PROFESSIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPTIONS

2016 / 2017
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Advice for Students

Jurisdictions have strict rules of admission to their local bar. Therefore, before embarking on a course of study for any professional practice exam it is vital that you research not only the course and the institution providing the course, but also any further requirements of qualification such as membership of an association and, very importantly, periods of training to be taken after the course to be fully certificated as a lawyer.

It is also vital that you enquire with the appropriate governing bodies of the jurisdiction in which you are to study, and the jurisdiction where you may wish to eventually practice, about the compatibility of that course/qualification with the rules of admission to the bar in the jurisdiction in which you wish to practice i.e. some courses are not recognised by some jurisdictions as equivalent to their own qualifications and may require further periods of study/training.
Qualifying in the Cayman Islands

Truman Bodden Law School – Professional Practice Course

Truman Bodden Law School: www.lawschool.gov.ky
Cayman Bar Association: www.caymanbar.org.ky
Cayman Islands Law Society: www.caymanlawsociety.org

To be eligible to attend the course, the candidate must:

(i) Have obtained a Liverpool University law degree or a qualification which, in the opinion of the Legal Advisory Council, is equivalent to the Law degree AND

(ii) Be Caymanian/have Caymanian status within the meaning of the Immigration Law (or if s/he does not have that status s/he has obtained the written consent of the Governor in Cabinet)

The entry requirements for the PPC are laid down in the Legal Practitioners (Students) Regulations 2012.

PLEASE NOTE: In accordance with the Legal Practitioners (Students) Regulations 2012, any student who wishes to enroll on the PPC for the academic year 2015/16 onwards will be required to hold a Cayman Qualifying Law Degree (QLD*), and have attained a classification of at least a lower second class classification (See Reg. 27B(2) and 27C (s) 2012 Reg.). Please note that this has been a requirement for enrolment on the PPC since August 2010.

*No requirement for EU Law

The following subjects are currently taught on the PPC:

1. Criminal Litigation and Evidence
2. Civil Litigation and Evidence
3. Conveyancing
4. Legal Accounts
6. Corporate Practice
7. Probate and Succession Law
8. Practical Legal Research
9. Professional Conduct and Ethics
10. Legal Skills and Professional Conduct
   - Advocacy
   - drafting,
   - negotiation,
   - client interviewing
**Articles of Clerkship**
18 month period of vocational training in a Cayman Islands law firm.

**General Information**
Application Deadline: June 30, 2017  *(Applications begin Sept 2016)*
Application Fee: CI $150.00
Tuition Fee: CI $9,900.00
Examination Fee: CI $50.00 per subject
Further Information – PPC Information Booklet 2016-17
                    Legal Practitioner (Student) Regulations 2012
Qualifying as a UK Barrister

General Information

The UK has a 'split' profession - Solicitors on the one hand and Barristers on the other. Post law degree, the training for each branch of the profession is different. To qualify as a Barrister, students will need to follow 3 fundamental steps:

(1) Bar Course Aptitude Test
(2) Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC)
(3) Pupillage

Helpful Websites:
https://careerhub.liv.ac.uk/workgroups/law-zone/
www.lawcareers.net
www.targetjobs.co.uk/law
www.pupillagegateway.com/
www.pdptraining.com
www.tcph.co.uk

The Bar of England and Wales
www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/qualifying-as-a-barrister/

The Bar Professional Training Course “BPTC” Providers

https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/qualifying-as-a-barrister/current-requirements/bar-professional-training-course/bptc-providers/

BPP Law School – London, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham
The University of Law – London, Leeds, Birmingham
The City Law School – London
Manchester Metropolitan University – Manchester
Nottingham Law School - Nottingham
The University of Northumbria – Newcastle
University of the West of England – Bristol
Cardiff Law School – Cardiff, Wales

The professional stage is the next part of training after the academic stage. This stage ensures that students intending to become barristers acquire the skills, knowledge of procedure and evidence, attitudes and competence to prepare them for the more specialised training in the twelve months of pupillage which follow.
The full-time BPTC runs for one academic year; the part-time course for two years. However, all students are required to be admitted to an INN OF COURT before registration on the Bar Professional Course.

**Applying for BPTC**

https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/qualifying-as-a-barrister/current-requirements/bar-professional-training-course/how-to-apply-for-the-bptc/

Applications for a place on the BPTC must be made through the central applications system; BPTC Online. In addition to the Academic Stage requirements candidates for the BPTC must pass the Bar Course Aptitude Test (BCAT).

