



Faculty of Law

Programs, Courses and University Regulations

2011-2012

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- 3 . Students are responsible for informing themselves of the University's procedures, policies and regulations, and the specific requirements associated with the degree, diploma, or certificate sought.
- 4 . All students registered at McGill University are considered to have agreed to act in accordance with the University procedures, policies and regulations.
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- 7 . The academic publication year begins at the start of the Fall semester and extends through to the end of the Winter semester of any given year. Students who begin study at any point within this period are governed by the regulations in the publication which came into effect at the start of the Fall semester.
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Note: Throughout this publication, "you" refers to students newly admitted, readmitted or returning to McGill.

Publication Information

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-
- 2.6.5 Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Honours (120 credits) , page 40
 - 2.6.6 Joint M.B.A. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (138 credits) , page 40
 - 2.6.7 Joint M.S.W. with B.C.L. and LL.B. (132 credits) , page 42
 - 2.7 Undergraduate Selection of Course Concentrations, page 44
 - 3 Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies, page 48
 - 3.1 Dean's Welcome, page 48
 - 3.2 Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies, page 48
 - 3.2.1 Administrative Offices, page 48
 - 3.2.2 Location, page 49
 - 3.2.3 General Statement Concerning Higher Degrees, page 49
 - 3.3 Important Dates 2011-2012, page 49
 - 3.4 Graduate Studies at a Glance, page 49
 - 3.4.1 Graduate Diplomas and Certificates, page 51
 - 3.4.2 Master's Degrees, page 52
 - 3.4.3 Doctoral Degrees, page 56
 - 3.4.4 Postdoctoral Research, page 58
 - 3.5 Program Requirements, page 58
 - 3.5.1 Master's Degrees, page 58
 - 3.5.2 Doctoral Degrees, page 59
 - 3.5.3 Ad Hoc Programs, page 60
 - 3.5.4 Ad Personam Programs (Thesis Option only), page 60
 - 3.5.5 Coursework for Graduate Programs, Diplomas, and Certificates, page 60
 - 3.6 General Admission for Graduate Studies, page 60
 - 3.6.1 Application for Admission, page 60
 - 3.6.2 Admission Requirements (minimum requirements to be considered for admission), page 61
 - 3.6.3 Admission Tests, page 61
 - 3.6.4 Competency in English, page 61
 - 3.6.5 Admission to a Qualifying Program, page 62
 - 3.6.6 Admission to a Second Degree Program, page 62
 - 3.6.7 Admission to Two Degree Programs, page 62
 - 3.6.8 Admission to an Ad Personam Joint Program, page 62
 - 3.6.9 Admission to an Ad Hoc Program (Thesis), page 62
 - 3.6.10 Reinstatement and Admission of Former Students, page 63
 - 3.6.11 Deferral of Admission, page 63
 - 3.7 Fellowships, Awards, and Assistantships, page 63
 - 3.8 Postdoctoral Research, page 64
 - 3.8.1 Postdocs, page 64
 - 3.8.2 Guidelines and Policy for Academic Units on Postdoctoral Education, page 64
 - 3.8.3 Vacation Policy for Graduate Students and Postdocs, page 66
 - 3.8.4 Leave of Absence for Health and Parental/Familial Reasons, page 66

- 3.8.5 Postdoctoral Research Trainees, page 66
- 3.9 Graduate Studies Guidelines and Policies, page 67
 - 3.9.1 Guidelines and Regulations for Academic Units on Graduate Student Advising and Supervision, page 67
 - 3.9.2 Policy on Graduate Student Research Progress Tracking, page 68
 - 3.9.3 Vacation Policy for Graduate Students and Postdocs, page 69
 - 3.9.4 Ph.D. Comprehensives Policy, page 69
 - 3.9.5 Graduate Studies Reread Policy, page 71
 - 3.9.6 Health and Parental/Familial Leave of Absence Policy, page 72
 - 3.9.7 Failure Policy, page 72
 - 3.9.8 Guideline on Hours of Work, page 72
- 3.10 Research Policy and Guidelines, Patents, Postdocs, Associates, Trainees, page 72
 - 3.10.1 Policy on Research Ethics, page 72
 - 3.10.2 Regulations on Research Policy, page 73
 - 3.10.3 Policy on Research Int8lu272 Tm(69)Tj1uL531 0 0 1 244.10it

1 The Faculty of Law

1.1 The Faculty of Law at McGill

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

1.1.1 Location

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

Telephone: 514-398-6666
Website: www.mcgill.ca/law

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

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

1.1.2 Faculty Administrative Officers

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

1.1.3 Faculty Administrative Staff

Margaret Baratta; B.A.(Canada)	Administrative Officer
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1.1.6 Faculty Members

1.1.6.1 Teaching Faculty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lionel Smith; B.Sc.(Tor.), LL.B.(W. Ont.), LL.M.(Camb.), D.Phil., M.A.(Oxf.), LL.B.(Montr.) (James McGill Professor (on leave July - Dec. 2011)

Stephen A. Smith; B.A.(Qu.), LL.B.(Tor.), D.Phil.(Oxf.) (James McGill Professor)

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

Shauna Van Praagh; B.Sc., LL.B.(Tor.), LL.M., J.S.D.(Col.)

Catherine Walsh; B.A.(Dal.), LL.B.(New Br.), B.C.L.(Oxf.)

1.1.6.2 Adjunct Professors

Kenneth Atlas; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)

Donald Bunker; B.A.(Sir G. Wms.), B.C.L., LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)

Pierre Deschamps; L.Sc.R., B.C.L.(McG.)

Jeffrey Edwards; B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.), LL.D.(Laval)

Stephan Eriksson; LL.M.(Uppsala)

Morris J. Fish; B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.(McG.)

Robert Godin; B.C.L.(McG.), B.A.(Sir G. Wms.)

Marc Gold; B.A.(McG.), LL.B.(Br. Col.), LL.M.(Harv.)

Sunny Handa; B.Com.(McG.), LL.B.(Tor.), LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)

Andrew Harakas; B.A.(Mich.), LL.B.(Juris Doctor)(Mich. St.), LL.B.(Witw.), D.C.L.(McG.)

Patrick Healy; B.A.(Vic., BC), B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Tor.)

Rod Margo; LL.M.(McG.), Ph.D.(Lond.)

Peter Nesgos; D.C.L.(McG.)

John Saba; B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.M., D.C.L.(McG.)

Francis P. Schubert; B.C.L., D.E.S. Rel. intern., Ph.D. Law(Geneva)

William Tetley; C.M., Q.C., B.A.(McG.), LL.L.(Laval)

Peter Van Fenema; LL.M.(McG.)

Ludwig Weber; Lic iur. Dr. Jur.(Heidel.), LL.M.(McG.)

James Woods; B.A., B.C.L., LL.B.(McG.)

1.1.6.3 Emeritus and Retired Professors

G. Blaine Baker; B.A.(Huron College), LL.B.(W. Ont.), LL.M.(Col.) (Emeritus Professor)

Jean-Guy Belley; LL.L., LL.M.(Laval), Doctorat en sociologie juridique(Paris II) (Sir William C. Macdonald Professor of Law)

Madeleine Cantin Cumyn; B.A., LL.L.(Laval) (Wainwright Emeritus Professor of Civil Law)

Irwin Cotler; O.C., B.A., B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Yale), Ph.D.(Hebrew), LL.D. Hon. Causa(Bar-Ilan, York, Simon Fraser, Haifa) (Emeritus Professor)

Armand de Mestral; O.C., A.B.(Harv.), B.C.L.(McG.), LL.M.(Harv.), Doctorat Hon. Causa(Université Lyon III, Kwame Ninsin University) (Emeritus Professor)

William F. Foster; LL.B.(Hons.)(Auck.), LL.M.(Br. Col.) (Sir William C. Macdonald Professor of Law)

Jane Matthews Glenn; B.A.(Hons.), LL.B.(Qu.), Doctorat de l'Université (Strasbourg) (Emeritus Professor)

Pierre-Gabriel Jobin; Ad. E., B.A., B.Phil., LL.L.(Laval), D.E.S. en droit privé, Doctorat d'état en droit privé(Montpellier) (Wainwright Emeritus Professor of Civil Law)

Dennis R. Klinck; B.A., M.A.(Alta.), Ph.D.(Lond.), LL.B.(Sask.) (Emeritus Professor)

Stephen A. Scott; B.A., B.C.L.(McG.), D.Phil.(Oxf.) (Emeritus Professor)

1.1.7 Law Library Staff

Daniel Boyer; B.A.(McG.), LL.B.(Queb.), M.L.I.S.(McG.)	Head Librarian
Maryvon Côté; B.A.(Ott.), M.L.I.S.(McG.)	Liaison Librarian
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 De Wey 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 Laferrière, 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.

