



APPLYING TO LAW SCHOOL

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- + This document was designed by Marie-Claude Lépine, Academic and Vocational Information Advisor at Cégep Édouard-Montpetit, and translated and adapted by Marlene Canuel, the guidance counsellor at Champlain College Lennoxville.
- + It presents law programs offered in Quebec and Ottawa Universities. You will find a summary of the particularities of each program in terms of :
 - + Presentation of the world of Law
 - + The structure of the different programs
 - + The particularities of admission based on the DEC and on university studies
 - + Different occupations and related programs
 - + Options for the competitive program (plan B)



INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD OF LAW

Common law

- + Common law is a legal system of British origin based on court decisions, and doctrine (writings of legal experts and professors dealing with these decisions). It differs from statutory law, a legal system based on codified laws (such as the C.C.Q). In Quebec, public law is based on statutory law and common law. It is at the private law level that Quebec has a civil law system. One of the fundamental rules of common law is stated as *stare decisis*, or the "theory of precedent". This theory consists of three basic principles (1) courts are bound by the decisions of courts above them in the judicial hierarchy (2) each court considers itself bound by its own decisions; and (3) a court may be bound by decisions of courts in a parallel hierarchy. (Source: Quebec Legal Network)

Civil Law

- + Civil law is primarily concerned with people and property. (Robert Churchill / iStock / Thinkstock). Along with criminal law, civil law is one of the two major categories of law. While criminal law is concerned with prohibited conduct, civil law is primarily concerned with people, the relationships that people have with each other, and property (objects). In Quebec, the vast majority of civil law rules are found in a very large law called the Civil Code of Quebec. (Source: educaloi.qc.ca)

Criminal Law

- + Criminal law is very important because it prohibits actions that go against the fundamental values of our society, such as murder and theft. Imagine for a moment a society without criminal law: Anyone could do anything, without consequence! It would be unbearable! In Canada, most criminal offenses ("crimes") and their consequences ("penalties") are set out in the Criminal Code. (Source: educaloi.qc.ca)



UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS IN LAW

- + Six universities offer a Bachelor's degree that gives access to the Quebec bar and/or a Master's degree in notarial law:
 - + University of Montreal
 - + Sherbrooke University
 - + Laval University
 - + McGill University
 - + University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM)
 - + Ottawa University



University of Montreal

Bachelor of Law

- + The program aims to provide a basic general education in law as well as preparatory training for graduate studies, specialized studies and diversified professional practices.
- + Honorary pathway
- + Possibility of studying abroad

Certificate in Law

- + Evening courses
- + This program has three different orientations: General Law, Business Law, and Public Law. It will allow the student to acquire a good basic knowledge of law and to develop an integrated approach to legal problems and their solution.

Microprogram in Law

- + Evening courses
- + This short program allows the student to verify which aspects of law interest them. The student chooses courses with the person in charge of the microprogram



Université 
de Montréal

Sherbrooke University



General pathway

- + The rigorous yet flexible format of this pathway includes: a two-year core curriculum, consisting of a solid foundation of knowledge in the basic areas of law; a year (the 3rd year) devoted to elective and various avenues to enrich your training.

Co-operative Pathway

- + The cooperative pathway aims to train lawyers who integrate theory and practice by alternating between study sessions and professional internships in law.

Graduate Diploma in Common Law and Transnational Law (Juris Doctor)

- + This pathway aims to train lawyers who: enrich their legal training with graduate training in common law and transnational law; and who achieve the objectives of the specialized graduate diploma in common law and transnational law (Juris Doctor) by completing the pedagogical activities provided for in this program.

Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Cooperative Law pathway

- + This pathway aims to train lawyers who: enrich their legal training with training in business administration who achieve the objectives of the MBA program by completing the activities of the program; and who integrate theory and practice by alternating practice through alternating study sessions and professional internships in law and business administration.

