YOUR GUIDE
TO THE
JURIS DOCTOR (JD) AT
SYDNEY LAW SCHOOL
2011
Welcome to the Sydney Law School.

My colleagues and I are pleased to announce that, in 2011, the Sydney Law School will offer a new professional degree in Law— the Juris Doctor (JD). The JD is widely recognised in Australia, the United States, Canada, Asia and Latin America as a postgraduate professional-entry law degree and builds pathways to international and transnational careers for our graduates.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THE SYDNEY JD?

The strong global focus of the Sydney JD on international, comparative and transnational aspects of law is unique in Australia. The JD will include all the core subjects for admission to practice in Australia but will also require students to study Public and Private International Law. Our aim is to equip lawyers for the globalised legal environment of the 21st century so that they can move with confidence across national boundaries when providing legal advice.

Whether our graduates choose to work in Australian cities or overseas, in rural or suburban practice, in government, not-for-profit organisations or commerce, we aim to provide them with the analytical, ethical and problem solving skills required in today’s global legal environment. In every field of law one is increasingly faced with cross-border issues.

They may, for example, wish to pursue a graduate position with the United Nations, European Union, World Bank or WTO where they will be required to advise on other legal systems and regional and multilateral regimes. They may wish to undertake an LLM or doctoral studies at Harvard or NYU, where the recognition of the JD as a postgraduate qualification will assist in admission and recognition for the Bar in New York or California.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE JD AND OUR UNDERGRADUATE LLB AT SYDNEY?

Both degrees include the subjects required for practice and both have an international focus. However, the JD is taught
at a postgraduate level and as a single degree, usually over three years, compared with the LLB that must be studied in combination with another undergraduate degree over five or six years.

The primary advantages of the JD are its global focus and recognition internationally as a postgraduate professional law degree. The Sydney JD advantage is that your legal education will equip you with an international, comparative and transnational understanding of the law.

Please feel free to contact me, Professor Barbara McDonald, the Director of the JD program, or Peter Finneran, Marketing and Admissions Manager, if you have any questions or comments.

I look forward to welcoming you to the Sydney Law School.

Best wishes,

Professor Gillian Triggs
Dean of Sydney Law School
Since its inception, Sydney Law School has been at the forefront of teaching and research in law in Australia. Its strong sense of commitment to the fundamentals of law is combined with a commitment to innovation and the exploration of issues at the cutting edge. Its programs and degrees are of outstanding quality in depth and breadth. Our graduates go on to excel at the highest levels of postgraduate study at the world’s leading education institutions, and in their chosen careers across many fields of human endeavour.

With its first intake in 2011, the Sydney Juris Doctor (JD) ushers in a new era for Sydney Law School and its teaching of law at the graduate level. A comprehensive three-year degree, it will have an international focus that is unique among Australian law schools, drawing on Sydney’s faculty of leading academics and international adjunct faculty members, and its long tradition of engagement with international law and perspectives. Students will receive an education that will equip them for the practice the law in a global, transnational and international marketplace for legal services.

The course comprises the core legal subjects required throughout the world for professional accreditation coupled with the study of a wide range of elective subjects which will allow advanced learning in both specialised fields and law in general. Teaching and learning methodology will include a wide range of formats to allow individual choice, a deep understanding of the law, independent research and the development of the skills and ethics inherent in modern professional practice.

UNRIVALLED INTERNATIONAL FOCUS
– The study of public and private international law as core units
– Exciting exchange opportunities
– Unique off shore study opportunities in Nepal, Shanghai and Europe
– Social justice, mooting, publishing and clinical placement programs
– A wide range of elective subjects
– Teaching by leading academics and scholars, including adjunct faculty from the profession and judiciary.
Apart from its unique emphasis on law in a transnational context, the Sydney JD will give students a solid grounding in all of the fundamentals of law, freedom to choose from a wide range of elective subjects taught by specialist academics, and the opportunity to study the role of law in many social contexts.  

PROFESSOR BARBARA MCDONALD
EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES

The Sydney Law School offers you an extensive range of student exchange programs with universities throughout the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. It provides you with an exciting and challenging way of broadening your academic horizons and enriching your experience in different environments and cultures. You can complete a semester of study overseas and receive credit for this study towards your Sydney JD.

The Law School can send you on a faculty-specific exchange, university-wide exchange or a study abroad program. It is a rewarding opportunity that will add an international dimension to your law degree; challenge you academically; facilitate your development of new skills; and enhance your personal growth and self-confidence.

When you’re on exchange, you are an enrolled full-time student at the University of Sydney and pay all relevant fees (compulsory subscriptions, commonwealth supported contributions or tuition fees). You may be required to pay some minor administrative charges or health insurance; however you are not required to pay any other fees to the host institution.

You can choose from two different types of exchange programs - University-wide and Faculty-specific exchange programs. Faculty-specific exchange programs are available to you as a student of a particular faculty, in this case the Sydney Law School. You can undertake one of the Law School’s exclusive exchange agreements with nineteen Law Schools in Europe, North America and Asia. University-wide exchange programs offer an additional range of Law Schools to study with and the program is administered by the University’s International Office.

The Faculty-Specific and University-Wide programs are very similar. You are only permitted to go on exchange in your final year and can only attend for one semester.

Other universities may be available for students who are proficient in another language.

FACULTY-SPECIFIC EXCHANGE PARTNER UNIVERSITIES

- AUSTRIA – UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA
- BELGIUM – KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITY, LEUVEN
- CANADA – QUEEN’S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONTARIO
- CANADA – UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
- DENMARK – UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN
- GERMANY – BUCERIUS LAW SCHOOL, HAMBURG
- GERMANY – HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY, BERLIN
- IRELAND – TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN
- JAPAN KOBE – UNIVERSITY, KOBE
- NETHERLANDS – RABOUD UNIVERSITY, Nijmegen
- NETHERLANDS – UTRECHT UNIVERSITY
- NETHERLANDS – VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT, AMSTERDAM
- SINGAPORE – NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE
- UNITED KINGDOM – QUEEN’S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST
- USA – CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK
- USA – EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA, ATLANTA
- USA – NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
- USA – UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS
- USA – UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE

UNIVERSITY-WIDE EXCHANGE PARTNER UNIVERSITIES

- CANADA – UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
- CANADA – UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
- DENMARK – UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS
- FINLAND – UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
- GERMANY – UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE
- ISRAEL – TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
- NEW ZEALAND – UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND
- NORWAY – UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN
- NORWAY – UNIVERSITY OF OSLO
- SWEDEN – LUND UNIVERSITY
- SWEDEN – UPSALA UNIVERSITY
- NETHERLANDS – LEIDEN UNIVERSITY
- NETHERLANDS – UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN
- UNITED KINGDOM – UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
- UNITED KINGDOM – UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
- UNITED KINGDOM – UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
- UNITED KINGDOM – UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING
Sydney Law School also offers you the opportunity to experience overseas study through one of our Offshore Programs:

**Shanghai Winter School**
Sydney Law School in Europe
Kyoto & Tokyo Seminars in Japanese Law
Himalayan Field School in Nepal

**SHANGHAI WINTER SCHOOL**
The Shanghai Winter School is an intensive three-week introduction to Chinese Law and provides students with an opportunity to study, on an intensive and introductory basis, the laws and legal system of China whilst experiencing life in that country.

The Winter School is jointly organised by Sydney Law School and the East China University of Political Science and Law (ECUPL) and is held on the campus of ECUPL in Shanghai, China. Lectures are given in English by Chinese professors and you are assessed by academic staff from Sydney Law School. A representative of the Law School will be in residence in Shanghai to oversee the course and assist you.

http://sydney.edu.au/law/cstudent/shanghai

**SYDNEY LAW SCHOOL IN EUROPE**
The Sydney Law School in Europe program offers a number of postgraduate courses in Europe every year, some of which will be open to JD students in their final year. Most students are lawyers who come from Germany, Britain and Australia to study in an intensive and interactive format over several days, completing research essays at a later time. They are taught by overseas specialist academics in conjunction with their Sydney Law School counterpart, to provide an international and comparative perspective. Subjects include Transnational Commercial Litigation, Contract Negotiation, and Comparative Climate Law and venues include Oxford, Cambridge, Berlin, London and Prato (near Florence), Italy. The program provides a unique opportunity to study in and visit some of the world’s leading academic institutions.


**KYOTO & TOKYO SEMINARS IN JAPANESE LAW**
The Kyoto and Tokyo seminars offer a unique opportunity to study Japanese Law in a global and socio-economic context. The program aims to develop the general skills required in comparative law, to effectively and critically assess contemporary developments in the Japanese legal system. It is jointly organised by Sydney Law School and Ritsumeikan University School of Law in collaboration with the Australian Network for Japanese Law (ANJeL).