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

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.

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

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

The CDO Advisory Committee, made up of two student representatives, the President of the LSA, the CDO Director, the CDO Coordinator, and the Assistant Dean (P679.96 Tm(Asn.)Tj-0.306 T7Asn.

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.

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

2.2.1.4 Part-time Studies

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

- i. Pregnancy
- ii. Health problems, ph

2.2.2.4 Decisions on Applications

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

2.2.2.5 Application Fee

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

2.2.2.6.4 Advanced Standing Students

Applicants who hold a law degree from a Canadian or foreign university recognized by McGill must apply for admission to the B.C.L./LL.B. program under the Advanced Standing category, unless applying under the *Comité des équivalences* category (see [section 2.2.2.6: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

2.2.2.6.9 Special Students

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

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

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

Important information about this category:

McGill students registered in a faculty other than law, who, for exceptional reasons related to their program of study, wish to enrol in a Faculty of Law course, must obtain the permission of the Associate Dean (Academic) and the course instructor. Such students need not fill out the online application.

The form "Application to register in law courses for McGill Students" is available on the [Law Student Affairs Of ce](#) 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 tak

section 2.2.2.8: Letters of Reference

Letter of permission (Visiting students only)

Final decision from the Comité des équivalences du Barreau du Québec (Comité des équivalences applicants only)

Final decision from the Chambre des notaires (Chambre des notaires applicants only)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inquiries about supporting documents should be directed to:

Telephone: 514-398-6602

Fax: 514-398-8453

Email: undergradadmissions.law@mcgill.ca

Website: www.mcgill.ca/law-admissions

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

2.2.2.8.1 Official Transcripts

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

1. **CREPUQ transcripts:** Applicants need not submit paper-based of cial transcripts of studies performed in Quebec universities to the Admissions Office, if these transcripts are submitted electronically via the CREPUQ system.
2. **McGill transcripts:** Applicants need not submit of cial transcripts of studies at McGill University to the Admissions Office. The Admissions Office obtains these results directly from McGill's Enrolment Services. Applicants who participated in an exchange during their program at McGill must submit an of cial transcript or a certified true copy of their results.
3. **Exchange studies transcripts:** Applicants must submit of cial transcripts or certified true copies of results for studies carried out while on exchange, unless the marks as well as the credits obtained are already included on transcripts issued by their home university.
4. **Transcripts not in French or English:** Transcripts in a language other than English or French must be accompanied by an English or French translation provided either by the school issuing the transcript or by a certified translator.
5. **Permanent Code:** Applicants who are currently, or have been, enrolled in a CEGEP must provide their Permanent Code. McGill will obtain an of cial CEGEP transcript electronically from the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS). The processing of applications for applicants who are currently, or have been, enrolled at a CEGEP will not take place until a valid Permanent Code is provided.
6. **Quebec French Baccalaureate:** Applicants in Quebec French Baccalaureate programs must submit of cial transcripts.
7. **Winter term transcripts for Transfer students:** Transfer students should forward cial transcript or a certified

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

2.2.2.8.6 Law School Admission Test (LSAT)

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



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

2.2.2.8.6.1 Consequences of Failure to Disclose

The Faculty of Law may revoke an offer of admission or cancel an application at any time for material misrepresentation, including omissions, in an

2.4 Student Activities and Services

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

2.4.1 Law Students Association/Association des étudiants en droit

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

In addition to representing its constituents within the Faculty, the LSA/AED is responsible for promoting law student interests outside the Faculty in conjunction with other university, provincial, and national student organizations. The LSA/AED oversees a number of functions and acti

2.4.2.3 Quid No vi

Quid No vi is the weekly newspaper of the McGill Faculty of Law, and is published and financially supported by students. It covers events and legal issues, both inside and outside the Faculty. Content ranges from wit and satire to investigative journalism, from poetry to front-page news stories, and from political commentary to humorous contests.

2.4.2.4 Skit Nite

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

2.4.3 Competitive Moot Program

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

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

The John G. Ahern, Q.C. Memorial Mooting Fund was established by the law firm of Ahern, Nuss and Drymer in 1979, in the name and memory of its distinguished founder (B.C.L. 1918), Bâtonnier of the Bar of Montreal and Quebec in 1955-56, and renowned and respected advocate pleader throughout his long career.

The S. Leon Mendelsohn Mooting Fund was established by the partners of Mendelsohn in honour of their esteemed founder (B.C.L. 1924).

The Richard and Hilda Golick Mooting Sponsorship, established in 1994 and funded by the proceeds from the Law and You Seminars, also provides financial assistance to students participating in competitive mooting.

The McCarthy Tétrault Foundation donation to the Faculty in support of competitive mooting.

2.4.4 Legal Methodology Teaching Groups

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

2.4.5 Law Journals

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

2.4.5.1 McGill Law Journal/Revue de droit de McGill

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

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

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

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

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

The McGill Journal of Law and Health (MJLH), formerly the McGill Health Law Publication (MHLPL), is a student-run, online endeavour sponsored by the 4313one e0 T

PUB3 116D2 (2) Foundations

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

Second Year

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

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

Any Year

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

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

Complementary Courses (12 credits)

Complementary Civil Law Courses:

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

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

Complementary Common Law Courses:

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

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

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

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

	(4)	Secured Transactions
485	(3)	Evidence (Civil Matters)
483	(3)	Consumer Law

Social Diversity and Human Rights Courses:

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

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

Other Courses (44 credits)

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

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

Minimum Writing Requirement

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

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

Papers written jointly do not satisfy this requirement.

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

The B.C.L. 93.279 231.602 8.6 Tf1 0 0 1sb61 35.C.3.279 231.631.6nl2 592.8 Tm(da 9.08 498.48 Tm220231.631.6nl2 571 Tm(da 9.0p0 1a .6310.40o0hrequ131.631.6nl2

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

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

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

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

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

Required Courses (6 credits)

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

Complementary Courses (30 credits)

Essay Course (3 credits)

3 credits from:

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

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

Law and Non-Law Courses (27 credits)

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

Law Courses

15-21 credits of law courses selected from:

BUS1 432	(3)	Bankruptcy
BUS2 365US2 3cj8mmer	(4)	Business Associations

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

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

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

Law and Non-Law Courses (27 credits)

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

Law Courses

15-21 credits of law courses selected from:

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

Non-Law Courses

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

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

Non-Law Courses - Anthropology

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

Non-Law Courses - Economics

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

Non-Law Courses - Geography

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

Non-Law Courses - International Development

INTD 200	(3)	Introduction to International Development
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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 300D1	(3)	Developing Areas/Revolution
POLI 300D2	(3)	Developing Areas/Revolution
POLI 323	(3)	Developing Areas/China and Japan
POLI 324	(3)	Developing Areas/Africa
POLI 340	(3)	Developing Areas/Middle East
POLI 345	(3)	International Organizations
POLI 351	(3)	The Causes of Major Wars
POLI 354	(3)	Approaches to International Political Economy
POLI 362	(3)	Political Theory and International Relations
POLI 474	(3)	Inequality and Development
POLI 522	(3)	Seminar: Developing Areas