Life sciences pathway (bachelor's-master's)

- + This pathway aims to train lawyers who develop basic scientific knowledge that will enable them to understand the law in the field of life sciences; who develop legal knowledge related to the field of life sciences; and who achieve the objectives of the Master of Science in Biology with a pathway in life sciences and law by completing the educational activities provided for in this program.

Laval University

Bachelor of Law

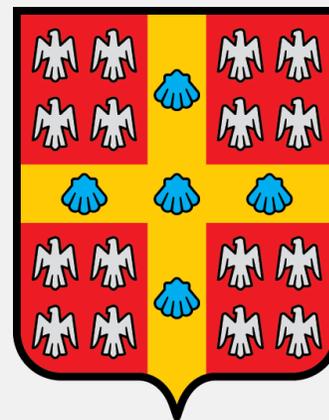
- + This program will provide you with the skills necessary to analyze and create legal rules, problem solving, reforming and rethinking the law and procedures, and applying the law, all as a professional in the field.

Certificate in Law

- + In this course, you will learn about the concepts of legal language, reasoning, and legal institutions. You will become familiar with the major areas of legal life. You will be able to better understand legal documentation and be able to use it appropriately.
- + Exclusively by distance learning

Microprogram in Law

- + Objectives: To enable the non-lawyer to acquire knowledge that will allow them to situate themselves in relation to the legal environment and increase the quality of their interventions in their professional life.



UNIVERSITÉ
LAVAL



McGill University

Concurrent Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B)

- + Leading to two degrees, one in common law and one in civil law, the McGill program allows students to become familiar with the major legal traditions in an integrated manner through a bilingual, multisystemic, pluralistic, and dialogical curriculum.

To this training, B.C.L. and LL.B. students can add the following pathways:

- + B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Law; with Concentration Commercial Negotiation and Dispute Resolution (123 Credits)
- + B.C.L. and LL.B. with Major Concentration Law; with Major International Human Rights and Development (123 Credits)
- + Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Minor Law (with Minor) (123 Credits)
- + Bachelor of Civil Law (B.C.L.) and Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) Honours Law (120 Credits)

UQAM

Bachelor of Law

- + The program offers a fundamental training in law that gives access to the profession of lawyer or notary, taking into account the conditions set by the professional orders. It gives future jurists the tools to defend and promote the rights of individuals and groups, such as unions or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- + Particular attention is paid to the phenomenon of globalization in the legal field, so that graduates can work in accordance with graduates working within international norms and forums in both domestic and international law.

Certificate in Social and Labor Law

- + The general objective of the program is to allow people who already have practical experience in the labor market, combined with experience in the implications of respecting and promoting social rights, to become familiar with the legal rules in the field of social and labor law. This program is also offered to clients with a DEC in targeted technical programs whose profile is oriented towards the field of social and labour law. The knowledge and training thus acquired should ensure a better understanding and analysis of realities and situations involving legal concepts and notions, and thus concepts and notions of law and therefor help the interveners to choose the most appropriate solutions and means to the problems they face.



UQAM

Bachelor's Degree in International Relations and International Law

- + **Important note*: The Bachelor's degree in International Relations and International Law does not lead to the profession of law. However, a graduate who wishes to pursue a Bachelor of Law degree in order to become a lawyer may be granted certain equivalencies. See the university for details.**
- + More and more organizations must adapt to globalization: government departments, non-governmental organizations, media, regional organizations, and international institutions, public and private companies. This program, the first of its kind in Quebec, responds to a growing need for specialists capable of decoding the structures and operations of other societies. It leads students to understand and analyze international phenomena such as the political and legal issues of globalization, political and legal regimes, as well as the foreign policy of states.



UQÀM

Ottawa University

The University of Ottawa's Faculty of Law is divided into two sections, a common law section, and a civil law section. Each of these sections is responsible for offering different programs that teach the two principles of Canadian law.

COMMON LAW SECTION

- + The Common Law Section of the Faculty of Law is a school accredited by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. It teaches public law, private law, the practice of law, law and technology, aboriginal law, environmental law, and also offers many practical internships.