The BCAT is a compulsory requirement to start the BPTC. All students will have to achieve a BCAT pass result in order to start the BPTC. The BCAT will test student’s critical thinking and reasoning, the core skills required for the BPTC. The aim of the test is to ensure that those undertaking the BPTC have the required skills to succeed. The BCAT is a computer based exam taken at a test center and no online version is offered. The location of the exam centers overseas is listed on the website;

**Register and Schedule your BCAT**

You will be able to register and schedule your test from the Pearson Vue website: www.pearsonvue.com/bsb/ BCAT@barstandardsboard.org.uk

You will need your BPTC application reference number to register. You will pay at the point of scheduling your test. You can sit the test in over 100 countries worldwide through Pearson Vue Test centers if you would like to search for a specific test center go to the Pearson Vue website.

**Fees**

BCAT Fee: UK/EU students £150
International students £170

Application Fee: £58.

Course fees for the 2016/17 intake range from £12,000 to £18,000 including all fees/deposits. The courses in London are the most expensive.
## Application Timetable for BPTC 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The system opens for applicants (12 noon)</td>
<td>5th Dec ‘16 (Mon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The aptitude test (BCAT) opens</td>
<td>6th Dec ‘16 (Tues)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing date for first round applications &amp; applications become</td>
<td>11th Jan ‘17 (Wed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visible to providers (12 noon)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offers start to be released from first round applications (12 noon)</td>
<td>2nd March ‘17 (Thur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance deadline for first round offers (12 noon)</td>
<td>4th April ‘17 (Mon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New clearing round applications and unsuccessful first round</td>
<td>14th April ‘17 (Fri)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applications are released to Providers (12 noon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadline for joining an Inn of Court</td>
<td>31st May ‘17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearing round closes (i.e. no new applicants)(12 noon)</td>
<td>1st Sept ‘17 (Fri)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The aptitude test (BCAT) closes (23:00)</td>
<td>tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System closes (i.e. no more offers/acceptances) (5pm)</td>
<td>15th Sept ‘17 (Friday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term commences</td>
<td>18th Sept ‘17 (Monday)</td>
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*2017-18 dates still to be released
There are various pools in which to enter, but it is recommended that you attempt to apply during this first pool. There is heavy competition for places on the BPTC. In the region of 2500 candidates apply for approximately 2164 places each year. You should note that all applications submitted in the first round will be considered at the same time after the closing date. It is important that if you wish to be considered for the second round as well, you ensure you make ALL choices relevant to you in the first round. Only the first three choices on your application form count towards the first round; the rest to the second. You cannot add any choices following submission and you cannot make more than one application per year.

Advice to candidates is to submit applications as early as possible. For the 2017-18 academic year, first-round applications will open in January 2016. Exact dates for clearance and closing, as well as future years, are not yet released - you should check well in advance for the new timetable when it becomes available on the BSB website: https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/

Applications for a place on the BPTC must be made through the BSB’s central applications system at www.barprofessionaltraining.org.uk. As well as the additional criteria of individual providers, candidates must satisfy new BSB admission requirements. First, students must hold at least a 2.2 degree (either in law or non-law plus a pass in the GDL). Second, if English is not their first language, students must gain a score of at least 7.5 in all subjects of the British Council’s IELTS test or a TOEFL score of 28 in each section.

**Post course in-house training**

Pupillage is the final stage of the route to qualification at the Bar, in which the pupil gains practical training under the supervision of an experienced barrister. Pupillage is divided into two parts: the non-practicing six months (also known as the first six) and the practicing six months (also known as the second six).

All pupils must be paid no less than £12,000pa, which is £1,000 per month plus reasonable travel expenses where applicable

12 months pupillage (details also on bar council and pupillage gateway websites)

**Pupillage Gateway**

www.pupillagegateway.com/

The Pupillage Gateway allows applicants to search and apply for pupillage using an on-line form, and for pupillage providers to communicate with applicants using email/on-line messages. This has the advantage of allowing direct communication between applicants and chambers in a controlled and fair manner. A particular advantage of the Pupillage Gateway system is that applicants can search for
pupillage on the website, using a number of search criteria (e.g. location, areas of specialisation). There is no charge to applicants using the system.

**How to Apply**

The Pupillage Gateway makes applying for pupillage easier than ever before. Through the Gateway you can apply to up to 12 different sets of chambers or Authorised Training Organizations (ATOs). A sample application form is available on the website.

All pupillages are required to be advertised on the Pupillage Gateway. However, not all chambers offering pupillages will operate their recruitment process through the Gateway. For those chambers which use a separate application system, please refer to that chambers’ website for further details.

Applicants generally apply for pupillage around 18 months before they intend to begin, although this varies depending on what academic stage the applicant has reached. For example, an applicant in the penultimate year of a law degree, or final year of a non-law degree, may apply only to chambers which are offering pupillage to start two years from the date of application. An applicant in the final year of a law degree, or studying the Graduate Diploma in Law, may apply to chambers offering pupillage to start one year from the date of application.

