



**Faculty of Law (Undergraduate)**  
**Programs, Courses and University Regulations**  
**2011-2012**



This PDF excerpt of *Programs, Courses and University Regulations* is an archived snapshot of the web content on the date that appears in the footer of the PDF.

Archival copies are available at [www.mcgill.ca/study](http://www.mcgill.ca/study).

This publication provides guidance to prospects, applicants, students, faculty and staff.

- 1 . McGill University reserves the right to make changes to the information contained in this online publication - including correcting errors, altering fees, schedules of admission, and credit requirements, and revising or cancelling particular courses or programs - without prior notice.
- 2 . In the interpretation of academic regulations, the Senate is the final authority.
- 3 . Students are responsible for informing themselves of the University's procedures, policies and regulations, and the specific requirements associated with the degree, diploma, or certificate sought.
- 4 . All students registered at McGill University are considered to have agreed to act in accordance with the University procedures, policies and regulations.
- 5 . Although advice is readily available on request, the responsibility of selecting the appropriate courses for graduation must ultimately rest with the student.
- 6 . Not all courses are offered every year and changes can be made after publication. Always check the Minerva Class Schedule link at [https://banweb.mcgill.ca/pban1/bwckschd.p\\_disp\\_dyn\\_sched](https://banweb.mcgill.ca/pban1/bwckschd.p_disp_dyn_sched) for the most up-to-date information on whether a course is offered.
- 7 . The academic publication year begins at the start of the Fall semester and extends through to the end of the Winter semester of any given year. Students who begin study at any point within this period are governed by the regulations in the publication which came into effect at the start of the Fall semester.
- 8 . Notwithstanding any other provision of the publication, it is expressly understood by all students that McGill University accepts no responsibility to provide any course of instruction, program or class, residential or other services including the normal range of academic, residential and/or other services in circumstances of utility interruptions, fire, flood, strikes, work stoppages, labour disputes, war, insurrection, the operation of law or acts of God or any other cause (whether similar or dissimilar to those enumerated) which reasonably prevent their provision.

**Note: Throughout this publication, "you" refers to students newly admitted, readmitted or returning to McGill.**

## *Publication Information*

Published by

### **Enrolment Services**

McGill University  
3415 McTavish Street  
Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1Y1  
Canada

All contents copyright © 2011 by McGill University. All rights reserved, including the right to reproduce this publication, or portions thereof, in any form.

McGill University reserves the right to make changes to the information contained in this publication - including correcting errors, altering fees, schedules of admission and credit requirements, and revising or cancelling particular courses or programs - without prior notification.

Not all courses are offered every year and changes can be made after publication. Always check the Minerva Class Schedule link at [https://banweb.mcgill.ca/pban1/bwckschd.p\\_disp\\_dyn\\_sched](https://banweb.mcgill.ca/pban1/bwckschd.p_disp_dyn_sched) for the most up-to-date information on whether a course is offered.

- 
- 1 The Faculty of Law, page 9
    - 1.1 The Faculty of Law at McGill, page 9
      - 1.1.1 Location, page 9
      - 1.1.2 Faculty Administrative Officers, page 9
      - 1.1.3 Faculty Administrative Staff, page 9
      - 1.1.4 Directors of Institutes, page 10
      - 1.1.5 Directors of Research Centres, page 10
      - 1.1.6 Faculty Members, page 11
        - 1.1.6.1 Teaching Faculty, page 11
        - 1.1.6.2 Adjunct Professors, page 12
        - 1.1.6.3 Emeritus and Retired Professors, page 12
      - 1.1.7 Law Library Staff, page 13
    - 1.2 About the Faculty of Law, page 13
      - 1.2.1 History of the Faculty of Law to 1968, page 13
      - 1.2.2 The National Program since 1968 and the Faculty's New Curriculum, page 13
      - 1.2.3 Legal Education at McGill Today, page 14
    - 1.3 Faculty Governance and Academic Regulations, page 15
      - 1.3.1 Faculty Council, page 15
      - 1.3.2 Outline of Academic Regulations, page 15
      - 1.3.3 Changes in Regulations, page 16
    - 1.4 Admission to the Legal Profession, page 16
      - 1.4.1 Admission to the Legal Profession: Canada, page 16
      - 1.4.2 Admission to the Legal Profession: The United States, page 16
      - 1.4.3 Language Requirements for Professions, page 16
    - 1.5 Career Development Office, page 16
      - 1.5.1 Resource Centre, page 17
      - 1.5.2 On-Campus Recruitment, page 17
      - 1.5.3 Career Days, page 17
      - 1.5.4 Training Programs and Publications, page 17
      - 1.5.5 Reciprocity Agreement, page 17
      - 1.5.6 Alumni/ae Network, page 17
    - 1.6 Nahum Gelber Law Library, page 17
    - 1.7 Research Centres, page 18
      - 1.7.1 Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism, page 18
      - 1.7.2 Centre for Intellectual Property Policy, page 18
      - 1.7.3 Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, page 18
      - 1.7.4 Centre for Research of Air and Space Law, page 18
      - 1.7.5 Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law, page 19
  - 2 Undergraduate Studies, page 19
    - 2.1 Overview of Undergraduate Degrees Offered, page 19

- 
- 2.1.1 The McGill B.C.L./LL.B. program, page 19
  - 2.1.2 M.B.A./Law Program, page 19
  - 2.1.3 M.S.W./Law Program, page 19
  - 2.2 Undergraduate Admissions Policy and Application Procedures, page 19
    - 2.2.1 Admissions Policy, page 19
      - 2.2.1.1 Educational Requirements, page 20
      - 2.2.1.2 Language Requirements, page 20
      - 2.2.1.3 Aboriginal Applicants, page 20
      - 2.2.1.4 Part-time Studies, page 21
      - 2.2.1.5 Honesty and Integrity in the Application Process, page 21
    - 2.2.2 Application Procedures, page 21
      - 2.2.2.1 Online application, page 21
      - 2.2.2.2 Verifying the status of your application via Minerva, page 21
      - 2.2.2.3 Review of Applications by Admissions Committee, page 21
      - 2.2.2.4 Decisions on Applications, page 22
      - 2.2.2.5 Application Fee, page 22
      - 2.2.2.6 Categories of Applicants, page 22
      - 2.2.2.7 Application Deadlines for Law Undergraduate Programs, page 24
      - 2.2.2.8 Application Supporting Documents, page 24
  - 2.3 Exchange and Study Abroad Options for Law Students, page 27
  - 2.4 Student Activities and Services, page 28
    - 2.4.1 Law Students Association/Association des étudiants en droit, page 28
    - 2.4.2 Law Student Services, page 28
      - 2.4.2.1 LSA Computer Advisory Committee, page 28
      - 2.4.2.2 McGill Legal Information Clinic, page 28
      - 2.4.2.3 Quid Novi , page 29
      - 2.4.2.4 Skit Nite, page 29
    - 2.4.3 Competitive Moot Program, page 29
    - 2.4.4 Legal Methodology Teaching Groups, page 29
    - 2.4.5 Law Journals, page 29
      - 2.4.5.1 McGill Law Journal/Revue de droit de McGill, page 29
      - 2.4.5.2 McGill International Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy/Revue internationale de droit et politique du développement durable de McGill, page 29
      - 2.4.5.3 McGill Journal of Law and Health/Revue de droit & santé de McGill, page 29
  - 2.5 Scholarships, Prizes, and Student Aid for Undergraduate Students, page 30
  - 2.6 Undergraduate Program Requirements, page 30
    - 2.6.1 Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) (105 credits) , page 30
    - 2.6.2 Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Minor (123 credits) , page 32
    - 2.6.3 B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution (123 credits) , page 33
    - 2.6.4 B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; International Human Rights and Development (123 credits) , page 35

- 
- 2.6.5 Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Honours (120 credits) , page 38
  - 2.6.6 Joint M.B.A. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (138 credits) , page 38
  - 2.6.7 Joint M.S.W. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (132 credits) , page 40
  - 2.7 Undergraduate Selection of Course Concentrations, page 42





## 1 The Faculty of Law

### 1.1 The Faculty of Law at McGill

The Faculty of Law is situated in four graceful 19th-century mansions plus a modern, six-storey building nestled partway up Mount Royal, looking down on the main campus and the city's commercial hub. McGill law professors are expert in both civil and common law traditions, with many emphasizing a comparative approach, most readily demonstrated by the number of international law specialists. This depth gives students a wide choice of courses in public and private international law, including human rights and international business law.

#### 1.1.1 Location

Chancellor Day Hall  
3644 Peel Street  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1W9  
Canada

Telephone: 514-398-6666  
Website: [www.mcgill.ca/law](http://www.mcgill.ca/law)

Undergraduate Admissions  
3644 Peel Street, Room 418  
New Chancellor Day Hall  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1W9  
Telephone: 514-398-6602  
Email: [undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca](mailto:undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca)

Graduate Admissions  
3644 Peel Street, Room 406  
New Chancellor Day Hall  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1W9  
Telephone: 514-398-6635  
Email: [grad.law@mcgill.ca](mailto:grad.law@mcgill.ca)

#### 1.1.2 Faculty Administrative Officers

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Daniel Jutras; LL.B.(Montr.), LL.M.(Harv.)  | <b>Dean</b>  |
| Jaye Ellis; B.A.(Calg.), LL.B., B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Br. Col.), D.C.L.(McG.),<br><i>(Hydro-Québec Sustainable Development Law Scholar)</i> | <b>Associate Dean (Academic)</b>                         |
| Rosalie Jukier; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), B.C.L.(Oxf.)   | <b>Associate Dean (Graduate Studies)</b>                 |
| Desmond Manderson; B.A.(Hons.), LL.B.(Hons.)(ANU), D.C.L.(McG.)<br><i>(Canada Research Chair in Law and Discourse)</i>                    | <b>Associate Dean (Research)</b>                         |
| Ali Martin Mayer; B.Sc., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)  | <b>Assistant Dean (Admissions and Recruitment)</b>       |
| Véronique Bélanger; B.A.(Montr.), B.C.L., LL.B., LL.M.(McG.)  | <b>Assistant Dean (Strategic Planning)</b>               |
| Aisha Topsakal; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), M.I.S.(Geneva)   | <b>Assistant Dean (Student Life and Learning)</b>        |
| Marie-Hélène Di Lauro   | <b>Faculty Administrator and Human Resources Adviser</b> |
| Daniel Boyer; B.A.(McG.), LL.B.(Queb.), M.L.I.S.(McG.)  | <b>Head Librarian</b>                                    |

#### 1.1.3 Faculty Administrative Staff

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Margaret Baratta; B.A.(C'dia) | <b>Administrative Officer</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Manon Gariépy   | <b>Admissions Officer</b>                                |
| Maryse Chouinard; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)                             | <b>Career Development Office, Director</b>               |
| Victoria Leenders-Cheng; B.A.(Wat.), M.A.(W. Ont.), A.L.M.(Harv.) | <b>Communications Officer</b>                            |
| Matias Duque; B.A.(McG.), M.B.A.(HEC)                             | <b>Development, Associate Director</b>                   |
| Ester Driham; B.A., M.A.(Haifa)                                   | <b>Development Officer</b>                               |
| Debbie Carlone  | <b>Financial Administrator</b>                           |
| Alison Glaser; B.A., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)                          | <b>Research Administrator</b>                            |
| Maria Marcheschi  | <b>Special Events and Alumni Relations Administrator</b> |
| Nancy Czemmell  | <b>Student Affairs Officer</b>                           |
| Lysanne Larose; B.Sc., M.Env.(Sher.)                              | <b>Web Communications Editor</b>                         |

#### 1.1.4 Directors of Institutes

##### **Institute of Air and Space Law**

Paul S. Dempsey; A.B.J., J.D.(Georgia), LL.M.(George Washington), D.C.L.(McG.) **Director**

##### **Institute of Comparative Law**

Angela Campbell; B.A., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), LL.M.(Harv.) **Director**

#### 1.1.5 Directors of Research Centres

##### **Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism**

Colleen Sheppard; B.A., LL.B.(Tor.), LL.M.(Harv.) **Director**

##### **Centre for Intellectual Property Policy**

Pierre-Emmanuel Moyses; LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.(Montr.) **Interim Director**

##### **Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law**

Margaret A. Somerville; A.M., F.R.C.S., A.u.A.(Pharm.)(Adel.), LL.B.(Syd.), D.C.L.(McG.), LL.D. Hon. Causa(Windsor, Macquarie, St. FX), D.Sc. Hon. Causa(Ryerson), Doctor of Humane Letters Hon. Causa(Mt. St. Vin.) (*Samuel Gale Professor of Law*) **Founding Director**

##### **Centre for Research of Air and Space Law**

Paul S. Dempsey; A.B.J., J.D.(Georgia), LL.M.(George Washington), D.C.L.(McG.) **Director**

##### **Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law**

Lionel Smith; B.Sc.(Tor.), LL.B.(W. Ont.), LL.M.(Camb.), D.Phil.(Oxf.), LL.B.(Montr.) (*James McGill Professor*) (*on leave*) **Director**

Robert Leckey; B.A.(Qu.), B.C.L./LL.B.(McG.), S.J.D.(Tor.) (*William Dawson Scholar*) **Acting Director**

## 1.1.6 Faculty Members

### 1.1.6.1 Teaching Faculty

Wendy Adams; B.A.(Laur.), LL.B.(Tor.), LL.M.(Mich.)

Payam Akhavan; LL.B.(York), LL.M., S.J.D.(Harv.)

Kirsten Anker; B.Sc., LL.B., Ph.D.(Syd.)

Mark Antaki; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), M.A., Ph.D.(Calif.)

Frédéric Bachand; LL.B.(Montr.), LL.M.(Camb.), LL.D.(Montr.), Docteur en droit(Paris II) (*on leave until Dec. 2011*)

Adelle Blackett; B.A.(Qu.), LL.B., B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M., J.S.D.(Col.) (*William Dawson Scholar*)

Angela Campbell; B.A., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), LL.M.(Harv.)

François Crépeau; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), D.E.A.(Paris II), LL.D.(Paris I) (*Hans and Tamar Oppenheimer Chair in Public International Law*)

Helge Dedek; Assessor iuris(First and Second German State Examination in Law), LL.M.(Harv.), Ph.D.(Bonn) (*on leave*)

Paul S. Dempsey; A.B.J., J.D.(Georgia), LL.M.(George Washington), D.C.L.(McG.) (*Tomlinson Professor of Global Governance*)

Jaye Ellis; B.A.(Calg.), LL.B., B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Br. Col.), D.C.L.(McG.) (*Hydro-Québec Sustainable Development Law Scholar*)

Yaëll Emerich; B.C.L.(Paris II), LL.M.(Paris II), D.E.A.(Paris II), Docteur en droit(Lyon/Montr.), Postdoc.(McG.)

Vincent Forray; Docteur en droit privé(Univ. de Savoie)

Evan Fox-Decent; B.A., M.A.(Manit.), J.D., Ph.D.(Tor.) (*on leave*)

Fabien Gélinas; LL.B., LL.M.(Montr.), D.Phil.(Oxf.)

H. Patrick Glenn; B.A.(Br. Col.), LL.B.(Qu.), LL.M.(Harv.), D.E.S., Docteur d'état en droit privé(Strasbourg), LL.D. Hon. Causa(Fribourg), F.R.S.C. (*Peter M. Laing Professor of Law*)

Richard Gold; B.Sc.(McG.), LL.B.(Hons.)(Tor.), LL.M., S.J.D.(Mich.) (*James McGill Professor*)

Ram Jakhu; B.A., LL.B., LL.M.(Panjab), LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)

Richard A. Janda; B.A.(Tor.), LL.B., B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Col.) (*Hydro-Québec Sustainable Development Law Scholar*)

Rosalie Jukier; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), B.C.L.(Oxf.)

Daniel Jutras; LL.B.(Montr.), LL.M.(Harv.) (*Wainwright Professor of Civil Law*)

Lara Khoury; LL.B.(Sher.), B.C.L., D.Phil.(Oxf.)

Alana Klein; B.A.(C'dia), B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)

Hoi Kong; B.A.(Hons.), M.A., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), LL.M.(Col.), J.S.D.(Col.)

