

common Law

Undergraduate Studies

2003-2005

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Université d'
University of 
Ottawa



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Table of contents

University Mission Statement	1
University Governance	1
Message from the Dean	2
Historical note	3
Faculty of Law, Common Law Section	5
Administration	5
Administrative staff	5
Faculty Council	5
Teaching personnel	5
Professors Emeriti	6
Hyman Soloway Chair in Business and Trade Law	6
Review Counsel, University of Ottawa Community Legal Clinic	6
Education Equity Program	7
Goals and objectives	7
Program components	7
Centres for research	9
Centre for Trade Policy and Law	9
Human Rights Research and Education Centre	9
CGA Tax Research Centre	9
Hyman Soloway Chair in Business and Trade Law	10
Services offered to Common Law students	11
Brian Dickson Law Library	11
University of Ottawa Community Legal Clinic	11
Ottawa Law Review	11
W. Dan Chilcott Computer Education Facility	12
Student Activities	12
Student Associations	12
Academic regulations	13
Bilingualism	13
Choice of courses	13
Destruction of records	13
Voluntary interruption of studies	13
General policy on the transfer of credits	13
Evaluation of academic standing	13
Revision of marks	15
Registration for degree	15
Academic fraud	15
Computer and network users	17
Prizes, medals and scholarships	18
Undergraduate Programs	19
LLB Program	19
Second- and third-year optional courses	20
Second- and third-year English courses by area of concentration	21
National Program - LLB	24
Joint LLB/JD/LLL Degrees	25
Joint LLB/MBA Program	26
Joint MA/LLB Program	27
Moot Court Competitions	28
International Exchanges	28
Graduate studies in law	29
Section de Droit Civil	30
Admission to the practice of law	31
Glossary	32
Appendix 1 — Alphabetical listing	35
Second- and third-year optional courses	35
Second- and third-year English courses by area of concentration	36

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University Mission Statement

The location, tradition, character and special mission of the University of Ottawa make it a reflection, in an academic setting, of the Canadian experience. Situated in the capital of Canada at the juncture of English and French Canada, the University has been linked since the middle of the 19th century to both linguistic groups in Canada and notably to the Franco-Ontarian community. As a result it has developed as a major bilingual institution of higher learning serving Ontario and the whole of Canada. It provides students and staff with an exceptional meeting ground for two of the prominent intellectual and scientific traditions of the western world; it offers a unique setting for cultural interaction and understanding; moreover, its proximity to government agencies and research centres places it in an optimal position to link Canadian scholarship with the external world. By virtue of its commitment to excellence in a bilingual and bicultural milieu, the University of Ottawa is Canada's premier bilingual university.

To preserve and enhance its stature, the University of Ottawa is pledged to quality of the highest standing in all the teaching programs and research undertakings of its academic and professional sectors: Arts, Education, Engineering, Graduate Studies, Law, Management, Medicine and Health Sciences, Science,

and Social Sciences. This pledge leads it to declare the following intentions:

- to maintain and develop the widest range of teaching and research programs of national and international standing in both French and English;
- to attract first-class scholars, students and support staff;
- to maintain and enhance the bilingual and bicultural milieu of the University;
- to exercise leadership in the development of teaching, research and professional programs designed specifically for the French-speaking population in Ontario;
- to give priority consideration to those programs of excellent academic standing that reflect, or train professionals to contribute to, the two main cultural traditions of Canada;
- to continue to be a leader in the promotion of women in all aspects of university life; and
- to further international co-operation.

University Governance

The University of Ottawa Act (1965) assigns the Board of Governors the power to establish the necessary regulations for the government, administration, direction and management of the University. The Senate of the University establishes academic policies. To this end, it approves all programs, determines academic curricula and admission requirements at the University, oversees the distribution of scholarships, confers degrees, and so forth.

Rector and Vice-Chancellor: Gilles G. Patry

Chancellor: Huguette Labelle

Chairman of the Board of Governors: J. Richard Bertrand

Student Participation

During the course of the academic year, students are called upon to elect a certain number of student representatives to the governing bodies of the University.

- a) **Board of Governors:** The student body may elect two representatives:
 - one regular student registered at the Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies;
 - one regular undergraduate student.
- b) **Senate:** The student body may elect eleven representatives:
 - one regular full-time undergraduate student per Faculty;
 - two regular full-time students for the Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies (one from the science faculties and one from the humanities).



Message from the Dean

Welcome to the Common Law Section of the University of Ottawa. We offer a complete and challenging legal education. All students, whether preparing to practice law or studying law as an academic discipline, will leave the law school with the necessary intellectual tools to be leading citizens in Canada in the 21st century. Students who are interested in qualifying to practice law will have access to a range of courses that prepare them for admission to the bar of any of the common law provinces of Canada. In addition to a traditional legal curriculum, we offer a broad range of courses that critically assess the nature and impact of law and legal institutions on the various communities that make up Canada, and a large number of courses that consider the social policy implications of law. We consider that learning the law as it stands and learning how to assess it critically are equally vital to a legal education.

The Faculty has taken advantage of its location and the strength of its faculty members to offer an enriched program in a number of areas. Concentrations are available in the areas of social justice, international law and technology law. Our professors are nationally and internationally known scholars who are also excellent teachers. We also call on the skills of senior practitioners in government and the private sector to teach in their areas of expertise. We offer two programs: common law in English and common law in French. Additional details about our educational programs are described in this calendar, as are the qualifications of our faculty members.

The Common Law Section places great importance on creating a welcoming, supportive and intellectually challenging learning environment; it has a dedicated staff and a diverse student body.

Of all Ontario law schools, the Common Law Section of the University of Ottawa has the highest proportion of students from outside of the province of Ontario. The diverse student body at the University of Ottawa makes it an especially exciting place to live and study. We offer four joint degree programs, and numerous opportunities for foreign exchanges.

Students choosing to study in the Common Law Section may take advantage of our location in the National Capital Region. The law school is a five-minute walk from the provincial courthouse where criminal and civil trials occur on a daily basis. Ten minutes away, students may sit in on litigation before the Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Canada, or visit the House of Commons. Judges of the Supreme Court and of the federal and provincial courts are frequent visitors to the law school. Our relationship with leading

lawyers in the many departments of the federal government enables us to offer unique opportunities in public law. Students may elect work study placements within the federal public or technology sectors for academic credit.

In 1977, to meet the University's mandate of service to the Franco-Ontarian community, the Common Law Section began offering courses in French. Since 1984, a complete common law program in French has been offered parallel to the English program. Graduates of the common law degree in French have helped increase legal services for francophone populations outside of Quebec, in Ontario as well as in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and elsewhere. The program has played a pivotal role in the development of common law terminology in French.

The Faculty of Law comprises two sections, Common Law and Droit civil, each separately administered by its own dean and faculty council. The Section de droit civil prepares its students for the practice of law in Quebec. Students in one section may take optional courses in the other. Graduates of either section may enrol in the national program and obtain a degree in the other system after an additional year of study.

In so many ways our law school reflects the complexities and rich diversity of Canada. I hope you will consider studying law at the University of Ottawa.

Bruce Feldthusen, Dean



Historical note

The University of Ottawa's Common Law Section provides a liberal and professional education for persons intending to enter the practice of law, government service, or any career in which a knowledge of legal principles and legal process is necessary or desirable. Emphasis is placed on acquiring an understanding of the operation of legal rules in a complex and evolving society. Teaching methods are employed not only to transmit information but also to develop precision of thought, thoroughness and techniques of legal reasoning. Although some courses are taught by lecture many others employ methods that foster critical discussion between professors and students. The section is committed to conveying an understanding of law within its social context, and to preparing conscientious lawyers who respect the principles of social justice. The French common law program has a particular mission to educate lawyers to represent members of French-speaking communities throughout Canada.

When the University of Ottawa opened the Faculty of Law in 1953, it renewed an undertaking begun nearly 70 years before. In 1887, a law school was established at the University of Ottawa, and its first dean, who was to become prime minister of Canada, was Sir John Thompson. Unfortunately, difficulties led to the closing of the first law school, but the University resolved to reopen a law school as soon as circumstances should prove favourable.

Unlike most federations in which the political units share common legal heritage, Canada brings together two distinct legal systems: the civil law of Quebec and the common law of the other provinces. At first, the Faculty offered only courses in droit civil for students aspiring to practise law in the province of Quebec. In February 1957, the Law Society of Upper Canada modified its conditions for admission to the practice of law in Ontario so that an academic course in common law in an approved university in Ontario would constitute acceptable preparation for admission to the Bar of Ontario. As a result, in September 1957, the University established a Common Law School academically separate from the already existing Civil Law Faculty.

While they share a common interest in matters of federal jurisdiction, the two sections have always been academically distinct: one teaches the common law and the other civil law. In 1962, the University gave further recognition to the necessity of autonomy for the two law schools within one faculty by appointing separate deans for each section. Thus, there is a dean of Common Law and a dean of Droit civil for the separate administration of the two sections.

The baccalaureate of laws degree of the Common Law Section, which qualifies its holders for entrance to the Bar Admission Course of Ontario, has been recognized as providing academic preparation for the bars of the other "common law" provinces of Canada, and also provides general qualifications for legal positions in business, industry and the public service of this country.

The Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa first established a graduate program on October 1, 1957 and now offers programs leading to the LLD and LL.M degrees. The LL.M offers the following

areas of concentration: law and technology (available in French and English); common law des affaires et commerce international (intended for French language civilians wishing to acquire knowledge of common law and international commercial law); and civic law theory (intended for English-language common law lawyers who wish to acquire knowledge of the civil law system). Many other graduate students focus on international law or human rights.

The Faculty of Law offers a unique milieu for a truly Canadian social, cultural and intellectual exchange. In order to ensure the just solution of our provincial and federal problems, Canada requires legal minds receptive to the needs and claims of all Canadians. The Faculty of Law is uniquely placed to provide instruction in both common law and droit civil. Ottawa, the Canadian political and diplomatic centre as well as a growing hub of judicial activity, is the most important crossroads of our two juridical systems.

From the beginning, and in light of the bicultural nature of this country, the faculty sought to engender interest in both systems of law by allowing students of each section to take courses in the other section. In 1970-71, the faculty established a special LLL/LLB program. A number of droit civil students became qualified upon their graduation with the LLL degree to enter the Common Law Section's special program of full-time studies in common law leading to the LLB degree. The Droit civil Section has a similar program to which graduates of the Common Law Section may be admitted. This program produces truly national lawyers. Each has a complete academic foundation for eventual admission to the practice of law anywhere in Canada.

In the fall of 1973, the faculty moved into its new building, Fauteux Hall. This large and handsome structure includes a law library designed to house 200,000 volumes and a moot court complex that can be converted into three separate amphitheatre-style classrooms. This remarkably functional building provides an atmosphere most conducive to academic endeavour.

In 1977, the Common Law Section began to offer courses in the French language, thus meeting the mandate of the University of Ottawa, which has a mission to serve the French-speaking community of Ontario. In 1984, the French common law program developed an academic and administrative structure, an important step in its evolution. From that moment, the University of Ottawa began to award the diploma of the French program with an attestation on the official transcript indicating that the student has the necessary skills to practise the law in French, an important asset for our graduates.

In 1979-1980, the section established, in co-operation with the Faculty of Administration (now the School of Management), a joint MBA/LLB program, which enables a student to obtain an MBA and an LLB after four years of study. This program was introduced in recognition of the increasing need in modern business and government and in the modern practice of law for knowledge and skills in the two disciplines of law and business.



To encourage the development of the French common law terminology, the University of Ottawa established in 1981, in conjunction with the Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Ontario, the Centre de traduction et de documentation juridiques. This centre contributes to the promotion of the common law in French by translating the legislation and the documentation that French-speaking lawyers need.

In February 1981, the Human Rights Research and Education Centre was established at the University of Ottawa in Fauteux Hall. The centre has three primary goals: to stimulate research, teaching and the promotion of human rights in Canada. It sponsors fellowships, lectureships, special workshops and conferences, and encourages the inclusion of human rights curricula in many different fields of study. An extensive human rights resource base is being developed by the centre in the Law Library.

The Common Law Section, to become an institution reflective of Canadian society, created an Education Equity Program in 1989. The section recognizes the importance of having a diverse legal profession and therefore strives to increase the participation of members of under-represented groups in the law school, and eventually in the legal community, as respectable and knowledgeable professionals.

The Common Law Section is taking the lead in providing accessible legal education to persons with disabilities through the online law library and information system. The law school is also involved in actively promoting our programs to Aboriginal and First Nations communities with the hope of attracting bright and dynamic candidates. Although there is still much to be done before we achieve a diverse legal profession, the Common Law Section is proud to be playing an active role in this fundamental goal.

In 1990, the section began offering a joint program with the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University leading to an MA in international affairs and an LLB. The program accepts a small number of highly qualified individuals and provides an excellent basis for careers in government and the private sector as well as for advanced studies in international affairs and international law.

