

**THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**1 September 2007 to 31 December 2008**

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1 September 2007 to 31 December 2008)

This is the third annual report of the Standing Committee since its establishment in 2005. Section 74A of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance providing for the establishment of the Standing Committee and its functions is at Annexure 1.

## Meetings

1. The Standing Committee met on six occasions during the reporting period from 1 September 2007 to 31 December 2008 (“Reporting Period”). Its composition is at Annexure 2.

## Matters Considered

### Length of legal education programme under “3+3+4”

2. The LLB programme has been extended to a 4-year programme since 2004/05. The objective is to allow more time for the students to undertake some non-law electives in the LLB stage and to fold back some substantive law elements in the PCLL course into the LLB programme so that there is more time for practical training on the PCLL.
3. As a result of the “3+3+4” academic reform, undergraduate degree programmes which are normally 3 years will be extended to 4 years enabling a redesign of a more holistic and broad-based curriculum and taking into account the changes to the secondary education.
4. Where other disciplines which are normally 3 years are extended by an extra year under the “3+3+4” academic reform, an issue arises as to whether the LLB which is already a 4-year programme should be extended by one year along with the other disciplines to a 5-year programme.
5. The Standing Committee discussed extensively possible impacts of the “3+3+4” academic reform on the length of the LLB programme. There are many uncertainties surrounding the factors that may impact on the consideration of the appropriate duration of the future LLB programme under the “3+3+4” structure.
6. On the basis that a 4-year LLB programme will be able to provide an all-round learning experience which is to be made available to students of all other disciplines whilst maintaining the scope and content of the legal education and training expected of a professional degree, the Standing Committee is inclined towards maintaining the status quo of a 4-year LLB and it has informed the University Grants Committee (“UGC”) of its views.

7. The new junior secondary one level was implemented in 2006/07, so the first cohort of the students will proceed to the new senior secondary structure in 2009/10 and eventually to university in 2012/13.
8. The Standing Committee will review its position from time to time as the “3+3+4” academic reform progresses.

#### LLB, JD and PCLL

9. The Standing Committee continued to review the following legal education programmes:
  - (a) the status reports on LLB and JD and the admission report on PCLL by the Chinese University of Hong Kong (“CU”) are at **Annexure 3**;
  - (b) the status reports on LLB, JD and PCLL by the City University of Hong Kong (“CityU”) are at **Annexure 4**;
  - (c) the status reports on LLB and PCLL by the University of Hong Kong (“HKU”) are at **Annexure 5**.

#### English language proficiency

10. The Sub-Committee on English Language Proficiency held two meetings during the Reporting Period. Its composition is at **Annexure 6**.
11. The Standing Committee considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee for the academic year 2007/2008 and approved that the existing policy on English language requirement be continued as follows:
  - (a) the requirement for submission of an International English Language Testing System (“IELTS”) score by applicants seeking entry to the PCLL should be applied irrespective of an applicant’s point of origin;
  - (b) a prescriptive / dispositive overall IELTS benchmark of 7 should be applied for entry to the PCLL.
12. With respect to the “no exemptions” policy, the Standing Committee agreed that it be revised as follows to ensure consistency in practice among the PCLL providers while maintaining a certain degree of flexibility:
  - (a) the “no exemptions” policy in respect of submission of an IELTS score by applicants to the PCLL should be adhered to;
  - (b) applicants to the PCLL should be allowed to submit their IELTS results subsequent to their PCLL applications but no later than a fixed date to be mutually agreed by the PCLL providers;

- (c) no final offer should be made to a PCLL applicant by a PCLL provider unless it has received the applicant's IELTS results by the specified deadline; and
  - (d) applicants who have not submitted an IELTS score by the specified deadline should not be admitted to the PCLL.
13. The validity period of IELTS results for the purposes of applying for entry to the PCLL used to be 2 years. To enable double-degree students to benefit from the UGC funding of IELTS which is only available to final year students of the UGC-funded undergraduates of the first degree programme, the Standing Committee agreed to extend the validity period of IELTS results from 2 years to 3 years. To apply for entry to the PCLL, the IELTS results submitted must relate to an IELTS test taken not more than 3 years before the closing date of application for the PCLL.
14. The Sub-Committee has also recommended that the same policy continue for the academic year 2008/09.

#### Conversion Examination

15. The Conversion Examination Board met on eleven occasions during the Reporting Period to oversee the administration of the Conversion Examination including the following:
- (a) vetting of applications for exemption from the Conversion Examination;
  - (b) review of examination regulations;
  - (c) review of examination syllabuses;
  - (d) update of Information Package;
  - (e) appointment of examiners; and
  - (f) consideration of enquiries from applicants.
16. Members of the Conversion Examination Board also met with representatives of some law firms which shared their views on the impact of the conversion requirement on their recruitment of trainees. Subsequently, the Board referred to the Standing Committee for consideration a proposal of having in place a one-year full-time law course in Hong Kong covering all the pre-requisite core subjects and awarding a common law qualification that was to be recognised by the PCLL providers for the purposes of entry to the PCLL. The Standing Committee did not consider the proposal feasible.
17. The Conversion Examination has been held twice during the Reporting Period in January and July 2008.
18. 339 and 554 candidates took part in the PCLL Conversion Examination in eight different pre-requisite subjects in January and July 2008 respectively. The average pass rate of the subjects examined in January 2008 was 70.5% and that in July 2008 was 75.0%.
19. The composition of the Conversion Examination Board is at **Annexure 7**.

20. For the benefit of the new cohorts of students, the Standing Committee has written to all local secondary schools and to those overseas universities from where past PCLL applicants graduated explaining the conversion requirement.

**Overall position**

21. During the Reporting Period, the Standing Committee has considered various issues among which, the length of the LLB programme under the “3+3+4” academic reform has been a main topic for discussion. Various stakeholders in the field of legal education and training contributed their views from different perspectives and the meetings of the Standing Committee have provided a useful forum in which they can address different issues of mutual concern in a constructive and collaborative manner.

# Annexure 1

## SECTION 74A OF THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ORDINANCE

### 74A. Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training

- (1) There is established by this section a Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training.
- (2) The functions of the committee are-
  - (a) to keep under review, evaluate and assess-
    - (i) the system and provision of legal education and training in Hong Kong;
    - (ii) without prejudice to the generality of subparagraph (i), the academic requirements and standards for admission to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws programme;
  - (b) to monitor the provision of vocational training of prospective legal practitioners in Hong Kong by organizations other than the Society or the Hong Kong Bar Association;
  - (c) to make recommendations on matters referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b); and
  - (d) to collect and disseminate information concerning the system of legal education and training in Hong Kong.
- (3) The committee shall consist of-
  - (a) 17 members appointed by the Chief Executive of whom- (Amended 10 of 2005, s.184)
    - (i) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Chief Justice;
    - (ii) 1 shall be a person nominated by the Secretary for Justice;
    - (iii) 1 shall be a person nominated by the Secretary for Education (Amended L.N. 130 of 2007);
    - (iv) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Society;
    - (v) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Hong Kong Bar Association;
    - (vi) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong;
    - (vii) 2 shall be persons nominated by the President of the City University of Hong Kong;
    - (viii) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong; (Added 10 of 2005 s.184)

## Extract of Section 74A of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance

- (viii) 2 shall be members of the public; and
  - (ix) 1 shall be a person nominated by The Federation for Continuing Education in Tertiary Institutions, a non-profit-making educational organization, from among its members which provide continuing legal education courses in Hong Kong; and
- (b) a chairman appointed by the Chief Executive after consultation with the persons and organizations making nominations pursuant to paragraph (a)(i) to (viii) and (ix). (Amended 10 of 2005 s.184)
- (4) A member of the committee who is unable to attend a meeting of the committee, except for a member appointed pursuant to subsection (3)(a)(viii), may, subject to the consent of the chairman, send a substitute to attend the meeting in his place and the substitute shall be deemed to be a member of the committee for the purpose of that meeting.
  - (5) A member of the committee including the chairman shall hold office for a term not exceeding 2 years.
  - (6) A member of the committee including the chairman may at any time resign from the committee by giving notice in writing of his resignation to the Chief Executive.
  - (7) The Secretary for Justice may publish notice of the appointment or termination of membership of a member (including the chairman) appointed pursuant to this section in the Gazette.
  - (8) The committee shall report annually to the Chief Executive and its annual report shall be tabled in the Legislative Council.
  - (9) The committee may determine its own procedure.