David Lametti; B.A.(Tor.), LL.B., B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Yale), D.Phil.(Oxf.) (*on leave*)

Robert Leckey; B.A.Hons.(Qu.), B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), S.J.D.(Tor.) (*William Dawson Scholar*)

Roderick A. Macdonald; B.A., LL.B.(York), LL.L.(Ott.), LL.M.(Tor.), LL.D.(Montr.), LL.D.(York), F.R.S.C. (*F.R. Scott Professor of Public and Constitutional Law*)

Desmond Manderson; B.A.(Hons.), LL.B.(Hons.)(ANU), D.C.L.(McG.) (*Canada Research Chair in Law and Discourse*)

Mark Massoud; B.A., M.A.(Notre Dame), J.D., Ph.D.(Calif., Berk.) (*joint appt. with Institute for Health and Social Policy*)

Frédéric Mégret; LL.B.(King's Coll. Lond.), D.E.A.(Paris), Ph.D.(Geneva/Paris) (*Canada Research Chair on the Law of Human Rights and Legal Pluralism*) (*on leave*)

Pierre-Emmanuel Moyses; LL.B., LL.M., LL.D.(Montr.)

Victor Muñoz-Fraticelli; B.A.(C'nell), J.D.(Puerto Rico), M.A., Ph.D.(Chic.) (*joint appt. with Political Science*)

Vrinda Narain; LL.B.(Delphi), LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)

Tina Piper; B.A.Sc.(Tor.), LL.B.(Dal.), B.C.L., M.Phil., D.Phil.(Oxf.)

René Provost; LL.B.(Montr.), LL.M.(Calif., Berk.), D.Phil.(Oxf.)

Geneviève Saumier; B.Com., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), Ph.D.(Camb.) (*on leave*)

Colleen Sheppard; B.A., LL.B.(Tor.), LL.M.(Harv.)

Lionel Smith; B.Sc.(Tor.), LL.B.(W. Ont.), LL.M.(Camb.), D.Phil., M.A.(Oxf.), LL.B.(Montr.) (*James McGill Professor*) (on leave July - Dec. 2011)  
 Stephen A. Smith; B.A.(Qu.), LL.B.(Tor.), D.Phil.(Oxf.) (*James McGill Professor*)  
 Margaret A. Somerville; A.M., F.R.C.S., A.u.A.(Pharm.)(Adel.), LL.B.(Syd.), D.C.L.(McG.), LL.D. Hon. Causa(Windsor, Macquarie, St. FX), D.Sc. Hon. Causa(Ryerson), Hon. Degree Doctor of Humane Letters(Mt. St. Vin.), Doctor of Sacred Letters Hon. Causa(St. Marks College, UBC) (*Samuel Gale Professor of Law*)  
 Shauna Van Praagh; B.Sc., LL.B.(Tor.), LL.M., J.S.D.(Col.)  
 Catherine Walsh; B.A.(Dal.), LL.B.(New Br.), B.C.L.(Oxf.)

#### 1.1.6.2 Adjunct Professors

Kenneth Atlas; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)  
 Donald Bunker; B.A.(Sir G. Wms.), B.C.L., LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)  
 Pierre Deschamps; L.Sc.R., B.C.L.(McG.)  
 Jeffrey Edwards; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), LL.D.(Laval)  
 Stephan Eriksson; LL.M.(Uppsala)  
 Morris J. Fish; B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.(McG.)  
 Robert Godin; B.C.L.(McG.), B.A.(Sir G. Wms.)  
 Marc Gold; B.A.(McG.), LL.B.(Br. Col.), LL.M.(Harv.)  
 Sunny Handa; B.Com.(McG.), LL.B.(Tor.), LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)  
 Andrew Harakas; B.A.(Mich.), LL.B.(Juris Doctor)(Mich. St.), LL.B.(Witw.), D.C.L.(McG.)  
 Patrick Healy; B.A.(Vic., BC), B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Tor.)  
 Rod Margo; LL.M.(McG.), Ph.D.(Lond.)  
 Peter Nesgos; D.C.L.(McG.)  
 John Saba; B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)  
 Francis P. Schubert; B.C.L., D.E.S. Rel. intern., Ph.D. Law(Geneva)  
 William Tetley; C.M., Q.C., B.A.(McG.), LL.L.(Laval)  
 Peter Van Fenema; LL.M.(McG.)  
 Ludwig Weber; Lic iur. Dr. Jur.(Heidel.), LL.M.(McG.)  
 James Woods; B.A., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)

#### 1.1.6.3 Emeritus and Retired Professors

G. Blaine Baker; B.A.(Huron College), LL.B.(W. Ont.), LL.M.(Col.) (*Emeritus Professor*)  
 Jean-Guy Belley; LL.L., LL.M.(Laval), Doctorat en sociologie juridique(Paris II) (*Sir William C. Macdonald Professor of Law*)  
 Madeleine Cantin Cumyn; B.A., LL.L.(Laval) (*Wainwright Emeritus Professor of Civil Law*)  
 Irwin Cotler; O.C., B.A., B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Yale), Ph.D.(Hebrew), LL.D. Hon. Causa(Bar-Ilan, York, Simon Fraser, Haifa) (*Emeritus Professor*)  
 Armand de Mestral; O.C., A.B.(Harv.), B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Harv.), Doctorat Hon. Causa(Université Lyon III, Kwansai Gakuin University) (*Emeritus Professor*)  
 William F. Foster; LL.B.(Hons.)(Auck.), LL.M.(Br. Col.) (*Sir William C. Macdonald Professor of Law*)  
 Jane Matthews Glenn; B.A.(Hons.), LL.B.(Qu.), Doctorat de l'Université (Strasbourg) (*Emeritus Professor*)  
 Pierre-Gabriel Jobin; Ad. E., B.A., B.Phil., LL.L.(Laval), D.E.S. en droit privé, Doctorat d'état en droit privé(Montpellier) (*Wainwright Emeritus Professor of Civil Law*)  
 Dennis R. Klinck; B.A., M.A.(Alta.), Ph.D.(Lond.), LL.B.(Sask.) (*Emeritus Professor*)  
 Stephen A. Scott; B.A., B.C.L.(McG.), D.Phil.(Oxf.) (*Emeritus Professor*)

### 1.1.7 Law Library Staff

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Daniel Boyer; B.A.(McG.), LL.B.(Queb.), M.L.I.S.(McG.) | <b>Head Librarian</b>    |
| Maryvon Côté; B.A.(Ott.), M.L.I.S.(McG.)               | <b>Liaison Librarian</b> |
| Svetlana Kochkina; M.L.I.S.(McG.)                      | <b>Liaison Librarian</b> |
| Louisa Piatti; B.A.(Montr.), M.L.S.(McG.)              | <b>Liaison Librarian</b> |

## 1.2 About the Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law offers a creative and challenging approach to legal education that introduces students to civil law and common law concepts and encourages them to critically evaluate the two traditions. McGill's transsystemic method fosters not only outstanding analytical ability, but also critical reflection and openness to diverse approaches to legal problems.

### 1.2.1 History of the Faculty of Law to 1968

In the spring of 1848, a group of 23 students reading law for the Bar of Quebec petitioned McGill College to grant them formal instruction leading to a degree in law. In their petition, they pledged to attend the courses offered by William Badgley, a prominent Montreal advocate and circuit judge, who had been giving occasional lectures in law within the Faculty of Arts since 1844. Due to this request, the Board of Governors of McGill formally established a program of instruction in law on July 15, 1848.

In 1852, the Governors decided to establish a separate Faculty of Law. When the new Faculty was formally constituted in 1853, William Badgley was appointed Dean.

Until the early 20th century, McGill remained predominantly a civil law faculty, preparing students for the practising profession in Quebec. Throughout this period, the Faculty and its graduates contributed enormously to scholarship in the civil law. A particular loyalty to the civil law and the Civil Code can be traced as far back as McGill's first Chancellor and fourth Principal, Charles Dewey Day, who was a member of the three-man commission that drafted the 1866 Civil Code of Lower Canada.

This excellence in the civil law continued with scholars such as Eugène Lafleur, William de M. Marler, Arnold Wainwright, and Louis Baudouin. More recently, McGill has been a focal point for the Revision of the Civil Code.

While the civil law has always been pre-eminent at McGill, as early as 1915, the Faculty began to develop the concept of a national legal education with the appointment of Robert W. Lee of Oxford as Dean. By 1920, the Faculty was offering a three-year B.C.L. program, a three-year LL.B. program, and a four-year B.C.L./LL.B. program for those who wished to practise in another jurisdiction or pursue a career in teaching law. Unfortunately, local pressure led to abandoning the National Program in 1924. In the late 1920s, the Faculty recruited Percy Elwood Corbett, who initiated McGill's second great academic strength: international, constitutional, and human rights law.

In 1928, the Faculty engaged Francis Reginald Scott. During his 58 years at McGill, F.R. Scott established himself as an outstanding constitutional lawyer and civil libertarian. This international and human rights law profile was further enhanced when Corbett persuaded John Humphrey to join the Faculty in 1936. After a decade of teaching international law, Humphrey left McGill in 1946 to become the first Director of the Division of Human Rights in the United Nations Secretariat. He returned to McGill in 1966 where he continued to teach in human rights until his death in 1995.

In 1946, the Faculty engaged Maxwell Cohen, another professor who was to become a leading international lawyer. Cohen played a prominent role in two further initiatives, which reflect McGill's third great academic strength: the establishment of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law in 1966, and the re-establishment of the National Program of Legal Education in 1968.

Further details of the Faculty's history can be found in Ian C. Pilarczyk, *A Noble Roster: 150 Years of Law at McGill* (1999); S.B. Frost and D.L. Johnston, *Law at McGill: Past, Present and Future* (1981) 27 *McGill L.J.* 33; and in S.B. Frost, *The Early Days of Law Teaching at McGill* (1984), 9 *Dal. L.J.* 150.

### 1.2.2 The National Program since 1968 and the Faculty's New Curriculum

For over 150 years, the Faculty has endeavoured to provide a liberal education in law and jurisprudence suitable as a first training for the practice of law. Since 1968, the Faculty has offered a national professional training that qualifies students to proceed to the legal professions not only in Quebec, but also in all other Canadian jurisdictions. The curriculum, while remaining within the Faculty's control, reflects the expectations of the professional corporations. It is constantly under review in order to respond to the present and future needs of legal professionals in Canada, as well as the requirements of those intending to pursue careers in the public and private sectors where legal training is an asset rather than a formal qualification.

At McGill, the study of law is more than professional training. It has long been acknowledged in the great universities of Europe and North America that the scientific, liberal, and independent study of law must have a place as an academic discipline. This means that the university is recognized as an appropriate forum to examine the law as an element of social organization, from critical, historical, and comparative perspectives. Scholarship in the law is, in this sense, as essential an element in the life of the Faculty as its role in the training of professionals. Indeed, the two functions are inseparable.

McGill occupies a unique position among Canadian law faculties to pursue its dual mission of educating future professionals and promoting scholarship. Through its location in Quebec, the Faculty has a long tradition of teaching and scholarship in both English and French. The staff and students have always

been drawn from these two linguistic groups. While English has been the primary language of the Faculty, the use of French in the classroom and as a language in daily life is firmly entrenched. Wilfrid Laurier's valedictory address of 1864 was delivered in his mother tongue.

McGill has also long been a meeting ground for Canada's legal traditions, the civil law deriving from the law of France and more remotely from Roman Law, and the English common law. The Faculty's early curriculum vividly demonstrated the richness of both Quebec and Canadian legal heritage in the 1850s and 1860s through the study of the Institutes of Justinian, the dominant law of pre-Napoleonic France in the form of the *Coutume de Paris*, and that monument of late 18th-century English law, the *Commentaries of William Blackstone*.

The Faculty believes that its program, within which students earn both a civil law (B.C.L.) and a common law (LL.B.) degree, creates an important link between Canada's civil and common law systems. Graduates acquire a number of important advantages. First, the program enables all students to critically examine the foundations of both Canadian legal systems. This study contributes significantly to the advancement of legal theory and jurisprudence. Second, graduates may proceed to the Bars of all the Canadian provinces as well as those of a number of jurisdictions in the United States and elsewhere. Third, the increased interdependence in our modern world means that many legal problems transcend individual legal systems, making knowledge of both the civil law and the common law a valuable asset. Finally, the comparative and transsystemic dimension of McGill's program is useful in foreign service, government work, international practice, and law reform, whether in Quebec or other provinces.

McGill's program engages its students and professorial staff in the study of law not only as a means for achieving desirable social objectives, but also as an end in itself. The Faculty is confident that its graduates, who are awarded B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees simultaneously, will continue to make special contributions to Canadian public and intellectual life through careers that take many paths, and are not limited to any particular province or region, or even to the practice of law.

Since the academic year 1999–2000, students obtain both a B.C.L. and an LL.B. degree after completing 105 credits taken over three or four years. Concepts from the two legal systems are presented through an innovative and integrated methodology that fosters critical analysis. You may also add to your basic law program by completing a minor, major concentration, or honours program. Joint degrees in management or social work are also possible, and you can take part of your legal education at another university.

### The New McGill Curriculum

In 1998, the Faculty adopted a creative and challenging approach to legal education that prepares McGill graduates for careers that increasingly require knowledge of more than one legal system. Starting in first year, you are introduced to civil law and common law concepts and encouraged to compare and critically evaluate the two traditions. This unique curriculum is entirely different from the "three-plus-one" programs offered by other law faculties. McGill's transsystemic method fosters not only outstanding analytical ability, but also critical reflection and openness to diverse approaches to legal problems.

The program's structure ensures that you are well grounded in the fundamental legal concepts of the civil law and the common law, in courses specific to each tradition. The comparative dimension of McGill's curriculum focuses primarily upon the law of obligations (contracts and tort or delict) in which remarkable changes are taking place globally involving complex legal transactions across national borders.

The Faculty emphasizes the mastery of underlying principles in private and public law, with a wealth of courses in legal theory, social analysis, and legal pluralism. McGill's proud tradition of public law teaching and scholarship is also reflected in the wide range of courses offered in Canadian constitutional and administrative law, as well as McGill's unsurpassed offerings in international law.

To complement these basic courses, the Faculty offers, through the Institute of Comparative Law, a number of advanced courses in comparative private law. The transsystemic character of the program is also reflected in the teaching of federal courses. In the public as well as corporate and mercantile law fields, courses are taught with both private law traditions in view.

The Faculty's first National Program is described in R.W. Lee, "*Legal Education Old and New*" (1916) 36 *Can. Law Times* 24 at 115. For a detailed discussion of the National Program from 1968-1998, see J.E.C. Brierley, "*Developments in Legal Education at McGill, 1970-1980*" (1982), 7 *Dal. L.J.* 364. A monograph-length article on the National Program by R.A. Macdonald appeared under the title "*The National Law Program at McGill: Origins, Establishment, Prospects*" in (1990) 13 *Dal. L.J.* 211. On the new McGill Program, see Y.-M. Morrisette, "*McGill's Integrated Civil and Common Law Program*" (2002) *Legal Education* 12.

### 1.2.3 Legal Education at McGill Today

Since 1951, the Faculty has been located in the J.K.L. Ross mansion, a gift to the University of the late J.W. McConnell. The main law complex comprises this fine 19th-century mansion, known as Old Chancellor Day Hall, and a six-story building, New Chancellor Day Hall, erected in 1966–67 containing classrooms and formerly home of the Law library (financed in large part through the gifts of graduates and other friends of the Faculty). The state-of-the-art Nahum Gelber Law Library opened in September 1998, funded entirely by donations from law students, graduates, and friends of the Faculty. In 2008, extensive renovations began on New Chancellor Day Hall to provide state-of-the-art teaching facilities and office space for active student groups, as well as academic and administrative staff. This renovated space was inaugurated in the spring of 2009.

The combined Chancellor Day Hall complex along with two other fine Peel Street mansions house the students and staff of the undergraduate and graduate programs and the personnel of two institutes and three research centres: the Institute and Centre of Air and Space Law; the Institute of Comparative Law; the Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law; the Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism; and the Centre for Intellectual Property Policy.

As an integral part of McGill, the Faculty of Law is deeply committed to the two ideals of the University: teaching and scholarship. Throughout its history, McGill has recruited its professors and drawn its students from a wide variety of countries. Today, the Faculty includes professors who obtained their initial legal training in several Canadian provinces, as well as professors from the United States, Austria, the Czech Republic, Australia, and New Zealand. All contribute to the unique scholarly environment of McGill. Similarly, there are over 500 undergraduate students enrolled in McGill Law programs from all 10 Canadian provinces, several states in the United States, and a variety of other countries. McGill law graduates pursue their careers around the world.

In recognition of the international dimension of its staff and students, McGill offers two undergraduate degrees pursued simultaneously in a joint program: the B.C.L. (Bachelor of Civil Law), enabling students to seek admission to one of the legal professions in Quebec or to study the private law systems of

continental Europe, and the LL.B. (Bachelor of Laws), enabling students to seek admission to the legal profession in other Canadian provinces, in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand.