In January 2000, the law library was officially named the Brian Dickson Law Library in honour of the late chief justice of Canada. It houses the Brian Dickson Reading Room, a remarkably beautiful room that serves both as an open area for contemplative study and as a display of the former chief justice's many accomplishments during a life of public service.

In 2002, the section established a joint LLB-JD program in co-operation with Michigan State University. Students spend two years in each program to acquire both the Canadian and United States law degrees. The LLL (civil law degree) may be added with one additional year of study. Students who begin their studies at the University of Ottawa pay tuition at the Ottawa rate for each year of the program.



Faculty of Law, Common Law Section

Administration

Dean of the Section

FELDTHUSEN, Bruce, BAHons(Queen's), LLB(UWO) LLM (Michigan), SJD(Michigan), of the Ontario Bar, professor and dean

Vice-Dean of the Section (English program)

ZWEIBEL, Ellen, BA(SUNY), JD(Bklyn L.S.), LLM(Denver), of the bars of New York and Colorado, full professor

Vice-Dean of the Section (French program)

LeBOUILLIER, Yves, BSocSc(Moncton), LLB(Ottawa), D.E.A. (Paris II), of the Bar of Ontario, associate professor

Assistant Dean

ÉMARD-CHABOT, Stéphane, BCom, LLB(Ottawa), of the Bar of Ontario,

Chairperson of the Admissions Committee

ÉMARD-CHABOT, Stéphane, BCom, LLB(Ottawa), of the Bar of Ontario, assistant dean

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Faculty Council

The faculty council is the elected body of the section that has the power to make by-laws for the good and efficient management of the affairs of the section, to approve student grades for submission to the registrar of the University, and to make appropriate recommendations to the Senate concerning academic programs offered by the section.

The members of the council are the dean, vice-deans of the English and French programs, the director of student services, six faculty members each, from the English and French programs, three student members each, from the English and French programs and one support staff member. The dean chairs the meetings of the faculty council.

Teaching personnel

ABELL, Jennie, BA(Queen's), LLB(Sask.), LLM(York), of the Bar of Saskatchewan, associate professor
BACKHOUSE, Constance, BA(Man.), LLB(Osg.Hall), LLM(Harvard), of the Ontario Bar, full professor, director of the Human Rights Research and Education Centre
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ELGIE, Stewart, LSM(Duke), BA(UWO), LLB(UWO), LLM(Harv.), of the Bars of Ontario, B.C. and Alaska, associate professor

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GEIST, Michael, BSc(UWO), LLB(Osg.Hall), LLM(Cambridge), LLM(Columbia), JSC(Columbia), associate professor

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McRAE, D. M., LLB, LLM(Otago), DipIntLaw(Cant.), of the bars of New Zealand and Ontario, full professor

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ZWEIBEL, Ellen, BA(SUNY), JD(Bklyn L.S.), LLM(Denver), of the bars of New York and Colorado, full professor, vice-dean (English Program)

Professors Emeriti

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HUBBARD, Henry Albert, QC, BA(Ottawa), of the Bar of Ontario

ROACH, Joseph E., BA(SC), BEd(N.B.), LLB(Ottawa), of the Bar of Ontario

Hyman Soloway Chair in Business and Trade Law

McRAE, D. M., LLB(Otago), LLM(Otago), DipIntLaw(Cant.), of the bars of New Zealand and Ontario, full professor

Review Counsel, University of Ottawa Community Legal Clinic

TOONE, Louise, BA, LLB(Ottawa), of the Bar of Ontario, adjunct professor and review counsel

Education Equity Program

The Common Law Section established the Education Equity Program because of the need to increase the participation of individuals from diverse communities in the legal profession. Goals and objectives for the program have been established to help meet this need and to help the law school community become more representative of Canadian society. Established in 1989, the Education Equity Program continues to play an important role in many aspects of the law school, having an impact on curriculum development and review, academic support programming, faculty policies and procedures, admission processes, and student affairs.

The Common Law Section understands the systemic barriers faced by individuals from diverse communities and is deeply committed to eliminating such barriers in legal education. We are dedicated to creating an environment that maximizes opportunities for all students. Each year, the Common Law Section strives to create the most dynamic and culturally interesting class possible.

The Section also recognizes the important policy-making roles played by lawyers. It is essential, therefore, to educate lawyers to have a thorough understanding of the nature and function of law in society and to be equipped to serve their communities in positions of leadership and responsibility. We seek to produce professionals: educated men and women, ethical, competent and committed to improving the law and its administration.

Goals and objectives

First goal

TO INCREASE THE PARTICIPATION OF GROUPS WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO SYSTEMIC BARRIERS AND STRUCTURAL DISADVANTAGES BY ACTIVELY IMPLEMENTING POLICIES AIMED AT INCORPORATING THESE GROUPS INTO THE LAW SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT.

Objectives

- a) To develop policies to achieve an environment free of barriers, harassment and discrimination against women, Aboriginal Peoples, members of visible, linguistic and ethnic minorities, the gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgendered communities, persons with disabilities and those at a socioeconomic disadvantage.
- b) To implement mechanisms which will increase awareness within and outside the law school regarding education equity and its purposes.
- c) To promote respect for, and acceptance of, the unique characteristics and well-being of diverse communities at the law school.
- d) To actively recruit candidates for law school by implementing outreach and recruitment strategies locally and nationally.

Second goal

TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL SUPPORT TO MAKE ALL STUDENTS FEEL COMFORTABLE IN OUR COMMUNITY.

Objectives

- a) To offer an academic support program to students who, for a variety of reasons, are not accustomed to mainstream educational structures.
- b) To offer a social support program to students who, for a variety of reasons, lack role models in the legal profession and who, in the initial and transitional phase, are new and unfamiliar to the law school and the region.
- c) To advise campus student services in providing reasonable accommodation to students who have special needs.

Third goal

TO REMOVE ALL SYSTEMIC BARRIERS TO LEGAL EDUCATION, TO CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT MAXIMIZES OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL STUDENTS, AND TO CREATE THE MOST DYNAMIC AND CULTURALLY INTERESTING LAW SCHOOL COMMUNITY POSSIBLE.

Objectives

- a) To play an active role in the law school admission decision-making process.
- b) To participate in the review of law school curriculum to ensure diverse perspectives are presented and that all students are given the opportunity to study in a supportive academic environment.
- c) To support the continuing education of teaching staff in order that teachers are cognizant of and respect diverse perspectives in class.
- d) To assist in identifying and promoting standards of responsibility and fostering a high level of professional conduct among teachers, students and staff no matter what their cultural or socio-economic background.

Program components

Academic support

Under the auspices of the Education Equity Program, a tutorial program is offered to help first-year students with their introduction to law school. Tutorial sessions are conducted in each first-year course by second- and third-year students whose qualifications not only include excellent academic achievement, but also the knowledge and empathy to respond to students' academic needs. Students who need extra structured assistance on legal skill development benefit most from tutorial sessions. Skills-based sessions are also offered providing students with the opportunity to practise analytical abilities and develop exam-writing skills. The

Common Law Section supports study groups at the upper year levels to encourage continued peer support and collegiality among students.

Professional development support

The Peer Adviser Program addresses the need of first-year students to tap into the informal networks of information in the law school. This “buddy system” consists of a number of dedicated second- or third-year students who answer questions and discuss concerns regarding academic matters with an understanding that emotional well-being is an essential component of academic success, particularly for first-year students. Those who feel excluded or isolated during their first year of law school will benefit as they are given the opportunity to access law school survival information. This program has proven to be quite successful as it fosters a more constructive and co-operative law school environment.

The “Legal Links and Bridges” Mentor Program involves the participation of the legal community, alumni and students of the Common Law Section. The goals of this program are to provide students with: 1) an opportunity to work with potential role models; 2) an opportunity to network with lawyers and other professionals; 3) assistance in understanding the legal culture and the expectations of the law profession; and 4) opportunities for students of diverse origins to pursue a legal career. This type of practical professional development does not occur in the classroom and the Section is proud to offer a mechanism that fosters professional relationships between its alumni and students.

Pro Bono students Canada

The Common Law Section is proud to be participating in this initiative which encourages law students to volunteer in their communities, to assess viable career options, and to gain practical experience while working with national and community services. Advantages for community organizations include providing under-represented and disadvantaged communities with pro bono legal services and to give public interest organizations and agencies access to highly skilled and committed volunteers.

Admissions

Admission to the Faculty of Law is both selective and competitive. The Common Law Section is committed to a policy of enriching the diversity of its student body to enhance the educational experience of everyone studying within the section. No applicant is admitted solely on the basis of grades and test scores. In addition to LSAT score and undergraduate grades, admission decisions reflect consideration of factors such as racial or ethnic origin, disabilities, financial situation, family and social factors, significant work experience, advanced degrees or other advanced study, breadth of academic background, province or territory of origin, extracurricular and community activities, and other similar factors or experience.

Special needs

The Education Equity Office works closely with the vice-deans and the assistant dean to respond to the special needs of students in the Section. Students who face unique or unusual circumstances

during their law studies are given the opportunity to request special arrangements in order to complete different forms of evaluation such as essay papers, reports and examinations. The Common Law Section’s regulations outline the options available in order to fulfil course requirements without penalty. Options vary from deferral or advanced scheduling of evaluations/examinations, to providing course materials in alternative formats (for example, electronic/diskette format, audio tape, and other formats). The Common Law Section is working closely with the university’s Access Services Office to ensure that individual requests are assessed by qualified people, treated with confidentiality and are met with appropriate and reasonable accommodation.

Centres for research

Centre for Trade Policy and Law

The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs of Carleton University and the Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa jointly sponsor the Centre for Trade Policy and Law (CTPL), established in 1989. Its mandate is to promote greater public understanding of trade and investment policy issues, to foster independent analysis and research on trade policy and legal issues, and to encourage the development of trade policy professionals and practitioners. Its approach is multidisciplinary and its scope is both national and international.

CTPL has developed a strong reputation within the Canadian trade and investment policy and law communities as a research centre, conference organizer, and professional development institute. CTPL has undertaken work for a number of federal and provincial government departments, private institutions, and international agencies. Through its conference and seminar programs, CTPL has successfully brought together experts from within Canada and overseas to discuss key policy issues facing Canada as a trading nation in the 1990s and beyond. CTPL's expanding professional development and executive training programs provide public and private sector specialists with expert advice and specialized training on a number of international economic, trade policy and law issues. In addition, the centre continues to publish specialized, as well as more general-interest, trade policy monographs which are being used by universities, by government officials, and in the private sector.

Teaching: Starting with increased resources dedicated to teaching graduate and professional students at the two sponsoring universities and with programs for public servants, business and labour organizations, the CTPL will act as a catalyst for the development of teaching programs at other Canadian universities. This will be done in part by working with faculty to sponsor the preparation of teaching materials, encourage faculty interchanges and hold periodic seminars on the teaching of trade policy in Canada.

Executive Trade Policy Training: Specialized and executive training programs on multilateral and regional trade issues are a growing part of the centre's activities. CTPL has established a strong reputation for the design and development of courses that involve interpretation and analysis of WTO and NAFTA rules. In addition, CTPL has developed significant expertise in the training of officials from developing and transition economies on the rules and obligations of the GATT/WTO and on negotiation techniques.

Research: CTPL undertakes both applied and theoretical research projects on trade and investment issues. Some are multi-year projects that bring together experts from a variety of backgrounds (government, academia, and non-governmental organizations) from across Canada, the United States, Mexico and other countries. CTPL has conducted research for a number of federal government departments, private institutions, and international agencies.

Publications: The Centre for Trade Policy and Law is a leading Canadian publisher of trade policy monographs and papers on

multilateral and regional trade issues. Its accumulated collection consists of numerous monographs, research reports and occasional papers on current trade issues. A complete list of the centre's publications is available upon request or can be found on the following Web page [www.carleton.ca/ctpl].

Seminars and Conferences: A major part of the centre's education and outreach activities is its key role within the Canadian trade policy and law communities in bringing together distinguished scholars, policy makers, and practitioners to discuss and debate ideas germane to current public policy discussions. This is achieved, in part, through the sponsorship or joint-sponsorship of conferences, workshops and seminars.

Human Rights Research and Education Centre

The Human Rights Research and Education Centre was established at the Faculty of Law in 1981. The University of Ottawa was an ideal location for the centre as there are both civil law and common law sections operating in both English and French. The Ottawa location also allows for regular contact with federal and provincial governments, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations involved in human rights.

The centre has three goals: research, education, and the promotion of human rights. In Canada, the centre focuses on social justice and equality issues, including discrimination, employment equity, and corporate codes of conduct. Internationally, the emphasis is on strengthening the work of human rights institutions, good governance, democratic development and human rights, including women's rights. Centre activities have included projects in China, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, El Salvador, Sri Lanka, India, and there are planned projects around the world.

The centre has a human rights documentation centre, housing some 16,000 books and documents on Canadian and international human rights issues, including a comprehensive collection on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and constitutional law, and materials on social justice, equality and international development issues. The documentation centre is fully computerized and is open to students daily for on-site research and consultations.

