



Faculty of Law (Undergraduate)
Programs, Courses and University Regulations
2013-2014

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

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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

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Marie-Hélène Di Lauro	Faculty Administrator and Human Resources Adviser
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1.1.3 Faculty Administrative Staff**Faculty Administrative Staff**

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Manon Gariépy	Admissions Officer
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Bridget Wayland; B.A.(McG.), M.A.(C'dia)	Communications Officer
Ester Driham; B.A., M.A.(Haifa)	Development, Associate Director
Pascale Legros; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)	Development Officer
Debbie Carlone	Financial Administrator
Alison Glaser; B.A., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)	Research Administrator
Maria Marcheschi	Special Events and Alumni Relations Administrator
Stephanie Nowak; B.A.(C'dia)	Student Affairs Consultant
Nancy Czettel	Student Affairs Officer
Lysanne Larose; B.Sc., M.Env.(Sher.)	Web Communications Editor

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Institute of Comparative Law

Helge Dedek; LL.M.(Harv.), Ph.D.(Bonn) **Director**

1.1.5 Directors of Research Centres**Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism**

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Centre for Intellectual Property Policy

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Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law

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Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

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Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

1.1.7 Law Library Staff

Law Library Staff

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Svetlana Kochkina; M.L.I.S.(McG.)	Liaison Librarian
Louisa Piatti; B.A.(Montr.), M.L.S.(McG.)	Liaison Librarian

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.

1.2.2.1 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, 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.

1.3.2.1 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 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 2013–2014 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. For information on the National Committee on Accreditation, which oversees the transfer from one provincial bar to another, visit the Federation of Law Societies of Canada's website: www.flsc.ca. Transfer to the Quebec Bar is managed by the *Comités des équivalences*: www.barreau.qc.ca/fr/barreau/comites/equivalences/index.html

Barreau du Québec: www.barreau.qc.ca
Chambre des notaires du Québec: www.cmq.org
École du barreau du Québec: www.ecoledubarreau.qc.ca
Law Society of Alberta: www.lawsocietyalberta.com
Law Society of British Columbia: www.lawsociety.bc.ca
Law Society of Manitoba: www.lawsociety.mb.ca
Law Society of New Brunswick: www.lawsociety-barreau.nb.ca
Law Society of Newfoundland: www.lawsociety.nf.ca
Law Society of the Northwest Territories: www.lawsociety.nt.ca
Law Society of Nunavut: www.lawsociety.nu.ca
Law Society of Prince Edward Island: www.lspei.pe.ca
Law Society of Saskatchewan: www.lawsociety.sk.ca
Law Society of Upper Canada (Ontario): www.lsuc.on.ca
Law Society of Yukon: www.lawsocietyyukon.com
Nova Scotia Barristers' Society: <http://nsbs.org>

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, subject to a "Foreign Legal Education Evaluation" process for the New York Bar.

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.
The New York State Board of Law Examiners: 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 practise. Further information on a number of jurisdictions is available in the Career Development Office's online resources.

1.4.3 Language Requirements for Professions

For details on this topic, see *Programs, Courses and University Regulations > University Regulations and Resources > Undergraduate > Admission to Professional and Graduate Studies > : Language Requirements for Professions*.

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 experience in private practice, journalism, and non-profit organizations, oversees all career development

activities, which include assisting students with their search for summer employment and articling positions. Career development communications, 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 giving them access to *myFuture*, where they can post positions for free, by organizing on-campus interviews, and certainly by inviting employers to various events.

The CDO Advisory Committee, made up of three student representatives, including the Vice-President (Public Relations) of the Law Students Association (LSA), as well as the CDO Director, the CDO Coordinator, and the Assistant Dean (Student Life and Learning), meets twice every semester to discuss issues related to career development.

1.5.1 Resource Centre

The Resource Centre of the Career Development Office (CDO) houses publications related to job search strategies, diversity, employer types, and much more! The CDO also maintains a website full of publications, information, and resources. Students regularly use the 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 (October) and the other for U.S. firms (August). Students can also take part in organized recruitment processes for Vancouver, Calgary, and Atlantic provinces.