Studying Canadian law at McGill provides a unique academic experience. It requires mastery of the private and public law systems of Canada's different jurisdictions, as well as the ability to situate analytical understanding of legal rules in a broader intellectual and social context. The Faculty believes that disciplines such as history, social theory, economics, political science, and philosophy offer perspectives that inform the study of law.

McGill's courses reflect these broader themes in the history and philosophy of law. All students enrol in the first-year Foundations course for an initial exposure to these themes. Later, you may select from a number of perspectives courses, in which law is studied in its social setting. For this reason, the fundamental nature of a McGill legal education requires all students to take a significant number of credits offered within each of the two private law disciplines of the Faculty: the civil law and the common law.

McGill insists upon the highest standards of learning and scholarship. Many professors have contributed to a comprehensive treatise on Quebec private law; others have produced leading reference works in corporation law, commercial law, international law, maritime law, air and space law, and constitutional law. Consistently, McGill has placed many students as law clerks at the Supreme Court of Canada, and numerous Faculty professors have served as law clerks at the Supreme Court.

Excellence at McGill is reflected also in a commitment to offering students the opportunity to pursue elements of their legal education in both the English and French languages. The graduation of students expert in both the Civil Law and the Common Law and thoroughly immersed in the historical and philosophical foundations of law and legal ordering shared in the western legal tradition are ideals embraced by all in the Faculty. For a discussion of McGill's role in contemporary Canadian legal education see J.E.C. Brierley, *"Quebec Legal Education Since 1945. Cultural Paradoxes and Traditional Ambiguities"* (1986) 10 *Dal. L.J.* 5.

---

### 1.3 Faculty Governance and Academic Regulations

As the delegate of the Senate of McGill University, the Faculty Council is the principal academic policy-making body within the Faculty of Law. It has either direct or advisory authority over all matters relating to undergraduate admissions, curriculum, examinations, graduate studies, library, and staff appointments.

#### 1.3.1 Faculty Council

The Faculty Council operates through a committee system and meets on average once per month during teaching terms.

Faculty Council is composed of all members of the full-time teaching staff and enough undergraduate and graduate students to constitute one-fifth of its total membership. When considering the admission, evaluation, and standing of students, and when dealing with the recruitment and terms of contract of members of the academic staff, the Faculty Council is composed solely of members of the full-time teaching staff.

#### 1.3.2 Outline of Academic Regulations

Academic standing is determined under a credit system as set out in the Faculty Academic Regulations contained in the *Registration Materials* published each academic year. This publication, which is posted on the Student Affairs Office website, [www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/courses](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/courses), prior to registration opening on Minerva in May, contains the detailed Regulations for the McGill Program. The Faculty is also governed by the University Code of Student Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures, found in McGill's *Handbook on Student Rights and Responsibilities* available at [www.mcgill.ca/secretariat/policies/students](http://www.mcgill.ca/secretariat/policies/students).

##### Academic Requirements

To be eligible for a Faculty degree, you must complete the required number of credits for that degree within five years of your initial registration in the program, unless you have been granted a leave of absence by the Dean or the Dean's delegate (Regulation 5), or unless you have received permission to pursue your degree on a part-time basis (Regulation 53).

You are not permitted to be enrolled concurrently in a Faculty of Law program and the professional training program of any Bar, whether this program consists of a course of lectures or a period of articling (Regulation 4).

Full-time students at the Faculty must register for at least 12 credits each term, with the exception of your final term, if fewer credits are required to obtain your degree (Regulation 3). You will not receive credit for any course taken to fulfil the requirements of any other degree (Regulation 10).

You should anticipate at least two hours of directed study for every hour of lecture. In addition, you are obliged to write essays, attend seminars, participate in the Legal Methodology Program, and fulfil all other Faculty requirements. You are expected to devote your whole time to your legal studies, and must not undertake other studies during the academic session without prior approval of the Dean or the Dean's delegate.

The Faculty generally follows the University Examination Regulations, and evaluates all students anonymously (Regulations 19 and 22). Examinations and other assignments may be written in either English or French. Examinations are set in the language in which a course is given, but may contain materials in either French or English (Regulation 20).

If you do not pass a session, you will be required to withdraw from the Faculty, subject to your right to apply for readmission to the Faculty (Regulations 49 and 50). See [www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/policies/standing](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/policies/standing) for information regarding Academic Standing.

### 1.3.3 Changes in Regulations

This publication and the Faculty Regulations in force govern students registered in the Faculty of Law during the 2011–2012 academic year. As well, you are subject to changes published in this publication from time to time within the Faculty before Fall registration.

These Regulations, and all others under which the curriculum is administered, are subject to change at any time.

---

## 1.4 Admission to the Legal Profession

The Faculty's Career Development Office (CDO) endeavours to maintain up-to-date information on Bar admission requirements for jurisdictions of interest to the majority of students graduating from the Faculty. However, it is the student's responsibility to ensure that they have fulfilled all requirements of the Bar to which they are applying, including pre-law educational requirements.

### 1.4.1 Admission to the Legal Profession: Canada

Information on the following Bars/Law Societies can be obtained by consulting their websites:

Barreau du Québec: [www.barreau.qc.ca](http://www.barreau.qc.ca)

Chambre des notaires du Québec: [www.cdnq.org](http://www.cdnq.org)

École du barreau du Québec: [www.ecoledubarreau.qc.ca](http://www.ecoledubarreau.qc.ca)

Federation of Law Societies of Canada: [www.flsc.ca](http://www.flsc.ca) (For information on the National Committee on Accreditation)

Nova Scotia Barristers' Society: [www.nsbns.ns.ca](http://www.nsbns.ns.ca)

Law Society of Alberta: [www.lawsocietyalberta.com](http://www.lawsocietyalberta.com)

Law Society of British Columbia: [www.lawsociety.bc.ca](http://www.lawsociety.bc.ca)

Law Society of Manitoba: [www.lawsociety.mb.ca](http://www.lawsociety.mb.ca)

Law Society of New Brunswick: [www.lawsociety-barreau.nb.ca](http://www.lawsociety-barreau.nb.ca)

Law Society of Newfoundland: [www.lawsociety.nf.ca](http://www.lawsociety.nf.ca)

Law Society of the Northwest Territories: [www.lawsociety.nt.ca](http://www.lawsociety.nt.ca)

Law Society of Nunavut: [www.lawsociety.nu.ca](http://www.lawsociety.nu.ca)

Law Society of Prince Edward Island: [www.lspei.pe.ca](http://www.lspei.pe.ca)

Law Society of Saskatchewan: [www.lawsociety.sk.ca](http://www.lawsociety.sk.ca)

Law Society of Upper Canada (Ontario): [www.lsuc.on.ca](http://www.lsuc.on.ca)

Law Society of Yukon: [www.lawsocietyyukon.com](http://www.lawsocietyyukon.com)

### 1.4.2 Admission to the Legal Profession: The United States

The LL.B. degree is an approved law degree in some U.S. jurisdictions (i.e., NY and MA), and is accepted as the equivalent of a degree in law from an accredited U.S. law school in those jurisdictions. This approval means that McGill graduates may proceed through the Bar admission process in those jurisdictions in the same way as their U.S. counterparts.

You can obtain information on the Bar examinations of New York and Massachusetts by consulting the following websites:

The Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners: [www.mass.gov/bbe](http://www.mass.gov/bbe).

The New York State Board of Law Examiners: [www.nybarexam.org](http://www.nybarexam.org).

In addition to requiring a recognized law degree, some states require specific pre-law studies in order for a candidate to be eligible to sit state Bar exams. Students contemplating practice in the United States should ensure as early as possible that they will meet the Bar admission requirements of the jurisdiction in which they intend to practice. Further information on a number of jurisdictions is available at the Career Development Office.

### 1.4.3 Language Requirements for Professions

For details on this topic, consult the section *Undergraduate University Regulations and Resources* > : [Language Requirements for Professions](#) in the *Programs, Courses and University Regulations* publication.

---

## 1.5 Career Development Office

The programs offered by the Faculty of Law prepare students for a wide array of careers in the practice of law and related fields. To enable its graduates to take full advantage of opportunities available to them, the Faculty provides career counselling through its Career Development Office (CDO). The Director of the Office, a faculty graduate and lawyer with private practice experience, oversees all career development activities, which include assisting students



with their search for summer employment and articling positions. Career development activities and programs also provide students with information about the various types of career opportunities open to them after graduation.

The CDO also assists employers with their search for candidates by posting electronic notices of job openings, organizing interview sessions, and overseeing the distribution of promotional material to students.

The CDO Advisory Committee, made up of two student representatives, the President of the LSA, the CDO Director, the CDO Coordinator, and the Assistant Dean (Student Life and Learning), meets regularly to discuss policy issues related to career development.

### 1.5.1 Resource Centre

The Resource Centre of the Career Development Office (CDO) houses information related to employment opportunities, Bar admission courses, and graduate and Summer programs. Students regularly use the CDO's online job search tool *myFuture* to research employment opportunities in the legal sector and other fields.

### 1.5.2 On-Campus Recruitment

The Career Development Office (CDO) organizes and/or coordinates various recruitment processes throughout the year. Two of those involve On-Campus Interviews (OCIs): one for Toronto employers and the other for U.S. firms. Students can also take part in Vancouver, Calgary, and Atlantic Provinces recruitment processes, interviews for which are held in Toronto.

Prior to the Toronto and U.S. OCIs in the Fall, the CDO publishes a list of employers that will be recruiting. Interested students submit their application(s) electronically, which are forwarded to the employers. The CDO schedules preliminary interviews with the selected students. Second-round interviews are arranged between the employer and the student and generally take place at the employer's office.

Montreal recruitment is called *Course aux stages*. During this recruitment period, local firms conduct interviews at their offices.

### 1.5.3 Career Days

The Career Development Office (CDO) organizes four career fairs annually. The *Civil Law* and *Common Law Career Days* take place in January in preparation for the Canadian recruitment processes. Over 70 legal employers visit the Faculty of Law to speak to students about the opportunities available at their law firm, government body, or organization. The *Public Interest Career Day* is organized in conjunction with the Human Rights Working Group and other student clubs. During this November event, guest speakers and panellists discuss opportunities for law graduates in various public interest fields. Finally, the *Graduate Studies and Academic Career Days* is also held in the Fall. Guest professors and panellists address the different steps leading to an academic career. Universities send representatives of graduate law programs to answer students' questions and discuss the opportunities that await them.

### 1.5.4 Training Programs and Publications

The Career Development Office (CDO) provides materials and organizes seminars on how to pursue a career in law and related areas. Individual counselling is provided on the drafting of a curriculum vitae and cover letter as well as preparing for interviews. Workshops on *Effective Résumé Writing* and *Developing Interview Skills* are offered regularly. A Mock Interview Program assists students in preparing for meeting with potential employers.

The CDO is also pleased to offer several panel discussions and networking events throughout the year at which practitioners discuss their area of specialization with law students and then welcome open-forum and mingling discussions with those present. Through these events and others, the CDO is making efforts to increase student employment opportunities in the Montreal community, elsewhere in Canada, and abroad.

The CDO publishes various guides to assist students with their preparations for life beyond the Faculty of Law. These include: *The Career Development Guide*, *The International Law Career Guide*, *The Public Interest Career Guide*, *The Graduate Law Students' Career Guide*, and *The Smaller Firms and Solo Practitioners Career Guide*.

### 1.5.5 Reciprocity Agreement

Reciprocity agreements have been signed with career offices of other North American law schools thereby enabling McGill students to obtain assistance with their employment research outside Quebec. In order to benefit from such agreements, students must make a request to the Career Development Office.

### 1.5.6 Alumni/ae Network

The Faculty of Law's 5,500 alumni frequently assist graduates in their career development. The Alumni Network is an important resource for current and future students as graduates of the Faculty of Law collectively represent a repository of experience, information, and contacts.

---

## 1.6 Nahum Gelber Law Library

Opened in 1998, the Library is a state-of-the-art facility with a collection of over 185,000 volumes of statutes, regulations, law reports, treatises, journals, and other legal material. In addition to Canadian law, the collection focuses on air and space law, comparative law, private and public international law, human rights law, jurisprudence and international trade law. It also has legal materials from other jurisdictions such as Great Britain, France and the United States.

The Peter Marshall Laing Special Collections Room houses the Wainwright Collection of French law from the *ancien régime* and other rare books. Other collections of note include an extensive collection of French legal theses and the John Humphrey United Nations Collection.

The Dobrin-Steinberg Computer Instruction Classroom, when not in use for teaching, may be used by McGill students for personal research. In addition, there is wireless network access throughout the building as well as over 300 wired workspaces allowing students to use their laptops to access information. There are also six Moot Team Preparation Rooms for the exclusive use of competitive moot teams and three group study rooms for use by McGill Law students.

For complete information on the Nahum Gelber Law Library please visit our website: [www.mcgill.ca/library](http://www.mcgill.ca/library).

---

## 1.7 Research Centres

Three research institutes are affiliated to the Faculty of Law: the Institute of Comparative Law (ICL); the Institute of Air and Space Law (IASL); and the Institute for European Studies (IES).

The Faculty of Law also supports five semi-independent research centres:

- the Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism;
- the Centre for Intellectual Property Policy;
- the Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, co-sponsored with the Faculties of Medicine and Religious Studies;
- the Centre for Research of Air and Space Law;
- the Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law.

### 1.7.1 Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism

This Centre is a focal point for innovative legal and interdisciplinary research, dialogue, and outreach on human rights and legal pluralism. The Centre's mission is to provide students, professors, and the larger community with a locus of intellectual and physical resources for engaging critically with the impact that law has on some of the most compelling social problems of our era.

### 1.7.2 Centre for Intellectual Property Policy

This Centre was founded in 2003 under the auspices of the Faculty of Law. The goal of the Centre is to explore new perspectives on intellectual property.

Researchers affiliated with the Centre come from a variety of disciplines such as law, management, philosophy, ethics, science, and economics. They study how governments, researchers, and industry manage new and old technologies, and balance the concerns of technology users, technology creators, and citizens. The Centre also regularly holds conferences and workshops on a variety of topics related to intellectual property and innovation.

### 1.7.3 Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law

This Centre was founded in 1986 by the Faculties of Medicine, Religious Studies, and Law, with subsequent participation by the Department of Philosophy. Its mission is to undertake and promote transdisciplinary research, teaching, and community involvement in a broad field that includes health law and bioethics. The Centre's members are involved in a wide variety of activities including clinical and research ethics consultations to McGill teaching hospitals, governments, and other institutions. The Centre established a program for graduate students to undertake their master's studies in law (and also in experimental medicine, philosophy, or religious studies) with a Specialization in Bioethics in which Centre members, from the participating faculties including the Faculty of Law, act as thesis supervisors.

### 1.7.4 Centre for Research of Air and Space Law

This Centre is the principal research and educational outreach arm of McGill's Institute of Air and Space Law (established in 1951), which provides the core degree-granting educational program. The Centre for Research of Air and Space Law produces research, publishes books and other literature, and offers educational products around the world. Since its birth, the Centre has published numerous monographic studies, symposia proceedings, reports and books, and has produced workshops, seminars, and conferences in Montreal and various international venues. In recent years, Centre researchers have undertaken studies addressing the following topics:

- International Aviation Policy
- Peaceful and Military Uses of Outer Space
- Assessing Outer Space Security
- Outer Space Resources
- Governance of Commercialized Air Navigation Services
- International Air Carrier Liability

Since 1976, the Centre for Research of Air and Space Law has published the *Annals of Air and Space Law*, a specialized journal devoted to promoting scholarship in the field of air and space law. Published every year as a hardcover book, the *Annals of Air and Space Law* is among the premier periodicals

in its field. The Centre has also published several other books and reports in recent years, and held seminars and conferences in Montreal, Bogota, Dubai, Macau, New Delhi, Brussels, Abu Dhabi, Cologne, Singapore, and Amsterdam.

### 1.7.5 Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law

The Centre of Private and Comparative Law was founded in 1975 and conducts research in the field of comparative private law, with a special focus on jurilinguistics, i.e., the relationship between law and language. The Centre produces historical and critical editions of the Civil Codes and an ongoing multi-volume Treatise of Quebec Civil Law. The Centre has also published a series of volumes making up the Private Law Dictionary / *Dictionnaire de droit privé*, along with associated bilingual lexicons; these are world-renowned authorities on the vocabulary of the civil law in English and French. The Centre sponsors the Civil Law Workshops at the Faculty which are designed to explore the foundations of the civil law tradition, and many of which have led to published collections of scholarly texts. It also serves as the focus for research relating to the implications for legal knowledge of the Faculty's ground-breaking program of integrated legal education. Most recently in these contexts, Centre scholars have been exploring the interaction of intellectual property law with fundamental private law, and the rising profile of the trust in civil law systems.

