



University of
**Southern
Queensland**



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Law and Criminology

Changes 2023 – 2nd edition

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Introduction

In 2023, law students will experience significant changes to your program of study,¹ and to when you will be studying. Criminology students will in 2024 experience similar changes to when you will be studying. This booklet outlines those changes in detail. I encourage you to read carefully the sections in the booklet that affect you. Assistance will be provided when it is needed. In summary –

Bachelor of Laws (LLB) and Bachelor of Arts (BA) Legal Studies students –

- The number of core courses is being reduced, and the number of law elective courses that can be taken in the LLB is being increased. This especially affects LLB and BA Legal Studies students who are early in their studies.
- LLB students – there are some new law elective courses available to you.
- As a result, enrolment patterns for your studies are changing.

Bachelor of Laws (Honours) (LLB (Hons))

- If you seek an exemption from four Honours courses because you have completed a Practical Legal Training (PLT) qualification, the Grade Point Average (GPA) from the PLT qualification will *not* be included in the calculation of your GPA for your Honours. In short, PLT will count for four Honours courses, but the GPA from PLT will not count towards your Honours GPA.

Juris Doctor (JD) students –

- The number of core courses is also being reduced, and the number of law elective courses that you can take is being increased. Again, this especially affects students who are early in their studies.
- There are large changes to the list of law elective courses that you may take.
- Enrolment patterns for your studies are also changing.

All law and criminology students –

- The University is moving from its current academic year (structured around semesters) which has traditionally begun in late February and ended in early February in the following year. The new Academic Calendar is structured around trimesters which, in 2023, will begin on 20 February 2023.
- Law students will in 2023 move straight into the new trimester system.
- Criminology students will remain in the current semester system in 2023, and move into the new trimester system in 2024.
- LLB double-degree students will have their courses in the LLB offered in the trimester system, but their BA or Bachelor of Business (BBus) courses offered in the semester system. You will need individually tailored advice to ensure that you can avoid the clashes in course offerings and assessment that this could otherwise cause.

All efforts are being made to ease any transitions that you may confront. Please, consult the sections that affect you. Information sessions have already been held on the Ipswich and Toowoomba campuses, and online, and a **recording** is available on the Law Student Hub. Hopefully, that will answer all of your questions – but should you need further help, please do not hesitate to seek it through [Ask UniSQ](#).

Professor Reid Mortensen

Head of School and Dean, School of Law and Justice

¹ The changes to the LLB and JD have been approved by the Legal Practitioners Admissions Board and the Chief Justice of Queensland.

1 Bachelor of Laws (LLB) and Bachelor of Arts (BA) Legal Studies students

1.0.1 The changes that are being made to the LLB (and to the Legal Studies major in the BA) have the effect of reducing the number of core – or compulsory – courses and enabling you to take more law elective courses. The core courses are those required to satisfy Australian Law School Standard 2 – a large subset of which encompasses courses that are also required to satisfy, in Queensland, the *Supreme Court (Admission) Rules 2004* (Qld) and *Admissions Guideline No 1*. The 11 areas of knowledge that the *Admission Rules* and *Guideline No 1* require that you study are often called ‘the Priestley 11’. On 5 July 2022, the Legal Practitioners Admissions Board (LPAB) and the Chief Justice of Queensland approved changes to the courses in your LLB by which the Priestley 11 requirements are met. At present, 13 courses in your LLB meet Priestley 11 requirements. The LPAB and the Chief Justice have now approved 11 courses in your LLB that, from 2023, will satisfy the Priestley 11 requirements.

1.0.2 In addition, another core course that has been a means of implementing skills that are directed by Australian Law School Standard 2 – LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research – will be removed from the LLB program and the BA Legal Studies major. The skills that are currently developed in LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research will, from 2023, be embedded in the requirements of other first year courses in the LLB and Legal Studies major.

1.0.3 Why are we changing your LLB? The requirements of Australian Law School Standard 2 have not changed since 2008. The subset of Australian Law School Standard 2 that amounts to the Priestley 11 has not changed since 1995. Accordingly, any new areas of law that are thought helpful to ensuring that your LLB remains contemporary largely have to be located in the law elective component of the degree. By increasing the number of law electives available to you, we give you greater opportunities to develop your understanding of these newer areas of law. And in getting greater choice in your LLB studies, you also exercise more control over the shape of your studies.

1.1 Changes to LLB core courses

1.1.1 There are currently 19 core courses in the LLB. The changes affect seven of the current core courses, which will be reduced to four. These are in two categories –

Priestley 11 courses. Four of the Priestley areas of knowledge are affected by these changes: torts, contract, equity and property. In 2022, these four areas of knowledge are satisfied in the LLB at UniSQ by six core courses – from 2023, they will be satisfied by four core courses. The other seven Priestley areas of knowledge, and the courses required to satisfy them, are not affected in any way by these changes.² The changes are set out in **Table 1**.

Legal Writing and Research. The current core course LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research gives effect to research and writing skills that are required of law degrees by Australian Law School Standard 2. From 2023, UniSQ is giving effect to these skills by embedding them in other core first year courses. A separate LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research course is no longer required, and the course is being removed from the LLB from 2023.

² These are criminal law and procedure, company law, administrative law, federal and state constitutional law, civil procedure, evidence, and ethics and professional responsibility.

Table 1: LLB – changes to Priestley courses

A	B	C
Priestley 11 area	LLB - 2022	LLB - 2023
Torts	LAW1113 Contract and Torts A LAW1124 Torts B	LAW1126 Torts
Contract	LAW1113 Contract and Torts A LAW1123 Contract B	LAW1116 Contract
Equity	LAW2212 Equity LAW2223 Property and Trusts B	LAW1127 Equity and Trusts
Property	LAW2213 Property and Trusts A LAW2223 Property and Trusts B	LAW2214 Property
Total courses	6	4

1.1.2 If you have completed *any* of the courses in Column B but not all of them, you will have transitional arrangements for your studies.

1.1.3 If you have *not* completed *any* of the courses in Column B, then you will not have any transitional arrangements. The core courses in your LLB studies are the same as they would be for any student starting in 2023. You will have to study all of the courses in Column C, as well as the other 12 core courses and eight law electives in your LLB.

1.1.4 If you have completed *all* of the courses in Column B, then you are unlikely to have any transitional arrangements. All of the courses in Column B will still be counted towards your LLB.

1.1.5 Regardless of what category you are in, as a precaution you should consult the transitional arrangements set out in **section 1.2**.

1.2 Transitional arrangements for LLB courses

1.2.1 The transitional arrangements will mainly affect those of you who have studied at least one, but not all, of the courses set out in Column B of Table 1. The transitional arrangements are set out in **Table 2**. They have been organised around the following principles.

Principle 1. This is the 'no disadvantage' principle. No student is to be disadvantaged by reason of having to transition as set out in **Table 2**. 'No disadvantage' means that you are –



- To study precisely 24 units of courses to complete your LLB – no fewer than 24, but also no more than 24 units of courses.
- Not to study more core courses that were required of you at the time you enrolled in your LLB studies. For almost all of you, this will be no more than 19 core courses.

Principle 2. Your studies will ensure that, on completing your LLB, you meet the academic requirements for admission as a lawyer. Under the *Supreme Court (Admission) Rules 2004* (Qld) and *Admission Guideline No 1*, these comprise the equivalent of three years of fulltime study of law (ie, the 24 units of courses set out in Principle 1) and the Priestley 11 areas of knowledge. So long as you follow the transitional arrangements set out in **Table 2**, and complete all other core courses, you will complete the requirements of the Priestley 11. As each Priestley area of knowledge is, from 2023, satisfied by just one course, the transitional arrangements are straightforward.