Programs offered:

Juris Doctor (J.D.)

- + The program is offered in English or French. This program teaches the fundamentals of common law and allows graduates to be eligible for admission to the various bars in Canada (excluding the Quebec bar, which requires a Master's degree in requiring in Civil Law).

National Program (J.D.-LL.L.)

- + The program is designed to immerse lawyers with a civil law background who have graduated from a Canadian law school in common law tradition. The eight-month program leads to the degree of J.D.



uOttawa

Combined Programs

- + In addition to offering the J.D. degree in common law through English and French programs and the National Program, the Common Law Section also offers a wide range of combined programs which allow students to earn more than one degree in less time.

List of combined programs:

- + Juris Doctor (J.D.) / American University, Washington College of Law; or Michigan State University, College of Law) - Incoming
- + Juris Doctor (J.D.) / American University, Washington College of Law; or Michigan State University, College of Law) - Outgoing
- + Juris Doctor (J.D.) / Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)
- + Juris Doctor (J.D.) / Master of Arts (MA) (International Affairs) - Carleton University
- + Canadian Law Program - Juris Doctor (J.D.) / Licence en droit (LL.L.)
- + Juris Doctor (J.D.) / Bachelor of Commerce
- + Juris Doctor (J.D.) / Bachelor of Social Sciences (B.Sc.Soc.) Honours Political Science



uOttawa

CIVIL LAW SECTION

- + At the undergraduate level, the Civil Law Section of the Faculty of Law offers an undergraduate program, a national program (J.D.-LL.L.), and an integrated LL. and B.Sc.Soc. program specializing in international development and globalization, a joint LL.B. and M.A. program, a Canadian law program, and a general certificate and minor program in law.

Bachelor of Law (LL.L)

- + The LL.L. program is designed to produce well-rounded lawyers by providing training in public and private, domestic and international law, combining theory and practical application. The analysis of the historical, social, economic and political origins of legal rules helps to complete the training. The program is recognized by the Barreau and the Chambre des notaires du Québec.

National Program (J.D/LL.L)

- + The National Program allows common law graduates (J.D.) to obtain a one-year law degree and civil law graduates (LL.L.) to obtain a one-year law degree. It is possible to take courses in French or in English. Training in the two Western legal traditions: civil law and common law.

Canadian Law Program

- + This rigorous program for 20 exceptional candidates seeks to develop individuals capable of analyzing the law in all its facets. The program offers both a Bachelor of Laws degree and a Juris Doctor after three years of study.



uOttawa

LL.L./International Development and Globalization

- + The LL.B. and B.Sc.Soc program specializing in international development and globalization aims to ensure the training of lawyers capable of understanding the problems of international development and globalization and to contribute in various ways to the use of law in the context of international cooperation.

LL.L./M.B.A Bachelor of Laws and Master of Business Administration

- + The Faculty of Law, Civil Law Section, and the Telfer School of Management of the University of Ottawa jointly offer a program that leads to a Bachelor of Law degree in a program that offers a three- or four-year Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree and a Bachelor of Law (LL.L.) degree.

Certificate and Minor

- + The General Certificate in Law and the Minor in Law programs provide basic legal training to individuals who are not intending to practice law. The educational objectives of the program are based on the study of law as a social phenomenon.



uOttawa

Professions

Diplomatic
Foreign
Service Officer

Lawyer

Crown Counsel

Legal Counsel

Coroner

Judge

Lawyer

Mediator

Family
mediator

Notary

Prothonotary



Admission criteria

McGill, ULaval

- DEC or equivalent
- [Faculty of Law - McGill University](#)

University of Montreal

- DEC or equivalent and completion of the General Law Certificate and be able to qualify as a transfer candidate OR successful completion of 48 university course credits other than credits obtained through university preparatory courses
- [Baccalauréat en droit - Université de Montréal - Guide d'admission \(umontreal.ca\)](#)