---

## 2 Undergraduate Studies

---

### 2.1 Overview of Undergraduate Degrees Offered

Our undergraduate Law program integrates the Civil Law and the Common Law. Consequently, students in the undergraduate program obtain a double degree of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Common Law (LL.B.). Students may enrich their program with one of our minor, major, or honours programs, or take one of our joint degree programs in Management or Social Work. Students can also go on exchange through our Student Exchange Program, take non-course credits and outside credits, or put their learning in practice through our various internship programs.

#### 2.1.1 The McGill B.C.L./LL.B. program

The Faculty of Law's unique integrated program leads to graduation with both civil law and common law degrees (B.C.L./LL.B.).

McGill Law students are introduced to "transsystemic" teaching in the first year of the program; fundamental concepts of the civil law and common law traditions are studied within a single course. This unique method of instruction fosters analytical ability, critical reflection, and openness to diverse approaches to legal problems. Students in the McGill program must complete 105 credits. Most students take three-and-a-half or four years to complete the program. It is possible, however, to complete the program in three years by taking additional credits over the summer and by carrying heavier course loads in second and third years.

#### 2.1.2 M.B.A./Law Program

This joint program – Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) with integrated Bachelor of Civil Law/Bachelor of Laws (B.C.L./LL.B.) is offered by the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Management.

Candidates interested in pursuing this program must submit separate applications to the Faculty of Law and to the Desautels Faculty of Management M.B.A. program. Information about the M.B.A./Law program is available at [www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/undergrad-programs/joint/#MBA](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/undergrad-programs/joint/#MBA).

#### 2.1.3 M.S.W./Law Program

This joint program, Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) with integrated Bachelor of Civil Law/Bachelor of Laws (B.C.L./LL.B.) is offered by the Faculty of Law and the School of Social Work.

Candidates interested in pursuing this program must submit separate applications to the Faculty of Law and to the School of Social Work M.S.W. program. Information about the M.S.W./Law program is available at [www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/undergrad-programs/joint/#MSW](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/undergrad-programs/joint/#MSW).

---

## 2.2 Undergraduate Admissions Policy and Application Procedures

Under this section you will find information on our admissions policy, requirements, categories of applicants, deadlines, supporting documents for application, and the application procedures.

### 2.2.1 Admissions Policy

The Faculty's admissions policy is to select applicants who are best suited to studying law in McGill's uniquely comparative, transsystemic, and bilingual environment. The Admissions Committee appraises candidates' intellectual capacity and curiosity about law, as well as social commitment, political insight, leadership skills, ability to work in teams, maturity, and potential for growth through opportunity or adversity, among other criteria. The Committee conducts

this appraisal through a holistic evaluation of each applicant's academic record, linguistic abilities, personal statement, extracurricular, community or professional activities, and letters of reference. (See [section 2.2.2.8: Application Supporting Documents](#)).

In addition, applicants must demonstrate substantial reading ability in, and aural comprehension of, both English and French. (See [section 2.2.1.2: Language Requirements](#)).

The Committee seeks to achieve a socially and culturally diverse learning community drawn from across Canada and beyond, in which there is a balance of women and men, and English and French speakers, as well as representation of diverse career aspirations, backgrounds, and life experiences.

Law at McGill is a limited enrolment program for which admission is competitive. Each year the Faculty admits approximately 172 new students. Successful applicants are chosen by the Faculty's Admissions Committee, which is composed this year of eleven full-time faculty members appointed by the Dean, two senior law students selected by the Law Students' Association Executive, and the Assistant Dean, Admissions and Recruitment. Without exception, each application to the McGill program is reviewed by at least one Committee member; the majority of applications are reviewed by two or three members of the Committee before a final decision is rendered by the Assistant Dean, Admissions and Recruitment.

### 2.2.1.1 Educational Requirements

Candidates must have a minimum of two years (60 credits) of university studies, or a diploma of collegial studies (DCS) from a Quebec College of General and Professional Education (CEGEP), at the time of registration. Students with a French Baccalaureate from Quebec (*Collège international Marie de France* or *Collège Stanislas*) are also eligible to apply.

While candidates who have completed 60 credits of university study are eligible to apply to the Faculty of Law, due to the competition for admission, almost all students admitted in the "university" category have completed an undergraduate degree.



**Note:** Candidates admitted directly from CEGEP or a Quebec French Baccalaureate should be aware that Bar Admission requirements in a number of states include studies at the university level before studying law.

### 2.2.1.2 Language Requirements

McGill's integrated program is offered in a bilingual environment. Candidates must demonstrate substantial reading ability in, and aural comprehension of, both English and French. Reading of complex substantive texts in French and English are assigned in all first-year courses and in many upper-year courses, irrespective of the language of instruction of the course.

The Faculty's policy of passive bilingualism permits students to submit written work, write exams, and ask questions in class in either English or French, regardless of the language of instruction. Students may fulfil their Moot Court requirements in English or French. First-year courses are offered in English and French, and a number of upper-year courses are offered in one language only. While examination questions are set in the language in which a course is given, any examination may contain extensive passages in either French or English.

In order to get a sense of the level of reading comprehension that is expected of McGill Law students, candidates are encouraged to visit the website of the [Supreme Court of Canada](#) and to read judgments in English and in French.

Candidates intending to proceed to the Bar of Quebec or the Board of Notaries of Quebec should carefully review the section on *Language Requirements for Professions in the University Regulations and Resources*. The Charter of the French Language imposes certain mandatory language requirements on attorneys and notaries who practise in Quebec.

### 2.2.1.3 Aboriginal Applicants

Canadian First Nations, Inuit, and Métis persons are strongly encouraged to apply to the Faculty of Law, and are invited to self-identify on their application form. This allows McGill to inform students about specific services and funding opportunities and to assess its progress in the recruitment and retention of students who are North American Indians or members of a First Nation, Métis, Alaskan native, or Inuit. North American Indian or First Nation includes 'Status', 'Treaty', or 'Registered' Indians, as well as 'Non-Status' and 'Non-Registered' Indians.

McGill offers Aboriginal students the opportunity to study and do research with a wide range of legal scholars in English and French. The Faculty is host to a vibrant Aboriginal Law Students' Association, the activities of which have included guest speakers, conferences, visits to the Supreme Court of Canada to witness hearings on Aboriginal rights cases, as well as visits to First Nation communities to discuss contemporary legal issues with Aboriginal authorities.

McGill also gives Aboriginal students the possibility to acquire practical experience working at the Legal Clinic in Kahnawake, to participate in the Faculty's High School Outreach Program with the Kahnawake Survival School, as well as the chance to participate in the national Kawaskimhon Moot. Students can spend a term away to partake in the Intensive Program in Aboriginal Lands, Resources and Governments at Osgoode Hall Law School, and the Indigenous Peoples and Policies Program at the University of Arizona.

Aboriginal students may be eligible for numerous sources of financial support. For more information, see [www.mcgill.ca/fph/scholarships](http://www.mcgill.ca/fph/scholarships).

McGill's *First Peoples' House* provides a sense of community and a voice for Aboriginal students who have left their communities to study at McGill. A "home away from home", First Peoples' House offers a mentoring program, computer facilities, guest lectures, elder visits, academic counselling, and an ever-expanding resource centre.

Aboriginal applicants who wish to enrol in a summer pre-law program may do so in the *Program of Legal Studies for Native People (PLSNP)*, offered through the Native Law Centre at the University of Saskatchewan, or in *Le Programme propédeutique prédroit pour candidats autochtones*, offered by the University of Ottawa. Financial assistance from the federal government is also available for summer pre-law programs.

#### 2.2.1.4 Part-time Studies

A candidate may seek permission to pursue studies on a part-time basis, either before admission (from the Admissions Committee) or while studying in the Faculty (from the Associate Dean, Academic). The Faculty may grant permission for the duration of studies or for a limited period, provided that the student can demonstrate that full-time study is not possible for any of the following reasons:

- i. Pregnancy
- ii. Health problems, physical disabilities
- iii. Responsibility for the primary care of others
- iv. Financial hardship
- v. Other special circumstances

Applicants seeking admission to study on a part-time basis must submit a separate letter giving the reasons why they want to study part-time. The Faculty evaluates applications for part-time study on the same basis as those for full-time study.

Students granted permission to register on a part-time basis must register for a minimum of nine credits per term, and complete all the requirements of the B.C.L./LL.B. program within seven academic years.

Candidates seeking admission on a part-time basis must fulfil all the standard entrance requirements of the Faculty of Law.

#### 2.2.1.5 Honesty and Integrity in the Application Process

McGill University and the Faculty of Law value honesty and integrity. Applicants to the Faculty of Law are expected to conduct themselves accordingly. The submission of false, incomplete, inconsistent, or misleading information, or any omission that may result in a false or misleading conclusion, constitutes misconduct in the admission process. Instances of such misconduct include, for example: the submission of a personal statement that was not written by the applicant; failure to disclose an LSAT score.

A finding of misconduct in the application process may lead – and has led in the past – to a refusal or, if an offer of admission has already been extended, a withdrawal of the offer at the sole discretion of the University. Intent is not an element of a finding of misconduct.

As a member school of the Law School Admissions Council (LSAC), McGill's Faculty of Law reserves the right to report any misconduct to the LSAC's *Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admissions Process Subcommittee* for their investigation.

### 2.2.2 Application Procedures

Law at McGill is a limited enrolment program. Apply as early as possible and ensure that we have received all required supporting documents on or before the appropriate deadline. Files are reviewed only once complete.

#### 2.2.2.1 Online application

Candidates must apply to the B.C.L./LL.B. program online, unless they are unable to pay the application fee by credit card. The *online application* is available as of September 1. In order to avoid unnecessary processing delays, please read the application instructions carefully. **Please email the Undergraduate Admissions Office at the Faculty of Law if you are unable to apply online.**

Once you have applied, an acknowledgment notice will be sent to the email address indicated on your application the day following the completion of your application form. If you have not received your acknowledgment notice the day following the completion of your application, you should contact the Admissions Office at the Faculty of Law (514-398-6602 or *email*).

#### 2.2.2.2 Verifying the status of your application via Minerva

Your acknowledgment notice will provide you with your McGill Identification (ID), and a password that you will need to log in to the *Minerva* website.

**You are responsible for monitoring the status of your application on Minerva.** When verifying the status of your application, an indication of "Items outstanding" means that your application is incomplete. **If your application remains incomplete after the deadline for submission of supporting documents, your application will be cancelled.** An indication of "Ready for review" means that your file is complete and/or under review by the Admissions Committee. Your file will show as "Ready for review" until a final decision is rendered.

- Your file will not be cancelled if only your LSAT score is missing. The status of your application will indicate "Items outstanding" until we get your score.

During peak periods (i.e., close to deadlines), the Admissions Office receives a high volume of documents and there may be a delay of up to 48 hours between the receipt of a document and the date on which it is recorded in our information system and verifiable by you on Minerva. Taking this delay into consideration, please contact the Undergraduate Admissions Office only if your file remains incomplete 72 hours past the deadline.

#### 2.2.2.3 Review of Applications by Admissions Committee

Once an application is complete, it is reviewed by the Admissions Committee. Without exception, every application to the McGill program is reviewed by at least one member of the Admissions Committee; the majority of applications are reviewed by two or three members. Committee members carefully review all documents submitted and evaluate the candidacy according to the Faculty's Admissions Policy, and in comparison to all other candidates in the applicant pool.

#### 2.2.2.4 Decisions on Applications

The official decision of the Admissions Committee of the Faculty of Law is contained in a letter from the Assistant Dean, Admissions and Recruitment, that is emailed to the candidate. Admission letters will be sent by email and also by mail. Decisions of the Admissions Committee are also available to candidates on Minerva. Decisions on individual applications cannot and will not be disclosed over the phone.

#### 2.2.2.5 Application Fee

A non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required to apply to the B.C.L./LL.B. program. A credit card (Visa, MasterCard, or American Express only) is required to complete the online application form. McGill's highly secured e-payment service minimizes cardholder risk. Your credit card information is passed instantly to the Moneris payment gateway and is not stored at McGill. Moneris handles 80% of all credit card transactions processed in Canada. If you cannot pay by credit card, please contact the *Admissions Office at the Faculty of Law*. The Faculty may issue a fee waiver to a candidate demonstrating significant financial need.

#### 2.2.2.6 Categories of Applicants

##### Applicants to First Year (September entrance only)

- *section 2.2.2.6.1: University Applicants*
- *section 2.2.2.6.2: Mature Applicants*
- *section 2.2.2.6.3: CEGEP and Quebec French Baccalaureate (Collège international Marie de France and Collège Stanislas) Applicants*

##### Applicants to Upper Year (September entrance only)

- *section 2.2.2.6.4: Advanced Standing Students*
- *section 2.2.2.6.5: Transfer Students*

##### Applicants to Upper Year (September or January entrance)

- *section 2.2.2.6.7: Visiting Students (Letters of Permission)*
- *section 2.2.2.6.8: Incoming Exchange Students*
- *section 2.2.2.6.6: Comité des équivalences*
- *section 2.2.2.6.9: Special Students*

#### 2.2.2.6.1 University Applicants

A University Applicant to McGill's Faculty of Law must have completed a minimum of two years of full-time university studies (60 credits) at the time of registration. This category includes applicants who, at the time of registration, will have completed more than one year of university studies in addition to a Diploma of Collegial Studies (DCS).

Please note that, while candidates who have completed 60 credits are eligible to apply to the B.C.L./LL.B. program, the strength of the University Applicant pool is such that the Faculty rarely admits candidates who will not have completed an undergraduate degree at the time of registration.

#### 2.2.2.6.2 Mature Applicants

A mature applicant is defined as an individual who is over 30 years of age at the time of registration and/or who has interrupted his or her formal education for a minimum of five years. Applicants who qualify as mature must apply in this category. There is no predetermined number of mature candidates admitted in a given year. A mature applicant is normally expected to have completed CEGEP or two years (60 credits) of university studies. Mature applicants who are regarded as potentially admissible following a review of their file are required to attend an interview.

Mature candidates who will have graduated with a Diploma of Collegial Studies (DCS) from a CEGEP during the same calendar year as that of registration, must apply under the CEGEP category.

In addition to all official post-secondary transcripts, mature applicants are required to submit a detailed résumé of their non-academic experience along with letters of assessment from persons who are familiar with their academic potential. The candidate should seek to demonstrate his or her ability to meet the demands of law studies, to reason and analyze, and to express him- or herself well both orally and in writing.

#### 2.2.2.6.3 CEGEP and Quebec French Baccalaureate (Collège international Marie de France and Collège Stanislas) Applicants

Candidates may apply on the basis of a Diploma of Collegial Studies (DCS) from a CEGEP, or a Quebec French Baccalaureate (QFB). This category includes candidates who will have completed up to one year of university studies in addition to the DCS or QFB at the time of registration, and mature candidates who will have graduated with a DCS from a CEGEP or QFB during the same calendar year as that of registration.

Candidates who will have completed a French Baccalaureate or an International Baccalaureate Diploma outside the province of Quebec, must have completed a minimum of two years of full-time university studies (60 credits), at the time of registration, to be eligible to apply to our program.

- CEGEP/QFB candidates are not eligible to apply to the joint degree programs.
- CEGEP/QFB candidates who are regarded as potentially admissible following review of their file are required to attend an interview.

#### 2.2.2.6.4 Advanced Standing Students

Applicants who hold a law degree from a Canadian or foreign university recognized by McGill must apply for admission to the B.C.L./LL.B. program under the Advanced Standing category, unless applying under the *Comité des équivalences* category (see [section 2.2.2.6.6: Comité des équivalences](#)). There are a limited number of places available for Advanced Standing applicants. Applications are evaluated using the same criteria as applications to the first year of the B.C.L./LL.B. program, with particular attention to performance in law studies.

Successful applicants must complete a minimum of 75 credits at McGill and undertake the integrated B.C.L./LL.B. program. It is not possible to obtain either the B.C.L. or the LL.B. degree on its own. The Associate Dean (Academic) determines equivalences for previous studies.



**Note:** Advanced Standing candidates applying from the French educational system must have obtained a license (*licence en droit*) in order to be eligible; candidates holding only a D.E.U.G. are not eligible.

#### 2.2.2.6.5 Transfer Students

Students who have successfully completed at least one year of full-time studies in an undergraduate program at another **Canadian law faculty** may apply for admission as a Transfer Student. There are a limited number of places available for Transfer Students. Transfer applications are evaluated according to the criteria for admission to the first year of the B.C.L./LL.B. program. Particular attention is paid to performance in law studies and reasons for requesting a transfer.

