



# Master of Laws - LLM

**Corporate and Commercial Law**

**Constitutional and Administrative Law**

**Criminal Law**

**International Law**

# Master of Laws (LLM)

## MISSION STATEMENT

*The SRU's Master of Laws (LLM) program is dedicated to advancing legal scholarship, professional expertise, and ethical practice. We provide a rigorous academic environment where students engage in specialized legal research, critical analysis, and practical application. Our graduates emerge as leaders in their fields, equipped to address complex legal challenges, promote justice, and contribute to the global community.*

At Springfield Research University (SRU), our LLM program is designed to deepen legal knowledge and enhance professional skills. Here are the key pillars of our mission:

1. **Academic Excellence and Critical Thinking:**
  - Upholding rigorous standards, we foster critical thinking and intellectual growth.
  - Through engaging legal coursework, research, and practical training, we empower LLM students to excel in the dynamic legal landscape.
2. **Cutting-Edge Legal Research and Innovation:**
  - Our faculty and students actively contribute to legal scholarship and innovation.
  - By addressing legal challenges and shaping policy, we drive positive change within the legal field.
3. **Ethical Leadership and Societal Impact:**
  - SRU recognizes its role in society.
  - Our LLM graduates are not only competent legal professionals but also ethical leaders who advocate for justice, fairness, and equality. They make meaningful contributions to their communities and the world.

The LLM program at Springfield Research University offers specialized expertise in several key legal areas:

1. **Corporate Law:** Students delve into corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions, securities regulation, and business ethics. They gain insights into the legal intricacies of corporate transactions.
2. **Criminal Law:** This area covers criminal justice, criminal procedure, and substantive criminal law. Students analyze legal principles related to offenses, defenses, and sentencing.
3. **Constitutional and Administrative Law:** Students explore constitutional frameworks, separation of powers, fundamental rights, and administrative processes. They engage with legal issues at the intersection of government and individual rights.
4. **International Law:** The program emphasizes global perspectives. Students study treaties, human rights, international organizations, and cross-border legal challenges.

Through innovative teaching methods, including case studies, simulations, and collaborative projects, students develop critical thinking skills. Comparative perspectives allow them to understand legal systems across different jurisdictions. An international outlook prepares graduates to navigate complex legal landscapes. Our LLM graduates emerge as legal professionals ready to excel in today's competitive legal environment, contribute meaningfully to multinational legal contexts, and make a positive impact on society. Embarking on a Master of Laws (LLM) journey at Springfield Research University holds immense significance for legal professionals and aspiring lawyers alike. Beyond the foundational legal education, an LLM offers specialized knowledge, global perspectives, and transformative experiences. Here is why an LLM from SRU is a pivotal step toward professional growth and impact:

1. **Specialization:** An LLM allows individuals to delve deeper into specific legal areas, such as international law, human rights, or corporate law. Specialization enhances expertise and opens doors to niche career opportunities.
2. **Career Advancement:** LLM graduates often stand out in the competitive legal landscape. Employers recognize their advanced knowledge and practical skills, making them attractive candidates for roles in law firms, corporations, and government agencies.
3. **Global Perspective:** Studying an LLM provides exposure to diverse legal systems, comparative approaches, and international standards. This global outlook is crucial in an interconnected world where legal issues transcend borders.
4. **Networking Opportunities:** LLM programs offer networking platforms—interacting with peers, faculty, and legal professionals. These connections can lead to mentorships, job referrals, and collaborative projects.
5. **Research and Scholarship:** LLM coursework involves rigorous research, critical analysis, and scholarly writing. Graduates contribute to legal scholarship, shaping legal discourse and policy.
6. **Personal Growth:** The intellectual challenge of an LLM fosters personal growth. It hones analytical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and adaptability—skills applicable beyond the legal field.
7. **Career Flexibility:** An LLM opens doors to diverse career paths, from practicing law to academia, policy advocacy, or even entrepreneurship. Graduates can pivot based on their interests and passions.

In summary, an LLM not only deepens legal knowledge but also transforms individuals into well-rounded, globally aware legal professionals ready to make a positive impact.

## **RATIONALE FOR THE LLM PROGRAM AT SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH UNIVERSITY**

The Master of Laws (LLM) program at Springfield Research University is purposefully designed to meet both national and regional legal needs. Rooted in academic excellence, it equips students with essential legal knowledge and ethical foundations. By emphasizing cutting-edge research and societal impact, our graduates become competent legal professionals who contribute meaningfully to Eswatini and the broader Southern African Development Community (SADC).

### **1. National Legal Needs (Eswatini):**

- **Legal Capacity Building:** Eswatini requires a robust legal workforce to address its evolving legal landscape. The LLM program aims to equip students with the necessary legal knowledge, skills, and ethical grounding to contribute effectively to the nation's legal system.
- **Access to Justice:** By producing competent legal professionals, the LLM program enhances citizens' access to justice. Graduates can advocate for fairness, uphold the rule of law, and ensure equitable legal representation.
- **Policy and Governance:** The LLM program fosters critical thinking, enabling graduates to engage in legal research, policy formulation, and governance. Their expertise contributes to informed decision-making at national levels.

### **2. Regional Legal Needs (SADC):**

- **Harmonization of Legal Systems:** SADC member states share common legal challenges. The LLM program aligns with SADC's goal of harmonizing legal frameworks across borders, facilitating regional trade, investment, and cooperation.

- **Human Capital Development:** Legal professionals play a pivotal role in regional integration. The LLM program contributes to building a skilled legal workforce that can navigate cross-border legal complexities.
- **Justice and Rule of Law:** SADC's stability relies on adherence to the rule of law. LLM graduates contribute to maintaining legal order, resolving disputes, and promoting regional peace and security.

### 3. Purpose of the LLM Program:

- **Educating Ethical Leaders:** The LLM program instills ethical values, emphasizing justice, fairness, and integrity. Graduates become not only legal practitioners but also advocates for societal well-being.
- **Research and Innovation:** LLM students engage in legal research, addressing contemporary legal issues. Their findings contribute to legal scholarship, policy formulation, and practical solutions.
- **Community Impact:** The LLM program prepares graduates to impact communities positively. Whether through legal practice, advocacy, or public service, they drive meaningful change.

## PROGRAM LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The program objectives within the context of Springfield Research University's mission and its commitment to national and international needs:

1. **Comprehensive Legal Understanding:** Our program aims to equip students with a deep understanding of key themes in law and criminal justice. Through rigorous coursework, students explore legal principles, analyze case studies, and engage in critical thinking.
2. **Advanced Legal Skills:** We provide advanced legal knowledge and practical skills directly relevant to law and criminal justice. Our intellectually stimulating course content draws from internationally recognized research, ensuring graduates are well-prepared for complex legal challenges.
3. **Global and Comparative Perspectives:** Students critically analyze the complexities inherent in law and criminal justice. By examining global and comparative perspectives, they gain insights into diverse legal systems. Engagement with existing and emerging research enriches their understanding.
4. **Originality and Practical Application:** Our program fosters originality in applying legal knowledge. Students learn how established research techniques create and interpret knowledge. Practical understanding ensures graduates can navigate real-world legal scenarios effectively.

## PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES

A student successfully completing the Program of study will have acquired the following subject knowledge and understanding as well as skills and other attributes:

1. **Contemporary Legal Awareness:** Graduates will demonstrate a robust understanding of current legal issues, staying informed about evolving legal landscapes.
2. **Critical Legal Evaluation:** Students will critically assess the legal framework, organizational structure, and regulatory impact on corporate entities. They'll analyze English law within a global context.
3. **In-Depth Knowledge:** Graduates will delve deeper into relevant areas of law and criminal justice. They'll evaluate key issues and stay abreast of developments.
4. **Originality and Practical Application:** Students will apply legal knowledge creatively, understanding how research techniques shape interpretation. Practical skills will enable effective problem-solving.
5. **Systematic Awareness:** Graduates will possess a systematic understanding of contemporary legal challenges, including insights into the dynamic nature of UK and international law.
6. **Conceptual Mastery:** Students will engage with current research and advanced scholarship, demonstrating conceptual understanding in legal and criminal justice contexts.
7. **Critical Thinking and Problem Formulation:** Graduates will evaluate arguments, challenge assumptions, and formulate judgments. They'll propose diverse solutions to complex problems.
8. **Effective Communication and Decision-Making:** Students will hone legal writing and communication skills, making informed decisions based on research and analysis.
9. **Initiative and Adaptability:** Graduates will exercise initiative in novel or intricate situations, adapting their legal expertise effectively.
10. **Evidence-Based Research:** Students will summarize relevant information, using evidence-based approaches to legal research and leveraging information technology.
11. **Time Management and Independent Learning:** Graduates will manage time efficiently, fostering continuous development through independent study.
12. **Critical Legal Analysis:** Students will apply analytical skills to legal scenarios, dissecting complex situations effectively.
13. **Effective Research Techniques:** Graduates will employ appropriate theories, methodologies, and techniques in legal research, utilizing primary and secondary materials.
14. **Judgment and Solution Identification:** Students will formulate judgments and propose a range of solutions for given legal challenges.

## ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

The student must have an appropriate first degree in law, or any other acceptable qualification as approved by the Senate.

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Career opportunities for LL.M graduates in the public sector are:

- **Advocates:** LL.M graduates can practice law independently, representing clients in courts and legal proceedings.
- **Notary:** Notaries play a crucial role in certifying legal documents, contracts, and agreements.
- **District and Sessions Judge:** Graduates can aspire to become judges, presiding over court cases and ensuring fair legal proceedings.