Non-Law Courses - Sociology

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

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

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

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

Required - Honours Thesis Courses (15 credits)

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

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

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

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

Required Courses - Management (18 credits)

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

Complementary Courses - Management (27 credits)

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

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

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

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

Required Courses - Law (55 credits)

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

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

Complementary Courses - Law (38 credits)

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

Complementary Courses - Law, Civil Law (4.5 credits)

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

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

Complementary Courses - Law, Common Law (4.5 credits)

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

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

Complementary Course - Law, Civil & Common Law

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

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

LAWG 300

(3)

Family Property Law

LAWG 316

(3)

Private International Law

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

Complementary Courses - Law (38 credits)

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

Complementary Courses - Law, Civil Law (4.5 credits)

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

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

Complementary Courses - Law, Common Law (4.5 credits)

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

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

Complementary Courses - Law, Civil & Common Law

2. Advanced Private Law

Civil Law

Advanced Civil Law Obligations (PROC 200)

Employment Law (LEEL 570)

Insurance (BUS2 561)

Law of Persons (PRV2 270)

Lease, Enterprise, Suretyship (PROC 549)

Successions (PRV1 555)

Common Law

Advanced Common Law Obligations (PRV3 200)

Advanced Torts (PRV5 582)

Equity and Trusts (PRV4 549)

Real Estate Transactions (PRV4 451)

Remedies (PRV3 534)

Restitution (PRV4 500)

Wills and Estates (PRV4 556)

Transsystemic Private Law

Business Associations (BUS2 365)

Commercial Law (LAWG 200)

Consumer Law (PRV5 483)

Evidence (Civil Matters) (LAWG 415)

Family Law (LAWG 273)

Family Property Law (LAWG 300)

Medical Liability (CMPL 522)

Private International Law (LAWG 316)

Secured Transactions (LAWG 400)

3. Legal Theory, Legal Traditions and Legal History

Aboriginal Peoples and the Law (CMPL 500)

Advanced Jurisprudence (CMPL 505)

Canadian Legal History (CMPL 547)

Canon Law (CMPL 502)

Feminist Legal Theory (CMPL 504)

Foundations (PUB3 116D1 / PUB3 116D2)

Jurisprudence (CMPL 501)

Legal Theory (CMPL 506)

Linguistic and Literary Approaches to Law (CMPL 507)

Roman Law (CMPL 510)

Talmudic Law (CMPL 513)

Theories of Justice (CMPL 512)

4. Human Rights and Cultural Diversity

Aboriginal Peoples & Law (CMPL 500)

4. Human Rights and Cultural Diversity

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

5. Social Law

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

6. Law of the State

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

7. Regulation, Technology and Society

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

8. Corporate Law and Taxation

Banking Law (BUS2 531)
Bankruptcy (BUS1 432)

8. Corporate Law and Taxation

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

9. International Business Law

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

10. Public International Law

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

11. Criminal Law

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

12. Advocacy and the Legal Profession

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

12. Advocacy and the Legal Profession

Evidence (Civil Matters) (LAWG 415)

Evidence (Criminal Matters) (LAWG 426)

Extrajudicial Dispute Resolution (CMPL 568)

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

Judicial Institutions and Civil Procedure (PROC 124)

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

Legal Professions and Ethics (PUB3 424)

Trial Advocacy (PUB2 420)

3 Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

3.1 Dean's Welcome

To Graduate Students and Postdoctoral Fellows:

I am extremely pleased to welcome you to McGill University. With over 250 doctoral and master's degree programs, McGill is committed to providing world-class graduate education and postdoctoral training in a full range of academic disciplines and professions. Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies (GPS) provides strategic leadership and works in collaboration with the Faculties and other administrative and academic units to deliver the very highest level of teaching and research across the University. GPS is responsible for the admission and registration of graduate students, disbursing graduate fellowships, supporting postdoctoral fellows, and facilitating the graduation process, including the examination of theses.

As a student-centred research institution, McGill places singular importance upon the quality of graduate education and postdoctoral training. As Associate Provost (Graduate Education), as well as Dean of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies, I work closely with the central administration, Faculties, graduate students, professors, researchers, postdoctoral fellows, and staff to enhance the graduate and postdoctoral experience and provide a supportive, stimulating, and enriching academic environment.

McGill is ranked as one of Canada's most intensive research universities and among the world's top 25. We recognize that these successes come not only from our outstanding faculty members, but also from the quality of our graduate students and postdoctoral fellows - a community into which we are very happy to welcome you.

I invite you to join us in advancing this heritage of excellence at McGill.

Martin Kreiswirth, Ph.D.

Associate Provost (Graduate Education)

Dean, Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

3.2.2 Location

James Administration Building, Room 400
845 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, QC H3A 2T5

Telephone: 514-398-3990
Fax: 514-398-1626
Email: servicepoint@mcgill.ca
Website: www.mcgill.ca/gps



Note: For inquiries regarding specific Graduate programs, please contact the appropriate department.

3.2.3 General Statement Concerning Higher Degrees

Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies (GPS) administers all programs leading to graduate diplomas, certificates and higher degrees. It is responsible for the admission of candidates, the supervision of their work and for recommending to Senate those who may receive the degrees, diplomas and certificates.

3.3 Important Dates 2011-2012

For all dates relating to the academic year, consult www.mcgill.ca/importantdates

3.4 Graduate Studies at a Glance

McGill University offers graduate and postdoctoral programs in the following units (organized by their administering home faculty):

Agricultural and Environmental Sciences

- : [Agricultural Economics](#)
- : [Animal Science](#)
- : [Bioresource Engineering](#)
- : [Dietetics and Human Nutrition](#)
- : [Food Science and Agricultural Chemistry](#)
- : [Natural Resource Sciences](#)
- : [Parasitology](#)
- : [Plant Science](#)

Arts

- : [Anthropology](#)
- : [Art History](#)
- Classics, see : [History and Classical Studies](#)
- : [Communication Studies](#)
- : [EastAsian Studies](#)
- : [Economics](#)
- : [English](#)
- : [French Language and Literature](#)
- : [Geography](#)
- : [German Studies](#)

Medicine

: Anatomy and Cell Biology

: Biochemistry

: Bioethics

: Biomedical Engineering

: Communication Sciences and Disorders

: Epidemiology and Biostatistics

Graduate Diplomas are offered in:

Clinical Research (Experimental Medicine)	Primary Care Nurse Practitioner
Epidemiology and Biostatistics	Professional Performance
Islamic Studies	Public Accountancy (C.A.)
Library and Information Studies	Registered Dietician Credentialing (R.D.)
Mining Engineering	School and Applied Child Psychology (post-Ph.D.)
Nursing	Surgical Health Care Research

These diploma programs consist of at least two terms of full-time study or the equivalent.

Graduate Certificates are offered in:

Assessing Driving Capabilities	Educational Leadership 2
Air and Space Law	Library and Information Studies
Bioresource Engineering (IWRM)	Post-M.B.A.
Biotechnology	Teaching English as a Second Language
Comparative Law	Theory in Primary Care
Educational Leadership 1	Theory in Neonatology

All graduate regulations apply to graduate diploma and certificate candidates.

3.4.2 Master's Degrees

Two categories of programs lead to higher degrees at McGill University, master's programs, and doctoral programs.

