What To Do When Meeting A Client For The First Time

No	Item	Remarks
1.	Do not proceed to meet or discuss the matter further without conducting a conflict check.	
	Have a standard question for the client to provide personal details and summary of matter.	
	 (a) Details of client can be used to check for conflicts and filed later. (b) If client is an individual, verify and make copy of MyKad or any other identification. (c) If client is a company/organisation: 	
	 (i) do an online search to verify existence of company/organisation; (ii) verify position of the person in the said company/organisation and make a copy of MyKad or any other identification. 	
2.	Gather as much information (and document, if necessary) to understand and review the matter. Identify what is required to be done and whether you have enough facts/documents to provide a preliminary advice. Make sure the client understands that the advice does not mean you have agreed to take on the matter (at this stage).	
3.	Observe the timeline and limitation periods.	
	(a)Make sure you are able to take on the matter based on your workload. (b)Make sure the matter is within your knowledge. (c)Explain to the client about the applicable timeline and limitations.	
4.	Identify the client or the person whom you will be taking instructions from and sending updates to. This is pertinent to avoid any miscommunication and wrong instructions.	
5.	Discuss your job scope, agreed fee, other expenses, contact person with whom you will be liaising with and modes of communication (eg email), to handle the matter.	
	(a)Make this clear at the beginning and confirm this in a letter of engagement/warrant to act.	
	(b) If either party does not agree to retain or continue with the matter, confirm the matter in writing.	
6.	Look out for red flags.	
	(a)Avoid assisting a client in criminal or fraudulent activities (eg money laundering, terrorism).	
	(b)Client's ability to pay is critical.	
	(c) Take note on Chapter 6 Conflict of Interests of Bar Council's Rules and Rulings, in particular:	
	(i) Rule 6.03 Advocate and Solicitor acting pursuant to power of	
	attorney; (ii) Rule6.04 Advocate and Solicitor acting for another Advocate and	
	Solicitor in same firm; (iii) Rule 6.05 Litigation against an existing client;	
	(iii) Rule 6.06 Litigation against a company for which Advocate and Solicitor is a panel lawyer;	
	 (v) Rule 6.07Advocate and Solicitor involved in transaction before dispute arose; 	
	(vi) Rule 6.08 Advocate and Solicitor who is director or substantial	www.PRAKTIS.com.mv

	shareholder not to act for the other party; (vii) Rule 6.09 Solicitor not to act for purchaser if he/she himself/herself or his/her sibling, partner, spouse, child or parent is a director or substantial shareholder of the property developer. (d)Refrain from taking a matter which you are unfamiliar with. (e) If you are taking over conduct of a matter from another lawyer, find out the reason for a change of representation. (f) If the client was rejected by another lawyer, find out the reason for the rejection. (g)Limitation periods.	
7.	 Open a file. (a) File cover should include date file opened, client name and contact details, file reference number, name of lawyer-in-charge and brief updates with follow-up dates. (b) File content should include (in separate tabs/folders) client's payment details, correspondence between client-firm, correspondence between firm-third party, and drafts prepared. (c) Avoid holding original documents. Make a copy and return it to the client as soon as possible. 	

At the end of the meeting, issue a letter of engagement to the client with the points discussed. If you are not retained, issue a letter of non-engagement, and to state that you have no further obligations after the meeting.