Principle 3. All core courses must be completed, and the balance of 24 courses for the award of the LLB must be made up by successfully studying LLB law electives. For those who have completed all of the courses in **Column B of Table 1** and LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research, you are still in a program that requires you to complete 19 core courses and five law electives. Those who start studying the LLB in 2023 will have 16 core courses to complete and eight law electives. For those who have transitional arrangements, you are likely to have somewhere between 16 and 19 core courses and eight and five law electives to make up the total 24 units of courses. Eg, if you had completed LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research before 2023, but none of the courses in **Column B of Table 1**, you will be in a program that requires you to complete 17 core courses and seven electives.

Principle 4. The old courses – those in **Column B of Table 1** and LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research – will not be ‘taught out’. They will not be offered after 2022. There is one exception: ie, LAW2223 Property and Trusts B. This will be offered in 2023 to a limited group of students who, before 2023, had completed *both* LAW2212 Equity *and* LAW2213 Property and Trusts A but had not completed LAW2223 Property and Trusts B – see **Table 2***. The reason for this is that, otherwise, those students would have to complete two new courses – LAW1127 Equity and Trusts *and* LAW2214 Property – where before 2023 they would only be required to complete one extra course (LAW2223 Property and Trusts B) to satisfy the Priestley areas of equity and property. This would therefore violate the ‘no disadvantage’ Principle 1, requiring two courses after 2023 when only one was required before 2023. However, there are two points to keep in mind:

- LAW2223 Property and Trusts B will *only* be open to you if you have completed *both* LAW2212 Equity *and* LAW2213 Property and Trusts A – otherwise you will not be permitted to enrol.
- LAW2223 Property and Trusts B will not be offered after 2023. If the transitional arrangements require you to study LAW2223 Property and Trusts B, you must enrol in it in trimester 2 2023 and you must complete it successfully. After 2023, students in this category will be required to complete two courses – LAW1127 Equity and Trusts *and* LAW2214 Property.

Principle 5. All courses that were creditable to the LLB program and which you successfully completed before trimester 1 2023 will be counted towards your LLB program.

1.2.2 An old transitional issue. An issue arises that most of you can ignore for students who, before semester 3 2020, studied LAW1121 Criminal Law but, before semester 3 2020, had not actually studied LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research. These students must complete the mini-course LAW5119 Advanced Criminal Procedure (worth 25 per cent of a course) to satisfy all of the



requirements of the criminal law and procedure Priestley area of knowledge. All of the students in this category have been advised of this issue by letter, but some are still to complete LAW5119 Advanced Criminal Procedure. This is not a concern for you if you completed LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research before semester 3 2020, or if you completed LAW1121 Criminal Law and Procedure after semester 2 2020.

Table 2: LLB – transitional arrangements

If before 2023 you have completed	AND if before 2023 you have not completed	THEN you must complete	
LAW1113 Contract and Torts A	LAW1123 Contract B	LAW1116 Contract	
LAW1113 Contract and Torts A	LAW1124 Torts B	LAW1126 Torts	
LAW2212 Equity	BOTH LAW2213 Property and Trusts A AND LAW2223 Property and Trusts B	LAW1127 Equity and Trusts	
LAW2213 Property and Trusts A	BOTH LAW2212 Equity AND LAW2223 Property and Trusts B	LAW2214 Property	
BOTH LAW2212 Equity AND LAW2213 Property and Trusts A	LAW2223 Property and Trusts B	If completing transition in 2023	LAW2223 Property and Trusts B*
		If completing transition after 2023	BOTH LAW1127 Equity and Trusts AND LAW2214 Property
	LAW1112 Legal Writing and Research	No new core course – an LLB elective instead	

1.2.3 In general, transitional arrangements affect you if, before 2023, you have completed an 'A' course but not its 'B' partner course. The 'A' course is a prerequisite to the 'B' course, and so should have been taken before the 'B' course. However, it may still be possible that some of you might have completed the 'B' before the 'A', and some of you may have been given exemptions from a 'B' course but not the 'A' on the basis of study in another law school. If you are in this situation, you may have to transition in accordance with the requirements of **Table 3**.

Table 3: LLB – unlikely scenarios but possible transitional requirements

If before 2023 you have completed	AND if before 2023 you have not completed	THEN you must complete
LAW1123 Contract B	LAW1113 Contract and Torts A	LAW1116 Contract
LAW1124 Torts B	LAW1113 Contract and Torts A	LAW1126 Torts
LAW2223 Property and Trusts B	LAW2212 Equity	LAW1127 Equity and Trusts
LAW2223 Property and Trusts B	LAW2213 Property and Trusts A	LAW2214 Property

1.2.4 Do you have any doubts about transitional arrangements? It is of the greatest importance that, if you are required to undertake any transitional arrangements, you get them right. If you have any doubts about what is required, you are urged to seek assistance from an academic program support officer. Please contact them through [Ask UniSQ](#).

1.3 LLB law elective courses – new law electives, changed law electives and re-named law electives

1.3.1 The principal changes to the LLB relate to core courses. However, as there are now fewer courses dealing with, say, tort and property, the School has ensured that important aspects of legal practice in those fields are included in the law elective program for those of you who wish to deepen your understanding of those fields or even specialise in them.

1.3.2 New law electives. In 2023, new law electives will be added to the current LLB law elective list. These are –

SCA1222 Public Speaking for Lawyers
LAW3483 Commercial Transactions and Property Law
LAW3484 Media Law
LAW3485 Personal Injuries Law
LAW3486 Native Title Law

1.3.3 Most can be explained by their course names. Information will be provided later as to when each of these new law electives will be offered. Some may not be available until 2024.

1.3.4 SCA1222 Public Speaking for Lawyers will be exclusive to the LLB and taught by experts in the performance arts. It will be available in trimester 2 2023. While available to you at any time that a law elective is available in your enrolment pattern, it will be possible to take very early in the program as it does not need prior legal knowledge. It will introduce you to approaches to public speaking, how to deal with and control nerves, how to provoke interest in your oral presentation and, so, how to persuade. All topics will concentrate on the kind of public speaking that lawyers undertake – other than courtroom advocacy. It is a good law elective to take before you do any advocacy training.



1.3.5 LAW3484 Media Law will largely focus on the law of defamation, but also include free communication, privacy, contempt of court, confidentiality and the regulation of the media.

1.3.6 Revised law electives. PWE3000 Work Integrated Learning and PWE3001 Learning Integrated Work will be discontinued from trimester 1 2023, and replaced by –

LAW3491 Law and Justice Placement

The course will be offered in trimesters 1, 2 and 3. It makes no substantive difference to the current two courses. PWE3000 Work Integrated Learning relates to voluntary work placements, and PWE3001 Learning Integrated Work relates to paid employment. The new course will deal with both.

1.3.7 Re-named law electives. For the sake of completeness, you are asked to be aware of names changes to a number of law electives. There are no changes to the syllabus of these courses – they are unchanged in areas of law, topics and substance. All that changes is the name.