The following master's degrees are offered (see below for more information about sub-specializations)

Prerequisites:

Master of Architecture (M.Arch)	M.Arch. (professional degree) McGill B.Sc.(Arch.) degree, or equivalent; M.Arch. (post-professional degree) or an M.Arch. (professional degree) or equivalent professional degree.
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Bachelor of Arts in the subject selected for graduate work. See appropriate unit.
Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)	An undergraduate degree from an approved university. See Management.
Joint program: Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) with integrated Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) / Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)	See Management.
Concurrent Master of Business Administration with Doctor of Medicine / Master of Surgery (M.B.A. with M.D.,C.M.)	See Management.
Master of Manufacturing Management (M.M.M.)	See Management.
Master of Education (M.Ed.)	A bachelor's degree with specialization related to the subject chosen for graduate work, plus a Permanent Quebec Teaching Diploma or its equivalent for some of the above degrees. See appropriate department.
Master of Engineering (M.Eng.)	Bachelor of Engineering or equivalent, with specialization appropriate for the subject selected for graduate study. See appropriate department.
Master of Laws (LL.M.)	An acceptable degree in Law or equivalent qualifications. See Law.
Master of Library and Information Studies (M.L.I.S.)	At least a bachelor's degree from a recognized university. See Library and Information Studies.
Master of Management (M.M.)	See Management.
Master of Music (M.M.)	Bachelor of Music or Bachelor of Arts with concentration in the area selected for graduate study. See Music.

The M.Mus. may be taken in:

- Composition
- Performance (various options) (Non-Thesis)
- Sound Recording (Non-Thesis)

Applicants to the Performance program are required to pass auditions in their speciality.

Master's Degrees in Nursing

Two types of master's degrees are offered: Master of Science (Applied) and Master of Science (with thesis). These tw

Master of Science Applied, Degrees

This degree was designed to provide postgraduate training of a professional and vocational character, with less emphasis on theoretical knowledge and research than in Master of Science programs, but with no lower standards either for admission or completion of requirements. Tw

Anatomy and Cell Biology

Animal Science; option in Bioinformatics

Anthropology; option in Neotropical Environment

Architecture

Russian

Thesis Oral Examination Doctoral

After the thesis has been received and approved, a final oral examination is held on the subject of the thesis and subjects intimately related to it. This is conducted in the presence of a Committee of at least five members presided over by a Pro-Dean nominated by Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies. The Chair of the candidate's department and the Thesis Supervisor are regularly invited to be members of the Committee; at least one member of the Committee is appointed from outside the candidate's department. Guidelines are available at

It is recommended that applicants submit a list of the titles of courses taken in the major subject, since transcripts often give code numbers only. Transcripts written in a language other than English or French must be accompanied by a translation prepared by a licensed translator. An explanation of the grading system used by the applicant's university is essential. The applicant should also indicate the major subject area in which further study is desired.

Completed applications, with supporting documents, must reach departmental offices according to individual department dates for guaranteed consideration. Applicants should contact the department concerned, or see: www.mcgill.ca/gadapplicants/programs. International students are advised to apply well in advance of the date for guaranteed consideration as immigration procedures may be lengthy. Applications received after the prescribed dates for guaranteed consideration may or may not be considered, at the discretion of the department. Candidates will be notified of acceptance or refusal by Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies as quickly as possible.

Admission to graduate programs at McGill is highly competitive and the final decision rests with Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies. Admission decisions are not subject to appeal or reconsideration.

3.6.2 Admission Requirements (minimum requirements to be considered for admission)

Applicants should be graduates of a university of recognized reputation and hold a bachelor's degree equivalent to a McGill degree in a subject closely related to the one selected for graduate work. This implies that about one-third of all undergraduate courses should have been devoted to the subject itself and another third to cognate subjects.

The applicant must present evidence of academic achievement: a minimum standing equivalent to a cumulative grade point average (CGPA) of 3.0 out of a possible 4.0 or a CGPA of 3.2/4.0 for the last two full-time academic years. High grades are expected in courses considered by the department to be preparatory to the graduate program. Some departments impose additional or higher requirements.

See www.mcgill.ca/gadapplicants/apply/prepare/requirements/international-degree-equivalency for information on mark/grade equivalencies and degree requirements from countries in Europe and around the world.

Admission to graduate programs at McGill is highly competitive and the final decision rests with Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies. Admission decisions are not subject to appeal or reconsideration.

3.6.3 Admission Tests

Graduate Record Examination (GRE)

The Graduate Record Examination (GRE) (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08540) consists of a relatively advanced test in the candidate's specialty, and a general test of their attainments in several basic fields of knowledge for which no special preparation is required or recommended. It is offered at many centres, including Montreal, several times a year; the entire examination takes about eight hours, and there is a registration fee. Refer to www.ets.org/gre for further information. Only some departments require applicants to write the GRE examination, but all applicants who have written either the general aptitude or the advanced test are advised to submit the scores along with their other admission material.

This credential is of special importance in the case of applicants whose education has been interrupted, or has not led directly toward graduate study in the subject selected. In such cases the department has the right to insist on a report from the Graduate Record Examination or some similar test. High standing in this examination will not by itself guarantee admission. The Miller Analogies Test may be used similarly. Some departments of the Faculty of Education also require the taking of various tests.

Graduate Management Admissions Test (GMAT)

Applicants to graduate programs in Management must submit scores from the Graduate Management Admissions Test (GMAT). The test is a standardized assessment offered by the Graduate Management Admission Council to help business schools assess candidates for admission. For further information see www.mba.com/mba/tgmat

Competency (Como) 158.807 269.372 studyhan Engests)Tj1 0 0 1 43807 269.372 Tm(4(T))Tj/F1 8.1 Tf1 0 0 1 670 1 8605.03 Tm(A)



Once the request has been approved, the candidate may register following all the regular procedures. A fuller description of the admission procedure is available from GPS.

3.6.10 Reinstatement and Admission of Former Students

Students who have not been registered for a period of less than two years and who have not officially withdrawn from the University by submitting a signed Withdrawal Form to Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies are eligible to be considered for reinstatement into their program. The student's department must recommend, in writing, that the student be reinstated, stipulating any conditions for reinstatement that it deems appropriate. The final decision rests with GPS. Normally, GPS will approve the departmental recommendation. If the student's department chooses not to recommend reinstatement, the student may appeal to the Associate Dean (Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies). The decision of the Associate Dean (Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies) shall be final and not subject to further appeal.

Reinstatement fees will be charged in addition to the fees due for the academic session into which the student has been reinstated. The amount of the reinstatement fees is the tuition portion of fees owed for all unregistered terms, up to a maximum of two years just prior to the term of reinstatement.

If an individual has not registered for a period of more than two years, their student file will be closed. These individuals and those who have formally withdrawn may be considered for admission. Applicants' admission applications will be considered as part of the current admission cycle, in competition with other people applying during that cycle and in accordance with current graduate admission procedures and policies.

Procedure: Requirements for completion of the program will be evaluated. Some of these requirements may need to be redone or new ones may be added. Applicants must inquire about the fees that will be charged.

Revised Council of February 9, 2004.

3.6.11 Deferral of Admission

Under exceptional circumstances, an admission for a particular semester can be considered for a deferral. This can be considered only if the student has not registered. If the student has already registered, no deferral can be granted. The student must withdraw from the University and apply for admission to a later term.

3.7 Fellowships, Awards, and Assistantships

Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies
(Fellowships and Awards Section)
James Administration Building, Room 400
845 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, QC H3A 2T5
Telephone: 514-398-3990
Fax: 514-398-2626
Email: graduatefellowships@mcgill.ca
Website: [www.mcgill.ca/gps/studentcenter/Fellowships and Awards](http://www.mcgill.ca/gps/studentcenter/Fellowships%20and%20Awards)

Graduate Fellowships and Awards Calendar: <http://cousecalendamcgill.ca/fellowships201112/wwhelp/wwhimpl/js/html/wwhelp.htm>

The Fellowships and Awards Section of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies provides processing services for many sources of support for Canadian and non-Canadian students, both new to McGill and continuing. Further information on these and other sources of funding can be found in various publications on the Fellowships and Awards web pages. The Graduate Fellowships and Awards Calendar lists all internal awards as well as numerous external awards.

Entrance Fellowships are awarded on the basis of the application for admission, upon nomination by academic departments. Most internal fellowships are awarded in this manner – please contact the proposed academic department directly for further information.