Prior to the Toronto and U.S. OCIs, the CDO publishes a list of employers that will be recruiting. Interested students submit their applications electronically. 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. The CDO provides step-by-step support to participants.

1.5.3 Career Days

The Career Development Office (CDO) organizes three career fairs annually: one for Quebec employers, one for out-of-province employers, and one for social justice and government organizations from all over the country. The first two take place in January in preparation for the Canadian organized recruitment processes. Several legal employers visit the Faculty of Law to speak to students about the opportunities available at their law firm, government body, or organization. During *Public Interest Career Day*, which is held in November, guest speakers and panellists also discuss opportunities for law graduates in various public interest fields.

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 to assist students in their search for employment. Special newsletters for participants of various organized recruitment processes provide step-by-step tips, reminders, and resources. Students can also request a mock interview to prepare for a meeting with a potential employer.

Furthermore, the CDO is 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*.

1.6 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.

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 Revisions – Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law at McGill

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section 2.3.1: Admissions Policy

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section 2.4: Exchange and Study Abroad Options for Law Students

Scholarships, Prizes, and Student Aid for Undergraduate Students

section 2.6: Scholarships, Prizes, and Student Aid for Undergraduate Students

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

section 2.7.1: Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) (105 credits)

section 2.7.7: Joint M.S.W. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (132 credits)

2.2 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.

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 M.B.A./Law Program

A short description of the 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 Desautels 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.

2.2.3 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.

2.3 Undergraduate Admissions Policy and Application Procedures

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

2.3.1 Admissions Policy

Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

The Faculty's admissions policy is to select applicants who are best suited to studying law in McGill's uniquely comparative, trans-systemic, and bilingual environment. Diversity and excellence are essential to our Faculty. Indeed, our Faculty's excellence is based on its diversity.

The Admissions Committee looks for indicators of intellectual curiosity, community engagement, insight (cultural, economic, political, social, and otherwise), leadership, ability to work with others, openness to diversity, maturity, ethical sense, judgment, and potential for development through opportunity or adversity, among other criteria.

The Committee conducts its assessment through a holistic evaluation of each applicant's file, including the applicant's academic record, linguistic abilities, personal statement, extracurricular, community or professional activities, and letters of reference (see [section 2.3.2.8: Application Supporting Documents](#)).

In addition, applicants must demonstrate substantial reading ability in, and aural comprehension of, both English and French (see [section 2.3.1.2: Language Requirements](#)).

The Admissions Committee seeks to achieve a plural learning community drawn from across Quebec, Canada, and beyond, in which there is a wide range of career aspirations, backgrounds, and life experiences.

The Faculty of Law is committed to equity and diversity. We welcome applications from Aboriginal persons; persons with disabilities; persons from ethnic minorities and racialized communities; persons of minority sexual orientation or gender identity; women; persons from an economically disadvantaged background; and others who may contribute to equity and diversity.

The B.C.L./LL.B. 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 of eight 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. Each application is reviewed by at least one member of the Admissions Committee, and the majority of applications are reviewed by two or three members before a final decision is rendered by the Assistant Dean, Admissions and Recruitment.

Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

2.3.1.1 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 who are interested in practising in the United States should be aware that bar admission requirements in a number of states include studies at the university level before studying law.

2.3.1.2 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 *University Regulations and Resources > Undergraduate > Admission to Professional and Graduate Studies > : Language Requirements for Professions*. The Charter of the French Language imposes certain mandatory language requirements on attorneys and notaries who practise in Quebec.

2.3.1.3 Aboriginal Applicants

North American 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 Aboriginal students. This includes “Status,” “Treaty,” “Registered,” “Non-Status,” and “Non-Registered” Aboriginal persons.

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 of acquiring 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 Policy 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.

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, as well as housing.

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 the *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.

2.3.1.4 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:

1. Pregnancy
2. Health problems, physical disabilities
3. Responsibility for the primary care of others
4. Financial hardship
5. 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.

2.3.1.5 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, as examples: the submission of a personal statement that was not written by the applicant, and 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 its investigation.

2.3.2 Application Procedures for Undergraduate Programs (Law)

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 when complete.