Classes are co-taught in English on an intensive basis by ANJeL co-directors and members, as well as Japanese professors or practitioners from Ritsumeikan or other universities and organisations. You will share classes with law students from leading Japanese universities. The Kyoto Seminar is held at Ritsumeikan University School of Law in Kyoto and provides an introduction to how law operates in Japanese society. After an overview of comparative law techniques, Japanese legal history and its contemporary legal system, classes explore civil and criminal justice, consumer law, politics andconstitutionalism, gender and law, and an introduction to business and law. The Tokyo Seminar is held at the Ritsumeikan University campus in Tokyo and examines business law topics in socio-economic context in more detail. After outlining developments in the Japanese economy, it focuses on corporate and securities law, investment and finance law, insolvency and labour law, ADR and lawyering.


**HIMALAYAN FIELD SCHOOL IN NEPAL**
The Himalayan Field School will be conducted over two weeks inside Nepal, to explore the fascinating and difficult problems of development and human rights confronting developing countries. It is ideal if you are interested in the law and politics of development and human rights in developing countries. You will see first-hand how international law assists poor and vulnerable communities overseas, including refugees and minority tribal groups. You will also experience what it is like to work for a United Nations agency in the field.

The Field School will take place in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Melamchi in Nepal. It will be conducted in conjunction with Kathmandu School of Law, a leading university for legal education in Nepal. The Field School will provide opportunities to explore Nepal’s cultural and natural heritage through visits to major temples and palaces, world heritage cities and hill stations.

The Law School is a flagship building, creating a gateway to the University from the city and represents the dawn of a new era for law teaching at The University of Sydney. It provides prestigious and well-equipped accommodation as befits one of Australia’s leading law schools and offers the highest quality teaching and learning and research facilities for students and staff. The complex consists of eight levels and accommodates the academic and administrative staff, together with a range of research centres and institutes. It incorporates collaborative spaces, meeting and conference rooms. There are a total of 23 teaching spaces within the building ranging from 300 and 100 seat lecture theatres, through to 60, 56, and 24 seat seminar facilities to suit a wide range of teaching requirements. It also accommodates a Moot Court facility, the Law Library and a spacious Forecourt.
“The new JD will build upon Sydney’s expert grounding in the core subjects of law, and it will also open a window on the world, through an unrivalled program of comparative and international law. The future of the law is in the global community. Our new program reflects this future.”

PROFESSOR HELEN IRVING
SOCIAL JUSTICE PROGRAM

As part of the Sydney JD, you have the opportunity to gain practical legal experience and provide vital services to disadvantaged members of our community. The Sydney Law School Social Justice Program will help expose you to real-world cases, enable you to apply knowledge gained in the classroom, and develop practical skills such as researching, case-writing, and client interviewing. Opportunities will be created by partnering with community legal centres and other organisations offering legal advice and representation to special interest groups. You will experience first-hand the impact of a pro bono service on the wider community.

Sydney Law School secured a grant through the University’s Teaching Improvement and Equipment Scheme to develop curriculum design guidelines and a model curriculum for the Social Justice Program. The development of these guidelines and model curriculum will ensure that you will experience good learning and teaching practice and consistency across all units in the Social Justice Program as it develops. The effectiveness of the Program will be evaluated in consultation with students, clinical legal partners, employers of our graduates, and the wider profession.

A number of established community legal organisations have expressed interest in partnering with Sydney Law School. They have an excellent track record in providing much-needed professional legal services to the community. The Social Justice Program will arrange placements for you with various organisations. These may include the following bodies and others:

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDER’S OFFICE (EDO)
The Environmental Defender’s Office is a not-for-profit community legal centre specialising in public interest environmental law. The EDO assists individuals and community groups who are working to protect the natural and built environment. The EDO is part of a national network of EDOs who help to protect the environment through law in their States.

REFUGEE ADVICE AND CASEWORK SERVICE (RACS)
RACS is involved in a variety of legal work on behalf of refugees, including applications for protection visas, hearings at the Refugee Review Tribunal and Department of Immigration and Citizenship.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CLEARING HOUSE (PILCH)
PILCH was established in NSW to identify areas of public interest where legal assistance may be provided by private lawyers; to match eligible clients with private lawyers prepared to act on a pro bono or other basis and to facilitate co-operation between private and public interest lawyers on public interest issues. PILCH has a diverse membership and support base including private law firms, barristers, the Bar Association, the Law Society, community legal centres, and government lawyers.

EXTERNAL PLACEMENT PROGRAM
Sydney Law School has run Australia’s first externship program, the External Placement Program (EPP), since 1996. A highly successful clinical offering, it has been the blueprint for the numerous Australian externship programs that have followed. In this unit of study, you will gain the opportunity to work for up to one day per week during the semester in a ‘public interest’ placement site. In addition, you will attend fortnightly seminars which are designed to promote discussion and reflection on a range of issues that may arise during the course of the placement as well as seminar presentations on matters relevant to public interest externships. The unit has a public interest focus which is reflected in the selection of placement sites.

FURTHER INFORMATION:
Professor Peter Cashman – Program Director
T +61 2 9351 0255
E Peter.Cashman@sydney.edu.au

Peter Lead – Executive Officer
T +61 2 9351 0411
E Peter.Lead@sydney.edu.au
STRONG LEVEL OF STUDENT INVOLVEMENT

As a student of Sydney Law School, you are integral to the reputation of the Sydney Law School and the strength of the Sydney JD. In turn, student societies enhance your experience of studying the Sydney JD. Currently, two student societies operate in association with the Sydney Law School.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SOCIETY (SULS)

Formed in 1902, the aims of SULS are various, and include the creation of an enjoyable social climate and feeling of camaraderie among the students. SULS has been successful in developing a strong relationship with the legal profession, particularly in Sydney. The society’s activities include Orientation activities for new students coupled with an information handbook, the organisation of social events such as the Law Ball, the Law Dinner, free lunches, cocktail parties and semester parties. SULS organises the highly popular Law Revue. The Revue is the most public arm of the Law Society and continues to be an enormous success for all those involved. SULS also publishes the fortnightly newsletter called Hearsay, which provides students with regular information about upcoming social events, lectures and interesting legal snippets. Polemic is a sociolegal journal also published by SULS, which has a vast range of contributors from all facets of the legal profession. There are five student representatives of the Law School elected by students each October (the President of the Sydney University Law Society, three undergraduates and one postgraduate). Their role is to assist you in any way possible, whether that be the alteration of faculty policy on exams, assessment or making enquiries for any one student on an individual matter. They are available for advice on University by-laws and resolutions and representing you before members of the Law School staff and administration. For further information, consult the SULS website – www.suls.org.au

CHINESE LAW STUDENTS SOCIETY (CLSS)

Founded in 2004, the Chinese Law Students Society (CLSS) at the University of Sydney is dedicated to enhancing the quality of student life at the university and providing its members with opportunities on a global scale. The society’s aims are to:

- assist the ambitions and aspirations of members in their pursuit of academic excellence
- provide members with exciting career opportunities both within Australian and overseas
- facilitate a range of enjoyable social events for members who share a common interest in law

CLSS comprises four main portfolios:

- Careers
- Education
- Social
- Publications

For more information, visit the CLSS website: www.usydclss.com
As a Sydney JD student, you will be able to access the careers and employment services offered by the Sydney Law School and the University of Sydney. There are now more employment and career opportunities for you as a law student and law graduates than ever before. You may secure a summer clerkship at a prominent Sydney law firm; you may decide to wait and apply for a graduate position, within private legal practice or another legal field; you may succeed in receiving an overseas clerkship in the United Kingdom, Singapore, Hong Kong or the United States; you may choose to pursue a career in a field where law graduates are increasingly in demand such as management consultancy or investment banking or you may decide to return to University and pursue an LLM by Coursework or a PhD and even consider a career in academia. As a Sydney JD student, you will be able to make an informed choice on your future career path during your studies.

**EMPLOYMENT ONLINE**

Sydney Law School runs a dedicated careers and employment portal through its website. You can access it directly and download information in relation to:

- Part-time employment opportunities
- Full-time employment opportunities
- Casual employment opportunities
- Internships
- Industry Scholarships
- Judicial Associateships
- Work Experience
- On-site presentations by employers, including law firms, government departments and private industry


**SUMMER CLERKSHIP SCHEME & GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM**

The Summer Clerkship Scheme and Graduate Employment Program is the largest paid internship and employment initiative for law students in Australia. It involves law schools from New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. If you apply for the Summer Clerkship Scheme, you will be competing for a paid internship at one of 30 organisations, including private legal practice firms, Federal and State government departments. The Graduate Employment Program gives you another option to apply for a graduate position in your final year.

**UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY CAREERS CENTRE**

The University of Sydney Careers Centre helps you to build employability skills, plan careers and look for work. It offers workshops and support in writing resumes, interview and job search skills, plus a range of services to help employers connect with you, including careers fairs, information sessions and job advertisements.

http://sydney.edu.au/careers/

**SYDNEY TALENT**

SydneyTalent offers you the opportunity for meaningful, paid employment and work-related development. It offers flexible work hours, market rate remuneration, and valuable experience, helping you to develop vital broad and specialised skills in a practical environment related to your academic interests.

