Faculty of Law

Handbook

1997

Editor
Barbara Chmielewski
The address of the Law School is:
The University of Sydney Law School
173-175 Phillip Street
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000
Telephone: +61 2 9351 2222
Document Exchange No: DX 983
Facsimile: +61 2 9351 0200

The address of the University is:
The University of Sydney
N.S.W. 2006

Semester and vacation dates
Semester and vacation dates are determined in accordance with a formula prescribed in the resolutions of the Senate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>3 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semester and lectures begin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter recess</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>27 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day of lectures</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>7 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures resume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study vacation - 2 weeks beginning</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>9 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations commence</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>23 June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semester and lectures begin</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>28 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-semester recess</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>26 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day of lectures</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>13 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures resume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study vacation - 1 week beginning</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>10 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations commence</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>17 November</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set in 10 on 11.5 Palatino by the Publications Unit, The University of Sydney and printed in Australia by Printing Headquarters, Sydney.

Text printed on 80gsm recycled bond, using recycled milk cartons.
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message from the Dean</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of the Law School</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation of symbols for courses of study</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Staff</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. History of the Faculty of Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Undergraduate study in the Faculty of Law</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Undergraduate courses</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Postgraduate study in the Faculty of Law</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Postgraduate courses</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Scholarships and Prizes</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other Faculty information</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Employment</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Campus map</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Message from the Dean

On behalf of the Faculty, I warmly welcome you to the University of Sydney Law School.

For those of you entering one of our LLB programs, special congratulations. Admission to this Law School is itself a very considerable accomplishment these days, placing you in the top academic rank among your peers. However, it represents only the beginning of your intellectual and professional development, which should continue long after graduation.

Your legal education coincides with a period of intense scrutiny and questioning of the role, organisation, regulation and practices of the legal professions in Australia. Combined with other changes in Australian society and the economy, this is also a period of almost unparalleled change in the legal profession.

The profession has grown enormously in size, increasing by a factor of about five times in the last thirty years, with a corresponding drop in the lawyer-population ratio. The number of law schools has more than quadrupled, with most of that growth in just the past few years. The proportion of women in the profession has risen steadily, from 6% in 1971 to about 25% today, and about half of all current law students are women. However, women are still under-represented in partnerships, professorships, at the Bar, and on the Bench.

A significant and increasing proportion of law graduates practise outside the traditional private profession in the public and corporate sectors, and many graduates do not practise law at all, using their legal and other qualifications to pursue careers in banking, commerce, journalism, management, public administration, and so on. The organisation of the private profession has changed, with the emergence of the 'mega-firms' of solicitors, advertising and specialisation, new (and more corporate) management structures, and multidisciplinary partnerships. Increased competition and the demise of the monopoly areas of practice will require small firms, at least, to experiment with styles of practice which are more flexible, innovative and attentive to clients. New substantive specialties have emerged and will continue to do so, in keeping with broader social, economic and technological changes.

Legal practice has become increasingly mobile and boundary-free, with interstate (and, indeed, regional and international) practice now common. Mutual recognition of legal qualifications within Australia is finally close to reality. Australian legal qualifications are recognised in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and other common law countries, opening up interesting career possibilities for graduates. Certainly it is now common for legal problems in Australia to have an international or transnational character.

Sydney Law School also has been undergoing a period of dynamic change and development, aiming to provide an expansive, liberal education. In a changing environment, the best preparation that we can give our graduates is one which promotes intellectual breadth, agility and curiosity; strong analytical and communication skills; and a (moral/ethical) sense of the role and purpose of lawyers in society.

Sydney Law School traditionally has been recognised as providing a good professional education, with particular strengths in such areas as commercial law, taxation, property and equity law, criminal law and criminology, evidence, international and comparative law, public law and jurisprudence. Now, I am pleased to say, the Faculty is also a recognised leader in such diverse and exciting areas as environmental law, feminist jurisprudence, dispute resolution, anti-discrimination law, children and the law, family law, law and technology, plain legal language drafting, Asian and Pacific legal systems, industrial law, and the legal profession.

The assembling of this expertise within the staff, plus the continuing review and reform of the curriculum, permits students considerable opportunity to customise their course of study to pursue their own interests and enthusiasms. The Faculty also has intensified its interest in the theory and practice of teaching law at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, as evidenced by (among other things) its involvement in the production of the Legal Education Review, its association with the Centre for Legal Education, and the creation of an Associate Dean-level position of Director of Teaching Development, and the creation of a new position of Director of Clinical Programs.

The thrust of current public policy (promoted by governments and agencies of all political complexes) is to subject the delivery of legal services to the same competitive pressures and micro-economic reforms as other service delivery sectors. At the same time, the market for legal services is becoming far more
sophisticated and demanding, and much less concerned with traditional relationships and loyalties. Lawyers increasingly are being subjected to external scrutiny (such as by the Legal Services Commissioner in N.S.W.) and to strict standards of accountability, both in terms of professional skill and client relations. The inaccessibility of legal services and the courts, for reasons of cost and delay, has led to the growth of the alternative dispute resolution (‘ADR’) movement.

Commencing in 1997, the Faculty will move away from the old large lecture-and-tutorial mode of undergraduate teaching to an entirely new system of small group, interactive seminar teaching, which we expect will be much more lively, interesting and enriching for students. The new teaching program has many important advantages, including the increased opportunity to experiment and innovate; the facilitation of clinical, skills-development and problem-based learning approaches; the more active participation of our students in their own education; and improved staff-student relations.

It is hard to overstate the significance of this fundamental shift in the way Australia’s oldest Law School will carry out its teaching responsibilities. We believe this may be the most exciting development since the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws were established at the University in 1858 by Royal Charter — and the new approach has certainly energised staff and students.

In 1995, Faculty established for the first time a significant ‘presence’ on the Main Campus, in the Old Sydney Teachers’ College Building, in order to provide better service to ‘Campus Law’ students (Combined Law students in their first three years). This new facility has dedicated tutorial rooms, a Faculty office for student enquiries, and staff offices. We hope also, in the near future, to improve substantially the physical amenity of the Law School with a major refurbishment of the Law School Building on Phillip Street.

If I can take the opportunity to offer one piece of gratuitous advice, it is this: you should not, under the pressure of work and anxieties and uncertainties about the future, lose sight of the fact that being a full-time university student offers you the rare luxury of time for reading, thought and reflection. Although study is often an individual activity, your efforts in soliciting the support of your fellow students and members of the Faculty in this endeavour certainly will be repaid in full.