2.3.2.1 Online application

Candidates must apply to the B.C.L./LL.B. program online. 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 submission of your application form. If you have not received your acknowledgment notice the day following the submission of your application, you should contact the Admissions Office at the Faculty of Law (514-398-6602 or [email](#)).

2.3.2.2 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 status will indicate “Ready for review” until a final decision is rendered.

- Your file will not be cancelled if only your LSAT score is missing after the deadline. The status of your application will indicate “Items outstanding” until we get your score. If writing the LSAT, your file will be circulated for review by the Admissions Committee only when all pending LSAT results are received.

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 48 hours past the deadline.

2.3.2.3 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.

2.3.2.4 Decisions on Applications

The official decision of the Admissions Committee of the Faculty of Law is released by electronic mail and confirmed via the candidate's Minerva account. Decisions on individual applications cannot and will not be disclosed over the phone.

2.3.2.5 Application Fee

A non-refundable application fee of CAD\$100 is required for application 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.

2.3.2.6 Categories of Applicants

Applicants to First Year (September entrance only)

- [section 2.3.2.6.1: University Applicants](#)
- [section 2.3.2.6.2: Mature Applicants](#)
- [section 2.3.2.6.3: CEGEP and Quebec French Baccalaureate \(Collège international Marie de France and Collège Stanislas\) Applicants](#)

Applicants to Upper Year (September entrance only)

- [section 2.3.2.6.4: Advanced Standing Students](#)
- [section 2.3.2.6.5: Transfer Students](#)

Applicants to Upper Year (September or January entrance)

- [section 2.3.2.6.7: Visiting Students \(Letters of Permission\)](#)
- [section 2.3.2.6.8: Incoming Exchange Students](#)
- [section 2.3.2.6.6: Comité des équivalences](#)
- [section 2.3.2.6.9: Special Students](#)

2.3.2.6.1 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.

2.3.2.6.2 Mature Applicants

Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

A Mature applicant is defined as an individual 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 a Diploma of Collegial Studies (DCS) from a CEGEP or two years (60 credits) of university studies. Mature applicants who are regarded as potentially admissible following a review of their file may be required to attend an interview.

In addition to all official post-secondary transcripts, Mature applicants are required to submit a detailed resumé of their non-academic experience along with letters of reference 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/herself well both orally and in writing.

Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

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

Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

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.

Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

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.

2.3.2.6.4 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 2.3.2.6.6: 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.

2.3.2.6.5 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 trans-systemic 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 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. These candidates must apply in the category of University, Mature, or CEGEP. Courses completed in a certificate in law program cannot be credited toward a McGill law degree.
- 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 1 for this category, even though the deadline for submitting an application is May 1. To submit a paper application under this category after November 1, please contact undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca.

2.3.2.6.6 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 fulfil 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 2.3.2.6.4: 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.

2.3.2.6.7 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.

2.3.2.6.8 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.

2.3.2.6.9 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 for 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.

The list of courses offered by the Faculty of Law is available from the Student Affairs Office website under [Current courses & registration](#).



Note: All mandatory undergraduate courses for the B.C.L./LL.B. program (see list below) and graduate courses (600 level) are **not** open to Special Students:

- Civil Law Property PRV1 144
- Constitutional Law PUB2 101D1/PUB2 101D2
- Contractual Obligations LAWG 100D1/LAWG 100D2
- Extra-Contractual Obligations LAWG 101D1/LAWG 101D2
- Foundations of Canadian Law PUB3 116

- Introductory Legal Research PRAC 147D1/PRAC 147D2
- Advanced Civil Law Obligations PROC 200
- Advanced Common Law Obligations PRV3 200
- Common Law Property PRV4 144
- Legal Ethics and Advocacy PRAC 155D1/PRAC 155D2
- Criminal Law PUB2 111
- Business Associations BUS2 365
- Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure PROC 124

2.3.2.7 Application Deadlines for Law Undergraduate Programs

The online application is available at the beginning of September. Deadlines vary by category of admission. Applicants must take the time to identify the category in which they must apply. Applicants are responsible for ensuring that the online application is completed by the deadlines indicated below and that all supporting documents are uploaded via Minerva by the deadlines listed below. Applicants who are unable to upload their documents online may send them via post or courier, in which case the documents must be 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 2.3.2.6: Categories of Applicants](#) in order to determine which deadline applies to you.