While working with SydneyTalent, you can take advantage of the unique learning and development programs, tailored to enhance your workplace skills and increase your professional competence:

- WorkReady Orientation introduces you to the practical knowledge they need to immediately contribute in the workplace.
- WorkReady Essentials provides you with five face-to-face interactive training modules designed to develop the life and work skills that are key to success.
- WorkPlace Performance Development helps you formalise your ideal development path, giving you constructive feedback and clear objectives as you explore the beginning of your professional career.

“I hope and expect that the Sydney JD structure and the maturity of the students studying in that program will allow our Law School to consolidate and deepen the training it does best, in proper balance with all the components of a modern law curriculum.”

DR ROBERT AUSTIN
CHALLIS LECTURER IN CORPORATE LAW
Sydney Law School has developed a strong link with its alumni. Sydney Law Graduates are represented in all professions, not just in law, both here and overseas. Through our graduates’ participation in unique opportunities such as judging law moots, delivering public seminars and attendance at functions and events, as a student of Sydney Law School, you can benefit from the knowledge and experience of our alumni.

Our alumni include current and former members in a wealth of professions:

**JUDICIARY**
- Three of the seven current members of the High Court of Australia including The Hon. Justice William Gummow, The Hon. Justice Susan Crennan and The Hon. Justice Virginia Bell
- Chief Justice of New South Wales, The Hon. Justice James Spigelman AC QC
- President of the New South Wales Court of Appeal, The Hon. Justice James Allsop
- Chief Judge at Common Law, Supreme Court of New South Wales, The Hon. Justice Peter McClellan QC
- Chief Judge of the District Court of New South Wales, His Honour Judge Reginald Blanch
- Chief Justice of the NSW Land and Environment Court, The Hon. Justice Brian Preston SC

**GOVERNMENT**
- Former Prime Ministers, John Howard, Gough Whitlam, William McMahon and Edmund Barton
- Former New South Wales Premier, Neville Wran
- Former Governor-Generals, Sir William Deane and Sir John Kerr
- Federal Attorney-General, The Hon. Robert McClelland MP
- Minister for Home Affairs, The Hon. Bob Debus MP
- Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, The Hon. Tony Burke MP
- Federal Leader of the Opposition, The Hon. Tony Abbott MP
- Federal Shadow Treasurer, The Hon. Joe Hockey MP

**BUSINESS, MEDIA & SPORT**
- CEO of Deutsche Bank (Asia-Pacific), Robert Rankin
- Former CEO of Macquarie Bank, Alan Moss
- Geoff Thomson (ABC)
- Craig Reucassell, Julian Morrow and Chas Licciardello (ABC)
- Former Wallabies’ Captain, Nick Farr-Jones
- CEO of the National Rugby League (NRL), David Gallop
- Former Head of the Australian Institute of Sport and High Performance Manager for Football Federation Australia, John Boultbee
- Former President of the World Bank and Special Representative of the Middle East “Quartet” for the Gaza Strip, James Wolfensohn
- President of Tennis Australia, Stephen Healey
Sydney Law School is fortunate to have a proud history of outstanding student achievement from success in national and international mooting competitions to a strong number of Rhodes scholars.

**EXCELLENT MOOTING PROGRAM**

- **WORLD CHAMPIONS, JESSUP MOOT, 2007, 1996**
- **AUSTRALIAN RUNNERS-UP, JESSUP MOOT, 2007**
- **WORLD CHAMPIONS, WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 2010, 2001**
- **WORLD'S BEST SPEAKER, WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 2004, 2001, 1996**
- **CHAMPIONS, EUROPEAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (ELSA) WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION MOOT (WTO), 2008**
- **CHAMPIONS, JAPAN INTERCOLLEGIATE NEGOTIATION AND ARBITRATION MOOT COMPETITION, 2007, 2006**
- **CHAMPIONS, WORLD INTERVARSITY DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 2006**
- **WINNERS, SIR HARRY GIBBS MOOT, 2008, 2007**
- **WINNERS, SIR JOHN PEDEN MOOT, 2007**
- **WINNERS, MURRAY GLEESON MOOT, 2009**

**INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENTS**

- **DANIELLE MALEK (BA 1993, LLB 2004) – WINNER OF 2003 SIR GENERAL JOHN MONASH PRIZE**
- **THAO NGUYEN (BCOM 2004, LLB 2007) – AUSTRALIAN YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY**
- **ROBERT YEZERSKI (BA 2002, LLB 2004) – WINNER OF FRANK KNOX FELLOWSHIP TO COMPLETE LLM AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL**
- **BRENDAN PLANT (BECSCOSC 2002, LLB 2003) – WINNER OF CHEVENING SCHOLARSHIP TO COMPLETE MASTERS AT LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (LSE)**
- **PETER TURNER (BSC 1999, LLB 2002) – WINNER OF WM TAPP STUDENTSHIP IN LAW TO COMPLETE PHD AT OXFORD**
- **KATHRYN SIMON (BA 2003, LLB 2006) – WINNER OF THE FRANK KNOX MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP**
- **OLIVER JONES (BA 2005, LLB 2007) – WINNER OF THE LORD MANSFIELD SCHOLARSHIP**
- **ZELLIE WOOD (BA 2006, LLB 2008) – WINNER OF 2010 SIR GENERAL JOHN MONASH PRIZE**
- **ANNABELLE CHAUCHEY (BA 2007, LLB 2010) – 2009 SYDNEY CHINESE LIONS HUMANITARIAN SCHOLARSHIP**
- **EMMA DUNLOP (BA 2007, LLB 2009) – 2010 HUGO GROTIUS SCHOLARSHIP**
### HISTORY OF RHODES SCHOLARS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Robertson QC</td>
<td>BA 1967, LLB 1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Hon. Malcolm Turnbull MP</td>
<td>BA 1977, LLB 1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gordon Fell</td>
<td>BSC 1986, LLB 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Andrew Bell</td>
<td>BA 1988, LLB 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Scott Nixon</td>
<td>BA 1990, LLB 1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Barnett</td>
<td>BA 1993, LLB 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Izzo</td>
<td>BA 1998, LLB 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Charlton</td>
<td>BEC 2001, LLB 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandy Cameron</td>
<td>LLB 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan Bonnitcha</td>
<td>BEC 2003, LLB 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kate Brennan</td>
<td>BA 2005, LLB 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angela Cummine</td>
<td>BA 2005, LLB 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eric Knight</td>
<td>BA 2006, LLB 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joanna Mascarenhas</td>
<td>BECSOCSCI 2004, LLB 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natasha Simonsen</td>
<td>BECSOCSCI 2006, LLB 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nikolas Kirby</td>
<td>BA 2007, LLB 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andreas Heger</td>
<td>BA 2006, LLB 2008</td>
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### HISTORY OF FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS:

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Julius Stone</td>
<td>LLD 1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emeritus Professor William Morison</td>
<td>BA 1940, LLB 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezekiel Solomon</td>
<td>LLB 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeritus Professor Patrick Lane</td>
<td>BA 1953, LLB 1957, LLM 1960, LLD 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeritus Professor Ross Parsons</td>
<td>BA 1941, LLB 1944, LLD 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor David Benjafield</td>
<td>LLB 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emeritus Professor David Harland</td>
<td>BA 1960, LLB 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Linden</td>
<td>BA 1971, LLB 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Patrick O'Keefe AM</td>
<td>PHD 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Lyndel Prout</td>
<td>BA 1961, LLB 1964, LLD 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krysanne Katsoolis</td>
<td>BA 1988, LLB 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronwen Morgan</td>
<td>BA 1989, LLB 1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Arlie Loughnan</td>
<td>BA 1998, LLB 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Tesvic</td>
<td>BA 1999, LLB 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr James Renwick</td>
<td>LLB 1985, SJD 1994</td>
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“A degree in law from the University of Sydney is a pathway to a future where you will be able to make a real difference to the ways that justice is imagined and delivered.”

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR GAIL MASON
Our level of academic staff expertise is well respected. Not only are many leaders in their fields, but we also draw on a number of leading international experts to deliver our programs. From the very beginning, the Sydney Law School has strived to match academic excellence with close professional links. As part of a bequest by John Henry Challis to the University in 1880, chairs in Law and Jurisprudence were founded, in addition to - reflecting the Faculty’s ongoing commitment to placing law within a global perspective - a chair in International Law. Over the last century, these foundations have been extended. There are now 24 Chairs and over 80 full-time academic staff, as well as 70 adjunct members of the Faculty and 50 general staff. Starting with 14 students, it now has approximately 1,800 undergraduate and 1,700 postgraduate students.