The Faculty also offers the opportunity to graduates of this and other law schools (Australian and overseas) to obtain further qualifications, in the oldest, largest and most diverse postgraduate law program in Australia. Apart from the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), the Doctor of Juridical Studies (SJD) and the Master of Laws (LLM) degree by thesis, the Faculty offers a comprehensive range of Master’s degrees by coursework at the honours and pass level.

The University of Sydney’s LLM by coursework was the first of its kind in Australia and it remains the most popular and wide-ranging postgraduate law degree in this country. It enjoys a high reputation both in the academic world and in the professions, nationally and internationally. In 1995, about half of all postgraduate law students in Australia were at Sydney Law School.

In order to cater better for students’ personal and vocational interests, the Faculty now also offers a number of specialised Master’s degrees: the Master of Criminology, the Master of Environmental Law, the Master of Jurisprudence, the Master of Labour Law and Relations, the Master of Health Law, the Master of Administrative Law and Policy and the Master of Taxation. (The Master of Criminology is now also obtainable by thesis.) In 1997, the Faculty also will offer a new program of Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems. All of the specialised degree programs are open to graduates in appropriate non-Law disciplines.

The Faculty has been offering the SJD degree, another innovation in Australia. The SJD is a doctorate in law which is based on an integrated program of subject work and a major supervised dissertation. For those who are wary of the often solitary pursuit of the PhD, but are interested in advanced legal studies with a collegial approach, the SJD is worth serious consideration. In some cases, students doing the LLM may be permitted to ‘upgrade’ their candidacy.

Again, I welcome you to the Law School community. This Handbook is designed to provide you with full details of our courses, degrees and diplomas. If you have any questions, concerns or suggestions, please do not hesitate to approach the Faculty’s Student Services Division, one of your Associate Deans, one of your lecturers, or myself.

David Weisbrot
Dean
Location of the Law School
Symbols may have been used in the courses of study chapter in the handbook as a succinct way of presenting teaching and assessment information. Because of the varied nature of the work described and occasional difficulties in interpretation and typesetting, such details are not construed as a firm undertaking. Students are advised to check details with the departments concerned. The significance of symbols used is as follows:

**Hypothetical examples of symbols used**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of course</th>
<th>Actual lecturers</th>
<th>Allied studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double Dutch 1</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Holland</td>
<td>AKn HSC German</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Exam, course, etc. | Assessment | one 3hr exam, two 2000w essays/sem, 4 rut papers/sem |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of course</th>
<th>Actual lecturers</th>
<th>Allied studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8766 Star Wars 5</td>
<td>Dr Lazer Ms Gunn</td>
<td>Prereq 7653 Coreq Intro. Media Manipulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Class contact & course duration | Assessment | one 3hr exam, two 3000w essays/sem, two 2000w essays/sem, four tutorial papers for the course |

**Allied studies**

- **AKn**: assumed knowledge
- **Prereq**: prerequisite (you must have passed the indicated prerequisite before you start the course)
- **Coreq**: corequisite (you must enrol in this course at the same time unless you have already passed it)

**Type of class contact/assessment**

- **class**: class contact of any form
- **lab**: laboratory
- **lee**: lecture
- **prac**: practical
- **tut**: tutorial
- **exam**: examination
- **rut paper**: tutorial paper

**Duration**

- **hr**: hour
- **Sem 1**: Semester 1
- **Sem 2**: Semester 2
- **Yr**: throughout the year

**Example Classes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sem 1: 1 class/wk</td>
<td>one class work session each week during Semester 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yr: (2 lec &amp; 3 tut/prac)/wk</td>
<td>two lectures and three tutorials or practicals weekly, throughout the year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem 2: 3 lec/wk &amp; 1 tut/fn</td>
<td>three lectures per week and one tutorial per fortnight, during Semester 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>one 3hr exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one 2000w essay</td>
<td>two 3-hour exams per semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one 3000w essay, two 2000w essays/sem, 4 tut papers for the course</td>
<td>one 2000-word essay for the course, two 2000-word essays per semester and four tutorial papers for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one 3000- and two 2000-word essays per semester</td>
<td>one 3000-word essay for the course</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- one class work session each week during Semester 1
- two lectures and three tutorials or practicals weekly, throughout the year
- three lectures per week and one tutorial per fortnight, during Semester 2
- one 3-hour exam
- two 3-hour exams per semester
- one 2000-word essay
- one 3000-word essay for the course, two 2000-word essays per semester and four tutorial papers for
- one 3000- and two 2000-word essays per semester
FACULTY
Dean
David Weisbrot, BA C. U.N.Y. JD Calif.

Head of the Department of Law
Rosalind F. Atherton, AMusA A.M.E.B. PhD U.N.S.W. BA LLB

Head of the Department of Jurisprudence
K. Alex Ziegert, DPhil Mun.

Associate Deans
(Undergraduate)
Ross Anderson, LLM Lond. LLB
Diane Skapinker, BComm LLB Witw. LLM

(Postgraduate)
Donald Rothwell, BA LLB Qld LLM Alta MA Calg. PhD (coursework)
Richard John Vann, BA LLB Qld BCL Oxsf. (research)

DEPARTMENTS
Full-time and fractional academic staff

Jurisprudence
Wojciech Sadurski, DrJur Warsaw, Professor of Legal Philosophy (Personal Chair)
Alice Erh-SoonTay, AM, PhD A.N. U. HonLLD Edin., Challis Professor of Jurisprudence
K. Alex Ziegert, DPhil Mun., Associate Professor

Law
Margaret Allars, DPhil Oxsf. BA LLB, Associate Professor
Ross Anderson, LLM Lond. LLB, Senior Lecturer
Robert Allerdice, BA LLB, Senior Lecturer
Patricia Apps, BArch U.N.S.W. Med Yale PhD Camb. ARAIA, Professor in Public Economics in Law (Personal Chair)
Hilary Astor, BTech(Law) PhD Brunei, Associate Professor
Rosalind F. Atherton, AMusA A.M.E.B. PhD U.N.S.W. BA LLB., Associate Professor
Gerry Bates, LLB PhD Birm., Senior Lecturer
John Ball, DipLaw Oxsf. DipCompairLegalStud Camb. BA LLB PhD, Senior Lecturer
Belinda Bennett, BEd LLB Macq. LLM JD Wis., Lecturer
Joanna Bird, BCL Oxsf. BA LLB, Lecturer
Bernhard W. Boer, BA LLB Melb., Professor
Lee Burns, BCom LLB U.N.S.W. LLM, Senior Lecturer (on leave in 1997)
Peter Butt, BA LLB, Associate Professor
Terry R. Carney, LLB DipCrim Melb. PhD Monash, Professor
John W. Carter, PhD Camb. BA LLB, Professor in Commercial Law (Personal Chair)
Okezie Chukumerije, LLB Benin LLM Br.Col. DJur York, Lecturer
Graeme S. Cooper, LLM Ill.&Col. BA Dipjur LLM, Associate Professor (on leave in 1997)
Graeme Coss, GradDiplInf&LibStud Curtin LLB LLM, Lecturer
Mary Crock, BA LLB PhD Melb., Lecturer
Christopher Cunneen, BA DipEd U.N.S.W. MA, Senior Lecturer
Bernard Dunne, BA LLB Macq., Lecturer