Applicants to First Year (Fall 2014)	Online Application Deadlines	Supporting Document Deadlines
University	November 1, 2013	November 8, 2013
Mature	November 1, 2013	November 8, 2013
CEGEP/Baccalaureate (<i>Collège international Marie de France</i> and <i>Collège Stanislas</i>)	March 1, 2014	March 7, 2014
Applicants to Upper Years	Online Application Deadlines	Supporting Document Deadlines
Advanced Standing (Fall 2014)	November 1, 2013	January 15, 2014
Transfer (Fall 2014)	May 1, 2014	June 15, 2014
Comité des équivalences (Fall 2014 entrance)	May 1, 2014	July 1, 2014
Chambre des notaires (Fall 2014 entrance)	May 1, 2014	July 1, 2014
Special (Fall 2014 entrance)	August 1, 2014	August 8, 2014
Visiting (Fall 2014 and/or Winter 2015)	May 1, 2014	June 15, 2014
Incoming Exchange (Fall 2014 and/or Winter 2015)	May 1, 2014	June 15, 2014
Comité des équivalences (Winter 2014 entrance)	October 1, 2013	December 1, 2013
Chambre des notaires (Winter 2014 entrance)	October 1, 2013	December 1, 2013
Special (Winter 2014 entrance)	December 1, 2013	December 8, 2013

2.3.2.8 Application Supporting Documents

Applicants may, and are strongly encouraged to, upload supporting documents via Minerva the day after having completed the online application (after having received the acknowledgment notice via email). Not all documents may be uploaded via Minerva. See [section 2.3.2.8.1: Uploading supporting documents](#) below.

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

- [section 2.3.2.8.3: Transcripts](#)
- [section 2.3.2.8.4: Personal Statement](#)
- [section 2.3.2.8.6: Résumé](#)
- [section 2.3.2.8.7: 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 Admissions Office will obtain LSAT results directly from the Law School Admission Council for those candidates who have taken, or plan to take, the LSAT.

After completing the online application, candidates must ensure that required supporting documents are uploaded via Minerva (or, if necessary, mailed directly to the Admissions Office at the Faculty of Law). Documents sent by mail must be postmarked or delivered on or before the dates listed in [section 2.3.2.7: Application Deadlines for Law Undergraduate Programs](#). Documents sent by fax or email will not be accepted, unless specifically indicated in the instructions for document submission. See [section 2.3.2.8.7: Letters of Reference](#).

During peak periods (i.e., close to deadlines), the volume of document intake is extremely high (over 1400 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, candidates should contact the Undergraduate Admissions Office only if their file remains incomplete 48 hours past the deadline for supporting documents.

Documents submitted to McGill University in support of an application to be admitted, including, but not limited to transcripts, diplomas, letters of reference, and test scores (in paper or electronic format), become the property of McGill University and will not be returned to the applicant or forwarded to another institution.

2.3.2.8.1 Uploading supporting documents

You are strongly encouraged to upload your supporting documents rather than mailing them. Uploading your documents saves you time, effort, and the expense of mailing transcripts and supporting documents to us. It prevents delays normally incurred in the processing of paper documentation, allows you to associate your documents with the correct application and requirement, and assures you that your documents have been received.

Documents that can be uploaded via Minerva	Number of uploads allowed
Unofficial transcripts	Updated version accepted
Personal statement	One
Resumé	Updated version accepted
Letter of extenuating circumstance (if applicable)	One
Part-time letter (if applicable)	One

Please see the instructions for [uploading supporting documents](#). Documents that have been successfully uploaded to an application do not need to be sent by mail.

2.3.2.8.2 Mailing supporting documents

Below is the address for supporting documents, if submitting in person, by mail, or courier:

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.