The centre hosts numerous visiting scholars and guest speakers. Students are invited to participate actively in projects sponsored by the centre.

CGA Tax Research Centre

The CGA Tax Research Centre promotes research in Canadian federal and provincial taxation and in international tax law. The centre sponsors the publication of research and tax law and policy, provides a forum for national and international conferences on tax law, and contributes to the development of tax policy and related areas of administration. It participates in academic professional forums on the domestic and international tax

scene and acts as a conduit for communication with various governmental agencies.

The centre operates a clinical program in taxation in co-operation with the Department of Justice.

Hyman Soloway Chair in Business and Trade Law

The Hyman Soloway Chair in Business and Trade Law promotes teaching and research in business and trade law. Drawing on the bilingual and bijuridical strengths of the Faculty of Law, the chair focuses in particular on the public regulation of business and trade at the national, bilateral and international levels. Working with the Centre for Trade Policy and Law, the chair holder organizes workshops and seminars and the annual Hyman Soloway Public Lecture.





Services offered to Common Law students

Brian Dickson Law Library

The Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa provides students, faculty and scholars with a law library ensuring them the organization, collections and facilities needed in order to pursue legal research, both from printed and electronic sources.

The Brian Dickson Law Library has been so designated in memory of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. His family has chosen to honour this prominent jurist by building at the University of Ottawa a magnificent reading room commemorating his life and accomplishments. Bilingual and bilingual, this library reflects the very nature of the Faculty it serves. As part of the University of Ottawa library network, users also have access to a wide array of multidisciplinary resources.

Comprising more than 200,000 books and nearly 35,000 microforms, including statutes, gazettes and official journals, general and specialized judicial reports, treatises and legal periodicals, parliamentary publications, reference books and audiovisual documents on Canadian, foreign and international law. The collection is diversified and rather unique by reason of its bilingualism and bilingualism. The documentary collection is enriched by means of online services or CD-ROMs installed on the local servers giving access to a variety of specialized legal data banks as well as the virtual law library comprising a huge number of electronic sources, including legal periodicals (<http://www.uottawa.ca/library/droit-law>).

The Brian-Dickson Law Library also provides all the necessary facilities for university studies and researches, both at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Available therein are two computer labs, with 40 workstations reserved for law students exclusively, as well as 18 individual study rooms, equipped with the necessary electrical outlets for computer equipment, at the disposal of students working on a thesis. There are also a number of seminar and discussion rooms. Laser photocopiers and printers are available in the library at minimal costs. Moreover 22 workstations are spread out on the two floors of the library giving access to the online catalogue as well as a variety of other bibliographical and documentary sources essential for university research. Several outlets are available in the library for the use of laptops.

In addition to the regular loan services, the library offers reference and specialized bibliographic searching services in all areas of the law, provided by a competent and experienced staff, using the most up-to-date technological tools for computer research. Finally, students from both sections and graduate studies receive legal research training as part of their regular curriculum to enable them to take full advantage of the library resources at their disposal.

Students not only have access to other libraries on the University of Ottawa campus, but when pursuing more specialized legal research also enjoy an unlimited access to the National Library of Canada and may make arrangements to use the libraries of the

Supreme Court of Canada, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade as well as several other federal departments or agencies.

University of Ottawa Community Legal Clinic

The University of Ottawa community legal clinic provides free, bilingual legal services and information to people of low income and students. Students must be enrolled in one of the clinical law courses offered at the University in order to participate at the clinic in one of the following divisions: civil, criminal, tenant, HIV division, the women's information and advocacy service, Aboriginal legal services or community legal education.

Besides offering an opportunity to serve the community, working at the University of Ottawa community legal clinic allows students to apply their legal skills in a practical context. As part of the courses, students are provided with training in interviewing, cultural awareness, trial advocacy, administrative procedures, human rights and other related matters. At the clinic, practical experience is gained through client interviewing, negotiating settlements, research, mediation, drafting pleadings, trial preparation, court appearances, community legal education and law reform. First-year students are teamed with those in second and third year and can learn much by assisting in all of the above areas, except for actually representing clients in court.

Three full-time review counsels supervise all student work. This ensures that clients are getting the best service possible, and students also gain a more thorough understanding of the law and its practice. For more information, students are encouraged to call (613) 562-5600, or drop by at 17 Copernicus.

Ottawa Law Review

The Ottawa Law Review is a bilingual academic journal published two times a year by the Common Law Section of the Faculty of Law. The review has a wide readership among law practitioners, academics, other members of the legal profession in Canada and abroad. First published in 1961, the review is recognized as one of Canada's leading scholarly periodicals.

An editorial board guides the review with a plurality of perspectives and experiences. The editorial board is composed of up to 15 third-year students and up to two faculty advisors. Faculty members provide advice and fully participate in all board activities, but complete responsibility for publishing each issue rests with the students.

The board of editors is selected from second-year students on the basis of their performance as review assistant editors. Each year, a maximum of 30 common law students participate as assistant editors, and receive academic credit in recognition of their efforts.

All 30 positions are filled through a competition in the fall of the students' second year. Candidates are assessed according to a short written assignment that reflects the work typically completed by an assistant editor. To further achieve the goal of promoting diverse perspectives, the review encourages applications from those who consider themselves as part of the following: the disabled community, a cultural and ethnic minority group, the gay, lesbian and bisexual community, or the First Nations community. We also encourage the participation of mature and part-time students, as we accommodate flexible schedules and provide an accessible working environment.

The work of the review provides an excellent opportunity for students to refine their legal research and writing proficiency and to further develop their analytical skills. Moreover, senior editors are in a unique position to make a positive contribution to the development of law and policy.

The work of the review is demanding both in time and effort, but the educational experience is truly rewarding. Furthermore, student editorship on the review is widely recognized for the specialized training and qualifications that it provides, in all fields of the legal profession. For more information, the review may be reached at (613) 562-5800, ext. 3293 or by e-mail at lawrev@uottawa.ca.

W. Dan Chilcott Computer Education Facility

In 1988 the Faculty of Law and the Law Society of Upper Canada entered into an historic collaboration establishing a computer laboratory located on the fourth floor of the law library. The laboratory hosts state of the art computers and software. The Faculty uses the laboratory to teach computer-assisted research skills. When it is not in use for teaching purposes, the facility is open to law students as a computerized work and research area. There are 40 work stations in the laboratory, and 22 additional computer work stations available to law students elsewhere in the library.

Student Activities

The students of the Common Law Section of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa enjoy a wide range of extracurricular activities, many of which are organized by the Common Law Students' Society (CLSS).

Every common law student is a member of the Society. The CLSS is headed by an executive committee, consisting of the president, vice-president (French section), vice-president (English section), academic co-ordinator, extracurricular co-ordinator, communications co-ordinator and the treasurer. There are also representatives from each year who sit on two sub-committees, the academic council and the extracurricular council. These councils, coupled with the executive committee, combine to form the CLSS council.

Members of the council and other interested students sit on Faculty committees as student representatives. These committees include Faculty council, French program assembly and the English program assembly. Specific topical committees include the curriculum committee, admissions committee, and equity committee.

The academic council is the outlet for all student concerns of a scholastic nature. This CLSS sub-committee is devoted to issues

that arise within the law school, such as concerns with professor-student relations or with a particular course, as well as major issues that concern all law students, such as tuition increases and the direction in which legal education is headed.

In addition, the Common Law Students' Society's extracurricular council plan an extensive social program: orientation week, a boat cruise, a Hallowe'en costume party, a semi-formal Holiday party, a variety show, as well as various casual get-togethers. The culmination of the social program is the year-end law ball, which is well attended by students, faculty and their guests.

Student Associations

The Common Law Students' Society, which acts as the student government for the Section, sponsors many student associations found in the Common Law Section, including:

- Aboriginal Law Students' Association
- Black Law Students' Association
- Business Law Students' Society
- Canadian Lawyers Association for International Human Rights (CLAHR)
- Criminal Law Students' Association
- Information Technology Law Society
- International Law Students' Association
- Jewish Law Students' Association
- Law Union
- LEAF
- Muslim Law Students' Association
- Outlaw
- South Asian Law Students' Association
- Women and the Law

Academic regulations

During their stay at the University of Ottawa, students must conform to all disciplinary and other regulations of the University and the faculty, as well as to any changes which may be made to these regulations. In particular, full-time attendance is required during the 30 teaching weeks of each academic year, during which registration in other academic or professional programs is prohibited. Irregular attendance or lack of effort may result in compulsory withdrawal.

The faculty reserves the right to modify its academic regulations at any time; such modifications take effect on the date they are approved by the Senate.

The following paragraphs contain a summary of the principal University and Common Law Section regulations. Admitted students receive a full list of said regulations upon their arrival at the law school. The common law regulations are also available on our Web site. It is the responsibility of all students entering in the Faculty of Law to become familiar with all of the academic regulations – not only the ones summarized in the present document.

Bilingualism

All students have the right to use French or English in their dealings with the central administration and the general services of the University, as well as with the administration of the faculty or school in which they are registered.

Choice of courses

Student's responsibility

It is the responsibility of all students registering in the Faculty of Law to:

become familiar with the specific requirements of their degree and with academic regulations;

ensure that the courses chosen meet all the program requirements and the requirements for graduation;

ensure that they have completed prerequisites of chosen courses;

ensure that the courses they have chosen are not given simultaneously;

meet all the deadlines indicated in the sessional dates section of the University timetable.

In order to do so, students may ask for help from the academic administrator.

It is also understood that students, by the act of registering, agree to abide by the regulations of the University of Ottawa and the Faculty of Law, Common Law Section.

Destruction of records

The student's written file as established by the Faculty is deemed to constitute the official file for all matters involving the Faculty of

Law, Common Law Section. Documents contained in this file are kept for the duration of the student's enrolment at the University.

Two years (24 months) after the departure of a student from the University (as a result of graduation or withdrawal), all documents contained in the faculty file are destroyed unless the student has provided a valid reason why the file should be preserved for a longer period.

No corrections can therefore be made to the official transcript after this two-year period. Only the official electronic record is retained.

Voluntary interruption of studies

1. Students who wish to withdraw from a course in which they are registered or from their entire program must inform the academic administrator or the assistant dean according to the dates indicated in the sessional dates section of the University timetable; otherwise, they will receive the mark ABS.
2. Students returning after a voluntary withdrawal of at least 24 months from the faculty or the University must present a new application and are subject to the admission requirements in force at that time.
3. Students who interrupt their studies for 24 consecutive months or less, with the permission of the assistant dean, may pursue their program with no additional requirement by completing the registration form.

General policy on the transfer of credits

To facilitate program completion by undergraduate students seeking to transfer course credit from one Ontario university to another, the universities comprising the Council of Ontario Universities agree to implement the following principles:

1. Acceptance of transfer credits among Ontario universities shall be based on the recognition that, while learning experiences may differ in a variety of ways, their substance may be virtually equivalent in terms of their content and rigor. Insofar as possible, acceptance of transfer should allow for the maximum recognition of previous learning experience in university-level courses.
2. Any course offered for credit by one Ontario university shall be accepted for credit by another Ontario university when there is virtual equivalency in course content.

Evaluation of academic standing

Attendance

Attendance at courses is required during the approximately 30 teaching weeks of each academic year, during which registration in other academic or professional programs is prohibited.

For rules regarding absence from examinations and related matters, students should consult the regulations manual available at the common law secretariat.

System of grading

1. Letter grades

Unless otherwise stated, students receive a letter grade for each course in accordance with the following grade scale:

University of Ottawa grading scale

Letter Grade	Numerical Value	Definition
A+	10	exceptional
A	9	
A-	8	excellent
B+	7	very good
B	6	
C+	5	good
C	4	
D+	3	passable
D	2	
E	1	failure ¹
F	0	failure
ABS	0	absent
INC	0	incomplete
P	-	pass
S	-	satisfactory
NS	-	not satisfactory
*	-	excluded from the average

¹ Failure with supplemental for 1000-level courses of the faculties of Science and Engineering.

A+: 90-100; A: 85-89; A-: 80-84; B+: 75-79; B: 70-74; C+: 66-69; C: 60-65; D+: 55-59; D: 50-54; E: 40-49; F: 0-39.

2. Grade point average

- At the end of each year the student's yearly and cumulative grade point averages are calculated.
- A student's grade point average is calculated by dividing the number of grade points achieved in the student's courses by the number of credits the course was worth.
- Subject to the exceptions set out below in 3,
 - a student's grade point average for the year is calculated on the basis of all credits for which the student was registered in the year;
 - a student's cumulative grade point average is calculated on the basis of all credits for which the student was registered to date.

3. Satisfactory/non satisfactory (previously known as PASS/FAIL)

- The examination committee may approve courses in which students are graded on a satisfactory/non satisfactory/distinction basis.

- When students are graded on this basis, the student receives credit for the course but the course credits are not included in computing the student's grade point average.