Successful transfer applicants must complete a minimum of 75 credits at McGill. The Associate Dean (Academic) determines credit for previous studies. In most cases, Transfer Students will be required to take the transsystemic first-year courses – Contractual Obligations and Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts – in order to meet McGill’s degree requirements. Candidates will not receive credit for courses in obligations, contract, or tort taken during a first year completed at another faculty.

- Transfer Students should forward official transcripts of Winter term results as soon as they become available. Transfer applications cannot be evaluated without these results.
- Candidates who have completed a certificate in law are not eligible to apply under the Transfer category, but must apply to the degree program.
- Students who are not in good standing or who have been required to withdraw at the end of their first year at another Canadian law faculty are not eligible to transfer to McGill.
- The online application is available from September 1 until November 30 for this category, even though the deadline for submitting an application is May 1. To submit a paper application under this category after November 30, please contact [undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca](mailto:undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca).

#### 2.2.2.6.6 Comité des équivalences

The Faculty accepts applications from candidates who hold a law degree from a Canadian or foreign university recognized by McGill and who are seeking to fulfill the requirements of the *Comité des équivalences* of the *Barreau du Québec* or of the *Chambre des notaires*, in order to practice in Quebec. Successful applicants must have the final decision of the *Comité des équivalences* or the *Chambre des notaires* in hand at the time of registration.

- This is a **non-degree program**: students wishing to obtain the B.C.L./LL.B. degrees should apply under the [section 2.2.2.6.4: Advanced Standing Students](#) category.
- The Faculty does not consider candidates applying to fulfil the requirements of the National Committee on Accreditation.
- Courses taken by *Comité des équivalences* / *Chambre des notaires* students cannot be credited toward a McGill law degree.

#### 2.2.2.6.7 Visiting Students (Letters of Permission)

Students who have completed two years of studies at another law faculty who wish, for academic or personal reasons, to spend a term at McGill may be admitted as a Visiting Student. The Faculty endeavours to accommodate qualified students who are in good standing in their own faculties, where student numbers at McGill permit.

Students from other law faculties who would like to attend McGill as a Visiting Student must apply through the Admissions Office. Their application must include a Letter of Permission from their home university. The Assistant Dean (Student Life and Learning) makes decisions on these applications. Accepted students must arrange their academic program with the Assistant Dean (Student Life and Learning).

- Courses taken by Visiting Students cannot be credited toward a McGill law degree.

#### 2.2.2.6.8 Incoming Exchange Students

Students registered in degree programs in law at universities that have an official exchange agreement with McGill University or with the Faculty of Law may apply as Exchange Students. In addition, McGill participates in a number of exchange programs through CREPUQ (*la Conférence des Recteurs et Principaux des Universités du Québec*). *McGill's exchange partners* are listed on McGill University's website.

Students participating in an exchange must fill out the online application form. There is no application fee for these candidates.

Exchange Students are selected and officially nominated by their home universities. Please note that home university internal application deadlines may vary. McGill considers applicants on an individual basis; the minimum entrance requirement is generally a cumulative B average or its equivalent. Decisions on applications for exchange are made by the Assistant Dean (Student Life and Learning). Admission decisions on exchange applications are final; there is no reconsideration process.

The Faculty has a limited number of places for Exchange Students, and entrance into courses which have enrolment limits or require the permission of the instructor is not guaranteed.



**Note:** Courses taken by Exchange Students cannot be credited toward a McGill law degree.

### 2.2.2.6.9 Special Students

The Faculty will exceptionally permit a limited number of candidates not actively pursuing a law degree to apply as Special Students. Students registered in other universities, and candidates not actively pursuing a university degree, may apply to take certain courses within the Faculty.

Special Student status will be granted to applicants who provide compelling academic or professional reasons for taking law courses and who successfully demonstrate the capacity to undertake the requirements of the requested course(s). Status will be granted only where sufficient course space is available.

Special Students are limited to a maximum of 6 credits per term, and to 12 credits in total.

#### Important information about this category:

- McGill students registered in a faculty other than law, who, for exceptional reasons related to their program of study, wish to enrol in a Faculty of Law course, must obtain the permission of the Associate Dean (Academic) and the course instructor. Such students need not fill out the online application. The form "Application to register in law courses for McGill Students" is available on the [Law Student Affairs Office](#) website.
- Students registered in other Quebec universities who wish to take certain courses within the Faculty must apply through [CREPUQ](#) (*la Conférence des Recteurs et Principaux des Universités du Québec*). Such students need not fill out the online application.
- Courses taken by Special Students will not be credited toward a McGill law degree.
- Students wishing to obtain a McGill law degree and students recently refused admission to a degree program in the Faculty of Law will not be admitted as Special Students.
- The Faculty does not consider Special Student applications from candidates seeking to fulfil the requirements of the National Committee on Accreditation.

### 2.2.2.7 Application Deadlines for Law Undergraduate Programs

The online application is available at the beginning of September. The applicant is responsible for ensuring that all supporting documents are postmarked or delivered on or before their appropriate deadlines listed below.



**Note:** Where a deadline falls on a weekend or statutory holiday, the effective deadline will be the following business day.

Incomplete applications will not be circulated to the Admissions Committee.

Please refer to [section 2.2.2.6: Categories of Applicants](#) in order to determine which deadline applies to you.

| Applicants to First Year (Fall 2012)  | Application Deadlines | Supporting Document Deadlines |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| University  | November 30, 2011     | November 30, 2011             |
| Mature  | November 30, 2011     | November 30, 2011             |
| CEGEP/Baccalaureate ( <i>Collège international Marie de France</i> and <i>Collège Stanislas</i> ) | March 1, 2012         | March 7, 2012                 |

| Applicants to Upper Years                        | Application Deadlines | Supporting Document Deadlines |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Advanced Standing (Fall 2012)                    | November 30, 2011     | January 15, 2012              |
| Transfer (Fall 2012)                             | May 1, 2012           | June 15, 2012                 |
| Comité des équivalences (Fall 2012 entrance)     | May 1, 2012           | August 1, 2012                |
| Chambre des notaires (Fall 2012 entrance)        | May 1, 2012           | August 1, 2012                |
| Special (Fall 2012 entrance)                     | August 1, 2012        | August 15, 2012               |
| Visiting (Fall 2012 and/or Winter 2013)          | May 1, 2012           | June 15, 2012                 |
| Incoming Exchange (Fall 2012 and/or Winter 2013) | May 1, 2012           | June 15, 2012                 |
| Comité des équivalences (Winter 2012 entrance)   | October 1, 2011       | December 1, 2011              |
| Chambre des notaires (Winter 2012 entrance)      | October 1, 2011       | December 1, 2011              |
| Special (Winter 2012 entrance)                   | December 1, 2011      | December 15, 2011             |

### 2.2.2.8 Application Supporting Documents

Supporting documents required for all categories of applicants (unless otherwise indicated):

- [section 2.2.2.8.1: Official Transcripts](#)
- [section 2.2.2.8.2: Personal Statement](#)
- [section 2.2.2.8.4: Résumé](#)



- [section 2.2.2.8.5: Letters of Reference](#)
- Letter of permission (Visiting students only)
- Final decision from the *Comité des équivalences* of the *Barreau du Québec* (*Comité des équivalences* applicants only)
- Final decision from the *Chambre des notaires* (*Chambre des notaires* applicants only)

The Law Admissions Office will obtain LSAT results directly from the Law School Admission Services for those candidates who have taken, or plan to take, the LSAT.

After completing the online application, candidates must ensure that ALL required supporting documents are mailed directly to the Law Admissions Office. Documents must be postmarked or delivered on or before the dates listed in [section 2.2.2.7: Application Deadlines for Law Undergraduate Programs](#). Documents sent by fax or email (unless otherwise indicated) will not be accepted.

Address for supporting documents submitted by mail, courier, or in person:

Undergraduate Admissions Office  
Faculty of Law  
McGill University  
New Chancellor Day Hall, Room 418  
3644 Peel Street  
Montreal, Quebec H3A 1W9  
CANADA

**Send your documents in as early as possible.** The Admissions Committee only reviews files with complete supporting documents. Only required supporting documents will be added to your file. Please refrain from sending other items, as these will not be considered part of your admission file.

During peak periods (i.e., close to deadlines), the volume of document intake is extremely high (over 1600 applications yearly) and there may be a delay of up to 48 hours between the receipt of a document and the date on which it is recorded in our information system. Taking this delay into consideration, please contact the Undergraduate Admissions Office only if your file remains incomplete 72 hours past the deadline.

Inquiries about supporting documents should be directed to:

Telephone: 514-398-6602  
Fax: 514-398-8453  
Email: [undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca](mailto:undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca)  
Website: [www.mcgill.ca/law-admissions](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-admissions)

All documents submitted to McGill University in support of an application to be admitted, including, but not limited to transcripts, letters of reference, and test scores, become the property of McGill University and will not be returned to the applicant or forwarded to another institution under any circumstance.

#### 2.2.2.8.1 Official Transcripts

Applicants must submit a complete academic record, including official transcripts or certified true copies of results from all previous university studies as well as subsequent transcripts until the applicant has received the Admissions Committee's final decision. Only one official copy of each relevant transcript is necessary for the review of a file. Applicants must either arrange for transcripts to be sent directly to the Faculty of Law Admissions Office by mail or via the CREPUQ system when possible, or submit official transcripts in an envelope **sealed by the Office of the Registrar** of the issuing institution. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that all required transcripts and documents are submitted as early as possible.

1. **CREPUQ transcripts:** Applicants need not submit paper-based official transcripts of studies performed in Quebec universities to the Admissions Office, if these transcripts are submitted electronically via the CREPUQ system.
2. **McGill transcripts:** Applicants need not submit official transcripts of studies at McGill University to the Admissions Office. The Admissions Office obtains these results directly from McGill's Enrolment Services. Applicants who participated in an exchange during their program at McGill must submit an official transcript or a certified true copy of their results.
3. **Exchange studies transcripts:** Applicants must submit official transcripts or certified true copies of results for studies carried out while on exchange, unless the marks as well as the credits obtained are already included on transcripts issued by their home university.
4. **Transcripts not in French or English:** Transcripts in a language other than English or French must be accompanied by an English or French translation provided either by the school issuing the transcript or by a certified translator.
5. **Permanent Code:** Applicants who are currently, or have been, enrolled in a CEGEP must provide their Permanent Code. McGill will obtain an official CEGEP transcript electronically from the *Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport* (MELS). The processing of applications for applicants who are currently, or have been, enrolled at a CEGEP will not take place until a valid Permanent Code is provided.
6. **Quebec French Baccalaureate:** Applicants in Quebec French Baccalaureate programs must submit official transcripts.
7. **Winter term transcripts for Transfer students:** Transfer students should forward the official transcript of their Winter term results as soon as they become available. Transfer applications cannot be evaluated without these results.
8. **Transcripts will not be returned:** Transcripts sent to McGill become the property of the University and will not be returned or forwarded to other institutions.
9. **Law School Data Assembly Service:** The Faculty of Law at McGill **does not receive** transcripts through the Law School Data Assembly Service.

### 2.2.2.8.2 Personal Statement

Applicants must submit a brief essay (maximum two pages, in English or French) explaining their motivation for law studies, their interest in the McGill B.C.L./LL.B. program in particular, and how they might contribute to the life of the Faculty.

The personal statement enables Committee members to develop a fuller understanding of each candidate and her or his suitability for the B.C.L./LL.B. program, as well as evaluate the quality and clarity of her or his written expression. This original piece of writing allows the Committee to appraise an applicant's intellectual curiosity, social commitment, political insight, leadership skills, ability to work in teams, maturity, and potential for growth through opportunity or adversity. Note that the personal statement should expand on ideas and move much beyond the résumé. A simple restatement of experiences mentioned in the résumé is not useful.

Candidates are invited to discuss any information about themselves that might assist the Committee in this appraisal. For example, applicants may want to describe their experience as a member of a minority group, or factors that may have made access to a university education difficult. Mature applicants may wish to connect a legal education with their trajectory until now or, if there isn't a connection, to explain the motivations for a significant change in course.

The Faculty seeks to achieve a socially diverse learning community comprising a balance of women and men, English and French speakers, as well as representing different career aspirations, backgrounds, life experiences, and geographic origins.

**Re-application:** Candidates who have applied to the Faculty of Law in previous years must submit a new personal statement.

#### 2.2.2.8.2.1 Format

Indicate your name and McGill ID (indicated in the acknowledgment notice) in the top right corner of each page.

### 2.2.2.8.3 Extenuating Circumstances

Serious medical or personal difficulties may have had an impact on an applicant's academic performance. If this is the case, the applicant should submit a separate letter and provide supporting documentation as appropriate.

#### 2.2.2.8.3.1 Format

Indicate your name, McGill ID (indicated in the acknowledgment notice), and the subject of your letter "Extenuating circumstances" in the top right corner of each page.

### 2.2.2.8.4 Résumé

Applicants are required to submit a résumé highlighting their:

- academic background and achievements
- work experience
- volunteer and community work
- extra-curricular activities, sports, hobbies, and other significant interests



**Note:** It is useful to the Admissions Committee if you indicate the number of hours worked during your studies, as well as the time commitment involved in your volunteer and community activities.

The résumé assists the Admissions Committee in its assessment of a candidate's academic strength, depth of involvement in extra-curricular activities, leadership, and time management skills.

**Re-application:** Candidates who have applied to the Faculty of Law in previous years are required to submit an updated résumé.

#### 2.2.2.8.4.1 Format

The résumé can be longer than one page. To expedite the processing of your application, please indicate your name and McGill ID in the top right corner of each page.

### 2.2.2.8.5 Letters of Reference

Two (2) letters of reference are required.

Applicants who are students, or who have recently completed programs of study, are expected to provide academic references from current or recent professors or teachers who are familiar with their work. Applicants in the CEGEP and Quebec French Baccalaureate (*Collège international Marie de France* and *Collège Stanislas*) category are expected to submit two letters of reference from CEGEP or college professors.

Applicants who are unable to obtain academic references because they are no longer students should submit letters from individuals who are well placed to evaluate the applicant's academic abilities such as critical reading, research, and writing; these may be professional references, but ought to be from a person who is in a supervisory position vis-à-vis the applicant.

**Personal references are not helpful.**

#### 2.2.2.8.5.1 Requirements

The candidate **must send a copy of the Reference Letter Instructions [.pdf] to the referees** to ensure that the letters of reference meet the formatting requirements set out by the Faculty's Admissions Office. The *Law Reference Letter Instructions* form is available under [Letters of reference](#).

**Letters may be sent electronically by the referee via email.**

- Letters sent by University Career Centres will also be accepted if stated that the letters are confidential.

**If on paper, the sealed letter of reference may be given to the applicant directly or be mailed to the Law Admissions Office.**

1. The Admissions Office does not accept letters of reference by fax or by telephone.
2. If the letter does not meet our requirements, the message "**Contact us!**" will be posted on Minerva.
3. While two letters of reference are required, the file of a candidate who indicates three referees will be considered incomplete until all three letters of reference have been submitted to the Admissions Office. A candidate who indicates three referees must advise the *Faculty of Law Admissions Office* **in writing** if they subsequently decide that they would like their candidacy to be considered on the basis of two references.

#### 2.2.2.8.6 Law School Admission Test (LSAT)

Applicants are not required to take the LSAT. However, if a candidate **has taken** or **will be taking** the LSAT, the score will be reviewed by the Admissions Committee. Applicants who have taken or will be taking the test **must** report the date(s) of sitting(s) and provide their LSAT identification number in the appropriate places on the application. They must do so irrespective of whether the LSAT may, in their own estimation, strengthen or weaken their candidacy.



**Note:** Candidates must advise the *Faculty of Law Admissions Office* **in writing** of any change regarding the registration to the LSAT when the change occurs after the submission of the application form.

##### 2.2.2.8.6.1 Consequences of Failure to Disclose

The Faculty of Law may revoke an offer of admission or cancel an application at any time for material misrepresentation, including omissions, in an application. Although the LSAT is not a mandatory element in an application for admission, every applicant who has taken or will be taking it must disclose their LSAT information and failure to do so is a material misrepresentation. The Admissions Office conducts random verifications for LSAT scores throughout the admissions process and a systematic verification with respect to candidates who receive an offer of admission. These verifications have, in the past, resulted in the revocation of offers of admission.

##### 2.2.2.8.6.1.1 Why does the Faculty of Law not require the LSAT?

The Faculty of Law is a bilingual learning environment. We believe it would be disadvantageous to the significant proportion of applicants and admitted students who indicate French as a first language to require, as a matter of eligibility, a test that is offered only in English.

