

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

ANNUAL REPORT

1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009)

This is the fourth 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 three occasions during the reporting period from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2009 (“Reporting Period”). Its composition is at Annexure 2.

Matters Considered

Mediation

2. The Standing Committee is aware of the increasing importance of mediation in legal practice. It fully supports the need to educate law students on mediation and greatly appreciates the role that mediation plays in the course of the Civil Justice Reform which encourages parties to use alternative dispute resolution procedures.
3. Generally, the Standing Committee considered what the universities have been doing sufficient to impart an understanding of mediation to the students.
4. The Standing Committee took the view that having due regard to the financial and other resource constraints, it is unrealistic to expect the universities to offer intensive mediation training during the law degree course or on the PCLL programme.
5. Specialised training leading to professional mediator accreditation should be reserved to more focused programme structured for the purpose of training accredited mediators.

Practising law in Chinese

6. The Standing Committee noted that there is an increasing demand in the use of Chinese in connection with the practice of law, both in drafting as well as advocacy.
7. There are concerns on how equipped the legal practitioners are to meet the demand and how the LLB and PCLL providers in Hong Kong have addressed the deficiency, if any, in the use of Chinese in legal practice, in their curriculum.

8. The Standing Committee however noted that the issue is more fundamental than introducing more training in Chinese drafting and advocacy which the universities and the Law Society have already been doing. The availability of precedents and textbooks in Chinese and students' Chinese language proficiency in general are issues beyond the remit of legal education but are nevertheless crucial in the development of a truly bilingual legal system in Hong Kong.
9. The Standing Committee will continue to keep this issue under review.

JD degree

10. The three LLB and PCLL providers in Hong Kong, namely, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the City University of Hong Kong and the University of Hong Kong are also offering a Juris Doctor ("JD") programme. The JD programme is a graduate entry programme for graduates in non-law disciplines. It is a qualifying law degree for the purposes of entry to the PCLL. Apart from reviewing the programmes, the details of which are set out in the respective JD reports in Annexures 3 to 5, the Standing Committee has also considered the Chinese translation for JD.
11. Although the English term of JD includes "Doctor", it is not a degree equivalent to a doctoral degree. Currently, the three JD programmes on offer by the three providers have different Chinese translations for the title of JD. To avoid any misunderstanding over the nature of the degree through inappropriate or inconsistent Chinese translations for the JD title, the Standing Committee has invited the three providers in Hong Kong to agree on a uniform Chinese translation for JD.

Length of legal education programme under "3+3+4"

12. As reported in the 2008 annual report, 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 of its views.
13. The Standing Committee will continue to keep under review its position from time to time as the "3+3+4" academic reform progresses.
14. The Standing Committee is also regularly updated by the LLB providers on their progress with the planning for the curriculum as well as the accommodation for the double cohort entering their LLB programmes in 2012.

LLB, JD and PCLL

15. The Standing Committee continued to review the following legal education programmes:

- (a) the reports on its LLB, JD and PCLL programmes by the Chinese University of Hong Kong are at **Annexure 3**;
 - (b) the reports on its LLB, JD and PCLL programmes by the City University of Hong Kong are at **Annexure 4**;
 - (c) the reports on its LLB, JD and PCLL by the University of Hong Kong are at **Annexure 5**.
16. The Standing Committee has also started a dialogue with the Hong Kong Shue Yan University in relation to its Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Law and Business degree programme and the aspirations of students graduating from the programme in pursuit of a legal career.

English language proficiency

17. The Standing Committee approved the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on English Language Proficiency that the following existing policy on English language requirement be continued for the academic year 2008/09:
- (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;
 - (c) the ~~no~~ “exemptions” policy in respect of submission of an IELTS score by applicants to the PCLL should be adhered to;
 - (d) 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;
 - (e) 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;
 - (f) applicants who have not submitted an IELTS score by the specified deadline should not be admitted to the PCLL; and
 - (g) the validity period of IELTS results for the purposes of applying for entry to the PCLL is 3 years and as such, 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.
18. The composition of the Sub-Committee is at **Annexure 6**.

Conversion Examination

19. The Conversion Examination Board met on five 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 the Conversion Examination Information Package;
 - (e) appointment of examiners;
 - (f) consideration of enquiries from applicants; and
 - (g) formulation, in consultation with the Chief Examiner, of the procedures for a review of the examination results upon the application of a candidate.
20. The Conversion Examination was held twice during the Reporting Period in January and June 2009.
21. 624 and 591 candidates took part in the Conversion Examination in eight different pre-requisite subjects in January and June 2009 respectively, as compared to 339 and 553 candidates who respectively took part in the January and July 2008 Conversion Examinations.
22. The average pass rate of the subjects examined in January 2009 was 75.9% (as compared to 70.5% in the January 2008 results) and that in June 2009 was 76.5% (as compared to 75% in the July 2008 results).
23. The Conversion Examination is pleased that Mr Justice K H Woo has accepted appointment to act as the Chief Examiner of the Conversion Examination with effect from 3 June 2009.
24. The composition of the Conversion Examination Board is at Annexure 7.

Overall position

25. 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, JP
(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 & Chair Professor of Chinese and Comparative Law, School of Law
Ms Sushma Sharma, Programme Leader of the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws (from September 2009)(Mr Michael SANDOR from January 2007 to August 2009)
(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
Mr Richard MORRIS, Director of Postgraduate Certificate in Laws Programme (from 15 June 2009) (Professor Elsa KELLY from 15 November 2005 to 15 June 2009)
(On the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor of The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

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

Dr Danny CHOONG Ewe-leong
(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

Faculty of Law The Chinese University of Hong Kong Report on the LLB Programme (Reporting period: January to December 2009)

Admissions

The target quota for the 2008-2009 intake on the LLB was 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 428 Band A applications out of a total of 801 JUPAS 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.

The target quota for the 2009-2010 intake on the LLB was again 65, adjusted to 66 in reference to the previous year's intake. The non-JUPAS (local) applications for the 2009-2010 intake numbered 328 and the JUPAS applications numbered 570 Band A applications, out of a total 957 JUPAS applications. In total 69 LLB students were admitted in 2009, of which 49 were JUPAS candidates, 1 was an EAS student, 17 were non-JUPAS candidates and the remaining 2 students were admitted through the Mainland ASL stream.

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. The average programme weighted GPA for the 2009 intake was 4.1441, this further increase in the weighted GPA made the LLB one of the top ten degree programmes offered by CUHK.

Of the 2009 LLB intake, 100% of the students have HKCEE English Grade 5 or above and 100% have a grade 4 or above in HKCEE Chinese; 80% attained Grade B or above in HKALE UE and 76% received Grade B or above in HKALE CLC. No student achieved lower than a C grade in any of the HKCEE or HKALE English and Chinese language qualifications.

By the end of 2009, for the admissions selection process for the 2010 intake, 178 JUPAS applicants had ranked the LLB programme as their first choice while 527 applicants had put it as one of their Band A choices. This represents the continuation of a steady year on year increase in application numbers.

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 increased

by 10, reaching to 37 applications in 2009.