Our staff are not only highly experienced and receptive to your needs and interests, but are also international leaders in their fields of study. A full list of the Law School’s academic staff, their profiles and research interests may be viewed on the Law School website http://sydney.edu.au/law/about/staff/index.shtml
The Sydney JD consists of 144 credit points or 25 units of study. A full-time study load entails 48 credit points per year. Most units of study consist of three contact hours per week for thirteen weeks. A normal full-time class load is 12 contact hours per week. You will complete the following units of study in sequence:

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<th>UNIT OF STUDY</th>
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<td>Year 1</td>
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<td>Administrative Law</td>
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<td>The Legal Profession</td>
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<td>Introduction to Property and Commercial Law</td>
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<td>7x Elective units of study (including 1 x Jurisprudence elective)</td>
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THE SYDNEY JD
PROGRAM STRUCTURE – PART-TIME

You can also study the Sydney JD on a part-time basis. A typical part-time study pattern might appear as follows but this is a guide only and may be subject to change:

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<th>YEAR</th>
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<td>Evidence</td>
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<td>Real Property</td>
<td>Introduction to Property and Commercial Law</td>
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<td>Private International Law</td>
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<td>Year 6</td>
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During the course of the Sydney JD, you will experience three primary learning and teaching methods:

– Lecture & tutorial teaching
– Seminar-style teaching
– Self-directed learning

LECTURE & TUTORIAL MODEL
During Lectures, you will receive complex information within a large class setting. This method makes it possible for the Unit Coordinator to arrange for you to hear experts such as practitioners and international scholars during special guest lectures.

During Tutorials, you will synthesise the information from readings and lectures, discuss the application of legal principles with your peers and tutor, and apply your legal knowledge to problem questions and case studies.

SEMINAR STYLE TEACHING
Seminar-style teaching allows you to discuss issues in small and large groups, with input and information from your teacher. Although seminar classes are generally larger than tutorials, you are given greater scope for interaction and deeper engagement with the subject matter, than in a large lecture.

SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING
You will experience self-directed learning through online quizzes, problem questions, additional readings, and discussion boards, which complement in-class learning. You will use WebCT extensively, which provides you with resources to assist your understanding of the subject matter and provides opportunities to undertake further self-directed learning.
When studying the Sydney JD, you will acquire a scholarly attitude to knowledge and understanding, demonstrated through inquiry, critique and synthesis. As a Sydney JD student you will have the capacity to:

- Articulate a synthesis of legal principles emerging through a series of cases
- Encapsulate the critical principles that emerge from complex legislation
- Inquire into and develop a perspective on the context in which law operates, or on the implications of law reform in particular sectors or issues in society
- Evaluate the merits and shortcomings of law (as found in cases, legislation, international legal instruments, tribunal decisions and other sources), while making the basis of this evaluation transparent.

As a Sydney JD student, you are expected to articulate law in terms of the values it embodies and its social impact, both at a national and international level. You will develop an appreciation that law is a social construct that is capable of achieving both good and bad, in moral terms, and that law is capable of privileging particular philosophical and political positions. Further, you will develop a perspective that encompasses concerns at the local, national and global level.
The Sydney JD enables you to become a legal practitioner both in Australia and overseas. However, it is important that you recognise that your capacity to practise in a particular state, territory, country or jurisdiction may depend upon you meeting a number of other criteria. The information below is intended as a guide only. The Sydney Law School recommends you check all information with the relevant authority or agency as the information is subject to change.

PRACTISING LAW IN AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

How do I become a legal practitioner?
In order to become a legal practitioner in New South Wales you satisfy the requirements of the Legal Profession Admission Board.

The study path for entry to the legal profession in NSW begins with undertaking a NSW accredited law degree, such as the Sydney JD. Then, in order to be eligible for admission to practice, it is necessary to complete an accredited program of practical legal training.

Once you have completed your academic study and your Practical Legal Training, and satisfy the English Language Proficiency requirements (if applicable) you may make an application. Applications for admission must be accompanied by two character references.

In New South Wales, a person is admitted as a Lawyer of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and, once admitted, may practise as either a barrister (obtaining a practising certificate through the New South Wales Bar Association), or as a solicitor and barrister (obtaining a practising certificate through the Law Society of New South Wales).

Before making an application for admission it is important to familiarise yourself with the forms, and attached instructional information (including application checklist) the admission rules and frequently asked questions. Applicant’s often make errors and omissions that result in missing an application deadline and consequently a desired ceremony.

It is important to note that any admission application that is incorrect or incomplete at the application deadline will not be accepted for the admission ceremony. These applications will be held over to the next ceremony or until the application is complete and correct. Incomplete or incorrect applications lodged at the Board’s office and over the counter will not be accepted.

Deadlines for submission of applications are strict, dates are on the form and the Board’s calendar. Late applications will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances and only if the Board has capacity to do so.

Applicants for admission are to lodge original transcript(s) of their academic and practical legal training results. The transcript must state that the applicant is eligible for the law degree or has completed the accredited PLT course. The original transcript(s) will be retained by the Board. Photocopies of any form will not be accepted. Please consult the Board’s policy on the lodgement of original documentation.

To be admitted, attendance in the Supreme Court of NSW is compulsory.
Australian graduates who have completed a law degree outside NSW and wish to complete practical legal training within NSW are usually required to have a certificate of completion of academic requirements.

People whose names have been removed from the Roll by order of the Court or disciplinary tribunal should contact the Board if they wish to make an application for re-admission.

Legal Profession Admission Board (LPAB)
GPO Box 3980
Sydney NSW 2001
T + 61 2 9392 0300
F + 61 2 9392 0315
E ag_lpab@agd.nsw.gov.au

What is Practical Legal Training (PLT) ?
The College of Law Professional Program is an approved method of practical legal training enabling admission in New South Wales, and all other states and the territories, either directly or through the mutual recognition scheme.

The Professional Program provides vocational legal education centred on a training partnership between the College, students and supervisors in the workplace. For further information contact:

The College of Law
2 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
T + 61 2 9965 7000
F + 61 2 9436 1265
E enrolments@collaw.edu.au

How do I become a solicitor?
A solicitor must meet the same requirements to be admitted as a legal practitioner and obtain the relevant certificate from the Law Society of NSW.

After admission as a legal practitioner, you must complete a further two years of restricted practice and undertake a practice management course approved by the Law Society before you can practise on your own account. For further information contact:
How do I become a barrister?
You must meet the requirements to be admitted as a legal practitioner and obtain the appropriate certificate from the NSW Bar Association. You must also take a Reading Program, consisting of qualifying examinations, a five-week full time Bar Practice Course and eleven months of reading. For further information contact:

The New South Wales Bar Association
Selborne Chambers
174 Phillip Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T +61 2 9232 4055
F +61 2 9221 1149

VICTORIA
You can practise law in Victoria if you meet the following criteria:
- Holder of a current local (Victorian) certificate
- Holder of a current interstate practising certificate
- Foreign lawyers registered with the Legal Services Board or with an equivalent interstate authority

Law Institute of Victoria
470 Bourke Street Melbourne VIC 3000
T +61 3 9607 9311
F +61 3 9602 5270

QUEENSLAND
You can practise law in Queensland if you meet the following criteria:
- Completion of an approved law degree
- Completion of an approved practical legal training course or supervised Traineeship
- Application for admission to Roll of Lawyers
- Application for a practising certificate

Queensland Law Society
179 Ann Street
Brisbane Qld 4000
T +61 7 3842 5842
F +61 7 3842 5999
E info@qls.com.au

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (ACT)
ACT Law Society
Level 3, 11 London Circuit
Canberra City ACT 2601
T +61 2 6247 5700
F +61 2 6247 3754

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
To be eligible for admission to the Supreme Court of South Australia an applicant must satisfy the academic and practical requirements prescribed in 2004 Legal Practitioners Education and Admission Council (LPEAC) Rule 2.

The academic requirement is a tertiary study of law in Australia completed over a minimum of three years full time (or the part time equivalent) and which includes the Priestley 11 subjects, incorporated in the Sydney JD. The practical requirements for admission requires the completion of a course of study which provides the requisite understanding and competence in the skills, values and practice areas prescribed within the LPEAC Rules. The Law Society Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice is an approved practical legal training course.

Where an application has completed law qualifications interstate and seeks to enrol in the GDLP Course, the applicant must have his/her qualifications formally accredited by the Board of Examiners prior to enrolling in GDLP.

In addition to being eligible for admission an applicant must satisfy the Supreme Court that he or she is of good character.

The Law Society of South Australia
124 Waymouth Street
Adelaide SA 5000
T +61 8 8229 0222
F +61 8 8231 1929

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Western Australia Legal Practice Board
5th Floor
Kings Building
533 Hay Street
PERTH WA 6000
T +61 8 6211 3600
F +61 8 9325 2743
E general@lpbwa.com
**PRACTISING LAW OVERSEAS**

The following provides information on practising in certain countries overseas. The information below is intended as a guide only. The Sydney Law School recommends you check all information with the relevant authority or agency as the information is subject to change.