##### 2.2.2.8.6.1.2 Who should take the LSAT?

While it is not required, it may nevertheless be advisable for many candidates to consider writing the LSAT. Admission to McGill's Law program is highly competitive: there are roughly nine times as many applicants as there are available places in the first year class. Accordingly, candidates are strongly encouraged to apply for admission to a number of faculties of law. Almost all faculties of law outside Quebec (with the exception of the Civil Law program at the University of Ottawa and the French Common Law programs at the University of Moncton and the University of Ottawa) require the LSAT.

The quality of McGill's applicant pool is exceptionally strong. Among admitted students, the average entering GPA is a 3.7 on a 4.0 scale (about an 84% average). Applicants with academic records below this average GPA or percentile are encouraged to consider writing the LSAT.

##### 2.2.2.8.6.1.3 When should I write the LSAT?

Candidates should write the LSAT by December of the year prior to the year for which they seek admission at the latest. Candidates who register for the December LSAT should be aware that consideration of their file will be delayed until reception of the score.

Applications from candidates who register for the February LSAT will be reviewed by the Admissions Committee only when all required elements, including the February LSAT score, are received. Candidates who register for the February LSAT risk that, by the time the Committee reviews their application, there will no longer be a place to offer even if the Committee wishes to admit.

##### 2.2.2.8.6.1.4 Processing of LSAT Results

The Admissions Office obtains test results directly from the Law School Admission Council (LSAC). Applicants whose service with the Law School Admissions Council has expired must reactivate their service in order to enable the Admissions Office to obtain their LSAT score.

McGill University does not administer the LSAT. Applicants who wish to register for the LSAT must do so directly with *Law School Admission Council*.

For additional information, see the *LSAT section* of our FAQ.

---

## 2.3 Exchange and Study Abroad Options for Law Students

For more information, see *Field Studies* under *Faculties & Schools* in this publication.

The Faculty of Law has a strong exchange program with partnerships with leading institutions around the world. Approximately 25% of undergraduate law students participate in a study abroad program. If you are a McGill law student who is interested in participating in an exchange program, consult the Student Affairs Office website: [www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/information/exchange](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/information/exchange). If you are a law student from another institution who is interested in coming to McGill as part of an exchange program, see the [www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/information/exchange/#FROMABROAD](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/information/exchange/#FROMABROAD) section on the web.

The Faculty of Law also offers students the opportunity to participate in credited summer Human Rights Internships. These internships are coordinated through the Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism (CHRLP) and count for course credit. Details about the Human Rights Internships can be found at [www.mcgill.ca/humanrights/clinical/internships](http://www.mcgill.ca/humanrights/clinical/internships). Please visit [www.mcgill.ca/cdo/publicinterest/hrinternships](http://www.mcgill.ca/cdo/publicinterest/hrinternships) for additional information on these opportunities and others.

## 2.4 Student Activities and Services

The Faculty of Law offers a wide variety of extracurricular activities for students. All are encouraged to participate. Many of these are organized within the Faculty under the auspices of the Law Students Association (LSA). The LSA website provides details regarding various student clubs: [www.lsa-aed.ca](http://www.lsa-aed.ca). For more information on extracurricular activities and organizations, please visit [www.mcgill.ca/law](http://www.mcgill.ca/law).

### 2.4.1 Law Students Association/Association des étudiants en droit

The Law Students Association (LSA)/*Association des étudiants en droit* (AED), founded before World War I and known for many years as the Law Undergraduate Society, is composed of all students in the Faculty of Law pursuing the B.C.L./ LL.B. degrees. The LSA Council, which represents the views and interests of the students in the Faculty, is made up of nine executive members, the class presidents, the four Faculty Council student members-at-large, and the Law Senator(s).

In addition to representing its constituents within the Faculty, the LSA/AED is responsible for promoting law student interests outside the Faculty in conjunction with other university, provincial, and national student organizations. The LSA/AED oversees a number of functions and activities affecting the students of the Faculty. Through its various committees, the LSA/AED oversees social events, sports (including participation in the Canada Law Games), orientation activities, the planning of Graduation activities, the production of the Yearbook, and the Computer Resources for students.

The LSA/AED also actively promotes social justice and advances the causes of minority groups within the Faculty.

The LSA/AED offices are located in the basement of New Chancellor Day Hall. For further information, call 514-398-6966.

You will find below a list of active student organizations. For more information about student activities please visit the LSA/AED website at [www.lsa-aed.ca](http://www.lsa-aed.ca).

- Aboriginal Law Student Association
- Amnesty International Legal Network Action Group
- Asian Pacific Law Association McGill
- Black Law Students' Association of Canada
- Disability and the Law
- Environmental Law Association of McGill/Association de droit de l'environnement de McGill
- Graduate Law Students Association
- Human Rights Working Group
- International Law Society
- Labour and Employment Law Society
- Latin American Law Students' Association (LALSA)
- LEGALE McGill OutLaw (Les étudiants Gais et lesbiennes de McGill)
- McGill Business Law Association
- McGill Entertainment Law Students Association (MELSA)
- McGill Health Law Association
- McGill Jewish Law Students Association
- McGill Law Women's Caucus
- McGill Radical Law Community/Communauté juridique radicale de McGill
- Phi Delta Phi
- Pro Bono Students Canada/Program Canadien pro bono pour étudiants et étudiantes
- Rethinking Intellectual Property Policy (RIPP)
- Student Animal Legal Defence Fund - McGill Chapter
- Thomas More Society

### 2.4.2 Law Student Services

#### 2.4.2.1 LSA Computer Advisory Committee

The LSA Computer Advisory Committee administers the student-funded Computer Labs at the Faculty of Law in conjunction with the Faculty. The Committee is composed of three student representatives (including a member of the LSA executive) and two Faculty members. The Committee provides for the technical support, maintenance, upgrading, and printing services of the LSA Computer Labs. The Committee is also responsible for the Faculty's email and electronic notice systems. The Committee strives to maintain and improve student computer services at the lowest cost.

#### 2.4.2.2 McGill Legal Information Clinic

The McGill Legal Information Clinic is a student-run service for the McGill community. Law students provide legal counselling and information within the limits of the Quebec Bar Act. Only students who have completed first year are eligible to volunteer. For further information, call 514-398-6792 or visit the clinic offices in Rooms B-20 and B-21, University Centre, 3480 McTavish Street.

### 2.4.2.3 *Quid Novi*

*Quid Novi* is the weekly newspaper of the McGill Faculty of Law, and is published and financially supported by students. It covers events and legal issues, both inside and outside the Faculty. Content ranges from wit and satire to investigative journalism, from poetry to front-page news stories, and from political commentary to humorous contests.

### 2.4.2.4 *Skit Nite*

Skit Nite is an annual theatrical event produced and performed by law students. Comprising humorous vignettes of law school life and musical performances, the show has become the highlight of the Faculty social calendar. The primary purpose of the evening, however, is to raise money for worthy local causes. Skit Nite donates over \$20,000 every year to several Montreal charities.

## 2.4.3 Competitive Moot Program

The Competitive Moot Program allows interested students to participate in a variety of mooting competitions under the supervision of Faculty members and practitioners. McGill teams regularly participate in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot, the Tribunal-École Pierre-Basile Mignault, the Concours Charles Rousseau, the Harold Fox Moot (IP), the Gale Cup Moot, the Laskin Moot Court Competition, the Corporate Securities Moot Competition, the Wilson Moot, the Kawaskimhon Aboriginal Moot, the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, and the Sopinka Cup. The Faculty has frequently won several of these competitions. In addition, every year, four students compete in the Bar Prize Moot with prizes awarded by the Bars of Montreal and Quebec.

The following funds which are administered by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, provide financial support to the competitive mooting teams representing McGill:

- The John G. Ahern, Q.C. Memorial Mooting Fund was established by the law firm of Ahern, Nuss and Drymer in 1979, in the name and memory of its distinguished founder (B.C.L. 1918), Bâtonnier of the Bar of Montreal and Quebec in 1955–56, and renowned and respected advocate pleader throughout his long career.
- The S. Leon Mendelsohn Mooting Fund was established by the partners of Mendelsohn in honour of their esteemed founder (B.C.L. 1924).
- The Richard and Hilda Golick Mooting Sponsorship, established in 1994 and funded by the proceeds from the Law and You Seminars, also provides financial assistance to students participating in competitive mooting.
- The McCarthy Tétrault Foundation donation to the Faculty in support of competitive mooting.

## 2.4.4 Legal Methodology Teaching Groups

Third and fourth year students may apply to the Legal Methodology Program Director, following a call for applications in the Winter term, to serve as student tutors for the Legal Methodology Program in the following year. The first and second year students are divided into groups for learning and applying research skills, and practising legal writing and advocacy; student tutors participate in designing assignments, commenting on their students' work, and judging moots. Student tutors enrol in the teaching course attached to the Program, which is supervised by the Director, and receive academic credits for their participation.

## 2.4.5 Law Journals

The Faculty of Law at McGill University publishes several law journals including the *McGill Law Journal* (MLJ), the *McGill International Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy* (JSDLP), and the *McGill Journal of Law and Health* (MJLH).

### 2.4.5.1 McGill Law Journal/Revue de droit de McGill

The *McGill Law Journal* (MLJ), founded in 1952, is a professional journal published by students of the Faculty of Law. Its purpose is to promote the study of the law in Canada and to help in the understanding of the civil law and common law systems. It publishes articles in both French and English.

The Journal also publishes the *Canadian Guide to Legal Citation*, which has been adopted by many leading legal periodicals in several countries. Each year, it also organizes the McGill Law Journal Alumni Lecture. The McGill Law Journal Trust funds both these activities.

### 2.4.5.2 McGill International Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy/Revue internationale de droit et politique du développement durable de McGill

The *McGill International Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy* (JSDLP) provides a forum in which the world's leading scholars exchange ideas on the intersection between law, development, the environment, economics, and society. Over the past quarter-century, determining how to enrich our world in a more sustainable fashion has become an imperative, especially given the impact of development on the environment and human rights. Despite this pressing need for new ideas, there are few outlets for informed and focused commentary on sustainability, particularly in Canada. In response to this void, students at the Faculty of Law of McGill University have established the JSDLP, a student-run, peer-reviewed academic journal.

### 2.4.5.3 McGill Journal of Law and Health/Revue de droit & santé de McGill

The *McGill Journal of Law and Health* (MJLH), formerly the *McGill Health Law Publication* (MHL), is a student-run, online endeavour sponsored by the Faculty of Law at McGill University. The MJLH is an interdisciplinary project consisting of a peer-reviewed anthology featuring scholarly contributions by renowned academics and practitioners alongside an organic online database – a resource of recent developments in the field of health law. Both components aim to inform the vital public debate surrounding health, public policy, and ethics and to critically explore the nexus of health and law in a transsystemic

framework. The MJLH is an open-access journal that is available on our website <http://mjlh.mcgill.ca> free of charge, and is available on Quicklaw, WestlaweCarswell, and HeinOnline.

## 2.5 Scholarships, Prizes, and Student Aid for Undergraduate Students

A complete list of undergraduate scholarships, bursaries, and other forms of financial assistance administered by the Scholarships and Student Aid Office (SSAO) is available in the *Undergraduate Scholarships and Awards Calendar*, which can be accessed at [www.mcgill.ca/students/courses/calendars](http://www.mcgill.ca/students/courses/calendars).

Information and regulations governing entrance scholarships may be viewed at [www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/scholarships/prospective/regulation](http://www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/scholarships/prospective/regulation).

Information and regulations pertaining to in-course awards are available at [www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/scholarships/current/eligibility](http://www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/scholarships/current/eligibility).

Information regarding the application process for discretionary prizes and scholarships awarded by the Faculty of Law Prizes and Scholarships Committee are available at [www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/information/discretionary](http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/information/discretionary).

For information on bursaries and loans, students should consult [www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/awards](http://www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/awards).

Details on the Work Study program are available at [www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/workstudy](http://www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/workstudy).

## 2.6 Undergraduate Program Requirements

### The McGill B.C.L./LL.B Program

*section 2.6.1: Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) (105 credits)*

*section 2.6.2: Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Minor (123 credits)*

*section 2.6.3: B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution (123 credits)*

*section 2.6.4: B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; International Human Rights and Development (123 credits)*

*section 2.6.5: Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Honours (120 credits)*

*section 2.6.6: Joint M.B.A. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (138 credits)*

*section 2.6.7: Joint M.S.W. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (132 credits)*

### 2.6.1 Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) (105 credits)

At the Faculty of Law, students pursue an integrated program of studies which qualifies them for the Bar Admission Programs in all Canadian provinces. The Faculty grants concurrently both its degrees - Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) - to candidates who have successfully completed 105 credits.

Students should consult the Faculty website for updates: <http://www.mcgill.ca/law-studies/>.

#### Required Courses (49 credits)

##### First Year

The following 29 credits of courses may be taken only in the first year:

|            |       |                                     |
|------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| LAWG 100D1 | (3)   | Contractual Obligations             |
| LAWG 100D2 | (3)   | Contractual Obligations             |
| LAWG 101D1 | (2.5) | Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts |
| LAWG 101D2 | (2.5) | Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts |
| PRAC 147D1 | (1.5) | Introductory Legal Research         |
| PRAC 147D2 | (1.5) | Introductory Legal Research         |
| PRV1 144D1 | (2.5) | Civil Law Property                  |
| PRV1 144D2 | (2.5) | Civil Law Property                  |
| PUB2 101D1 | (3)   | Constitutional Law                  |
| PUB2 101D2 | (3)   | Constitutional Law                  |
| PUB3 116D1 | (2)   | Foundations                         |

PUB3 116D2 (2) Foundations

Note: In the Winter term of the first year, students may also take one of the following courses: required course PUB2 111 (Criminal Law), or complementary courses LAWG 273 (Family Law), PUB2 105 (Public International Law), or PUB2 400 (The Administrative Process).

**Second Year**

The following 13 credits of courses may be taken only in the second year:

PRAC 155D1 (1.5) Legal Ethics and Advocacy  
 PRAC 155D2 (1.5) Legal Ethics and Advocacy  
 PROC 200 (3) Advanced Civil Law Obligations  
 PRV3 200 (3) Advanced Common Law Obligations  
 PRV4 144 (4) Common Law Property

**Any Year**

The following 7 credits of courses may be taken in any year:

PROC 124 (4) Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure  
 PUB2 111 (3) Criminal Law

**Complementary Courses (12 credits)**

Complementary Civil Law Courses:

Students must take at least 4.5 credits from the following list of advanced civil law courses and from the trans-systemic course list:

BUS2 561 (3) Insurance  
 LEEL 570 (3) Employment Law  
 PROC 549 (3) Lease, Enterprise, Suretyship  
 PRV1 555 (3) Successions  
 PRV2 270 (3) Law of Persons  
 PRV4 548 (3) Administration Property of Another and Trusts

Complementary Common Law Courses:

Students must take at least 4.5 credits from the following list of advanced common law courses and from the trans-systemic course list:

PRV3 534 (3) Remedies  
 PRV4 451 (3) Real Estate Transactions  
 PRV4 500 (3) Restitution  
 PRV4 549 (3) Equity and Trusts  
 PRV4 556 (3) Wills and Estates  
 PRV5 582 (2) Advanced Torts

The following trans-systemic courses count for half their credit weight in each of the advanced common law and advanced civil law course lists above:

BUS2 365 (4) Business Associations  
 CMPL 522 (3) Medical Liability  
 LAWG 200 (3) Commercial Law  
 LAWG 273 (3) Family Law  
 LAWG 300 (3) Family Property Law

|          |     |                           |
|----------|-----|---------------------------|
| LAWG 316 | (3) | Private International Law |
| LAWG 400 | (4) | Secured Transactions      |
| LAWG 415 | (3) | Evidence (Civil Matters)  |
| PRV5 483 | (3) | Consumer Law              |

**Social Diversity and Human Rights Courses:**

Students must take at least 3 credits from the following courses:

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| CMPL 500 | (3) | Aboriginal Peoples and the Law          |
| CMPL 504 | (3) | Feminist Legal Theory                   |
| CMPL 511 | (3) | Social Diversity and Law                |
| CMPL 516 | (3) | International Development Law           |
| CMPL 565 | (3) | International Humanitarian Law          |
| CMPL 571 | (3) | International Law of Human Rights       |
| CMPL 575 | (3) | Discrimination and the Law              |
| LAWG 503 | (3) | Inter-American Human Rights             |
| LEEL 582 | (3) | Law and Poverty                         |
| PUB2 105 | (3) | Public International Law                |
| PUB2 500 | (3) | Law and Psychiatry                      |
| PUB2 502 | (3) | International Criminal Law              |
| PUB2 551 | (3) | Immigration and Refugee Law             |
| PUB3 515 | (3) | Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms |

**Other Courses (44 credits)**

Students must take other complementary or elective courses offered within the Faculty or approved as credit equivalences in order to complete the 105-credit degree requirement.