# Annexure 2

## THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

**Chairman** : Mr Christopher CHAN Cheuk BBS

**Members** : The Honourable Mr Justice Patrick CHAN Siu-oi  
The Honourable Mr Justice Azizul Rahman SUFFIAD  
(On the nomination of the Chief Justice)

Ms Lena CHI Hui-ling  
(On the nomination of the Secretary for Justice)

Ms Amy WONG Pui-man, Principal Assistant Secretary (Higher Education), Education Bureau  
(On the nomination of the Secretary for Education)

Mr Lester Garson HUANG, JP  
Mr Dieter YIH Lai-tak  
(On the nomination of The Law Society of Hong Kong)

Mr Edward CHAN King-sang, SC, JP  
Mr Kenneth KWOK Hing-wai, SC, BBS  
(On the nomination of the Hong Kong Bar Association)

Professor Johannes CHAN Man-mun SC, Dean, Faculty of Law  
Mr Wilson CHOW Wai-shun, Head of the Department of Professional Legal Education, Faculty of Law  
(On the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong)

Professor WANG Guiguo, Dean of School of Law  
Mr Michael SANDOR, Programme Leader of the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws  
(On the nomination of the President of the City University of Hong Kong)

Professor Mike McCONVILLE, Simon F. S. Li Professor of Law and  
Dean, Faculty of Law  
Professor Elsa KELLY, Programme Co-ordinator of the Postgraduate  
Certificate in Laws  
(On the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University  
of Hong Kong)

Mr Graham CHENG Cheng-hsun, JP  
Mrs Pamela CHAN WONG Shui, BBS, JP  
(Members of the public)

Ms Bronwyn Lee DAVIES (from 12 August 2007 to 28 July 2008)  
Dr Danny CHOONG Ewe Leong (from 17 November 2008)  
(On the nomination of The Federation for Continuing Education in  
Tertiary Institutions)

**Secretary** : Ms Heidi CHU Kit-peng, Deputy Secretary General  
The Law Society of Hong Kong

# Annexure 3

## The School of Law Chinese University of Hong Kong Report on the LLB Programme 2007-2008

### Introduction:

In the academic year 2007-2008, the School of Law admitted its second cohort of LLB students. The School continued to build on the foundations it had laid in its Founding Year, 2006-2007, and while welcoming the new intake of students, also offered Year 2 LLB courses for the first time, including some elective courses. This year also saw the School of Law, as part of Chinese University of Hong Kong, undergo the Quality Audit (QAC).

### Admissions:

The target intake quota for the first year of the LLB in 2007-2008 increased to 65 from an intake target for the previous year of 50. The actual 2007-2008 intake to the LLB was 66. Of those LLB students admitted this year, 47 came through the JUPAS stream, of which one was an EAS student who gained 9 A grades at HKCEE. Some 16 students were admitted through the non-JUPAS stream and the remaining 3 students were admitted through the Mainland ASL stream. On average the academic quality of the LLB year one intake improved from an average programme weighted GPA for the 2006 intake of 3.4740 to an average of 3.8250 for the 2007 intake. Of this year's LLB intake, some 91% of the 47 JUPAS students have A or B grade at HKCEE level in Chinese or English and no students were admitted with less than a C grade in the HKCEE in Chinese and English languages.

The target quota for the 2008-2009 intake on the LLB was again 65. The non-JUPAS (local) applications this year for the 2008-2009 intake numbered 276 and the JUPAS applications numbered 801 Band A applications. The School has successfully attracted 3 EAS candidates for its 2008-2009 intake and has again received a number of international applications, including the Mainland ASL Foundation stream. However, in 2008-2009, no Mainland ASL students will be admitted because of concerns about the ability of this year's candidates to successfully pursue LLB studies.

The School had already determined to continue its admissions policy of handpicking its LLB students and therefore once again this year interviews have continued to form a central part of the selection process. From the total number of applications, we interviewed 131 non-JUPAS (local) applicants, 228 JUPAS applicants, 27 EAS candidates and 1 Mainland ASL candidate. The interviews for this year's intake were completed with the JUPAS cohort interviews on 13<sup>th</sup> June and the non-JUPAS candidates were interviewed across the application period.

The School has not adopted a quota or ratio of JUPAS to non-JUPAS applicants but seeks to admit the best candidates, based on merit and its standard conditional admissions offer for the 2008-2009 intake was raised this year in reference to required IB points and UK A level scores, reflecting an overall increase in the calibre of the non-JUPAS applications we received.

## **Curriculum:**

Following a curriculum review at the end of 2006-2007, LLB students in 2007-2008 took the following Law courses:

Year 1 LLB students took six LLB courses this year, each course being worth 3 credits with three courses in term 1 and three courses in term 2. In term 1, the courses taken were Common Law Tradition & Method, Tort I and Law of Contract I. In term 2, students took Hong Kong Legal System, Tort II and Law of Contract II. In addition to these courses LLB students took the following language courses: English for Legal Studies and Professional Chinese (Law), each also worth 3 credits. Students may have further opted to take a range of University required courses.

The Year 2 LLB students took eight compulsory Law courses this year, each being worth 3 credits each. In term 1, the required courses were Tort I, Criminal Law I, Constitutional Law and The Individual, the Community & the Law I. The term 2 required courses were Tort II, Criminal Law II, Administrative Law and The Individual, the Community & the Law II. Year 2 students, numbering 48 in total, were also offered the opportunity to register for elective law courses. However due to student take up and student focus on double degree subject courses, only the following electives attracting sufficient numbers to be delivered: Mooting and Public International Law. This year, with a larger pool of students eligible to take electives, a wider range of electives is being offered and it is envisaged that either 6 or 7 electives will be offered in 2008-2009.

The School complies with the University's minimum and maximum credit loads, those being a minimum of 15 credits per term and a maximum of 21 credits. In addition to their LLB required courses and the required language courses, LLB students are also required to take 2 credits of Physical Education and 12 credits of General Education courses prior to graduation.

LLB students also have a number of opportunities to register for double degree programmes. This will be addressed in detail in the next section of this report.

The combination of large, medium and small group teaching employed in the Founding Year was repeated again, with new systems for tutorial registration put in place to facilitate the even spread of student registration across available tutorial groups and therefore to continue to deliver a small group learning experience. Innovative methods of assessment were explored in conjunction with more traditional modes of assessment and the previous year's successful collaboration between the English Language Teaching Unit, which provided the English for Legal Studies course, and the School of Law was repeated with the mutually supporting assessment regime initiated in the Founding Year being developed further between the English Language course, ELT2405, and SLW1000 Common Law Tradition & Method. Examples of the diverse modes of assessment employed in order to test a range of knowledge and skills include assessments in the form of moots, presentations, in-class examinations, formal examinations, empirical qualitative research projects and problem- and essay- based courseworks.

The LLB programme was, as mentioned above, reviewed by the QAC and quality assurance issues relating to curriculum and course design, teaching quality, constructive alignment of assessment and modes of feedback and student participation were addressed with the information on the existing implementation of quality assurance strategies being presented to

the QAC panel for their consideration. In each instance the LLB programme presented evidence of processes and policies that were already in place and which were being implemented consistently across the LLB programme. Staff involved in the preparation for the review of the LLB programme felt that the audit experience was a positive one although no formal report has yet been received.

As in the Founding Year of the LLB programme, in 2007-2008 LLB course leaders once again collaborated in setting assessment deadlines and formats in order to address skills development needs. Internal systems already in place to allow for co-ordination of assessments, scrutiny of examination papers and second marking and moderation of assessments were continued. As in the previous year student feedback was encouraged, in both formal and informal ways and in both anonymous and face-to-face modes. Most significantly, in 2007-2008, student representatives were elected and met with the LLB Programme Leader and Deputy LLB Programme Leader on at least two occasions each term to hear feedback. Formal anonymous teaching quality assessment was once again administered by the University's Centre for Learning Enhancement and Research. The two Teaching Development grants awarded in the founding year are continuing and will end in term 1 of 2008-2009. Those projects have been designed to explore and analyze student learning on the LLB with a view to continuously improving our teaching and learning strategies and their findings will be considered in due course.

### **Double Degree Opportunities**

At the start of 2007-2008 the School of Law offered two double degree options for LLB students, one in Law and Business Administration and the other in Law and Translation. Those year 2 LLB students who registered at the end of their first year on one of those double degree paths were able to begin courses this year which would help them build credits toward the second degree. In addition to the existing two double degree paths, the School of Law finalized a third double degree programme and from 2008 – 2009 onwards will offer the opportunity to register for a Law and Sociology double degree. The mode of application to the double degree streams has been continued so that applicants to the LLB programme do not have to choose a double degree at the time that they apply for admission to the University. Rather, LLB students are given the opportunity to choose a double degree option towards the end of their first year in the School of Law. There is sufficient provision currently for every LLB student in the School of Law to have the opportunity to earn a double degree.

In 2007-2008, year 1 LLB students were once again offered the opportunity to register for one of the two initial double degree streams. This year saw an increase in the numbers of students who registered for the double degree streams. Following a presentation from each of the departments with whom the School offers a double degree option, 35 LLB students opted to register for the LLB- BBA double degree path (and 5 opted for the LLB-BA Translation path).

The School is continuing to discuss opportunities to develop double degree opportunities further with other departments in the University.

### **Learning beyond the Formal Curriculum:**

The initiative adopted in the Founding Year of offering students an opportunity to learn and develop beyond, as well as in, the classroom was continued in 2007-2008. The 2007 intake of

LLB students were allocated their own Distinguished Professional Mentor and, as in the Founding Year, the School provided Year 1 students with opportunities to meet and socialize with their Mentors in the form of the Cocktail Reception at the Graduate Law Centre in Central and the Law High Table Dinners: one on campus in Term 1 and another in Central in Term 2. Year 2 LLB students were also invited to attend the Term 2 High Table Dinner, at which scholarships and prizes given by the School's friends and donors were presented to the recipients. All LLB students were invited to attend the Inaugural Sir TL Yang Society Christmas Lecture given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Geoffrey Ma, CJHC and the Inaugural Sir TL Yang Society The Individual, the Community & the Law lecture given in Term 2 by the esteemed Pulitzer prize-winning Professor Edward Larson of Pepperdine University. These social events and lectures will be continued in the coming year.

