

## TRANSACTIONAL BUSINESS LAW CERTIFICATE

A student must satisfactorily complete a total of at least 21 units of business law courses as specified below to earn a Transactional Business Law Certificate.

### Required Courses

A students must satisfactorily complete each of the following courses:

- Business Organizations (LAW 616)
- Federal Income Tax (LAW 646)

### Electives\*

A student must satisfactorily complete at least 15 units from the following list of courses:

- Advanced Law, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation (LAW 633G)
- Antitrust Law (LAW 618)
- Bankruptcy (LAW 662A)
- Business Planning (LAW 638C)
- Contract Drafting (LAW 654D)
- Corporate Governance (LAW 655P)
- Corporate Taxation (LAW 647A)
- Finance (FIN 510A)
- Introduction to Financial Accounting (ACCT 540) or Accounting for Lawyers (LAW 697W)
- **Intellectual Property Law** (LAW 655R)
- Intellectual Property Transactions (LAW 655I)
- Introduction to Business Reorganization in Bankruptcy (LAW 663)
- Law and Finance of Banking (LAW 611G)
- Law, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation (LAW 633D)
- Leading Through Negotiation (LAW 564)
- LLC, LLP, and Partnership Taxation (LAW 657)
- Mergers and Acquisitions (LAW 633E)
- Real Estate Transactions (LAW 638A)
- Regulation (LAW 629)
- Sales (Article 2) (LAW 633A)
- **Secured Transactions** (LAW 633C)
- Securities Regulation (LAW 658)

Other business law courses not listed above can count towards the 15 units requirement with the permission of the director of the Business Law Program.

### Choosing Electives

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\* Not all of the listed courses will necessarily be offered in any particular year.

Transactional Business Law encompasses legal practices primarily centered around transactions, or deals, as opposed to litigation. Examples of deals include acquiring or selling a business, selling stock to investors, borrowing money from a bank, and entering into a supply agreement. We view the courses in bold above as fundamental to most any type of transactional business law practice and therefore highly recommend you take them, regardless of your area of interest. We also highly recommend that you take Introduction to Financial Accounting or Accounting for Lawyers if you have not previously taken an accounting course.

As further guidance for selecting electives, below are recommendations of courses to take for those specifically interested in a commercial law or corporate law practice. Commercial law practice involves planning complex contracts such as secured loans (using as collateral commercial real estate, inventory, equipment, accounts, and other intangibles), workouts of loans, purchases of key goods and services, and licenses of intellectual property. . A corporate law practice often includes mergers and acquisitions, public and private securities offerings, venture capital financing, and business start-ups. You are **not** required to take all of the courses on either list to earn the certificate, but if you have a particular interest in commercial law or corporate law, we recommend you take as many courses on the applicable list as possible. Students interested in tax law or international trade and business law should consider pursuing the separate certificate in that area instead of, or in addition to, this certificate.

#### Commercial Law

- Secured Transactions
- Bankruptcy
- Intellectual Property Law
- Introduction to Business Reorganization in Bankruptcy
- Sales (Article 2)
- Law and Finance of Banking
- Real Estate Transactions

#### Corporate Law

- Securities Regulation
- Mergers and Acquisitions
- Contract Drafting
- Intellectual Property Law
- Corporate Governance
- Law, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation
- Advanced Law, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation
- Secured Transactions
- Either Corporate Taxation or LLC, LLP, and Partnership Taxation