For students who entered the Faculty in 2004-2005 or later, these other credits may include up to 6 non-law credits. For students who entered the Faculty prior to 2004-2005, these other credits may include up to 12 non-law credits.

**Minimum Writing Requirement**

All students are required to submit at least one research paper. This requirement may be satisfied by:

- a) writing an essay in a course in which the essay constitutes no less than 75% of the final grade;
- b) writing a term essay under independent supervision, for credit, within the Faculty of Law;
- c) writing an article, note or comment of equivalent substance that is published or accepted for publication in the McGill Law Journal and approved by the Faculty Adviser to that publication.

Papers written jointly do not satisfy this requirement.

**2.6.2 Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Minor (123 credits)**

The B.C.L. and LL.B. with Minor is open to all students enrolled in the Faculty of Law and allows them to graduate with a minor concentration offered by McGill's Faculty of Arts or a minor offered by McGill's Faculty of Science.

Law students should consult the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Science sections of the Undergraduate Programs, Courses and University Regulations publication available at <http://www.mcgill.ca/study/> to determine the requirements for individual minor concentrations and minors.

**B.C.L. and LL.B with Minor**

In addition to the 105 credits needed for the B.C.L. and LL.B. program, students complete 18 further credits toward a minor program. Since Science minors are typically 24 credits and Arts minor concentrations are typically 18 credits, Law students will be allowed to count 6 credits of a 24-credit Science minor toward their Law degree as non-Law credits.



**2.6.3 B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution (123 credits)**

The B.C.L. and LL.B. with a major concentration is open to all students enrolled in the Faculty of Law.

The Major Concentration in Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution is articulated around a synthetic skill set driven by the transversal theme "Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution" and is inspired by an interdisciplinary approach.

Law and non-law courses are combined with the practical experience acquired during an internship. The required writing of an independent essay allows students to integrate the various academic and clinical strands of the major program, and, more broadly, of legal learning.

The Major concentration is a 36-credit program. Students are permitted to include within their 105 credits for the B.C.L. and LL.B. 18 credits toward their Major concentration. The remaining 18 credits needed for the Major concentration are added on top of the 105 credits for the Law degrees for a total of 123 credits.

**Required Courses (6 credits)**

|            |     |                  |
|------------|-----|------------------|
| WRIT 300D1 | (3) | Major Internship |
| WRIT 300D2 | (3) | Major Internship |

**Complementary Courses (30 credits)**

**Essay Course (3 credits)**

3 credits from:

|          |     |              |
|----------|-----|--------------|
| WRIT 491 | (3) | Term Essay 1 |
| WRIT 492 | (3) | Term Essay 2 |
| WRIT 493 | (3) | Term Essay 3 |
| WRIT 494 | (3) | Term Essay 4 |
| WRIT 495 | (3) | Term Essay 5 |
| WRIT 496 | (3) | Term Essay 6 |

The essay must be written on a subject related to Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution. The essay is to be written in the fourth year of the program in order to allow the student to integrate the various academic and clinical strands of the program. The topic must be approved by the Associate Dean (Academic).

**Law and Non-Law Courses (27 credits)**

27 credits from the following lists of law and non-law courses of which at least 6 credits must be non-law courses.

**Law Courses**

15-21 credits of law courses selected from:

|          |     |  |
|----------|-----|--|
| BUS1 432 | (3) | Bankruptcy                                   |
| BUS2 365 | (4) | Business Associations                        |
| BUS2 503 | (3) | Business Organizations                       |
| BUS2 504 | (3) | Securities Regulation                        |
| BUS2 505 | (3) | Corporate Finance                            |
| CMPL 508 | (2) | Research Seminar 1                           |
| CMPL 509 | (2) | Research Seminar 2                           |
| CMPL 515 | (3) | International Carriage of Goods by Sea       |
| CMPL 521 | (3) | Trade Regulation                             |
| CMPL 524 | (3) | Entertainment Law                            |
| CMPL 533 | (3) | Resolution of International Disputes         |
| CMPL 543 | (3) | Law and Practice of International Trade      |
| CMPL 544 | (3) | International and Domestic Documentary Sales |

|          |     |                                  |
|----------|-----|----------------------------------|
| CMPL 568 | (3) | Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution |
| CMPL 574 | (3) | Government Control Of Business   |
| LAWG 200 | (3) | Commercial Law                   |
| LAWG 400 | (4) | Secured Transactions             |
| LAWG 500 | (3) | Complex Legal Transactions 1     |
| LAWG 501 | (3) | Complex Legal Transactions 2     |
| LAWG 511 | (1) | Specialized Topics in Law 1      |
| LAWG 512 | (1) | Specialized Topics in Law 2      |
| LAWG 513 | (2) | Specialized Topics in Law 3      |
| LAWG 514 | (2) | Specialized Topics in Law 4      |
| LAWG 515 | (2) | Specialized Topics in Law 5      |
| LAWG 516 | (3) | Specialized Topics in Law 6      |
| LAWG 517 | (3) | Specialized Topics in Law 7      |
| LAWG 518 | (3) | Specialized Topics in Law 8      |
| LAWG 521 | (3) | Student-Initiated Seminar 1      |
| LAWG 522 | (3) | Student-Initiated Seminar 2      |
| LEEL 369 | (3) | Labour Law                       |
| PROC 549 | (3) | Lease, Enterprise, Suretyship    |
| PRV4 451 | (3) | Real Estate Transactions         |
| PRV4 500 | (3) | Restitution                      |
| PRV5 483 | (3) | Consumer Law                     |
| PUB2 517 | (3) | Corporate Taxation               |

### Non-Law Courses

Students may take 6-12 credits of non-law courses. Students who take 6 non-law credits as part of their Major concentration may count an additional 6 non-law credits toward their B.C.L. and LL.B. program. Students who take 9 non-law credits as part of their Major concentration may count an additional 3 credits toward their B.C.L. and LL.B. Students who take 12 non-law credits as part of their Major concentration may not count additional non-law credits toward their B.C.L. and LL.B.

Other non-law courses related to Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution not included in these lists may be taken with the approval of the Program Adviser.

### Non-Law Courses - Economics

|          |     |                                       |
|----------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| ECON 223 | (3) | Political Economy of Trade Policy     |
| ECON 305 | (3) | Industrial Organization               |
| ECON 310 | (3) | Introduction to Behavioural Economics |
| ECON 546 | (3) | Game Theory                           |

### Non-Law Courses - Management

|          |     |                                    |
|----------|-----|------------------------------------|
| BUSA 395 | (3) | Managing in Europe                 |
| BUSA 481 | (3) | Managing in North America          |
| BUSA 493 | (3) | Global Economic Competitiveness    |
| INDR 459 | (3) | International Employment Relations |
| INDR 492 | (3) | Globalization and Labour Policy    |
| INDR 496 | (3) | Collective Bargaining              |

|          |     |  |
|----------|-----|--|
| MGCR 211 | (3) | Introduction to Financial Accounting     |
| MGCR 293 | (3) | Managerial Economics                     |
| MGCR 382 | (3) | International Business                   |
| MGCR 423 | (3) | Organizational Policy                    |
| MGPO 383 | (3) | International Business Policy            |
| MGPO 440 | (3) | Strategies for Sustainability            |
| MGPO 445 | (3) | Industry Analysis & Competitive Strategy |
| MGPO 450 | (3) | Ethics in Management                     |
| MGPO 460 | (3) | Managing Innovation                      |
| MGPO 468 | (3) | Managing Organizational Politics         |
| MGPO 469 | (3) | Managing Globalization                   |
| MGPO 470 | (3) | Strategy and Organization                |
| MGPO 567 | (3) | Business in Society                      |
| ORGB 325 | (3) | Negotiations and Conflict Resolution     |
| ORGB 380 | (3) | Cross Cultural Management                |
| ORGB 420 | (3) | Managing Organizational Teams            |

**Non-Law Courses - Political Science**

|          |     |  |
|----------|-----|--|
| POLI 243 | (3) | International Politics of Economic Relations |
|----------|-----|--|

**2.6.4 B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; International Human Rights and Development (123 credits)**

The B.C.L. and LL.B. with a major concentration is open to all students enrolled in the Faculty of Law.

The Major Concentration in International Human Rights and Development is articulated around a synthetic skill-set driven by the transversal theme "International Human Rights and Development" and inspired by an interdisciplinary approach.

Law and non-law courses are combined with the practical experience acquired during an internship. The required writing of an independent essay allows students to integrate the various academic and clinical strands of the major program, and, more broadly, of legal learning.

The Major concentration is a 36-credit program. Students are permitted to include within their 105 credits for the B.C.L. and LL.B. 18 credits toward their Major concentration. The remaining 18 credits needed for the Major concentration are added on top of the 105 credits for the Law degrees for a total of 123 credits.

**Required Courses (6 credits)**

|            |     |                  |
|------------|-----|------------------|
| WRIT 300D1 | (3) | Major Internship |
| WRIT 300D2 | (3) | Major Internship |

**Complementary Courses (30 credits)**

**Essay Course (3 credits)**

3 credits from:

|          |     |              |
|----------|-----|--------------|
| WRIT 491 | (3) | Term Essay 1 |
| WRIT 492 | (3) | Term Essay 2 |
| WRIT 493 | (3) | Term Essay 3 |
| WRIT 494 | (3) | Term Essay 4 |
| WRIT 495 | (3) | Term Essay 5 |
| WRIT 496 | (3) | Term Essay 6 |

The essay must be written on a subject related to International Human Rights and Development. The essay is to be written in the fourth year of the program, in order to allow the student to integrate the various academic and clinical strands of the program. The topic must be approved by the Associate Dean (Academic).

### Law and Non-Law Courses (27 credits)

27 credits from the following lists of law and non-law courses of which at least 6 credits must be from non-law courses.

#### Law Courses

15-21 credits of law courses selected from:

|          |     |  |
|----------|-----|--|
| CMPL 508 | (2) | Research Seminar 1                           |
| CMPL 509 | (2) | Research Seminar 2                           |
| CMPL 516 | (3) | International Development Law                |
| CMPL 521 | (3) | Trade Regulation                             |
| CMPL 533 | (3) | Resolution of International Disputes         |
| CMPL 543 | (3) | Law and Practice of International Trade      |
| CMPL 546 | (3) | International Environmental Law and Politics |
| CMPL 565 | (3) | International Humanitarian Law               |
| CMPL 571 | (3) | International Law of Human Rights            |
| LAWG 503 | (3) | Inter-American Human Rights                  |
| LAWG 511 | (1) | Specialized Topics in Law 1                  |
| LAWG 512 | (1) | Specialized Topics in Law 2                  |
| LAWG 513 | (2) | Specialized Topics in Law 3                  |
| LAWG 514 | (2) | Specialized Topics in Law 4                  |
| LAWG 515 | (2) | Specialized Topics in Law 5                  |
| LAWG 516 | (3) | Specialized Topics in Law 6                  |
| LAWG 517 | (3) | Specialized Topics in Law 7                  |
| LAWG 518 | (3) | Specialized Topics in Law 8                  |
| LAWG 521 | (3) | Student-Initiated Seminar 1                  |
| LAWG 522 | (3) | Student-Initiated Seminar 2                  |
| PUB2 105 | (3) | Public International Law                     |
| PUB2 502 | (3) | International Criminal Law                   |
| PUB2 503 | (3) | Comparative Federalism                       |
| PUB2 551 | (3) | Immigration and Refugee Law                  |

#### Non-Law Courses

Students may take 6-12 credits of non-law courses. Students who take 6 non-law credits as part of their Major concentration may count an additional 6 non-law credits toward their B.C.L. and LL.B. program. Students who take 9 non-law credits as part of their Major concentration may count an additional 3 credits toward their B.C.L. and LL.B. Students who take 12 non-law credits as part of their major concentration may not count additional non-law credits towards their B.C.L. and LL.B.

Other non-law courses related to International Human Rights and Development not included in these lists may be taken with the approval of the Program Adviser.

#### Non-Law Courses - Anthropology

|          |     |                                  |
|----------|-----|----------------------------------|
| ANTH 212 | (3) | Anthropology of Development      |
| ANTH 342 | (3) | Gender, Inequality and the State |
| ANTH 418 | (3) | Environment and Development      |
| ANTH 439 | (3) | Theories of Development          |

**Non-Law Courses - Economics**

|          |     |                                   |
|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| ECON 223 | (3) | Political Economy of Trade Policy |
| ECON 313 | (3) | Economic Development 1            |
| ECON 314 | (3) | Economic Development 2            |
| ECON 316 | (3) | The Underground Economy           |
| ECON 426 | (3) | Labour Economics                  |

**Non-Law Courses - Geography**

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| GEOG 200 | (3) | Geographical Perspectives: World Environmental Problems |
| GEOG 210 | (3) | Global Places and Peoples                               |
| GEOG 216 | (3) | Geography of the World Economy                          |
| GEOG 408 | (3) | Geography of Development                                |
| GEOG 410 | (3) | Geography of Underdevelopment: Current Problems         |

**Non-Law Courses - International Development**

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| INTD 200 | (3) | Introduction to International Development |
|----------|-----|---|

**Non-Law Courses - Management**

|          |     |                                     |
|----------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| MGPO 469 | (3) | Managing Globalization              |
| MGPO 475 | (3) | Strategies for Developing Countries |
| ORGB 380 | (3) | Cross Cultural Management           |

**Non-Law Courses - Political Science**

|            |     |   |
|------------|-----|---|
| POLI 227   | (3) | Developing Areas/Introduction                 |
| POLI 243   | (3) | International Politics of Economic Relations  |
| POLI 300D1 | (3) | Developing Areas/Revolution                   |
| POLI 300D2 | (3) | Developing Areas/Revolution                   |
| POLI 323   | (3) | Developing Areas/China and Japan              |
| POLI 324   | (3) | Developing Areas/Africa                       |
| POLI 340   | (3) | Developing Areas/Middle East                  |
| POLI 345   | (3) | International Organizations                   |
| POLI 351   | (3) | The Causes of Major Wars                      |
| POLI 354   | (3) | Approaches to International Political Economy |
| POLI 362   | (3) | Political Theory and International Relations  |
| POLI 474   | (3) | Inequality and Development                    |
| POLI 522   | (3) | Seminar: Developing Areas                     |

**Non-Law Courses - Sociology**

|          |     |                                  |
|----------|-----|----------------------------------|
| SOCI 254 | (3) | Development and Underdevelopment |
| SOCI 265 | (3) | War, States and Social Change    |
| SOCI 353 | (3) | Inequality and Social Conflict   |

|          |     |                                   |
|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| SOCI 370 | (3) | Sociology: Gender and Development |
| SOCI 484 | (3) | Emerging Democratic States        |
| SOCI 519 | (3) | Gender and Globalization          |
| SOCI 550 | (3) | Developing Societies              |

### 2.6.5 Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Honours (120 credits)

The B.C.L and LL.B. with Honours program is open to students who have completed four terms of study at the Faculty of Law and who, during that time, have maintained a GPA of 3.0. Students must complete 15 credits of Honours Thesis courses in addition to the 105 credits required in the B.C.L and LL.B. program. Conditional upon submission and approval of an Honours Thesis, students will be granted a B.C.L. and LL.B. with Honours.

#### Required - Honours Thesis Courses (15 credits)

|          |     |                  |
|----------|-----|------------------|
| WRIT 450 | (3) | Honours Thesis 1 |
| WRIT 451 | (6) | Honours Thesis 2 |
| WRIT 452 | (6) | Honours Thesis 3 |

### 2.6.6 Joint M.B.A. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (138 credits)

A joint Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) with integrated Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) program is offered by the Desautels Faculty of Management and the Faculty of Law. This joint program provides students the opportunity to pursue legal and administrative aspects of business. Successful candidates graduate with M.B.A., B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees, a trio that prepares them for careers in private and public enterprise, as well as government service.

Students complete 45 credits for the M.B.A. degree and 93 credits for the integrated B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees for a total of 138 credits.

#### Required Courses - Management (18 credits)

|          |     |                               |
|----------|-----|-------------------------------|
| BUSA 614 | (3) | Seminar in Law and Management |
| MGCR 629 | (1) | Global Leadership             |
| MGCR 650 | (2) | Business Tools                |
| MGCR 651 | (4) | Managing Resources            |
| MGCR 652 | (4) | Value Creation                |
| MGCR 653 | (4) | Markets and Globalization     |

#### Complementary Courses - Management (27 credits)

Students complete 27 complementary credits toward the M.B.A. degree selected as follows:

15 credits toward one of the four concentrations of the M.B.A. degree: Finance, Global Leadership, Marketing, or Technology and Innovation Management.