- **Law Reporters:** Legal journalists and reporters cover legal developments, court cases, and legislative changes.
- **Legal Managers:** In corporate settings, legal managers oversee legal compliance, risk management, and policy implementation.
- **Legal Counsel:** LLM graduates can provide legal advice to organizations, guiding them through complex legal issues.
- **Public Prosecutors:** These professionals represent the state in criminal cases, ensuring justice is served.
- **Magistrates:** Magistrates handle minor criminal cases, civil disputes, and administrative matters.
- **Legal Advisors:** Graduates can advise government agencies, NGOs, or private companies on legal matters.
- **Legal Experts:** LLM graduates specialize in specific legal domains, becoming experts in areas like environmental law, human rights, or intellectual property.
- **Law Officers:** These professionals work in government departments, providing legal opinions and handling legal affairs.
- **Legal Reporters:** Reporting on legal developments, court decisions, and legal news is another career path.
- **Oath Commissioners:** Oath commissioners administer oaths and affirmations for legal purposes.
- **Law Teachers:** Graduates can pursue academic careers, teaching law at universities and colleges.
- **Process Flow Analysts:** In legal process optimization, analysts streamline procedures and enhance efficiency.
- **Legal Heads:** Leading legal departments within organizations, legal heads manage legal teams and strategy.
- **Legal Assistants:** Supporting lawyers and legal professionals, assistants handle research, documentation, and administrative tasks.

## **RATIONALE FOR THE LLM PROGRAM AT SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH UNIVERSITY**

The LLM program at Springfield Research University is purposefully designed to address critical legal challenges at both national and regional levels. Rooted in academic excellence, it equips students with advanced legal knowledge and ethical foundations. By emphasizing cutting-edge research and practical application, our graduates become adept legal professionals who contribute significantly to Eswatini and the broader Southern African Development Community (SADC).

### **1. National Needs (Eswatini):**

- **Legal Expertise Enhancement:** Eswatini requires highly skilled legal professionals to navigate complex legal issues. The LLM program aims to equip students with specialized knowledge, critical thinking abilities, and ethical grounding to address national legal complexities.
- **Access to Justice:** Our graduates advocate for fairness, uphold the rule of law, and ensure equitable legal representation. By enhancing access to justice, they contribute to a more just society.
- **Policy and Governance:** The LLM program fosters critical analysis, enabling graduates to engage in legal research, policy formulation, and informed decision-making at national levels.

### **2. Regional Needs (SADC):**

- **Harmonization of Legal Systems:** SADC member states face shared legal challenges. The LLM program aligns with SADC's goal of harmonizing legal

frameworks across borders, promoting regional cooperation, trade, and investment.

- **Human Capital Development:** Legal professionals play a pivotal role in regional integration. The LLM program contributes to building a skilled legal workforce capable of navigating cross-border complexities.
- **Justice and Rule of Law:** SADC's stability hinges on adherence to the rule of law. LLM graduates contribute to maintaining legal order, resolving disputes, and fostering regional peace and security.

### 3. Purpose of the LLM Program:

- **Advanced Legal Leadership:** The LLM program educates ethical leaders who champion justice, fairness, and integrity. Graduates not only practice law but also shape legal discourse and policy.
- **Cutting-Edge Research:** LLM students engage in specialized legal research, addressing contemporary issues. Their findings contribute to legal scholarship, policy formulation, and practical solutions.
- **Community Impact:** The LLM program prepares graduates to drive positive change through legal practice, advocacy, and public service.

## ASSESSMENT IN THE LLM PROGRAM AT SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

Assessment in the LLM program is a dynamic blend of diverse methods, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation of students' advanced legal competencies. These methods include:

### 1. Coursework:

- Rigorous coursework forms the foundation of assessment. Students engage in assignments, quizzes, and active class participation. This assesses their understanding of legal concepts and their ability to apply them effectively.

### 2. Research Papers:

- Through research papers, students delve into specialized legal topics, analyze case law, and present well-reasoned arguments. This process hones their research and writing abilities, fostering scholarly depth.

### 3. Dissertation:

- The LLM program includes a dissertation component. Students undertake independent research on a legal issue of their choice. This rigorous endeavor demonstrates critical thinking, advanced scholarship, and expertise in a specific area.

### 4. Moot Courts and Contests:

- Participation in moot court competitions and legal contests sharpens students' advocacy skills. They argue cases, draft briefs, and simulate courtroom scenarios. This practical experience prepares them for legal practice and scholarly pursuits.

This multifaceted assessment approach ensures that LLM graduates are well-prepared to excel in both professional and academic contexts.

### **The Master's Degree shall:**

The Master's degree program in Law at Springfield Research University is designed to equip students with the skills and knowledge necessary for a successful career in this dynamic field. Here are the key features of our program:

#### **1. Duration:**

- The program spans **two years** for full-time students or **four years** for part-time students.

#### **2. Semester Structure:**

- Each academic year consists of **two semesters**.
- **Semester Duration:** Each semester runs for **20 weeks**.
  - **Orientation Week:** One week dedicated to orientation.
  - **Teaching Weeks:** A minimum of **14 weeks** for instruction.
  - **Mid-Semester Break:** A one-week break for students.
  - **Examination Period:** Two weeks for final exams.
  - **Results Processing:** Two weeks allocated for marking and result processing.

Our program ensures a rigorous academic experience while allowing flexibility for part-time students. Students engage in hands-on learning, theoretical coursework, and practical projects, preparing them for the exciting challenges of the Law and Legal industry.

### **Special Departmental Regulations**

#### **1. Course Completion Requirements:**

- All **Core, Prerequisite, Required, General, and Elective** courses within the degree program are compulsory. Students must pass these courses with a minimum grade of **50%** to graduate.
- However, during the third and fourth semesters, all courses must be passed with a minimum grade of **60%** (equivalent to a CGPA of **3.00**) to qualify for graduation.

#### **2. Optional Courses:**

- Optional courses do not contribute to the final grade. Their marks are excluded from the computation of the overall grade.

#### **3. Externalization of Courses:**

- All courses within the degree programs must be completed internally. Externalization is not permitted.

#### **4. Quality Control and Evaluation:**

- Regular academic audits and reviews occur every two years, overseen by external moderators. Internal program evaluation is ongoing.



## 5. Competence and Preparation:

- The courses offered in the Master of Laws program provide adequate competences, preparing students for professional practice at the required academic level.

## 6. Core and Prerequisite Courses:

- Students must pass all Core and Prerequisite courses with a minimum grade of **50%** before progressing to the next level or enrolling in additional courses.

## Degree Award and Classification

- Upon successful completion of all **Core**, **Required**, and **Education** courses, as well as meeting the program requirements, a student will be awarded the degree of **Master of Law** at the end of the final year.
- The **normal classification** of a Master of Laws Degree is determined based on the academic performance during the third and fourth years of study.

## Rationale to Course Numbering

At Springfield Research University, we meticulously design our Master of Laws curriculum to empower students with the knowledge and skills needed to thrive in this dynamic field. Our course numbering system serves as a roadmap, guiding students through their academic journey - **\*\*600-level courses\*\*** introduce foundational concepts and build on those foundations. - **\*\*700-level courses\*\*** explore more specialized topics and are advanced and often include Law or project components. Let's delve into the reasons behind our thoughtful approach:

1. **Logical Progression:** Our course numbers reflect a logical progression. Foundational concepts and deeper explorations in with the "600" series, followed by "700" levels covering advanced topics and Law opportunities.
2. **Prerequisites and Coherence:** Clear numbering helps students understand prerequisites and co-requisites. For instance, a 600-level course assumes knowledge ensuring a coherent learning experience.
3. **Specialization and Depth:** As students advance, higher-level courses delve into specialized areas such as international law, and environmental law. The numbering system communicates this depth of study.
4. **Alignment with Program Goals:** Each course number aligns with our program's learning outcomes. Whether it's mastering international law or diving into human rights, students can track their progress.
5. **Transferability:** Consistent numbering facilitates credit transfer between institutions, supporting seamless academic mobility.

In summary, our course numbering isn't just a sequence—it's a deliberate framework that enhances learning, fosters curiosity, and prepares our students for impactful careers in Academia and Research. Master of Laws simplifies the course numbering system.

### **600-Level Master of Laws:**

- **LLM 601:** Legal Research Methodology and Writing
- **LLM 610:** Comparative Constitutional Law
- **LLM 620:** International Human Rights Law

### **700-Level Master of Laws:**

- **LLM 701:** Intellectual Property Law and Innovation
- **LLM 710:** Environmental Law and Sustainability
- **LLM 720:** Cybersecurity Law and Digital Governance

## **CREDIT TRANSFER, ACCUMULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIONAL HOURS**

The Master of Laws (LLM) is a one and half year's program. The student is expected to accumulate 180 credit points to be considered to have met the requirements of the Master of Laws (LLM) and must pass each module by at least 50%.

- Level 1 = minimum of credits 128 (1280 notional hours of study)
- Level 2 = minimum of credits 52 (520 notional hours of study)

**TOTAL credit points 180 (1800 notional hours of study)**

### **Credit Transfer and Accumulation**

1. Credits are derived from engagement of students in learning activities during lectures, seminars, tutorials, micro or macro field trips, directed and self-directed learning and writing examination tests and assignments.
2. Modules from the arts and law faculty are worth 16 credit. Lecture attendance is compulsory. Students who attend less than 80% of lessons will not be allowed to sit for their sessional examinations.