Inquiries about supporting documents should be directed to:

Telephone: 514-398-6602
 Fax: 514-398-8453
 Email: undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca
 Website: www.mcgill.ca/law-admissions

2.3.2.8.3 Transcripts

Applicants must submit a complete academic record from all previous university studies, as well as subsequent transcripts that become available from the time of application until the applicant has received the Admissions Committee's final decision.

Applicants have three different ways to submit their transcripts:

Transcripts for studies undertaken in Quebec universities may be submitted electronically via the CREPUQ system. Applicants have to contact the registrar of their home university and ask for this arrangement.

Applicants may and are strongly encouraged to upload all their transcripts via Minerva. Transcripts received in this manner are considered unofficial. Applicants will only be asked for official transcripts (sent to us via the CREPUQ system or by mail in an envelope sealed by the registrar of the issuing institute) if and when offered admission to the program. Our offer of admission will be contingent upon the receipt and verification of these official documents. If you have uploaded unofficial transcripts, you are not required to submit official transcripts until we request them from you.

Page Orientation – Make sure that the scanned document orientation matches the original. For example, transcripts that are printed vertically (portrait) should be scanned so that they appear in the portrait format. Transcripts printed horizontally (landscape) should appear in landscape format.



Note: McGill University reserves the right to require official academic credentials at any time during the admissions process, and rescind any offer of admission made if discrepancies between unofficial and official transcript(s) are found.

If submitting official transcripts, to be considered official these must be submitted in an envelope sealed by the Office of the Registrar of the issuing institution.

1. **CREPUQ transcripts:** Applicants need not submit paper-based official transcripts of studies undertaken in Quebec universities to the Admissions Office if these transcripts are submitted electronically via the CREPUQ system. Transcripts submitted via the CREPUQ system are considered official.
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 a transcript.
3. **Exchange studies transcripts:** Applicants must submit transcripts for results in 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. Exchange programs should be indicated in the University History form of the online application.
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. **CEGEP transcripts (Permanent Code):** Applicants who are currently, or have been, enrolled at a CEGEP must provide their Permanent Code. Starting mid-October each year, McGill will obtain official CEGEP transcripts electronically from the Government of Quebec. 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.
10. **French or English language courses:** Applicants should report in the University History form (or the Quebec Collegial Studies form) of the online application any courses taken, outside a degree program, which would contribute to their language competency and submit a transcript or certificate of completion.

2.3.2.8.4 Personal Statement

Applicants must submit a brief essay referred to as a Personal Statement. The following is intended to assist in preparing this document.

What is the purpose of the Personal Statement?

Your Personal Statement allows the Admissions Committee to understand the factors that motivate you to pursue a legal education, the particular meaning that the study of law holds for you, and the reasons for your interest in our program. In addition, your Personal Statement shows the Admissions Committee your writing style, your ability to present your ideas in English and/or French, and your maturity and judgment as shown through your writing.

What is the Admissions Committee looking for in reading your Personal Statement?

Members of the Admissions Committee are interested in what you will bring to the study of law and to our learning community, and how you will benefit from the study of law. They look for indicators of intellectual curiosity, community engagement, political/social insight, leadership skills, ability to work with others, openness to diversity (cultural, linguistic, and otherwise), maturity, judgment, and potential for development through opportunity or adversity. On the latter, you may describe your experience as a member of a minority group, or factors that may have made access to a university education difficult. Also, if you are a Mature category applicant, you should discuss the relevance of your past experiences to your current motivation(s) for the study of law, and the reasons for doing so at this point in your life. Ultimately, and whatever your applicant category, the Personal Statement must be a product of your own reflection. We truly value a wide range of backgrounds, identities, and future aspirations. Whether you wish to become a practising lawyer or you have other ideas about your career path following a legal education, your application, and specifically your Personal Statement, should show thoughtful consideration of your reasons for studying law (at our Faculty in particular).

Practical tips

Before writing, reflect critically on your motivations, your interests, and your convictions, and their connection to our program. The Personal Statement should not be used as a vehicle for narrating or repeating your resumé. Bear in mind that you have a limited amount of writing space; make it count. Be authentic. Be yourself. Don't be afraid to be original, but don't overlook the importance of the substance. Finally, ensure that your Personal Statement follows our formatting guidelines and that it has grammatical integrity.