**UNITED STATES**

**NEW YORK**

Admission as an attorney in the United States of America differs from state to state. You can sit the New York Bar Exam if you have a foreign equivalent of an American Bar Association-approved JD such as the Sydney JD.

**For further information:**

The New York State Board of Law Examiners
Corporate Plaza Building 3
254 Washington Avenue Extension
Albany, New York 12203-5195

**CALIFORNIA**

To practice law in California, you must pass the California Bar Examination and pay annual membership fees to the State Bar of California. The exam is administered by the Committee of Bar Examiners, it is both a test of knowledge of the rules of professional conduct and a screening for moral character.

General applicants for the California Bar Examination must

(A) be graduates of law schools approved by the American Bar Association or accredited by the Committee; or

(B) demonstrate that in accordance with these rules they have

(1) studied law diligently and in good faith for at least four years in a law school registered with the Committee; in a law office; in a judge’s chambers; or by some combination of these methods; or

(2) met the requirements of these rules for legal education in a foreign state or country; and

(C) have passed or established exemption from the First-Year Law Students’ Examination.

**CANADA**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

To be called to the British Columbia bar, you are required to complete a 12-month training program. The Law Society Admission Program (LSAP) consists of nine months of articles, a 10-week Professional Legal Training Course (PLTC) and two qualification examinations.

The Law Society of British Columbia
845 Cambie Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 4Z9 Canada

**ONTARIO**

The academic requirements for applying and entering the Lawyer Licensing Process are as follows:

– Graduation from a common law program offered by a university in Canada approved by Convocation.

Upon successful completion of the approved law program, the candidate will receive a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) or a Juris Doctor (J.D.). In most law schools the minimum length of the program is three academic years.

or

– Received a Certificate of Qualification issued by the National Committee on Accreditation (NCA), which has been appointed by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada and the Committee of Canadian Law Deans.

If you have acquired a degree in law or other equivalent qualifications in law outside of Canada, you may apply for advanced standing to an approved law program at a university in Canada. Each application is evaluated on an individual basis and each university decides what, if any, advanced standing may be given.

Applicants to the Licensing Process who successfully complete all the requirements and become eligible to apply for a call to the Bar of Ontario, are no longer required to be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada.

The Law Society of Upper Canada
Osgoode Hall, 130 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N6
E lawsociety@lsuc.on.ca
UNITED KINGDOM
ENGLAND AND WALES
A person who wishes to be admitted to the roll of solicitors in England and Wales is required to complete the following stages of training:

(i) The academic stage of training
(ii) The vocational stage of training, which comprises
   a) a recognised Legal Practice Course
   b) two years’ service under a training contract
   c) a Professional Skills Course
The academic stage of training may be completed by one of several different routes, but all students are required to enrol as a student member of the SRA and obtain a certificate of completion of the academic stage of training before they may commence a Legal Practice Course. To obtain a certificate of completion of the academic stage of training, the applicant must have either

(i) graduated with a qualifying law degree within the last seven years, or
(ii) passed a Common Professional Examination within the last seven years, or
(iii) obtained a recognised Graduate Diploma in Law within the last seven years, or
(iv) obtained a certificate of exemption from the Common Professional Examination.

Solicitors Regulation Authority
Ipsley Court, Berrington Close,
Redditch, B98 0TD
The Law Society of England and Wales
The Law Society’s Hall
113 Chancery Lane
London WC2A 1PL

SCOTLAND
To practise law in Scotland, you need an undergraduate law degree, a Diploma in Legal Practice and completion of a two year apprenticeship together with the Professional Competence Course.

Law Society of Scotland
26 Drumshaghe Gardens
Edinburgh EH3 7YR
E lawscot@lawscot.org.uk

SINGAPORE
Individuals who wish to be admitted to the Singapore Bar must:

(i) Meet all the requirements of being a “qualified person” as defined in the Legal Profession Act read together with the Legal Profession (Qualified Persons) Rules; and

(ii) Fulfil the other admission requirements set out in Section 12(1) of the Legal Profession Act:
   (a) You have attained the age of 21 years;
   (b) You are of good character;
   (c) You have satisfactorily served the practice training period applicable to you, and have, during that period, received such supervised training in relation to the practice of Singapore law as may be prescribed by the Board of Legal Education;
   (d) You have attended and satisfactorily completed such courses of instruction as may be prescribed by the Board of Legal Education;
   (e) You have passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the Board of Legal Education; and
   (f) You have kept such dining terms as may be prescribed by the Board of Legal Education.

Under the Legal Profession (Qualified Persons) Rules, the “qualified person” requirements generally include having read an approved law degree as a “full-time internal candidate” for at least 3 years at an approved university (i.e. a university that is listed in the First, Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedules to the Legal Profession (Qualified Persons) Rules. Therefore individuals who did not read their law degree at one of the approved universities are generally not eligible for admission to the Singapore Bar.

Singapore Ministry of Law
The Treasury, 100 High Street
#08-02, Singapore 179434
The Law Society of Singapore
39 South Bridge Road
Singapore 058673
E lawsoc@lawsoc.org.sg

HONG KONG
Admission to the practice of law in Hong Kong requires a law degree and the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws (PCLL), taught at Hong Kong University, the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the City University of Hong Kong.

To be eligible for admission to the PCLL, all students have to demonstrate competence in 11 Core Subjects.
These are:
- Civil Procedure
- Constitutional Law
- Evidence
- Contract
- Criminal Law
- Business Associations
- Equity
- Land Law
- Commercial Law
- Tort
- Criminal Procedure

Graduates who hold law degree from a university, other than one of the three universities offering such degrees in Hong Kong, or other recognised law qualification, acceptable to the PCLL providers may be able to demonstrate competence in these 11 Core Subjects when such have been completed as follows:

(a) as part of their non-Hong Kong common law qualification; and / or

(b) as a visiting “internal” student in one of the three universities awarding LLB and / or JD degrees in Hong Kong and passing the requisite examination; and / or

(c) by passing the relevant subject in the Hong Kong Conversion Examination for PCLL Admission.

Admission & Registration – Law Society of Hong Kong

Law Society of Hong Kong
3/F, Wing On House
71 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
E regist@hklawsoc.org.hk
“A unique feature of the Sydney JD is the focus in the core curriculum on the transnational dimension of law and the reality that many transactions, disputes and events having legal significance transcend national boundaries and the limits of particular legal systems.”

ROSS ANDERSON
UNITS OF STUDY

**COMPELLARY CURRICULUM**
The majority of the Sydney JD degree consists of compulsory study for the purposes of recognition for the profession and practice of law. It meets the academic requirements for the purposes of practising law in Australia and may also be recognised overseas. The compulsory areas of law you must study to meet these requirements are:

- Administrative law
- Civil procedure
- Company law
- Contracts
- Criminal law and procedure
- Equity
- Evidence
- Federal and state constitutional law
- Professional conduct (including basic trust accounting)
- Property
- Torts

In addition, Sydney Law School is the only Australian law school where you are able to complete two compulsory units of study in international law:
- Private International Law and Public International Law. Each compulsory unit of study is summarised below in sequential order to give you a snapshot of its content:

**FOUNDATIONS OF LAW**
The very first unit that you must study, this unit provides you with a foundation core for the study of law. It gives you an overview of the Australian legal system, alongside an introduction to the skills of legal reasoning and analysis. You will cover topics including: judge made and statute law; relationship between courts and parliament; role and function of courts, tribunals and dispute resolution; principles of judicial reasoning; statutory interpretation; the concept of rights in Australian law.

**TORTS**
In this unit, you will examine the concept of liability for civil wrongs. You will learn about the function and scope of modern tort law, as well as the rationale and utility of its governing principles. You will cover topics including: the relationship between torts and other branches of common law such as contract and criminal law; the role of fault as the principal basis of liability; the historical development of the concept of trespass; the concept of intentional injury; defences to trespass, including consent, necessity and contributory negligence; the concept of compensation for personal injuries; defences to negligence.

**CIVIL & CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**
In this unit, you will consider the procedures relating to civil dispute resolution and criminal justice. You will examine the features of an adversarial system of justice and its impact on process. You will cover topics including: civil and alternative dispute resolution; procedures for a civil action including case management, evidence gathering and the rules of privilege; crime and society; police powers; bail and sentencing; ethics.

**CONTRACTS**
This unit provides you with the legal background for transactions involving the supply of goods and services. Its central aim is to provide you with an understanding of the basic principles of contract law; how those principles are applied in practice to solve problems and how to critically evaluate and make normative judgements about the operation of the law. You will cover topics including: the rules that regulate the creation, terms, performance, breach and discharge of a contract; the ownership of property and its transferral from one person to another.