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 intake, the Faculty received over 300 non-JUPAS (local) applications, most of whom ranked the LLB programme as their first choice.

D. Non-JUPAS (Non-Local)

The Faculty has again received a number of international applications, including the Mainland ASL Foundation stream. 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 2009-2010, 2 Mainland ASL students were admitted, following the successful completion of the foundation year and the 3 credit LLB course, to pursue LLB studies.

The process of the non-JUPAS admissions, both local and non-local, for 2010 entry is on-going and the Faculty is happy with the application statistics thus far.

E. Interview

For the 2009 intake, from the total number of applications, we interviewed 134 non-JUPAS (local) applicants, 324 JUPAS applicants, 33 EAS candidates and 2 Mainland ASL candidates. The interviews for the 2009 intake were completed with the JUPAS cohort interviews on 10th June and the non-JUPAS candidates were again interviewed across the application period.

The Faculty has already, for the 2010 intake, 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.

Course Offering

In addition to the required LLB Programme courses and the PCLL pre-requisite courses, a number of elective courses were offered in 2009. Four new electives: Mediation, Banking and the Law, the Refugee Internship Programme and Construction and the Law were approved in

the past year. Mediation was offered in Term 1 of the 2009-10 Academic Year with very good responses from the students. The other three new elective courses will be offered in Term 2 of the 2009-10 Academic Year.

Out-of-class Learning Activities

Our LLB programme has been designed to equip students with the skills needed for the profession in the 21st century through learning in classes and through the provision of various out-of-class enrichment activities, such as summer study abroad programmes, exchange programmes, internships, professional mentoring programmes and visits to legal institutions and law firms. We are very grateful for the strong support from the legal profession to assist us in making the out-of-class learning activities a great success. For the 2009-10 Academic Year, we have 57 distinguished professional mentors drawn from the legal profession to serve as mentors for our students. These mentors help and guide the students throughout their four years of studies at the Faculty. As regards the enrichment of the students' international experience, the Faculty continued its summer study abroad programme to Tsinghua University in 2009 as in the previous year, in addition to offering the opportunity to participate in an exchange programme at both the Faculty and University levels. Numerous career talks were organized in 2009. An encouraging number of law firms had also indicated their interest in offering internships to our LLB students prior to their year-3 studies.

Anne Scully-Hill
Associate Dean (Undergraduate Studies)
Faculty of Law
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

January 2010

Faculty of Law
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Report on the PCLL Programme
(Reporting Period: January – December 2009)

The first half of 2009 was the second term of the first PCLL programme. The programme has proven to be a success, as reflected by the performance of the first class of PCLL graduates and their job placements after completing the programme in May 2009. The second half of 2009 concerned the admissions of the new class of students who were enrolled in September, and Term 1 of their studies.

Paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Report cover the first half of the year, reporting activities in relation to the graduating class, programme delivery for the class, and programme review. Paragraphs 6 to 7 of the Report cover the second half of the year, reporting activities in relation to students of the September intake.

1. Completion and Attrition Rates of the 2009 Graduating Class

76 students were enrolled on the programme in the 2008 intake. Of these, one withdrew from the programme after the commencement of the Academic Year for personal reasons and has successfully applied for 2009-10 admission. Another student was permitted to defer her studies to the 2009-10 Academic Year.

Of the remaining 74 students in the class, 72 of them successfully completed the programme at the end of the 2008-09 Academic Year. Two students had to discontinue their studies at the end of Term 1 in accordance with the Assessment Regulations of the PCLL as a result of their failure in more than two core courses in Term 1. We are very pleased to have achieved such a high pass rate in our first year and in such a competitive and demanding programme.

2. Recognition of Good Academic Results

2.1 Dean's Letter of Distinction

In recognition of the outstanding academic performance achieved by the students, the PCLL Programme Committee agreed at its meeting on 15 October 2008 that the top 15% of students should be awarded a Dean's Letter of Distinction. The students who received such Letters all achieved a GPA of at least 3.30.

2.2 Subject Prizes

Subject prizes were also obtained to recognize outstanding performance in the subjects of Professional Practice, Criminal Litigation Practice, Civil Litigation Practice, Writing and Drafting Litigation Documents, Lending and Finance, and Corporate Finance. We are exploring the possibility of extending the prizes to other subjects.

3. Programme Delivery

5 core courses were offered in 2008-09 Term 1, namely Professional Practice, Commercial Practice, Property and Probate Practice, Civil Litigation Practice and Criminal Litigation Practice. 11 elective courses were offered in Term 2, of which the students had to select and complete 5 courses; these were Writing and Drafting Litigation Documents*, Conference Skills and Professional Conduct*, Lending and Finance, Corporate Finance, Writing and Drafting Opinions and Advices*, Writing and Drafting Litigation Documents (in Chinese), China Practice, Writing and Drafting Commercial Documents (in Chinese), Alternative Dispute Resolution*, Trial Advocacy* and Writing and Drafting Commercial Documents.

Students intending to enter pupillage as a barrister had to study the 5 asterisked electives. These electives were not of course confined to intending barristers and it is noteworthy that a number of intending solicitors also chose to study one or more of these courses.

Delivery was by a combination of Large and Small Groups Sessions (LGSs and SGSs). The students were divided into tutorial groups for the SGSs, the maximum size of which was 11 students. Through Term 1 the tutorial groups remained the same for all 5 courses, and a great camaraderie developed within each of the groups, which saw the students working together on their tasks and helping one another. There also developed a friendly rivalry between the groups which certainly helped the learning process.

All teachers on the programme are or have been practising lawyers and through all the courses the emphasis was on the teaching of skills, and on the students ~~learning~~ "learning by doing". To that end on all courses the students were taught and then practised skills they would need in practice. Thus they drafted commercial agreements, conveyancing documents, pleadings, affidavits and so on. They got on their feet to make applications in civil and criminal proceedings, they conducted mock negotiations, mediations and conferences. Many of the SGSs were used to give individual feedback to students on drafting tasks they had completed, and these sessions were greatly valued by all the students.

There were 2 or 3 Assessments in each course, conducted under ~~open book~~ "open book" exam conditions. All of these Assessments tested skills which the students had been taught and which they had practised in the classroom sessions.

Just as the acquisition of practical skills pervaded all the courses, so did the essentials of professional conduct and ethics.

The students also had the benefit of a number of guest speakers from the Bench (including the Chief Judge of the High Court) and from the professions.

4. Placement of the 2009 Graduates

The job placement of the first class of our PCLL graduates is very encouraging. The vast majority of students have obtained training contracts or pupillage, many in leading firms, the Department of Justice and sets of chambers. In the present economic climate that is a considerable achievement.

5. Programme Review after Running the Programme for the First Year

In connection with the movement of the programme delivery from the Graduate Law Centre in Central to our new premises in the Western Teaching Complex of the main campus in Shatin in 2009 September, a taskforce was appointed by the Dean in February 2009 to review the running of the then current PCLL Programme and to recommend changes and improvements which might be made for the 2009-10 programme, having regard to the enhanced facilities in Shatin. As a result of the report of the taskforce, a number of changes have been made to further refine the delivery of the Programme for 2009/10.