In the Summer Study Abroad Programme, LLB students are given the opportunity to become acquainted with different legal systems and cultures. In this way, it is hoped that the students are able to place their own legal studies in Hong Kong within a broader context. The programme is organised by the School, thereby assuring quality of learning experience and it is also financially supported by the School, each LLB student having access to a bursary of \$10,000 for the purpose of study overseas. This year LLB students were able to choose to attend the Study Abroad programme at either Tsinghua University, PRC or Sydney University, Australia. Some 24 students participated in the Tsinghua University programme and 17 students opted for the Sydney University programme. Each programme consists of a combination of formal classes, visits to law related institutions and sites, often hearing presentations from key legal personnel, as well as social events which aim to give students an insight into the cultural and social life of their host country.

The LLB programme was able this year to finalise an undergraduate „School to School“ exchange programme with the Law Department at Sheffield University in the UK. Two students from the CUHK School of Law will be spending the 2008-2009 academic year at Sheffield University and the School of Law at CUHK will in turn receive 4 LLB students from Sheffield University for Term 1 of the academic year. Further discussions with Law Departments at other universities are being conducted at present in order to establish similar exchange opportunities in the coming year. As in the previous year, the School of Law has supported initiatives, from both within and without the University, which will extend the students' learning experience beyond the classroom. Again this year two LLB students have been selected to take part in the University's prestigious Leadership Development Programme,. Other students have taken part in the University's exchange programmes and LLB students have completed internships within the legal profession

### **Pastoral Matters**

The academic mentoring scheme has continued and, as last year, each LLB student has been assigned an academic mentor who is member of the full-time teaching staff of the School. The mentor and student meet at least twice a year and, should any problems arise, it falls within the mentor's role to contact the student and to ascertain whether the University can be of any assistance in helping the student to address and resolve those problems.

### **Looking Forward:**

The School of Law became a Faculty of Law on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2008. This is an exciting opportunity to develop further and the LLB programme team are engaged in an ongoing

appraisal of, and reflection upon, the quality and delivery of the LLB programme. In the coming year we will continue to seek feedback on the programme from students and staff and to discuss how best to implement any observations on the courses and the programme in general. The QAC process has provided a further opportunity to look at the LLB programme as a whole and to reflect on how we might go forward. In addition to the QAC process, the two projects funded by the Teaching Development grants awarded to LLB academic staff by the University are ongoing. The School has also developed a research project to identify the curriculum needs which will arise as a result of 3+3+4 educational policy and has secured significant funding to support the research and planning activity necessary in relation to the implementation of the 3+3+4 policy.

Anne Scully-Hill  
Associate Professor  
LLB Programme Leader.

June 2008.

**Faculty of Law**  
**The Chinese University of Hong Kong**  
**Report on the LLB Programme (1 Sept 2007 to 31 Dec 2008): Update.**

**Admissions:**

The target intake quota for the first year of the LLB in 2007-2008 increased to 65 from an intake target for the previous year of 50. The actual 2007-2008 intake to the LLB was 66. Of those LLB students admitted in 2007, 47 came through the JUPAS stream, of which one was an EAS student who gained 9 A grades at HKCEE. 16 students were admitted through the non-JUPAS stream and the remaining 3 students were admitted through the Mainland ASL stream (see below for an explanation of the Mainland ASL stream).

The target quota for the 2008-2009 intake on the LLB was again 65, adjusted to 64 in reference to the previous year's intake. The non-JUPAS (local) applications for the 2008-2009 intake numbered 276 and the JUPAS applications numbered 801 of which 428 were Band A applications. In total 62 LLB students were admitted in 2008, of which 45 were JUPAS candidates, 14 were non-JUPAS candidates and the Faculty has also successfully attracted 3 EAS candidates.

A. JUPAS

On average the academic quality of the LLB year one intake has improved from an average programme weighted GPA for the 2006 intake of 3.7470 to an average of 3.8250 for the 2007 intake and in 2008 the quality of intake improved again with an average programme weighted GPA of 3.9353.

Of the 2007 LLB intake, some 91% of the 47 JUPAS students had A or B grade at HKCEE level in Chinese or English and no students were admitted with less than a C grade in the HKCEE in Chinese and English languages. Of the 2008 intake, 98% of the JUPAS students achieved HKCEE English Grade A or B in English and 100% achieved HKCEE Chinese Grade C or above. At HKALE level, 84% achieved HKALE Use of English Grade B or above and 80% achieved HKALE Chinese Language & Culture at Grade B or above. No student received lower than a C grade in any of these language examinations.

Turning now to the progress in recruitment for the 2009 intake: by the end of 2008, of 570 JUPAS applicants who put the CUHK LLB in their Band A choices, 175 of those applicants ranked the CUHK LLB programme as their first choice. It is worth noting that there has been an increase in Band A applications of 142 from last year.

B. EAS

Since 2007 the number of EAS applicants choosing CUHK LLB programme as first choice has been increased gradually. As for the comparison with 2008 intake, the number of first choice EAS applicants has increased from 27 in 2008 to 37 in 2009, with an overall total of 67 EAS application this year.



### C. Non-JUPAS (Local)

The Faculty has not adopted a quota or ratio of JUPAS to non-JUPAS applicants but seeks to admit the best candidates, based on merit. Its standard conditional admissions offer for the 2008-2009 intake was raised this year in reference to the required International Baccalaureate (IB) points (a maximum of 45 points can be achieved in the IB but a score of more than 36 is generally considered to be good and the conditional offer for the 2008 intake was set at 38 IB points) and UK A level scores (the conditional offer being raised from BBB for the 2007 intake to ABB for the 2008 intake), reflecting an overall increase in the calibre of the non-JUPAS applications we received.

For the 2009 entry, the Faculty has received thus far over 135 non-JUPAS (local) applications, of which 93 applicants ranked the LLB programme as first choice. The Non-JUPAS applications process is not yet closed and we expect to receive further applications.

### D. Non-JUPAS (Non-Local)

The Mainland ASL Foundation stream is an intake stream for high school graduates from Mainland China where students graduate after 6 years of high school rather than after 7 years as in Hong Kong. These students enter CUHK in a foundation year programme during which they do not register for a major degree programme but complete a general programme of study to bring them to the same level, after one year, as the year 1 undergraduate intake from Hong Kong. During the foundation year, the Mainland ASL students may, if approved by the Law Faculty, take one 3 credit law course in order to decide whether to apply for the LLB programme the subsequent year. In 2008-2009, no Mainland ASL students were admitted to the LLB degree after having completed their foundation year due to concerns about ability of the candidates to successfully pursue LLB studies. However, for 2008-2009, 5 Mainland ASL students are enrolled as part of their Foundation year on 3 credit law course and will thus be eligible for consideration for entry onto the LLB degree in the 2009 intake.

The process of the non-JUPAS admissions, both local and non-local, for 2009 entry is on-going and the Faculty is happy with the application statistics thus far.

### E. Interview

The Faculty has already, for the 2009 intake, determined to continue its admissions policy of handpicking its LLB students and therefore once again this year interviews will continue to form a central part of the selection process.

**Faculty of Law**  
**The Chinese University of Hong Kong**  
**Report on the PCLL Programme**

The first PCLL Programme offered by the Faculty of Law at CUHK started on 1 September 2008.

**Admissions**

The PCLL Admissions Panel received a total of 303 applications, of which 158 made CUHK their first choice of institution. The applications fell short of anticipated numbers which, on the basis of our discussions with students studying in overseas institutions, we attributed to the introduction of the conversion course requirements. The PCLL Admissions Panel applied the admissions policy approved by the CUHK PCLL Academic Board and made 104 conditional offers for Full Time places. 76 students were able to satisfy all of the conditions and register on the PCLL. One student was permitted to defer subsequently for personal reasons.

**Engagement with the Legal Profession**

Prior to and during Term 1 of the PCLL, we have engaged with the Legal Profession in the following ways:

- (a) The design, structure and content of our PCLL was reviewed and approved by the CUHK PCLL Academic Board;
- (b) PCLL course materials were reviewed by The Law Society of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Bar Association through their established mechanisms;
- (c) External Course Assessors (“ECAs”) nominated by the Law Society of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Bar Association have been appointed. The PCLL assessment review process by ECAs has been implemented and is functioning fully;
- (d) Monitoring of selected PCLL Large Group Sessions and Small Group Sessions by ECAs took place during the period September – December 2008;
- (e) Judges, barristers and solicitors kindly gave up their time to participate in workshops, demonstrations of practice skills and skills“assessments during the same period.

Elsa Kelly  
PCLL Programme Director  
Faculty of Law  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

**Faculty of Law**  
**The Chinese University of Hong Kong**  
**Report on the Juris Doctor Programme**

**1. Background**

The Juris Doctor (JD) is a graduate entry programme created as a direct response to the recommendation of the *Redmond-Roper Report* "That there should be opportunity for mature age students, and graduates in other disciplines, to study law-both for equity and access reasons and for the richness and diversity this brings to the law schools and the legal profession" (*Report*, 11.4 at p. 271).