Table 4: LLB – re-named electives

New course name	Old course name
LAW3424 Property Conveyancing	LAW3424 Land Contracts
LAW3463 Cross-border Litigation	LAW3463 Private International Law
LAW3466 Advocacy	LAW3466 Moot Court Bench
LAW3500 Taxation Law A	LAW3130 Revenue Law and Practice A
LAW3501 Taxation Law B	LAW3131 Revenue Law and Practice B

1.4 LLB enrolment patterns from 2023

1.4.1 The changes to the core courses of the LLB inevitably mean that enrolment patterns for your LLB studies will change. It is not possible here to list all of the possible enrolment patterns, especially the large number of part-time enrolments patterns that are available to you. Those that are given below are the six *fulltime* enrolment patterns. There are the standard three-year fulltime enrolment patterns – a different pattern for students who enter the LLB in trimester 1, trimester 2 and trimester 3. There are also the two-year fast-track enrolment patterns – again a different pattern for students who enter the LLB in trimester 1, trimester 2 and trimester 3. As these still involve the study of 24 units of courses over six consecutive trimesters, these two year fast-track patterns still achieve the equivalent of three years study of law.

1.4.2 In all patterns, the sequence of courses is carefully planned to ensure that you proceed through them without leapfrogging areas of legal knowledge and skills development that are needed for the courses you are studying at any point. It would be disastrous to study Equity and Trusts without having studied Contract; and it would be disastrous to study Property, Company Law or Lawyers' Ethics without having studied Equity and Trusts. All enrolment patterns ensure that those sequences are followed, and they do so through the prerequisites required.

1.4.3 Students who are in transitional arrangements, in particular, may be caught between old and new enrolment patterns. However, if any of you has questions about what courses to enrol in and when, please contact [Ask UniSQ](#).

Table 5: LLB – three year plan, trimester 1 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1	<p>LAW1111 Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS1115 Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS1115 if LAW1114 or LAW1202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW1116 Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1126 Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p>	<p>LAW1122 Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1121 Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1127 Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW1123 or LAW1116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1124 or LAW1126</p> <p>LAW2211 Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121 and HIS1115</p>	
2	<p>LAW2214 Property Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW2222 Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2221 Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW2211</p> <p>LAW2224 Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW1111 and (LAW1114 or HIS1115)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	
3	<p>LAW3311 Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3312 Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW1127 or LAW2212) and LAW2224</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW3321 Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW1121 and LAW2214</p> <p>LAW3322 Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW1123 or LAW1116) and (LAW1124 or LAW1126)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	

Table 6: LLB – three year plan, trimester 2 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1		<p>LAW1111 Australian Legal System</p> <p>LAW1122 Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1121 Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1126 Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p>	
2	<p>HIS1115 Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS1115 if LAW1114 or LAW1202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW1116 Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW2222 Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW1127 Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW1123 or LAW1116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1124 or LAW1126</p> <p>LAW2211 Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121 and HIS1115</p> <p>LAW2224 Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW1111 and (LAW1114 or HIS1115)</p> <p>LAW3322 Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW1123 or LAW1116) and (LAW1124 or LAW1126)</p>	
3	<p>LAW2214 Property Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3311 Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2221 Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW2211</p> <p>LAW3321 Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW1121 and LAW2214</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	
4	<p>LAW3312 Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW1127 or LAW2212) and LAW2224</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>		

Table 7: LLB – three year plan, trimester 3 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1			<p>LAW1111 Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS1115 Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS1115 if LAW1114 or LAW1202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW1122 Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1121 Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p>
2	<p>LAW1116 Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1126 Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW2222 Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW1127 Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW1123 or LAW1116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1124 or LAW1126</p> <p>LAW2211 Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121 and HIS1115</p> <p>LAW2224 Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW1111 and (LAW1114 or HIS1115)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	
3	<p>LAW2214 Property Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3311 Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2221 Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW2211</p> <p>LAW3321 Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW1121 and LAW2214</p> <p>LAW3322 Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW1123 or LAW1116) and (LAW1124 or LAW1126)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	
4	<p>LAW3312 Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW1127 or LAW2212) and LAW2224</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>		

Table 8: LLB – two year plan, trimester 1 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1	<p>LAW1111 Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS1115 Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS1115 if LAW1114 or LAW1202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW1116 Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1126 Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p>	<p>LAW1122 Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1121 Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1127 Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW1123 or LAW1116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1124 or LAW1126</p> <p>LAW2211 Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121 and HIS1115</p>	<p>LAW2222 Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121</p> <p>LAW2224 Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW1111 and (LAW1114 or HIS1115)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>
2	<p>LAW2214 Property Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3311 Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3312 Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW1127 or LAW2212) and LAW2224</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2221 Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW2211</p> <p>LAW3321 Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW1121 and LAW2214</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW3322 Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW1123 or LAW1116) and (LAW1124 or LAW1126)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>

Table 9: LLB – two year plan, trimester 2 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1		<p>LAW1111 Australian Legal System</p> <p>LAW1122 Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1116 Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1126 Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p>	<p>HIS1115 Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS1115 if LAW1114 or LAW1202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW1121 Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW2211 Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121 and HIS1115</p> <p>LAW1127 Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW1123 or LAW1116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1124 or LAW1126</p>
2	<p>LAW2222 Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121</p> <p>LAW2214 Property Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2221 Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW2211</p> <p>LAW3321 Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW1121 and LAW2214</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2224 Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW1111 and (LAW1114 or HIS1115)</p> <p>LAW3322 Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW1123 or LAW1116) and (LAW1124 or LAW1126)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>
3	<p>LAW3311 Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3312 Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW1127 or LAW2212) and LAW2224</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>		

Table 10: LLB – two year plan, trimester 3 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1			<p>LAW1111 Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS1115 Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS1115 if LAW1114 or LAW1202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW1122 Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1121 Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p>
2	<p>LAW1116 Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW1126 Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1111</p> <p>LAW2222 Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW1127 Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW1123 or LAW1116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1124 or LAW1126</p> <p>LAW2211 Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW1121 and HIS1115</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2224 Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW1111 and (LAW1114 or HIS1115)</p> <p>LAW3322 Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW1123 or LAW1116) and (LAW1124 or LAW1126)</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>
3	<p>LAW2214 Property Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3311 Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW1127 or LAW2212</p> <p>LAW3312 Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW1127 or LAW2212) and LAW2224</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW2221 Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW2211</p> <p>LAW3321 Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW1121 and LAW2214</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p> <p>LLB Law Elective</p>	

2 Bachelor of Laws (Honours) (LLB (Hons)) students

2.0.1 The LLB (Hons) degree comprises eight units of graduate courses: LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology, LAW8006 Major Law Honours Dissertation (2 units) and five units of graduate elective courses. The School also will give an exemption from four units of electives on completion of a Practical Legal Training (PLT) qualification. The reason for that is that PLT qualifications are graduate diplomas and, according to federal regulation, these are at the same academic level as Honours degrees.

2.0.2 Since this LLB (Hons) was introduced in 2014, there has been a rule by which, if the four units exemption for PLT was sought, the Grade Point Average (GPA) for the PLT qualification was included in the calculation of the overall GPA for LLB (Hons), and in doing so was weighted at 50 per cent of the GPA for LLB (Hons). The GPA for LLB (Hons) determines whether the degree is awarded with First Class Honours, Second Class Honours Division A, Second Class Honours Division B or Third Class Honours.

2.0.3 However, after representations from the USQ Law Society that the GPA for PLT was usually low, and that it was pulling the LLB (Hons) GPA down to a significant extent, the School agreed to remove the rule by which the GPA for PLT was counted towards the GPA for LLB (Hons). This rule change was initiated in mid-2022, and is relatively straightforward. As a result, this new means of calculating the GPA for LLB (Hons) is now in place, and has been applied to all students graduating with LLB (Hons) prospectively from July 2022.