University of Sherbrooke

- DEC or equivalent
- For the Bachelor of Law with a Life Sciences track:
 - DEC or equivalent and Mathematics 103, 203 (00UN, 00UP); Physics 101, 201, 301 (00UR, 00US, 00UT); Chemistry 101, 201 (00UL, 00UM); Biology 301 (00UK)
- DEC in the biological technique's family or equivalent and Mathematics NYA, NYB (00UN, 00UP; 022X, 022Y), Chemistry NYA, NYB (00UL, 00UM) or their equivalent
- Note: Certain categories of candidates must attend an admission interview
- [Baccalauréat en droit - Programmes et admission - Université de Sherbrooke - Université de Sherbrooke \(usherbrooke.ca\)](#)

UQAM

- DEC or equivalent AND interview
- [Baccalauréat en droit \(8308\) | UQAM | Université du Québec à Montréal](#)

University of Ottawa

- Strong Academic file
- significant achievements in extracurricular activities while at university or in community involvement;
- outstanding qualities or achievements in previous careers;
- linguistic, cultural or other factors that add to an applicant's overall academic achievement; and
- personal success in overcoming challenges such as a disability or financial hardship.
- [Faculty of Law | Faculty of Law \(uottawa.ca\)](#)

Similar programs for a plan B





Technical programs related (DEC)

Legal Techniques

Police Techniques

Delinquency Intervention Techniques

Social Service Techniques

USEFUL LINKS

- + [Devenir avocate/avocat ou notaire - Guide carrière en droit \(ulaval.ca\)](#)
- + [Le Barreau du Québec | Ordre professionnel des avocats](#)
- + [Chambre des notaires du Québec | CNQ](#)
- + [Accueil - Fédération des ordres professionnels de juristes du Canada \(flsc.ca\)](#)

References

- + Barreau du Québec <http://www.barreau.qc.ca/fr/>
- + Chambre des notaires du Québec <http://www.cnq.org/>
- + École de criminologie de l'Université de Montréal <http://crim.umontreal.ca/notre-ecole/quest-ce-que-la-criminologie/>
- + Éducaloi.qc.ca (espace jeunesse) www.educaloi.qc.ca
- + Institut de médiation et d'arbitrage du Québec – IMAQ <http://imaq.org/>
- + Ordre des conseillers en ressources humaines et en relations industrielles agréés du Québec. <http://www.portailrh.org/futurs/>
- + Ordre des travailleurs sociaux et des thérapeutes conjugaux et familiaux du Québec -OTSTCFQ <https://otstcfq.org/>
- + Ordre professionnel des criminologues du Québec -OPCQ <http://ordreocrim.ca/>
- + Perspectives professionnelles - Baccalauréat en droit, UQAM <http://www.etudier.uqam.ca/perspectives-professionnellesbaccalaureat-en-droit>
- + Réseau juridique du Québec <http://www.avocat.qc.ca>
- + Université d'Ottawa <http://commonlaw.uottawa.ca/fr/etudiants/programmes> <http://droitcivil.uottawa.ca/fr/droit-civil-uottawa/programmes-etudes>
- + Université de Montréal <https://admission.umontreal.ca/programmes-de-1er-cycle/droit/>
- + Université de Sherbrooke <http://www.usherbrooke.ca/premier-cycle/>
- + Université Laval, Quelques métiers reliés à l'univers du droit
https://modules.fd.ulaval.ca/cycles_superieur/sites/modules.fd.ulaval.ca/cycles_superieur/files/metiersdroit.pdf Université Laval
http://www2.ulaval.ca/lesetudes/programmes/repertoire.html?tx_oful_pi1%5Bgranddomaine%5D=10&tx_oful_pi1%5Bniveau%5D=1%2C2%2C6
- + Université McGill <http://www.mcgill.ca/undergraduate-admissions/fr/law>
- + UQAM <http://www.etudier.uqam.ca/programme?code=7308> <http://www.etudier.uqam.ca/programme?code=429>