6. Admissions of the 2009-2010 Class

We received 340 applications and made 117 conditional offers. Of the 117 offerees, 113 accepted and 4 declined. Of those accepting conditional offers, 101 were able to satisfy the conditions of the offer and register on the PCLL. In addition there was one student admitted the previous year but to whom deferred admission was granted because of exceptional personal circumstances. One student withdrew after commencement of the programme, so there are currently 101 students enrolled.

7. Programme Delivery in the Shatin Campus for the 2009-2010 Class

For the current academic year delivery of the programme was moved to the new purpose-built Law Faculty building at the main campus in Shatin. The facilities include a new Moot Court, where most of the Large Group Sessions are taught, a large Interactive Classroom divided into specially-designed pods each with 8 students, with electric sockets and space enough for their laptops and papers, together with 5 large breakout rooms. We have retained the teaching model of a combination of Large Group Sessions and Small Group Session as this proved so effective in 2008/09.

The core courses and electives offered have remained the same as 2008/09 although it should be noted that the number of elective courses required by the Bar Association has been reduced to 3, namely Writing and Drafting Litigation Documents, Writing and Drafting Opinions and Advices and Trial Advocacy. This has given intending barristers greater scope in their elective choices.

The assessment regime has also remained largely unchanged.

The oversight by the Bar and by the Law Society has continued as set out in the previous year, as has the monitoring by the External Course Assessors. We are most grateful for all the support and assistance rendered by both professions and by the Judiciary.

Richard Morris
PCLL Programme Director
Faculty of Law
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

January 2010

Faculty of Law
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Report on the JD Programme
(Reporting Period: January – December 2009)

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

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

The JD is examined as a graduate programme and students must 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 2009-2010 are 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 are 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
- 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 2009-2010 may complete the programme only in full-time mode.

It is possible for full-time mode students to complete the programme in 24 months by completing courses in each summer term; but students may take up to 48 months to complete the programme.

Part-time mode students (admitted prior to 2009-10) can complete their studies in 42 months (students may, in exceptional circumstances, apply to accelerate their studies and complete the programme in 36 months 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 the programme.

In order to graduate, all 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 is structured to accommodate the interests both of those who intend to enter the legal profession and those who are studying for other reasons. For this reason, the programme 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 Criminal Law |
| - Principles of Civil Procedure | - Principles of Criminal Procedure |
| - Principles of Commercial Law | - Principles of Equity and Trusts |
| - Principles of Company Law | - Principles of Evidence |
| - Principles of Constitutional Law | - Principles of Land Law |
| - Principles of Contract | - Principles of Tort |
| - Principles of Conveyancing | |

(b) Other Elective Courses**

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Australian Constitutional Law | - International Economic Development and the Law |
| - Business and the Law in Hong Kong | - International Economic Law Skills |
| - Canadian Constitutional Law | - International Economics |
| - Chinese Accounting and Law | - International Finance and Accounting |
| - Chinese Banking Law | - International Financial and Banking Law |
| - Chinese Civil Law | - International Legal Advocacy |
| - Chinese Civil Procedure Law | - International Relations |
| - Chinese Commercial Law | - International Taxation |
| - Chinese Company Law | - Interviewing and Counseling |
| - Chinese Constitutional and Administrative Law | - Issues in Company Law |
| - Chinese Contract Law | - Issues in Contract |

- Chinese Economy and Law
- Chinese Environmental Law
- Chinese Finance and Law
- Chinese Financial Law
- Chinese Foreign Trade and Investment Law
- Chinese Intellectual Property Law
- Chinese Law Internship
- Chinese Politics and Law
- Chinese Practice on International Law
- Chinese Securities Regulation
- Chinese Tax Law
- Common Law: Globalization and Convergence
- Common Law: Origins and Development
- Comparative Company Law
- Comparative Constitutional Law
- Comparative Constitutional Traditions
- Comparative Contract Law
- Comparative Corporate Governance
- Comparative Legal Traditions
- Competition Law
- Conflict of Laws
- Copyright, Digital Subject Matter and Information Technology
- Crime and the Sanctioning Process
- Dispute Resolution
- Dispute Resolution in China
- European Union Law
- History, Culture, and the Law
- International and Comparative Environmental Law
- International and Comparative Intellectual Property Law
- International Commercial Dispute Resolution
- Issues in Criminal Law
- Issues in Equity and Trusts
- Issues in Human Rights
- Issues in Land Law
- Issues in Remedies
- Issues in Tort
- Jessup International Law Moot
- Law and Literature
- Law of International Business Transactions I
- Law of International Business Transactions II
- Legal System and Methods in China
- Mooting
- Non-Marine Insurance Law
- Principles of Employment Law
- Principles of Environmental Law
- Principles of Family Law
- Principles of Intellectual Property
- Principles of International Law
- Principles of Mediation
- Principles of Remedies
- Principles of Revenue Law
- Principles of Securities Regulation
- Private International Law in China
- Property Law in China
- Refugee Law Internship
- Secured Transactions and the Law
- Shipping Law
- The Law of Electronic Commerce
- 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 2009-2010, the Programme received over 750 applications, with 607 applications meeting the minimum admission requirements (set out in (3)). Many

applicants who satisfied the minimum requirements did not receive offers of admissions from CUHK in 2009-2010. The JD attracts students of the shighest quality, and the student body also constitutes a rich mixture of well-educated new graduates together with seasoned professionals who have already achieved considerable success in their chosen fields. The Faculty admitted a total of 145 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 2009-2010 (full-time mode)	777
No. of students admitted for academic year 2009-2010 (full-time mode)	145

When admitted, all JD students in 2009-2010 possessed at least an Upper 2nd 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 2009-20010 cohort:

Band 1	32.4% (47)
Band 2	12.4% (18)
Band 3	55.1% (80)
Total	100% (145)

Band 1: 1st class bachelor's degree or distinction master's degree or PhD (or equivalent).

Band 2: Borderline 1st class bachelor's degree (or equivalent).

Band 3: Upper 2nd class bachelor's degree or credit masters degree (or equivalent).

As noted above, 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 contains over 83,300 volumes and has 680 active serial titles and access to 2,581 electronic law journals. There are 52 electronic legal databases available to students and staff. Wherever possible, electronic format is the preferred option for acquisition of law journals and serials. The Faculty is investing heavily in library materials to support future years 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 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 have now completed the PCLL programme. They, together with this year's graduates and continuing JD students, have received job placement offers from top international and local law firms, government agencies and other organizations and businesses in Hong Kong and abroad. 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 organise 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 some 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 Bryan Mercurio
JD Programme Director
Faculty of Law
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

January 2010

Annexure 4

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

January 2010

This is a status report on the LLB (Hons) Degree Programme (LLB Programme) at the School of Law (School), City University of Hong Kong (the University). The report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009.