2.0.4 In short then, LLB (Hons) students may still seek an exemption from four units of graduate elective courses for their degree on the basis of having successfully completed a PLT qualification. However, even with that exemption, **the GPA from the PLT qualification will *not* now count towards the GPA for the award of LLB (Hons) and, therefore, will not be relevant to the class of Honours awarded. The class of Honours will be determined exclusively by reference to the Honours courses studied at UniSQ**, even if that is only four units of courses.

3 Juris Doctor (JD) students

3.0.1 The changes that are being made to the JD have the effect of reducing the number of core – or compulsory – courses and enabling you to take more law elective courses. The core courses are those required to satisfy Australian Law School Standard 2 – a large subset of which encompasses courses that are also required to satisfy, in Queensland, the *Supreme Court (Admission) Rules 2004* (Qld) and *Admissions Guideline No 1*. The 11 areas of knowledge that the *Admission Rules* and *Guideline No 1* require that you study are often called 'the Priestley 11'. On 5 July 2022, the Legal Practitioners Admissions Board (LPAB) and the Chief Justice of Queensland approved changes to the courses in your JD by which the Priestley 11 requirements are met. At present, 13 courses in your JD meet Priestley 11 requirements. The LPAB and the Chief Justice have now approved 11 courses in your JD that, from 2023, will satisfy the Priestley 11 requirements.

3.0.2 In addition, another core course that has been a means of implementing skills that are directed by Australian Law School Standard 2 – LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research – will be removed from the JD program. The skills that are currently developed in LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research will, from 2023, be embedded in the requirements of other first year courses in the JD.

3.0.3 Why are we changing your JD? The requirements of Australian Law School Standard 2 have not changed since 2008. The subset of Australian Law School Standard 2 that amounts to the Priestley 11 has not changed since 1995. Accordingly, any new areas of law that are thought helpful to ensuring that your JD remains contemporary largely have to be located in the elective component of the degree. By increasing the number of electives available to you, we give you greater opportunities to develop your understanding of these newer areas of law. And in getting greater choice in your JD studies, you also exercise more control over the shape of your studies.

3.1 Changes to JD core courses

3.1.1 There are currently 20 core courses in the JD. The changes affect seven of the current core courses, which will be reduced to four. These are in two categories –

- **Priestley 11 courses.** Four of the Priestley areas of knowledge are affected by these changes: torts, contract, equity and property. In 2022, these four areas of knowledge are satisfied in the JD at UniSQ by six core courses – from 2023, they will be satisfied by four core courses. The other seven Priestley areas of knowledge, and the courses required to satisfy them, are not affected in any way by these changes.³ The changes are set out in **Table 11**.
- **Advanced Legal Writing and Research.** The current core course LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research gives effect to research and writing skills that are required of law degrees by Australian Law School Standard 2. From 2023, UniSQ is giving effect to these skills by embedding them in other core first year courses. A separate LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research course is no longer required, and the course is being removed from the JD from 2023.

³ These are criminal law and procedure, company law, administrative law, federal and state constitutional law, civil procedure, evidence, and ethics and professional responsibility.

Table 11: JD – changes to Priestley courses

A	B	C
Priestley 11 area	JD – 2022	JD – 2023
Torts	LAW5113 Advanced Contract and Torts A LAW5124 Advanced Torts B	LAW5126 Advanced Torts
Contract	LAW5113 Advanced Contract and Torts A LAW5123 Advanced Contract B	LAW5116 Advanced Contract
Equity	LAW5212 Advanced Equity LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B	LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts
Property	LAW5213 Advanced Property and Trusts A LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B	LAW5214 Advanced Property
Total courses	6	4

3.1.2 If you have completed *any* of the courses in Column B but not all of them, you will have transitional arrangements for your studies.

3.1.3 If you have *not* completed *any* of the courses in Column B, then you will not have any transitional arrangements. The core courses in your JD studies are the same as they would be for any student starting in 2023. You will have to study all of the courses in Column C, as well as the other 13 core courses and seven electives in your JD.

3.1.4 If you have completed *all* of the courses in Column B, then you are unlikely to have any transitional arrangements. All of the courses in Column B will still be counted towards your JD.

3.1.5 Regardless of what category you are in, as a precaution you should consult the transitional arrangements set out in **section 3.2**.

3.2 Transitional arrangements for JD courses

3.2.1 The transitional arrangements will mainly affect those of you who have studied at least one, but not all, of the courses set out in **Column B of Table 11**. The transitional arrangements are set out in **Table 12**. They have been organised around the following principles.

Principle 1. This is the 'no disadvantage' principle. No student is to be disadvantaged by reason of having to transition as set out in **Table 12**. 'No disadvantage' means that you are –

- To study precisely 24 units of courses to complete your JD – no fewer than 24, but also no more than 24 units of courses.
- Not to study more core courses that were required of you at the time you enrolled in your JD studies. For almost all of you, this will be no more than 20 core courses.

Principle 2. Your studies will ensure that, on completing your JD, you meet the academic requirements for admission as a lawyer. Under the *Supreme Court (Admission) Rules 2004* (Qld) and *Admission Guideline No 1*, these comprise the equivalent of three years of full time study of law (ie, the 24 units of courses set out in Principle 1) and the Priestley 11 areas of knowledge. So long as you follow the transitional arrangements set out in **Table 12**, and complete all other core courses, you will complete the requirements of the Priestley 11. As each Priestley area of knowledge is, from 2023, satisfied by just one course, the transitional arrangements are straightforward.

Principle 3. All core courses must be completed, and the balance of 24 courses for the award of the JD must be made up by successfully studying JD law electives. For those who have completed all of the courses in **Column B of Table 11** and LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research, you are still in a program that requires you to complete 20 core courses and four law electives. Those who start studying the JD in 2023 will have 17 core courses to complete and seven law electives. For those who have transitional arrangements, you are likely to have somewhere between 17 and 20 core courses and seven and four law electives to make up the total 24 units of courses. Eg, if you had completed LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research before 2023, but none of the courses in **Column B of Table 11**, you will be in a program that will require you to complete 18 core courses and six law electives.

Principle 4. The old courses – those in **Column B of Table 11** and LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research – will not be 'taught out'. They will not be offered after 2022. There is one exception: ie, LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B. This will be offered in 2023 to a limited group of students who, before 2023, had completed *both* LAW5212 Advanced Equity and LAW5213 Advanced Property and Trusts A but had not completed LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B – see **Table 12***. The reason for this is that, otherwise, those students would have to complete two new courses – LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts *and* LAW5214 Advanced Property – where before 2023 they would only be required to complete one extra course (LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B) to satisfy the Priestley areas of equity and property. This would therefore violate the 'no disadvantage' Principle 1, requiring two courses after 2023 when only one was required before 2023. However, there are two points to keep in mind:

- LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B will *only* be open to you if you have completed *both* LAW5212 Advanced Equity *and* LAW5213 Advanced Property and Trusts A – otherwise you will not be permitted to enrol.
- LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B will not be offered after 2023. If the transitional arrangements require you to study LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B, you must enrol in it in trimester 2 2023 and you must complete it successfully. After 2023, students in this category will be required to complete two courses – LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts and LAW5214 Advanced Property.

Principle 5. All courses that were creditable to the JD program and which you successfully completed before trimester 1 2023 will be counted towards your JD program. In short, the transition does not reduce the credit that you already have. This is especially important for law electives. As you will see in **section 3.3**, there is a new list of JD law elective courses that



will be available to JD students from 2023. No undergraduate law electives are on that list. However, undergraduate law electives had been available to JD students before trimester 1 2023. If you had successfully completed any undergraduate law electives before trimester 1 2023, and those had been on the JD law elective list before trimester 1 2023, you will still receive credit for them. Eg, if you completed LAW3421 Family Law in semester 1 2022, you will still have credit for the course. However, you will not be allowed to enrol in the graduate 'mirror' law elective course that is on the new JD law elective list – LAW6421 Australian Family Law – as this covers the same content (although is assessed differently).