**CRIMINAL LAW**
In this unit, you will examine the general principles of criminal law in context as they operate in the state of New South Wales, Australia. You will receive a critical analysis of these laws and their contemporary social and political relevance. In addition, you will consider a range of theoretical literature as well as critical commentary, with a focus on conventional wisdom concerning the operation of criminal justice. You will cover topics including: the process of proof in a criminal prosecution and its defence; the determination of criminal liability; the contradictions presented by the application of legal principle to complex social problems.

**TORTS & CONTRACTS II**
This unit aims to provide you with an appreciation of the integrated study of the law of obligations and remedies. It is an advanced unit and you examine the impact of related statutory liability and remedies. You will cover topics including: concurrent, proportionate and vicarious liability; the role of statutory duties and powers in tort law; liability for misrepresentation in tort; contract and under statute; liability for economic loss in tort, including some comparative study; consideration of causation and remoteness of damage in tort and contract; damages for breach of contract.

**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**
This unit provides you with an introduction to the general problems, sources and techniques of public international law. You will examine the fundamental rules and principles of public international law through an examination of the following topics:
- (1) the nature, function and scope of public international law,
- (2) the sources of public international law,
- (3) the law of treaties including principles of treaty interpretation,
- (4) the relationship between public international law and municipal law,
- (5) the extent of state jurisdiction,
- (6) state responsibility.
This unit provides you with an Australian constitutional context, at both federal and state level. You will cover topics including: constitutionalism and the rule of law; representative and responsible government; amendment of the Commonwealth and state constitutions; separation of powers; judicial power and implications derived from chapter III of the constitution; the executive and its powers; accountability of the executive to parliament, courts and tribunals; and administrative rule-making.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

In this unit, you will study the relationships of individuals and organisations with government decision makers. You will examine the legal principles which apply to those relationships with the aim of developing an understanding of the extent to which decision-makers within the executive branch of the government are accountable to parliament, to the courts and to other administrators, such as ombudsmen and merits review tribunals. You will acquire an overview of relevant legal principles and an understanding of how values of openness, fairness and participation may be promoted. By adopting a critical perspective, you will develop an appreciation of how political theory and the insights of other disciplines may provide a framework for analysing the choices made by administrators, and by judges in judicial review.

**FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

In this unit, you will develop an understanding of the fundamentals of federal constitutional law through the study of key judicial decisions on powers and prohibitions in the Commonwealth Constitution. The unit is designed to give you a general conceptual framework for solving problems about federal constitutional law by a detailed treatment of selected topics, that include: the function of the High Court as the final arbiter of constitutionality; the techniques of judicial review as applied in Australia; the adequacy of the Constitution as Australia’s basic instrument of government and on the scope for ‘reform’ by interpretation; Trade and commerce, severance and reading down, inconsistency, external affairs, defence, corporations, freedom of interstate trade, general doctrines of characterisation and interpretation, grants, revenue powers, excise duties, and constitutional rights; the US Constitution as a point of comparison and contrast.

**INTRODUCTION TO PROPERTY & COMMERCIAL LAW**

This unit provides you with an introduction to two key sources of rights and obligations in modern western law. It is designed to give you an opportunity to consider the role of these areas of law play in Australian society, as well as giving a good grounding in legal principle. You will cover topics including: notions of “property”; an introduction to personal property; an introduction to real property including rights to fixtures and airspace; the different title systems relating to land in NSW (e.g., Torrens; strata; Crown lands and including indigenous systems); the nature and classification of equitable interests in land and personality; the principles governing assignment of rights to property at common law and in equity (including by sale and by compulsion – such as by bankruptcy), and an introduction to the principles for resolving competing claims to property.

**THE LEGAL PROFESSION**

In this unit, you will concentrate on the regulation of legal practice and its practitioners. You will examine lawyers’ duties to their clients and the Court, and the ways in which the rules and principles of confidentiality and conflicts of interest shape the advice and representation lawyers provide for their clients. Topics covered include: the nature and structure of the legal profession; historical struggles to regulate the profession; the current regulatory regime in New South Wales; the major cultural and economic forces that challenge attempts to regulate the profession; alternative ways of organising legal practice and providing legal services; the manner in which clients are treated by lawyers.

**CORPORATIONS LAW**

In this unit of study, you will consider the legal structure of the corporation as an organisational form for both public and proprietary companies. You will receive an introduction to both the law of corporations and the Australian context in which that operates. You will focus on the nature of the corporation and its governance structure. You will cover topics including: the implications of the company as a separate legal entity; power to bind the company; duties of directors, and shareholders rights and remedies.

**EQUITY**

This unit provides you with an appreciation of equitable principles and remedies, which is fundamental to understanding the Australian legal system. You will receive an explanation on the origins of the equitable
jurisdiction and examines its role today. You will cover topics including: the law of trusts, including remedial constructive trusts; property in equity; fiduciary obligations; the doctrines of undue influence and unconscionable dealing; estoppels; equitable remedies.

EVIDENCE
In this unit, you will focus on the operation of the laws of evidence in civil and criminal trials. You will consider the laws of evidence contained in statute and the common law. It aims to introduce you to the contexts within which lawyers might encounter evidential issues in the course of a trial. You will also give consideration to the capacity to think critically about the doctrines that govern the laws of evidence. You will cover topics including: rules for adducing evidence; the rules of admissibility (relevance, hearsay, opinion, tendency and coincidence, credibility, character, privilege and the discretions to exclude evidence); issues relating to proof; ethical problems that may arise in the conduct of a trial.

REAL PROPERTY
The law of real property has always played an important role in the economic, social and political life of England and of those countries, such as Australia, which adopted its legal system. This unit of study aims to provide you with a study of the modern-day law of real property. You will cover topics including: the nature of the various interests in land; the law of co-ownership (joint tenancies and tenancies in common); priorities between competing interests in land; legislation governing the registration of instruments affecting land; the Mabo and Wik cases and concepts of native title; the Torrens system; the law relating to easements and covenants; the law of mortgages and leases.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW A
Private international law is the part of local or municipal private law which is concerned with questions which contain a foreign element i.e. a relevant connection between a fact or party and a foreign legal system. In seeking to develop your understanding of the international dimension of private law and your appreciation of the fact that many legal questions which arise in everyday life are not confined within one legal system, this unit of study will address the following topics: (1) personal connecting factor (domicile, nationality, residence); (2) renvoi and the incidental question; (3) transactions involving immovable property (e.g. land, intellectual property rights) and movable property (e.g. ships, aircraft, artworks, shares, contractual rights); (4) devolution of property on death (succession); (5) marriage validity; and (6) dissolution and annulment of marriage, including the recognition of foreign dissolutions and annulments of marriage. In addition to these topics, an introductory survey will address the function, purpose and rationale of private international law, theories and methods (e.g. the territorial theory of law, the vested rights theory), historical development and the relationship between statutes and the common law rules of private international law.

ELECTIVE CURRICULUM
In your final elective year of the Sydney JD, you must enrol in seven elective units of study which can be taken from the following:
1. A minimum of one unit of study taken from the Juris Doctor Table A (comprising International, Comparative, Transnational Units);
2. A maximum of five units of study as specified in the Juris Doctor Table B.
3. A minimum of one unit of study taken from the Juris Doctor Table C (comprising Jurisprudence units)
4. A maximum of two advanced level Master’s level units of study can be taken. Enrolment in Master’s units will be subject to availability and unit admission criteria, which may include relevant industry experience or prior specialist study.

You will also be required to complete a capstone experience in your final year to draw together and synthesise prior learning and experience, and form the basis for further intellectual and professional growth. You will meet this requirement by completing a Jurisprudence elective. Other electives taken in final year which include external placements, mooting activities or research projects, may also provide a capstone experience.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT OF STUDY</th>
<th>PRE/CO-REQUISITE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Constitutional Law</td>
<td>Public Law, C: Federal Constitutional Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Environmental Law</td>
<td>P: Environmental Law, C: Administrative Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced International Environmental Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Public International Law</td>
<td>P: International Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific Environmental Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspects of Law and Social Control*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese Laws and Chinese Legal Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Maritime Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Constitutional Law: AUS and US</td>
<td>P: Public Law; Federal Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Income Tax*</td>
<td>P: Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative International Taxation*</td>
<td>P: Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Value Added Tax*</td>
<td>P: Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Death Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispute Resolution in Asia*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doing Business in China*</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Environmental Law*</td>
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<td>Expert Evidence*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Law and Globalisation*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights and the Global Economies*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigration and Labour Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Rights in Healthcare*</td>
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<tr>
<td>International and Comparative Criminal Justice*</td>
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<tr>
<td>International and Comparative Labour Law*</td>
<td>P: Labour Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Commercial Arbitration</td>
<td>P: Contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Commercial Transactions</td>
<td>P: Contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Dispute Resolution: Principles*</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Dispute Resolution: Practice and Procedure*</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Economic Law</td>
<td>P: International Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Environmental Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Export/Import Law*</td>
<td>P: Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Human Rights Advocacy*</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>P: International Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Humanitarian Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Law of War, Crime and Terror</td>
<td>P: International Law</td>
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<td>Introduction to Islamic Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course</td>
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<td>IP: Copyright and Designs</td>
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<td>IP: Trade Marks and Patents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Issues in Property Law</td>
<td>P: Real Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Law</td>
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<td>Jessup International Law Moot</td>
<td>P: International Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law and Economic Development*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law and Investment in Asia*</td>
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<td>Law and Society in Indonesia*</td>
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<td>Law International Exchange Elective</td>
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<td>Law of the Sea*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law of Work</td>
<td>P: Labour Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal System of the EU*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maritime Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Media Law: Defamation and Privacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migration Law</td>
<td>P: Administrative Law; Federal Constitutional Law; Public Law. C: Administrative Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Security Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policing Bodies: Crime, Reproduction and Sexuality*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policing Crime and Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principles of US Taxation</td>
<td>P: Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private International Law B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugee Law*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugees and Forced Migration</td>
<td>P: Administrative Law; Federal Constitutional Law; Public Law. C: Administrative Law; International Law; Migration Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar#</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxation Treaties*</td>
<td>P: Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>The State and Global Governance*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Investment and Environment*</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO Law*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#Seminar units of study may be offered with the approval of the Pro-Dean to bring together research interests of staff and students, or to permit a visiting staff member to teach in their area of expertise.

