will notify one another in writing, as soon as practicable, of any changes to their liability insurance policies that affect the limits of liability or scope of coverage.
23. Signatory governing bodies that are also signatories to the MDCA will apply or continue to apply the provisions of the MDCA respecting defalcation compensation. Signatory governing bodies that are not signatories to the MDCA will apply or continue to apply the provisions of the Interjurisdictional Practice Protocol respecting defalcation compensation, specifically clause 10 of the Protocol and Appendix 6 to the Protocol.
24. Signatory governing bodies will notify one another in writing, as soon as practicable, of any changes to their defalcation compensation fund programs that affect the limits of compensation available or the criteria for payment.



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Enforcement

25. A host governing body that has reasonable grounds to believe that a member of another governing body has provided legal services in the host jurisdiction will be entitled to require that lawyer to:
 - (a) account for and verify the number of days spent providing legal services in the host jurisdiction; and
 - (b) verify that he or she has not done anything inconsistent with the provision of legal services on a temporary basis.
26. If a lawyer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of clause 25, a host governing body will be entitled to:
 - (a) prohibit the lawyer from providing legal services in the jurisdiction for any period of time; or
 - (b) require the lawyer to apply for membership in the host jurisdiction before providing further legal services in the jurisdiction.
27. When providing legal services in a host jurisdiction or with respect to the law of a host jurisdiction, all lawyers will be required to comply with the applicable legislation, regulations, rules and standards of professional conduct of the host jurisdiction.
28. In the event of alleged misconduct arising out of a lawyer providing legal services in a host jurisdiction, the lawyer's home governing body will:
 - (a) assume responsibility for the conduct of disciplinary proceedings against the lawyer unless the host and home governing bodies agree to the contrary; and
 - (b) consult with the host governing body respecting the manner in which disciplinary proceedings will be taken against the lawyer.
29. If a signatory governing body investigates the conduct of or takes disciplinary proceedings against a lawyer, that lawyer's home governing body or bodies, and each governing body in whose jurisdiction the lawyer has provided legal services on a temporary basis will provide all relevant information and documentation respecting the lawyer as is reasonable in the circumstances.
30. In determining the location of a hearing under clause 28, the primary considerations will be the public interest, convenience and cost.
31. A governing body that initiates disciplinary proceedings against a lawyer under clause 28 will assume full responsibility for conduct of the proceedings, including costs, subject to a contrary agreement between governing bodies.
32. In any proceeding of a signatory governing body, a duly certified copy of a disciplinary decision of another governing body concerning a lawyer found guilty of misconduct will be proof of that lawyer's guilt.



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Permanent Mobility of Lawyers

33. A signatory governing body will require no further qualifications for a member of another governing body to be eligible for membership than the following:

- (a) entitlement to practise law in the lawyer's home jurisdiction;
- (b) good character and fitness to be a lawyer, on the standard ordinarily applied to applicants for membership; and
- (c) any other qualifications that ordinarily apply for lawyers to be entitled to practise law in its jurisdiction.

34. Before admitting as a member a lawyer qualified under clauses 33 to 40, a governing body will not require the lawyer to pass a transfer examination or other examination, but may require the lawyer to do all of the following:

- (a) provide certificates of standing from all Canadian and foreign governing bodies of which the lawyer is or has been a member;
- (b) disclose criminal and disciplinary records in any jurisdiction;
- (c) consent to access by the governing body to the lawyer's regulatory files of all governing bodies of which the lawyer is a member, whether in Canada or elsewhere; and
- (d) certify that he or she has reviewed all of the materials reasonably required by the governing body.

35. Members of the Barreau whose legal training was obtained outside Canada and who have not had their credentials reviewed and accepted by the Barreau are not qualifying members of the Barreau for the purpose of clauses 33 to 40.

Public Information

36. A governing body will make available to the public information obtained under clause 34 in the same manner as similar records originating in its jurisdiction.

Liability Insurance

37. Subject to clause 40, a signatory governing body other than the Barreau will, on application, exempt a lawyer from liability insurance requirements if the lawyer does the following in another signatory jurisdiction:

- (a) is resident;
- (b) is a member of the governing body; and
- (c) maintains ongoing liability insurance required in that jurisdiction that provides occurrence or claim limits of \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annual per member aggregate.