3.2.2 An old transitional issue. An issue arises that most of you can ignore for students who, before semester 3 2020, studied LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law but, before semester 3 2020, had not also studied LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research. These students must complete the mini-course LAW5119 Advanced Criminal Procedure (worth 25 per cent of a course) to satisfy all of the requirements of the criminal law and procedure Priestley area of knowledge. All of the students in this category have been advised of this issue by letter, but some are still to complete LAW5119 Advanced Criminal Procedure. This is not a concern for you if you completed LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research before semester 3 2020, or if you completed LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure after semester 2 2020.

Table 12: JD – transitional arrangements

If before 2023 you have completed	AND if before 2023 you have not completed	THEN you must complete	
LAW5113 Advanced Contract and Torts A	LAW5123 Advanced Contract B	LAW5116 Advanced Contract	
LAW5113 Advanced Contract and Torts A	LAW5124 Advanced Torts B	LAW5126 Advanced Torts	
LAW5212 Advanced Equity	BOTH LAW5213 Advanced Property and Trusts A AND LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B	LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts	
LAW5213 Advanced Property and Trusts A	BOTH LAW5212 Advanced Equity AND LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B	LAW5214 Advanced Property	
BOTH LAW5212 Advanced Equity AND LAW5213 Advanced Property and Trusts A	LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B	If completing transition in 2023	LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B*
		If completing transition after 2023	BOTH LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts AND LAW5214 Advanced Property
	LAW5112 Advanced Legal Writing and Research	No new core course – a JD elective instead	

3.2.3 In general, transitional arrangements affect you if, before 2023, you have completed an 'A' course but not its 'B' partner course. The 'A' course is a prerequisite to the 'B' course, and so should have been taken before the 'B' course. However, it may still be possible that some of you might have completed the 'B' before the 'A', and some of you may have been given exemptions from a 'B' course but not the 'A' on the basis of study in another law school. If you are in this situation, you may have to transition in accordance with the requirements of **Table 13**.

Table 13: JD – unlikely scenarios but possible transitional requirements

If before 2023 you have completed	AND if before 2023 you have not completed	THEN you must complete
LAW5123 Advanced Contract B	LAW5113 Advanced Contract and Torts A	LAW5116 Advanced Contract
LAW5124 Advanced Torts B	LAW5113 Advanced Contract and Torts A	LAW5126 Advanced Torts
LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B	LAW5212 Advanced Equity	LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts
LAW5223 Advanced Property and Trusts B	LAW5213 Advanced Property and Trusts A	LAW5214 Advanced Property

3.2.4 Do you have any doubts about transitional arrangements? It is of the greatest importance that, if you are required to undertake any transitional arrangements, you get them right. If you have any doubts about what is required, you are urged to seek assistance from an academic program support officer. Please contact them through [Ask UniSQ](#).

3.3 JD law elective courses – a whole new list

3.3.1 The changes to the core courses for the JD affect the approach that is taken to law electives. The JD is a masters degree, and the overwhelming majority of its courses must be graduate courses and must include a significant research component. Although the content of the JD core courses is almost identical to that of the LLB core courses, the assessment diverges in the amount of research required of JD students, word lengths and the questions asked. The JD also has an extra core course in LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology to ensure it meets regulatory requirements for a masters degree. However, law electives have been handled differently. At least one of the four law electives currently required in the JD program must be a listed graduate course (coded LAW8...). You may, if you wish, take up to four graduate law electives, but currently you need not. You can take as many as three undergraduate law electives.

3.3.2 The change to a JD degree with as many as seven law electives available means that it is not possible to rely on undergraduate courses in the JD law elective list. It is not permissible to have around 30 per cent (seven out of 24) of a masters program taken through undergraduate courses. The simplest solution to this is to limit the JD law elective list to graduate courses only. As a result, a new JD law elective list has been developed. This is set out in **Table 14**. It has been developed as follows:

- The LLB law electives that are most popular with JD students have been identified, and graduate courses have been created that cover the same content but have different assessment. Sometimes these are identified by calling the graduate course 'Advanced ...': eg, LAW6422 Advanced Succession Law as a graduate mirror of LAW3422 Succession Law. In other cases, where the general area of law is already represented

in the list of graduate courses, a different name is given: eg, LAW6421 Australian Family Law is a graduate mirror of LAW3421 Family Law. There is already a course in the area – LAW8718 International Family Law.

- Any new LLB law elective courses that are being created will also initially have a JD mirror course, and the JD law elective will be offered unless enrolments do not justify running the course.
- The current graduate law elective courses (coded LAW8...) will still generally be offered. Some of these will have name changes.
- Some undergraduate law electives that JD students have wanted to take may not be mirrored by a new graduate law elective because the field is already well represented by more specialised courses that are currently offered as LAW8... courses. Eg, nine JD students took LAW2107 Environmental Law over 2020-2022. However, a graduate law elective that mirrors LAW2107 Environmental Law will not initially be created because JD students already have LAW8713 Sustainable Environmental Governance, LAW8714 Water Resources Law and LAW8717 International Environmental Law available to them.
- Law elective courses that are based on projects or clinical work and that cap enrolments will also be offered to JD students: Eg, LAW6478 Advanced Law Clinic, LAW6491 Advanced Law and Justice Placement and LAW6490 Advanced Philip C Jessup International Law Moot Competition.

3.3.3 A necessary consequence of the JD elective list comprising only graduate courses is that there is no longer a rule requiring at least one JD elective to be a graduate course with a research component.⁴ As *all* JD electives are now graduate courses with research components, there is no longer an need for a special rule to this effect.

3.3.4 The law elective program is under constant review, with new courses being added and small enrolment courses being removed. The new JD list does not include LAW5325 Advanced Research Project (which usually has no student enrolled) and LAW8720 International and Comparative Copyright Law (because the new LAW6406 Advanced Intellectual Property Law will cover the same ground and more). These will be discontinued.

3.3.5 Please remember Principle 5 from **section 3.2**. Although undergraduate law electives are not available to JD students from trimester 1 2023, many of you will have already taken some undergraduate law electives. These will still be credited to your JD degree – as long as they were on the JD law elective list, and completed, before trimester 1 2023.

⁴ These courses used to be marked with an asterisk * in the Handbook.