4. Standing

The standing achieved by students in a year is determined by their yearly grade point average in accordance with the following scale:

7.5–10 and no F	first class honours
5.5–7.4 and no F	second class honours
3.5–5.4	pass
below 3.5	fail

5. Ranking

- A student's ranking is calculated by comparing the student's grade point average to that of all other students in the same year, regardless of program.
- In first and second year, students are ranked by their yearly grade point average only; in third year, students are ranked by their yearly and cumulative grade point averages.
- Students can receive notice of their ranking but this information does not appear on the official transcript.

6. Graduating with distinction

Students may be awarded a degree with distinction by their cumulative grade point average in accordance with the following scale:

8.5 - 10 and no F	Summa cum laude
8.0 -8.4 and no F	Magna cum laude
7.0 - 7.9 and no F	Cum laude

7. Transcripts

Official transcripts set out the letter grade received for each course, the standing for the year and the cumulative grade point average but do not reveal class ranking.

Passing and failure

1. Passing the common law program

To successfully complete the common law program, students must pass first, second and third year and must fulfil all program requirements such as moot court, major paper and (where applicable) French language program requirements.

Students are responsible for ensuring that the requirements of their program are fulfilled at the appropriate time. Failure to do so may result in students not being promoted or not getting their degree.

Any questions or uncertainties should be brought to the attention of the academic administrator.

2. First year

Students must take the required first year program as set out in the current calendar.

To pass the year, students must receive credit for all first-year courses and achieve a grade point average of 3.5 or higher.



3. Upper years

In second and third year, students must take 13–17 credits each session and a minimum total of 30 credits each year.

To pass the year, students must obtain at least 30 credits and achieve a grade point average of 3.5 or higher for the year.

4. Receiving credit for a course

To receive credit for a course, students must receive a final grade of D or higher in the course or pass a supplemental evaluation.

5. Entitlement to supplemental evaluation

- a) A student who achieves a grade point average for the year of 3.5 or higher is entitled to a supplemental evaluation in any course failed that year.
- b) A student who achieves a grade point average for the year below 3.5 fails the year and is not entitled to supplemental evaluations.

6. Method of supplemental evaluation

- a) In courses where a final examination was given, the supplemental evaluation normally consists of a written examination set by the instructor covering the entire course.

Supplemental examinations for first-year and second-year students are written in mid-July.

Supplemental examinations for third-year students may be written in mid-May or in mid-July.

- b) In courses where no final examination was given, the supplemental evaluation normally consists of a substantial written assignment set by the instructor.
- c) Instructors who wish to vary the normal form of supplemental evaluation may do so with the permission of the examination committee.

7. Result of supplemental evaluation

- a) Supplemental evaluations are graded on a pass/fail basis and do not affect the yearly cumulative grade point average.
- b) Students who pass the supplemental evaluation receive credit for the course and a “pass” is recorded on their transcript. However, the F is not erased and the grade point average remains the same.
- c) Students who refuse to attempt or who attempt and fail the supplemental evaluation receive no credit for the course.

8. Failing the year

- a) Students fail first year if they achieve a grade point average for the year that is below 3.5 or fail, after any supplemental evaluation to which they are entitled, to receive credit for all first-year courses.
- b) Students fail second or third year if they achieve a grade point average for the year that is below 3.5 or fail, after any supplemental evaluation to which they are entitled, to receive credit for courses totalling at least 30 credits.

9. Consequences of failure

- a) A student who fails first year is not entitled to repeat the year, but may apply to the admissions committee for re-admission.
- b) A student who fails second or third year may apply to the examination committee for re-admission. The examination committee will decide whether to re-admit the student and the terms for re-admission in light of the following guidelines:
 - Upper-year students who apply for re-admission will normally be re-admitted, but students with repeated failures may be refused.
 - Students who fail because they did not achieve a grade point average for the year of 3.5 will normally be required to repeat the year.
 - Students who achieve a grade point average for the year of 3.5 or higher but fail to obtain the required number of credits will normally be required to make up the credits.

Revision of marks

For rules regarding revision of marks, examinations and related matters, students should consult the regulations of the Common Law Section available at the office of the academic administrator.

Registration for degree

In order that their names be submitted to Senate, students who expect to complete their degree requirements must fill in the Registration for Degree and Request for Diploma form, which is available at InfoService as well as at the secretariat of the faculty. This form must be returned to the Office of the Registrar no later than March 1 for spring convocation and no later than September 1 for fall convocation.

The final mark for DFR courses must have been received by the Faculty prior to May 15 for students registered for spring convocation and no later than September 15 for fall convocation.

NOTE: Students must ensure that the courses in which they are registered meet the requirements of the degree sought.

Academic fraud

Definition

1. Academic fraud is an act by a student that may result in a false academic evaluation of that student or of another student. Without limiting the generality of this definition, academic fraud occurs when a student commits any of the following offences:
 - a) commits plagiarism or cheating of any kind; (to obtain more information on plagiarism and how to avoid it, consult our Web site at www.uottawa.ca/plagiarism.pdf;
 - b) submits a work of which the student is not the author, in whole or in part (except for duly cited quotations or references). Such work may include an academic paper, an essay, a test, an exam, a research report, and a thesis, whether written, oral, or in another form;

- c) presents research data that has been falsified or concocted in any way;
- d) attributes a purported statement of fact or reference to a source that has been concocted;
- e) submits the same piece of work or significant part thereof for more than one course, or a thesis or other work that has already been submitted elsewhere, without written authorization of the professors concerned and/or of the academic unit concerned;
- f) falsifies an academic evaluation, misrepresents an academic evaluation, uses a forged or falsified academic record or supporting document, or facilitates the use of a falsified academic record or supporting document;
- g) undertakes any other action for the purpose of falsifying an academic evaluation.

Sanctions

2. A student who has committed or attempted to commit academic fraud, or who has been a party to academic fraud, is subject to one or more of the following sanctions:
 - a) the grade of F or zero for the work concerned;
 - b) the grade of F or zero for the course concerned;
 - c) the grade F or zero for the course concerned and the loss of all or part of the credits for the academic year concerned and/or an additional requirement of 3 to 30 credits added to the student's program of studies. The courses for which credits were withdrawn remain in the student's file; they are included in the grade point average and must be repeated or replaced by other courses at the discretion of the Faculty;
 - d) suspension from the program or from the Faculty, for at least one session and at most three academic years;
 - e) expulsion from the Faculty;
 - f) expulsion from the University of Ottawa for at least three years, it being understood that three years after being expelled, the student concerned may ask the Senate committee for the study of individual cases to review his or her case, with the possibility, where applicable, of having the notice of expulsion withdrawn from the student's transcript. If the student reapplies for admission, the regular admission process shall apply;
 - g) cancellation or revocation of a degree, diploma or certificate where the offence relates to the eligibility to receive such degree, diploma or certificate, and was discovered or determined after its award;
 - h) inclusion of the following statement in the student's academic transcript: "Sanction pursuant to contravention of the University regulations on fraud."

Decisions

3. Sanctions stipulated in articles 2 (a) to (e) are taken by the Faculty in which the student is registered. Sanctions 2 (f) to (h) are taken by the Senate committee for the study of individual cases upon the recommendation of the Faculty. Decisions shall take effect immediately, notwithstanding appeal.

Procedure

4. Allegations of fraud are submitted in writing, with supporting documentation, to the dean of the Faculty in which the student is registered.
5. If the dean or the dean's representative decides that the allegation is founded:
 - a) the file is referred to a committee of inquiry consisting of at least three persons appointed by the dean;
 - b) the dean informs the student in writing of the allegation made against him or her and provides a copy of all supporting documentation, as well as of this regulation.
6. The committee of inquiry:
 - a) invites the student to present, in writing, within a prescribed time limit, any information or documents relevant to the allegation which has been made and, if it deems it appropriate, invites the student to appear before the committee;
 - b) solicits any other information that it considers relevant to its inquiry.
7. On the basis of this documentation and information, and once the student has been given the opportunity to be heard in writing and/or in person, the committee of inquiry:
 - a) either concludes that the allegation is not sufficiently founded and that no further action should be taken; or,
 - b) concludes that the allegation is founded and prepares a summary report for the dean, which shall include a recommendation for the appropriate sanction.

The student is informed by the dean of the conclusions reached by the committee of inquiry and of the next procedural steps. The dean informs the student that he or she may submit comments on the report of the committee of inquiry, provided that such comments are made in writing within 10 working days following the date at which the report was sent.
8. The report of the committee of inquiry, and, if applicable, the written submissions made by the student, are submitted to the executive committee of the Faculty or its equivalent, which either decides the sanction to be imposed or recommends it to the Senate committee for the study of individual cases as the case may be.
9. If the sanction is one the Faculty has the power to impose, the decision of the executive committee of the Faculty or its equivalent shall take effect immediately, notwithstanding appeal.
10. The dean informs the student in writing of the decision or the recommendation made by the executive committee of the Faculty or its equivalent, and of the procedure to be followed should the student wish to appeal.

Appeal

11. A student who decides to appeal the decision of the executive committee of the Faculty or its equivalent, or its recommendation to the Senate committee for the study of individual cases, must so inform the secretary of the University and provide the reasons for the appeal, within 10 days



following the date at which the decision or recommendation was sent.

12. The secretary of the University transmits the file to the Senate committee for the study of individual cases which:
 - a) invites the student to appear before the committee and/or submit in writing any information the student considers relevant;
 - b) solicits any other documentation or information it considers relevant.
13. The decision of the Senate committee for the study of individual cases is final and cannot be appealed.

Fraud concerning more than one student

14. When the allegation of fraud concerns students from more than one Faculty, the committee of inquiry consists of one professor appointed by each Faculty concerned and of one chairman jointly appointed by the deans of these faculties. Failing such appointment, the chairman will be appointed by the vice-rector, academic. The report of that committee is forwarded to the Senate committee for the study of individual cases, whose powers, for this purpose, are those described under procedure, number 8 for the executive committee of a Faculty. In this case, the decision of the Senate committee for the study of individual cases may be appealed to the executive committee of the Senate, in accordance with the procedures described under Appeal.

Suspension

15. A student who has been suspended from a program shall not be awarded any credit for courses otherwise acceptable as part of the student's program or as part of the overall requirements of the program, when such courses are taken, at the University of Ottawa or elsewhere, during the period of suspension which has been imposed. A grade of F (zero) will be assigned retroactively, if applicable, to any course so taken at the University of Ottawa, and tuition fees will not be refunded.
16. At the end of the period of suspension, the student will be authorized to continue the program once he or she has registered in accordance with the conditions applicable at that time.

Computer and network users

Code of conduct

Users must abide by the following rules:

1. Use computing facilities only for the purposes for which they have been authorized.
2. Use only those user access codes (userids) that they have been authorized to use.
3. Maintain the security of any password associated with their access code.
4. Be responsible for all use of their access code.
5. Respect any restrictions associated with their computer access code.

6. Avoid actions that would interfere with the normal operation of a computing system or network, or its legitimate use by others.
7. Respect the privacy of other users.
8. Respect software license agreements and the copyright of software and its documentation.

Users will refrain from the following activities:

9. Attempt to access or copy files, programs or information belonging to other users without clear authorization from the other users.
10. Attempt to intercept any network communications, such as electronic mail or user-to-user dialogue, for which they are not the intended recipient.
11. Impersonate other users.
12. Use the computer or network to send obscene, vulgar, abusive or nuisance messages, or to harass (sexually or otherwise) other users.

Any student breaching this code will be subject to disciplinary action for misuse of computer facilities, as laid down in academic regulations.

Access

Computer facilities are strictly reserved for duly registered University of Ottawa students and other authorized users. Persons using computer facilities without proper authorization may be prosecuted.

Misuse

1. For the purpose of this regulation, misuse of computer facilities means:
 - a) using computer access code without proper authorization;
 - b) using a computer for a purpose other than the purpose for which authorization was given;
 - c) accessing, changing or destroying any computer data or program belonging to another user, or to the University, without proper authorization;
 - d) a breach of the code of conduct for computer and network users.
2. Students holding a computer access code are responsible for its use and security, and shall promptly report any suspected misuse by another person of such code to the authority that authorized use of the computer facility.
3. A student found guilty of misuse, attempted misuse, or complicity in misuse or attempted misuse of computer facilities is subject to one or more of the following sanctions:
 - a) immediate suspension of authorization to use the computer or network facilities concerned;
 - b) immediate suspension of authorization to use any computer facilities;
 - c) suspension from the program or from the Faculty, for at least one session and at most three years;
 - d) expulsion from the Faculty;
 - e) expulsion from the University of Ottawa for at least three years, after which the student concerned may ask the

Senate committee for the study of individual cases to review his or her case and, where applicable, to have the notice of expulsion withdrawn from the student's transcript. If the student re-applies for admission, the regular admission process shall apply;

- f) inclusion of the following statement in the student's academic transcript: "Sanction pursuant to contravention of the University regulations on the Misuse of Computer Facilities";
- g) prosecution.