1. DIFFERENT MODES OF LLB PROGRAMME

During the period of this report, the LLB Programme was offered in both full-time (UGC-funded), and combined (self-financed) study modes. It was decided to change the erstwhile combined mode LLB to part-time LLB from the 2009 intake. This was primarily done to avoid cross-subsidisation argument because some self-financed combined mode students used to attend classes with UGC-funded full-time students.

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 compulsory core law subjects, law electives, Out of Discipline (OOD)¹ or General Education (GE) 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 students) must take at least 3 credit units from GE courses in fulfillment of the OOD requirement.

In recent years, the actual intake of self-financed LLB (part-time/combined mode) has fallen much short of the intake target of 50. Therefore, the School has decided to suspend admission to the LLB Programme (part-time) for 2010/11. The School will review the situation after one year.

2. 2009/10 ADMISSIONS ²

2.1 Full-Time LLB Programme

In the 2009/10 academic year, the School admitted 46 full-time LLB students in total, of whom 24 were JUPAS applicants, 19 non-JUPAS applicants and 3 Mainland students who have completed their foundation year at the University.

¹ –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.

² The admission figures were updated as at 31 December 2009.

2.1.1 JUPAS Admission

The JUPAS admission score for the 2009 entry of the School had improved as compared to 2008. According to the University's statistics, the average Use of English score of the School's JUPAS students of 2009 entry is the best within the University.

Admission interviews were arranged in June 2009 and the applicants who selected our LLB Programme in Band A choice were invited to attend the interview.

To reward high quality students who enrolled in the LLB Programme through JUPAS, the School had established an admission scholarship in 2008. The value of each scholarship is HK\$50,000. The scholarship is awarded to those students who put the LLB Programme in Band A, are nominated by their school principals and are finally admitted to the LLB Programme through JUPAS. In 2009, 6 students were awarded this scholarship.

2.1.2 Direct Application

Among the 19 students admitted through the direct application route, 4 of them were non-local students (one each from Australia, Italy, Malaysia and Myanmar). For direct applications, the selection criteria generally entailed looking at applicants' GCE or IB results. A special attention is paid to English proficiency. For applicants who have already finished a bachelor degree, their grades in the bachelor degree are taken into account. Individual admission interviews were held before making offers.

2.2 Part-time LLB Programme

In the 2009/10 academic year, 19 students were admitted to the self-financed part-time LLB Programme. Among them, 4 had obtained both postgraduate and undergraduate qualifications. Another 12 were holders of a bachelor's degree.

The LLB Programme and admission requirements of the combined and part-time modes are same as the full-time mode. The applicants are required to achieve a grade "C" or above in HKALE AS Level Use of English, or a minimum overall score of 7 in IELTS. Academic performance and professional work experience are also taken into account. Individual interviews were also arranged in appropriate cases.

3. DOUBLE DEGREES AND/OR LAW MINOR

The School together with the Department of Accountancy offers double major programmes in Accountancy and Law. All students enrolled in the double major programmes should complete 30 credits in law in order to get a second major in law. Students who wish to pursue a LLB degree should complete at least another 60 credits of law compulsory and elective courses.

The School also cooperates with other academic departments in the University in offering law minor and related programmes, including the Bachelor of Engineering in Building Engineering with Law Minor, Bachelor of Science in Surveying with Law Minor and Bachelor of Engineering in Information Engineering with Law Minor and Double Degree in Construction and Law. After finishing their first degree, they will study 60 credits of law

core and elective courses for another two years in full-time mode in order to obtain a law degree.

In 2009/10 academic year, there were two students admitted. One student is from BSc Surveying (Law Minor) and another one is from BBA Accountancy and Law.

4. PROGRESS ON THE FOUR-YEAR CURRICULUM

All full-time, combined mode and part-time 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 a few additional law courses which are otherwise offered as electives in the programme. These currently account for 24 credits. All students must also take the CCIV (6 credits), and ELAR (6 credits). In line with the Redmond/Roper Report, the School has set a minimum of 15 credits for OOD/GE courses for all LLB students.

A credit bearing Legal Placement course was offered to the second and third year LLB students. In the 2009 summer, 24 LLB students participated in the Legal Placement course. Whereas 9 students did one-month internship in various law firms or legal departments in Hong Kong, 15 LLB students participated in the Mainland China Legal Placement course where they got an opportunity to work in Chinese courts and obtain some legal training at the Law School of Renmin University of China.

Our law courses are generally of either 3 credits³ (one semester) or 6 credits (two semesters). The School had introduced a new law elective called “Intensive Seminar” since 2008. Under this umbrella course, short courses of 1 or 2 credits on new emerging areas of law were taught by distinguished scholars on an intensive basis. The following three intensive courses have been offered so far: “Capital Punishment in International Perspective”; “Terrorism, Human Rights and International Law”; and “International Commercial Arbitration”.

The colleges and schools of the University almost finished the process of transition to Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning⁴ (OBTL). Various law courses of the LLB Programme were redesigned to incorporate OBTL. 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.

In almost all courses, assessment consists of the following three components: end-of-course examination, assignment and class participation. Most of the examinations are open book.

³ 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.

⁴ “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.

5. ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Several mechanisms have been put in place to maintain high academic standards. For instance, there is an Associate External Academic Advisor for each course and one External Academic Advisor for the entire LLB Programme. This system is a useful tool both for quality control and the maintenance of academic standards. These academic advisors come from various leading universities in the world and their inputs have proved quite helpful in improving further the quality of the LLB Programme. There is close liaison between the course leaders and the external academic advisors. The LLB Programme Leader ensures that the course leaders consider the comments of externals seriously.

The School established an International Advisory Board (IAB) in 2007. The IAB comprised 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.

6. MOOTING COMPETITIONS

The School considers mooting as an integral part of students' legal education and provides them with extensive training. To promote mooting culture, several measures have been taken. For instance, two Intra-Moot Competitions organised by the SLW students were held between 28 February to 2 March 2009 and 19 to 24 November 2009. Through the competitions, judges were able to observe great potential in the participants and advise them on ways to further improve their advocacy skills.

During the reporting period, LLB students participated in several mooting competitions such as the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot, Red Cross International Humanitarian Law Moot, Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot, Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition and 4th LAWASIA International Moot 2009.

The performance of LLB students in the 2009 mooting competitions was outstanding. In addition to receiving Honorable Mention for the Best Claimant Memorandum by the team, a LLB student was also awarded Honorable Mention for the Best Oral Advocate in the Sixth Annual Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot. The team for the 7th Red Cross International Humanitarian Law Moot (comprising, among others, two LLB students) was one of the top 5 teams in the prosecutor side. Our students team, comprising, among others, two LLB students, took part in the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition (Asia Pacific Regional Rounds) held in Sydney and won the Regional Runners-Up 2009. Our team also secured the eighth position out of 19 teams that participated in the 2009 Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition.

7. GLOBAL LEGAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROJECT (G-LEAP)

As noted in the last status report, the School in 2007 launched the 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. In summer

2009, 34 LLB students spent four weeks at the Faculty of Law, Monash University to study a credit bearing law course, “Intellectual Property: Theory, Copyright and Design” and other 30 LLB students went to the University College, Oxford in July 2009 to study the course “European Competition Law and Policy”.