No offers of pupillage may be made between the 30th April, which is the closing date for submissions through the Gateway, and the 1st August of any year.

For additional information please see *The Training Contract & Pupillage Handbook* which is produced in association with the Law Society and features over 1,000 firms offering training contracts. It is the only comprehensive list available to students. The handbook also details all sets of chambers offering pupillages, making it your essential guide to the legal profession.

Please see [www.tcph.co.uk](http://www.tcph.co.uk) – training contract and pupillage handbook.

Hayley Boatwright
PupillageGateway@BarCouncil.org.uk
+44 (0) 203 657 4019.
Qualifying as a UK Solicitor

General Information
The UK has a 'split' profession - Solicitors on the one hand and Barristers on the other. Post law degree, the training for each branch of the profession is different. To qualify as a Solicitor, students will need to follow 2 fundamental steps:

(1) Legal Practice Course (LPC)
(2) Training Contract (2 years)

Helpful Websites:
www.lawsociety.org.uk
www.lawcabs.ac.uk
www.lawcareers.net
www.tcph.co.uk
www.targetjobs.co.uk

The Solicitors Regulation Authority
www.sra.org.uk

The Legal Practice Course (LPC) Providers
www.lawcabs.ac.uk
Anglia Ruskin University
Birmingham City University
Bournemouth University
Cardiff University
The City Law School – London
De Montfort University
Leeds Beckett University
Liverpool John Moores University
London Metropolitan University
Manchester Metropolitan University
Northumbria University
Nottingham at Kaplan Law School – London
Nottingham Trent University
Pearson College London
Stratfordshire University
Swansea University
University of Central Lancashire
University of Derby
University of Hertfordshire
University of Huddersfield
Specialty LPC courses
Accelerated LPC at BPP: Condensed 6.5 month format:
www.bpp.com/bpp-university/postgraduate-programmes/law/accelerated-lpc
i-LLM LPC at University of Law: Two-year online distance course:
www.law.ac.uk/postgraduate/i-lpc/

Applying for the LPC
For the part-time course, apply now directly to the institution

For the full-time LPC, you will need to apply through the Central Applications Board (CAB). You can apply online via the CAB website.

The CABS website no longer gives application deadline dates but it is suggested by the institutions that applications must be submitted by 1st December of the year before the enrolment year. Students are encouraged to apply as soon as possible.

How to Apply
Applications or full time courses at the institutions that offer the LPC course are managed by the Central Applications Board. You should apply online at www.lawcabs.ac.uk. When completing the Qualification Route section of the application, please ensure that you specify that you will be receiving your Qualifying Law Degree from the University of Liverpool. The Truman Bodden Law School has an arrangement with this institution. Applications for places on other types of Legal Practice Courses, e.g. part-time, distance learning, etc., must be made direct to the providing Institution. applications@lawcabs.ac.uk

The application form is completed online and submitted electronically. The applicant is then required to give the name and address of a referee who will be contacted via email and asked to fill in a reference online. The application process is not complete until the reference is received by LAWCABS.
Fees
SRA Registration Fee: £15
Tuition fees for the LPC range in price between £11,000 and £16,000 with the more expensive programmes being in London.

Post Course Training Contract
http://www.allaboutlaw.co.uk/law-jobs/training-contracts
2 years training contract

** Make applications as soon as possible to firms. Deadlines are at least one, if not two years, in advance.
New York State Bar Exam and the QLTS

The New York State Bar Exam

www.nybarexam.org

To become a New York attorney or to practice law in New York, you need to sit the New York Bar Exam as a foreign or internationally-qualified lawyer. The process is governed by the New York State Board of Law Examiners. Although foreign lawyers sit the same exams as candidates from New York or elsewhere in the United States, there are differences for foreign lawyers, such as the eligibility requirements and the fees.

The Qualified Lawyers Transfer Scheme

www.sra.org.uk/qlts/
https://qlts.kaplan.co.uk/

The process for lawyers qualified outside England and Wales to become an English solicitor (the full title is Solicitor of the Senior Courts of England and Wales) is called the Qualified Lawyers Transfer Scheme (QLTS). The QLTS is administered by the Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA), which regulates the legal profession in England and Wales.

Eligibility

There are no formal eligibility requirements to register and sit the QLTS assessments, but in order to be admitted as an English solicitor by the SRA after passing the assessments, you need to be a qualified lawyer of good standing in a recognized jurisdiction. There are no experience requirements and there is no vocational training period.