**2. Teaching philosophy and structure**

At The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), the JD programme is taught exclusively at graduate level. JD students enjoy a dedicated programme and do not share courses with undergraduate LLB students.

The JD is examined as a graduate programme and students are required to perform to graduate standards. To secure alignment with these standards, the JD and the LLB are both overseen by the Senate of CUHK and an eminent External Examiner who is fully briefed on the level demanded of graduate programmes and what is expected of a JD benchmarked against international standards.

**3. Admission requirements**

Applicants for admission to the JD Programme in 2008-2009 were required to have :

- (i) graduated from a recognised university and obtained a Bachelor's degree in a non law subject or a law degree from a non-common law jurisdiction, normally with honours not lower than Second Class; or
- (ii) graduated from an honours programme of a recognised university with a Bachelor's degree in a non-law subject or a law degree from a non-common law jurisdiction, normally achieving an average grade of not lower than "B" in undergraduate courses; or
- (iii) completed a course of study in a tertiary educational institution and obtained professional or similar qualifications equivalent to an honours degree.

Applicants were also required to satisfy the JD Programme's English Language Proficiency Requirement by:

- possessing a bachelor's degree obtained by completing a Programme of study in Hong Kong or an English-speaking country, or which was taught primarily in the English language; or
- achieving a result of Band 7.0 or better in the International English Language Testing

System (IELTS), which result was obtained not more than two years prior to the date of applying to join the JD Programme; or

- achieving a result of 580 (Paper Based Test), or 237 (Computer Based Test), or 92 (Internet Based Test) or better in the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), which result was obtained not more than two years prior to the date of applying to join the JD Programme; or
- achieving a result of 450 (post-2005) or a Pass (pre-2005) or better in the Mainland China College English Test (CET) Band 6, which result was obtained not more than two years prior to the date of applying to join the JD Programme; or
- producing alternative evidence of English proficiency equivalent to one of the preceding measures.

#### **4. Programme structure**

The JD programme at CUHK provides students with an intellectually-enriching general education in law, while simultaneously permitting them to complete a wide range of challenging elective courses in the common law, Chinese law, comparative law, international law, and the law of trade, business and finance.

The programme consists of 72 credit units. Students have an average of 3 contact hours per week with teachers in each course. Students entering the JD programme in 2008-2009 may complete the programme in full-time mode or part-time mode.

It is possible for full-time mode students to complete the programme in 24 months if they take an additional semester each academic year; but they may take up to 48 months if they prefer.

Part-time mode students can complete their studies in 42 months, although they may exceptionally apply to accelerate their studies and complete the programme in 36 months but only with the permission of the Graduate Council on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law. Part-time mode students are permitted to take up to 84 months to complete their studies.

In order to graduate, students must complete five required courses ("Legal System", "Jurisprudence" "Common Law: Research, Writing, and Information Literacy", "The Individual, the Community, and the Law" and either "Independent Research" or "Independent Research Dissertation"). The required components are designed to provide JD students with the essential foundational knowledge and skills for a well-rounded general legal education and a first-hand appreciation of the relationship between the legal system and the broader community which it serves and regulates.

Students aspiring to admission as a barrister or solicitor in Hong Kong may pursue elective courses which will enable them to apply for admission into the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws (PCLL) programme. These elective courses are also open to students who do not plan to enter the PCLL.

All JD students are permitted to choose further elective courses shared with LLM students from a wide range of intellectually stimulating and professionally enhancing offerings,

thereby enabling them to complete their degree requirements while achieving their own academic and professional goals.

## 5. JD Courses

The JD Programme, which has been structured to accommodate the interests both of those who intend to enter the legal profession and those who are studying for other reasons, comprises a mixture of required and elective courses, as detailed below:

### (i) Required courses

- Common Law: Research, Writing, and- Information Literacy
  - Legal System
  - The Individual, the Community, and the Law
  - Jurisprudence
- Independent Research\* OR Independent Research Dissertation\*

\* Students are required to complete either *Independent Research* (3 credits) or *Independent Research Dissertation* (6 credits).

### (ii) Elective Courses

#### (a) *Elective Courses Required for Admission to the PCLL Programme*

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Principles of Administrative Law | - Principles of Contract          |
| - Principles of Civil Procedure    | - Principles of Convincing        |
| - Principles of Criminal Procedure | - Principles of Criminal Law      |
| - Principles of Constitutional Law | - Principles of Equity and Trusts |
| - Principles of Evidence           | - Principles of Land Law          |
| - Principles of Commercial Law     | - Principles of Tort              |
| - Principles of Company Law        |                                   |

#### (b) *Other Elective Courses\*\**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - Australian Constitutional Law                 | - European Union Law                                      |
| - Business and the Law in Hong Kong             | - History, Culture, and the Law                           |
| - Canadian Constitutional Law                   | - Intellectual Property                                   |
| - Chinese Accounting and Law                    | - International and Comparative Environmental Law         |
| - Chinese Banking Law                           | - International and Comparative Intellectual Property Law |
| - Chinese Civil Law                             | - International Business Transactions                     |
| - Chinese Civil Procedure Law                   | - International Commercial Dispute Resolution             |
| - Chinese Commercial Law                        | - International Economics                                 |
| - Chinese Company Law                           | - International Finance and Accounting                    |
| - Chinese Constitutional and Administrative Law | - International Financial and Banking Law                 |

- Chinese Economy and Law
- Chinese Environmental Law
- Chinese Finance and Law
- Chinese Foreign Trade and Investment Law
- Chinese Intellectual Property Law
- Chinese Politics and Law
- Chinese Practice on International Law
- Chinese Securities Regulation
- Chinese Tax Law
- Common Law: Origins and Development
- Comparative Company Law
- Comparative Constitutional Traditions
- Comparative Contract Law
- Comparative Corporate Governance
- Comparative Legal Traditions
- Competition Law
- Conflict of Laws
- Crime and the Sanctioning Process
- Dispute Resolution
- Dispute Resolution in China
- International Legal Advocacy
- International Relations
- International Taxation
- Interviewing and Counseling
- Issues in Company Law
- Issues in Contract
- Issues in Criminal Law
- Issues in Equity and Trusts
- Issues in Land Law
- Issues in Tort
- The Law of Electronic Commerce
- Legal System and Methods in China
- Principles of Intellectual Property
- Principles of International Law
- Private International Law in Greater China
- Shipping Law
- Trans-national Investment Law
- Trans-national Legal Problems
- World Trade Law

\*\* The offering of an elective course in any particular term is dependent on teacher availability and sufficient student interest.

## 6. Student intake

The JD has proved to be a highly competitive programme in terms of applications and admissions. For the academic year 2008-2009, the Programme received 706 applications meeting the minimum admission requirements (375 applications for full-time mode and 331 applications for part-time mode). The admission requirements set out in (3) above are minimum requirements and many applicants who satisfied these requirements did not receive offers from CUHK in 2008-2009. As stated above, the JD attracts students of the very highest quality, both full-time and part-time, so that the Programme constitutes a rich mixture of high-flying new graduates together with seasoned professionals who have already achieved considerable success in their chosen fields. The Faculty admitted a total of 225 students having made offers only to the top segment of applicants, as can be seen in the qualifications of admitted students.

No. of applications received for academic year 2008-2009 (full-time mode)	375
No. of students admitted for academic year 2008-2009 (full-time mode)	141
No. of applications received for academic year 2008-2009 (part-time mode)	331
No. of students admitted for academic year 2008-2009 (part-time mode)	84

All JD students admitted in 2008-2009 possess at least an Upper 2<sup>nd</sup> bachelor's degree or a credit master's degree (or equivalent) as can be seen in the following Table detailing the entry grades of the 2008-2009 cohort:

Band 1	33% (74)
Band 2	14% (32)
Band 3+	8% (19)
Band 3	26% (59)
Band 3-	18% (41)
Total	100% (225)

- Band 1: 1<sup>st</sup> class bachelor's degree or distinction master's degree or PhD (or equivalent).
- Band 2: Borderline 1<sup>st</sup> class bachelor's degree (or equivalent).
- Band 3+: Upper 2<sup>nd</sup> class (superior) bachelor's degree or credit masters degree (or equivalent).
- Band 3: Upper 2<sup>nd</sup> class (normal) bachelor's degree or credit masters degree (or equivalent).
- Band 3-: Upper 2<sup>nd</sup> class (marginal) bachelor's degree or credit masters degree (or equivalent).

As noted above, whilst they enrich the classroom environment, many of the JD students are taking the Programme to assist their existing careers or to enhance their skills-level and they have no intention of entering the legal profession. Most of the part-time students are professionals with qualifications including Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), Certified Public Accountants (CPA), Certified Financial Planner (CFP), or membership of The Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries (HKICS), Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (CHKICPA), The Hong Kong Institute of Bankers (HKIB), The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE), British Physiological Society (BPS), qualified lawyers from various jurisdictions and medical professionals. Some of our students are already in prominent management positions, such as CEO, CFO, VP, AVP, HR Director in local or international firms and organizations e.g. JP Morgan, HSBC, PCCW, Dow Jones & Co., Bloomberg L.P., RTHK Microsoft Corporation, Four Seasons Hotel, Big Four audit firms, leading law firms, and other listed companies.