Sanctions listed under a) and b) are enforced by the person authorizing access to the computer facilities concerned, subject to confirmation by the dean within 10 working days.

Sanctions c) and d) are enforced by the Faculty, according to procedures determined by the Faculty council.

Sanctions e) and f) may only be taken by the Senate committee for the study of individual cases.

The decision to prosecute may be taken only by the administrative committee.

Prizes, medals and scholarships

For a complete list of prizes and scholarships, please visit our web site: www.commonlaw.uottawa.ca

Undergraduate Programs

LLB Program

CML3313 Interviewing, Counselling & Negotiation

3

Introduction

The LLB is a three-year degree. The first year consists of a set of compulsory courses which provide a foundation for further studies in common law. During the second and third years of the program, students are required to complete 30 credits per year including compulsory courses in civil procedure and constitutional law II (Canadian federalism). Upper year students must also fulfill legal writing and oral advocacy requirements.

LLB Program

credits

Compulsory first-year course

CML1106	Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution	3
CML1104	Public Law and Legislation	3
CML1202/ 1222	Contracts	6/7
CML1203/ 1223	Criminal Law and Procedure	6/7
CML1207/ 1227	Torts	6/7
CML1208/ 1228	Property	6/7
CML1213	Constitutional Law I	3

Other compulsory courses

CML2309	Civil Procedure I (2nd or 3rd year)	3
CML2313	Constitutional Law II (Canadian Federalism (2nd year)	3

Fifty-four credits chosen from a list of optional courses 54

Students must fulfill the major paper requirement.

Students must take one of the following courses to fulfill the oral advocacy requirement.

CML2101	Moot Court	3
CML2320	Mediation Theory and Practice	3
CML2321	Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes	3
CML3120	Labour Arbitration Moot	3
CML3120	Moot Court Competition	3
CML3120	Securities Moot	3
CML3122	Philip C. Jessup International Moot	3
CML3123	Laskin Moot	3
CML3124	Moncton-Ottawa Moot	3
CML3125	National Aboriginal Law Moot: Kawaskimhon: "Speaking with Knowledge"	3
CML3154	Trial Advocacy	3
CML3248	Introduction to Community Clinic Law	6
CML3249	Community Clinic Law Casework	4
CML3250	Advanced Course in Community Clinic Law	9

First-year

With the exception of Legislation and Public Law, and Constitutional Law I, first-year courses are all full year courses. Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution is an intensive three-week course held during the January term, at which time no other courses are scheduled.

Each student in first year will take one course in a small group or seminar setting where legal research and legal writing skills will be emphasized alongside classroom participation.

Second- and third-year

In each of the second and third year, students must complete 30 credits, including two compulsory courses as well as a course satisfying the faculty's oral advocacy requirement and a course involving a significant piece of legal writing known as the major paper. The remaining credits are fulfilled by each student's choice from a list of optional courses, although students will generally want to ensure that their selection encompasses most of the basic subjects covered in the professional examinations phase of the Law Society of Upper Canada's Bar Admission Program. In recent years those subjects have included business law and taxation, civil litigation, criminal procedures, family law, wills and estate planning, real estate and public law, including administrative law and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The oral advocacy requirement

The oral advocacy requirement ensures that each student has had training and experience in making oral representations on behalf of a client in one of a range of settings. The requirement may be fulfilled in a variety of ways, including a basic moot court course where appellate advocacy skills are demonstrated and applied. Participation in moot court competitions with other law schools will also satisfy the oral advocacy requirement. Alternatively, intensive practical seminar courses in trial advocacy or interviewing, counselling and negotiation can satisfy this requirement. Student involvement in course work associated with the Community Legal Clinic is a further way to satisfy the oral advocacy requirement. In this context, students will have had specific responsibility for making representations, possibly including court appearances, in relation to designated client files.

The major paper requirement

The major paper requirement is designed to provide each student with an opportunity to demonstrate legal research and writing skills in the context of an extended piece of written analysis. Major papers, typically ranging in length from five thousand to ten thousand words, will either present an original thesis, reform proposal, or critique regarding a particular legal issue, or will synthesize cases, legislation and commentary in some field of law for the purpose of clarification or evaluation. The major paper will

represent not less than 50 per cent of the grade assigned in the course (minimum 3 credits) for which it is written, and should be registered with the academic administrator of the faculty.

Course selection

Each spring an information package containing proposed course offerings and timetabling for the upcoming year will be made available to assist second- and third-year students in planning their academic program. Students are expected to file their selection of courses, both required and optional, on or before a date to be fixed from year to year. Each student's combination of compulsory and optional courses should represent an average of 15 credits per term throughout the second and third years, with a minimum of 13 credits, and a maximum of 17 credits per session.

In addition to the list of English common law courses offered in the academic year, the pool of courses from which second- and third-year students may select their options includes courses offered by the French common law program, and the Section de droit civil. With the permission of the assistant dean, optional courses may also be selected from other law schools or from non-legal courses normally approved by the Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies in other faculties at the University of Ottawa. Before registering in a non-legal course offered by another faculty or school, however, a student must obtain permission to do so from that faculty or school.

January term

During the first three weeks of January, each student will take one and only one course taught daily in an intensive format. Students in first year will take their mandatory Dispute Resolution course during this period. Students in second and third year will choose from a wide range of optional courses, many taught by visiting professors from other jurisdictions.

Restrictions

Where background knowledge and understanding are essential, a limited number of courses call for prerequisites. In the absence of the designated prerequisite or a waiver from the instructor, students will not be permitted to register in the course.

Certain courses are recommended rather than required as preparatory to other courses. In such cases students are advised to consult with individual professors about the significance of recommended courses. Registration in courses or seminars that are given in whole or in part at the same time or for which examinations are scheduled at the same time is not permitted.

In no circumstances will students be permitted or required to take a French-language course which is the equivalent of an English-language course already taken, and vice versa. Where an English-language course is described as a prerequisite to another course, a student may satisfy the prerequisite requirement by taking the equivalent French-language course, and vice versa.

Except in special circumstances, the assistant dean will not allow a student to take more than three credits per year of non-legal courses.

Second- and third-year optional courses*

(Alphabetical list – See appendix 1, page 35)

	Cr.	
CML2104	Real Estate Transactions	3
CML3126	Communications Law	3
CML2101	Moot Court	3
CML2202	Business Organizations	4
CML2205	Family Law	4
CML2212	Administrative Law	4
CML2213	Remedies	3
CML2214	Civil Procedure II	3
CML2301	Aboriginal Peoples and the Law	3
CML2303	Landlord and Tenant	3
CML2311	Mortgages	3
CML2314	Constitutional Litigation	3
CML2315	Advanced Constitutional Law and Equality Rights	3
CML2316	Advanced Constitutional Law and Legal Rights	3
CML2317	Advanced Problems in Canadian Federalism	3
CML2318	International Taxation	3
CML2320	Mediation Theory and Practice	3
CML2321	Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes	3
CML2366	Mediation Involving Families	3
CML2403	Commercial Law	4
CML2419	Advanced Business Law	6
CML3120	Moot Court Competition	3
CML3121	Gale Cup Moot	3
CML3122	Philip C. Jessup International Moot	3
CML3123	Laskin Moot	3
CML3124	Tribunal-école Moncton-Ottawa	3
CML3125	National Aboriginal Law Moot: Kawaskimhon: "Speaking with Knowledge"	3
CML3152	Supreme Court Seminar	3
CML3153	Federal Tribunals Practice	3
CML3154	Trial Advocacy	3
CML3155	Legal Drafting	3
CML3160	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
CML3162	Studies in Aboriginal Law	3
CML3193	Forensic Science	3
CML3201	Conflict of Laws	3
CML3202	Evidence	4
CML3203	Municipal and Planning Law	3
CML3204	Taxation	4
CML3206	Wills and the Law of Succession	3
CML3211	Comparative Law	3
CML3212	Insolvency and Bankruptcy	3
CML3213	Statutory Interpretation	3
CML3214	Legislative and Regulatory Process	3
CML3221	Criminology	3
CML3223	Insurance	3
CML3227	Legal History	3
CML3228	Comparative Constitutional Law	3

CML3231	International Law	3	CML3393	Lesbian and Gay Legal Issues	3
CML3233	Labour Law I	3	CML3394	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems)	2
CML3234	Labour Law II	3	CML3395	Regulation of Internet Communication	3
CML3241	Jurisprudence	3	CML3396	Patent Law	3
CML3244	Delegated Legislation and other Regulatory Instruments	3	CML3397	Immigration Law	3
CML3248	Introductory Legal Aid Clinic Course	6	CML3398	Human Rights Laws in Canada	3
CML3249	Continued Legal Aid Casework	4	CML3399	Human Rights (International Protection)	3
CML3250	Advanced Clinical Course in Community Law	9	CML3401	Law Review Editorship	4
CML3251	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems)	4	CML3901	Selected Problems in Aboriginal Peoples and the Law	3
CML3253	Competition Law	3	CML4101	Studies in Constitutional Law	3
CML3255	Leadership in Clinical Legal Aid	4	CML4102	Current Trends in the Practice of Federal Law	3
CML3258	Electronic Commerce Law Practice Workshop	4	CML4103	Studies in Administrative Law	3
CML3307	Trusts	3	CML4104	Studies in Public Law	3
CML3313	Interviewing, Counselling and Negotiation	3	CML4105	International Trade Regulation	3
CML3316	Technology Law Internship	3	CML4106	Studies in Private Law	3
CML3340	Sports and Entertainment Law	3	CML4107	Studies in Business Law	3
CML3341	Consumers' Protection	3	CML4108	Studies in International Law	3
CML3342	Feminist Theory and the Law	3	CML4109	Studies in Human Rights	3
CML3343	Poverty and the Law	3	CML4110	Studies in Legal Theory	3
CML3344	Advanced Problems in Taxation	3	CML4111	Studies in Criminal Law	3
CML3351	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems)	3	CML4112	Interdisciplinary Studies in Law	3
CML3352	International Criminal Law	3	CML4113	Selected Problems in Legal Practice	3
CML3353	Children and the Law	3	CML4162	Advanced Aboriginal Law	3
CML3354	Law and Psychiatry: Clinical Part	3	CML4201	Clinical Program in Taxation	9
CML3357	Community Planning	3	CML4900	Current Canadian Constitutional Issues	3
CML3358	Regulation of Internet Commerce	3			
CML3359	Matrimonial Property	3			
CML3360	Securities Regulation	3			
CML3361	Advanced Company Law	3			
CML3362	Advanced Criminal Law	3			
CML3363	Advanced Family Law	3			
CML3364	Advanced Problems in Administrative Law	3			
CML3365	Civil Liberties	3			
CML3366	Family Conflicts Resolution	3			
CML3368	Creditor's Rights	3			
CML3369	Environmental Law	3			
CML3370	Estate Planning	3			
CML3371	Introduction to Intellectual and Industrial Property	3			
CML3372	International Business Transactions	3			
CML3373	Labour Law III	3			
CML3374	Law and Society	3			
CML3375	Medical-Legal Problems	3			
CML3376	Professional Responsibility	3			
CML3377	Taxation Policy	3			
CML3378	Advanced International Law	3			
CML3379	Law and Psychiatry	3			
CML3380	Women and the Law	3			
CML3382	Criminal Justice Administration	3			
CML3383	Advanced Taxation	3			
CML3386	Corporate Finance	3			
CML3387	Employment Law	3			
CML3388	Space Law	3			
CML3390	Law and Policy	3			
CML3392	History of Legal Thought	3			

* Optional courses are not all offered every year.

Second- and third-year English courses by area of concentration

This chart is provided to assist students in selecting their upper year courses according to areas of interest. Many courses could have been listed under more than one heading but to keep the chart as simple as possible each course appears only once. See also the list of courses offered in French. An alphabetical list of courses by area of concentration is available in appendix 1, page 35.