To be eligible to sit the New York Bar Exam, a foreign lawyer must satisfy four eligibility tests:

1. The candidate must have a qualifying degree in law
2. The law degree is from a law school accredited by the accrediting agency of the government of the country of origin
3. The period of study of the law degree must be substantially equivalent in duration to the law degree requirements of the American Bar Association (ABA)
4. The foreign country’s jurisprudence must be based on the English Common Law, and the law degree must be substantially equivalent in content to an ABA-approved law degree

It should be pointed out that these rules do not require you to have been admitted to practice law in your home jurisdiction, as long as you fulfil the educational requirements. In addition, you cannot register for the exam unless you are 21 years of age. A candidate that meets the above requirements is eligible to sit the New York State Bar Exam.
York Bar Exam. Candidates that are qualified to practice in a common law jurisdiction or a non-common law jurisdiction, but who did not complete a qualifying law degree of equivalent duration or equivalent substance, can “cure” the deficiency in their application by completing a one year LLM in an ABA-approved law school in the US. The eligibility rules are complicated, and all foreign applicants are required to complete an online Foreign Evaluation Form in advance.

**Exam Structure**

The QLTS consists of two assessments: Part I, the Multiple Choice Test (MCT), consists of 180 questions on 11 “outcomes”, or core areas of English law, divided into a morning and an afternoon session of three hours each. Candidates are tested on their knowledge and application of the law. The MCT is held twice a year, usually in February and July.

Part II, the Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE), assesses candidates on five legal skills, namely interviewing, advocacy, legal research, drafting and legal writing in the subjects of business, civil and criminal litigation, property and probate. The OSCE assessments take place over a few days, and are held twice a year, usually in June and November.

The New York Bar Exam takes place over two days. Day one includes the New York section of 5 essay questions and 50 multiple choice questions and a multistate performance test question.

Day two consists of 200 multistate bar multiple choice questions, covering legal principles across a range of subjects.

In addition to the New York Bar Exam, if you want to be admitted to practice in New York, you need to pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam. This can be done either before or after passing the New York Bar Exam.

**Test Provider**

The QLTS assessments are administered by Kaplan QLTS, as a result of an arrangement with the SRA. As the sole assessment provider, Kaplan QLTS is not permitted to provide any preparation courses for the QLTS.

The New York Bar Exam is administered by the New York State Board of Law Examiners, while the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam is administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

**Place of Examination**

The QLTS assessments currently take place in London only, with the MCT at the ExCeL London Exhibition and Convention Centre in the Docklands area of East London, and the OSCE in Central London. However, there are plans to open MCT test centers in several international locations by way of computer-based online delivery, possibly in 2016.
The New York Bar Exam can be sat in any of five different locations across the State of New York. These are Albany, Buffalo, New York City, Saratoga, and White Plains.

Exam Fees
The two parts of the QLTS assessments are sat separately. The fee for the MCT is £565 plus VAT and the fee for the OSCE is £2,925 plus VAT.

The New York Bar Exam is priced according to the origin of the candidate. Candidates that have a law degree from a foreign university must pay a fee of $750, while other candidates only have to pay $250. In addition, there is a fee of $80 for registering on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam, which as mentioned earlier must be passed in order to be admitted by the New York Bar.

Pass Rates
On the QLTS, the average pass rate for the MCT between 2012 and 2014 was 53%, while the average pass rate on the OSCE in 2014 was 80%.

The average pass rate for foreign-educated candidates on the New York Bar was 36% between 2010 and 2014, compared to an overall average of 68% for all candidates. For the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam, each state sets its own pass mark. The New York pass mark is 85%, and the mean scaled score in 2014 across all states was 94%.

Training Options
http://www.barbri.com/states/new-york/
http://www.qlts.co.uk/

Scope of Syllabus
The QLTS tests candidates on 11 core areas of English law, through the MCT assessment. These subjects are:

- The English Legal System and European Union Law
- Constitutional Law and Judicial Review
- Professional Conduct and Solicitors’ Accounts
- Financial Services, Money Laundering and Taxation
- Contract Law
- Torts
- Criminal Law
- Property Law
- Equity & Trusts
- Human Rights
- Business Law
In addition, candidates are assessed on their problem-solving skills, transactional and dispute resolution skills, and professional values and ethics, through the OSCE assessment. As mentioned above, the OSCE assessment adds the subjects of civil and criminal procedure and probate.

The New York Bar Exam syllabus is predominantly substantive law, but the multistate performance test does assess practical legal skills. Its legal syllabus includes several areas of New York law that do not feature in the equivalent QLTS syllabus, such as conflicts of laws, evidence and family law. It does not include accounts, taxation, financial regulations, or human rights, which are part of the QLTS.