### **Weighting**

The degree class shall be based on weighting the results from part 1 and 2, the Degree weighting shall be as follows:

Level 1	70%
Level 2	30%

### **Distribution of Notional Hours**

Module	Lecture Hrs	Tutorials/ Seminars	Self-Directed Study	Assignment Tests/Exams	Notional Hrs	Credits
LLM000	60	20	40	40	160	16
PROJECT	0	0	40	160	200	20

## **ASSESSMENT METHODS**

### **1. Formative Assessment (30%)**

Formative assessments provide ongoing feedback to enhance student learning during the course.

- Class Participation: Active engagement in discussions, seminars, and activities.
- Quizzes and Short Tests: Regular assessments of specific topics.
- Draft Assignments: Feedback on early assignment drafts.
- Peer Review: Reviewing peers' work.

### **2. Summative Assessment (60%)**

- Summative assessments evaluate overall performance at the end of a course.
- Final Examinations: Comprehensive exams covering course content.
- End-of-Semester Papers: Assessing knowledge and analytical skills.
- Oral Presentations: Evaluating communication and legal understanding.
- Mock Trials or Moot Courts: Simulated legal proceedings.

### **3. Continuous Assessment (10%)**

- Ongoing evaluation combining formative and summative elements.
- Assignments and Projects: Regular tasks contributing to the overall grade.
- Clinical Work: Performance in legal clinics, internships, or placements.
- Research Papers: Demonstrating research abilities.
- Attendance and Participation: Active engagement in lectures and workshops.

These assessment methods align with our commitment to academic excellence and practical skills development within the LLM program.

## **Teaching Methods**

At Springfield Research University (SRU), we are committed to employing a diverse array of teaching methods to ensure a comprehensive and engaging learning experience for our students. Our teaching methods are carefully selected to align with the programme's objectives and to meet the needs of our diverse student body. The following are the key teaching methods utilized across all SRU programmes:

### **1. Lectures:**

- Lectures are used to introduce and explain key concepts, theories, and principles. They provide a structured and systematic approach to delivering content, allowing students to gain a solid foundation in their respective fields. Lectures are often supplemented with visual aids, multimedia presentations, and interactive elements to enhance understanding and engagement.

### **2. Seminars:**

- Seminars are interactive sessions that promote critical thinking and in-depth discussion on specific topics. Students are encouraged to actively participate, share their perspectives, and engage in debates. Seminars provide an opportunity for students to develop their analytical and communication skills.

### **3. Workshops:**

- Workshops are hands-on sessions that focus on practical skills and applications. These sessions allow students to engage in experiential learning, apply theoretical knowledge to real-world scenarios, and collaborate with peers on projects and activities. Workshops are designed to foster creativity, problem-solving, and teamwork.

#### **4. Problem-Based Learning (PBL):**

- Problem-Based Learning is a student-centered approach that involves presenting students with complex, real-world problems to solve. Students work in small groups to research, discuss, and propose solutions, developing critical thinking and collaborative skills in the process. PBL encourages independent learning and active engagement.

#### **5. Case Studies:**

- Case studies are used to analyze real-life situations and decision-making processes. Students examine and discuss case studies to understand the context, identify key issues, and evaluate possible solutions. This method helps students develop their analytical and problem-solving abilities while relating theoretical concepts to practical situations.

#### **6. Clinical Practice:**

- For programmes that include a clinical component, such as Health and Medical Sciences, clinical practice is an integral part of the curriculum. Students gain hands-on experience in clinical settings, working under the supervision of qualified professionals. This method provides valuable opportunities for students to apply their knowledge, develop clinical skills, and gain insights into professional practice.

#### **7. Research Projects:**

- Research projects are designed to cultivate a culture of inquiry and innovation. Students engage in independent or group research projects, exploring topics of interest and contributing to the body of knowledge in their field. Research projects develop students' research skills, critical thinking, and ability to communicate findings effectively.

#### **8. Online Learning:**

- Online learning is incorporated to provide flexible and accessible education. SRU utilizes online platforms to deliver lectures, conduct discussions, and facilitate collaborative projects. Online learning allows students to access course materials, participate in virtual classrooms, and engage with peers and instructors remotely.

#### **9. Continuous Assessment:**

- Continuous assessment methods, such as quizzes, assignments, and presentations, are used to monitor students' progress and provide ongoing feedback. These assessments help identify areas for improvement and ensure that students are meeting learning objectives throughout the course.

#### **10. Peer Learning:**

- Peer learning encourages students to collaborate and learn from each other. Group projects, study groups, and peer review sessions provide opportunities for students to share knowledge, offer feedback, and support each other's learning journey.

At SRU, our commitment to employing diverse and effective teaching methods ensures that our students receive a well-rounded education that prepares them for success in their chosen fields. We continuously review and enhance our teaching practices to provide the best possible learning experience for our students.

## **Delivery Methods**

At Springfield Research University (SRU), we utilize a variety of delivery methods to ensure that our educational programmes are accessible, engaging, and effective. Our delivery methods are designed to cater to the diverse needs of our students and to provide flexible learning opportunities. The following are the key delivery methods employed across all SRU programmes:

### **1. In-Person Delivery:**

- **Classroom Lectures:** Traditional classroom lectures provide a structured and interactive environment where students can engage with instructors and peers. These sessions often include discussions, presentations, and multimedia resources to enhance learning.
- **Laboratory Sessions:** For programmes that require practical and experimental learning, laboratory sessions are conducted in specialized labs equipped with the necessary tools and equipment. These hands-on sessions allow students to apply theoretical knowledge in a controlled environment.
- **Clinical Placements:** Health and Medical Sciences programmes include clinical placements in hospitals, clinics, and healthcare facilities. These placements provide students with real-world experience under the supervision of qualified professionals.

### **2. Online Delivery:**

- **Virtual Classrooms:** Online platforms are used to deliver lectures, conduct discussions, and facilitate collaborative projects. Virtual classrooms enable students to access course materials, participate in live sessions, and engage with peers and instructors from remote locations.
- **Recorded Lectures:** Recorded lectures are made available for students to access at their convenience. This flexible approach allows students to review and revisit course content as needed.
- **Online Assessments:** Online assessments, including quizzes, assignments, and exams, are conducted through secure online platforms. These assessments provide timely feedback and help monitor students' progress.

### **3. Blended Learning:**

- **Hybrid Courses:** Blended learning combines in-person and online delivery methods to provide a flexible and comprehensive learning experience. Hybrid courses may involve alternating between classroom sessions and online activities.
- **Flipped Classroom:** In the flipped classroom model, students access instructional content online before class and use in-person sessions for interactive, application-based activities. This approach encourages active learning and deeper engagement with the material.

#### 4. Independent Study:

- **Self-Paced Learning:** Self-paced learning allows students to progress through course materials at their own speed. This method is ideal for students who prefer to learn independently and manage their own schedules.
- **Research Projects:** Independent research projects provide students with the opportunity to explore topics of interest, develop research skills, and contribute to the body of knowledge in their field. Faculty advisors provide guidance and support throughout the research process.

#### 5. Collaborative Learning:

- **Group Projects:** Group projects foster teamwork and collaboration among students. These projects often involve problem-solving, research, and presentations, allowing students to learn from each other and develop interpersonal skills.
- **Peer Review:** Peer review sessions encourage students to provide and receive constructive feedback on each other's work. This method promotes critical thinking, reflection, and improvement.

#### 6. Experiential Learning:

- **Internships and Work Placements:** Internships and work placements provide students with practical experience in their chosen field. These opportunities allow students to apply their knowledge in real-world settings, develop professional skills, and build industry connections.
- **Field Trips and Excursions:** Field trips and excursions offer experiential learning opportunities outside the classroom. These activities provide students with firsthand exposure to relevant sites, industries, and practices.

#### 7. Continuous Assessment:

- **Formative Assessments:** Formative assessments, such as quizzes, assignments, and in-class activities, provide ongoing feedback to students and help track their progress. These assessments are designed to support learning and identify areas for improvement.
- **Summative Assessments:** Summative assessments, including final exams, projects, and presentations, evaluate students' overall performance and mastery of course content.

At SRU, our diverse delivery methods ensure that students receive a well-rounded and flexible education that caters to their individual learning preferences. We are committed to continuously enhancing our delivery methods to provide the best possible learning experience for our students.

## COURSE MODULES AND SYNOPSIS

### Year 1 Semester 1

Code	Course	Lectures	Practical	Credits
LLM800	Research Methods and Legal Writing	160	0	16
LLM801	Comparative Public Law	160	0	16
LLM802	Law and Justice in Globalizing World	160	0	16

LLM803	Cyber Law	160	0	16
	<b>Total</b>			<b>64</b>

### Year 1 Semester 2

#### Specialization: Corporate and Commercial Law

Code	Course	Lectures	Practical	Credits
CCL804	International Economic Law	160	0	16
CCL805	International Commercial Arbitration	160	0	16
CCL806	Competition Law	160	0	16
CCL807	Intellectual Property Rights I	160	0	16
	<b>Total</b>			<b>64</b>

### Year 2 Semester 3

Code	Course	Lectures	Practical	Credits
CCL808	Intellectual Property Rights II	160	0	16
CCL809	Company Law and Insolvency	160	0	16
CCL810	Dissertation and Advanced RM	0	200	20
	<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>

### Year 1 Semester 2

#### Specialization: Constitutional and Administrative Law

Code	Course	Lectures	Practical	Credits
CAL804	Administrative Law	160	0	16
CAL805	Advanced Constitutional Law	160	0	16
CAL806	Human Rights Law	160	0	16
CAL807	Constitutional Property Law	160	0	16
	<b>Total</b>			<b>64</b>

### Year 2 Semester 3

Code	Course	Lectures	Practical	Credits
CAL808	Gender Dynamics	160	0	16
CAL809	Fundamentals of Human Rights	160	0	16
CAL810	Dissertation and Advanced RM	0	200	20
	<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>

### Year 1 Semester 2

#### Specialization: Criminal Law

Code	Course	Lectures	Practical	Credits
CLL804	Criminal Jurisprudence	160	0	16
CLL805	International Criminal Law	160	0	16
CLL806	Criminology	160	0	16
CLL807	Private International Law	160	0	16
	<b>Total</b>			<b>64</b>

### Year 2 Semester 3

Code	Course	Lectures	Practical	Credits
CLL808	International Criminal Justice	160	0	16
CLL809	Fundamentals of Human Rights	160	0	16
CLL810	Dissertation and Advanced RM	0	200	20
	<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>

**Year 1 Semester 2****Specialization: International Law**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>Practical</b>	<b>Credits</b>
ILL804	International Human Rights	160	0	16
ILL805	International Economics Law	160	0	16
ILL806	Public International Law	160	0	16
ILL807	Environmental Law	160	0	16
	<b>Total</b>			<b>64</b>

**Year 2 Semester 3**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>Practical</b>	<b>Credits</b>
ILL808	Private International Law	160	0	16
ILL809	International Criminal Law	160	0	16
ILL810	Dissertation and Advanced RM	0	200	20
	<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>

## COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

### LLM700 RESEARCH METHODS & LEGAL WRITING

The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course. By the end of the course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems. They should be able to design and execute small scale research problems. The practical skill in conducting research will be evaluated on their performance in field research and workshops/seminars.