Gordon B. Elkington, MSc PhD Warm. BSc LLM, Senior Lecturer, (indefinite secondment to the Law Extension Committee)
Mark J. Findlay, BA LLB A.N.U. DipCrim MSc Edin. LLM, Associate Professor
Warren Brent Fisse, LLB Cant. LLM Adel., Fractional Professor (on leave in 1997)
Nicola E. Franklin, BA Natal LLB Natal & Camb. DipCompar LegalStud Camb., Senior Lecturer
David Fraser, LLB Laval LLB Dal. LLM Yale, Senior Lecturer
David John Harland, BCL Oxsf. BA LLB, Challis Professor
Peter Harris, LLB Qld LLM PhD Camb., Lecturer
Jennifer G. Hill, BCL Oxsf. BA LLB, Associate Professor
Isabel Karpin, LLM Harv. BA LLB, Lecturer
Miranda Kaye; BA Camb. BCL Oxsf., Lecturer
Dimitry Kingsford Smith, LLM Lond. BA LLB, Senior Lecturer
Conita Leung, BA Mt Holyoke & Camb. MA Camb. LLM, Fractional Lecturer
Patricia Loughlan, BA LLM Tor. PhD, Senior Lecturer
Eilis Magner., BA Ott. BEd SJD Tor. LLB A.N.U. LLM U.N.S.W., Senior Lecturer (on leave in 1997)
Ronald McCallum, BJur LLB Monash LLM Qu., Blake Dawson
Waldron Professor of Industrial Law
Gregory J. McCary, BA LLB, Associate Professor, Hyman Lecturer in Industrial Law
Barbara McDonald, LLM Lond. BA LLB, Senior Lecturer
Therese MacDermott, BA LLB Qld BCL Oxsf, Lecturer
Les McComrimon, BA LLB Alta LLM Qld, Senior Lecturer
Bron A. McKillop, LLM Harv. BA LLB BEc, Senior Lecturer
Kathryn E. McMahon, LLB LTNS. W. BEc LLM PhD, Lecturer
Jenni Millbank, LLM Br.Col. BA LLB, Lecturer
Brian Opeskin, BCom LLB U.N.S.W. BCL Oxsf, Senior Lecturer
Patrick N. Parkinson, MA Oxsf. LLM Ill., Associate Professor
Penelope Pether, MLitt N.E. BA LLB, Lecturer
Colin Stanley Phegan, LLM Mich &Syd. BA, Professor
Donald Rothwell, BA LLB Qld LLM Alta MA Calg. PhD, Associate Professor
Ivan Shearer, AM, LLM Adel., SJD Northwestern, Challis Professor of International Law
Diane Skapinker, BComm LLB Witw. LLM, Associate Professor
Julie Stubbs, BA Wgong Ma Tor., Associate Professor
Jane Swanton, LLM Lond. BA LLB, Associate Professor
Julia Tolmie, LLB Auck. LLM Harv., Lecturer
Anne Twomey, BA LLB Melb., Lecturer
Richard John Vann, BA LLB Qld Oxsf. Professor
Shelley Wright, BA LLB Alfa LLM Lond., Senior Lecturer
David Weisbrot, BA C.U.N.Y. JD Calif. Professor
Ania Wilczynski, BA LLB U.N.S.W. MPhil PhD Camb., Lecturer

Visiting Professors
Robert Austin, DPhil Oxsf. BA LLM (Corporate Takeovers and Reconstruction; Corporate Equity Fundraising)
Jinyan Li, Visiting Professor of International Taxation
Kenneth McKenzie Norrie, LLB DipLegPrac Dundee PhD Aberd. (Health Law)
John Prebble, BA LLB Auck. BCL Oxsf. JSD C’nell, Visiting Professor of International Taxation
Carolyn Sappideen, LLB Melb. LLM (Health Law), Visiting Professor University of Western Sydney (Nepean)
Challis Lecturers
Arthur R. Emmett, QC, BA LLM (Challis Lecturer in Roman Law)
The Honourable Mr Justice D. Graham Hill, QC, LLM Harv.
BA LLB (Sales Tax and State Taxes, Challis Lecturer in Taxation)
The Honourable Mr Justice Roderick P. Meagher, QC, BA LLB (Challis Lecturer in Equity)

Lecturers (part-time)
Lee Aitken, BA LLB A.N.U. BCL Ox.
Christopher Birch, BA LLB PhD
Allan Blaikie, BCom LLB Qld (Australian International Taxation)
Mark Ferrier, BBus Nepean MTax (Corporate Taxation)
Roger Hamilton, BA A.N. U. LLM York (Taxation Litigation)
Rosalind Haskew, BEc LLB A.N.U. (Corporate Finance)
The Honourable Mr Justice John R.F. Lehane, BA LLM (Equity)
Robert C. Nicholls, LLM (Taxation Law)
Peter Norman, BA LLB Macq. LLM Virginia (Australian Taxation Treaties)
Stephen Odgers, BA LLB A.N.U. LLM Col.
Paul O’Donnell, BA, LLM (Taxation of Financial Institutions and Financial Transactions)
Brian Preston, BA LLB Macq. (Wildlife Law)
Diane Ross, BEc LLB A.N.U. LLM (Taxation Law)
Peter B. Shea, BHA GradDip(HealthAdmin) U.N.S.W. DipEnvStud Macq. MB BS MPH DPM DipCrim, FRANZCP FRACMA LHA AFAIM (Forensic Psychiatry, Advanced Forensic Psychiatry)
Anthony H. Slater, BA LLM (Corporate Finance)
Robin H. Woellner, BA LLM (Tax Administration)

FACULTY ADMINISTRATION

Faculty Manager
Rosemary Adams, BA DipBusStud N.E. MBA U.T.S.