The multistate bar exam covers civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law and procedure, evidence, real property and torts, based on legal principles rather than specific local laws.

**Popularity & Demand**

The number of foreign-educated candidates applying to sit the New York Bar Exam each year could suggest that the New York attorney qualification is more popular than the title English Solicitor. However, these numbers are somewhat misleading. The QLTS is open to qualified lawyers only, allowing them to use their existing legal qualification as a shortcut to gaining English legal qualification.

The New York Bar, on the other hand, is open to both foreign qualified lawyers and foreign-educated law students, and is the only route for foreign lawyers to practice in New York. Some foreign-educated students interested in becoming an English solicitor register for postgraduate studies in the UK and then follow the domestic route to becoming an English solicitor, with a training contract or Period of Recognized Training. Lawyers from the EU are also permitted to work in the UK as a Registered European Lawyer, without taking the QLTS assessments.

The demand for English solicitors remains high, and is growing, both in the UK and internationally. As business becomes ever more globalized, English law and the English civil justice system is helping maintain confidence in the viability of international contracts with parties from less robust legal systems. As a result, there is a growing need for lawyers capable of operating on a cross-jurisdictional basis, qualified and knowledgeable in English legal practice.

While New York law is significantly less prominent in international contracts and dispute resolution, as a financial powerhouse, the role of New York law firms and lawyers remains integral to the world economy.
Qualifying in Canada (Ontario)

The process to Qualify as a lawyer in Canada can be briefly summarised in three steps:

1) Apply to the National Committee on Accreditation to obtain a Certificate of Qualification. Graduates of foreign LL.B programs will need to take equivalency exams our courses to qualify for the Certificate. Once you have the Certificate, you can then move on to the experiential learning phase.

2) Complete the Lawyer licensing process. This includes either an articling placement or the Law Practice Program and passing both the Barrister Licensing Exam and the Solicitor Licensing Exam.

3) Call to the Bar

1. The National Committee on Accreditation (NCA) Process

http://flsc.ca/national-committee-on-accreditation-nca/

Graduates of international or non-accredited Canadian law schools must apply to the National Committee on Accreditation (“NCA”) to have their legal education credentials evaluated before they can enter the Law Society of Upper Canada’s Lawyer Licensing Process.

The NCA is a standing committee of the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. It is made up of representatives from the Committee of Canadian Law Deans, members of the practicing bar, and members involved with the administration of provincial law societies. The Committee evaluates the legal training and professional experience of persons with foreign or non-common law legal credentials and who seek admission to a Bar in Canada. Once a file is assessed by the NCA, an applicant may be asked to complete one or more exams and/or attend and complete specific law school courses within a prescribed time frame. Upon successful completion of these requirements, the NCA issues a Certificate of Qualification.

The NCA may also refuse a Certificate of Qualification and, with or without a recommendation of advanced standing, require the candidate to graduate from an approved law course. For application forms and further information please visit the NCA website:

Who Can Apply

Anyone may apply. You do not have to be a Canadian resident or citizen to do so. The NCA assesses the qualifications of all internationally-trained legal graduates, whether they are Canadian citizens who have obtained their legal education abroad, or newcomers to Canada with an overseas legal education, or people
considering immigrating to Canada. You can apply from anywhere in the world - citizenship, nationality and residency are not factors in the assessment process.

**When to Apply**

You may apply for an NCA assessment at any time. Your application will not be processed, however, until the NCA has received all of the formalities set out below. If you apply before you graduate from law school, the NCA will not process your application until your final official transcripts have been received by the NCA.

**Formalities to Complete**

http://flsc.ca/national-committee-on-accreditation-nca/applying-to-the-nca/how-to-apply-for-an-assessment/

https://ncaportal.flsc.ca/flsc_application/Content/StartApplication.aspx

To apply for an NCA assessment, you need to complete the following steps:

Send a completed application form to the NCA along with the following:

- an original set of your final academic transcripts issued by the institution where you pursued your undergraduate (non-legal) post-secondary or university studies. Copies will not be accepted;
- a current detailed Curriculum Vitae (a résumé of your education and work experience); and
- payment of a non-refundable application fee of $390 CDN, plus all applicable taxes. The NCA accepts credit card payments ONLY.

You will need to make arrangements for the following documents to be sent directly to the NCA by the institutions referred to below:

- an official copy of your academic transcripts issued by the institution where you obtained your legal education;
- if applicable, a certificate or letter of membership in good standing issued by the local regulatory authority which governs your admission to the practice of law in that jurisdiction; and
- if applicable, an official copy of your transcripts issued by the local regulatory authority which governs your admission to the practice of law in that jurisdiction, for any courses or examinations required by such authority.