The School received positive feedback on the G-LEAP. Students very much enjoyed the course and the learning environment generally. The course content as well as the comparative focus of these courses was considered appropriate by students who took the course.

8. LEGAL PLACEMENT

The School 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. The School is working to expand the legal placement to other jurisdictions.

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.

9. EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Both the University and the School have a number of exchange programmes with foreign Universities. The School sees such exchanges as an important element in the acquisition of both general transferable skills and legal knowledge. Students are encouraged to make use of these exchange programmes. As an example, in 2009, a student went to the Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands for exchange.

During the report period, a total of 20 students from overseas jurisdictions, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Paris and Sweden, studied as exchange students.

Summer School in Malaysia (Monash University Sunway Campus)

From the 2010 Summer, LLB students will also have a chance to take part in the Summer School at the Malaysia campus of Monash University. The Summer School will be run by the Faculty of Law of Monash University in collaboration with the City University Law School and other partner universities. The Summer School offers a unique opportunity to study interesting law courses taught by several leading academics from Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Singapore. Students would also get a chance to share classrooms with students from several partner universities.

10. CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG LAW REVIEW

In order to promote research and harness the writing/editing skills of students, a new student edited law journal, *City University of Hong Kong Law Review (CityU LR)*, has been launched. The *CityU LR* is edited by law students including LLB students under the mentorship of faculty members. The first issue of the *CityU LR* was published in October 2009. We have received very positive feedback about this new law journal.

11. LOOKING AHEAD

The School is pleased with the smooth running of the LLB Programme. Nevertheless, there are a few aspects that would require attention. First, the School has to make appropriate 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. The LLB Review Panel is currently reviewing this issue carefully. Second, the School would like to expand exchange opportunities for LLB students. We are already talking to a few law schools in this regard.

In short, we hope that we could continue to offer a LLB Programme that matches international standards and produces graduates with knowledge-cum-skills relevant both locally and globally.

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

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

1. Applications and Admissions for 2009-2010

Applications for 2009-10: We received 379 applications for the full-time PCLL and 228 for the part-time PCLL.

Admissions: Offers (including conditional offers) were made to 111 full-time applicants and 44 part-time applicants. Applicants with 2:1 or above outnumbered available UGC places. A number of applicants to whom conditional offers were made were unable to take up their place due to their being unsuccessful in one or more of the Conversion Exam Board examinations. However, the number of applicants affected by this was significantly fewer than for the previous year.

The final numbers registered by School were 94 full-time students and 32 part-time students. One part-time student has since withdrawn for justified personal reasons. This represents a significant reduction in the number of withdrawals as, historically, there has been a higher drop-out rate amongst the part-time students during Semester A. Therefore, for 2009-10, the School has 94 full-time PCLL students, 31 part-time (Year 1) PCLL students. In addition there are 19 part-time (Year 2) PCLL 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, large groups and small groups are held separately for students in the two programmes. This practice continued in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

3. Class Size

We continued to limit our small group size to 10 students except for some of the elective courses where the students opting for the elective course are 15 or less in number.

4. Assessment Regime and Outcomes

4.1 Assessment Regime

As previously reported all written assessments are to be taken under controlled conditions and the 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 *Assessment Outcomes*

2007-08:

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

2008-09:

No. of students who failed PCLL: 1 full-time and 1 part-time
No. of students who sat resits: 21 full-time and 9 part-time

5. **Staffing**

In Semester B of 2008-09, 15 full-time staff and 19 part-time staff (practitioners) taught in PCLL programme.

In Semester A of 2009-10, 13 full-time staff and 10 part-time staff (practitioners) taught in PCLL programme.

Many of them have taught PCLL for some time and provide input on features of current practice.

6. **Structure**

The core and elective courses for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are listed below:

SEMESTER A

Advocacy, Interviewing and Negotiation	3 credits
Conveyancing Practice	2.5 credits
Corporate and Commercial Practice	3 credits
Civil Litigation Practice #	3 credits
Legal Writing and Drafting	3 credits
Professional Conduct and Practice	3 credits

SEMESTER B

Advocacy, Interviewing and Negotiation	3 credits
Conveyancing Practice	2.5 credits
Corporate and Commercial Practice	3 credits
Wills and Probate Practice	2 credits
Solicitors' Accounts	1 credit
Criminal Litigation Practice #	3 credit

<p>Electives x 2 or 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar Course (3 credits) • Understanding Financial Statements (1 credit) • Foundations in Mainland Related Legal Transactions (2 credits) • Mediation Practice (1 credit) • Litigation Practice II (2 credits) • International Arbitration Practice (2 credits)* <p>* <i>This elective is only offered to 2009-10 cohort students.</i> # <i>In 2009-10, the Civil Litigation Practice and Criminal Litigation Practice which was previously treated as one course was split up into two courses.</i></p>	<p>4 credits</p>
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Our experience with the electives offered to the students has been overall positive. We will be making further changes to the elective program for the year starting 2010 and details are provided below in the Future Section.

The OBTL (Outcome Based Teaching and Learning) format has been implemented in the year 2008-09 for all courses.

7. The Future

Restructuring of the Courses: We plan to divide a few of the core courses that are currently offered in the PCLL programme. The main reason behind it is to facilitate teaching and assessments. We also have plans to reduce/increase credits for the electives offered so that students have more choice. The structure for the year 2010-11 will be as follow:

SEMESTER A

Interlocutory Advocacy and Interviewing	2 credits
Mediation and Negotiation	2 credits
Corporate and Commercial Practice	3 credits
Civil Litigation Practice	3 credits
Professional Conduct and Practice	3 credits
Conveyancing Practice	2.5 credits
Wills and Probate Practice	2 credits
Litigation Writing and Drafting	1.5 credits

SEMESTER B

Trial Advocacy	2 credits
Criminal Litigation Practice	3 credits
Corporate and Commercial Practice	3 credits
Conveyancing Practice	2.5 credits
Solicitors' Accounts	1 credit
Commercial Writing and Drafting	1.5 credits
Electives x 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bar Course (2 credits)• Understanding Financial Statements and Financial Regulatory Practice (2 credits)• Foundations in Mainland Related Legal Transactions (2 credits)• Litigation Practice II (2 credits)• International Arbitration Practice (2 credits)	4 credits

Part-Time PCLL Programme: We have decided to suspend our part-time PCLL programme for 2010-2011.

Sushma Sharma
PCLL Programme Leader
City University School of Law
January 2010

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

The JD (Juris Doctor) Programme is post-graduate level programme for non-law entrants and law graduates from non common law jurisdiction. It equips students with knowledge and skills to pursue a legal profession in Hong Kong or advanced legal knowledge of their own interest.

1. 2009/2010 Admission

Competition for admission to the JD programme has always been keen. The number of applications has been on the increase in recent years.

For the admission year during 2009-10, the School received a total of 764 applications for the full-time and the part-time programmes. Applicants should have met the following minimum entrance requirement and the English proficiency requirements.

