

Guideline

Cross-institutional credit for LLB

LAST UPDATED: 16/10/13 by S Wells.

In deciding whether or not to grant credit towards the LLB for law courses undertaken at other institutions, the BEL Associate Dean (Academic) or an authorised delegate will be guided by the following principles.

1 Approval for cross-institutional enrolment

- (1) Approval is not granted routinely and is usually restricted to substantial grounds such as justifiable academic reasons, relocation for work commitments or compassionate reasons preventing the student from attending a class on-campus. A desire to accelerate completion of the program is *not* a justifiable academic reason.
- (2) Where an application is made for cross-institutional enrolment in a law course at another University, approval will only be granted if the non-UQ course is:
 - (a) of an equivalent unit value to UQ courses; and
 - (b) of an appropriate level of academic rigour in light of:
 - (i) class contact hours (approval is unlikely to be granted for an 'external' or 'distance learning' course);
 - (ii) course assessment requirements;
 - (iii) the prescribed textbook;
 - (iv) if there is a comparable UQ course, the equivalency of content (at least 70% for courses listed in Table A); and
 - (v) if there is no comparable UQ course, the level of appropriate legal content.
- (3) Where an application is made for cross-institutional enrolment in a law course at another University and the course is listed in Table A, approval will usually only be granted if:
 - (a) the student has already attempted the course at UQ and did not pass the course; and
 - (b) the course is the final course required for the student to complete their LLB program, i.e. upon completion of the course the student will be ready to graduate; and
 - (c) it would be considered a hardship for the student to repeat the course at UQ; and
 - (d) the other institution is listed next to the course in Table A.

Example: *A student who has followed the recommended study plan for their dual program fails LAWS5217 in their final semester of study at UQ (Semester 1). LAWS5217 will not be offered again at UQ until Semester 1 the following year. As it would be considered a hardship for the student to wait 12 months to repeat the course at UQ, the student may be permitted to study the equivalent course at another institution in Semester 2, provided that institution is listed in Table A.*

- (4) Where an application is made for cross-institutional enrolment in a law course at another University and the course is not listed in Table A, approval will usually only be granted if:

- (a) the course is the final course required for the student to complete their LLB program, i.e. upon completion of the course the student will be ready to graduate; or

Example: *A student who has followed the recommended study plan for their program fails an elective course in their final semester of study at UQ (Semester 2). The student may be permitted to study an elective course at another institution over Summer Semester as UQ does not offer elective courses in Summer Semester. This example would not extend to a student who fails an elective course in Semester 1 at UQ as the student can easily enrol in another elective course at UQ in Semester 2.*

- (b) the student can demonstrate a legitimate academic interest in the content of the non-UQ course and the student cannot undertake the course at UQ prior to the date they reasonably expect to graduate, either because the course will not be offered by the Law School prior to that date or because the course is not offered at all by the Law School.

Example: *A student can demonstrate academic interest in sports law. As UQ does not offer sports law as an elective in the LLB program, the student may be permitted to study sports law as an elective at another institution.*

- (5) In making a decision, the BEL Associate Dean (Academic) will consider whether the student has made a concerted attempt to follow the recommended study plan for their program.

2 Credit for prior study

- (1) Where an application is made for credit for a law course undertaken at another university prior to enrolment at UQ, credit will only be granted if the non-UQ course is:
 - (a) of an equivalent unit value to UQ courses; and
 - (b) of an appropriate level of academic rigour in light of:
 - (i) class contact hours;
 - (ii) course assessment requirements;
 - (iii) the prescribed textbook;
 - (iv) if there is a comparable UQ course, the equivalency of content (at least 70% for Table A courses); and
 - (v) if there is no comparable UQ course, the level of appropriate legal content.
- (2) Where an application is made for credit for a law course listed in Table A, credit will only be granted if the non-UQ course was undertaken at an Australian law school.

Table A

LAWS3111 Law of Property A LAWS3112 Law of Property B	Queensland University of Technology Griffith University
LAWS1111 Legal Method LAWS1112 Law and Society LAWS1113 Law of Torts A LAWS1114 Law of Torts B LAWS1115 Principles of Public Law LAWS1116 Constitutional Law LAWS2111 Law of Contract A LAWS2112 Law of Contract B LAWS2113 Criminal Law & Procedure A LAWS2114 Criminal Law & Procedure B LAWS2115 Administrative Law LAWS3113 Law of Trusts A LAWS3114 Law of Trusts B LAWS3115 Law of Remedies LAWS4111 Jurisprudence LAWS4112 Corporate Law LAWS4113 Structure of the Private Law LAWS5215 Civil Procedure LAWS5216 Evidence LAWS5217 The Legal Profession	Queensland University of Technology Griffith University Australian National University Monash University University of Adelaide University of New South Wales University of Sydney University of Western Australia