Research Assistantships, Teaching Assistantships, and stipends from professors' research grants are handled by individual academic departments at McGill. Fellowships, assistantships, and stipends are used to make funding packages for graduate students. All assistantship and stipend inquiries should be directed to departments.

A small number of citizens from countries whose governments have entered into agreements on tuition fees with Quebec may be exempted from the supplemental tuition fees normally required of international students. All French citizens and a limited number of citizens of a country in the list, which can be found at www.mels.gouv.qc.ca/ens-sup/ens-universites_scolaire-A_pays-ganisations.pdf are eligible for such exemptions. For more information and the necessary application materials, see this MELS website: www.mels.gouv.qc.ca/international/index_en.asp?page=progExemp The list of organizations where students should apply can be accessed from this website.

Differential Fee Waivers (DFW's) for international students provide eligible non-Canadian graduate students with waivers of the international tuition fee supplement. There are no application forms for differential fee waivers, since these are awarded on the basis of departmental nominations made to the Fellowships and Awards Section. Eligible students should contact their McGill department.

the courses as Special Students.

Approved by Senate April 2000

3.8.3 Vacation Policy for Graduate Students and Postdocs

Graduate students and Postdocs should normally be entitled to vacation leave equivalent to university holidays and an additional total of fifteen (15) working days in the year. Funded students and Postdocs with fellowships and research grant stipends taking additional vacation leave may have their funding reduced accordingly.

Council of FGS April 23, 1999

Leave of Absence f

vii. Students should receive guidance and encouragement in areas relating to their growth in scholarship, professional development and career planning. Examples may include, where appropriate, reporting research, writing abstracts, preparing papers for conference presentation or for publication, writing grant and fellowship applications, conducting a job search, and preparing for job interviews.

viii. Units should be sensitive to special academic needs and concerns that may arise in the case of certain students, such as international students or students who undertake graduate studies after a long absence from university.

3. Responsibilities

Each unit should clearly identify the student's supervisory needs at each phase and the means by which these needs will be met. Some functions will be fulfilled by the Chair, some by the graduate program director, some by the supervisor and some by the committee. Each unit should clearly identify the specific responsibilities of each of these, as well as the responsibilities of students themselves.

i. Each unit should consider the availability of student support, research facilities, space, and availability of potential supervisors in determining the number of students admitted into the program.

ii. Some examples of the responsibilities of the graduate program director are to be knowledgeable about program requirements, the composition of committees, the procedures for comprehensive and oral defense examinations, and other policies relating to graduate studies; to maintain a dossier on each student's progress; and to be sensitive to graduation deadlines and students' career plans.

iii. Some examples of the responsibilities of a supervisor are to uphold and to transmit to students the highest professional standards of research and/or scholarship; to provide guidance in all phases of the student's research; to meet with their students regularly; to provide prompt feedback when work is submitted including drafts of the thesis; and to clarify expectations regarding collaborative work, authorship, publication and conference presentations.

iv. Some examples of the responsibilities of the students are to inform themselves of program requirements and deadlines; to work within these deadlines; to communicate regularly with the supervisor and committee; and to submit progress reports to the supervisor and committee.

v. The Chair of the unit should ensure that procedures are in place to address serious disagreements that may arise, for example, between a student and a supervisor or between a supervisor and committee members. Such procedures should involve a neutral mediator who will ensure that all sides of a dispute are heard before any decision is made.

4. Quality of Supervision and Teaching

i. Academic units and Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies should consider ways to assess and improve the quality of supervision and to help new supervisors, e.g., through workshops or mentoring models. Procedures for monitoring the quality of graduate student supervision and for providing constructive feedback for supervisors should be developed.

ii. Graduate supervision should be recognized as an integral part of the academic responsibility of an academic unit and should be considered in the allocation of workload, as should the teaching of graduate courses.

iii. Academic units should establish criteria of excellence in supervision and graduate teaching appropriate to their disciplines and should suitably reward those who meet these criteria, e.g., in decisions concerning tenure and promotion, or merit pay awards.

iv. The maximum number of students under the direction of a single supervisor should be consistent with the ability of the supervisor to provide quality supervision, taking into account the workload of the supervisor and norms of the discipline.

v. Procedures should be established for ensuring continuity in supervision when a student is separated from a supervisor—for example, when the supervisor takes a sabbatical leave, retires from McGill or changes universities or when the student leaves to complete field work or takes a job before submitting a thesis.

Revised by Council of FGS April 23, 1999 and October 6, 2003

3.9.2 Policy on Graduate Student Research Progress Tracking

This is a new mandatory policy and procedure to track the research progress of graduate students. The policy is referred to in the amended [section 3.9.1: Guidelines and Regulations for Academic Units on Graduate Student Advising and Supervision](#) in bold print. Documents to record progress can be found on the GPS website: www.mcgill.ca/gps/staff/forms

The following is a summary of the main elements of the new mandatory policy. The following steps must be followed for each graduate student in a thesis program:

1. Annually, the student must meet with, at minimum, their supervisor(s) and a departmental representative. This meeting can occur in the context of an annual thesis or advisory committee in those departments that have thesis committees
2. At the first such meeting (to be held shortly after thesis students begin their programs), written objectives/expectations for the year must be recorded on the first of the three forms, Form #1 (Graduate Student Research Objectives Report Form). All three people at the meeting must sign this form. A student who does not agree to sign the form must write a statement detailing his/her objections to the expectations to the e

5. In the event that a student has any two unsatisfactory evaluations they may be required to withdraw from their program of study. These two unsatisfactory evaluations need not be successive.
6. All forms are to be kept in departmental files.
7. Departments that already have progress tracking forms may continue to utilize them, but these must conform to the fundamental principles underlying this new policy. Specifically, any departmental procedure or forms to record graduate research progress must:
 - be used annually;
 - be used in a meeting with the supervisor and one other departmental representative, and signed by all parties;
 - include a written statement of expectations approximately one year before any evaluation. (Note: This can be one semester in the case of expectations following an unsatisfactory evaluation.);
 - permit the student to submit a minority report and not sign;
 - state clearly that any two unsatisfactory evaluations may be grounds for requiring a student to withdraw.

Please note this new University policy is MANDATORY. Students may grieve against a department that fails to adhere to the policy and procedures outlined above.

Senate September 2003

3.9.3 Vacation Policy for Graduate Students and Postdocs

Graduate students and Postdocs should normally be entitled to vacation leave equivalent to university holidays and an additional total of fifteen (15) working days in the year. Funded students and Postdocs with fellowships and research grant stipends taking additional vacation leave may have their funding reduced accordingly.

Council of FGSR April 23, 1999

Ph.D. Comprehensives P

The format of the comprehensive must be clearly stated and must be consistent across students within a particular program. The following list gives some of the more common formats, which are often combined. (This list is not intended to be exhaustive.)

- written examination of a specific duration
- take-home examination
- extended research paper(s)
- written research proposal
- oral exam (which may include or consist of a defense of a research paper or research proposal)

If the comprehensive consists of several parts, the relationship (if any) between them must be made clear.

Timing

Timing of the comprehensive must be specified, including the earliest and latest dates by which the comprehensive is to be completed. Students must be informed of the specific dates of the exam in sufficient time for them to prepare for it.

Given the importance of the Ph.D. comprehensive and the consequences of failure, the exam should be held reasonably early in the program, so that students do not spend several years preparing for it.

Prerequisites must be specified. For example, clarify whether all course work must have been completed prior to the comprehensive and whether the comprehensive is the final step before thesis research and writing.

Assessment, Grading and Reporting

Evaluation parameters must be made clear, including information about who sets the exam questions and who evaluates the student. If performance is assessed by a committee, clarify how the committee is appointed and who sits on it. In the case of written examinations, clarify whether the grading is done by one or more people.

Where there is more than one component to the examination (e.g., an oral exam plus a written exam), it must be made clear how these components are factored into the final grade. For example, make it clear whether each component counts equally, whether the assessment is global, and whether failure on one part of the comprehensive examination (or on one question) results in an overall failure.