PUBLIC LAW

Cr.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

CML2212	Administrative Law	4
CML3126	Communications Law	3
CML3153	Federal Tribunals Practice	3
CML3203	Municipal and Planning Law	3
CML3364	Advanced Problems in Administrative Law	3
CML3369	Environmental Law	3
CML3391	Regulated Industries	3
CML3397	Immigration Law	3
CML4103	Studies in Administrative Law	3
CML4105	International Trade Regulation	3

CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

CML2301	Aboriginal Peoples and the Law	3
CML2313	Constitutional Law II	3
CML2314	Constitutional Litigation	3
CML2315	Advanced Constitutional Law and Equality Rights	3
CML2316	Advanced Constitutional Law and Legal Rights	3
CML2317	Advanced Problems in Canadian Federalism	3
CML3365	Civil Liberties	3
CML3380	Women and the Law	3
CML3393	Lesbian and Gay Legal Issues	3
CML3398	Human Rights Laws in Canada	3
CML3399	Human Rights (International Protection)	3
CML4101	Studies in Constitutional Law	3
CML4109	Studies in Human Rights	3
CML4900	Current Canadian Constitutional Issues	3

CRIMINAL LAW

CML3160	Advanced Criminal Procedure	3
CML3193	Forensic Science	3
CML3221	Criminology	3
CML3362	Advanced Criminal Law	3
CML4111	Studies in Criminal Law	3

GENERAL

CML4104	Studies in Public Law	3
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LEGISLATION

CML3213	Statutory Interpretation	3
CML3214	Legislative and Regulatory Process	3
CML3244	Delegated Legislation and other Regulatory Instruments	3

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

CML3231	International Law	3
CML3352	International Criminal Law	3
CML3378	Advanced International Law	3
CML4108	Studies in International Law	3

PRIVATE LAW

CR.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

CML3152	Supreme Court Seminar	3
CML3382	Criminal Justice Administration	3
CML4102	Studies in the Administration of Justice	3

BUSINESS LAW

CML2202	Business Organization	4
CML2403	Commercial Law	4
CML2419	Advanced Business Law Course	6
CML3212	Insolvency and Bankruptcy	3
CML3223	Insurance	3
CML3253	Competition Law	3
CML3258	Electronic Commerce Law Practice Workshop	4
CML3316	Technology Law Internship	3

CML3340	Sports and Entertainment Law	3
CML3341	Consumers' Protection	3
CML3358	Regulation of Internet Commerce	3
CML3360	Securities Regulation	3
CML3361	Advanced Company Law	3
CML3368	Creditors' Rights	3
CML3371	Introduction to Intellectual and Industrial Property	3
CML3372	International Business Transactions	3
CML3386	Corporate Finance	3
CML3396	Patent Law	3
CML4107	Studies in Business Law	3

CIVIL LIABILITY

CML2213	Remedies	3
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FAMILY LAW

CML2205	Family Law	4
CML3353	Children and the Law	3
CML3359	Matrimonial Property	3
CML3363	Advanced Family Law	3
CML3366	Family Conflicts Resolution	3

GENERAL

CML4106	Studies in Private Law	3
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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CML3258	Electronic Commerce Law Practice Workshop	4
CML3316	Technology Law Internship	3
CML3358	Regulation of Internet Commerce	3
CML3371	Introduction to Intellectual and Industrial Property	3
CML3395	Regulation of Internet Communication	3
CML3396	Patent Law	3
CML4109	Studies in Human Rights	3

LABOUR LAW

CML3233	Labour Law I	3
CML3234	Labour Law II	3
CML3373	Labour Law III	3
CML3387	Employment Law	3

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

CML3201	Conflicts of Law	3
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PROPERTY LAW

CML2104	Real Estate Transactions	3
CML2303	Landlord and Tenant	3
CML2311	Mortgages	3
CML3206	Wills and the Law of Succession	3
CML3307	Trusts	3
CML3357	Community Planning	3
CML3370	Estate Planning	3

TAXATION

CML2318	International Taxation	3
CML3204	Taxation	4
CML3344	Advanced Problems in Taxation	3



CML3377	Taxation Policy	3
CML3383	Advanced Taxation	3

CML3379	Law and Psychiatry	3
CML3390	Law and Policy	3
CML4112	Interdisciplinary Studies in Law	3

LITIGATION, LEGAL PRACTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Cr.

CLINICAL LAW

CML3248	Introductory Legal Aid Clinic Course	6
CML3249	Continued Legal Aid Casework	4
CML3250	Advanced Clinical Course in Community Law	9
CML3255	Leadership in Clinical Legal Aid	4
CML3354	Law and Psychiatry : Clinical Part	3

GENERAL

CML2309	Civil Procedure I	3
CML2314	Civil Procedure II	3
CML2320	Mediation Theory and Practice	3
CML2321	Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes	3
CML2366	Mediation Involving Families	3
CML3154	Trial Advocacy	3
CML3202	Evidence	4
CML3208	Legal Accounting	
CML3155	Legal Drafting	3
CML3313	Interviewing, Counselling and Negotiation	3
CML3376	Professional Responsibility	3
CML3395	Regulation of Internet Communication	3
CML4113	Selected Problems in Legal Practice	3

ORAL ADVOCACY

CML2101	Moot Court	3
CML3120	Moot Court Competition	3
CML3121	Gale Cup Moot	3
CML3122	Philip C. Jessup International Moot	3
CML3123	Laskin Moot	3
CML3124	Moncton-Ottawa Moot	3
CML3125	National Aboriginal Law Moot Kawaskimhon: "Speaking with Knowledge"	3
CML3251	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems)	4
CML3351	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems)	3
CML3394	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems)	2

LEGAL THEORY

Cr.

COMPARATIVE LAW

CML3211	Comparative Law	3
CML3228	Comparative Constitutional Law	3

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

CML3343	Poverty and the Law	3
CML3374	Law and Society	3
CML3375	Medical-Legal Problems	3

LEGAL HISTORY, JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL PHILOSOPHY

CML3227	Legal History	3
CML3241	Jurisprudence	3
CML3342	Feminist Theory and the Law	3
CML3392	History of Legal Thought	3
CML4110	Studies in Legal Theory	3

National Program - LLB

The Common Law Section of the Faculty of Law offers a special double degree program under which selected civil law graduates, through subsequent studies, may be awarded the LLB degree. Applicants apply to the one-year program after completing a civil law degree or during the third year of their civil law studies.

The number of places in this program is limited. In order to be eligible for admission, the applicant ordinarily must have at least a C+ average (5.0 GPA) in the civil law program. Priority is given to applicants who completed their civil law studies at the University of Ottawa. Applicants are evaluated primarily on academic performance in the LLL program. Applicants may use a personal statement to highlight discrepancies in their transcripts which resulted from circumstances beyond their control.

Active knowledge of French and English is necessary. Therefore, students must be able to read and express themselves in both official languages otherwise they may encounter difficulties.

Requirements of the National Program:

1. Students must obtain at least 30 credits during the academic year.
2. The 30 credits must include the following courses:

CML4540	Fondements de la common law	3 cr.
CML4141/4541	Contracts/Contrats	4 cr.
CML4142/4542	Torts/Délits civils	4 cr.
CML4143/4543	Property/Droit des biens	4 cr.
CML2309/2709	Civil Procedure I/Procédure civile I	3 cr.
Optional courses		12 cr.
3. The 30 credits must not include courses taken by the student before entering the program or courses that are substantially the same as courses taken by the student before entering the program.
4. Students who have taken a required course before entering the program may not repeat that course as part of their minimum 30 credits.
5. Students must satisfy the major paper requirement of the Common Law Section.
6. Students must obtain a cumulative grade point average of 3.5 to successfully pass the year.



Joint LLB/JD/LLL Degrees

Between The University of Ottawa and Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law

In 2001, the Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa created an exciting new program which allows students to obtain jointly Canadian and American law degrees. Common law students who are chosen to participate in the program obtain the joint LLB/JD degrees in four years and can subsequently choose to apply to obtain the LLL degree during the course of a fifth year of study through the existing national program. Typically, the first two years would be spent at the University of Ottawa, then two at Michigan State followed by the fifth year at Ottawa (if desired). However, other arrangements will be considered.

A key component of the program is that common law students continue to pay Canadian tuition fees at the University of Ottawa for the entire duration of their program of studies, even while attending Michigan State.

All common law students are eligible. However, students registered in the French program must also meet the language requirements of that program as well as demonstrate proficiency in the English language.

For more information on the joint degree program, please consult the Faculty Web site.



Joint LLB/MBA Program

Background

The Common Law Section participates in a joint LLB/MBA program with the School of Management. Beginning in September 2003, the MBA program will be transformed from its current 16-month (60-credit) format to a 12-month (54-credit) format. To continue providing a joint program that allows students to obtain both degrees in a shorter time period than would be possible if they were to complete the degrees consecutively, the program has been revised in the following way:

Year 1 - complete LLB First Year

Year 2 - complete LLB Second Year with the additional requirement of successfully completing a minimum of 34 credits

Year 3 - complete full MBA program (consisting of 48 credits rather than 54 credits) over one academic year plus the summer.* All 48 credits consist of required courses: please consult the School of Management MBA program for the list of courses to complete as part of the joint program.

Year 4 - complete an additional 17 credits in the LLB finishing in December

*Students may take their MBA year after their first year of LLB studies if they wish.

All mandatory elements of the LLB program must also be satisfied. Students registered in the French program must comply with the program's requirement to take a minimum number of courses in French in the LLB program; they must also complete all the MBA requirements in French. Students must meet the admission requirements of both the Common Law Section and the School of Management MBA program. Applicants who do not meet the MBA minimum 2-year full-time work experience requirement must have demonstrated superior academic performance to be admitted into the joint program: a minimum 7.5 CGPA in the LLB program is required, or academic standing in the top quartile of their class. Students interested in the joint program must apply to the School of Management for admission to the MBA program upon completion of their first or second year in the LLB program.

At the end of three and one half years, students who successfully complete all these requirements receive both the LLB and the MBA degrees.



Joint MA/LLB Program

The Common Law Section of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa and the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) offer a joint program leading to a Master of Arts in International Affairs and Baccalaureate of Laws degree (MA-LLB). The program accepts a small number of highly qualified individuals and provides an excellent basis for careers in government and the private sector as well as for advanced studies in international affairs and international law.

Admission

Students must make separate applications to the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) at Carleton University and to the Common Law Section, Faculty of Law of the University of Ottawa and be accepted by both institutions, in accordance with the normal admission requirements of each program. Interest in pursuing the joint program must be specified in each application.

Program

Students complete both the MA and the LLB programs over a four-year period. Students will be expected to fulfill the normal requirements of both the MA and LLB programs. The normal sequence of courses for the two degrees is as follows:

First Year:

Normal LLB first year.

Second Year:

Normal MA first year (required course work, including a half-credit course in international law (minimum grade of C+ required) at the Common Law Section).

Third Year:

Normal LLB second year, including one NPSIA half-credit course (for which credit will be given in the LLB program); registration in MA research essay/thesis.

Fourth Year:

Normal LLB third year, including one NPSIA half-credit course (for which credit will be given in the LLB program). Spring/summer registration, conclusion and defence of MA research essay/thesis.

Norman Paterson School of International Affairs
Carleton University
Colonel By Drive
Ottawa ON K1S 5B6
Telephone: (613) 520-6655



Moot Court Competitions

Each year, the Faculty of Law takes part in several interfaculty mooting competitions, including the following contests: Laskin, Gale, Arnup, National Aboriginal Law, Philip C. Jessup, Ottawa-Moncton, Wilson and Securities. This experience can be one of the most challenging experiences of studies in law. Teams are generally composed of four people, half of which represent the appellant, and half representing the respondent in the case assigned to the team. The rules of pleading are basically modelled on those in use in Canadian appellate courts. Team members divide the work amongst themselves, and prepare for the competition with the assistance of a coach. During the moot court competition, students plead before a bench composed of judges, lawyers and law professors, in several different cities according to the particular moot.

Students are selected for each of the moot court competitions through an internal faculty contest. Participation in a moot court competition is credited in the same manner as a regular course.

International Exchanges

An educational exchange, whether abroad or elsewhere in Canada, enables students to broaden their learning experience and acquire knowledge in a new cultural environment. In today's job market and in an era of growing globalization, a study experience in another country can be an asset for future job prospects.

The International Office (IO) is the central information point for international activities at the University of Ottawa. The Office and the assistant dean (academic affairs) of the Common Law Section can help a student organize an exchange to study law in universities in countries such as Australia, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Mexico or Sweden.

Students in an exchange program pay tuition at the University of Ottawa and courses taken are credited towards the LLB program.

Graduate studies in law

The faculty provides a stimulating environment in which students are encouraged and supported in pursuing their academic goals. In addition to offering fixed programs, the faculty allows students to plan and carry out self-directed study under the supervision of a faculty member. Students have access to computer labs, an extensive system of libraries, the Human Rights Research and Education Centre, and the Centre for Trade Policy and Law.

In keeping with its location in the nation's capital, graduate studies in law is a joint program of the Common Law and Civil Law Sections. It accepts law graduates from both legal systems of Canada and from countries around the world. Courses are offered in English or French, and occasionally in both languages. Students may complete their graduate studies while learning something of Canada's other legal and linguistic tradition.

The master's and doctoral programs are focused within two fields: international law and human rights law. In the context of the master's with research paper, there are three concentrations: law and technology, common law et commerce international and civil law theory. The program can also accommodate students who wish to pursue their studies in other areas.

The Faculty also offers an LLM with specialization in women's studies.

The Master of Laws program with thesis is a full-time program; the master's with research paper can be completed on a full or part-time basis. Students who choose to do the LLM with thesis (three courses and a thesis of 100-130 pages in length) must complete the requirements of the program within five sessions. Those who opt for the LLM with research paper (five courses and a research paper of 50-60 pages) must complete their studies within four sessions (full-time) or eight sessions (part-time).

Certain particular requirements will apply to master's programs with research paper with concentration or specialization.