## 7. Library

The Faculty has necessarily placed great emphasis upon its library holdings given the centrality of law reports, ordinances and scholarly writings to the study of law. The Lee Quo Wei Law Library has grown to approximately 60,000 volumes and has 450 active serial titles and access to 3,608 e-journals and 46 online databases. Wherever possible, the preferred option for acquisition of law journals and serials is in electronic format. The Faculty is investing heavily in library materials to support future year of the various law programmes and has already committed funds to that purpose up to 2010 when the budget allocation will be reviewed and it is envisaged that similar funding levels will be put in to support the law school's teaching and research activities.

Whilst the Lee Quo Wei Law Library houses the main law collection, the Legal Resources Centre at the Graduate Law Centre where the JD teaching takes place contains a short loan collection and a small collection of law reports and reference materials. Research materials needed by students at the Graduate Law Centre are provided by a daily courier service funded by the Law Faculty.

The Law Library has developed an extensive array of resource guides and indexes that are accessible via the Library website. Reference services are provided at both library locations. The Faculty of Law has also embedded Information Literacy into the curriculum of the JD programme.

## **8. Physical accommodation**

The JD programme is taught at the Graduate Law Centre (GLC) in Central. The GLC accommodation includes three lecture theatres, a state of the art moot court, small break-out rooms, multi-purpose classrooms, dedicated computer facilities, and a Legal Resources Centre.

## **9. Concluding Remarks**

The JD Programme at CUHK got off to a good start and is now a well-established feature of the legal education landscape in Hong Kong. Most of the full-time students admitted into the foundation class in 2006-2007 are now in the PCLL programme. The JD students are highly-qualified, highly-motivated and thoroughly prepared for class. Classes are, in consequence, highly interactive with students bringing expertise and experience to enrich the learning environment both within and outside the classroom. Student satisfaction with courses is very high and is monitored independently by the University's Centre for Learning Enhancement and Research. Students on the JD have taken the initiative to set up the Graduate Law Students Association and organised activities, supported by the Faculty, to benefit the whole student body. Mooting teams composed of JD students have already represented the Faculty at both regional and international competitions and achieved commendable results. Whilst many JD students will not choose a career in law, those that proceed to the PCLL have a great deal to offer the profession and will help answer the call in the Redmond-Roper Report for increased diversity of practitioners in Hong Kong.

Professor Stephen Hall  
JD Programme Director  
16th February 2009



# Annexure 4

## School of Law City University of Hong Kong Report on the LLB Programme

This is a status report on the LLB Programme at the School of Law, City University of Hong Kong. The report covers the period from 1 September 2007 to 31 December 2008.

### 1. DIFFERENT MODES OF LLB PROGRAMME

During the period of this report, the LLB (Hons) degree was offered in both full-time (UGC-funded) and combined (self-funded) study modes. The combined study mode offers the flexibility to local students to study law either full-time or part-time in different semesters. It has been decided to change the existing combined mode LLB to part-time LLB from 2009 onwards.

The programme requirements for the full-time mode, the combined mode and the part-time mode are the same. Students are required to complete 120 credit units which include core law subjects, law electives, Out of Discipline (OOD)<sup>1</sup> courses, English Language Attainment Requirement (ELAR) and the Chinese Civilisation (CCIV) courses.

Starting from the 2008 intake, new students admitted to the undergraduate programme (including LLB) must take at least 3 credit units from General Education (GE) courses in fulfillment of the OOD requirement.

### 2. 2008/09 ADMISSIONS <sup>2</sup>

In the 2008/09 academic year, the School admitted 53 full-time LLB students in total, of whom 22 were JUPAS applicants, 25 non-JUPAS applicants, 2 programme-transferred students and 4 Mainland students who have completed their foundation year at the City University. According to the University's statistics, the average Use of English score of the School's JUPAS students is the best within the University and much higher than the University average. Out of the non-JUPAS admitted students, 3 students have completed an undergraduate programme.

In addition to the above UGC-funded programme, 37 students were admitted to the self-funded combined mode LLB programme. Among these, 9 have obtained postgraduate qualifications and 19 are holders of a bachelor's degree.

From the 2009 intake, the School of Law has proposed to enhance the English requirement for admission to grade "C" or above in A-Level, or a minimum overall score of 7 in IELTS.

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<sup>1</sup> "Out Of Discipline" courses refer to those courses which are outside the area of student's specialisation. For LLB students, this basically means non-law courses.

<sup>2</sup> The admission figures were updated as at 31 December 2008.

### 3. PROGRESS ON THE FOUR-YEAR CURRICULUM

The 2007/08 academic year was the fourth year of the implementation of the four year full-time LLB programme. The new programme curriculum contained all the core subjects needed for entry to the PCLL and a number of law electives. The transition from three-year LLB to four-year LLB was completed successfully. The first cohort of students admitted to the four-year LLB programme graduated in July 2008.

As noted above, both full-time and combined mode LLB students must complete 120 credits. Compulsory law subjects account for 48 credits, including 3 credits of Legal Chinese. Students intending to enter the PCLL programme are required to take few additional law courses which are otherwise offered as electives in the programme. These currently account for 24 credits. Full-time and combined mode students must take the CCIV (6 credits), and ELAR (6 credits). In line with the Redmond/Roper Report, the School of Law has set a minimum of 15 credits for OOD courses for all LLB students.

As noted in the last status report, a credit bearing Legal Placement course was offered to the second and third year LLB students for the first time in the 2006/07 academic year. It has been well-received by students. In the 2008 summer, 36 LLB students participated in the Legal Placement programme. 11 students did one-month legal placement in various solicitor law firms in Hong Kong and other 25 students participated in the Mainland China legal placement programme.

Our law courses are generally of either 3 credits<sup>3</sup> (one semester) or 6 credits (two semesters). However, from this year, the School of Law has introduced a new law elective called “Intensive Seminar”. Under this umbrella course, it is proposed that short courses of 1 or 2 credits on new emerging areas of law will be offered on an intensive basis. The following two intensive courses have already been offered: „Capital Punishment in International Perspective“ and „Terrorism, Human Rights and International Law“.

All faculties and schools of the City University of Hong Kong are in the process of transition to Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning<sup>4</sup> (OBTL). As a result, various law courses of the LLB programme are being redesigned to incorporate OBTL. It is expected that the transition will be completed by the end of 2009. OBTL will have fundamental impact upon the traditional teaching and learning strategies in that all teaching/learning activities as well as assessment tasks are to be designed to achieve the intended learning outcomes (ILOs) of a given course.

With the introduction of OBTL and emphasis on the acquisition of various skills, substantial changes have been made to the delivery of the LLB programme. Greater emphasis has been placed upon in-class activities, interactive learning and continuous assessment, while making use of the traditional take-home coursework and an end-of-course examination.

### 4. ACADEMIC STANDARDS

The maintenance of high academic standards is vital for the LLB programme. This is achieved in a number of ways. The system of external academic advisors is a useful tool

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<sup>3</sup> A 3-credit unit course generally carries 39 contact hours over 13 teaching weeks and each week includes 2-hour lecture and 1-hour tutorial.

<sup>4</sup> “Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning” is a teaching delivery system where the curriculum topics are expressed as the outcomes students are intended to learn. Teaching and learning activities are designed to encourage students to achieve those outcomes. Finally, assessment is aimed at testing the extent to which students have achieved the intended learning outcomes.

both for quality control and the maintenance of academic standards. These academic advisors come from various leading universities in the world and their inputs are of great value in running the LLB programme. There is close liaison between the course leaders and the external academic advisors.

Last year, the School of Law established an International Advisory Board (IAB) comprising judges, experienced legal practitioners, and renowned professors from law schools such as Harvard, Oxford and Yale. The IAB members provide periodic advice to the School on enhancing the academic standards.

## **5. MOOTING COMPETITIONS**

During the reporting period, LLB students participated in several mooting competitions such as Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot, Red Cross International Humanitarian Law Moot, Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot, Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition and Louis M. Brown International Client Counselling Competition. The participation in these competitions provides students an opportunity to develop their skills, to meet with students from other jurisdictions, and to raise the profile of the University/School.

The performance of LLB students in this year's mooting competition has been quite good. Our LLB students have been awarded with honourable mention for the best individual oralist in the Fifteenth Annual Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot and the honourable mention for best oral advocate in the Fifth Annual Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot. In addition, one of our students has been awarded the Best Oralist, first runner up award, in the Hong Kong Regional Rounds of the 2008 Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. The Jessup team comprised, among others, one LLB student. The team for the 6th Red Cross International Humanitarian Law Moot (comprising, among others, two LLB students) has also received a special mention as being one of the top 10 moot teams for the Memorial presentation in the competition. Our students team, comprising, among others, one LLB student, took part in the Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition held in Boston, and was ranked 6<sup>th</sup> out of a total of 20 teams. One of the students ranked the 7th best oralist and was awarded an Honorable Mention.