### LLM701 COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW/SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The need for comparative method has become inevitable in any study of human culture, achievements and institutions. The comparative approach will enlarge the vision of student. The course is designed not only to give knowledge of different political system of the world but also give in-depth jurisprudential knowledge to them.

### LLM702 LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALISING WORLD

The concepts of law and justice have been critical to the journey of the modern world. What made modern law universal? What has been the journey of law and justice in globalisation? This course will take you through the role of law and justice in making modern legal and constitutional frameworks, from the normative to the institutional. We begin by understanding the fundamentals of legal philosophical analysis through debates on the nature and demands of justice, exploring ideas of justice as proposed by John Rawls and Michael Sandel, and arriving at an exploration of the relationship between ideas of justice and the law and the legal system. We explore the separation of the law and morals with an overview of economic analyses of law, critical legal studies, feminist and Marxist legal studies. Finally, we address the problem of imagining justice across national, international, global and cosmopolitan communities. This course involves readings, critical responses and writing, as well as term-papers.



### **LLM703 CYBER LAW**

The course specialise in the laws against cybercrimes. The technology industry in countries has seen a lot of growth over the past few years. While technology has impacted nations in positive ways, it also has certain adverse effects. The advancement and rise in technology have seen a bump in the number of cyber-scams, data-theft and cyberbullying, among other things. So, in order to decrease these “cyber-crimes”, the governments enacted the Information Technology Act or the Cybersecurity Acts in order to address this new range of new-age crimes by implementing Cyber law . The course is designed to educate students to learn about the various problems tackled in cyberspace and the laws made by the governments to prevent crimes from happening in cyberspace.

### **LLM704 INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW**

This course will survey the law and policy of modern international trade agreements, with an emphasis on the treaty network of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other important multilateral arrangements, as well as laws governing "unfair trade practices" such as subsidization and dumping. Topics will include the political economy of the treaty framework, the relationship between international and domestic law, bilateralism versus multilateralism, the current crisis in the WTO dispute resolution system and its origins, and the tensions between international trade law and domestic regulation.

### **LLM705 INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION**

The course aims to provide practical insights into the world of international commercial arbitration with emphasis on modern trends and developments. A tandem of experienced practitioners will lead participants through the main stages of arbitration procedure from a perspective of both a counsel and an arbitrator. We will go from a pre-dispute phase over the proceedings to a setting aside or enforcement of arbitral award. In particular, we will address interesting topics such as delicate pre-arbitration communication with prospective arbitrators, actual implications of a place (seat) of arbitration selection, or challenging issues of taking of evidence and document production process. We will also discuss about modern and innovative approaches to case management; for example, pitfalls of online (remote) hearings. We will likewise look into the "black box" of tribunal's deliberation. Peculiarities of international sports arbitration or investor-state dispute settlement might be also discussed. The lecturers, who both have experience as counsels and arbitrators, intend to provide mainly practical examples from their day-to-day work in the field of international dispute settlement.

### **LLM706 COMPETITION LAW**

Competition Law courses teach individuals about regulating fair competition practices in the business world. The function of the Market and the Role of Competition Law, Competition Advocacy, Markets, and Competition. The focus of the course is on the statutory regulation of

competition and the underlying policy considerations which the Act aims to address. In particular, we examine the practices that firms are prohibited from engaging in under the Act, and the way in which the Act regulates the merger of firms. The content of the Act has been heavily influenced by European and American Antitrust Law and practice. Since the most African nations competition authorities have not yet had an opportunity to develop an extensive jurisprudence of their own, we look to comparative sources for guidance as to how the Act might come to be interpreted and applied.

### **LLM707 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS I – PATENT LAW & COPYRIGHT**

The primary purpose of this course is to equip students with graduate-level knowledge, specific skills, applied competence and insight into patent and copyright law. Furthermore, the module ensures that the leadership base of innovative and knowledge-based economic and scholarly activity in patent and copyright law is broadened. Both the Swaziland and the global community will be provided with lawyers who are empowered to accept their responsibility to use and develop the patent and copyright law systems towards the realization of a just society based on constitutional democracy within a world legal order. Students will be able to apply the knowledge and skills they acquired through this module when practicing as attorneys or advocates, legal advisors, patent examiners, magistrates, judges, mediators and arbitrators, etc.

### **LLM708 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS II – TRADE MARK & GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS**

This course presents various issues regarding the complementarities and differences between geographical indications and trade mark instruments, for instance the function and nature of each IP right. It further explores experiences in respect of the ex-officio examination under absolute grounds for refusal of trade mark applications against prior geographical indications are addressed. These highlight the important issues involved (scope of protection, concepts of 'evocation' and 'comparable products', etc.). Moreover, the course covers geographical indication and a trade mark, highlighting the important issues (entitlement to act, scope of protection, reputation, etc.)

### **LLM709 SPECIAL TOPICS IN LAW**

Examines a selected area of law with in-depth coverage of concepts and applications. Students engage in serious, focused research. Topics may include constitutional law, gender and the law, children and the law, sports law, and Internet law.

### **LLM710 DISSERTATION AND ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODS**

In this course, students integrate the skills developed in previous classes into a comprehensive body of knowledge and provide tangible evidence of these competencies by completing a research project.

# COURSE OUTLINES

**Course Title: Research Methods and Legal Writing**

## Course Description

The **Research Methods and Legal Writing** course is designed to equip postgraduate law scholars with essential skills for rigorous legal research and effective writing. Through a comprehensive curriculum, students will explore research methodologies, data processing, and persuasive advocacy techniques. Elevate your legal scholarship and practice with this enriching program.

## Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Legal Research:** Understand foundational principles and methodologies for effective legal research.
2. **Design Research Projects:** Develop research questions, hypotheses, and study protocols.
3. **Navigate Digital Resources:** Explore advanced legal research techniques using databases and online resources.
4. **Construct Persuasive Arguments:** Process legal data into coherent arguments and write compelling narratives.

## Topics Covered:

1. **Precepts of Legal Research:**
  - Foundational principles for effective legal research.
  - Identifying key legal concepts, understanding legislative intent, and navigating case law.
2. **Research Designs for Legal Scholarship:**
  - Crafting well-structured research projects.
  - Research objectives, hypothesis formulation, and appropriate methodologies.
3. **Advanced Research Techniques:**
  - Exploring digital legal research strategies.
  - Utilizing legal databases and online resources effectively.
4. **Data Processing, Report Writing, and Advocacy:**
  - Processing legal data into coherent arguments.
  - Constructing compelling narratives aligned with research objectives.

## Assessment Methods:

- Practical exercises, academic papers, and legal briefs.
- Evaluate your ability to write with precision, clarity, and persuasive impact.

### Recommended Reading:

1. Kessler, R. C., & Bromet, E. J. (Eds.). (2013). *The Epidemiology of Depression Across Cultures*. Springer.
2. Hofmann, S. G., & Asnaani, A. (2010). *Cultural Aspects in Social Anxiety and Social Anxiety Disorder*.
3. World Health Organization. (2019). *Mental Health: Strengthening Our Response*. WHO.

### Course Title: Comparative Public Law

#### Course Description

The **Comparative Public Law** course delves into the key concepts and methodologies of comparative legal analysis. It explores the distinctions between private and public law, emphasizing political economy and international investment law. Additionally, we discuss the implications of Comparative Public Law as a methodology, with a focus on African legal systems.

#### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Comparative Legal Systems:** Understand the relevance, methodology, and challenges in comparing legal systems across different African jurisdictions.
2. **Explore Forms of Government:** Study presidential and parliamentary systems, as well as unitary and federal structures.
3. **Examine Models of Federalism:**
  - **South Africa:** Analyze the South African constitutional framework.
  - **Nigeria:** Understand federalism in the Nigerian context.
  - **Eswatini (Swaziland):** Explore the unique features of Eswatini's legal system.

#### Topics Covered:

1. **Introduction to Comparative Law:**
  - Relevance, methodology, and challenges in comparison.
2. **Forms of Governments:**
  - Presidential vs. parliamentary systems.
  - Unitary vs. federal structures.
3. **Models of Federalism:**
  - Comparative analysis of federal systems in South Africa, Nigeria, and Eswatini.

#### Assessment Methods:

- Practical exercises, case studies, and comparative legal research.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply comparative methodologies.