Table 14: JD law elective list

JD law elective	Status	Any previous name
SCA6222 Advanced Public Speaking for Lawyers	Mirror - new	
CRI6111 Advanced Criminology	Mirror	
LAW6406 Advanced Intellectual Property Law	Mirror	
LAW6421 Australian Family Law	Mirror	
LAW6479 Advanced Family Violence and Child Protection Law	Mirror	
LAW6422 Advanced Succession Law	Mirror	
LAW6405 Advanced Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Law	Mirror	
LAW6132 Advanced Taxation Law	Mirror	
LAW6424 Advanced Property Conveyancing	Mirror	
LAW6420 Sentencing and Murri Court	New	
LAW6466 Advanced Advocacy	Mirror	
LAW6490 Advanced Philip C Jessup International Law Moot	Mirror	
LAW6478 Advanced Law Clinic	Mirror	
LAW6491 Advanced Law and Justice Placement	Mirror	
LAW6483 Advanced Commercial Transactions and Property Law	Mirror – new	
LAW6484 Advanced Media Law	Mirror – new	
LAW6485 Advanced Personal Injuries Law	Mirror - new	
LAW8118 International Business Law	Existing	
LAW8701 Constitutional Human Rights	Existing	
LAW8705 International Commercial Litigation	Existing	LAW8705 Cross-border Litigation

LAW8706 International Humanitarian Law	Existing	
LAW8709 Native Title Law and Policy	Existing	LAW8709 Comparative Native Title Law and Policy
LAW8713 Sustainable Environmental Governance	Existing	
LAW8714 Water Resources Law	Existing	
LAW8715 European Union Law	Existing	
LAW8716 Government Accountability	Existing	
LAW8717 International Environmental Law	Existing	
LAW8718 International Family Law	Existing	
LAW8719 Accredited General Mediation	Existing	
LAW8721 Estate Planning	Existing	

3.4 JD enrolment patterns from 2023

3.4.1 The changes to the core courses of the JD inevitably mean that enrolment patterns for your JD studies will change. It is not possible here to list all of the possible enrolment patterns, especially the large number of part-time enrolments patterns that are available to you. Those that are given below are the six *fulltime* enrolment patterns. There are the standard three year fulltime enrolment patterns – a different pattern for students who enter the JD in trimester 1, trimester 2 and trimester 3. There are also the two year fast-track enrolment patterns – again a different pattern for students who enter the JD in trimester 1, trimester 2 and trimester 3. As these still involve the study of 24 units of courses over six consecutive trimesters, these two year fast-track patterns still achieve the equivalent of three years study of law.

3.4.2 In all patterns, the sequence of courses is carefully planned to ensure that you proceed through them without leapfrogging areas of legal knowledge and skills development that are needed for the choruses you are studying at any point. It would be disastrous to study Advanced Equity and Trusts without having studied Advanced Contract; and it would be disastrous to study Advanced Property, Advanced Company Law or Advanced Lawyers' Ethics without having studied Advanced Equity and Trusts. All enrolment patterns ensure that those sequences are followed, and they do so through the prerequisites required.

3.4.3 Students who are in transitional arrangements, in particular, may be caught between old and new enrolment patterns. However, if any of you has questions about what courses to enrol in and when, please contact [Ask UniSQ](#).

Table 15: JD - three year plan, trimester 1 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1	<p>LAW5111 Advanced Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS5115 Advanced Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS5115 if LAW5114 or LAW5202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>Advanced LAW5116 Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>Advanced LAW5126 Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p>	<p>LAW5122 Advanced Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW5123 or LAW5116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5124 or LAW5126</p> <p>LAW5211 Advanced Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121 and HIS5115</p>	
2	<p>LAW5214 Advanced Property Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5222 Advanced Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121</p> <p>LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5221 Advanced Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW5211</p> <p>LAW5224 Advanced Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW5111 and (LAW5114 or HIS5115)</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	
3	<p>LAW5311 Advanced Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5312 Advanced Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW5127 or LAW5212) and LAW5224</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5321 Advanced Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW5121 and LAW5214</p> <p>LAW5322 Advanced Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW5123 or LAW5116) and (LAW5124 or LAW5126)</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	

Table 16: JD – three year plan, trimester 2 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1		<p>LAW5111 Advanced Australian Legal System</p> <p>LAW5122 Advanced Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5126 Advanced Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p>	
2	<p>HIS5115 Advanced Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS5115 if LAW5114 or LAW5202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW5116 Advanced Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5222 Advanced Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW5123 or LAW5116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5124 or LAW5126</p> <p>LAW5211 Advanced Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121 and HIS5115</p> <p>LAW5224 Advanced Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW5111 and (LAW5114 or HIS5115)</p> <p>LAW5322 Advanced Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW5123 or LAW5116) and (LAW5124 or LAW5126)</p>	
3	<p>LAW5214 Advanced Property Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5311 Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5221 Advanced Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW5211</p> <p>LAW5321 Advanced Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW5121 and LAW5214</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	
4	<p>LAW5312 Advanced Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW5127 or LAW5212) and LAW5224</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>		

Table 17: JD – three year plan, trimester 3 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1			<p>LAW5111 Advanced Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS5115 Advanced Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS5115 if LAW5114 or LAW5202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW5122 Advanced Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p>
2	<p>LAW5116 Advanced Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5126 Advanced Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5222 Advanced Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW5123 or LAW5116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5124 or LAW5126</p> <p>LAW5211 Advanced Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121 and HIS5115</p> <p>LAW5224 Advanced Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW5111 and (LAW5114 or HIS5115)</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	
3	<p>LAW5214 Advanced Property Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5311 Advanced Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5221 Advanced Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW5211</p> <p>LAW5321 Advanced Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW5121 and LAW5214</p> <p>LAW5322 Advanced Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW5123 or LAW5116) and (LAW5124 or LAW5126)</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	
4	<p>LAW5312 Advanced Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW5127 or LAW5212) and LAW5224</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>		

Table 18: JD – two year plan, trimester 1 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1	<p>LAW5111 Advanced Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS5115 Advanced Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS5115 if LAW5114 or LAW5202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW5116 Advanced Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5126 Advanced Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p>	<p>LAW5122 Advanced Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW5123 or LAW5116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5124 or LAW5126</p> <p>LAW5211 Advanced Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121 and HIS5115</p>	<p>LAW5222 Advanced Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121</p> <p>LAW5224 Advanced Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW5111 and (LAW5114 or HIS5115)</p> <p>LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>
2	<p>LAW5214 Advanced Property Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5311 Advanced Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5312 Advanced Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW5127 or LAW5212) and LAW5224</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5221 Advanced Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW5211</p> <p>LAW5321 Advanced Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW5121 and LAW5214</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5322 Advanced Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW5123 or LAW5116) and (LAW5124 or LAW5126)</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>

Table 19: JD - two year plan, trimester 2 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1		<p>LAW5111 Advanced Australian Legal System</p> <p>LAW5122 Advanced Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5116 Advanced Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5126 Advanced Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p>	<p>HIS5115 Advanced Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS5115 if LAW5114 or LAW5202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5211 Advanced Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121 and HIS5115</p> <p>LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW5123 or LAW5116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5124 or LAW5126</p>
2	<p>LAW5222 Advanced Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121</p> <p>LAW5214 Advanced Property Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5221 Advanced Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW5211</p> <p>LAW5321 Advanced Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW5121 and LAW5214</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5224 Advanced Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW5111 and (LAW5114 or HIS5115)</p> <p>LAW5322 Advanced Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW5123 or LAW5116) and (LAW5124 or LAW5126)</p> <p>LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>
3	<p>LAW5311 Advanced Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5312 Advanced Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW5127 or LAW5212) and LAW5224</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>		

Table 20: JD - two year plan, trimester 3 commencement

Year	Trimester 1	Trimester 2	Trimester 3
1			<p>LAW5111 Advanced Australian Legal System</p> <p>HIS5115 Advanced Legal History Enrolment is not permitted in HIS5115 if LAW5114 or LAW5202 has been previously completed.</p> <p>LAW5122 Advanced Dispute Management Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5121 Advanced Criminal Law and Procedure Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p>
2	<p>LAW5116 Advanced Contract Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5126 Advanced Torts Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5111</p> <p>LAW5222 Advanced Public International Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5127 Advanced Equity and Trusts Pre-requisite: LAW5123 or LAW5116 Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5124 or LAW5126</p> <p>LAW5211 Advanced Constitutional Law Pre-requisite or Co-requisite: LAW5121 and HIS5115</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5224 Advanced Theories of Law Pre-requisite: LAW5111 and (LAW5114 or HIS5115)</p> <p>LAW5322 Advanced Civil Procedure Pre-requisite: (LAW5123 or LAW5116) and (LAW5124 or LAW5126)</p> <p>LAW8001 Legal Research Methodology</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>
3	<p>LAW5214 Advanced Property Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5311 Advanced Company Law Pre-requisite: LAW5127 or LAW5212</p> <p>LAW5312 Advanced Lawyers' Ethics Pre-requisite: (LAW5127 or LAW5212) and LAW5224</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	<p>LAW5221 Advanced Administrative Law Pre-requisite: LAW5211</p> <p>LAW5321 Advanced Evidence Pre-requisite: LAW5121 and LAW5214</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p> <p>JD Law Elective</p>	

4 All law and criminology students – the new Academic Calendar

4.0.1 The University is moving into a new Academic Calendar. This is happening gradually across the University over the next three years, but law students, in particular, will move to the new Academic Calendar in 2023 – and that is earlier than almost all other students. If you are a criminology student, you should be aware of the changes, but you will find no difference in 2023 to your current pattern of study.