## **6. GLOBAL LEGAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROJECT (G-LEAP)**

In order to complement the existing exchange programmes and to produce law graduates who could deal with the challenges of working in a globalised environment, the School of Law in 2007 launched G-LEAP for LLB students. G-LEAP is designed to promote excellence in legal education with a view to providing opportunities for our law students to have a global perspective in the study of law. As part of a first initiative under the G-LEAP, 49 LLB students spent about a month at the Faculty of Law, Monash University to study a credit bearing law course, "Intellectual Property: Theory, Patents and Trademarks".

In early 2008, the School of Law signed an agreement with the University College, Oxford under the G-LEAP. The agreement would allow our LLB students to study from 2009 onwards a law course on an intensive basis at the University College, Oxford.

## **7. LEGAL PLACEMENT**

As noted in the last status report, the City University School of Law has incorporated legal placements into the credit-bearing curriculum of the LLB programme. The objective of the

course is to provide students with a structured opportunity to obtain practical experience from working in law offices or a law-related working environment.

The course provides legal work experience in many areas and in two major jurisdictions at this stage: Hong Kong and the Mainland China. In summer 2008, 11 students taking this course worked in Hong Kong in various solicitor firms, touching on civil law, criminal law, family law and many other areas. On the other hand, 25 students taking this course worked in Mainland China in different People's Courts in Shanghai and Nanjing and obtained training at the Law School of Renmin University of China.

The course is assessed on a pass/fail basis. Students are required to obtain a satisfactory report from their work placement and must complete a reflective paper to be submitted to the course leader.

## **8. LOOKING AHEAD**

The School of Law is pleased with the smooth running of the LLB programme. Nevertheless, there are a few aspects which would require a close attention in the time to come. Since the University has adopted OBTL, the School needs to align all its LLB course syllabi with OBTL and also make necessary changes in the approach of teaching/learning and assessment. A substantial amount of work has already been done, but still a lot needs to be done.

But more importantly, the School of Law had to make adjustments/revisions to the LLB programme in view of the "3+3+4" education reforms which will be fully implemented from the year 2012. Given that the LLB programme is already of four years, one of the main challenges will be on how to integrate the new GE courses in the LLB programme but without diluting the content of law courses. To overcome these challenges, the School has constituted a LLB Review Panel to come up with appropriate recommendations in this regard. It is hoped that we would be able to continue offering the LLB programme that matches international standards and produces graduates with knowledge-cum-skills relevant globally.

Dr Surya Deva  
LLB Programme Leader  
School of Law  
City University of Hong Kong  
February 2009

**School of Law**  
**City University of Hong Kong**  
**Report on the PCLL Programme**

**1. Applications and Admissions**

**1.1 *Applications and admissions for 2007-2008***

Applications: We received 1203 applications for 150 places (645 applications for the 100 full-time places and 558 applications for the 50 part-time places). Of these, 783 applicants had given first preference to City University's PCLL Programme. Applicants with 2:1 or above outnumbered available UGC places. In allocating UGC places, we did not give any preference to our own graduates. In any case, there were very few City University LLB graduate applicants as this year saw the first batch of „local“ LLB students completing the 4<sup>th</sup> year of the new four year LLB Programme in 2007-2008.

Admissions: In 2007/2008, after drop-outs, there were 99 full-time students and 49 part-time year-1 students.

**1.2 *Applications and admissions for 2008-2009***

There was a very large drop in the number of PCLL applicants for 2008/2009 and a diminution of these who, having conditional offers, eventually qualified for entry. There was a total of 437 applications compared with 1203 applications for 2007/2008. There were 261 applicants for full-time, 176 for part-time places. Offers (including conditional offers) were made to 94 full-time applicants and 46 part-time applicants; however a number of those applicants given conditional offers were unable to comply with the conditions in time and consequently were not able to enter the Programme. The drop in applicant numbers may be partially the result of the addition of a third PCLL programme provider. The drop in the taking up of conditional offers appears to be related to conversion examination issues.

Admissions: Ultimately the final registration in September 2008/2009 was 79 full-time and 24 part-time students. There has been attrition. A number of students have withdrawn for personal reasons and we now have a cohort of 77 full-time and 20 part-time (Year 1) PCLL students. In addition there are 49 Year 2 part-time students.

**2. Full-time and Part-time Modes**

As previously reported, our full-time programme is a one-year programme while the part-time programme is spread over two years. While the curriculum, course materials and exams are common to the two programmes, lectures and tutorials are held separately for students in the two programmes. This practice continued in 2007-2008.

**3. Class Size**

We continued to limit our tutorial group size to 10 students.

## **4. Assessment Regime and Outcomes**

### **4.1 2007-2008: No take home assignments:**

As previously reported we have been concerned about the opportunity for students to abuse the freedom of take-home assignments (those that are assessed for credit in the PCLL).

After discussion internally and with our externals, we determined that *all* assessable written content be taken under controlled conditions; this regime was implemented in 2007-2008. Assessment of oral presentations continues to be videoed as backup and for review of the first examiners' assessments. Certain of the courses continue to be assessed by mid-term written examinations as well as end of term examinations.

### **4.2 Strength Elsewhere Rule (SER)**

The SER has been set aside: The Law Society and Standing Committee recommended that the SER be set aside. (This is a mathematical formula for allowing students who may be marginal fails in a subject to gain the benefit of a „deemed“ pass if they have demonstrated strength in other subjects across the Programme). Therefore there was no SER for students admitted in 2007/2008 academic year, only Part-time Year 2 (admitted in 2006/2007) continued to have the benefit of the SER.

### **4.3 Assessment Outcomes**

2007-2008:

No. of students who failed PCLL:	None
No. of students who sat resits:	10 full-time and 9 part-time
No. of students who passed on SER:	5 part-time

2006-2007:

No. of students who failed PCLL:	1 full-time and 4 part-time
No. of students who sat resits:	4 full-time and 4 part-time
No. of students who passed on SER:	6 full-time and 7 part-time

## **5. Staffing**

As previously reported, our teaching strategy has been to recruit part-time tutors who are „local“ solicitors and barristers to support our core full-time teaching team. For 2007-8 we recruited an additional four full-time teachers.

As at December 2008 in addition to the regular staff, the School employs 27 practitioners as part-time teachers. Many of them have taught PCLL for some time and provide input on features of current practice.

## **6. Skills emphasis**

We have kept in mind the 2008-2009 PCLL (and thereafter) diminution of substantive law teaching in the core PCLL subjects. The guiding assumption is that PCLL students will have previously acquired through examinations, comprehensive

substantive law knowledge in all the PCLL subjects (aside from Professional Conduct). This diminution will be accompanied by overall a greater emphasis on „skills“ and practical learning and training than at present possible. The staff that we recruited for 2007-8 included ex-practitioner educators particularly experienced in professional skills and practice development and training who were to assist in preparing PCLL courses with this heightened „skills“ and „practice“ content.

## **7. Structure: Unitary Programme in 2007-8. Electives in 2008-9**

The PCLL in 2007/2008 consisted of 4 two-semester courses and 3 one-semester courses. All courses were compulsory and students had to pass them all in one academic year in full-time mode or in two academic years in part-time mode. The total number of credit units were 32 (a course with 13 contact hours is generally treated as „1 credit“ course, a course with 26 contact hours is a „2 credits“ course, and so on).

Our PCLL Programme in 2007-2008 continued to be a unitary Programme, with no separation of training of intending solicitors and barristers.

However with the agreement and cooperation of the Bar Association Special Committee on Legal Education and with the benefit of intense design efforts by members of staff, we prepared and provided a „Pilot Bar Course“ which was not part of the PCLL Programme but which was taken as an option by our PCLL students who intended to become pupil barristers after the conclusion of their 2007-8 PCLL. The Course was designed to further implement and to deepen their training in accordance with the Bar’s benchmarks and to rehearse and gain experience for a Bar Course which will be an elective in the 2008-9 PCLL Programme. The elective will deepen the litigation and advocacy skills required of PCLL graduates, intending to become barristers, in the main PCLL Programme from 2008-9 onwards.

### **The Electives in 2008-9**

We have introduced the planned electives into the Programme, starting in Semester B of 2008-9. There will be a report on our experience with those in the next Report.

The electives are:

PLE5020	Bar Course	(3 credits)
PLE5021	Understanding Financial Statements	(1 credit)
PLE5022	Foundations in Mainland Related Legal Transactions	(2 credits)
PLE5023	Mediation Practice	(1 credit)
PLE5024	Litigation Practice II	(2 credits)

The students must take „4“ credits worth of electives. Thus the total „credits“ required for the PCLL Programme for 2008-9 are 36 credits. The credits vary in unit worth.

The OBTL format has been implemented in the 2008-9 Programme.

## **8. The Future**

### *The additional 'core' subjects in the LLB/JD Curriculums*

The essential additional „core“ subjects for PCLL applicants were introduced into our LLB/JD curriculum in 2006-2007. They are a dedicated „Commercial Law“ course, a „Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure“ course, and a „Land Law“ course which incorporates all the topics required for PCLL entry as from 2008. Our internal graduates will therefore have satisfied all the core course requirements for entry into PCLL in 2008 and thereafter.