### Recommended Reading:

1. Singh, Prabhakar. (2019). *Comparative Public Law-LLM: Course Manual*.

2. Choudhry, Sujit. (2013). *Living Originalism in India? "Our Law" and Comparative Constitutional Law*. Yale Journal of Law and Humanities.

## **Course Title: Law and Justice in a Globalizing World**

**Course Description:** The **Law and Justice in a Globalizing World** course explores the intersection of law, justice, and globalization. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, legal systems must adapt to address global challenges. This course delves into the principles of law and justice within this evolving context.

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Understand Wider Aspects of Law:**
  - Explore the broader implications of legal systems beyond national boundaries.
  - Analyze the impact of globalization on legal norms and practices.
2. **Examine Law and Justice Intersections:**
  - Investigate how justice is shaped by legal frameworks.
  - Discuss the interplay between law, ethics, and societal values.
3. **Critically Evaluate Globalization:**
  - Develop analytical thinking about globalization from a law and justice perspective.
  - Consider the challenges and opportunities posed by global interconnectedness.

### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Concept of Law & Justice:**
  - Understanding the fundamental principles of justice.
  - The role of different state organs in lawmaking.
  - Components of the judicial process (judges, lawyers, law schools, commissions, and committees).
2. **Types of Justice:**
  - Compensatory justice, distributive justice, socio-economic justice, and social justice.
  - Perspectives on social justice from Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
  - Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's views on socialism, Marxism, and small unit machines.
3. **The Process of Globalization:**
  - Historical and social context of globalization.
  - Distinctive characteristics and dimensions: economic, technological, social, and cultural.

### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research project
- End-semester examination

## Recommended Reading:

1. Singh, Prabhakar. (2019). *Comparative Public Law-LLM: Course Manual*.
2. Choudhry, Sujit. (2013). *Living Originalism in India? "Our Law" and Comparative Constitutional Law*. Yale Journal of Law and Humanities.

## Course Title: Cyber Law

### Course Description

The **Cyber Law** course explores legal frameworks and regulations in the digital realm. As technology advances, understanding and regulating cyberspace become critical. This course delves into the legal challenges posed by cybercrime, data protection, and emerging technologies.

### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Cyber Legal Systems:**
  - Understand the relevance and challenges of regulating cyberspace.
  - Explore the impact of globalization on cyber norms and practices.
2. **Examine Cybercrime and Data Protection:**
  - Investigate legal responses to cyber threats.
  - Discuss privacy, data breaches, and digital rights.
3. **Explore Emerging Technologies:**
  - Study blockchain, artificial intelligence, and their legal implications.
  - Consider ethical and regulatory aspects of digital innovation.

### Topics Covered:

1. **Introduction to Cyber Law:**
  - Relevance, challenges, and evolving legal landscape.
  - Role of international agencies in regulating cyberspace.
2. **Cybercrime and Data Privacy:**
  - Types of cyber offenses (hacking, identity theft, etc.).
  - Legal frameworks for data protection and privacy.
3. **Emerging Technologies and Legal Implications:**
  - Blockchain regulation and cryptocurrency.
  - AI ethics, liability, and accountability.

### Assessment Methods:

- Research projects, case studies, and legal analysis.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply cyber legal principles.

## Recommended Reading:

1. Singh, Prabhakar. (2019). *Comparative Public Law-LLM: Course Manual*.
2. Choudhry, Sujit. (2013). *Living Originalism in India? "Our Law" and Comparative Constitutional Law*. Yale Journal of Law and Humanities.

## **Course Title: International Economic Law**

### **Course Description**

The **International Economic Law** course delves into the legal and regulatory architecture governing our global economy. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, understanding the rules and institutions that shape cross-border economic transactions is crucial. In this program, you will study the foundations of the global economy, explore the operations of key institutions, and analyze specific legal issues arising from international economic transactions.

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Global Economic Transactions:**
  - Understand the wider issues of governance and regulation in international economic relations.
  - Explore the impact of globalization on legal norms and practices.
2. **Study Key Institutions:**
  - Investigate the operations of global bodies such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and regional trade agreements.
  - Examine the legal implications of their roles in shaping economic policies.
3. **Explore Specific Legal Issues:**
  - Dive into topics such as trade law, foreign direct investment, competition law, international taxation, intellectual property, and international arbitration.
  - Consider the changing roles of international economic institutions in both global and regional contexts.

### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Foundations of International Economic Law:**
  - Introduction to the legal and regulatory framework governing global economic transactions.
  - Role of international institutions in shaping economic policies.
2. **Trade and Investment Law:**
  - Analysis of trade agreements, investment treaties, and dispute resolution mechanisms.
  - Understanding the legal implications of cross-border trade and foreign direct investment.
3. **Competition Law and Intellectual Property:**
  - Legal aspects of competition policy and antitrust regulations.
  - Intellectual property rights and their impact on economic development.

### Assessment Methods:

- Research projects, case studies, and legal analysis.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply international economic legal principles.

### Recommended Reading:

1. Singh, Prabhakar. (2019). *Comparative Public Law-LLM: Course Manual*.
2. Choudhry, Sujit. (2013). *Living Originalism in India? "Our Law" and Comparative Constitutional Law*. Yale Journal of Law and Humanities.

## Course Title: International Commercial Arbitration

### Course Description

The **International Commercial Arbitration** course delves into the legal and regulatory framework governing cross-border commercial disputes. As our global economy becomes increasingly interconnected, understanding the principles and practices of international arbitration is essential. In this course, we explore the substantive and procedural aspects of resolving commercial disputes through arbitration.

### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Arbitration Frameworks:**
  - Understand the relevance and challenges of international commercial arbitration.
  - Explore the impact of globalization on dispute resolution norms.
2. **Study Arbitral Procedures:**
  - Investigate the arbitration agreement, appointment of arbitrators, and arbitral proceedings.
  - Discuss the role of arbitral institutions and the enforceability of arbitral awards.
3. **Explore Specific Legal Issues:**
  - Dive into topics such as jurisdiction, choice of law, evidence, and interim measures.
  - Consider the practical implications of drafting effective arbitration clauses.

### Topics Covered:

1. **Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration:**
  - Historical context and evolution of arbitration.
  - Comparison with litigation and other dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. **Arbitration Agreement and Arbitrators:**
  - Drafting effective arbitration clauses.
  - Selection and qualifications of arbitrators.
3. **Arbitral Proceedings:**
  - Commencement of arbitration.
  - Conduct of hearings, evidence presentation, and interim measures.
4. **Enforcement of Arbitral Awards:**
  - Recognition and enforcement under the New York Convention.



- Challenges and defenses against enforcement.

### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research projects, case studies, and mock arbitration exercises.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply arbitration principles in practical scenarios.

### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Redfern, A., & Hunter, M. (2014). *Law and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration*. Sweet & Maxwell.
2. Born, G. B. (2014). *International Commercial Arbitration*. Kluwer Law International.

## **Course Title: Competition Law**

### **Course Description**

The **Competition Law** course delves into the legal and regulatory framework governing competition and antitrust issues. As our global economy becomes increasingly interconnected, understanding the principles and practices of competition law is essential. In this course, we explore the substantive and procedural aspects of regulating market behavior, preventing monopolies, and promoting fair competition.

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Competition Law Frameworks:**
  - Understand the relevance and challenges of competition law in national and international contexts.
  - Explore the impact of globalization on antitrust norms and practices.
2. **Study Key Concepts:**
  - Investigate horizontal and vertical restraints, abuse of dominance, and merger control.
  - Discuss the role of competition authorities and courts in enforcing competition rules.
3. **Explore Specific Legal Issues:**
  - Dive into topics such as cartels, market dominance, state aid, and intellectual property rights.
  - Consider the practical implications of balancing competition and innovation.

### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Introduction to Competition Law:**
  - Historical context and evolution of antitrust regulation.
  - Comparative analysis of competition regimes across jurisdictions.
2. **Prohibited Practices:**
  - Cartels, price-fixing, bid-rigging, and market allocation.
  - Vertical agreements, distribution channels, and resale price maintenance.
3. **Abuse of Dominance and Merger Control:**
  - Assessing dominant positions and exclusionary conduct.

- Evaluating merger notifications and anticompetitive effects.
- 4. **Enforcement and Remedies:**
  - Role of competition authorities, leniency programs, and private enforcement.
  - Remedies such as fines, divestitures, and behavioral commitments.

#### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research projects, case studies, and mock competition law proceedings.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply competition law principles in practical scenarios.

#### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Whish, R., & Bailey, D. (2018). *Competition Law*. Oxford University Press.
2. Gerber, D. J. (2019). *Global Competition Law and Economics*. Stanford University Press.

### **Course Title: International Property Rights I**

#### **Course Description**

The **International Property Rights I** course explores the legal and regulatory framework governing intellectual property rights (IPR) on an international scale. As our world becomes increasingly interconnected, understanding the principles and practices of IPR is essential. In this course, we delve into the substantive and procedural aspects of protecting and enforcing intellectual property across borders.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze International IPR Frameworks:**
  - Understand the relevance and challenges of IPR in a global context.
  - Explore the impact of harmonization efforts and treaties on IPR protection.
2. **Study Key Concepts:**
  - Investigate various forms of intellectual property (patents, trademarks, copyrights, etc.).
  - Discuss the role of international organizations (WIPO, WTO) in shaping IPR norms.
3. **Explore Specific Legal Issues:**
  - Dive into topics such as patent infringement, trademark registration, and cross-border enforcement.
  - Consider the practical implications of balancing innovation, cultural heritage, and economic interests.

#### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights:**
  - Historical context and evolution of IPR.
  - Comparative analysis of IPR regimes across jurisdictions.
2. **Forms of Intellectual Property:**
  - Patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and related rights.

- Challenges in protecting intangible assets globally.
- 3. **Enforcement Mechanisms:**
  - Litigation, arbitration, and alternative dispute resolution.
  - Cross-border enforcement strategies and challenges.

#### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research projects, case studies, and mock IPR proceedings.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply IPR principles in practical scenarios.

#### **Recommended Reading:**

1. **Primary Sources:**
  - Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.
  - Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.
  - TRIPS Agreement (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights).
2. **Secondary Sources:**
  - Dinwoodie, G. B., & Janis, M. D. (2018). *Trademark and Unfair Competition Law: Cases and Materials*. Wolters Kluwer.
  - Ginsburg, J. C., & Reese, R. A. (2018). *International Copyright: Principles, Law, and Practice*. Oxford University Press.

### **Course Title: Intellectual Property Rights II**

#### **Course Description**

The **Intellectual Property Rights II** course delves into advanced topics related to intellectual property (IP) law on an international scale. Building upon foundational knowledge, this course explores specialized areas within IP, including cutting-edge issues and emerging challenges. Students will engage with theoretical debates, practical case studies, and comparative analyses, gaining a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding IP protection and enforcement.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Specialized IP Areas:**
  - Understand the nuances of specific IP rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets.
  - Explore the interplay between IP and technology, culture, and innovation.
2. **Evaluate Contemporary IP Debates:**
  - Investigate current debates in IP law, including open access, digital rights, and global harmonization efforts.
  - Consider ethical and policy implications of IP regimes.
3. **Apply Comparative Approaches:**
  - Compare IP systems across jurisdictions, emphasizing international treaties and regional harmonization.
  - Develop critical thinking skills for addressing complex IP challenges.

## Topics Covered:

1. **Advanced Patent Law:**
  - Patentability criteria, patent prosecution, and post-grant proceedings.
  - Patent infringement, licensing, and technology transfer.
2. **Trademark Strategies and Enforcement:**
  - Trademark selection, registration, and protection.
  - Trademark litigation, anti-counterfeiting measures, and domain name disputes.
3. **Copyright in the Digital Age:**
  - Digital copyright issues, fair use, and transformative works.
  - Challenges posed by online platforms, streaming services, and user-generated content.
4. **Trade Secrets and Confidential Information:**
  - Legal protection of trade secrets.
  - Non-disclosure agreements, misappropriation claims, and corporate espionage.

## Assessment Methods:

- Research papers, case analyses, and presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply specialized IP concepts.

## Recommended Reading:

1. Dinwoodie, G. B., & Janis, M. D. (2018). *Trademark and Unfair Competition Law: Cases and Materials*. Wolters Kluwer.
2. Ginsburg, J. C., & Reese, R. A. (2018). *International Copyright: Principles, Law, and Practice*. Oxford University Press.

## Course Title: Company Law

**Course Description:** The **Company Law** course provides a thorough grounding in the legal framework governing registered companies, while developing the knowledge and skills necessary for practice as a company secretary or governance professional. Whether you plan to join a global corporation or simply want to understand how corporate law works in practice, this program equips you with the knowledge to achieve your ambitions. Topics covered include the nature and formation of companies, the role of the board of directors, membership, capital structure, corporate transparency, corporate restructuring, rescue, liquidation, and the responsibilities of stakeholders.

## Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Understand Company Formation:**
  - Explore the legal nature and formation of companies.
  - Grasp the intricacies of corporate governance and compliance.
2. **Navigate Corporate Transparency:**
  - Study capital structures, shares, and reporting requirements.
  - Understand the role of company secretaries and the board of directors.
3. **Examine Corporate Restructuring and Liquidation:**

- Analyze corporate restructuring, rescue mechanisms, and insolvency.
- Consider the legal responsibilities of directors and other stakeholders.

### **Topics Covered:**

- 1. Nature and Formation of Companies:**
  - Legal personality, incorporation, and company types.
  - Memorandum and articles of association.
- 2. Board of Directors and Shareholders:**
  - Roles, duties, and liabilities of directors.
  - Membership, shareholding, and voting rights.
- 3. Capital Structure and Transparency:**
  - Share capital, dividends, and financial reporting.
  - Corporate transparency and disclosure requirements.
- 4. Corporate Restructuring and Liquidation:**
  - Mergers, acquisitions, and reorganizations.
  - Insolvency procedures and winding up.

### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research projects, case studies, and practical applications.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply company law principles.

### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Dinwoodie, G. B., & Janis, M. D. (2018). *Trademark and Unfair Competition Law: Cases and Materials*. Wolters Kluwer.
2. Ginsburg, J. C., & Reese, R. A. (2018). *International Copyright: Principles, Law, and Practice*. Oxford University Press.

## **Course Title: Dissertation and Advanced Research Methods**

### **Course Description**

The **Dissertation and Advanced Research Methods** course is designed to equip LLM students with the necessary skills and knowledge to undertake independent legal research at an advanced level. This course spans two critical components: dissertation preparation and advanced research methodologies. Students will engage in rigorous research, develop critical thinking abilities, and enhance their scholarly writing skills.

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Master Dissertation Preparation:**
  - Understand the main rules, aspects, and stages of researching and writing a dissertation.
  - Learn about the roles of the supervisor and supervisee in the dissertation process.
  - Develop the necessary skills to define a topic, research question, and hypothesis.

## 2. Explore Advanced Research Methods:

- Acquire specialized research techniques applicable to legal scholarship.
- Use research assistance tools effectively (e.g., Zotero, Endnote).
- Learn how to manage time and resources for successful dissertation completion.

### Topics Covered:

#### 1. Dissertation Preparation:

- Choosing a relevant topic and defining a clear title.
- Understanding the structure and components of a professional dissertation.
- Role of the supervisor in guiding the research process.

#### 2. Advanced Research Methodologies:

- Exploring qualitative and quantitative research approaches.
- Conducting literature reviews and formulating research hypotheses.
- Ethical considerations in legal research.

### Assessment Methods:

#### • Final Dissertation (100%):

- Supported by supervision and guidance.
- Includes selection of an initial topic and an extended outline with oral and written feedback.
- Dissertation must be relevant to the named degree award.

### Recommended Reading:

1. Dinwoodie, G. B., & Janis, M. D. (2018). *Trademark and Unfair Competition Law: Cases and Materials*.
2. Ginsburg, J. C., & Reese, R. A. (2018). *International Copyright: Principles, Law, and Practice*.

### Course Title: Administrative Law

#### Course Description

The **Administrative Law** course explores the legal principles governing administrative agencies, their actions, and their impact on individuals and organizations. As our societies become more complex, understanding administrative law is essential for legal practitioners. In this course, we delve into the constitutional foundations, procedural rules, and substantive principles that shape administrative decision-making.

#### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

#### 1. Understand Administrative Law Frameworks:

- Explore the relevance and challenges of administrative law in various contexts.
- Grasp the intricacies of administrative decision-making processes.

#### 2. Study Key Concepts:

- Investigate the separation of powers, delegation, and judicial review.

- Discuss the role of administrative agencies and their impact on citizens' rights.
- 3. **Explore Specific Legal Issues:**
  - Dive into topics such as due process, administrative discretion, and remedies.
  - Consider the practical implications of balancing administrative efficiency and individual rights.

### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Introduction to Administrative Law:**
  - Historical context and evolution of administrative law.
  - Comparative analysis of administrative systems across jurisdictions.
2. **Administrative Decision-Making:**
  - Procedural fairness, natural justice, and the right to be heard.
  - Grounds for challenging administrative decisions.
3. **Judicial Review and Remedies:**
  - Role of courts in reviewing administrative actions.
  - Available remedies, including injunctions and declarations.

### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case studies, and mock administrative proceedings.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply administrative law principles.

### **Recommended Reading:**

1. **Primary Sources:**
  - Administrative Justice Act (PAJA) (if applicable to the jurisdiction).
  - Relevant constitutional provisions related to administrative law.
2. **Secondary Sources:**
  - Craig, P. P. (2015). *Administrative Law*. Oxford University Press.
  - Schwartz, D. L., & Wade, M. (2018). *Legal Control of Government: Administrative Law in Britain and the United States*. Oxford University Press.

## **Course Title: Advanced Constitutional Law**

### **Course Description**

The **Advanced Constitutional Law** course delves into specialized and intricate aspects of constitutional law, building upon foundational knowledge. This course is designed for students who seek an in-depth exploration of constitutional principles, theories, and contemporary debates. We engage with complex constitutional issues, historical contexts, and comparative perspectives, fostering critical thinking and scholarly analysis.

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Master Advanced Constitutional Concepts:**
  - Explore constitutional theories, including originalism, living constitutionalism, and critical legal studies.
  - Understand the role of constitutional courts and their impact on legal systems.

**2. Analyze Contemporary Debates:**

- Investigate current constitutional challenges, such as privacy rights, free speech, and equal protection.
- Consider constitutional responses to emerging issues (e.g., technology, climate change, and global governance).

**3. Apply Comparative Approaches:**

- Compare constitutional systems across jurisdictions.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of different constitutional models.

**Topics Covered:**

**1. Constitutional Theories:**

- Originalism, textualism, and interpretive approaches.
- Critical perspectives on constitutional norms.

**2. Rights and Liberties:**

- Due process, equal protection, and fundamental rights.
- Balancing individual rights with societal interests.

**3. Emerging Constitutional Challenges:**

- Technology and constitutional privacy.
- Climate change and environmental rights.

**Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to engage with advanced constitutional concepts.

**Recommended Reading:**

1. Chemerinsky, E. (2019). *Constitutional Law: Principles and Policies*. Wolters Kluwer.
2. Tribe, L. H., & Dorf, M. C. (2019). *American Constitutional Law*. Foundation Press.

**Course Title: Human Rights Law**

**Course Description:** The **Human Rights Law** course provides an advanced theoretical and empirical understanding of international human rights and humanitarian law. It explores the legal frameworks, institutions, and standards that promote and protect human rights at international, regional, and domestic levels. Through critical academic knowledge, you'll examine both the benefits and challenges of enforcing these bodies of law. This course equips you to offer top-level counsel to clients, engage with human rights organizations, and contribute to shaping human rights policies.

**Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

**1. Master Human Rights Concepts:**

- Understand the historical context and evolution of human rights law.
- Explore the role of international institutions and standards in protecting human rights.

**2. Analyze Contemporary Human Rights Issues:**



- Investigate specific rights, such as socio-economic rights, women's rights, and child rights.
  - Consider the crimes of the powerful and the challenges of enforcing human rights.
3. **Apply Legal and Theoretical Perspectives:**
- Debate the uses of universality and cultural relativism in relation to human rights.
  - Engage with both doctrinal and critical academic knowledge.

### Topics Covered:

1. **Introduction to Human Rights Law:**
  - Historical context and evolution of human rights.
  - Comparative analysis of human rights systems across jurisdictions.
2. **Specific Human Rights Issues:**
  - Socio-economic rights, gender equality, and international child rights.
  - Crimes of the powerful and their accountability.
3. **Enforcement Mechanisms:**
  - Role of human rights institutions and courts.
  - Challenges in balancing cultural diversity and universal human rights.

### Assessment Methods:

- Research projects, case studies, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply human rights principles.

### Recommended Reading:

1. Craig, P. P. (2015). *Administrative Law: Principles and Policies*. Wolters Kluwer.
2. Schwartz, D. L., & Wade, M. (2018). *Legal Control of Government: Administrative Law in Britain and the United States*. Oxford University Press.

## Course Title: Constitutional Property Law

### Course Description

The **Constitutional Property Law** course explores the intersection of constitutional principles and property rights. It delves into the legal framework governing property ownership, expropriation, and regulatory takings. Through case studies and comparative analyses, students will gain a deep understanding of how constitutional protections impact property rights in various contexts.

### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Property Rights within Constitutions:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of property rights.
  - Explore the role of constitutional provisions in safeguarding property interests.
2. **Study Key Concepts:**

- Investigate the tension between individual property rights and the public interest.
- Consider the impact of regulatory takings and compensation.
- 3. **Apply Comparative Approaches:**
  - Compare property rights regimes across jurisdictions.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of constitutional protections in balancing competing interests.

### Topics Covered:

1. **Foundations of Constitutional Property Law:**
  - Historical development of property rights.
  - Comparative analysis of constitutional provisions related to property.
2. **Property Rights and Regulatory Takings:**
  - Balancing individual rights with public welfare.
  - Compensation for expropriation and regulatory restrictions.
3. **Emerging Property Issues:**
  - Intellectual property, cultural heritage, and environmental rights.
  - Property rights in the digital age.

### Assessment Methods:

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply constitutional property law principles.

### Recommended Reading:

1. Michelman, F. I. (2018). *Property, Utility, and Fairness: Comments on the Ethical Foundations of "Just Compensation" Law*. Harvard Law Review.
2. Rose, C. M. (2012). *Property as the Keystone Right?* The Yale Law Journal.

## Course Title: Gender Dynamics

### Course Description

The **Gender Dynamics** course critically examines the intersection of law, policy, and gender dynamics. It explores the legal frameworks, social structures, and power relations that shape gender identity, roles, and rights. Through theoretical analysis, case studies, and comparative perspectives, students will gain a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding gender issues in legal contexts.

### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Analyze Gender Norms and Legal Systems:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of gender-related laws.
  - Explore the impact of legal norms on gender equality and justice.
2. **Study Key Concepts:**
  - Investigate gender-based discrimination, stereotypes, and intersectionality.

- Consider the role of international conventions and national legislation in promoting gender rights.
- 3. **Apply Legal and Social Perspectives:**
  - Engage with critical feminist legal theories.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of legal mechanisms in addressing gender disparities.

### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Introduction to Gender Studies:**
  - Historical perspectives on gender roles and rights.
  - Comparative analysis of gender norms across cultures.
2. **Gender-Based Discrimination:**
  - Legal frameworks addressing workplace discrimination, violence, and reproductive rights.
  - Gender-responsive legal reforms.
3. **Intersectionality and Social Justice:**
  - Race, class, and sexuality in gender dynamics.
  - Legal challenges faced by marginalized groups.

### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply gender dynamics principles.

### **Recommended Reading:**

1. **Primary Sources:**
  - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
  - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
2. **Secondary Sources:**
  - MacKinnon, C. A. (1989). *Toward a Feminist Theory of the State*. Harvard University Press.
  - Crenshaw, K. (1989). *Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and*

## **Course Title: Fundamentals of Human Rights**

### **Course Description**

The **Fundamentals of Human Rights** course provides an essential foundation for understanding the theory, history, and development of human rights. It explores the legal frameworks, international conventions, and mechanisms that promote and protect human rights globally. Through theoretical analysis and practical case studies, students will gain a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding human rights in various contexts.

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Master Human Rights Concepts:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of human rights.
  - Explore the role of international institutions and standards in safeguarding human rights.
2. **Study Key Human Rights Instruments:**
  - Investigate specific rights, such as civil and political rights, economic and social rights, and cultural rights.
  - Consider the impact of regional human rights systems.
3. **Apply Legal and Theoretical Perspectives:**
  - Engage with foundational human rights theories.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of legal mechanisms in promoting human dignity and equality.

#### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Introduction to Human Rights:**
  - Historical perspectives on human rights.
  - Comparative analysis of human rights norms across cultures.
2. **Specific Human Rights Instruments:**
  - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
  - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
3. **Regional Human Rights Systems:**
  - European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).
  - African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR).

#### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply human rights principles.

#### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Donnelly, J. (2013). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*. Cornell University Press.
2. Shelton, D. (2016). *The Oxford Handbook of International Human Rights Law*. Oxford University Press.

### **Course Title: Criminal Jurisprudence**

#### **Course Description**

The **Criminal Jurisprudence** course delves into advanced theoretical and practical aspects of criminal law. It examines the philosophical foundations, historical development, and contemporary challenges within criminal justice systems. Through critical analysis and comparative perspectives, students will gain a deep understanding of criminal law principles and their impact on society.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Master Criminal Law Concepts:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of criminal law.
  - Explore the role of criminal justice institutions and legal norms.
2. **Study Key Criminal Justice Issues:**
  - Investigate specific crimes, defenses, and sentencing principles.
  - Consider the impact of criminal law on individual rights and social order.
3. **Apply Legal and Theoretical Perspectives:**
  - Engage with critical theories of punishment and criminal liability.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice systems in achieving societal goals.

#### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Foundations of Criminal Law:**
  - Historical development and theories of punishment.
  - Comparative analysis of criminal justice systems.
2. **Elements of Criminal Offenses:**
  - Actus reus, mens rea, and causation.
  - Homicide, theft, sexual offenses, and white-collar crimes.
3. **Defenses and Sentencing:**
  - Justifications, excuses, and mitigating factors.
  - Sentencing principles and alternatives to incarceration.

#### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply criminal law principles.

#### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Ashworth, A., & Horder, J. (2019). *Principles of Criminal Law*. Oxford University Press.
2. Duff, R. A., Farmer, L., Marshall, S., & Tadros, V. (2010). *The Trial on Trial: Volume 1, Truth and Due Process*. Hart Publishing.

### **Course Title: International Criminal Law**

#### **Course Description**

The **International Criminal Law** course provides an in-depth exploration of the legal framework governing international crimes. It examines the principles, institutions, and procedures related to prosecuting individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression. Through theoretical analysis, case studies, and comparative perspectives, students will gain a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding international criminal law.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Master International Criminal Law Concepts:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of international criminal law.

- Explore the role of international tribunals and courts in enforcing accountability.
- 2. **Study Key Crimes and Defenses:**
  - Investigate specific offenses, including elements, modes of liability, and defenses.
  - Consider the impact of international criminal law on human rights and justice.
- 3. **Apply Legal and Theoretical Perspectives:**
  - Engage with critical theories of international criminal justice.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of legal mechanisms in addressing impunity.

### Topics Covered:

1. **Foundations of International Criminal Law:**
  - Historical development and theories of punishment.
  - Comparative analysis of international criminal justice systems.
2. **Specific Crimes and Tribunals:**
  - Genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression.
  - The International Criminal Court (ICC) and ad hoc tribunals.
3. **Defenses and Accountability:**
  - Individual criminal responsibility and modes of liability.
  - Immunities, complementarity, and universal jurisdiction.

### Assessment Methods:

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply international criminal law principles.

### Recommended Reading:

1. Cassese, A. (2013). *International Criminal Law*. Oxford University Press.
2. Cryer, R., Friman, H., Robinson, D., & Wilmschurst, E. (2010). *An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure*. Cambridge University Press.

## Course Title: Criminology

### Course Description

The **Criminology** course provides an advanced exploration of the theoretical, empirical, and practical aspects of crime, criminal behavior, and criminal justice systems. It examines the social, psychological, and legal factors that contribute to criminality and victimization. Through critical analysis, case studies, and comparative perspectives, students will gain a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding criminology.

### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Master Criminological Concepts:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of criminology.
  - Explore the role of criminological theories in explaining criminal behavior.
2. **Study Key Topics in Criminology:**

- Investigate specific areas such as deviance, criminal profiling, and crime prevention.
- Consider the impact of criminology on policy and practice.
- 3. **Apply Research and Analytical Skills:**
  - Engage with quantitative and qualitative research methods.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice interventions.

### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Foundations of Criminology:**
  - Historical development of criminological thought.
  - Comparative analysis of criminological theories.
2. **Criminal Behavior and Victimology:**
  - Psychological and sociological factors influencing criminality.
  - Victim-offender relationships and victimization patterns.
3. **Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:**
  - Strategies for reducing crime and enhancing public safety.
  - Criminal justice policies and their impact on communities.

### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply criminological principles.

### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Akers, R. L., & Sellers, C. S. (2019). *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*. Oxford University Press.
2. Garland, D. (2001). *The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*. University of Chicago Press.

## **Course Title: Private International Law**

### **Course Description**

The **Private International Law** course provides an advanced exploration of legal principles governing cross-border transactions and disputes. It examines the rules and mechanisms that determine which country's laws apply to international cases involving individuals, companies, and other legal entities. Through theoretical analysis, case studies, and practical applications, students will gain a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding private international law.

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Master Private International Law Concepts:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of private international law.
  - Explore the role of choice of law, jurisdiction, and recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.
2. **Study Key Topics in Private International Law:**

- Investigate conflict of laws principles.
  - Consider the impact of international conventions and treaties on cross-border legal matters.
3. **Apply Legal and Practical Perspectives:**
- Engage with comparative approaches to resolving international legal disputes.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of private international law rules in promoting legal certainty and justice.

#### **Topics Covered:**

1. **Foundations of Private International Law:**
  - Historical development and theories of conflict of laws.
  - Comparative analysis of private international law systems.
2. **Choice of Law and Jurisdiction:**
  - Determining applicable law in international contracts and torts.
  - Jurisdictional rules for cross-border litigation.
3. **Recognition and Enforcement:**
  - Validity and enforcement of foreign judgments.
  - International arbitration and alternative dispute resolution.

#### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply private international law principles.

#### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Dicey, M., Morris, A., & Collins, L. (2016). *Dicey, Morris & Collins on the Conflict of Laws*. Sweet & Maxwell.
2. Briggs, A. (2019). *Private International Law in English Courts*. Oxford University Press.

### **Course Title: International Criminal Justice**

#### **Course Description**

The **International Criminal Justice** course provides an advanced exploration of legal principles governing international crimes and the mechanisms for enforcing accountability. It examines the institutions, substantive law, and procedural rules applicable to prosecuting individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression. Through theoretical analysis, case studies, and comparative perspectives, students will gain a deep understanding of the complexities surrounding international criminal justice.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. **Master International Criminal Justice Concepts:**
  - Understand the historical context and evolution of international criminal law.
  - Explore the role of international tribunals and courts in enforcing accountability.
2. **Study Key Topics in International Criminal Justice:**



- Investigate specific offenses, including elements, modes of liability, and defenses.
  - Consider the impact of international conventions and treaties on cross-border legal matters.
- 3. Apply Legal and Theoretical Perspectives:**
- Engage with critical theories of international criminal justice.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of legal mechanisms in addressing impunity.

#### **Topics Covered:**

- 1. Foundations of International Criminal Justice:**
  - Historical development of international criminal law.
  - Comparative analysis of international criminal justice systems.
- 2. Specific Crimes and Tribunals:**
  - Genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression.
  - The International Criminal Court (ICC) and ad hoc tribunals.
- 3. Defenses and Accountability:**
  - Individual criminal responsibility and modes of liability.
  - Immunities, complementarity, and universal jurisdiction.

#### **Assessment Methods:**

- Research papers, case analyses, and oral presentations.
- Evaluate students' ability to apply international criminal justice principles.

#### **Recommended Reading:**

1. Cassese, A. (2013). *International Criminal Law*. Oxford University Press.
2. Cryer, R., Friman, H., Robinson, D., & Wilmschurst, E. (2010). *An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure*. Cambridge University Press.

### **Course Title: Fundamentals of Human Rights**

#### **Course Description**

This course provides a theoretical and practical understanding of international human rights law within its broader political context. Emphasis is placed on human rights during times of transition, including conflict situations and societal movements. Students will explore academic debates and their connection to human rights practice.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- Understand the global role of human rights and the machinery that promotes and enforces them.
- Analyze human rights in various contexts, including conflict and societal change.
- Engage critically with academic discussions related to human rights.

#### **Topics Covered:**

- Historical development of human rights.
- Mechanisms for human rights protection.

- Interconnection with international criminal and comparative criminal law.
- Comparative analysis of global and regional human rights systems.

**Assessment:** Assignments, essays, or presentations, along with participation in class discussions.

**Recommended Reading:**

- “The International Bill of Human Rights” (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
- Relevant scholarly articles and case law.

**Course Title:** International Economic Law

**Course Description**

This course delves into the legal and regulatory architecture that governs our global economy. You’ll explore the rules and institutions shaping cross-border economic transactions, including trade, finance, and investment. Key topics include the operations of global institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Additionally, you’ll examine legal implications arising from international economic transactions, such as trade, foreign direct investment, competition law, international taxation, intellectual property, and international arbitration.

**Learning Objectives:**

- Understand the economic principles and legal institutions governing negotiation of regional and international trade agreements.
- Analyze foreign direct investment and international financial transactions.
- Develop skills in drafting international investment transactions and project finance instruments.

**Topics Covered:**

- Historical development of international economic law.
- Mechanisms for trade and investment regulation.
- Roles of global institutions (IMF, WTO) in economic governance.
- Legal implications of technology transfer, competition law, and international taxation.

**Assessment:**

- Assignments, essays, or presentations.
- Participation in class discussions.

**Recommended Reading:**

- “The International Bill of Human Rights” (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).
- Relevant scholarly articles and case law.

## **Course Title: Public International Law**

### **Course Description**

This course delves into the legal and regulatory architecture that governs our global economy. You'll explore the rules and institutions shaping cross-border economic transactions, including trade, finance, and investment. Key topics include the operations of global institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Additionally, you'll examine legal implications arising from international economic transactions, such as trade, foreign direct investment, competition law, international taxation, intellectual property, and international arbitration.

### **Learning Objectives:**

- Understand the economic principles and legal institutions governing negotiation of regional and international trade agreements.
- Analyze foreign direct investment and international financial transactions.
- Develop skills in drafting international investment transactions and project finance instruments.

### **Topics Covered:**

- Historical development of international economic law.
- Mechanisms for trade and investment regulation.
- Roles of global institutions (IMF, WTO) in economic governance.
- Legal implications of technology transfer, competition law, and international taxation.

### **Assessment:**

- Assignments, essays, or presentations, along with participation in class discussions.

### **Recommended Reading:**

- "The International Bill of Human Rights" (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
- Relevant scholarly articles and case law.

## **Course Title: Environmental Law**

### **Course Description**

This course provides an overview of foundational themes, principles, and sources of law for environmental protection. You'll explore key legal mechanisms for achieving environmental objectives, focusing on climate change, habitat loss, nature conservation, water quality, and biodiversity.

### **Learning Objectives:**

- Understand the legal framework governing environmental protection.
- Analyze the impact of climate change and habitat loss on ecosystems.

- Develop skills in applying environmental law to real-world scenarios.

**Topics Covered:**

- Foundational principles of environmental law.
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- Biodiversity conservation and habitat protection.
- Water quality regulations and pollution control.

**Assessment:**

- Assignments, essays, or presentations.
- Participation in class discussions.

**Recommended Reading:**

- Relevant scholarly articles and case law.

## CAPITAL OPERATIONAL BUDGET FOR MASTER OF LAWS (LLM)

The programme budget is shown in the table below:

Capital Operational Budget for the Master of Laws (LLM)					
This budget projection calculation is based on thirty students per year, covering two semesters, at a cost of R70,000 per student.					
Description	2023	2024	2025	2026	TOTAL
Equity Financing	7554354	-	-	-	7554354
Master of Laws (LLM)	2008890	12953250	14407650	19861650	49231440
Other	152712	192708	254520	363600	963 540
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9715956</b>	<b>13145958</b>	<b>14662170</b>	<b>20225250</b>	<b>57749334</b>
Expenditure					
Administrative Costs	690190	1090800	1090800	1090800	3962589
Salaries and Wages	767876	236340	236340	236340	1476896
Equipment Costs	1524073	363600	363600	363600	2614873
Operating Costs	1088626	501768	501768	501768	2593930
Research, Training & Workshops	435451	73811	73811	73811	656883
Construction and Infrastructure	2177248	545400	545400	545400	3813448
Marketing and Studio Recording	217728	36724	-	36724	291175
Travelling and Accommodation	653175	491587	491587	491587	2127936
Vehicles	-	653171	-	363600	1016771
Other Expenses	653175	93700	93700	93700	934 274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8207539</b>	<b>4086900</b>	<b>3397006</b>	<b>3797329</b>	<b>19488775</b>
Repayment					
Equity and Dividend Payments	1888590	1888590	1888590	1888590	7554358
Interest - 18%	339948	339948	339948	339948	1359792
Charges and Accounting	66859	66859	66859	66859	267435
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2295396</b>	<b>2295396</b>	<b>2295396</b>	<b>2295396</b>	<b>9181584</b>
Total Income	9715956	13145958	14662170	20225250	57749334
Total Expenditure	10502935	6382296	5692402	6092725	28670358
B/Forward	-786979	6763662	8969768	14132525	29078976
B/ Down	-786979	6763662	8969768	14132525	29078976

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