The NCA assessment process is designed to determine if an applicant has a thorough understanding and knowledge of Canadian law, equivalent to that of a graduate of a Canadian common law degree program. Those who are determined to have such understanding and knowledge are issued a Certificate of Qualification from the NCA.
Assessment Factors
Each application is assessed on an individual basis, taking into account each applicant’s educational and professional background. The NCA considers a number of factors, including the following:

1. the type of legal system where the legal education was acquired (common law, civil law, hybrid, etc.);
2. the length and nature of the legal education program;
3. the subject areas studied;
4. academic performance in respect of the core subject areas required by the NCA, as well as overall academic performance;
5. whether the legal education program is recognized and approved by the local regulatory authority which governs admission to the practice of law in that jurisdiction;
6. whether the mode of study was full-time, part-time, in-person or by distance;
7. Age of degree and/or currency of practice;
8. professional legal experience and qualifications; and
9. the nature and length of professional legal experience.

Core Competencies
The requirements that are assigned focus on the competence of applicants in core common law subjects, including five Canadian subjects which are mandatory for all applicants:

- Canadian Administrative Law
- Canadian Constitutional Law
- Canadian Criminal Law
- Foundations of Canadian Law
- Canadian Professional Responsibility

The other core common law subjects are:

- Contracts
- Torts
- Property
- Business Organizations

The Assessment
The NCA processes applications in the order they are received by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. An applicant will normally receive an assessment report within three months from the time that all required formalities have been completed and documentation has been received.
After the application has been considered, the NCA issues an assessment to the applicant indicating the requirements, if any, that must be met in order for a Certificate of Qualification to be issued. There are three possible types of requirements:

1. Passing examinations set and administered by the NCA in prescribed subject areas of law;
2. Taking courses in prescribed subject areas of law at a Canadian law school; or
3. Completion of a Canadian common law degree program.

**General Examination Information**

Locations: Canada – Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg

International – special arrangements can be made to write exams in an international location. Proctoring fees are the responsibility of the applicant.

Assessment Fee: CDN $450.00 + tax
Exam Fee: CDN $340.00 + tax per exam
Cancellation Fee: CDN $55.00 + tax

Approximate Overall Cost (6 exams): CDN $3,500

**Contact Information**

National Committee on Accreditation
c/o Federation of Law Societies of Canada
World Exchange Plaza
45 O’Connor, Suite 1810
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1P 1A4

613.236.1700

nca@flsc.ca
**Registration Deadlines**

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<tr>
<th>Exam Session</th>
<th>Registration Opens</th>
<th>Registration Closes</th>
<th>Deadlines to apply for alternate location</th>
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<tr>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>October 2016</td>
<td>November 18, 2016</td>
<td>November 18, 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>February 2017</td>
<td>March 31, 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
<td>July 7, 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2017</td>
<td>July 2017</td>
<td>September 1, 2017</td>
<td>September 1, 2017</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Exam results are generally released 10-12 weeks after the exam session has been completed.

**January 2017 Exams**

*Registration Deadline: November 18, 2017 12:00 pm EST*

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<tr>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Evening</th>
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<tr>
<td>January 23</td>
<td>Remedies</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 24</td>
<td>Torts</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 25</td>
<td>Business Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
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<td>January 27</td>
<td>Commercial Law</td>
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<td>January 27</td>
<td>Taxation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canadian Professional Responsibility</td>
<td>Foundations of Canadian Law</td>
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<td>Canadian Constitutional Law</td>
<td>Canadian Administrative Law</td>
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<td>Canadian Criminal Law</td>
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**May 2017 Exams**  
*Registration Deadline: March 31, 2017 12:00 pm EST*

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
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<td>May 16</td>
<td>Contract Law</td>
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<td>May 17</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
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<td>May 18</td>
<td>Property Law</td>
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<td>May 19</td>
<td>Trusts</td>
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**August 2017 Exams**  
*Registration Deadline: July 7, 2017 12:00 pm EST*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>August 21</td>
<td>Remedies</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 22</td>
<td>Torts</td>
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<td>August 23</td>
<td>Business Organizations</td>
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<td>August 24</td>
<td>Civil Procedure</td>
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<td>August 25</td>
<td>Commercial Law</td>
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<td>August 25</td>
<td>Taxation</td>
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**October 2017 Exams**  
*Registration Deadline: September 1, 2017 12:00 pm EST*

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<th>Morning</th>
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<tr>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 24</td>
<td>Contract Law</td>
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<td>October 25</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 26</td>
<td>Property Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 27</td>
<td>Trusts</td>
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2. Experiential Learning: Articling Program or Law Practice Program

Articling Program

Experiential training enables candidates to apply their formal learning and develop their skills, professional abilities and judgment, and to learn about what it means to be a lawyer. The experiential training component of the Licensing Process is designed to assist the candidate to become prepared for entry-level practice.