1. A Bachelor's degree (or equivalent) in a non-law discipline; or
2. A Bachelor's degree (or equivalent) in law from a non-common law jurisdiction, which was obtainable after at least eight semesters of full-time study. Holders with a law degree from a common law jurisdiction are not eligible to apply.
3. Applicants must be proficient in English.

English Proficiency Guidelines

For applicants whose entrance qualification is obtained from an institution where the medium of instruction is not English, the minimum English language proficiency requirement will usually be:

- a TOEFL score of 580 (paper-based test) or 237 (computer-based test) or 92 (internet-based); or
- an overall band score of 7 in IELTS; or
- a total of 490 in the Chinese mainland's College English Test (Band 6); or
- other equivalent qualifications.

The School has stipulated a validity period of three years for results of the above tests. Applicants are required to provide their English test results obtained within the three years preceding the commencement of the University's application period.

Table 1 is a brief summary of the target intake in terms of number of applications and enrolments for the full-time and part-time programmes respectively.

Table 1

Mode	No of applications	No of Enrollments
FT	390	84
PT	374	65

Table 2 provides the percentage of qualifications of our full-time and part-time entrants.

Table 2

	Bachelor Degree	Postgraduate degree
Full-time (P43)	79%	21%
Part-time (P49)	45%	55%

JD applicants come from varied academic backgrounds including arts, translation, criminal justice, civil law, accountancy, business, finance and banking, government and public administration, and science. The richness that stems from different academic disciplines and professional experiences not only enhances the diversity of the JD student body but also stimulates and enriches their class interactions and discussions.

2. Full-time and part-time modes

The JD programme can 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 the 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. Our JD programme also offers some flexibility to students allowing them to switch between full-time and part-time programmes should their personal circumstances change.

3. Programme Structure

The JD Programme comprises of a total of 71 credit units. Students have to complete 4 required courses including Hong Kong Legal System, Legal System of the People's Republic of China, Common Law Legal Method, and Jurisprudence. They have to choose either Independent Research or Dissertation in fulfillment of the research requirement. The remainder of credits can be made up by designated elective courses from the JD, LLM, and LLMArbDR programmes.

The JD programme provides the necessary course requirements for admission to the Postgraduate Certificate in Laws (PCLL) programme. Apart from the requirement on the required courses and the research course, students who have passed the above postgraduate elective courses from the JD Programme will be eligible to apply for the PCLL Programme which leads to a legal career path in Hong Kong. Students who do not intend to pursue a legal profession can still benefit from the JD programme by choosing a series of elective courses from the LLM and the LLMArbDR Programmes.

4. 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 Programme Intended Learning Outcomes (PILOs) and the Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs).

Pursuant to the meeting of the Committee on Taught Postgraduate Programmes on 19 September 2008 and the Internal Quality Audit exercise in 2009, all undergraduate courses in the JD Programme structure are currently offered at the postgraduate level with effect from the academic year 2009-2010. JD students are expected to achieve a higher standard of competency in undertaking the JD courses in terms of the Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs) and Assessment Tasks (ATs). As for the assessment, a higher requirement in terms of content and coverage is exerted on JD students. They are also required to achieve a minimum passing mark of 40% in each of the coursework and examination component in addition to the existing requirement on a 40% aggregate mark.

All JD courses are separately delivered at a postgraduate level. 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. The smaller group sessions (tutorials) are extremely beneficial in that they greatly enhance the interaction not only amongst students but also between student and staff thereby facilitating greater class participation and discussion.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Other activities

Apart from the taught courses conducted in CityU campus, the students' learning environment is enriched by their participation in other activities detailed below.

A) Mooting competitions

Our School continues to support students' participation in various regional and international mooting competitions. In the academic year 2008-2009, we have seen successes in these moots which include Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition, Sixth Annual Willem C. Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot, The 2009 Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, The Lachs Moot (Space Moot), and

Frankfurt Investment Arbitration Moot. Some of our successes are (a) Ranked 6th out of 20 teams in the Foreign Direct Investment International Moot Competition. (b) Received Honorable Mention for the Best Claimant in the Sixth Annual Willem C Vis (East) International Commercial Arbitration Moot. (c) JD student Chan Ngok Man Fiona was awarded the Best Oralist in Final Rounds of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition. (d) Awarded the First Runner-up and Winner of the Oxford University Press Award for the Best Team from a Non-OECD Country in the Frankfurt Investment Arbitration Moot.

B) Legal Placement

As with last year, the credit-bearing Legal Placement course hosted by the LLB Programme provided the JD students with opportunities to carry out their legal placement in two different legal environments: (1) local and international legal firms in Hong Kong and (2) attachment to the People's Court in Shanghai.

C) Global Legal Education Awareness Project (G-LEAP)

G-LEAP 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 are provided with the opportunity to participate in the G-LEAP in the summer 2009 in the Monash University, Australia. The School recognizes that the cost for participation in the G-LEAP is high for JD students. To encourage and further support JD students in availing themselves of the opportunity, the School is going to provide more sponsorship to new JD students admitted in 2010-2011.

8. Library and other facilities

The Law Section of the Run Run Shaw Library has an excellent collection of law materials including print and electronic resources as well as an extensive array of research support facilities. A multi-media meeting room is available for faculty members. Two discussion rooms are open to students, one of which is for moot preparation. Law school members and students can also access the full range of collections and services of the Main Library.

Apart from library facilities, the School of Law is also equipped with excellent teaching facilities including a video seminar room and a moot court room. The former is for the conduction of classes through video-conferencing. Our course Intensive Seminar is a good example in which Prof Michael Reisman and Prof Adrian Zuckerman delivered lectures to our LLB and the JD students via video-conferencing. The latter provides a imitated court environment for mooting practices and even mooting competitions.

9. Exchange activities

The School has recently entered into collaborative agreements with other universities including Maine University, U.S, University of San Francisco, U.S, and Jonkoping International Business School, Jonkoping University, Sweden. The agreement with University of Tsinghua, China will soon be launched.

The Programme is looking forward to the rich exchange of students and greater learning opportunities for our students. In addition to bringing a vibrant and cosmopolitan feel to the classrooms, student

exchange activities is vital in the globalization of legal education and practice environment by providing a platform for students to meet and exchange ideas and experiences about legal research and legal culture.

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

**Head's Report to the
Standing Committee on Legal Education and Training**

February 2010

Admissions 2009-2010

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

Admissions figures this year for the LLB programme is are similar to 2008-2009, with a total intake of 98 students made up as follows: 43 through the JUPAS scheme; 16 through our Faculty's non-JUPAS admissions process (14 fewer than last year because the Department no longer admits graduate students to the Fast-Track LLB programme); 32 through the Early Admissions Scheme for Form Six students; and 7 through mainland recruitment.

In addition, a further 138 students have been admitted to the three double degree programmes leading to an LLB after five years of study (80 for BBA (Law) - 80; 48 for BSocSc (Govt & Laws); and 10 for BEng (CivELaw), approximately 17 more than last year.