Format

The format of the Personal Statement must adhere to the following basic characteristics:

- Two pages in length (maximum)
- Single-spaced
- Arial or Times New Roman font
- 12-point font
- Margins of 1.25 inches
- Indicate your name and McGill ID (if available) at the top right corner of both pages

Re-application

Candidates who have applied to our Faculty in the past must submit a new Personal Statement with any new application. A Personal Statement submitted in respect of a previous application will not be considered.

2.3.2.8.5 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. To be able to upload a letter of extenuating circumstances via Minerva, applicants must answer "Yes" to the question related to extenuating circumstances in the online application. As opposed to what is indicated in the online application, please note that the review of a file will not be delayed as the Faculty of Law has the same review process regardless of whether an applicant has extenuating circumstances or not.

2.3.2.8.5.1 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.

2.3.2.8.6 Résumé

Applicants are required to submit a résumé highlighting their:

- academic background and achievements;
- work experience;
- volunteer and community work;
- extracurricular 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 extracurricular 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.

2.3.2.8.6.1 Format

Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

As of September 1, 2013, the résumé is required to be a **maximum of two (2) pages** (letter size). Applicants should not expect that the Admissions Committee will read beyond two pages.

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

Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

2.3.2.8.7 Letters of Reference

Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

Two (2) letters of reference are required. As of September 1, 2013, the Admissions Committee **will not accept additional letters of reference**.

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.



Note: The Office for admission to the B.C.L./LL.B. program does not contact your referees to solicit their letters.

2.3.2.8.7.1 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. Given our strict requirement of two letters of reference:
 - a. A candidate should indicate the two chosen referees in the first and second fields of the *Referee Information* section of the online application.
 - b. Only letters from those two referees will be inserted in the candidate's file.

- c. A candidate who wishes to make a referee substitution may do so until the deadline to submit supporting documents. In such case, please advise the *Faculty of Law Admissions Office* in writing.

Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

2.3.2.8.8 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. If the candidate is writing the LSAT, the file will be circulated for review by the Admissions Committee only when all pending LSAT results are received.

2.3.2.8.8.1 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.

2.3.2.8.8.1.1 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.

2.3.2.8.8.1.2 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 eight 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.

2.3.2.8.8.1.3 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 receipt of the score.

Applications from candidates who register for the February LSAT of the year for which they seek admission will be reviewed by the Admissions Committee only when all required elements, including the February LSAT score, are received. Given the passing of several months since the application deadline, 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.

2.3.2.8.8.1.4 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.

2.4 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. 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 section on the web.

Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

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. Please visit www.mcgill.ca/cdo/careerresources/internshipresources for additional information on these opportunities and others.

Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

2.5 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. For more information on extracurricular activities and organizations, please visit www.mcgill.ca/law.

2.5.1 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.

- 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

2.5.2 Law Student Services

2.5.2.1 LSA Computer Advisory Committee

The Law Students' Association (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.

2.5.2.2 Legal Information Clinic at McGill

The Legal Information Clinic at McGill is a student-run service for the McGill community. Law students provide legal 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.

2.5.2.3 *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.

2.5.2.4 *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.

2.5.3 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.

2.5.4 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.

2.5.5 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).

2.5.5.1 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.

2.5.5.2 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.

2.5.5.3 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* (MHLPL), 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.

2.6 Scholarships, Prizes, and Student Aid for Undergraduate Students

Revision, August 2013. Start of revision.

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.

Information and regulations governing entrance scholarships may be viewed at www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/scholarships-aid/future-undergrads/entrance-scholarships.

Information and regulations pertaining to in-course awards are available at www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/scholarships-aid/current-undergrads.

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/prizes.

For information on bursaries and loans, students should consult www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/scholarships-aid.

Details on the Work Study program are available at www.mcgill.ca/studentaid/work-study.

Revision, August 2013. End of revision.