The doctorate is essentially a research program leading to the preparation of a thesis. In addition, a compulsory law course, which generally will be a legal theory course, is required. Finally, candidates may be required to take certain courses or seminars in their field of study or in related areas. Students are required to complete their studies within five years.

Graduate studies scholarships, prizes and medals

Admission Scholarship

Valued at \$4,000 at the doctoral level and \$2,000 at the master's level, the scholarship includes tuition fees. A research assistantship valued at \$6,000 annually, is also attached to the scholarship.

Edward Barry McDougall Memorial Scholarship

Scholarship, established in memory of Barry McDougall, BA, LLB, by his family to enable one Polish law graduate per year to travel

to Canada to earn a master of laws (LLM) at the University of Ottawa. This scholarship covers cost of travel, tuition and accommodations.

Marlène Cano Scholarship

Scholarship offered to a student who wishes to pursue, in French, graduate studies in law, or in law with specialization in women's studies, where the research topic integrates feminist analysis.

Médaille du Barreau de Paris

Medal offered by the Barreau de Paris to the student with the best results in the master's program with thesis (written in French).

Prix de l'Ambassade de France

Volumes given by the French Embassy to the student with the best results in the master's program with research paper (written in French).

The A. Craig Lövgren Memorial Scholarship

Scholarship provided to students in financial need entering a graduate program of study of legislative drafting or, if no student of legislative studies applies, to a student entering a graduate program in law, linguistics, history or music.

The Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP Fellowships in Technology Law

Five annual scholarships of \$20,000 offered to students at the graduate level in the Faculty of Law who are enrolled in, and conducting research toward, a graduate degree with concentration in law and technology.

The Rémi Michael Beaupré Prizes

Prizes of approximately \$400 given to students having obtained the highest mark in the courses Statutory Interpretation and Interprétation des lois, in memory of Rémi Michael Beaupré by the Beaupré family.

The Sylvie Gravel Prize

Prize of \$200 offered for the best master's thesis or research paper, in French or English, in private or public international law.

For further information concerning graduate studies in law, please contact:

Graduate Studies in Law
Faculty of Law
University of Ottawa
57 Louis Pasteur Ottawa ON K1N 6N5
Telephone: (613) 562-5774
Fax: (613) 562- 5341
e-mail: llmld@uottawa.ca
www.llmld.uottawa.ca

Section de Droit Civil

National LLB–LLL

This program is offered in English to LLB graduates of Canadian common law schools who wish to obtain the civil law degree. The program is offered on a full-time or a part-time basis. The program in French is described in French in this calendar.

Section 1– May apply for admission to the LLB/LLL program:

- a) Any person who has obtained or will shortly obtain a common law degree (LLB) from the University of Ottawa, or any other Canadian faculty of law with satisfactory results may apply for admission to the civil law degree (LLL). Priority will be given to students of the Common Law Section of the University of Ottawa.
- b) Although not required, it is considered very helpful to have a passive knowledge of French. Students who cannot read French may experience difficulties in certain areas of the law where numerous resources or basic texts are available in that language only.

Section 2 – The full-time program, which lasts two semesters (fall and winter), consists of a minimum of 30 credits, of which the following six courses are compulsory:

DRC1301	Methodology, Research and Preparation in Civil Law Writing	1 cr.
DRC1311	Property	3 cr.
DRC1414	Civil Procedure	4 cr.
DRC1402	Obligations I: Contracts and Other Obligations	4 cr.
DRC1403	Obligations II: Civil Liability	4 cr.
DRC3401	Civil Law Writing	2 cr.
DRC3407	Private International Law	3 cr.

Section 3 – At least nine credits should be chosen from a list of optional courses drawn up each year by the Faculty for the national English program. Moreover, persons with a sufficient knowledge of the French language may be authorized to select from among the courses mentioned in Section 4 of the national LLB-LLL program in French. One three-credit exemption may be granted, allowing the student to choose from the optional course list for the regular LLL program in French. The part-time program is similar to the full-time program except that the minimum of 30 credits should be completed over a maximum of four years from the date of initial registration.

Section 4 – Notwithstanding the above, the sections of the academic regulations of the regular program of the law degree apply *mutatis mutandis* to the national LLB-LLL program, notably the requirement that a passing grade must be obtained in each course and that the final cumulative grade point average must be 3.5 or above.

Admission to the practice of law

Graduation from a law school with the LLB degree does not itself confer the right to practice law in any of the provinces of Canada. The law societies of the different common law provinces require some period under articles of clerkship with a practicing member of the Bar and examinations on the statutes and procedure of the particular province as conditions of being admitted to practice. In some of the provinces, a student must have, in addition to the LLB degree, an undergraduate degree before being admitted to the Bar. Applicants for admission to the LLB course who intend to practice in a province other than Ontario should communicate with the secretary of the law society of that province about the actual requirements for admission to practice.

In Ontario, the governing body of the legal profession, the Law Society of Upper Canada, stipulates as one of the conditions for admission to practice that a student shall have graduated from an approved law school. The program in common law at the University of Ottawa has been approved by the law society. Provided they satisfy the further requirements prescribed by the law society, such as citizenship (or permanent residency), good character and fitness, and payment of fees, graduates from this law school are eligible for admission to the Bar Admission Course.

The Bar Admission Course consists of three phases: 1) an eight-week Skills Phase; 2) a 10-week Substantive/Procedural Phase, and; 3) a 10-month Articling Phase. Students are required to complete the Skills and Substantive/Procedural Phases before commencing their Articling Phase; however, there may be conditions, extenuating circumstances or compelling matters that could result in a variance in this requirement. Students must successfully complete all three phases before they are called to the Bar of Ontario. The Skills and Substantive/Procedural Phases are offered in English at the Toronto, London and Windsor locations while the Ottawa location offers them either in English or French.

The traditional articling term consists of a period of 10 consecutive months, which includes up to two weeks of vacation, of Ontario articles. Ontario articles means an articling placement served with a principal who is providing the student with an experience that substantially deals with laws and practices applicable to the practice of law in the province of Ontario. A principal is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada who has been approved by the Articling and Placement Office to supervise a student during an articling term.

Students should note, however, that other articling options exist. For example, they may arrange for national or international articling placements that would provide them with experience which substantively deals with the laws of other provinces or countries. As well, articling abridgements and split, joint or part-time articles may be possible. Please consult the Law Society of Upper Canada Articling and Placement Office Web site at: www.lsuc.on.ca/articling.

Ontario Bar Admission Course application forms are available from the Student Services Office in November.

Glossary

The following definitions are intended to help readers understand the meaning of terms or expressions commonly used in University publications. They are not to be construed as official, complete definitions for the purpose of interpreting university or faculty regulations.

ACADEMIC YEAR

An expression normally used to designate the period between the start of the fall session (September) and the end of the winter session (April).

ADMISSION

Authorization to register in a program of studies at the University.

ADVANCED STANDING

Courses completed outside of the University of Ottawa, which are recognized as part of a program of studies at the University (see also Transfer Credits).

AUDITOR

Students registered as auditors will not receive credit for the course. They do not have the right to write examinations, submit assignments, or change their status after the deadline for course changes in a given session.

AWARD

In financial aid, a generic term referring to either scholarships or prizes given for academic or other types of achievements.

BACCALAUREATE

Undergraduate degree, conferred upon completion of a program of studies lasting three or four years.

BURSARY

Non-refundable financial aid granted to students to enable them to pursue a program of studies.

CALENDAR

The official description of programs of studies, degree requirements and courses, as well as faculty and university regulations.

CAREER COUNSELLING

Process by which a counsellor, or another qualified professional or experienced person, helps students learn about and select a program of studies and prepare for a career.

COMBINED PROGRAM

The baccalaureate with combined programs (3 or 4-year program) allows a student to satisfy the specific requirements of two different disciplines within one single baccalaureate. A student enrolled in a concentration or an honours program and who is in good standing may choose another concentration or honours degree for a combined program.

COMPULSORY COURSE

An obligatory course. There are two types of compulsory courses: the “program-specific” course and the “core” course that is common to students in related programs.

CONCENTRATION PROGRAM

An undergraduate program, usually of three years' duration, within which students acquire a solid base in a single discipline

CONFLICT

A conflict occurs when one course's schedule overlaps partially or completely with that of another course.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

A program of studies, which has the same courses and the same requirements as an honours program, but in which academic sessions alternate with work terms.

CORE COURSE

Compulsory course common to students in related programs.

CO-REQUISITE

The term “co-requisite” is used to identify a course, that is not taken as a prerequisite, must be taken concurrently with another course, due to the complementary nature of the courses.

COURSE

A course is defined as a teaching activity.

CREDIT

Numerical weighting unit for courses normally representing 13 to 15 hours of formal lectures or the equivalent. Most courses are valued at three or six credits.

CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGE (CGPA)

The CGPA takes into account the numeric grade values obtained in all courses recognized by the faculty as part of the student's program of studies. The CGPA is calculated by dividing the sum of the weighted grade points by the total number of credits.

DIPLOMA GRADE POINT AVERAGE (DGPA)

The DGPA is calculated the same way as the CGPA, but uses only 2000-level courses and above (1000-level courses are excluded).

DISCIPLINE

A branch of knowledge or instruction, or a general subject such as psychology, philosophy or geology.

DISCUSSION GROUP (DGD)

A class period during which guided group discussions provide further exploration of various aspects of the subject matter covered during lectures.

ELECTIVE

A course chosen either from a specified group of courses or from all the courses offered by the University.

EXAM

Official exercise designed to evaluate knowledge and skills, and covering the contents of a course or a program of studies.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Formal agreement permitting students to complete some degree requirements at another institution.



EXEMPTION – EXCEPTION

Permission to replace a course normally required within a program of studies by another course with the same number of credits.

FACULTY

One of the University of Ottawa's ten main administrative units (Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Engineering, etc.).

FULL-TIME

An undergraduate student registered for 12 credits or more during a session is considered having full-time status.

GENERAL PROGRAM

Three-year undergraduate program comprising a set of courses of general studies, focusing on either the humanities or the sciences, but without a concentration in a specific discipline.

GRADE POINT AVERAGE (GPA)

Terms used to designate a student's standing over a session, the academic year or the entire program. The GPA represents the sum of the product of numeric grade values and credit weights, divided by the sum of credits attempted.

GRADUATE STUDIES

University studies beyond a baccalaureate leading to a diploma, master's or doctorate.

HONOURS PROGRAM

A four-year undergraduate program, comprising a coherent set of compulsory and optional courses which are successively more advanced, which allows students to acquire a sound understanding in a discipline and prepares students who may wish to pursue graduate studies. This type of baccalaureate usually requires a higher standard of achievement than that required in a general or concentration program.

INFOWEB

InfoWeb is the University's secure online services system, where students can access a variety of services and accomplish many of the transactions related to university studies. Both a student number and password are required to access InfoWeb.

JOINT HONOURS PROGRAM

Usually a four-year undergraduate program, the joint honours baccalaureate allows students to specialize in two related disciplines (for example philosophy and political science or psychology and linguistics).

LABORATORY (LAB)

A class period during which students perform practical work in a group laboratory setting, applying theories covered during the lecture.

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

Language in which teaching activities are conducted in a course or in a program.

LECTURE

Course in which the subject matter is presented orally to a class, with a minimal amount of student participation.

LETTER OF PERMISSION

Written document by which the University authorizes a student to take courses at another institution and to transfer the credits to the University of Ottawa program.

LIMITED-ENROLMENT PROGRAM

Program for which the University restricts the number of students who can register.

MATURE STUDENT

Person who does not meet the formal admission requirements and enters university at least two years after secondary school.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM

Program of studies whose concentration or honours requirements are composed of courses from two or more disciplines (e.g., Canadian studies, women's studies).

OPTION

In certain programs, a combination of courses in a secondary discipline (e.g. engineering management option).

PART-TIME

An undergraduate student registered for less than 12 credits during a session is considered having part-time status.

PREREQUISITE

This term specifies a course that must have been completed successfully before registering for another course. For example, course A is a prerequisite for course B, because essential concepts needed to understand course B are explained in course A. You must therefore take course A before course B.

PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSE

Course which must be taken by students who do not have the required educational background to enrol directly in first-year university courses.

PROBATION

Status of students whose standing is below the required minimum for their program of studies, but who are allowed to continue their registration on condition of raising their standing within a specified period.

PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM

Undergraduate program for which university studies are an admission requirement (for example teacher education, law, medicine).

PROFICIENCY TEST

Exercise whose purpose is to evaluate the background of a person in a given branch of knowledge with or without regard to specific academic learning.

PROGRAM OF STUDY

A set of courses or other work that must be completed before qualifying for a degree, diploma or certificate from the University.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

The unit responsible for registration and admission, the maintenance of records and the publication of course descriptions, timetables and calendars.

REGISTRATION

A formal notice by students of the courses in which they are enrolling for a session. Registration requires the approval of the appropriate academic unit (excepting transactions on Registration Navigator®).

RETAINED CREDITS

Credits for courses completed in one program of studies at the University which are recognized as part of the requirements of a new program to which a student has transferred and counted in the calculation of the grade point average for the new program.

SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship is non-repayable financial assistance that is awarded based on scholastic merit or some other achievement.

SCHOOL

Academic and administrative unit which offers a professional training program (e.g. School of Translation and Interpretation, School of Nursing).

SECTION

A time-block in which a course is offered.

SESSION

A session is one of three pre-determined periods in which academic activities take place at the University. The fall and winter sessions are approximately 13 weeks. The spring-summer session may consist of sub-sessions of three, four, five or six weeks.

Fall session: September to December

Winter session: January to April

Spring-summer session: May to August

SESSIONAL DATES

Dates that are specific to one of the University's sessions (i.e., fall, winter, spring, or summer sessions).

SHELTERED COURSE

Course taught in the second language, in conjunction with a second language course.

SPECIAL STUDENT

Person allowed to take courses, but not seeking a degree, certificate or diploma from the University.

STUDENT CATEGORY

Classification of students including regular students, special students and auditors.

TELECONFERENCE COURSE

Course given on an interactive video system and transmitted via telephone connection to a location off campus.

THRESHOLD COURSE

Compulsory first-year course in science or engineering.

THRESHOLD YEAR

First year of studies in a science or engineering program.

TIMETABLE

An online database of the courses being offered during a specific session as activated by the faculties. Along with course descriptions, the online timetable also lists course sections, the location and time of classes and the names of professors.

TRANSCRIPT

Document issued by the Office of the Registrar, which reports the programs of studies followed and courses taken, and the results and diplomas obtained by a student.

TRANSFER CREDITS

Credits for courses completed at another university, which are recognized and counted as part of the requirements of a program of studies at the University of Ottawa (see also Advanced Standing).

UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES / STUDENT

University studies that lead to a baccalaureate (bachelor's) degree or certificate.

WORK TERM

Study-related work experience normally acquired through a co-operative education program.

Appendix 1

Alphabetical Listing of Courses

Second- and third-year optional courses*

credits

Aboriginal Peoples and the Law CML2301	3	Family Conflicts Resolution CML3366	3
Administrative Law CML2212	4	Family Law CML2205	4
Advanced Aboriginal Law CML4162	3	Federal Tribunals Practice CML3153	3
Advanced Business Law CML2419	6	Feminist Theory and the Law CML3342	3
Advanced Clinical Course in Community Law CML3250	9	Forensic Science CML3193	3
Advanced Company Law CML3361	3	Gale Cup Moot CML3121	3
Advanced Constitutional Law and Equality Rights CML2315	3	History of Legal Thought CML3392	3
Advanced Constitutional Law and Legal Rights CML2316	3	Human Rights (International Protection) CML3399	3
Advanced Criminal Law CML3362	3	Human Rights Laws in Canada CML3398	3
Advanced Criminal Procedure CML3160	3	Immigration Law CML3397	3
Advanced Family Law CML3363	3	Insolvency and Bankruptcy CML3212	3
Advanced International Law CML3378	3	Insurance CML3223	3
Advanced Problems in Administrative Law CML3364	3	Interdisciplinary Studies in Law CML4112	3
Advanced Problems in Canadian Federalism CML2317	3	International Business Transactions CML3372	3
Advanced Problems in Taxation CML3344	3	International Criminal Law CML3352	3
Advanced Taxation CML3383	3	International Law CML3231	3
Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes CML2321	3	International Taxation CML2318	3
Business Organizations CML2202	4	International Trade Regulation CML4105	3
Children and the Law CML3353	3	Interviewing, Counselling and Negotiation CML3313	3
Civil Liberties CML3365	3	Introduction to Intellectual and Industrial Property CML3371	3
Civil Procedure II CML2214	3	Introductory Legal Aid Clinic Course CML3248	6
Clinical Program in Taxation CML4201	9	Jurisprudence CML3241	3
Commercial Law CML2403	4	Labour Law I CML3233	3
Communications Law CML3126	3	Labour Law II CML3234	3
Community Planning CML3357	3	Labour Law III CML3373	3
Comparative Constitutional Law CML3228	3	Landlord and Tenant CML2303	3
Comparative Law CML3211	3	Laskin Moot CML3123	3
Competition Law CML3253	3	Law and Policy CML3390	3
Conflict of Laws CML3201	3	Law and Psychiatry CML3379	3
Constitutional Litigation CML2314	3	Law and Psychiatry: Clinical Part CML3354	3
Consumers' Protection CML3341	3	Law and Society CML3374	3
Continued Legal Aid Casework CML3249	4	Law Review Editorship CML3401	4
Corporate Finance CML3386	3	Leadership in Clinical Legal Aid CML3255	4
Creditor's Rights CML3368	3	Legal Drafting CML3155	3
Criminal Justice Administration CML3382	3	Legal History CML3227	3
Criminology CML3221	3	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems) CML3394	2
Current Canadian Constitutional Issues CML4900	3	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems) CML3351	3
Current Trends in the Practice of Federal Law CML4102	3	Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems) CML3251	4
Delegated Legislation and other Regulatory Instruments CML3244	3	Legislative and Regulatory Process CML3214	3
Electronic Commerce Law Practice Workshop CML3258	4	Lesbian and Gay Legal Issues CML3393	3
Employment Law CML3387	3	Matrimonial Property CML3359	3
Environmental Law CML3369	3	Mediation Involving Families CML2366	3
Estate Planning CML3370	3	Mediation Theory and Practice CML2320	3
Evidence CML3202	4	Medical-Legal Problems CML3375	3
		Moot Court CML2101	3
		Moot Court Competition CML3120	3
		Mortgages CML2311	3

Municipal and Planning Law CML3203	3
National Aboriginal Law Moot: Kawaskimhon: "Speaking with Knowledge" CML3125	3
Patent Law CML3396	3
Philip C. Jessup International Moot CML3122	3
Poverty and the Law CML3343	3
Professional Responsibility CML3376	3
Real Estate Transactions CML2104	3
Regulation of Internet Commerce CML3358	3
Regulation of Internet Communication CML3395	3
Remedies CML2213	3
Securities Regulation CML3360	3
Selected Problems in Aboriginal Peoples and the Law CML3901	3
Selected Problems in Legal Practice CML4113	3
Space Law CML3388	3
Sports and Entertainment Law CML3340	3
Statutory Interpretation CML3213	3
Studies in Aboriginal Law CML3162	3
Studies in Administrative Law CML4103	3
Studies in Business Law CML4107	3
Studies in Constitutional Law CML4101	3
Studies in Criminal Law CML4111	3
Studies in Human Rights CML4109	3
Studies in International Law CML4108	3
Studies in Legal Theory CML4110	3
Studies in Private Law CML4106	3
Studies in Public Law CML4104	3
Supreme Court Seminar CML3152	3
Taxation CML3204	4
Taxation Policy CML3377	3
Technology Law Internship CML3316	3
Trial Advocacy CML3154	3
Tribunal-école Moncton-Ottawa CML3124	3
Trusts CML3307	3
Wills and the Law of Succession CML3206	3
Women and the Law CML3380	3

* Optional courses are not all offered every year.

Second- and third-year English courses by area of concentration

This chart is provided to assist students in selecting their upper year courses according to areas of interest. Many courses could have been listed under more than one heading but to keep the chart as simple as possible each course appears only once. See also the list of courses offered in French.

LEGAL THEORY

credits

COMPARATIVE LAW

Comparative Constitutional Law CML3228	3
Comparative Law CML3211	3

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Law and Policy CML3390	3
Law and Psychiatry CML3379	3
Law and Society CML3374	3
Medical-Legal Problems CML3375	3
Poverty and the Law CML3343	3

LEGAL HISTORY, JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL PHILOSOPHY

Feminist Theory and the Law CML3342	3
History of Legal Thought CML3392	3
Jurisprudence CML3241	3
Legal History CML3227	3
Studies in Legal Theory CML4110	3

LITIGATION, LEGAL PRACTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Criminal Justice Administration CML3382	3
Studies in the Administration of Justice CML4102	3
Supreme Court Seminar CML3152	3

CLINICAL LAW

Advanced Clinical Course in Community Law CML3250	9
Continued Legal Aid Casework CML3249	4
Introductory Legal Aid Clinic Course CML3248	6
Law and Psychiatry : Clinical Part CML3354	3
Leadership in Clinical Legal Aid CML3255	4

GENERAL

Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes CML2321	3
Civil Procedure I CML2309	3
Civil Procedure II CML2314	3
Evidence CML3202	4
Interviewing, Counselling and Negotiation CML3313	3
Legal Accounting CML3208	3



Legal Drafting CML3155	3
Mediation Involving Families CML2366	3
Mediation Theory and Practice CML2320	3
Professional Responsibility CML3376	3
Regulation of Internet Communication CML3395	3
Selected Problems in Legal Practice CML4113	3
Trial Advocacy CML3154	3

ORAL ADVOCACY

Gale Cup Moot CML3121	3
Laskin Moot CML3123	3
Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems) CML3394	2
Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems) CML3351	3
Legal Research and Writing (Selected Problems) CML3251	4
Moncton-Ottawa Moot CML3124	3
Moot Court CML2101	3
Moot Court Competition CML3120	3
National Aboriginal Law Moot Kawaskimhon: "Speaking with Knowledge CML3125	3
Philip C. Jessup International Moot CML3122	3

PRIVATE LAW

BUSINESS LAW

Advanced Business Law Course CML2419	6
Advanced Company Law CML3361	3
Business Organization CML2202	4
Commercial Law CML2403	4
Competition Law CML3253	3
Consumers' Protection CML3341	3
Corporate Finance CML3386	3
Creditors' Rights CML3368	3
Electronic Commerce Law Practice Workshop CML3258	4
Insolvency and Bankruptcy CML3212	3
Insurance CML3223	3
International Business Transactions CML3372	3
Introduction to Intellectual and Industrial Property CML3371	3
Patent Law CML3396	3
Regulation of Internet Commerce CML3358	3
Securities Regulation CML3360	3
Sports and Entertainment Law CML3340	3
Studies in Business Law CML4107	3
Technology Law Internship CML3316	3

CIVIL LIABILITY

Remedies CML2213	3
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FAMILY LAW

Advanced Family Law CML3363	3
Children and the Law CML3353	3
Family Conflicts Resolution CML3366	3
Family Law CML2205	4
Matrimonial Property CML3359	3

GENERAL

Studies in Private Law CML4106	3
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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Electronic Commerce Law Practice Workshop CML3258	4
Introduction to Intellectual and Industrial Property CML3371	3
Patent Law CML3396	3
Regulation of Internet Commerce CML3358	3
Regulation of Internet Communication CML3395	3
Studies in Human Rights CML4109	3
Technology Law Internship CML3316	3

LABOUR LAW

Employment Law CML3387	3
Labour Law I CML3233	3
Labour Law II CML3234	3
Labour Law III CML3373	3

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Conflicts of Law CML3201	3
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PROPERTY LAW

Community Planning CML3357	3
Estate Planning CML3370	3
Landlord and Tenant CML2303	3
Mortgages CML2311	3
Real Estate Transactions CML2104	3
Trusts CML3307	3
Wills and the Law of Succession CML3206	3

TAXATION

Advanced Problems in Taxation CML3344	3
Advanced Taxation CML3383	3
International Taxation CML2318	3
Taxation CML3204	4
Taxation Policy CML3377	3

PUBLIC LAW

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative Law CML2212	4
Advanced Problems in Administrative Law CML3364	3
Communications Law CML3126	3
Environmental Law CML3369	3
Federal Tribunals Practice CML3153	3
Immigration Law CML3397	3
International Trade Regulation CML4105	3
Municipal and Planning Law CML3203	3
Regulated Industries CML3391	3
Studies in Administrative Law CML4103	3

CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Aboriginal Peoples and the Law CML2301	3
Advanced Constitutional Law and Equality Rights CML2315	3
Advanced Constitutional Law and Legal Rights CML2316	3



Advanced Problems in Canadian Federalism CML2317	3
Civil Liberties CML3365	3
Constitutional Law II CML2313	3
Constitutional Litigation CML2314	3
Current Canadian Constitutional Issues CML4900	3
Human Rights (International Protection) CML3399	3
Human Rights Laws in Canada CML3398	3
Lesbian and Gay Legal Issues CML3393	3
Studies in Constitutional Law CML4101	3
Studies in Human Rights CML4109	3
Women and the Law CML3380	3

CRIMINAL LAW

Advanced Criminal Law CML3362	3
Advanced Criminal Procedure CML3160	3
Criminology CML3221	3
Forensic Science CML3193	3
Studies in Criminal Law CML4111	3

GENERAL

Studies in Public Law CML4104	3
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LEGISLATION

Delegated Legislation and other Regulatory Instruments CML3244	3
Legislative and Regulatory Process CML3214	3
Statutory Interpretation CML3213	3

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Advanced International Law CML3378	3
International Criminal Law CML3352	3
International Law CML3231	3
Studies in International Law CML4108	3



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