Feedback

The assessment and reasons for the decision must be documented and provided to the student in sufficient detail to allow the student to understand the decision, including identifying strengths and weaknesses. (A number of units have developed short forms specifically for this purpose.) In the case of oral examinations, the student should also be given feedback on presentation, logical exposition, ability to answer questions, etc.

In the case of oral exams, units may wish to consider the following: ensure that there is a reasonably detailed written assessment of the student's performance; tape the oral examination; allow the student to select a faculty member to act as a neutral observer; have one faculty member serve as a neutral chair (equivalent to a Pro-Dean); have an outside committee member; have the oral examination open to other students and faculty members.

Plagiarism

McGill University values academic integrity, which is fundamental to achieving our mission of the advancement of learning. Therefore, all students must understand the issues associated with academic integrity (see www.mcgill.ca/students/srr/honesty for more information).

Plagiarism in a Ph.D. comprehensive examination contravenes McGill University's academic goals and standards. Consequently, any student found guilty

Charter of Student Rights
Graduate Studies Reread Policy
Office for Students with Disabilities

Approved by Executive of Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research (FGSR) February 17, 1997 and Council of FGSR March 7, 1997

3.9.5 Graduate Studies Reread Policy

This policy applies only in the case of marks given for written work in 600- and 700-level courses. For 500-level courses and below, the reread policy of the appropriate undergraduate faculty applies.

Consultation

In accordance with the Charter of Student Rights, and subject to the conditions stated therein, graduate students have the right, subject to reasonable administrative arrangements, to consult any written submission for which they have received a mark and to discuss this submission with the examiner. Upon request by the student, the instructor of the course is obliged to conduct this consultation with the student.

(Note: Where materials have been graded by a TA and the student wants a reconsideration of the grade, the faculty member responsible for the course is expected to review the materials and the appropriateness of the grade. This is so even if the materials in question have already been discussed by the TA with the student.)

Verification

In a case where a student feels that totalling errors have been made in arriving at the

Prepared by the Committee on Graduate Programs, Supervision and Teaching
Approved by Council of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, May 12th 1995

3.9.6 Health and Parental/Familial Leave of Absence Policy

A leave of absence may be granted by Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies for maternity or parenting (interpreted according to McGill's P

3.10.2 Regulations on Research Policy

Please refer to the Regulations on Research Policy available at www.mcgill.ca/secretariat/policies/eseach.

3.10.3 Policy on Research Integrity

Please refer to the Policy on Research Integrity available at: www.mcgill.ca/eseach/about/integrity.

3.10.4 Guidelines for Research Involving Human Subjects

Please refer to the guidelines for research involving human subjects available at: www.mcgill.ca/eseach/researchers/compliance/human

3.10.5 Guidelines for Research with Animal Subjects

Please refer to the guidelines for research involving animal subjects available at: www.mcgill.ca/eseach/researchers/compliance/animal

3.10.6 Policy on Intellectual Property

Please refer to the Policy on Intellectual Property available at: www.mcgill.ca/eseach/researchers/ip.

3.10.7 Regulations Governing Conflicts of Interest

Please refer to the regulations governing conflicts of interest available at www.mcgill.ca/secretariat/policies/conflicts

3.10.8 Safety in Field Work

Please refer to the policies on safety in field work available at www.mcgill.ca/ehs/eldworksafety

3.10.9 Office of Sponsored Research

Please refer to the Office of Sponsored Research, available at: www.mcgill.ca/eseach/researchers.

3.10.10 Postdocs

Please see www.mcgill.ca/gps/postdocs

3.10.11 Research Associates

A Research Associate is a senior career researcher who usually works independently, in most cases has a Ph.D. or equivalent, and is often supported directly by outside granting agencies. (www.mcgill.ca/apo/classifications/other-research-associates)

3.11 Academic Programs

The programs and courses in the following sections have been approved for the 2011-2012 session as listed, but the Faculty reserves the right to introduce changes as may be deemed necessary or desirable.

3.11.1 Law**3.11.1.1 Location**

Faculty of Law
Graduate Programs in Law
New Chancellor Day Hall
3644 Peel Street, Room 406
Montreal, QC H3A 1W9
Canada

Telephone: 514-398-6635

Fax: 514-398-8453

Email: grad.law@mcgill.ca

Website: www.mcgill.ca/law

Associate Dean (Graduate Studies) Rosalie Jukier

3.11.1.2 About Law

Graduate students in Law at McGill have one thing in common: a sharp curiosity to explore ideas and projects in an environment that is uniquely comparative and pluralist.

The extensiv

[section 3.11.1.9 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Thesis\); Bioethics \(45 credits\)](#)

The Master's specialization in Bioethics is an interdisciplinary program that emphasizes both the conceptual and practical aspects of Bioethics. Students apply through either the Faculty of Law, Medicine, Religious Studies, or the Department of Philosophy. Students entering pursuing an LL.M., Bioethics, are bound by the requirements of the Faculty of Law's LL.M. program (thesis option only).

[section 3.11.1.10 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Thesis\); Environment \(45 credits\)](#)

The Environmental Studies Option is a cross-disciplinary option offered in conjunction with the School of the Environment within the LL.M. (Thesis or Non-Thesis) providing students with an appreciation of the role of science, politics, and ethics in informing decision-making in the environment sector.

[section 3.11.1.11 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Thesis\); European Studies \(46 credits\)](#)

The European Studies Option (ESO) is a cross-disciplinary program offered as an option within the existing LL.M. Thesis program. This option is open to students whose work is focused on Europe, in particular on issues relating to European integration, broadly understood.

[section 3.11.1.12 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Non-Thesis\) \(45 credits\)](#)

The LL.M. Non-thesis program is geared towards students who wish to continue their legal education largely through graduate level coursework. The program requires two terms of coursework as well as a 15,000 word research project.

[section 3.11.1.13 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Non-Thesis\); Environment \(45 credits\)](#)

The Environmental Studies Option is a cross-disciplinary option offered in conjunction with the School of Environment within the LL.M. (Thesis or Non-Thesis) providing students with an appreciation of the role of science in informing decision-making in the environment sector, and the influence that political, socio-economic, and ethical judgments have.

Institute of Air and Space Law

[section 3.11.1.14 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Thesis\) Air and Space Law \(45 credits\)](#)

The LL.M. Thesis program in the Institute of Air and Space Law is available to qualifying applicants holding a bachelor's law degree who wish to focus on original scholarly research and writing under the supervision of a law professor. This program involves 20 credits in coursework and 25 research credits (a thesis of 100-150 pages). The thesis must show familiarity with previous work in the field and demonstrate the student's capacity for independent analysis, writing skills, and organization.

[section 3.11.1.15 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Non-Thesis\) Air and Space Law \(45 credits\)](#)

The LL.M. Non-Thesis program in the Institute of Air and Space Law is available to qualifying applicants holding a bachelor's law degree who wish to gain a wide exposure to a range of taught courses within, and related to, the domain of Air and Space Law. The Non-Thesis option requires a substantial Supervised Research Project (18 credits), with the remaining 27 credits earned in courses.

Institute of Comparative Law

[section 3.11.1.16 Master of Laws \(LL.M.\); Law \(Thesis\); Comparative Law \(45 credits\)](#)

The Institute of Comparative Law welcomes master's students studying within the McGill Faculty of Law. ICL students are encouraged to think about the nature and value of comparative scholarship both through the courses that they take (particularly GO, L

section 3.11.1.18 Graduate Certificate in Air and Space Law (15 credits)

The Graduate Certificate in Air and Space Law is a coursework program with a limited research and writing requirement. It is particularly appropriate for students with a strong professional orientation who do not wish to write a thesis. This certificate is particularly appropriate for jurists and other professionals who wish to pursue graduate-level legal studies in aviation, air and space law, government regulations, conventions and treaties dealing with these areas.

section 3.11.1.19 Graduate Certificate in Comparative Law (15 credits)

The Graduate Certificate in Comparative Law provides advanced training in subjects within the scope of the ICL to candidates who do not wish to undertake the Master's degree. The Graduate Certificate is particularly appropriate for judges, law professors, and legal practitioners from countries undergoing substantial legal reform (such as post-Communist or developing countries) who wish to pursue advanced studies in areas such as civil, commercial, or human rights law.