Secretary to the Dean and the Faculty Manager
Sally Spence

Student Services
Barbara Chmielewski, BAComm N.S.W.I.T. (Manager)

Undergraduate
Gordon Hartley

Postgraduate
Karen Hunt, BA(OfficeMgt) Canberra
Sue Ng, BA U.N.S.W.

Finance and Administrative Services
Judy Blackburn (Manager)
Christopher Ambler, BA(Econ&Geog) Keele
Diane Hoggard
Katrina Thomas

External Relations
Catherine Hurley, BA W.Syd. DipEdit&PubMacq. (Manager) (shared)
Pauline Moore (Manager) (shared)
Andrew Duffield
Dawn Koester, BA

Personnel and Academic Support Services
Patricia Manley (Manager)
Joel Butler, BA (fractional)
Gail Bruton (fractional)
Maria-Luisa Byrne
Nahdi Dunn, BA A.N.U.
Michele Lambert
Cathy O’Callaghan, BA Macq. (fractional)
Frances Smithard

Computer Support
Matthew Geier (Manager)
Nick Harland

CLE Coordinator
Jennifer Liftman, BA N.E. DipCrim

Law Library Staff
Margaret McAleese (Law Librarian)

Reader Services
Jeannine Goasdoue (Deputy Law Librarian)
Grant Wheeler (Circulation)
James Ward (Inter-Library Loans)
Michele Daly (Closed Reserve)

Technical Services
Sue Cohen (Cataloguing)
Frances Stark (Orders and Government Publications)
Caroline Kearney (Serials)
Kaye James (Serials)
Walid Dadoun (Binding)
Sue Olsen

Shelving
Carina Tran (Acting Supervisor)

Computer Support
Alexandra Parks

CENTRES

Institute of Criminology
Director
Associate Professor Julie Stubbs
Administrative Assistant
Sandra Fox, BA MIntStud

Australian Centre for Environmental Law
Director
Ben Boer, BA LLM Melb.

Deputy Directors
Donald Rothwell, BA LLB Qld LLM Alta MA Calg. PhD
Bernard Dunne, BA LLB Macq.

Centre for Plain Legal Language
Acting Director
Anne-Marie Maplesden, LLB

Centre for Asian and Pacific Law in the University of Sydney
Director
Alice Ehr-Soon Tay, AM, PhD A.N.U. HonLLD Edin.

Associate Director
Coni-la Leung, BA Mt Holyoke & Camb. MA Camb. LLM

National Children’s and Youth Law Centre
Law School Liaison
Terry Carney, LLB DipCrim Melb. PhD Monash

MEMBERSHIP OF THE FACULTY

Details of the membership of the Faculty of Law may be found in the University’s Calendar 1996, Vol. I: Statutes and Regulations.
The Faculty of Law was inaugurated in 1855. There were only two other faculties in the University at the time—Arts and Medicine. The Faculty of Law commenced its work in 1859, but this work in the main was examining rather than teaching for about 30 years.

In 1880 John Henry Challis, a merchant and landowner of Potts Point, N.S.W., died. Five years after the death of his wife in 1884, the substantial bequest of his real and personal estate began to pass to the University, 'to be applied for the benefit of that institution in such manner as the governing body thereof shall direct'. As a result of this bequest eight university chairs, including those of Law and of International Law and Jurisprudence, were founded, together with a number of specific lectureships, several of them in this Faculty.

In 1890 Pitt Cobbett was appointed to the first Chair of Law and became the first Dean of the Faculty. This marked the commencement of the Law School as we know it today. After Pitt Cobbett's resignation in 1910 Mr J.B. Peden (later Sir John Peden) was appointed to the Chair of Law and became Dean of the Faculty. A second chair was created after World War I, and A.H. Charteris, of the University of Glasgow, was appointed Challis Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence.

The earliest lectures in the Law School, before Pitt Cobbett's arrival from England, were given on the second, i.e. the top, floor of an old building called Wentworth Court, which ran from Phillip to Elizabeth Streets on the site of the former Government Insurance Office (the old Sun Office). Soon after Professor Pitt Cobbett's arrival in 1890 the Law School, with its 14 students and teaching staff of five, four of whom were part-time lecturers, moved a few doors along Phillip Street to the premises that Sir John Peden, writing in 1940, described as 'attractive quarters' in what used to be the Australian Pioneers' Club at No. 173.

In 1896 the Law School moved across Phillip Street to No. 174 Selborne Chambers, a three-storeyed building on the site of the present Selborne Chambers. The School remained there till 1913, when it moved for a year to a 'cramped and noisy' upper floor in Martin Place, while Wigram Chambers (No. 167 Phillip Street) and Barristers Court (to the rear, facing Elizabeth Street), both of which the University had recently purchased, were being converted into University Chambers for the Law School and tenants. Some time later Barristers Court was resumed and demolished for the widening of Elizabeth Street, and in 1936 the University purchased all that remained of the original site. On this block a 13-storey building was erected and opened in 1938. It was joined to the old Phillip Street building although the floors were at different levels, and it contained a well-appointed law library occupying three floors. The rest of the space was let. In 1939 there were 288 students and a teaching staff of 17—two professors and a full-time tutor (F.C. Hutley, later Mr Justice Hutley of the Supreme Court of N.S.W.), and 14 part-time lecturers.

In the years immediately following World War II there were some 1100 students enrolled in the Law School; the number fell to 650 by 1953. During the 1950s three further chairs of law were created and another was added in 1969. In that year the Faculty of Law moved again, this time into a building of some 16 storeys bounded by Phillip, King and Elizabeth Streets, which it still occupies. The building contains 14 lecture rooms, which have been placed on two of the floors below street level as this gives better air-conditioning control and reduces noise problems. Student amenities include a cafeteria, common rooms, games rooms and two squash courts. The library, which occupies four floors of the building, can accommodate 450 readers, half of them in individual carrels.