### *Restructuring*

In 2007 the Dean invited Professor Christopher Roper (co-author of the Redmond/Roper Report) to visit and review and advise us on how the PCLL Programme might be restructured to meet the guidelines of the Standing Committees of the Bar and of the Law Society for PCLL training starting in 2008-9. Professor Roper prepared consultation documents and participated in discussions with the relevant representatives of the Law Society and Bar Association in 2007-8 as a result of which we have received approvals for the restructuring. The redesign has also had to take into account City University's commitment to ensuring that all departments comply with OBTL (Outcome Based Teaching and Learning) design and structures ahead of 2010.

Michael Sandor  
PCLL Programme Leader  
City University School of Law  
February 2009



**School of Law**  
**City University of Hong Kong**  
**Report on the Juris Doctor Programme**

**1. Full-time and part-time modes**

The JD programme is a post graduate programme which may be undertaken full time or part time. The full-time programme may be completed in three years of study. Full time students may elect to fast track their studies by enrolling in some courses during Summer Term, thereby allowing them to complete their study in two years. The part-time JD programme may be completed in three and a half years.

To graduate, students are required to complete 71 credits among which

- (a) 13 credits should be from the 4 designated core courses;
- (b) 4 or 8 credits of research component taken as either Independent Research or Dissertation; and
- (c) the remainder of credits be made up by designated elective courses from the JD, LLM, MAArbDR and LLB programmes.

The JD programme provides the necessary requirements for admission to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws (PCLL) programme which enables students to pursue a legal profession in Hong Kong as a barrister or solicitor.

**2. Teaching and Learning**

The academic year saw the School in a transitional period when all law courses are to be converted into Outcome Based Teaching and Learning (OBTL) format. Both the teaching and learning activities and the assessment activities have to be aligned with the course intended learning outcomes (CILOs). Mr Terry Moran serves as the OBTL consultant for the School of Law.

Two modes of teaching are conducted in the School: traditional lectures and tutorials. The lectures are usually carried out in a large class size whereas the tutorials are carried out in smaller groups. This greatly not enhances the interaction amongst students but it also enhances student staff interaction thereby facilitating greater class participation and discussion. JD and LLB students share a certain number of lectures of some courses but they have tutorials separately.

**3. Assessment**

The assessment pattern for most courses is in the form of coursework assignment, in-class participation and final examination. As mentioned earlier, the assessment activities must be conducted in line with the CILOs.

**4. Academic Quality**

The School of Law maintains the academic quality of our academic programmes by having in place a rigorous system of external academic advisors. All examination papers are subjected to two forms of moderation: an internal and an external moderation whereby the examination papers are perused and reviewed by the School's cluster groups and the external examiners.

The mechanism serves to ensure that the examination papers are of consistent and appropriate standard. Inputs provided by external examiners are indispensable to the improvement of courses offered by the JD and the LLB programmes.

The role of the assessment panel is to endorse the course grades and to deal with cases of extenuating circumstances which might have affected students' ability to attend the examinations or their examination performance.

## **5. Mooting competitions**

Students are afforded the opportunity to participate in various regional and international mooting competitions. These moots include Philip C Jessup International Law Moot, Red Cross International Humanitarian Law Moot, Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot, Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, Louis M Brown International Client Counselling Competition, and Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition. The following objectives were achieved through participation in these competitions:

- a. The mooting competitions help to progressively implement the fundamental principles of Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning (OBTL) by focusing on the development of mooting and advocacy skills of law students.
- b. It facilitates the maintenance of quality assurance of the academic programmes at the School and integrates academic learning skills training with a view to ensuring the highest standards in developing legal professionals.
- c. It provides an opportunity for law students to learn and develop mooting and advocacy skills, including skills that are necessary for legal training and advocacy.
- d. It assists in creating a forum for the students to exchange views and provides the students with an international exposure to understanding other legal cultures and systems.

### List of participants in the Mooting Competitions during 2007-2008

Mooting	Place	Date
The 2008 Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition	HK (Regional) / Washington, US (Final) 25 - 31 March 2008	Jan to Mar 2008
Fifth Annual Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot	Hong Kong	3 to 9 March 2008
Red Cross International Humanitarian Law Moot	Hong Kong	7 to 8 March 2008
Fifteenth Annual Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot	Vienna, Austria	13 to 20 March 2008

### List of participants in the Mooting Competitions during 2008-2009

Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition ( <a href="http://www.fdimoot.org">www.fdimoot.org</a> )	Boston, Massachusetts, USA	31 Oct - 2 Nov 2008
Frankfurt Investment Arbitration Moot	Frankfurt , German	4 to 6 March 2009
The 2009 Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition ( <a href="http://ilsa.org/jessup/rules.php">ilsa.org/jessup/rules.php</a> )	HK (Regional) / US (Final)	HK (Regional) 21 Feb 2009 / Washington, US (Final) 22 - 28 March 2009
Sixth Annual Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot ( <a href="http://www.cisgmoot.org">www.cisgmoot.org</a> )	City University of Hong Kong	23 - 29 March 2009
The Lachs Moot (Space Moot) <a href="http://www.spacemoot.org">http://www.spacemoot.org</a>	Sydney, Australia	14-18 April 2009

In 2007-2008, there was a JD student whose team was awarded the Top Ten Teams in Memorials in the Red Cross International Humanitarian Law Moot Competition. Another JD student won the Best Oralist Award in the first runner up (Hong Kong Regional Rounds) in the 2008 Philip C Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

## 6. Legal Placement

The course hosted by the LLB Programme also provided the JD students with opportunities to carry out their legal placement in different People's Courts in Shanghai and Nanjing in summer 2008. Before the legal placement, students were given training at the Law School of Renmin University of China.

## 7. Global Legal Education Awareness Project (G-LEAP)

The project aims to promote excellence in legal education with a view to providing opportunities for our law students to have a global perspective in the study of law. Apart from the LLB students, JD students will also be given opportunities to take part in this project in the coming summer 2009 in the Monash University, Australia.

## 8. 2008/2009 Admission

In Table 1 below, we provide a brief summary of the target intake, number of applications, number of offers made, number of acceptance and enrolments and the acceptance rate for the full-time and part-time programmes respectively. Table 2 provides the percentage of qualifications of our full-time and part-time applicants.

Table 1

	FTE	Head Count		
Mode	Intake Target	No of applications	No of offers	No of Enrollments
FT	90	248	190	65
PT	100	292	129	71

Table 2

	Bachelor Degree	Postgraduate degree	Other Qualifications
Full-time (P43)	55	10	0
Part-time (P49)	28	43	0

## **Department of Law The University of Hong Kong Report on the LLB Programme**

This academic year saw the successful conclusion of transition from three year LLB programme to 4 year LLB programme. June 2008 has seen the graduation of the first cohort of students admitted under the new four year undergraduate programme in 2004-05. As a result, most of the transitional stresses have now been largely alleviated. In the past academic year, the Department has also successfully introduced and implemented most of the LLB upper years curriculum reforms, including law specializations, non-law minors, advanced research requirements, internships, and enhanced opportunities to undertake exchange studies. These features have enabled us both to preserve the traditional depth of our undergraduate programme, while also continuing to broaden the educational experience of our students.

In many respects, 2007-08 was a year of consolidation and fine-tuning. Student numbers across the four years of the undergraduate programme stabilized after rapid growth since 2004-05, and new staff recruited during 2006-07 became familiar with and fully engaged in teaching to the new curriculum. In the meantime, we are preparing ourselves for the new challenges of the “3+3+4” educational reforms in Hong Kong.

### **Admissions 2008-2009**

Admissions to the LLB remains highly competitive, and admissions standards are consequently maintained at a pleasingly high level.

Admissions figures this year are similar to 2007-08, with a total intake of 108 students made up as follows: 47 through the JUPAS system, 25 through our Faculty’s non-JUPAS admissions process (including 6 graduate students admitted to the Fast-track LLB), 28 through the Early Admissions Scheme for Form Six students (including 7 non-JUPAS EAS students), and 8 through mainland recruitment.

In addition, a further 128 students have been admitted to the three joint degree programmes leading to an LLB after five years of study (BBA (Law) - 76; BSocSc(Govt & Laws) - 41; and BEng(CivE-Law) - 11).

As a result, the number of students admitted to our undergraduate programme as pure LLB students is now less than those admitted as joint (or mixed) degree students (undertaking 5 years of study (3 + 2)), which will help ensure our curriculum remains equally committed to the needs of both groups of students.

### **Exchange/Visiting Students**

The number of foreign exchange and visiting students coming to HKU to study law in the Faculty of Law has been increasing. This healthy influx of students from overseas has continued for 2008-09, encouraged significantly by the growing number of Faculty-level exchange agreements with overseas partners that we have put in place over the past two to three years. In 2008-09, approximately 90 students, from over 40 overseas institutions will

spend one or two semesters on exchange with us.

Significantly, 2008-09 will also see a correlative, and welcome, expansion in the number of HKU law students applying to undertake exchange studies overseas for either a full-year or single semester during their third or fourth years. Current figures for out-going law students for 2008-09 comprise 62 students, undertaking studies at over 40 overseas institutions. This increase, which lessens the initial burden on the Department of the incoming exchange students, appears to be a direct consequence of the greater flexibility afforded to students by the four year undergraduate programme, along side the greater number of exchange places we have been able to put in place over the last year or two.

## **The New Curriculum**

Two significant points in the new undergraduate programme were reached in 2008-2009.