2.7 Undergraduate Program Requirements

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

section 2.7.1: Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) (105 credits)

section 2.7.2: Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Minor (123 credits)

section 2.7.3: B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution (123 credits)

section 2.7.4: B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration; International Human Rights and Development (123 credits)

section 2.7.5: Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Honours (120 credits)

section 2.7.6: Joint M.B.A. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (144 credits)

section 2.7.7: Joint M.S.W. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (132 credits)

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

Revision, May 2013. Start of revision.

This program is currently under review.

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 (53 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

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 11 credits of courses may be taken in any year:

BUS2 365	(4)	Business Associations
PROC 124	(4)	Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure
PUB2 111	(3)	Criminal Law

Complementary Courses

9-15 credits

Civil Law Courses:

Students must take at least 3 credits from the following list of advanced civil law courses and from the trans-systemic course list:

BUS2 561	(3)	Insurance
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 3 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:

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)
LAWG 504	(3)	Death and Property
LEEL 570	(3)	Employment Law
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 573	(3)	Civil Liberties
CMPL 575	(3)	Discrimination and the Law
LAWG 503	(3)	Inter-American Human Rights
LEEL 369	(3)	Labour Law
LEEL 582	(3)	Law and Poverty
PUB2 105	(3)	Public International Law
PUB2 502	(3)	International Criminal Law
PUB2 551	(3)	Immigration and Refugee Law
PUB3 515	(3)	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Principles of Canadian Administrative Law

Requirement: Students must take at least one course (0-6 credits) from the following courses to meet this requirement:

BUS1 432	(3)	Bankruptcy and Insolvency
BUS2 504	(3)	Securities Regulation
CMPL 543	(3)	Law and Practice of International Trade
CMPL 574	(3)	Government Control Of Business
CMPL 575	(3)	Discrimination and the Law
CMPL 577	(3)	Communications Law
CMPL 580	(3)	Environment and the Law
LEEL 369	(3)	Labour Law
LEEL 570	(3)	Employment Law
LEEL 582	(3)	Law and Poverty
PRV4 545	(3)	Land Use Planning

PRV5 483	(3)	Consumer Law
PUB2 400	(3)	The Administrative Process
PUB2 401	(3)	Judicial Review of Administrative Action
PUB2 403	(2)	Municipal Law
PUB2 500	(3)	Law and Psychiatry
PUB2 551	(3)	Immigration and Refugee Law
WRIT 433D1*	(3)	Legal Clinic 1
WRIT 433D2*	(3)	Legal Clinic 1
WRIT 434*	(3)	Legal Clinic 2
WRIT 435*	(3)	Legal Clinic 3
WRIT 440*	(6)	Clerkship A
WRIT 440D1*	(3)	Clerkship A
WRIT 440D2*	(3)	Clerkship A
WRIT 441*	(3)	Clerkship B

* With the approval of the Associate Dean Academic, in consultation with the Faculty Supervisors, on a case-by-case basis.

Elective Courses

37-43 credits.

Students must take 37 to 43 other elective courses offered within the Faculty or approved as credit equivalences in order to complete the 105-credit degree requirement.

Minimum Writing Requirement

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

- writing an essay in a course in which the essay constitutes no less than 75% of the final grade;
- writing a term essay under independent supervision, for credit, within the Faculty of Law;
- 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.

Revision, May 2013. End of revision.

2.7.2 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.

2.7.3 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 and Insolvency
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 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 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
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2.7.4 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

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

2.7.5 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

2.7.6 Joint M.B.A. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (144 credits)

This program is currently under review.

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 51 credits for the M.B.A. degree and 93 credits for the integrated B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees for a total of 144 credits.

Required Courses - Management (24 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
MGCR 660	(6)	International Study Trip

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 five concentrations of the M.B.A. degree: Finance, Global Leadership, Marketing, Technology and Innovation Management, or General 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 (59 credits)

BUS2 365	(4)	Business Associations
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 (34 credits)

Students complete 34 credits of complementary courses toward the B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees.