The Faculty now has approximately 1300 undergraduate students, 600 postgraduate coursework students and 100 postgraduate research students. There are now 14 chairs, including the Challis Chairs of Law (Professor Harland), Jurisprudence (Professor Tay), and International Law (Professor Shearer) and externally supported Chairs in Industrial Law (Blake Dawson Waldron Professor McCallum). Two new chairs created in 1996 were the Dunhill Madden Butler Chair of Women and the Law and the Abbott Tout Chair of Litigation and Dispute Resolution. The Dean of the Faculty is now Professor David Weisbrot.
The Faculty of Law, in approving the curriculum introduced in 1988, adopted the following statement of goals:

"The University of Sydney Law School should seek to produce Bachelor of Laws graduates who are legally imaginative and creative, with a high level of critical and analytical ability, historically sensitive and socially perceptive, as well as being competent technical lawyers. The graduates should leave this Law School with a well-rounded and broad grasp of the law and the necessary knowledge to satisfy requirements for entering legal practice. They should be able to see the law in its wider social context and have the skills to respond to and direct change in law and society where necessary. The graduates should have a sense of professional responsibility and a sensitivity to the human element in legal problems. The emphasis in legal education should be on producing thinking graduates who can question and challenge, and who can also apply their legal skills to the increasingly varied environments in which the law is developing. Knowledge of law and thinking about law should be combined into an integrated teaching of the law. An evaluation of existing law should be a part of this process."

A broad introductory course (Legal Institutions I and II) has been developed in order to enable students, from the outset of their legal studies, to gain an understanding of the historical, political, economic and ethical contexts in which the law operates and the policies that the law seeks to serve. In addition, the teaching of individual subjects involves not merely a presentation of the current law, but also some discussion of the relevant contexts.

This Law School has traditionally had a high reputation for providing students with a strong grounding in analytical skills, such as the ability to examine statutes, cases and other legal materials and to produce an accurate opinion on the current state of the law. These are essential skills for a lawyer and, accordingly, are an important goal of the curriculum. Therefore, the other introductory course, Legal Research and Writing, is devoted to developing research techniques for finding legal and other materials using currently available research tools, including not only traditional indices, digests, legal encyclopedias and the like, but also computer-related research tools. These research skills will thereafter be developed and used by students throughout the remainder of their law studies and later when they become professional lawyers.

Communication skills are developed in students by means of written assignments, mootings, tutorials, seminars and class participation assessment, to as great an extent as the Law School's resources permit.

The curriculum retains a significant compulsory component, which ensures a coverage of the full range of distinct ways in which the law operates. A large number of optional subjects is available which enables both students and staff to develop to a much greater extent their own particular interests and specialisation.

Finally, the curriculum is expected to develop in students a growing sense of professional responsibility, as well as a knowledge of the special place of lawyers in society and the responsibilities that the privileges of being a lawyer entail.

Programs available
Two types of Bachelor of Law Programs are offered, Combined Law and Graduate Law, both of them full-time. There is no part-time Program and there are no evening lectures for Bachelor of Law degree Programs.

Combined Law degrees
Duration: 5 years (3 years on Main Campus, 2 years at Law School, Phillip Street)
1. Arts/Law (BA/LLB)
2. Economics/Law(BEc/LLB or BEc(SocSc)/LLB or BCom/LLB)
3. Science/Law (BSc/LLB)

Students should ensure that they are familiar with the regulations of both faculties in which they are enrolled. Further information about the combined degrees can be found in the handbooks for the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Science. The faculty secretaries and undergraduate advisers in those faculties can assist students in their selection of courses.

Graduate Law degree
Duration: 3 years
Graduates of any university in Australia, New Zealand or the United Kingdom may apply for admission to the Graduate Law program which may be completed in three years of full-time study at the Law School. Graduates of other institutions who are granted equivalent status by the Faculty of Law may also apply for admission. Competition for places is keen and admission is decided on the basis of the applicant's secondary and tertiary academic record.

Structure of the Combined and Graduate Law degrees
Units
All courses in the Bachelor of Laws degree have been given a unit value depending on their length. One unit is equivalent to 26 hours of teaching. Two units are equivalent to 52 hours of teaching. All subjects are of one semester duration. The unit values of all law courses are given in Chapter 4 of this handbook.
Compulsory courses
All candidates for the Bachelor of Laws degree must complete 14 compulsory courses totalling 26 units. The compulsory courses are listed below.

Optional courses
All candidates for the degree must complete optional courses totalling 12 units. The optional courses which have been prescribed by the Faculty are listed in Chapter 4 of this handbook. No more than 12 optional units may be completed for the degree.

Combined Law
The Faculty assumes that all law courses specified for years 1, 2 and 3 of Combined Law will be completed before students proceed to full-time Law studies at the Law School.

Students who are eligible to do so, may, at the end of the third year, suspend Law studies for one year in order to complete an honours degree in Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) and Commerce or Science. Combined Law students then complete the final two years (of full-time Law studies) at the Law School in Phillip Street.

Students enrolled in a combined law course proceed in the following manner:

Year 1: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) and Commerce or Science courses
Legal Institutions I and II
Legal Research and Writing.

Year 2: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) and Commerce or Science courses
Constitutional Law
Torts
Criminal Law (optional).

Year 3: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) and Commerce or Science courses
Administrative Law
Contracts
Criminal Law (if not completed in Year 2).

Year 4: (full-time Law studies)
Real Property
Personal Property
Equity
Corporate Law
International Law
plus 3 to 5 optional units (see below).

Year 5: (full-time Law studies)
Litigation
Jurisprudence
plus 7 to 9 optional units (see below).

Graduate Law
Students enrolled in a Graduate Law course proceed as follows:

Law I
Legal Institutions I and II
Legal Research and Writing
Constitutional Law
Torts
Criminal Law
Administrative Law
Contracts.

Law II As for Combined Law Year 4.
Law III As for Combined Law Year 5.

Honours in Law
Honours are awarded on the basis of the average unit mark. All law subjects are counted, their unit value being the law unit value even if they are taken as part of a combined degree. A further honours year is not required.

Lectures/tutorials
Students spend from 12 to 20 class contact hours at the Law School each week. It is the experience of law teachers that to be successful, the student must spend a minimum of two hours of study for every class hour. Much of this time will be spent on material already referred to in class. Considerable time, however, must be spent on preparation for written assignments.

Part-time work by Law students during the academic year
At this University, Law is studied as a full-time degree course. Inevitably some students find it financially necessary to engage in part-time employment. Students have to realise that to the extent that they do so, they may affect their academic results. They may fail to satisfy minimum progress requirements. Further, the timetabling of classes (including make-up classes) cannot be adjusted to take employment commitments into account. A few hours of part-time work per week should constitute no difficulty. A large involvement in part-time work (especially if it extends beyond the equivalent of one day per week) is inconsistent with proper participation in a full-time degree course.

There may be cases where students in the course of their degree encounter difficult financial circumstances, which require a commitment to part-time employment beyond that compatible with full-time study. Whenever such circumstances arise, students should seek the advice of the Associate Deans or Undergraduate Adviser.