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38. For the purposes of clause 37, a lawyer who is resident in Quebec and who is a member of more than one signatory governing body other than the Barreau will be deemed resident in one of the other jurisdictions in which the lawyer is a member, as determined in accordance with nationally consistent criteria to be included in the insurance programs of all signatory jurisdictions. In the event that nationally consistent criteria are not in place, the lawyer will be deemed resident in the jurisdiction of the signatory body in which the lawyer has been a member continuously for the longest period of time.
39. In the event that a claim arises from a lawyer providing legal services and the closest and most real connection to the claim is with a jurisdiction in which the lawyer has claimed an exemption under clause 37, the insurance program of the governing body in the jurisdiction where the lawyer is insured will provide at least the same scope of coverage as the liability insurance in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is exempt. For clarity, all claims and potential claims reported under the policy will remain subject to the policy's occurrence or claim limit of \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annual per member aggregate.
40. A lawyer who is a member of the Barreau and one or more of the other signatory governing bodies must comply with the liability insurance requirements of the Barreau and at least one of the other signatory governing bodies of which the lawyer is a member. Insurance coverage is to be provided as follows:
 - (a) by the professional liability insurance program of the Barreau with respect to services provided by the lawyer as a member of the Barreau;
 - (b) by the professional liability insurance program of a signatory governing body other than the Barreau with respect to services provided by the lawyer as a member of a signatory governing body other than the Barreau.

Temporary Mobility between Quebec and Common Law Jurisdictions

41. The Barreau will permit lawyers entitled to practise law in a home jurisdiction, on application under regulations that apply to the Barreau, to provide legal services in Quebec or with respect to the law of Quebec on a specific case or for a specific client for a period of up to one year, which may be extended on application to the Barreau.
42. A signatory governing body, other than the Barreau, will permit members of the Barreau to provide legal services in its jurisdiction or with respect to the law of its jurisdiction on one of the following bases:
 - (a) as provided in clauses 8 to 32; or
 - (b) as permitted by the Barreau in respect of the members of the signatory governing body.



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Permanent Mobility of Quebec Notaries

43. Signatory common law governing bodies will establish and maintain a program in order to grant Canadian Legal Advisor ("CLA") status to qualifying members of the Chambre.
44. Members of the Chambre whose legal training was obtained outside Canada and who have not had their credentials reviewed and accepted by the Chambre are not qualifying members of the Chambre for the purpose of clauses 43 to 50.
45. A member of the Chambre who is granted the status of CLA in any jurisdiction outside of Quebec may, in his or her capacity as a CLA:
 - (a) give legal advice and consultations on legal matters involving the law of Quebec or involving matters under federal jurisdiction;
 - (b) prepare and draw up a notice, motion, proceeding or similar document intended for use in a case before a judicial or quasi-judicial body in a matter under federal jurisdiction where expressly permitted by federal statute or regulations;
 - (c) give legal advice and consultations on legal matters involving public international law; and
 - (d) plead or act before a judicial or quasi-judicial body in a matter under federal jurisdiction where expressly permitted by federal statute or regulations.
46. A governing body will require no further qualifications for a notary to be eligible for status as a CLA beyond the following:
 - (a) entitlement to practise the notarial profession in Quebec; and
 - (b) good character and fitness to be a member of the legal profession, of the standard ordinarily applied to applicants for membership.
47. Before granting CLA status to a notary qualified under clauses 43 to 50, a governing body will not require the notary to pass a transfer examination or other examination, but may require the notary to do all of the following:
 - (a) provide certificates of standing from all Canadian and foreign governing bodies of the legal profession of which the notary is or has been a member;
 - (b) disclose criminal and disciplinary records in any jurisdiction; and
 - (c) consent to access by the governing body to the notary's regulatory files of all governing bodies of the legal profession of which the notary is a member, whether in Canada or elsewhere.
48. A governing body will make available to the public information obtained under clause 47 in the same manner as similar records originating in its jurisdiction.



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- 49. A governing body must require that a notary who is granted the status of a CLA continue to maintain his or her practising membership in the Chambre.
- 50. The Chambre will continue to make available to its members who are also CLAs in another jurisdiction ongoing liability insurance with minimum occurrence or claim limits for indemnity of \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annual per member aggregate.

Inter-Jurisdictional Practice Protocol

- 51. The signatory governing bodies agree that the Inter-Jurisdictional Practice Protocol will continue in effect, to the extent that it is not replaced by or inconsistent with legislation, regulation and programs adopted and implemented to give effect to this agreement.

Transition Provisions

- 52. This agreement is a multi-lateral agreement, effective respecting the governing bodies that are signatories, and it does not require unanimous agreement of Canadian governing bodies.
- 53. Provisions governing temporary and permanent mobility in effect at the time that a governing body becomes a signatory to this agreement will continue in effect:
 - (a) with respect to all Canadian lawyers until this agreement is implemented; and
 - (b) with respect to members of Canadian law societies that are not signatories to this agreement.

Withdrawal

- 54. A signatory may cease to be bound by this agreement by giving each other signatory written notice of at least one clear calendar year.
- 55. A signatory that gives notice under clause 54 will:
 - (a) immediately notify its members in writing of the effective date of withdrawal; and
 - (b) require that its members who provide legal services in the jurisdiction of another signatory governing body ascertain from that governing body its requirements for inter-provincial mobility before providing legal services in that jurisdiction after the effective date of withdrawal.