3.11.1.3 Law Admission Requirements and Application Procedures

3.11.1.3.1 Admission Requirements

The Graduate Admissions Committee of the Faculty of Law reviews applications and makes recommendations regarding admission to Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies (GPS), which makes the final admissions decisions.

For information and application forms, please consult the Faculty website www.mcgill.ca/law-admissions/graduates/admissions or contact the Graduate Programs Office in Law

3.11.1.4 Course Selection (Graduate and Postdoctoral Law Programs)

It should be noted that not all courses are offered in each year. Students wishing to pursue research topics outside of these particular fields are welcome to do so, subject to the availability of appropriate thesis supervisors.

The graduate-level Law courses are grouped into four inter-related concentrations.

3.11.1.4.1 Legal Traditions and Legal Theory

This concentration combines two areas of strength: the coexistence of diverse legal traditions, particularly (but not exclusively) the civil and common law, and the awareness of the importance of theoretical approaches to law as a means of understanding both the internal dynamic of legal phenomena and their relationship to other social phenomena.

Courses offered within this concentration may include:

Aboriginal Peoples and the Law (CMPL 500)

Advanced Criminal Law (PUB2 501)

Advanced Jurisprudence (CMPL 505)

Canadian Legal History (CMPL 547)

Canon La

European Community Law 2 (CMPL 537)

Government Control of Business (CMPL 574)

Government Regulation of Space Activities (ASPL 639)

Intellectual and Industrial Property (BUS2 502)

International Business Law (CMPL 604)

International Carriage of Goods by Sea (CMPL 515)

International Development Law (CMPL 516)

International Environmental Law and Politics (CMPL 546)

International and Domestic Documentary Sales (CMPL 544)

International Maritime Conventions (CMPL 553)

International Securities Markets (CMPL 545)

Comparative Medical Law (CMPL 551)
Computers and the Law (CMPL 578)
Environment and the Law (CMPL 580)
Government Control of Business (CMPL 574)
Intellectual and Industrial Property (BUS2 502)
International Environmental Law (CMPL 546)
Land Use Planning (PRV4 145)
Law and Healthcare (CMPL 642)
Law and Psychiatry (PUB2 500)
Medical Liability (CMPL 522)
Policies, Politics and Legislative Process (CMPL 518)
Regulation, Technology / Society (CMPL 605)
Research Seminars (CMPL 508 & CMPL 509)
Trade Regulation (CMPL 521)

3.11.1.5 Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.)

The Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.) program allows for the development of substantive and original contributions to legal research and knowledge under the supervision of a faculty member. Doctoral candidates normally plan to pursue an academic career and develop their approach to pedagogy, research, and writing while at McGill.

D.C.L. candidates may be associated with the Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism, the Quebec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law, the Centre for Intellectual Property Policy, or one of the specialized Research Chairs at the Faculty of Law. For more information, see our website: <http://www.mcgill.ca/law-gradprograms/programs/dcl/>.

The degree will be awarded, at the earliest, after the completion of three years of residence in the Faculty. In the case of a candidate holding an LL.M. from McGill or an equivalent degree from another university, the residency requirement may be reduced to two years of study beyond the Master's degree, with the approval of the Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies Office, upon recommendation of the Graduate Studies Committee of the Faculty of Law.

The core of the D.C.L. program is a substantial thesis of up to 400 pages that makes a significant contribution to legal scholarship, evidencing in concept and execution the original work of the candidate. Its form must be suitable for publication. The thesis must be submitted within four years of completion of the residency requirement.

Comprehensive - Required

Every candidate must successfully pass a comprehensive examination, usually after one year in the program.

LAWG 701 (0) Comprehensive Exam - Law

Required Course

CMPL 641 (4) Theoretical Approaches to Law

Complementary Course

Students are encouraged to take:

CMPL 610 (4) Legal Research Methodology

3.11.1.6 Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.); Air and Space Law

The Institute of Air and Space Law offers a D.C.L. program in Air and Space Law, which allows for the development of substantive and original contributions to legal research and knowledge under the supervision of a faculty member. Doctoral candidates normally plan to pursue an academic career and develop their approach to pedagogy, research, and writing while at McGill.

The core of the D.C.L. program is a substantial thesis of up to 400 pages that makes a significant contribution to legal scholarship, evidencing in concept and execution the original work of the candidate. Its form must be suitable for publication. The thesis must be submitted within four years of completion of the residency requirement.

Comprehensive - Required

Every candidate must successfully pass a comprehensive examination, usually after one year in the program.

ASPL 701 (0) Comprehensive - Air/Space Law

Complementary Courses

As part of the course Master's Thesis 1, a thesis candidate must provide a protocol to his or her supervisor setting out details as to the thesis topic, the deadlines for the completion of the various thesis courses and the schedule of meetings with the thesis supervisor. Modifications to the protocol must be made in writing and submitted to the Associate Dean (Graduate Studies).

CMPL 612	(3)	Master's Thesis 1
CMPL 613	(3)	Master's Thesis 2
CMPL 614	(3)	Master's Thesis 3
CMPL 615	(6)	Master's Thesis 4
CMPL 616	(12)	Master's Thesis 5
CMPL 617	(3)	Master's Thesis 6

Required Courses (8 credits)

CMPL 610	(4)	Legal Research Methodology
CMPL 641	(4)	Theoretical Approaches to Law

Complementary Courses (7 credits)

The remaining 7 credits (or fewer if more credits are earned for the Master's Thesis) are chosen from among Faculty offerings at the 500 and 600 level.

Additional Thesis Courses

With the approval of the Associate Dean (Graduate Studies) and the Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies Office (GPSO), students may take up to an additional 3 credits of thesis courses by completing one or both of:

CMPL 618	(2)	Master's Thesis 7
CMPL 619	(1)	Master's Thesis 8

3.11.1.9 Master of Laws (LL.M.); Law (Thesis); Bioethics (45 credits)

The 45-credit LL.M. program, thesis option, in Bioethics is a research-intensive, interdisciplinary, graduate program focused on developing research interests into a thesis project under the supervision of a faculty member.

CMPL 641 (4) Theoretical Approaches to Law

Complementary Courses (11 credits)

One of the following:

BIOE 682 (3) Medical Basis of Bioethics
CMPL 642 (3) Law and Health Care
PHIL 543 (3) Seminar: Medical Ethics
RELG 571 (3) Religion and Medicine

8-9 credits at the 500-level or above of Faculty of Law courses or Bioethics courses.

3.11.1.10 Master of Laws (LL.M.); Law (Thesis); Environment (45 credits)

The Faculty of Law together with the School of Environment and other units at McGill offers a 45-credit LL.M. program, thesis option, in Environment. This is a research-intensive, interdisciplinary, graduate program focused on developing research interests into a thesis project under the supervision of a faculty member. Graduate level courses on theoretical and methodological approaches to legal writing complement the research work and thesis completion process, and courses in specific areas of knowledge related to the candidate's research interests complete the program's credit requirements.

Candidates must remain in residence for three terms for which full-time fees will be charged. The third term, usually devoted to thesis research, may be taken the Summer of the first year. If the thesis is not completed in this time, students must register for additional sessions as needed. All degree requirements must be completed within a maximum of three years of the date of first registration.

Thesis Courses (29 credits)

As part of the course Master's Thesis 1, a thesis candidate must provide a protocol to his or her supervisor setting out details as to the thesis topic, the deadlines for the completion of the various thesis courses and the schedule of meetings with the thesis supervisor. Modifications to the protocol must be made in writing and submitted to the Associate Dean (Graduate Studies).