English expression
The study and practice of law demands a mastery of the English language and of its expression. Words are the main tools of lawyers. Clarity of thinking and expression is the mark of a good law student and lawyer.

Weaknesses in these areas will affect a law student’s studies and assessment results adversely.

It should not be thought these weaknesses are to be found only amongst students whose native language is not English. Many students, whatever their background, place themselves at a serious disadvantage by using the language carelessly.

If your native language is not English, you should seek assistance from the Learning Assistance Centre at the University.

Library facilities on the main University site
A holding of relevant law books, both set texts and works of reference, is kept in Fisher Library at the University and in the Wolstenholme Library in the Merewether Building. Most law reports and law journals, however, are available only at the Law School Library.
General
In this guide are summarised some important points relating to progress through the law degree, detailing students' responsibilities and rights.

Students are also advised to consult the University of Sydney Diary which contains more general information about University procedures and facilities. This is available from Student Union outlets, the University's Student Centre or the Faculty's Student Services on Level 12 of the Law School.

In addition, students should regularly check the noticeboards on Level 4 of the Law School Building and the Old Teachers' College for important notices concerning courses, lectures and tutorials, and examinations.

Students will find that the Undergraduate Adviser in the Faculty's Student Services Division will be able to answer most of their questions about admission requirements, enrolments, variations of enrolments, timetables and examinations.

For advice about credits, courses of study (including non-standard enrolments), permission to discontinue, suspension of candidature, study or personal difficulties, student exchanges or cross-institutional study, students should consult with the Undergraduate Adviser.

The Associate Deans (Undergraduate) are Mr Ross Anderson (room 1224) and Associate Professor Diane Skapinker (room 1116).

For academic questions affecting specific courses, students should see the lecturer concerned.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE AND THE FACULTY
The requirements for the completion of degrees in Law are laid down in resolutions of the Senate. These are published annually in the University of Sydney's Calendar, Vol. I: Statutes and Regulations. Relevant extracts are reproduced below.

Bachelor of Laws
1988 Resolutions of the Senate

1. (1) These resolutions shall apply—
   (a) to persons who commence their candidature after 1 January 1988; and
   (b) to persons who commenced their candidature prior to 1 January 1988 and who elect to proceed under these resolutions subject to:
      (i) the approval of the Dean of the Faculty;
      (ii) any direction of the Faculty; and
      (iii) the availability of the appropriate courses.

(2) A candidate who elects to complete the requirements for the degree in accordance with section 1(1)(b) shall receive credit for and complete such courses for the degree as the Faculty may prescribe.

2. (1) The 1980 resolutions governing candidature for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall cease to operate after 31 December 1994.

   (2) Subject to section 9(2), a candidate who does not elect to complete the requirements for the degree in accordance with section 1(1)(b) and who does not complete the requirements for the degree by 31 December 1994, shall complete the requirements for the degree under these resolutions and such additional conditions as the Faculty may prescribe.

3. In the case of any candidates who might be prejudiced by any change in the curriculum the Dean of the Faculty may, subject to any resolutions of the Faculty, give such directions as to attending lectures and passing examinations and give such credit for courses completed as the circumstances may require.

Five-year Combined Law courses

4. (1) This resolution shall apply to the following candidates—
   (a) candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws under the provisions of the resolutions of Senate relating to combined Arts/Law degrees;
   (b) candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Economics or Bachelor of Economics (Social Sciences) or Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Laws under the provisions of the resolutions of Senate relating to combined Economics/Law, Economics (Social Sciences)/Law or Commerce/Law degrees;
   (c) candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Laws under the provisions of the resolutions of Senate relating to combined Science/Law degrees.

(2) Such candidates shall complete in the Faculty of Law in the sequence prescribed—
   (a) while also enrolled for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Economics or Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science, the following courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Law I</td>
<td>Legal Institutions I and II* and Legal Research and Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Law II</td>
<td>Constitutional Law, Torts and Criminal Law**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Law III</td>
<td>Administrative Law, Contracts and Criminal Law**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   *For Combined Law students Legal Institutions I and II is a prerequisite for all other law courses, except with the permission of the Dean.
   **Criminal Law may be taken in either year but should be completed before the student proceeds to Combined Law IV.

   (b) having completed the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Economics or Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science, the following courses:
Three-year Graduate Law course

5. (1) This resolution shall apply to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws who are admitted to candidature on the basis of: either
(a) having completed the requirements for a degree of the University of Sydney; or
(b) being members of such class of graduates of such universities as may be approved by the Faculty of Law; or
(c) being graduates not mentioned in subsections (a) or (b) of this resolution, but who are granted equivalent status by the Faculty of Law.

(2) Such candidates shall complete the following courses for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law I</td>
<td>Legal Institutions I and II, Legal Research and Writing, Constitutional Law, Torts, Criminal Law, Administrative Law and Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law II</td>
<td>Real Property, Equity, Personal Property, International Law, Corporate Law and 3 to 5 optional units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law III</td>
<td>Litigation, Jurisprudence and 7 to 9 optional units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The optional courses and their unit values are those prescribed by the Faculty in accordance with section 8. Candidates must complete 12 optional units to qualify for the degree.

Compulsory courses

6. (1) The unit values of the compulsory courses for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course title</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal Institutions I and II</td>
<td>1.5 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Research and Writing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Real Property | 2
Personal Property | 1
Equity | 2
Corporate Law | 2
International Law | 2
Litigation | 2
Jurisprudence | 2

(2) The following prerequisites and corequisites apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Prerequisite (P) or Corequisite (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>(P) Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Law</td>
<td>(P) Contracts, (P) or (C) Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>(P) Contracts, Torts, and Corporate Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional courses

(1) Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws proceeding in accordance with the requirements of sections 4, 5 or 6 shall select options as are available from those options prescribed by the Faculty.

(2) On the recommendation of the Dean and Heads of Departments, the Faculty may determine which of the optional courses will be offered in any particular year.

(3) (a) A candidate may not select a Jurisprudence option which is substantially equivalent to the strand in the compulsory course in Jurisprudence which that candidate has completed or in which that candidate is enrolled,
(b) A candidate may not enrol in a strand in the compulsory course in Jurisprudence which is substantially equivalent to a Jurisprudence option which that candidate has completed.

(1) This resolution shall apply to all candidates proceeding in accordance with the provisions of sections 4, 5 and 6. Any such candidate except with the permission of the Dean—
(a) shall not progress to the next year until such candidate has completed all the courses of the preceding year, provided that such candidate shall be permitted to enrol in such courses as would be sufficient to satisfy minimum progress requirements;
(b) shall be required to complete all the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws within ten years from the date of first enrolment as a candidate.