Exchange/Visiting Students

The number of foreign exchange and visiting students coming to HKU to study law in the Faculty of Law continues to increase. This influx of students from overseas has continued for 2009-10, encouraged significantly by the growing number of Faculty-level exchange agreements with overseas partners that we have put in place over the past two years. The Faculty has become more selective in choosing exchange partners and in admitting overseas students. In 2009-2010, 105 students, from 45 overseas institutions spend one or two semesters on exchange with us.

Our own students continue to have a keen interest in applying to undertake exchange studies overseas for either a full-year or single semester in their upper years of studies. Current figures for out-going law students for 2009-10 comprise 62 students, undertaking studies at 24 overseas universities (8 in the UK, 8 in the USA, 4 in Canada, and 1 in Denmark, Germany, Israel and Singapore each). Among the 62 students, 29 are spending a full year in overseas universities. Alongside the greater number of exchange places we have been able to put in place, it is evident that our four-year LLB programme and five-year mixed degrees programmes have provided the necessary flexibility to our students to spend one semester or two in an overseas university.

The New Curriculum

Last year was largely a time for shaping a response to the demands of legal education under the “3+3+4” educational reform agenda which requires the Department to re-design the LLB and double degree curriculum structure.

One of the centerpieces in the current undergraduate education reform is the introduction of Common Core Curriculum (CCC). The CCC will be in place from 2010 onwards, and by 2012 all undergraduate curricula, including law, will include six 6-credit common core courses, totaling 36 credits. The University has also decided to have a partial implementation of the new four year curriculum from the 2010-2011 academic year by requiring 12 credits CCC in all undergraduate curricula with the intention of smoothing out the impact of the full launch of the new curriculum.

The Department is amending the LLB curriculum to accommodate the additional 12 credits CCC requirement for the transitional years. This is being done by rationalizing the existing, mainly foundational, courses. We are also in a process of re-designing the LLB curriculum for 2012. A working group has been formed in the Department to prepare a new LLB curriculum.

The 3+3+4 reform presents a unique challenge to the double degree curriculum structure. As mentioned above, we have three double degree programmes: BBA (Law); BSocSc (Government & Laws); and BEng (Civil Engineering and Laws). The double degree will remain as a 5-year programme.

When all undergraduate degree becomes four-year programmes, the existing 3+2 structure for the double degree programmes is no longer possible. Working closely with our double degree partners, we are developing an integrated five year curriculum structure with interdisciplinary courses uniquely designed to connect law and the other discipline. Depending on the preference of our double degree partners, the new double degree may or may not allow exit at the end of the fourth year with a non-law degree.

The Faculty has decided to discontinue the BEng (Civil Engineering and Laws) in 2012-2013. We are planning to introduce a new double degree in Law and Literary Studies in 2011-2012.

Experiential Learning and the Use of Chinese Language

The Department encourages experiential learning and provides credit-bearing opportunities for law students to develop their lawyerly skills and to develop a *pro bono* culture. A six-credit Clinical Education Course is now in place which enables us to revive the on-campus Free Legal Advice Scheme and to allow students to participate in supervised legal service delivery in real life cases. On top of our Clinical Legal Education course, the Department will re-design mootings into a six-credit course and further develop our Summer Social Justice programme in Hong Kong and mainland China.

The use of Chinese language has also received enhanced attention in the Department: We have expanded the course on the use of Chinese which has been offered for many years; we have created a new course on the legal translation, likely to be offered in the next academic year; and we are planning to develop a Legal Chinese component in our Legal Research and

Writing course.

International Mooting

Mooting is an indispensable part of legal education. We continue to promote and support our students to go abroad to participate in international mooting and competitions. During 2008-2009, our successes include:

- Commonwealth Moot Competition — Winner;
- Willem C. Vis (East) Commercial Arbitration Moot – Quarter-finalist and Honourable Mention (Janice Keung and Carmen Li);
- Oxford International IP Moot – Quarter-finalist;
- Red Cross IHL Moot – Semi-finalist and 2nd Runner Up of Best Memorial; and
- ELSA Moot Court Competition on WTO Law (Asia Regional Round) – Runner Up.

For the academic year 2009-2010, we plan to send teams to participate in 13 international competitions and we will also host the International Rounds of International Client Counseling Competition in Hong Kong on 7-10 April 2010.

Staffing

The Department has been successful in senior staff recruitment in the past year. Professor Tony Carty (Sir Y K Pao Professor of Public Law) and Professor Scott Veitch (Paul K C Chung Professor in Jurisprudence), have both taken up their position in the first term of the academic year 2009-2010. Professor Michael Tilbury (Professor of Private Law), will report duty in March 2010. The arrival of the above senior academic staff members, together with the appointment of numerous visiting professors, will enable us to provide better mentorship for our junior colleagues; maintain the high standard of delivery of teaching; and further develop a rich research culture in the Department.

Professor Fu Hualing
Head
Department of Law

REPORT ON THE PCLL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

January – December 2009

I am pleased to provide a report on the PCLL at the University of Hong Kong covering the period from January 2009 to December 2009.

2008/09

An internal review was carried out by Ms Julienne Jen, Deputy Head of Department in charge of Curriculum Development immediately after the end of the academic year. A report was produced and had been discussed within the Department before the academic year 2009-10 started. The same report had recently been considered by our PCLL Academic Board at its meeting in January 2010.

2009/10

Admission

The number of applications has picked up this year. A total of over 500 applications were received, of which more than 85% designated HKU PCLL as first preference. We followed the same admissions policies and guidelines and conducted a few interviews. Out of a total of 319 conditional offers issued, 292 applicants were able to comply with all the admission requirements. We were also able to admit 46 well-qualified part-time students for the restoration of the part-time PCLL.

The Curriculum

We have been implementing, so far as practicable, the recommendations made in the abovementioned internal review report and shall keep the curriculum under constant review with the input from the profession, particularly via the professional bodies, our external examiners and our experienced part-time teachers.

Names of two of the electives have changed and all ten electives on the list are running in the second semester.

Transactions-oriented

Property Transactions II
Private Client Matters
Corporate & Commercial Transactions II
Listed Companies
China Practice

Litigation-oriented

Personal Injury Litigation
Matrimonial Practice and Procedure *
Commercial Dispute Resolution #
Property Litigation
Trial Advocacy

*formerly known as Matrimonial Practice
formerly known as Commercial Litigation

Human Resources Planning and Development

After the departure of two full-time teaching staff by December 2008, three new full-time staff members joined the Department in August 2009. As a result, we have by the end of the calendar year an establishment of 20 full-time teaching staff. Meanwhile, we continue to rely heavily on part-time teachers from the legal profession. Funding permits, 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

January 2010

The University of Hong Kong Report on the Juris Doctor Programme

Report 2010

Background

In September 2009, the Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong welcomed the inaugural class of the JD programme. The design of the JD programme has been benchmarked against the JD programmes offered by some of the leading law schools in the world, with advice from experts from Harvard Law School and The Melbourne Law School. A unique feature of our JD programme is that it provides solid training in the common law system through small-group teaching.

We have admitted only a small intake to enable a most satisfying, challenging, and interactive learning experience. With our strong reputation for offering quality legal education and our extensive network of alumni and friends, both local and overseas, we have received very strong support for our JD programme.