The Articling Program is one pathway to obtain the required experiential training in order to be licensed to practice law in Ontario. An alternative pathway is the Law Practice Program. Both pathways are based on supporting the fulfillment of the experiential training competencies for candidates, established by the Law Society.

Candidates registered in the Licensing Process may begin the Articling Program at any time upon completion of a J.D or LL.B or receipt of an N.C.A Certificate of Qualification.

The Articling Program requires candidates to work consecutively for 10 months with an approved Articling Principal. The Law Society may not recognize any time served during an articling placement with an unapproved Articling Principal; therefore candidates are required to confirm that their Principal has been approved to serve as an Articling Principal before starting the placement. See Apply to Serve as Articling Principal

Candidates are responsible for finding their own articling placement, and the Law Society has resources like the Articling Registry and the Mentorship Program to help with their search.

In addition to a traditional 10 month full time articling placement in Ontario, candidates have the option to fulfill the program requirements through a joint articling placement, a part time articling placement, a national placement, or an international placement.

Once an articling placement has started, any significant changes to the placement, including assignment of the placement, consideration of termination of the placement and withdrawal of commitment must be reported to the Law Society immediately. See a complete list of significant changes that must be reported to the Law Society.
New Law Practice Program

**2017/18 LPP NOTICE TO CANDIDATES**: The Law Society is currently engaged in the evaluation of the Pathways Pilot Project and is expected to make a decision on the continuation of the LPP in the coming months. The LPP remains an option on the application at this time, however candidates are advised that, pending a decision from Convocation, the program may not be offered in the 2017-2018 term. Further information will be posted as it becomes available.

Candidates entering or currently registered in the Law Society’s Lawyer Licensing Process may choose from two experiential training paths: the Articling Program or the Law Practice Program (LPP). Candidates must complete either the LPP or the Articling Program to satisfy the experiential training component of the Lawyer Licensing Process. Both pathways are based on supporting the fulfillment of the experiential training competencies for candidates, established by the Law Society. The LPP consists of a four-month training course and a four-month work placement. Candidates who select the LPP experiential training path must complete both the training course and the work placement. The program runs from late August/early September until the end of April. Ryerson University provides the English program and the University of Ottawa provides the French program.

The registration deadline for the 2017-18 LPP will be announced once a decision on the continuation of the LPP is made in the coming months.

LPP at Ryerson University (Toronto)

If approved, the Law Practice Program at Ryerson University will run from the end of August 2017 to the end of April 2018. The training course component will run from the end of August to the end of December 2017, and the work placements will run from early January to the end of April 2018. The LPP at Ryerson replicates the experience of working in a law firm using interactive web-based modules and digital simulation tools. The training course component of the LPP at Ryerson is offered largely online. However, candidates will be required to attend in person in Toronto for approximately three weeks. Pending a decision by Convocation, specific dates will be posted in early 2017 on the "Dates to Remember" page.

Candidates are also encouraged to regularly consult Ryerson University’s Law Practice Program for more information.
**Licensing Examinations**

The Licensing Examinations consist of a self-study open-book Barrister Examination and a self-study open-book Solicitor Examination. The competencies tested are those required for entry level practice, that have the most direct impact on the protection of the public and that influence an effective and ethical practice.

The requirements to be eligible to write the Licensing Examinations as a Licensing Process candidate are as follows:

a. Graduation from a common law program, approved by the Law Society, in a university in Canada; or Certificate of Qualification issued by the National Committee on Accreditation appointed by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada and the Committee of Canadian Law Deans;

b. Payment of all required fees.

The Barrister Examination assesses competencies in the following categories: Ethical and Professional Responsibilities; Knowledge of the Law (Ontario and Federal Legislation and Case Law); Establishing and Maintaining the Barrister-Client Relationship; Problem/Issue Identification, Analysis, and Assessment; Alternative Dispute Resolution; Litigation Process; and Practice Management Issues.

The Solicitor Examination assesses competencies in the following categories: Ethical and Professional Responsibilities; Knowledge of the Law (Ontario and Federal Legislation, Case Law, Policy, Procedures, and Forms); Establishing and Maintaining the Solicitor-Client Relationship; Fulfilling the Retainer; and Practice Management Issues.

Each examination is seven (7) hours in length. The Law Society will provide you with access to the necessary online materials, to study for the licensing examinations. You will be permitted to print, mark the materials and bring them to the examination testing area. If you bring your materials with you to the examination testing area, you will not be permitted to leave with these materials. Any materials you bring to the examination testing area will remain in the room.