12 additional credits at the 500 level or above offered by the Desautels Faculty of Management to complete the 27 credits of complementary courses.

Note: Students may have to follow one or all components of the M.B.A. Base Camp (Statistics, Math for Finance, Financial Accounting) prior to commencement of the M.B.A. depending on their academic background.

#### Required Courses - Law (55 credits)

|            |       |                                     |
|------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| LAWG 100D1 | (3)   | Contractual Obligations             |
| LAWG 100D2 | (3)   | Contractual Obligations             |
| LAWG 101D1 | (2.5) | Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts |
| LAWG 101D2 | (2.5) | Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts |
| PRAC 147D1 | (1.5) | Introductory Legal Research         |
| PRAC 147D2 | (1.5) | Introductory Legal Research         |
| PRAC 155D1 | (1.5) | Legal Ethics and Advocacy           |
| PRAC 155D2 | (1.5) | Legal Ethics and Advocacy           |

|            |       |   |
|------------|-------|---|
| PROC 124D1 | (2)   | Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure |
| PROC 124D2 | (2)   | Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure |
| PROC 200   | (3)   | Advanced Civil Law Obligations            |
| PRV1 144D1 | (2.5) | Civil Law Property                        |
| PRV1 144D2 | (2.5) | Civil Law Property                        |
| PRV3 200   | (3)   | Advanced Common Law Obligations           |
| PRV4 144   | (4)   | Common Law Property                       |
| PUB2 101D1 | (3)   | Constitutional Law                        |
| PUB2 101D2 | (3)   | Constitutional Law                        |
| PUB2 111   | (3)   | Criminal Law                              |
| PUB3 116D1 | (2)   | Foundations                               |
| PUB3 116D2 | (2)   | Foundations                               |
| WRIT 400D1 | (3)   | Senior Essay                              |
| WRIT 400D2 | (3)   | Senior Essay                              |

**Complementary Courses - Law (38 credits)**

Students complete 38 credits of complementary courses toward the B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees.

**Complementary Courses - Law, Civil Law (4.5 credits)**

Students complete 4.5 credits of civil law courses. The following courses count for their full credit weight as civil law:

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| BUS2 561 | (3) | Insurance                                     |
| LEEL 570 | (3) | Employment Law                                |
| PROC 549 | (3) | Lease, Enterprise, Suretyship                 |
| PRV1 555 | (3) | Successions                                   |
| PRV2 270 | (3) | Law of Persons                                |
| PRV4 548 | (3) | Administration Property of Another and Trusts |

**Complementary Courses - Law, Common Law (4.5 credits)**

Students complete 4.5 credits of common law courses. The following courses count for their full credit weight as common law:

|          |     |                          |
|----------|-----|--------------------------|
| PRV3 534 | (3) | Remedies                 |
| PRV4 451 | (3) | Real Estate Transactions |
| PRV4 500 | (3) | Restitution              |
| PRV4 549 | (3) | Equity and Trusts        |
| PRV4 556 | (3) | Wills and Estates        |
| PRV5 582 | (2) | Advanced Torts           |

**Complementary Course - Law, Civil & Common Law**

The following trans-systemic courses count half their credit weight toward the civil law requirement of 4.5 credits and half their credit weight toward the common law requirement of 4.5 credits:

|          |     |                       |
|----------|-----|-----------------------|
| BUS2 365 | (4) | Business Associations |
| CMPL 522 | (3) | Medical Liability     |
| LAWG 200 | (3) | Commercial Law        |
| LAWG 273 | (3) | Family Law            |

|          |     |                           |
|----------|-----|---------------------------|
| LAWG 300 | (3) | Family Property Law       |
| LAWG 316 | (3) | Private International Law |
| LAWG 400 | (4) | Secured Transactions      |
| LAWG 415 | (3) | Evidence (Civil Matters)  |
| PRV5 483 | (3) | Consumer Law              |

**Complementary Courses - Law, Social Diversity and Human Rights (3 credits)**

Students must take at least 3 credits from the following courses related to social diversity and human rights:

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| CMPL 500 | (3) | Aboriginal Peoples and the Law          |
| CMPL 504 | (3) | Feminist Legal Theory                   |
| CMPL 511 | (3) | Social Diversity and Law                |
| CMPL 516 | (3) | International Development Law           |
| CMPL 565 | (3) | International Humanitarian Law          |
| CMPL 571 | (3) | International Law of Human Rights       |
| CMPL 575 | (3) | Discrimination and the Law              |
| LAWG 503 | (3) | Inter-American Human Rights             |
| LEEL 582 | (3) | Law and Poverty                         |
| PUB2 105 | (3) | Public International Law                |
| PUB2 500 | (3) | Law and Psychiatry                      |
| PUB2 502 | (3) | International Criminal Law              |
| PUB2 551 | (3) | Immigration and Refugee Law             |
| PUB3 515 | (3) | Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms |

**Complementary Courses - Law, Other Courses (26 credits)**

Students select the remaining 26 credits from among Faculty of Law offerings.

**2.6.7 Joint M.S.W. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (132 credits)**

A joint Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) with integrated Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) program is offered by the School of Social Work and the Faculty of Law.

Students complete 45 credits for the M.S.W. degree and 87 credits for the integrated B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees for a total of 132 credits.

**Required Courses - Social Work (30 credits)**

|          |      |   |
|----------|------|---|
| SWRK 643 | (3)  | Research Methods 2                          |
| SWRK 650 | (3)  | Field Work Practicum 1                      |
| SWRK 651 | (3)  | Field Work Practicum 2                      |
| SWRK 653 | (3)  | Research Methods 1                          |
| SWRK 660 | (6)  | Field Work Practicum 3                      |
| SWRK 691 | (12) | Social Work / Law Independent Study Project |

**Complementary Courses - Social Work (15 credits)**

Students complete 15 credits of SWRK 500- or 600-level courses. Up to 6 graduate-level credits may be taken outside the School of Social Work with the approval of the Academic Adviser.

**Required Courses - Law (48 credits)**



|            |       |   |
|------------|-------|---|
| LAWG 100D1 | (3)   | Contractual Obligations                   |
| LAWG 100D2 | (3)   | Contractual Obligations                   |
| LAWG 101D1 | (2.5) | Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts       |
| LAWG 101D2 | (2.5) | Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts       |
| PRAC 147D1 | (1.5) | Introductory Legal Research               |
| PRAC 147D2 | (1.5) | Introductory Legal Research               |
| PRAC 155D1 | (1.5) | Legal Ethics and Advocacy                 |
| PRAC 155D2 | (1.5) | Legal Ethics and Advocacy                 |
| PROC 124D1 | (2)   | Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure |
| PROC 124D2 | (2)   | Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure |
| PROC 200   | (3)   | Advanced Civil Law Obligations            |
| PRV1 144D1 | (2.5) | Civil Law Property                        |
| PRV1 144D2 | (2.5) | Civil Law Property                        |
| PRV3 200   | (3)   | Advanced Common Law Obligations           |
| PRV4 144   | (4)   | Common Law Property                       |
| PUB2 101D1 | (3)   | Constitutional Law                        |
| PUB2 101D2 | (3)   | Constitutional Law                        |
| PUB2 111   | (3)   | Criminal Law                              |
| PUB3 116D1 | (2)   | Foundations                               |
| PUB3 116D2 | (2)   | Foundations                               |

**Complementary Courses - Law (38 credits)**

Students complete 38 credits of complementary courses toward the B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees.

**Complementary Courses - Law, Civil Law (4.5 credits)**

Students complete 4.5 credits of civil law courses. The following courses count for their full credit weight as civil law:

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| BUS2 561 | (3) | Insurance                                     |
| LEEL 570 | (3) | Employment Law                                |
| PROC 549 | (3) | Lease, Enterprise, Suretyship                 |
| PRV1 555 | (3) | Successions                                   |
| PRV2 270 | (3) | Law of Persons                                |
| PRV4 548 | (3) | Administration Property of Another and Trusts |

**Complementary Courses - Law, Common Law (4.5 credits)**

Students complete 4.5 credits of common law courses. The following courses count for their full credit weight as common law:

|          |     |                          |
|----------|-----|--------------------------|
| PRV3 534 | (3) | Remedies                 |
| PRV4 451 | (3) | Real Estate Transactions |
| PRV4 500 | (3) | Restitution              |
| PRV4 549 | (3) | Equity and Trusts        |
| PRV4 556 | (3) | Wills and Estates        |
| PRV5 582 | (2) | Advanced Torts           |

**Complementary Courses - Law, Civil & Common Law**

The following trans-systemic courses count half their credit weight toward the civil law requirement of 4.5 credits and half their credit weight toward the common law requirement of 4.5 credits:

|          |     |                           |
|----------|-----|---------------------------|
| BUS2 365 | (4) | Business Associations     |
| CMPL 522 | (3) | Medical Liability         |
| LAWG 200 | (3) | Commercial Law            |
| LAWG 273 | (3) | Family Law                |
| LAWG 300 | (3) | Family Property Law       |
| LAWG 316 | (3) | Private International Law |
| LAWG 400 | (4) | Secured Transactions      |
| LAWG 415 | (3) | Evidence (Civil Matters)  |
| PRV5 483 | (3) | Consumer Law              |

### **Complementary Courses - Law, Social Diversity and Human Rights (3 credits)**

Students must take at least 3 credits from the following courses related to social diversity and human rights:

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| CMPL 500 | (3) | Aboriginal Peoples and the Law          |
| CMPL 504 | (3) | Feminist Legal Theory                   |
| CMPL 511 | (3) | Social Diversity and Law                |
| CMPL 516 | (3) | International Development Law           |
| CMPL 565 | (3) | International Humanitarian Law          |
| CMPL 571 | (3) | International Law of Human Rights       |
| CMPL 573 | (2) | Civil Liberties                         |
| CMPL 575 | (3) | Discrimination and the Law              |
| LAWG 503 | (3) | Inter-American Human Rights             |
| LEEL 582 | (3) | Law and Poverty                         |
| PUB2 105 | (3) | Public International Law                |
| PUB2 500 | (3) | Law and Psychiatry                      |
| PUB2 502 | (3) | International Criminal Law              |
| PUB2 551 | (3) | Immigration and Refugee Law             |
| PUB3 515 | (3) | Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms |

### **Complementary Courses - Law, Other Courses (26 credits)**

Students select the remaining 26 credits from among Faculty of Law offerings.

---

## **2.7 Undergraduate Selection of Course Concentrations**

Several courses of instruction may be grouped because they treat a common subject matter or theme. The following unofficial groupings of courses regularly offered in the Faculty are intended to assist students desiring to specialize in selecting elective courses. They do not represent any academic policy decision by the Faculty as to the appropriate characterization of individual offerings. Moreover, some courses appear in more than one grouping. In all cases reference should be made to the course description.

### **1. Basic Private Law**

Civil Law Property (PRV1 144D1 / PRV1 144D2)

Common Law Property (PRV4 144)

Contractual Obligations (LAWG 100D1 / LAWG 100D2)

Extra-Contractual Obligations/Torts (LAWG 101D1 / LAWG 101D2)

**2. Advanced Private Law***Civil Law*

Advanced Civil Law Obligations (PROC 200)

Employment Law (LEEL 570)

Insurance (BUS2 561)

Law of Persons (PRV2 270)

Lease, Enterprise, Suretyship (PROC 549)

Successions (PRV1 555)

*Common Law*

Advanced Common Law Obligations (PRV3 200)

Advanced Torts (PRV5 582)

Equity and Trusts (PRV4 549)

Real Estate Transactions (PRV4 451)

Remedies (PRV3 534)

Restitution (PRV4 500)

Wills and Estates (PRV4 556)

*Transsystemic Private Law*

Business Associations (BUS2 365)

Commercial Law (LAWG 200)

Consumer Law (PRV5 483)

Evidence (Civil Matters) (LAWG 415)

Family Law (LAWG 273)

Family Property Law (LAWG 300)

Medical Liability (CMPL 522)

Private International Law (LAWG 316)

Secured Transactions (LAWG 400)

**3. Legal Theory, Legal Traditions and Legal History**

Aboriginal Peoples and the Law (CMPL 500)

Advanced Jurisprudence (CMPL 505)

Canadian Legal History (CMPL 547)

Canon Law (CMPL 502)

Feminist Legal Theory (CMPL 504)

Foundations (PUB3 116D1 / PUB3 116D2)

Jurisprudence (CMPL 501)

Legal Theory (CMPL 506)

Linguistic and Literary Approaches to Law (CMPL 507)

Roman Law (CMPL 510)

Talmudic Law (CMPL 513)

Theories of Justice (CMPL 512)

**4. Human Rights and Cultural Diversity**

Aboriginal Peoples & Law (CMPL 500)

#### **4. Human Rights and Cultural Diversity**

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (PUB3 515)  
Civil Liberties (CMPL 573)  
Discrimination and the Law (CMPL 575)  
Inter American Human Rights (LAWG 503)  
International Humanitarian Law (CMPL 565)  
International Human Rights Internship (WRIT 020)  
International Law of Human Rights (CMPL 571)  
Social Diversity and Law (CMPL 511)

#### **5. Social Law**

Employment Law (LEEL 570)  
Immigration and Refugee Law (PUB2 551)  
Labour Law (LEEL 369)  
Land Use Planning (PRV4 545)  
Law and Poverty (LEEL 582)  
Law and Psychiatry (PUB2 500)

#### **6. Law of the State**

The Administrative Process (PUB2 400)  
Comparative Federalism (PUB2 503)  
Constitutional Law (PUB2 101D1 / PUB2 101D2)  
Constitutional Law of the United States (PUB2 102)  
Judicial Review of Administrative Action (PUB2 401)  
Municipal Law (PUB2 403)  
Policies, Politics and Legislative Process (CMPL 518)  
Statutory Interpretation (PUB2 505)

#### **7. Regulation, Technology and Society**

Communications Law (CMPL 577)  
Comparative Medical Law (CMPL 551)  
Computers and the Law (CMPL 578)  
Copyright and Trademark Theory (BUS2 500)  
Entertainment Law (CMPL 524)  
Environment and the Law (CMPL 580)  
Government Control of Business (CMPL 574)  
Intellectual and Industrial Property (BUS2 502)  
Medical Liability (CMPL 522)  
Patent Theory and Policy (BUS2 501)  
Science Technology and Law (CMPL 576)

#### **8. Corporate Law and Taxation**

Banking Law (BUS2 531)  
Bankruptcy (BUS1 432)

**8. Corporate Law and Taxation**

Business Associations (BUS2 365)  
Business Organizations (BUS2 503)  
Corporate Finance (BUS2 505)  
Corporate Taxation (PUB2 517)  
Estate Planning (BUS1 414)  
International Taxation (CMPL 539)  
Securities Regulation (BUS2 504)  
Taxation (PUB2 313)  
Tax Policy (PUB2 515)

**9. International Business Law**

European Community Law 1 (CMPL 536)  
European Community Law 2 (CMPL 537)  
International Business Enterprises (CMPL 541)  
International Carriage of Goods by Sea (CMPL 515)  
International Development Law (CMPL 516)  
International Maritime Conventions (CMPL 553)  
Law and Practice of International Trade (CMPL 543)  
Resolution of International Disputes (CMPL 533)  
Trade Regulation (CMPL 521)

**10. Public International Law**

International Criminal Law (PUB2 502)  
International Environmental Law and Politics (CMPL 546)  
International Humanitarian Law (CMPL 565)  
International Human Rights Internship (WRIT 020)  
International Law of Human Rights (CMPL 571)  
The Law of International Organization (PUB2 506)  
Public International Law (PUB2 105)  
Summer Arbitration Program (LAWG 5XX)

**11. Criminal Law**

Advanced Criminal Law (PUB2 501)  
Criminal Law (PUB2 111)  
Criminal Procedure (PUB2 422)  
Evidence (Criminal Matters) (LAWG 426)  
International Criminal Law (PUB2 502)  
International Law of Human Rights (CMPL 571)  
Sentencing in Canadian Law (PUB2 504)

**12. Advocacy and the Legal Profession**

Civil Litigation Workshop (PROC 459)  
Criminal Procedure (PUB2 422)

**12. Advocacy and the Legal Profession**

Evidence (Civil Matters) (LAWG 415)

Evidence (Criminal Matters) (LAWG 426)

Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution (CMPL 568)

Introductory Legal Research (PRAC 147D1 / PRAC 147D2)

Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure (PROC 124)

Legal Ethics and Advocacy (PRAC 155D1 / PRAC 155D2)

Legal Professions and Ethics (PUB3 424)

Trial Advocacy (PUB2 420)