* Advanced level Master's units of study
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT OF STUDY</th>
<th>PRE/CO REQUISITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Commercial Law</td>
<td>P; Contracts; Equity; Corporations Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Corporate Law</td>
<td>P; Corporations Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Contracts</td>
<td>P; Contracts; Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Evidence</td>
<td>P; Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Family Law</td>
<td>P; Family Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Taxation Law</td>
<td>P; Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Law</td>
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<td>Anti-Discrimination Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Income Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banking and Financial Instruments</td>
<td>P; Contracts; Equity; Real Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bioethics and the Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biosciences and the Criminal Law</td>
<td>P; Criminal Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Dispute Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Land Law</td>
<td>P; Real Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Competition Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contemporary Issues in Health Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conveyancing</td>
<td>P; Real Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate and Securities Regulation</td>
<td>P; Corporations Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal Law Reform</td>
<td>P; Criminal Law; Civil and Criminal Procedure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Death and Inheritance Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispute Resolution</td>
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<td>Environmental Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>External Placement Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender and Constitution-Making</td>
<td>P; Federal Constitutional Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Court of Australia</td>
<td>P; Public Law; Federal Constitutional Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Research Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous People and the Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>P; Public Law; Contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Issues of Property Law</td>
<td>P; Real Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour Law</td>
<td>P; Real Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour Law</td>
<td>P; Contracts; Federal Constitutional Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Media Law: Contempt and Open Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policing Crime and Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty and Social Security Law</td>
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<td>Roman Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminar#</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Justice Clinical Course</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Constitutional Law</td>
<td>P: Public Law; Federal Constitutional Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sydney Law Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Constitution and the Crown</td>
<td>P: Public Law; Federal Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#Seminar units of study may be offered with the approval of the Pro-Dean to bring together research interests of staff and students, or to permit a visiting staff member to teach in their area of expertise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE C: JURISPRUDENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT OF STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International and Comparative Jurisprudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philosophy of Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rights Morality and Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociological Theories of Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theories of Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theories of Legal Reasoning</td>
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<td>Theories of Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theories of Obedience</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#Seminar units of study may be offered with the approval of the Pro-Dean to bring together research interests of staff and students, or to permit a visiting staff member to teach in their area of expertise.
HOW TO APPLY FOR THE SYDNEY JD – DOMESTIC STUDENTS

JURIS DOCTOR – APPLICATION
Applications for the JD are through the postgraduate portal of the Universities Admissions Centre (UAC) website: www.uac.edu.au

UAC codes for the Sydney Juris Doctor are:
Juris Doctor Commonwealth Support Place (CSP)  982200
Juris Doctor Domestic Full Fee (DFEE)  982205

You may wish to apply for either or both.

Applications for 2011 open 9 September 2010.

JURIS DOCTOR – DIRECT ENTRY
You will need to have a degree in another discipline to apply for entry into the JD. Entry will be competitively based and you will be assessed on academic performance only. The criteria are 25% ATAR or equivalent and 75% tertiary grade point average. If you have more than one degree, the tertiary record will be assessed on the best degree.

Your chances may be improved if you have completed a research degree, a masters’ coursework degree or an honours degree. If you do not have an ATAR or equivalent you will be assessed on your tertiary record alone.

JURIS DOCTOR – TRANSFER FROM ANOTHER JURIS DOCTOR
If you have completed at least one year or equivalent of a juris doctor you will be assessed on the grade point average for your first year. You will not be considered for entry if you have completed more than one year of study in a juris doctor at another institution. You will require a distinction grade point average.

JURIS DOCTOR – TRANSFER FROM FULL FEE TO CSP
If you accept a full fee place in the Juris Doctor you can reapply the following and subsequent years for a CSP place. You will have to complete at least one year or equivalent. You will be assessed on your grade point average for your first and subsequent years. You will require a distinction grade point average.
HOW TO APPLY FOR THE SYDNEY JD – INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

JURIS DOCTOR – APPLICATION
You can apply for the Juris Doctor either through the University’s International Office, or through a University representative.

COURSE CODE: JC034
CRICOS CODE: 071754C

APPLICATION DIRECTLY TO THE UNIVERSITY
You can apply online on the University of Sydney website or you can complete and download an application form from the same website and send it to:

International Office
Level 4
Jane Foss Russell Building (G02)
The University of Sydney 2006
AUSTRALIA

APPLICATION THROUGH A UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVE
A worldwide network of agents represents the University of Sydney. A local agent can help with your application, certify your documents and lodge it on your behalf. The agent can also give you assistance with other information including accommodation, visas, and pre-departure information.

ENTRY INTO THE JURIS DOCTOR
You will need to a have a degree in another discipline to apply for entry into the JD. You will be assessed on academic performance only. You will be assessed on the basis of 25% recognised high school qualification / 75% grade point average for a completed degree.

Where high school results are not available you will be assessed using the grade point average for a completed degree alone. If you have completed an LSAT test you should submit your LSAT test results to assist your application. For example, you would normally receive an offer with a minimum gpa of 3 on a 4 point scale. If you are not able to achieve this gpa but are able to presented a minimum gpa of 2.8 with an LSAT of 150 or higher you would also get an offer.

You will also receive an offer if you graduate with honours or cum laude.

JURIS DOCTOR – TRANSFER FROM ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN JURIS DOCTOR
If you have completed at least one year or equivalent of a juris doctor from another Australian juris doctor you will be assessed on your grade point average for your first year. You will not be considered for entry if you have completed more than one year of study in a juris doctor at another institution. You will require a distinction grade point average. You would normally get credit for the year that you have studied but this would be determined at enrolment.

JURIS DOCTOR – ACCELERATED PROGRAM FOR LAW GRADUATES FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS
If you have completed a degree from a non-common law jurisdiction you may receive unspecified credit of up to 42 credit points. You will be required to complete the compulsory units which would normally take up to 2 and half years and consist of 17 units of study. You will be exempted from the remaining 7 elective units. It may be possible to complete the degree in 2 years by completing compulsory units through winter and summer schools. Please note that units of study offered through summer and winter schools may differ from year to year.

JURIS DOCTOR – ENGLISH LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS
Please refer to the International Office website for full details of the University’s English language requirements. The English language requirement for the Juris Doctor is:

- an IELTS of 7.5 with no band below 7.0, or
- a TOEFL of 627 plus a TWE of 5+, or
- CBT score of 263 with an Essay Rating of 5, or
- IBT of 106+ with a minimum of 25 in the writing section and 24 in all other sections.
HOW TO APPLY FOR THE
SYDNEY JD –
SPECIAL ADMISSION

JURIS DOCTOR – SPECIAL
CONSIDERATION
If you have a poor ATAR or equivalent, need to explain a poor secondary record, or believe your tertiary studies have been significantly affected by misadventure, illness or other compelling circumstances, you may be eligible for admission under special consideration.

Submit your explanation in writing with any supporting documentary evidence to:
Marketing and Admissions Manager
Sydney Law School
New Law School Building (F10)
University of Sydney 2006
Deadline: 10 December 2010

JURIS DOCTOR – CADIGAL
PROGRAM
The Cadigal Program is an access and support program for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who want to study at The University of Sydney. The Juris Doctor can be studied through the Cadigal Program.
You will still need to have completed a degree in another discipline.

Applications for the Cadigal Program must be submitted to the Koori Centre or Yooroang Garang before the end of November each year. You must also submit a UAC application showing the Juris Doctor as the preferred course at the University of Sydney.

Students admitted under the Cadigal Program may be offered enrolment with a full-time course load or a reduced load. Students with a reduced load may still be eligible for full Abstudy.