### 3. Call to the Bar

To be called to the Bar of Ontario, candidates must complete and meet all the licensing and good character requirements established by the Law Society as necessary to becoming a lawyer in this province.

Generally, a call to the bar follows the successful completion of the Licensing Process. Candidates who have successfully completed and met all administrative
and program requirements for the Licensing Process, in accordance with By-Law 4 of the Law Society, are eligible to be called to the Bar of Ontario. Candidates must successfully complete the Barrister Licensing Examination and the Solicitor Licensing Examination, fulfill the Experiential Training Component (e.g. Articling or the LPP), file all documents and fees required and be of good character to be called. For some candidates, however, including lawyers transferring from within Canada, and Ontario law deans and professors, completion of the Licensing Process may not be required. These candidates should contact the Law Society for more information.

Calls are held in June in Toronto, Ottawa and London and September and January in Toronto only. Candidates who commence articles (a ten-month term) in September or later will not be eligible for the calls to the bar in June. The following year, the next opportunity for call would be September in the following year.

The Law Society's Certificate: Degree of Barrister-at-Law

Candidates who are to be called may choose to receive the certificate in either English or French. Candidates who wish to order the certificates in both English and French, must make a written request to the Licensing Process Licensing and Accreditation Department once they are sent the form. The cost of the additional certificate is $75.00. Requests for two certificates submitted without payment will not be processed. In addition to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law, candidates will receive a court certificate issued by the Court of Appeal.

**NOTE: Canada is a composed of both Federal and Provincial jurisdictions. Each Province has its own set of standards, articling programs, and examinations to follow and is overseen by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. Please see the websites for each Province for complete details:

Canada (Federal): www.flsc.ca
British Columbia: www.lawsociety.bc.ca
Alberta: www.lawsociety.ab.ca
Saskatchewan: www.lawsociety.ab.ca
Manitoba: www.lawsociety.mb.ca
Nova Scotia: www.lawsociety.ns.ca
New Brunswick: www.lawsociety.nb.ca
Newfoundland: www.lawsociety.nf.ca
Qualifying in Jamaica

University of West Indies – Norman Manley Law School (Council of Legal Education)

Norman Manley Law School: www.nmls.edu.jm
Jamaican Bar Association: www.jambar.org

Having completed the first stage by obtaining your LLB (Hons) from the University of Liverpool, in order to practice law in the territories which are signatories to the Treaty establishing the Council of Legal Education, persons are required to hold the Certificate of Legal Education (CLE) issued by one of the Law Schools of the Council of Legal Education. The CLE is offered in two programmes at the Law Schools.

a. Two Year Programme
b. Six Month Programme

The Two Year Programme is designed for persons who have completed a first degree in law and are desirous of entering the practice of law in any of the jurisdictions covered by the Treaty. This is applicable to graduates from TBLS who are not fully qualified in Cayman.

The Six Month Programme is designed as a transitional programme for persons who are holders of a first degree in law, who have qualified, and already have been admitted to practice in a Common Law Jurisdiction and who are seeking to practice law in any of the relevant jurisdictions covered by the Treaty.

The CLE Law School in Jamaica is the Norman Manley Law School.

Application

Applications for admission to the Norman Manley Law School should be sent to the Registrar on or before January 31 in the year in which admission is sought.

Before admission to the Law School an applicant student must have obtained one or other of the following qualifications:
- the Degree of Bachelor of Laws from The University of the West Indies;
- a university degree in law approved by the Council of Legal Education after consultation with the Dean of the Faculty of Law of The University of the West Indies;
- a university degree from an approved University in which the courses leading to that degree involved a study of law and other disciplines.
- a university degree in a discipline other than law, together with a certificate under the hand of the Dean of the Faculty of Law of The University of the West Indies that the student has satisfactorily pursued a
course of study in law over a period of not less than two years in the Faculty of Law of The University of the West Indies and is a fit and proper person for admission to the Law School.

The Council may require an applicant who seeks admission under category (b) or (c) in the preceding paragraph to pursue as a preliminary to admission a course of legal studies at such place as the Council may direct for a period not exceeding one year in one or more subjects including Law, Legal Systems, Legal History and Constitutional Law and Development in the West Indies to the satisfaction of the Principal.

An application form and referees form can be downloaded from the website.

Contact for Admissions

Telephone: (876) 927-1235/927-1899  
Fax: (876) 977-1012  
Address: P.O.Box 231, Mona Campus, Kingston 7, Jamaica W.I.  
E-mail: nmls@uwimona.edu.jm  
Website: www.nmls.edu.jm