(2) Candidates enrolled prior to 1988, notwithstanding the resolutions of the Senate under which their candidatures are progressing, shall be required to complete all requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by 31 December 1997.
9. (1) The Dean may, subject to such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe, allow a candidate credit towards the requirements for the degree:
   (a) (i) for any course completed under a previous curriculum of the Faculty of Law in the University of Sydney;
   (ii) for any course deemed to be equivalent to a course or courses offered by the Faculty of Law in the University of Sydney.
   and the Dean shall in allowing such credit designate in respect of which course or courses credit is allowed.
   (b) for any course completed other than at the University of Sydney and deemed to be not equivalent to any course offered by the Faculty of Law in the University of Sydney, and the Dean shall in allowing such credit determine the equivalent unit value of any such course.

(2) Unless the Faculty otherwise prescribes, credit shall not be granted for any course commenced more than ten years before the year in which credit is sought.

10. (1) First class or second class honours may be awarded at graduation.

(2) First class honours candidates whose work is, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, of sufficient merit shall receive a bronze medal.

Resolutions of the Faculty
The Faculty has passed a number of resolutions governing the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Some of these are reproduced below.

Optional courses
In respect of section 8 of the resolutions of the Senate governing the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the Faculty has approved the following optional courses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course title</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginal Peoples and the Australian Legal Systems</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administration Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Constitutional Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Criminology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Corporate Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Public International Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Real Property</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Discrimination Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Laws and Chinese Legal Systems*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Employee Relations*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Finance Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyancing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket and the Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Process</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Legal Studies*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis of Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics for Lawyers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics of Public Policy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Industrial Law*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Placement Program</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law (The)*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Research Project</td>
<td>1 or 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Employee Relations*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoneisan Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual Property</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessup International Law Moot</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand A—Sociological*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand B—Contemporary Analytical*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand C—Comparative Constitutionalism*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand D—Post Communist Law and Legal Theory*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand E—Philosophy of Human Rights*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand F—International/Comparative*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Gender*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Social Justice*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Drafting and Interpretation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private International Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remedies</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remedies for Defamation and Personal Injury</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Goods and Consumer Protection</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities Market Regulation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succession</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Law Review</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Advocacy and Interviewing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Students who have already completed Employment and Industrial Law will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in Employment and Industrial Law.
* Fulfils the compulsory Jurisprudence requirement.
## Students who have already completed either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations.

Prerequisites
The following prerequisites apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Prerequisite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Constitutional Law</td>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Constitutional Law</td>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Contracts</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Corporate Law</td>
<td>Corporate Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Corporate Law</td>
<td>Corporate Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Criminology</td>
<td>Criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Criminology</td>
<td>Criminology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject | Prerequisite
--- | ---
Advanced Public International Law | International Law
Advanced Real Property Taxation | Real Property
Business Taxation | Personal Taxation
Conveyancing | Real Property
Criminal Process | Litigation
Employment and Industrial Law | Constitutional Law and Contracts
International Human Rights Law | International Law
Jessup International Law | Administrative Law (prereq or coreq)
Moot | Equity
Migration Law | Torts
Private International Law | Contracts, Equity, Real Property, and Corporate Law
Remedies | Litigation
Remedies for Defamation and Personal Injury | Securities Market Regulation
Securities Market Regulation | Trial Advocacy

Reassessment
Faculty has resolved:
(a) That there be no academic supplementaries provided that—
   (i) the course Litigation is offered in the first semester; and
   (ii) satisfactory arrangements can be made with the College of Law to recognise that students who complete their coursework for the LLB at the end of the first semester have substantially completed the degree for the purpose of admission to the College of Law program in the second half of the year.
(b) That there be no supplementary examinations but that, in exceptional circumstances, a candidate may be reassessed where, in the opinion of the Dean, the performance of the candidate at the final examination has been impaired by illness or misadventure. In such circumstances, the Dean may authorise reassessment provided that such reassessment must be completed prior to the meeting of the Board of Examiners at the end of the semester in which the course to be reassessed was undertaken. Wherever practicable, such reassessment shall be completed no later than the end of the week succeeding the last examination in the Faculty of Law in a semester.

Interim assessment marks
Faculty has resolved:
That the interim assessment marks obtained by students who have discontinued with permission not be able to be carried forward into the next year, except with the permission of the Dean in exceptional circumstances.

Examination booklets
Faculty has resolved:
That unclaimed assignments, essays and exam scripts may be destroyed no earlier than three months from the date on which the final results of the examinations are published following the relevant Board of Examiners Meeting.

Credit transfer
Faculty has resolved:
That the LLB from this University not be awarded to any student who has not completed at least 20 units at this University.

Assessment guidelines for written work
Faculty has resolved that for:
1-unit courses, written work is worth 20% for each 1000 words.
2-unit courses, written work is worth 10% for each 1000 words.

Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree
Faculty has resolved:
That students may fulfil the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree by successfully completing any 2-unit course offered in the Department of Law and approved by the Faculty for that purpose.

Enrolment instructions
These are the special requirements for all candidates for the Bachelor of Laws degree.

Dates
Combined first year students will be required to enrol on the Main Campus in early February. Graduate Law first year students will be required to enrol at the Law School. Re-enrolling students will receive instructions on re-enrolment with their pre-enrolment forms in late September.

Late enrolment
Students may be permitted to enrol late, but a late fee will be payable. Students should note that their choice of courses and classes will be restricted if they enrol late.

Confirmation of enrolment
All the information provided when students enrol is added to the University's computerised student record system. This includes the degree, academic year and the courses being taken. It is important that this information is recorded correctly at the beginning of the year and amended should any variation of enrolment be made. Students should be aware that

Note: This resolution applies to students enrolled in either the Combined Law courses or the Graduate Law course.
with the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS), any course enrolment has a financial implication.

To enable students to see what enrolment data have been recorded, they will be given or sent a 'confirmation of enrolment' in January or shortly after completion of enrolment. This should be checked carefully. If the information is correct the form should be kept as a record of current enrolment. Should the enrolment be incorrect in any detail, application should be made to the Faculty's Student Services as soon as possible to have the record amended. A new confirmation will then be prepared and sent to students.

Students will also receive, about two months after the beginning of each semester, a statement showing their HECS assessment for that semester. If there appears to be an error in this assessment the directions for correction of the assessment, which are included on the statement, should be followed.