4.0.2 There is a lot involved in changing an academic calendar, so it is worth explaining why this is happening.

4.1 An explanation of the new Academic Calendar

4.1.1 The current calendar. Law students are familiar with the current academic year that sees semester 1 begin in late February, semester 2 begin in July, and semester 3 begin in November but ending in mid-February. There are problems with the current calendar, including –

- Semesters 1 and 2 stretch over 15 weeks with 13 weeks available for teaching. In contrast, semester 3 stretches over 11 weeks with 10 weeks available for teaching. The more intensive semester 3 consistently requires adjustments to the delivery of course material, with additional material having to be covered at various points across the semester.
- The mid-semester break is usually not in the middle of the semester. For semester 1, it varies with Easter. For semester 2, it is usually as late as week 11 of the semester.
- Results for semester 2 are published after semester 3 begins, and results for semester 3 are published after the following semester 1 begins. This creates uncertainties for you, as well as administrative complexities when students still may not know whether they have completed prerequisites for courses in which they are enrolling in the next semester.
- Students enrolled in semester 3 generally cannot enjoy the traditionally longer break over Christmas and New Year.

4.1.2 The new Academic Calendar. Once the new Academic Calendar is implemented across the whole University, the academic year for the study of all degrees will align with the calendar year. It is designed to correct the problems with the current calendar that are listed above. Although the new Academic Calendar recognises study periods (for teaching and assessment) of different length, all courses in the School of Law and Justice will be offered in teaching and assessment periods called 'trimesters'. For law students, the trimester system will begin in 2023. For criminology students, the trimester system will begin in 2024.

- Each trimester will be of equal length. In 2023, this will be 13 weeks with a one-week mid-trimester break – called a 'flexible learning period'. In 2024 and the years afterwards, this will be 14 weeks with a two-week flexible learning period.
- The flexible learning period will always be in the middle of the trimester. In 2023, it will be in week 7 of each trimester; in 2024 and the years after, it will be in weeks 7 and 8 of the trimester. There will always be six teaching weeks before the flexible learning period, and six weeks after it. Public holidays will still be observed.
- There is always a two week study break between trimesters 1 and 2, and between trimesters 2 and 3. The summer break between trimesters 3 and 1 is much longer. Results

will be published a week after each trimester finishes, and so will be available before the next trimester begins.

- There will be no classes over the Christmas and New Year period. Indeed, the whole summer break between trimesters will have no classes. After trimester 3 2023 finishes, the summer break will begin on 16 December 2023 and end (with the beginning of trimester 1 2024) on 22 January 2024.

4.1.3 The new Academic Calendar – differences between 2023 and 2024. In 2024, trimester 1 (and so the academic year) will begin on 22 January 2024. A late January start to the academic year in 2023 was not practical. Semester 3 2022 ends on 10 February 2023. It would be intolerable to have students in classes and doing coursework and assessment for semester 3 2022 while, at the same time, having classes and coursework for trimester 1 2023. As a result, *just for 2023* trimester 1 will begin in late February: ie, on 20 February 2023. To make sure that the three trimesters are still completed within the 2023 calendar year, *just for 2023* the flexible learning period will be one week, where in 2024 and the years after the flexible learning period in each trimester will be two weeks. Furthermore, *just for 2023* the academic year will end in mid-December (ie, 15 December 2023), where in 2024 and the years after the academic year will end in early December. You will see University information will refer to this 13 week trimester as an 'interim trimester', to distinguish it from the 14 week trimester that will begin in 2024. In 2024, trimester 3 and the academic year will end on 6 December. The differences are summarised in **Table 21**. The pattern for 2024 represents the permanent pattern for trimesters.⁵

Table 21: Trimester calendar – 2023 and 2024 differences

Topic	2023	2024
Academic year (trimester 1) commencement	Late February: 20 February 2023	Late January: 22 January 2024
Study period (ie trimester length)	13 weeks	14 weeks
Teaching weeks	12 weeks	12 weeks
Flexible learning period	One week (week 7)	Two weeks (weeks 7 and 8)
Academic year end	Mid-December: 15 December 2023	Early December: 6 December 2024

4.1.4 Terminology. The new Academic Calendar brings its own terminology. A glossary is provided in **Table 22**. You will not necessarily have to worry about the shorter teaching periods – 'blocks' and 'intensives' – as by 2024 all law and criminology students will be studying in 14-week trimesters. However, University documents will use all of the new terminology so it would be helpful for you to be familiar with it.

⁵ In University documents, you may therefore sometimes see the trimester pattern for 2023 referred to as the 'interim trimester layer'.

Table 22: Academic Calendar – glossary

Term	Definition
Block	A study period of six weeks. All teaching and assessment are completed within six weeks.
Flexible learning period	These weeks contain no teaching (ie, no new content). However, the student should still be engaged with all other aspects of study, including catching up, revision, and assessment progress or submission. Assessment may be conducted or fall due in a flexible learning period.
Intensive	A study period of four weeks. All teaching and assessment are completed within four weeks. LLB (Honours), JD and LLM students who have taken graduate electives may be familiar with courses being <i>taught</i> intensively, but these will still be considered trimester courses because they are not <i>assessed</i> within four weeks.
Semester	A study period of equal length that occurs two times each year, of 17 weeks length. It typically includes a flexible learning period of two weeks, and finishes with a two-week examination period. The University currently includes a third shorter study period over summer of 13 weeks duration, also called a semester. The third semester will disappear from 2024.
Study break	This is a break from all study and occurs between study periods.
Study period	The period of time in which a course may be offered and comprises teaching weeks, and sometimes flexible learning periods and a final assessment week. All weeks of a study period are numbered consecutively. The study periods are trimesters, semesters, blocks and intensives.
Teaching weeks	Part of a study period, these weeks contain guided learning activities such as classes or workshops. Students should expect to receive new content in a teaching week.
Trimester	A study period of equal length that occurs three times each year. It is typically of 14 weeks length and includes a two-week flexible learning period. In 2023 only, a trimester will be of 13 weeks length and include a one-week flexible learning period. University information will refer to the 13 week trimester in 2023 as an 'interim trimester' to distinguish it from the 14 week trimester that will be in place in 2024.

4.2 Law students in 2023 (other than LLB double degree students)

4.2.1 All law courses will from 2023 be offered in trimesters, so all law students will be studying within the trimester pattern. This includes –

- LLB students
- BA Legal Studies students
- LLB (Honours) students
- JD students
- Master of Laws (LLM) students.