CMPL 612 (3) Master's Thesis 1
CMPL 613 (3) Master's Thesis 2

ENVR 580	(3)	Topics in Environment 3
ENVR 611	(3)	The Economy of Nature
ENVR 620	(3)	Environment and Health of Species
ENVR 622	(3)	Sustainable Landscapes
ENVR 630	(3)	Civilization and Environment
ENVR 680	(3)	Topics in Environment 4

or another course at the 500-level or higher recommended by the advisory committee and approved by the Environment Option Committee.

3.11.1.11 Master of Laws (LL.M.); Law (Thesis); European Studies (46 credits)

The 46-credit LL.M. program, thesis option, in European Studies is a research-intensive graduate program focused on dev

3.11.1.12 Master of Laws (LL.M.); Law (Non-Thesis) (45 credits)

The 45-credit LL.M. non-thesis option complements previous legal education through specialized graduate-level coursework and in-depth research. It enhances expertise in selected areas of legal scholarship and offers an opportunity to write a supervised, substantial, and publishable paper in an area of interest.

Candidates must remain in residence for three terms for which full-time fees will be charged. The third term is devoted to the Research Project, usually taken in the Summer of the first year. If the research project is not completed in this time, students must register for additional sessions as needed. All degree requirements must be completed within a maximum of three years of the date of first registration.

Research Project (15 credits)

The supervised research project is a 15,000 word paper, assessed by the supervisor on a pass-fail basis, and is typically completed in the Summer.

CMPL 655	(15)	Research Project 1
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Required Courses (8 credits)

CMPL 610	(4)	Legal Research Methodology
CMPL 641	(4)	Theoretical Approaches to Law

Complementary Courses (22 credits)

The remaining 22 credits (or fewer if more credits are earned for the research project) are chosen from among Faculty offerings at the 500 and 600 level.

Additional Research Project Courses

With the approval of the Associate Dean (Graduate Studies) and the Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies Office (GPSO), students may take up to an additional 3 credits of research project courses by completing one or both of:

CMPL 656	(2)	Research Project 2
CMPL 657	(1)	Research Project 3

3.11.1.13 Master of Laws (LL.M.); Law (Non-Thesis); Environment (45 credits)

The Faculty of Law together with the School of Environment and other units at McGill offers a 45-credit, LL.M. program, non-thesis option, in Environment. The program complements previous legal education through specialized graduate-level coursework and in-depth research. It enhances expertise in selected areas of legal scholarship and offers an opportunity to write a supervised, substantial, and publishable paper in an area of interest.

Candidates must remain in residence for three terms for which full-time fees will be charged. The third term is devoted to the Research Project, usually taken in the Summer of the first year, meaning that students usually complete their program within one calendar year. If the research project is not completed in this time, students must register for additional sessions as needed. All degree requirements must be completed within a maximum of three years of the date of first registration.

Research Project (17 credits)

The non-thesis option requires a substantial supervised research project during the third term of registration, a 15,000 word paper, assessed by the supervisor on a pass-fail basis, and typically completed in the summer.

CMPL 655	(15)	Research Project 1
CMPL 656	(2)	Research Project 2

Required Courses (10 credits)

CMPL 610	(4)	Legal Research Methodology
ENVR 610	(3)	Foundations of Environmental Policy
ENVR 650	(1)	Environmental Seminar 1
ENVR 651	(1)	Environmental Seminar 2
ENVR 652	(1)	Environmental Seminar 3

Complementary Courses (18 credits)

15 credits chosen from:

CMPL 500	(3)	Aboriginal Peoples and the Law
CMPL 546	(3)	International Environmental Law and Politics
CMPL 580	(3)	Environment and the Law

and/or other Faculty of Law offerings.

3 credits chosen from:

ENVR 519	(3)	Global Environmental Politics
ENVR 544	(3)	Environmental Measurement and Modelling
ENVR 580	(3)	Topics in Environment 3
ENVR 611	(3)	The Economy of Nature
ENVR 620	(3)	Environment and Health of Species
ENVR 622	(3)	Sustainable Landscapes
ENVR 630	(3)	Civilization and Environment
ENVR 680	(3)	Topics in Environment 4

or another course at the 500-level or higher recommended by the advisory committee and approved by the Environment Option Committee.

3.11.1.14 Master of Laws (LL.M.); Law (Thesis); Air and Space Law (45 credits)

The 45-credit LL.M. program, thesis option, in Air and Space Law is a research-intensive graduate program focused on developing research interests into a thesis project under the supervision of a faculty member. Graduate level courses on theoretical and methodological approaches to legal writing complement the research work and thesis completion process, and courses in specific areas of knowledge related to the candidate's research interests complete the program's credit requirements.

Candidates must remain in residence for three terms for which full-time fees will be charged. The third term, usually devoted to thesis research, may be taken the Summer of the first year. If the thesis is not completed in this time, students must register for additional sessions as needed. All degree requirements must be completed within a maximum of three years of the date of first registration.

Thesis Courses (25 credits)

As part of the course Master's Thesis 1, a thesis candidate must provide a protocol to his or her supervisor setting out details as to the thesis topic, the deadlines for the completion of the various thesis courses, and the schedule of meetings with the thesis supervisor. Modifications to the protocol must be made in writing and submitted to the Associate Dean (Graduate Studies).

ASPL 690	(4)	Master's Thesis 1
ASPL 691	(3)	Master's Thesis 2
ASPL 692	(6)	Master's Thesis 3
ASPL 693	(12)	Master's Thesis 4

Required Courses (9 credits)

ASPL 633	(3)	Public International Air Law
ASPL 636	(3)	Private International Air Law
ASPL 637	(3)	Space Law: General Principles

Complementary Courses (11 credits)

4 credits from the following:

CMPL 610D1	(2)	Legal Research Methodology
CMPL 610D2	(2)	Legal Research Methodology

7 credits at the 500 level or higher, chosen from among Faculty offerings (including ASPL offerings).

3.11.1.15 Master of Laws (LL.M.); Law (Non-Thesis); Air and Space Law (45 credits)

The 45-credit LL.M. program, non-thesis option, in Air and Space Law complements previous legal education through specialized graduate-level coursework and in-depth research. It enhances expertise in selected areas of legal scholarship and includes a supervised substantial paper in an area of interest.

Candidates must remain in residence for three terms for which full-time fees will be charged. The third term is devoted to the Research Project, usually taken in the summer of the first year. If the research project is not completed in this time, students must register for additional sessions as needed. All degree requirements must be completed within a maximum of three years of the date of first registration.

Research Project (18 credits)

The non-thesis option requires a substantial supervised research project during the third term of registration, a 15,000 word paper, assessed by the supervisor on a pass-f

The certificate is awarded after at least one term of residence in the Faculty and upon completion of a minimum of 15 academic credits of law courses. Students may take courses beyond the minimum of 15 credits, and these additional courses may be non-law courses. Students in the program often remain in residence for both terms and take all of the Air and Space Law courses.

For more information, see our website: <http://www.mcgill.ca/law-gradprograms/programs/certificate/>.

Required Courses (9 credits)

ASPL 633	(3)	Public International Air Law
ASPL 636	(3)	Private International Air Law
ASPL 637	(3)	Space Law: General Principles

Complementary Courses (6 credits)

6 additional credits of graduate courses.

3.11.1.19 Graduate Certificate in Comparative Law (15 credits)

The Graduate Certificate in Comparative Law is offered through the Institute of Comparative Law and provides advanced legal training over one term of full-time studies or two terms of part-time studies to candidates who wish to pursue graduate legal education for career-related purposes.

The certificate is awarded after at least one term of residence in the Faculty and upon completion of a minimum of 15 credits to a maximum of 29 credits. In every case, the program is structured to meet individual needs and must be approved by the Associate Dean (Graduate Studies).

For more information, see our website: <http://www.mcgill.ca/law-gradprograms/programs/certificate/>.

Complementary Courses

Courses are chosen on an individual basis.