Students admitted under the Cadigal Program are asked to attend the Koori Centre Orientation Workshops.

For more information please visit the Koori Centre website http://sydney.edu.au/koori/
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FEES

Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor – Merit
Basis for Award: Awarded on the basis of academic merit and personal attributes such as leadership, relevant work experience, and creativity.
Value of Award: $6,000 per year for three years
Application method: application form
Applications Close: 8 January 2011

Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor – Entry
Basis for Award: Awarded on the basis of academic merit and personal attributes such as leadership, relevant work experience, and creativity.
Value of Award: $6,000 for one year
Application method: application form
Applications Close: 8 January 2011

Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor – Access
Basis for Award: Awarded to students who demonstrate academic ability as well as meeting the criteria of one or more of the following:
- Financial disadvantage
- Medical disability
- Rural/remote area.
Value of Award: $6,000 for one year
Application method: through UAC
http://www.uac.edu.au/equity/
Applications Close: 30 October 2010

Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor – International
Basis for Award: Awarded on the basis of academic merit. The scholarship will be awarded to an applicant who has the highest entry score.
Value of Award: $6,000 for one year
Application method: none, awarded to applicant who has the highest entry score
Application closing date: none, awarded at the commencement of the semester
STUDENT CONTRIBUTION, COSTS AND FEES

DOMESTIC COMMONWEALTH SUPPORTED PLACE
If you are a domestic Commonwealth supported student you will be required to pay on a deferred or up-front basis for each unit of study in which you are enrolled. A full-time, full-year domestic Commonwealth supported contribution for law in 2010 is $8,859. If you are an Australian Citizen you have the option to pay up-front and receive a 20 per cent discount, or defer and pay the full amount through the tax system. You can also make a partial payment. If you are an Australian Permanent Resident or a New Zealand Citizen you must pay up-front. You will be required to select a payment option at enrolment. It is possible to change your payment option throughout your degree program.

DOMESTIC FULL FEE
If you are a domestic full fee student you will be required to pay on a deferred or up-front basis for each unit of study in which you are enrolled. A full-time, full-year domestic full fee contribution for the Juris Doctor in 2011 will be $28,320. If you are an Australian Citizen you have the option to defer and pay the full amount through FEE-HELP. If you are eligible, you may borrow up to the FEE-HELP limit which is $85,062 in 2010. If you are an Australian Permanent Resident or a New Zealand Citizen you must pay up-front. You will be required to select a payment option at enrolment. It is possible to change your payment option throughout your degree program.

INTERNATIONAL FULL FEE
If you are an international fee-paying student you are required to pay fees for each unit of study you complete. A full-time international fee contribution for 2011 will be costs $34,080.

The estimated student contribution and fee-paying rates for domestic and international students are listed below. Fees may be subject to change. Please consult the Law School directly for the latest fee information. All amounts are in Australian dollars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>FEE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Commonwealth Supported Place (2010 rate)</td>
<td>$8,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Full Fee (2011 rate)</td>
<td>$28,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Full Fee (2011 rate)</td>
<td>$34,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAQS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

What’s a Juris Doctor?
The JD is increasingly recognised internationally as the professional entry law degree for graduates. It is a professional master’s degree by coursework for professional accreditation.

Can I use the title ‘doctor’ when I finish?
No, it does not confer this title.

What’s the difference between an LLB and a JD?
Both degrees are intended to lead to professional accreditation to practise law. You would undertake an LLB if you are commencing your law studies from high school. You would undertake a JD if you have already obtained your first degree and are commencing law as a graduate.

What do I study?
For professional accreditation, you must complete compulsory units of study known as the ‘Priestley 11’. At Sydney, we add 2 additional units of study - Public International Law and Private International Law A to emphasise the importance of law as an international, transnational and global profession. You will also have to complete 7 electives.

What Electives do I study?
You will have a wide range of electives from which to choose. There will be a strong emphasis on international law and you may choose some units from the Law School’s extensive postgraduate coursework units of study. You will complete 7 electives and will be able to choose from 3 tables of electives as follows:
- A minimum of one unit of study from the Juris Doctor Table A (comprising international, comparative, transnational units);
- A maximum of five units of study from the Juris Doctor Table B;
- A minimum of one unit of study from the Juris Doctor Table C (jurisprudence units).

How do I apply? Domestic students

2011, UAC CODES ARE:
- Juris Doctor Commonwealth Support Place (CSP) 982200
- Juris Doctor Domestic Full Fee (DFEE) 982205

How do I apply? International students
You apply through the International Office. Applications close at the end of October for entry in February 2011 although late applications may be accepted.

DEGREE AND CRICOS CODES ARE:
- Juris Doctor Degree Code JC034
- Juris Doctor CRICOS Code 071754C

What Grades do I need?
As a guide, you will most likely need an ATAR in the 90s and a grade point average in the high credit range for a CSP place but slightly lower for a DFEE place. The final cut off may vary depending on the quality of applicants in the year that you apply.

If you are an international applicant, you will need the equivalent of a minimum gpa of 3 on the 4 point scale. You may improve your chances of entry by providing an LSAT result with your academic grades. If you present an LSAT result and have a minimum gpa of 2.8 on the 4 point scale with an LSAT of 150 or higher, you will get an offer.

How many places are available?
The commencing intake for 2011 is as follows:
- Domestic CSP 95 places
- Domestic full fee 25 places
- International 35 places

Can I transfer from a full fee place to CSP?
Yes you can. But you will be competitively assessed against other applicants for the year in which you apply. You can apply at the end of your first full-time year or equivalent, and at the end of subsequent years if you are unsuccessful. Applications are through UAC. You must have a distinction grade point average in your JD studies.

Can I transfer from another Juris Doctor from another University?
Yes you can. But you will be competitively assessed against other applicants for the year in which you apply. You can apply at the end of your first full-time year or equivalent. Applications are through UAC. You must have a distinction grade point average in your JD studies. You will not be considered for entry if you have completed more than the equivalent of one full time year of a juris doctor.

What credit do I get?
You would normally be given credit of up to one year or 48 credit points. This will be determined after you receive an offer, at enrolment and will depend on what you have studied compared with the Sydney JD.

Can I get credit for completed masters law units of study?
You may be awarded credit for up to 2 advanced masters level units of study that have been undertaken at Sydney Law School or at another law school as long as they have not been counted towards an already completed degree and are taught by a law school, in a law degree. Credit will be determined on a case by case basis at enrolment.

Can I transfer from an LLB into a JD
Yes you can but you will be assessed...
on your best completed degree in another discipline and will not be given credit for any law units counted toward an undergraduate degree. Applications are through UAC.

How much does it cost?
Student contributions and fees quoted are per year and are subject to change. You should check the website for the latest fee information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic CSP student contribution</th>
<th>Domestic full fee</th>
<th>International fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$8,859</td>
<td>$28,320</td>
<td>$34,080</td>
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</table>

Is HECS Help and Fee Help available?
If you are an Australian citizen you may defer your student contribution through HECS-HELP for CSP students or your fees through FEE-HELP for full fee students. Please visit the Australian Government website www.goingtouni.gov.au for more information. Please note there are limits on the amount you may borrow but information is available on the same website.

What scholarships are available?
There are the Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor. The scholarships are each worth $6,000 and are for one year only, except for the Merit scholarship which is for the duration of the degree. Scholarships available are as follows:
- Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor - Merit
- Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor - Entry (x2)
- Wigram Allen Scholarships for the Juris Doctor - Access

Can I study part-time?
Yes you can. There are limited places available for both Domestic CSP and DFEE students. You will be given the chance to apply for a part time place when you accept your place into the JD. You will be required to undertake 4 units of study for the academic year. Classes will be held during the daytime.
THE SYDNEY JD – FURTHER INFORMATION

If you would like further information, please try one of the following:

Sydney Law School Website
http://sydney.edu.au/law
Please consult the Law School Website for the latest information on timetables, fees, and units of study

Email a Sydney Law School Adviser
law.info@sydney.edu.au
Email a Law School Adviser to get the latest information sent to you directly or to receive a detailed reply to your enquiry

Phone a Sydney Law School Adviser
T +61 2 9351 0351 – Sydney Law School General Information
T +61 2 9351 0224 – Sydney Law School Admission Information
T +61 2 9351 0202 – Sydney Law School Marketing & Information
Phone the Law School to speak to an adviser directly

University of Sydney International Office
For further information and an application form, please contact:
International Office
Level 4, Jane Foss Russell Building (G02)
University of Sydney
NSW 2006, AUSTRALIA
T +61 2 8627 8300
http://sydney.edu.au/internationaloffice

Universities Admission Centre (UAC)
For further information and an application form, please refer to
UAC Guide or contact:
UAC
Locked Bag 112
Silverwater NSW 2128
Australia
T +61 2 9752 7200
www.uac.edu.au