### **(a) *Entry to all four years***

In 2007-08, the first cohort of students admitted to the four year undergraduate programme, in 2004-05, entered their fourth and final year of studies, and the last of the curriculum changes planned many years ago were finally introduced this year, including offering all PCLL prerequisite courses at the undergraduate level. Other features of the full curriculum now in place are the offering of a platter of courses for law specialization purposes, which in 2008-09 sees us offering courses for the Commercial, Corporate and Financial specialization; the Chinese Law specialization; and the International Trade and Economic Law specialization. Similarly, students can now both actively pursue approved Minors in Social Sciences and other areas of personal academic interest (examples include mathematics and biochemistry).

### **(b) *Entry of Joint degree students into Fourth Year***

Another key milestone was the entry of joint degree students, who commenced the new five year (3+2) joint degree curriculum in 2004-05, into their fourth year of studies. For all three cohorts, BBA(Law), BSocSc(Govt & Laws) and BEng(CivE-Law) students, this means completion of their first degree, and the beginning of two self-funded years of law studies. A significant feature of this final phase is the welcome reduction of student credit loads during their fourth and fifth years. Credit loads have now fallen to a manageable 60-63 credits per academic year in line with regular LLB student loads,<sup>1</sup> and this has provided these students with greater opportunity to engage in extracurricular activities during their final years of university study.

### **(c) *“3+3+4”***

At the same time, one of the more significant issues that will need to be addressed during the course of the coming academic year is the shape of legal education in response to the “3+3+4” educational reforms in Hong Kong. The legal profession, judiciary and the Standing Committee on Legal Education are not supportive of an extension of the LLB curriculum to 5 years, and the current undergraduate programme is likely to remain a four

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<sup>1</sup> In typical LLB courses, a one semester course, such as The Legal System and Constitution Law, is worth 6 (six) credits and a two semester course, such as Law of Contract and Law of Tort, counts for 12 (twelve) credits. Each semester has approximately 14 teaching weeks and there are three contact hours per week between instructors and students.

year programme. The key issue for the Department is the degree to which the LLB programme needs to comply with the University common core curriculum. The University has indicated its willingness to take into account the special professional requirement of the LLB programme in considering the common core.

### **International Mooting**

Mooting is an indispensable part of a legal education. We continue to promote and support our students to go abroad to participate in international mooting and competitions. During 2007-2008, our successes included:-

- Winner of LawAsia International Law Moot;
- Winner of the Hong Kong Regional Round of Jessup Moot Court Competition;
- International Round of Jessup Moot Court Competition - ranked thirteenth out of 110 teams in the preliminary round and proceeded to the run-off rounds;
- International Round of Jessup Moot Court Competition – two participants respectively ranked as thirty third and seventy fifth top oralists out of all participants;
- Winner of the Asia Regional Round of the ELSA WTO Moot Court Competition;
- Vis Arbitration Moot - Honorable Mention; and
- Selected to participate in Asia Cup Moot in Japan and the written submission came first amongst 16 teams

For the academic year 2008-9, we plan to send teams to participate in 13 international competitions.

### **Staffing**

The Department has been successful at recruitment in the past year, especially at the junior level, with the addition of another 5 or so new high quality academic staff. This has enabled us both to maintain the high standard of delivery of teaching within the existing undergraduate programme, and also develop new course offerings designed to enhance the depth and breadth of our undergraduate programme. We are currently in a healthy state, and I expect to see research and teaching grow and flourish over the course of the next few years, especially as many of the new, junior level colleagues find their footing in the academic community.

### **Concluding Remarks**

The coming year, 2008--2009, will be largely a time for consolidation for the undergraduate programme. It is pleasing to see that much of what we set out to achieve in terms of enhanced learning opportunities for our students during their undergraduate education has been successfully implemented.

We are now facing the new challenges of shaping a response to the demands of legal education under the “3+3+4” educational agenda. We are confident that we will continue to be able to offer a law programme that can compete with the best programmes in the world.

Fu Hualing  
Head and Professor  
Department of Law



**Department of Professional Legal Education**  
**Faculty of Law**  
**The University of Hong Kong**  
**Report on the PCLL Programme**

I am pleased to provide a report on the PCLL at the University of Hong Kong covering the period from September 2007 to December 2008.

**2007/08**

Admissions matters have been covered in an earlier report.

This academic year marked the last year for the „interim“ reformed curriculum of the HKU PCLL \* except that we are still running the existing part-time Year 2 curriculum in 2008/09 for its very last time for the current cohort of our part-time students. Examination results remained satisfactory and pleasing. The pass rate and overall standard of the part-time PCLL were comparable to its full-time equivalent.

During the academic year, we recruited one new full-time teaching staff. After the departure on retirement of Professor Christopher Sherrin, our Chair Professor, we had 19 full-time teachers within the Department by the end of the academic year. We continue to work as a team and endeavour to maintain a collegiate working relationship.

**2008/09**

*The New Curriculum*

The extended LLB programme in Hong Kong and the conversion requirements on overseas applicants to the PCLL have allowed room for further curriculum reform in the PCLL. On the foundation laid by the „interim“ curriculum reform and the feedback received, the HKU Faculty of Law has been pressing on with further improving its PCLL.

Endorsed by its PCLL Academic Board, the new HKU PCLL provides typical transactional knowledge and fundamental and core skills training to all students, whilst allowing a degree of specialization by way of Electives through which, we hope, students can receive training which is better suited to their interests and career choices, and the diverse needs of the different sectors of the profession can be better provided for. Ethical and tax issues are being taught pervasively.

A list of 9 Electives (5 of which are litigation-specific: Trial Advocacy, Personal Injuries Litigation, Matrimonial Proceedings, Commercial Litigation and Property Litigation; and the other 4 are transaction-specific: Property Transactions II, Corporate and Commercial Transactions II, Listed Companies and Private Client Matters) were offered this academic year, out of which a student is required to choose three for the second semester. The Council for the Hong Kong Bar Association resolved that intending pupils from HKU are required to

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\* Details of the „interim“ curriculum were set out in the first report presented to the Standing Committee at its first meeting in September 2005.

take Trial Advocacy Elective and at least one more from the list of litigation-specific Electives.

Two of the electives (Property Litigation and Private Client Matters), unfortunately, cannot be up and running for this academic year because of insufficient enrolment. However, time-table permitting, we are considering to run a series of introductory classes available to all interested students.

In the core curriculum, Civil Litigation introduces students to alternate dispute resolution. Among the Electives, Matrimonial Proceedings and Commercial Litigation expose students to mediation in selected contexts.

The Law Society continued their monitoring of courses in the new HKU PCLL by attending some of our classes and reviewing our teaching materials. We have received very positive feedback so far.

### *Admissions*

We have seen a significant drop in the number of applications from all categories of applicants for 2008/09. Only 270 applications were received, of which 211 designated HKU PCLL as first preference. We believe this is likely to be a transitional issue as quite a number of law graduates from UK institutions, including those studying part-time LLB and/or CPE, have found insufficient time to get through all additional conversion requirements. To minimize possible prejudice to their results of the qualifying law degree, some of them might have chosen to spread the burden over to another year. In addition, there is also a third PCLL provider. Anyhow, it is in our view premature to draw any conclusion from this year's experience alone.

Out of a total of 145 conditional offers issued, 133 applicants were able to comply with all the admission requirements. Because of the low number of part-time applicants, we decided to suspend the part-time programme for one year.

### *Human Resources Planning and Development*

Two more full-time teaching staff left the Department by December 2008, one of them for an early retirement. We continue to look for best qualified and dedicated full-time teaching staff to cope with the various demands posed on us by (a) the full-time and the part-time PCLLs, (b) the running of a few PCLL pre-requisites in the extended LLB and (c) the running of the new curriculum, particularly the Electives.

Wilson Chow  
Head  
Department of Professional Legal Education  
Faculty of Law  
The University of Hong Kong

February 2009

# Annexure 6

## THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING: ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

- Chairman** : Mr Lester Garson HUANG, JP  
The Law Society of Hong Kong
- Members** : Ms Bronwyn Lee DAVIES (from 12 August 2007 to 28 July 2008)  
Dr Danny CHOONG Ewe Leong (from 17 November 2008)  
The Federation for Continuing Education in Tertiary Institutions
- Professor Elsa KELLY  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Mr Kenneth KWOK Hing-wai, SC, BBS  
The Hong Kong Bar Association
- Mr Anthony UPHAM  
The City University of Hong Kong
- Ms Amanda WHITFORT  
The University of Hong Kong
- Secretary** : Ms Heidi CHU Kit-peng  
The Law Society of Hong Kong

# Annexure 7

## THE HONG KONG CONVERSION EXAMINATION BOARD

**Chairman** : Mr Lester Garson HUANG, JP  
The Law Society of Hong Kong

**Members** : Mr Edward CHAN King-sang, SC, JP  
The Hong Kong Bar Association

Professor Johannes CHAN Man-mun, SC  
The University of Hong Kong

Mr Anthony UPHAM  
The City University of Hong Kong

Professor Elsa KELLY  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

The Honourable Mr Justice Azizul Rahman SUFFIAD  
Court of First Instance of the High Court

**Secretary** : Mr John CRIBBIN  
HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education