4.2.2 Law students in double degree programs with Arts and Business will differ from this, but your law courses will be offered in trimesters: see **section 4.4**.

4.2.3 The important dates for law students are set out in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Trimesters in 2023

Trimester 1	
Week 1 begins	20 February 2023
Week 6 ends	31 March 2023
Flexible learning period (week 7)	1 April 2023 – 9 April 2023
Week 8 begins	10 April 2023
Week 13 ends	19 May 2023
Study break between trimesters 1 and 2	20 May 2023 – 4 June 2023
Trimester 2	
Week 1 begins	5 June 2023
Week 6 ends	14 July 2023
Flexible learning period (week 7)	15 July 2023 – 23 July 2023
Week 8 begins	24 July 2023
Week 13 ends	1 September 2023
Study break between T2 and T3	2 September 2023 – 17 September 2023
Trimester 3	
Week 1 begins	18 September 2023
Week 6 ends	27 October 2023
Flexible learning period (week 7)	28 October 2023 – 5 November 2023
Week 8 begins	6 November 2023
Week 13 ends	15 December 2023

4.2.4 Some clarifications. The offerings of eight courses need clarification.

- Tax courses.** LAW3500 Taxation Law A will be offered in *semesters* 1 and 2. It will not be offered in trimesters in 2023. The reason is that this course is not only taken in the LLB, it is also available in the BBus and the new Bachelor of Accounting program. In fact, most of the students enrolled in this course have traditionally been business or accounting students. The question of whether to offer this courses in trimesters or semesters in 2023 therefore has to be resolved in favour of the majority of the enrolled students – the business and accounting students – and so it is being offered in semesters. **Law students who wish to take this course as an elective in 2023 are strongly advised to take it in semester 1.** From 2024, LAW3500 Taxation Law A will be offered in trimesters. LAW3501 Taxation Law B is being offered in semester 2 2023. See **Table 24** for the dates of courses offered in semesters.

The elective tax course for JD students – LAW6132 Advanced Taxation Law – is not taken by business or accounting students – and so, like most other law courses, is being offered in trimesters. It will be offered in trimester 1.

- The Jessup moot.** LAW3490 Philip C Jessup International Law Moot Competition must run over the summer. This is because it marches with the Jessup moot itself, which requires documents to be submitted in January and the oral moot rounds in Canberra



in February. It is unique in the period in which it must be run, and so in 2023 will be offered in *semester 3*. See **Table 24** for the dates for semester 3. A special study period will be needed for LAW3490 Philip C Jessup International Law Moot Competition from 2024, but this is yet to be resolved.

- **Legal history.** HIS1115 Legal History and HIS5115 Advanced Legal History. These two core courses are coded for the History discipline. However, they are only offered, respectively, in the LLB and BA Legal Studies major and in the JD. They will therefore be offered *in trimesters*, and specifically in trimesters 1 and 3.
- **Criminology.** CRI1111 Criminology is offered by the School of Law and Justice, but the Criminology and Criminal Justice majors will in 2023 be offered in line with other BA majors. This course will therefore be offered *in semesters*. CRI1111 Criminology will be offered in semesters 1 and 2. However, this course can be taken as a law elective in the LLB. **Law students who wish to take CRI1111 Criminology as an elective in 2023 are strongly advised to take them in semester 1** – it begins at the same time as trimester 1 but ends on 2 June, and so is the semester that is most closely aligned with your trimester study of law courses. See **Table 24** for the dates of courses offered in semesters.

The elective criminology course for JD students – LAW6111 Advanced Criminology – is not taken by students in other programs – and so, like most law courses, is being offered in trimesters. It will be offered in trimester 1.

- **Public speaking.** SCA1222 Public Speaking for Lawyers and SCA6222 Advanced Public Speaking for Lawyers are offered by the School of Creative Arts and coded accordingly. However, they are also only offered, respectively, in the LLB and in the JD. They will therefore be offered *in trimesters*, and specifically in trimester 2.

4.2.5 Do I have to study in three trimesters? No. Even if you are planning to study fulltime, a fulltime load is considered to be eight courses over two trimesters: ie, four courses in one trimester and four courses in another trimester. The three year fulltime study patterns set out in **Tables 5-6** and **15-16** assume that any of you who commence in trimesters 1 and 2 will enrol in trimesters 1 and 2 only and **Tables 7** and **17** assume that, even if you commence in trimester 3, if you plan to study according to a three year fulltime plan you will, after entering in trimester 3, study only in trimesters 1 and 2. The whole set of course offerings is meant to give maximum flexibility to your study of law, so there is nothing compelling study across three trimesters. The trimester system nevertheless gives you ample opportunity to fast-track your study.

4.3 Criminology students in 2023

4.3.1 All criminology courses will in 2023 be offered in semesters, so there will be no change to the current semester pattern for criminology students. This comprises –

- Associate Degree of Criminology and Criminal Justice (ADegCrimCJ) students
- BA Criminology and Criminal Justice students

4.3.2 The BA will still be offered according to the current semester pattern in 2023. As a result, BA Criminology and Criminal Justice students will study according to the two-semester pattern and, as they take the same courses, ADegCrimCJ students will also study according to the two-semester pattern.

4.3.3 As is the case now, there will be no semester 3 offerings of criminology courses in 2023. All BA and ADegCrimCJ students will move into the trimester system in 2024.

4.3.4 The important dates for criminology students are set out in **Table 24**.

Table 24: Semesters in 2023

Semester 1	
Week 1 begins	20 February 2023
Week 6 ends	31 March 2023
Flexible learning period (weeks 7 and 8)	1 April 2023 – 16 April 2023
Week 9 begins	17 April 2023
Week 15 ends	2 June 2023
Assessment period	3 June 2023 – 16 June 2023
Study break between semesters 1 and 2	17 June 2023 – 9 July 2023
Semester 2	
Week 1 begins	10 July 2023
Week 10 ends	15 September 2023
Flexible learning period (weeks 11 and 12)	16 September 2023 – 1 October 2023
Week 13 begins	2 October 2023
Week 15 ends	20 October 2023
Assessment period	21 October 2023 – 3 November 2023
Semester 3	
Week 1 begins	13 November 2023
Week 6 ends	22 December 2023
Flexible learning period (weeks 7)	23 December 2023 – 2 January 2024
Week 8 begins	3 January 2024
Week 11 ends	25 January 2024
Assessment period	29 January 2024 – 9 February 2024

4.4 LLB double degree students

4.4.1 All law students who are studying in a double-degree program will in 2023 have to negotiate both the trimester system and the semester system. This comprises –

- BA/LLB students
- Bachelor of Business (BBus)/LLB students

4.4.2 Your LLB courses will in 2023 be offered in the trimester system: see **Table 23**. However, both the BA and BBus will in 2023 be offered in the semester system: see **Table 24**. It will not be easy to handle one set of courses in trimesters and another in semesters – especially after trimester 1 and semester 1 end. Semester 2 cuts significantly across trimesters 2 and 3.

4.4.3 It is not possible to give safe general advice to BA/LLB and BBus/LLB students on what courses in 2023 you should enrol in to minimise the clashes between the two systems of study periods. Inevitably, you should focus your enrolments in 2023 *either* on your BA or BBus courses *or* on your LLB courses, so you are largely studying just in semesters or just in trimesters. Special advisers are available to assist you in your enrolments for 2023, and so you are asked to contact [**Ask UniSQ**](#).



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