Complementary Courses - Law, Civil Law (3 credits)

Students complete 3 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 (3 credits)

Students complete 3 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 3 credits and half their credit weight toward the common law requirement of 3 credits:

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)
LEEL 570	(3)	Employment Law
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 369	(3)	Labour Law
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 - Law, Principles of Canadian Administrative Law

Students must take at least one course from the following:

BUS1 432	(3)	Bankruptcy and Insolvency
BUS2 504	(3)	Securities Regulation
CMPL 543	(3)	Law and Practice of International Trade
CMPL 574	(3)	Government Control Of Business
CMPL 575	(3)	Discrimination and the Law
CMPL 577	(3)	Communications Law
CMPL 580	(3)	Environment and the Law
LEEL 369	(3)	Labour Law
LEEL 570	(3)	Employment Law
LEEL 582	(3)	Law and Poverty
PRV4 545	(3)	Land Use Planning
PRV5 483	(3)	Consumer Law
PUB2 400	(3)	The Administrative Process
PUB2 401	(3)	Judicial Review of Administrative Action
PUB2 403	(2)	Municipal Law
PUB2 500	(3)	Law and Psychiatry
PUB2 551	(3)	Immigration and Refugee Law
WRIT 433D1	(3)	Legal Clinic 1
WRIT 433D2	(3)	Legal Clinic 1
WRIT 434	(3)	Legal Clinic 2
WRIT 435	(3)	Legal Clinic 3
WRIT 440	(6)	Clerkship A
WRIT 440D1	(3)	Clerkship A
WRIT 440D2	(3)	Clerkship A
WRIT 441	(3)	Clerkship B

Complementary Courses - Law, Other Courses (22 credits)

Students select the remaining 22 credits from among Faculty of Law offerings.

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

Revision, June 2013. Start of revision.

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 (53 credits)

BUS2 365	(4)	Business Associations
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

9-15 credits

Students complete 9-15 credits of complementary courses toward the B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees.

Complementary Courses - Law, Civil Law (3 credits)

Students complete 3 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 (3 credits)

Students complete 3 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 3 credits and half their credit weight toward the common law requirement of 3 credits:

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)
LAWG 504	(3)	Death and Property
LEEL 570	(3)	Employment Law
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	(3)	Civil Liberties

CMPL 575	(3)	Discrimination and the Law
LAWG 503	(3)	Inter-American Human Rights
LEEL 369	(3)	Labour Law
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, Principles of Canadian Administrative Law

Requirement: Students must choose one course (0-6 credits) from the following courses to meet this requirement:

BUS1 432	(3)	Bankruptcy and Insolvency
BUS2 504	(3)	Securities Regulation
CMPL 543	(3)	Law and Practice of International Trade
CMPL 574	(3)	Government Control Of Business
CMPL 575	(3)	Discrimination and the Law
CMPL 577	(3)	Communications Law
CMPL 580	(3)	Environment and the Law
LEEL 369	(3)	Labour Law
LEEL 570	(3)	Employment Law
LEEL 582	(3)	Law and Poverty
PRV4 545	(3)	Land Use Planning
PRV5 483	(3)	Consumer Law
PUB2 400	(3)	The Administrative Process
PUB2 401	(3)	Judicial Review of Administrative Action
PUB2 403	(2)	Municipal Law
PUB2 500	(3)	Law and Psychiatry
PUB2 551	(3)	Immigration and Refugee Law
WRIT 433D1*	(3)	Legal Clinic 1
WRIT 433D2*	(3)	Legal Clinic 1
WRIT 434*	(3)	Legal Clinic 2
WRIT 435*	(3)	Legal Clinic 3
WRIT 440*	(6)	Clerkship A
WRIT 440D1*	(3)	Clerkship A
WRIT 440D2*	(3)	Clerkship A
WRIT 441*	(3)	Clerkship B

* With approval of the Associate Dean Academic, in consultation with the Faculty Supervisors, on a case-by-case basis.

Elective Courses - Law, Other Courses

19-25 credits

Students select the remaining 19-25 credits from among Faculty of Law offerings.

Revision, June 2013. End of revision.

2.8 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)

Feminist Legal Theory (CMPL 504)

Foundations (PUB3 116D1 / PUB3 116D2)

3. Legal Theory, Legal Traditions and Legal History

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)
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)

7. Regulation, Technology and Society

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)

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)

11. Criminal Law

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)

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)

Trial Advocacy (PUB2 420)