Programme Structure

The JD is a full-time, two-year law degree that provides comprehensive and in-depth legal education to students without prior background in the law. The emphasis of the programme is not on rote learning of legal rules, but on critical appreciation and assessment of the policy underpinnings of these rules. The programme distinguishes itself by its small class size of about 40 students. JD students take their core courses separately from the LLB students. We believe that an intimate environment will facilitate interaction and enhance the learning experience.

The JD programme can usually be finished in two years. There are three semesters in each academic year: the first semester, which lasts from September to December; the second semester, which lasts from January to May; and the one-month June semester.

In order to complete the programme, students are required to take courses worth a total of 144 credits. A one-semester course in the JD programme is usually worth 6 credits, and a full-year course 12 credits. 84 of the required 144 credits comprise core courses, which are listed below. Students are also required to complete a 6-credit dissertation. The remaining 54 credits are devoted to electives. Students who wish to apply for the PCLL must take the following 6-credit courses: Company Law, Evidence, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, and Land Law III.

The core courses are :-

Contracts I & II
Torts I & II
Equity & Trusts I & II
Land Law I & II
Criminal Law I & II
Constitutional Law
Commercial Law

Legal System
Legal Research & Methods
Dissertation

As to electives, the Faculty of Law offers electives in a wide variety of cutting-edge areas of law, such as financial law, international arbitration, environmental law, competition law, intellectual property law, to name but a few. There are no restrictions on the selection of electives, except that students must choose at least one elective from the “International, Comparative and Theoretical Perspectives of Law (ICT)” list of courses, and one elective from the “Chinese Law” list of courses. Students are also encouraged to take part in local and international mooted competitions.

Admissions Criteria

Basic Selection Criteria

The JD programme looks for a record of demonstrated academic excellence. We expect to admit applicants with degree qualifications with at least a 2:1 or the equivalent (cum laude from North American universities) from a reputable university in Hong Kong or overseas. We seek to admit students with diverse backgrounds and relevant professional and other experiences. The application entails a personal statement, a writing sample, an English language requirement, and letters of reference. To help us make better decisions, some applicants may be asked to attend in-person or telephone/videoconference interviews.

English Language Requirement

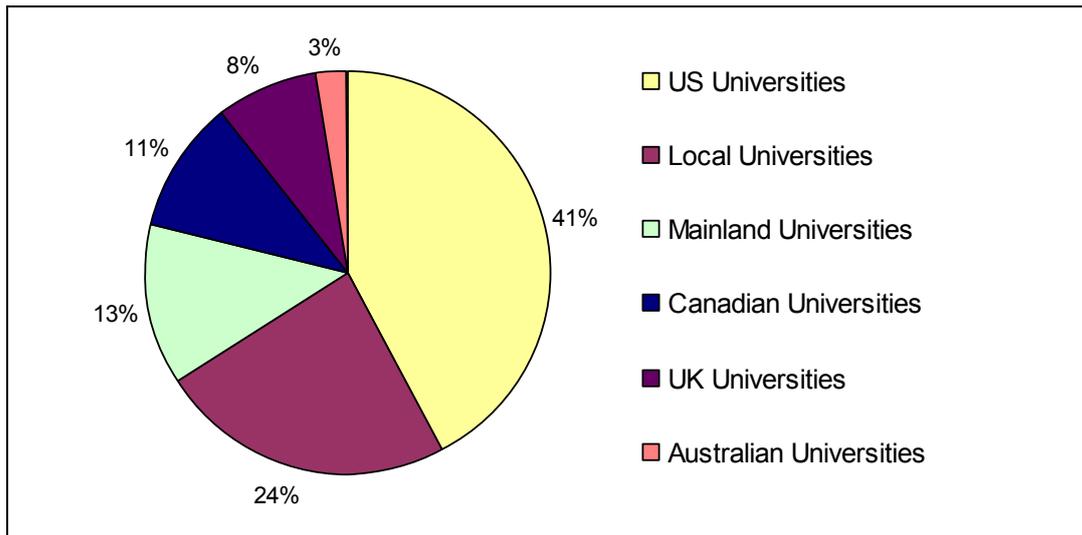
Applicants who did not graduate from a university in which the medium of instruction is English are required to take either IELTS (International English Language Testing System) **or** TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). The following are minimum requirements on IELTS and TOEFL for admission to the JD programme:

IELTS: a minimum overall band score of 7.5, with no individual score below 6.5, and a minimum band score of 7.0 in the academic writing module

TOEFL: a minimum score of 600 on the paper-based test (or 100 on the internet-based test)

The First JD Class

We are very pleased to have admitted a highly qualified inaugural class for the JD programme. In our first year, we received more than 360 applications, and made 50 initial offers. The acceptance rate is therefore approximately 13.9%. 38 students matriculated, of whom graduates of U.S. universities account for close to a majority. Roughly one quarter of the matriculated students received their undergraduate degrees from a Hong Kong university. The remainder of the class consisted of graduates from universities in the U.K., Canada, Australia, and Mainland China.



43% of the matriculated students possess prior full-time work experience. 15% of them have advanced degrees. The most popular undergraduate subjects in the first JD class are: finance (21%), economics (11%), English (9%), and politics (9%). Other subjects include business, engineering, and history. Lastly, the first JD class consists of 23 female students and 15 male students.

All of our admitted students have obtained at least a 2:1 or a GPA of 3.3 in their first degree. We are very pleased with the first cohort of students. Apart from their maturity, they have displayed very positive aptitude in and attitude towards the study of law, and in particular the challenges of acquiring legal skills. We are convinced that they are at least of comparable if not better quality to the graduates of any good law school. At the Faculty of Law, we pride ourselves in maintaining a rigorous standard of grading for all programmes. We do not mark the JD students any less or more leniently than we do the LLBs. Our marking practices are similar to those in English universities.

Conclusion

We believe the JD programme has filled an important gap in legal education in Hong Kong, namely the provision of a law degree education to people who have acquired a first degree in another discipline. We have also endeavoured to maintain the most rigorous standard of legal study in the JD degree. Although it is extremely challenging for students from a variety of disciplines and work experience to acquire the skill sets of a lawyer in an intensive two-year programme, we believe this is possible with the common, single-minded dedication of both Faculty and students.

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 : Dr Danny CHOONG Ewe Leong
The Federation for Continuing Education in Tertiary Institutions

Mr Richard MORRIS (from 15 June 2009) (Professor Elsa KELLY
from 4 January 2007 to 14 June 2009)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Mr Kenneth KWOK Hing-wai, SC, BBS, JP
The Hong Kong Bar Association

Ms Heather DOUGLAS (from 9 April 2009)(Mr Anthony UPHAM
from 28 September 2006 to 8 April 2009)
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

Ms Heather DOUGLAS (from 9 April 2009) (Mr Anthony UPHAM
from 27 August 2008 – 4 April 2009)
The City University of Hong Kong

Mr Richard MORRIS (from 15 June 2009) (Professor Elsa KELLY
from 4 January 2007 to 14 June 2009)
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