Students who wish to—
• change a course in which they are enrolled,
• discontinue a course,
• discontinue their enrolment totally, should apply to the Faculty's Student Services to obtain the appropriate approval. Campus students may also apply at the Arts, Economics or Science Faculty Office, as appropriate, although many variations of enrolment will require the approval of the Faculty of Law. Students' enrolment records at the University will not be correct unless the correct procedures are followed. It is not sufficient to tell the lecturer or tutor that you have discontinued a course.

Unless an enrolment change is approved formally it will not be accepted by the Faculty or University. This means that students may incur additional financial liability under HECS and may either have a failure recorded in courses in which they are recorded as being enrolled, or not be permitted to sit for examinations in courses in which they are not recorded as being enrolled.

Enrolment in any law course is not permitted after the end of the second week of each semester without the written consent of the lecturer concerned.

Progression through the degree
Students are required to take courses in the order specified in the relevant Senate resolutions, as detailed earlier in this chapter. The order in which courses are taken may not be varied without the approval of an Associate Dean (Undergraduate).

To pass a course: throughout the Faculty, 50 per cent represents a passing grade. Some standardisation of results may occur in order to achieve a reasonable distribution of marks above the pass grade.

The timetable prepared for each year contains details of the type and nature of assessment in each course.

Time limits
A time limit of ten years for completion of the Law degree applies to students who enrolled in Law for the first time in 1988 or later. This time limit is, however, subject to the Faculty's rules on minimum progress and suspension of candidature. Students who enrolled in Law before 1988 will be required to complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree by 31 December 1997.

Students enrolled in the combined Arts/Law, Economics/Law or Commerce/Law courses should note that there is also a time limit of ten years for completion of all the requirements of the Arts, Science, Economics and Commerce degrees.

Change of address or name forms
These forms are available from the Faculty's Student Services as well as from the Student Centre on campus.

Withdrawal, discontinuation with permission and discontinuation
Students must be aware of the important differences between a withdrawal, a discontinuation with permission and a discontinuation.

Where students withdraw from a course, the course does not appear on their academic transcripts and they are not charged with HECS. If students discontinue with permission or discontinue a course, the course will appear on their transcripts with the date when the change was made. However, an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) may determine that a discontinuation of enrolment after the due date should be recorded as 'Discontinued with Permission' on the grounds of serious ill health or misadventure.

Withdrawal from a course or discontinuation with permission is not considered as a failure for the purposes of the resolutions relating to exclusion from a course or the Faculty. However, discontinuation is equivalent to a failure in a course and is taken into account for the purposes of exclusion. Students who do not present for the final examination will be recorded as 'Absent Fail' in the course concerned.

The following table sets out the dates by which variations of enrolment must be made in 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Full Year course</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Withdraw by:</td>
<td>30 March</td>
<td>30 August</td>
<td>30 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinue by:</td>
<td>end of 7th week of Semester 1</td>
<td>end of 7th week of Semester 2</td>
<td>end of first week of Semester 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinue with permission by:</td>
<td>i.e. last day of lectures Semester 1</td>
<td>i.e. last day of lectures Semester 2</td>
<td>i.e. last day of lectures Semester 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resolutions of the Senate governing discontinuation of enrolment and re-enrolment after discontinuation — undergraduate
Further details concerning withdrawal and discontinuation will be found in the following extract from these resolutions.
1. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who ceases attendance at classes must apply to the faculty, college board or board of studies concerned and will be presumed to have discontinued enrolment from the date of that application, unless evidence is produced (i) that the discontinuation occurred at an earlier date, and (ii) that there was good reason why the application could not be made at the earlier time.
2. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who at any time during the first year of attendance discontinues enrolment in all courses shall not be entitled to re-enrol for that degree unless the faculty, college board or board of studies concerned has granted prior permission to re-enrol or the person is reselected for admission to candidature for that degree.

3. Subject to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of section 1, no candidate for a degree of bachelor may discontinue enrolment in a course or year after the end of lectures in that course or year.

4. The Dean, Pro-Dean or a Sub-Dean of a Faculty, Director or Deputy Director of a College or the Chairperson of a Board of Studies, may act on behalf of that Faculty, College Board or Board of Studies in the administration of these resolutions unless the Faculty, College Board or Board of Studies concerned decides otherwise.

5. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who discontinues enrolment in a full year or First Semester course on or before 30 March in that year shall be recorded as having withdrawn from that course.

6. A candidate for a degree of bachelor who discontinues enrolment in a Second Semester course on or before 30 August in that year shall be recorded as having withdrawn from that course.

7. (1) A discontinuation of enrolment in a course shall be recorded as 'Discontinued with Permission' when the discontinuation occurs after the relevant withdrawal period, and
   (a) on or before the Friday of the first week of Second Semester for a full year course, or
   (b) up to the last day of the seventh week of teaching in a one semester course.

   (2) A discontinuation of enrolment in a course shall be recorded as 'Discontinued' when the discontinuation occurs,
   (a) after the Friday of the first week of Second Semester for a full year course, or
   (b) after the last day of the seventh week of teaching in a one semester course.

   (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) the Dean, Pro-Dean or Sub-Dean of the Faculty, Director or Deputy Director of the College or Chairperson of the Board of Studies concerned may determine that a discontinuation of enrolment should be recorded as 'Discontinued with Permission' on the grounds of serious ill health or misadventure.

Suspension of candidature for the LLB degree: readmission and re-enrolment after suspension

The following procedures concerning suspension of candidature apply to all students enrolled in the Bachelor of Laws degree, namely, students undertaking law courses as part of combined degrees and students studying law full time at the Law School.

Students are permitted to suspend their candidature for the degree for one year but they must inform the Faculty of Law in writing of their decision to do so.

In exceptional circumstances, the Faculty may approve a suspension of candidature beyond one year. Students wishing to do so are advised to arrange an interview with one of the Associate Deans (Undergraduate) before making their applications.

Applications for re-enrolment after any suspension of candidature must be lodged with the Faculty's Student Services by 1 November in the year prior to the planned re-enrolment.

Students who discontinue or fail due to absence each of the law courses in which they have enrolled in any one year will be deemed to have suspended their candidature for the LLB degree.

Students who fail to enrol in the law courses specified for the combined degrees under the Senate resolutions governing the LLB degree will also be deemed to have suspended their candidature for the LLB degree.

A student’s candidature for the LLB degree will lapse if that student has suspended or been deemed to have suspended candidature for more than one year without the approval of the Faculty. A student whose candidature has lapsed shall not re-enrol as a candidate for the LLB degree unless successful in applying for admission to the degree in competition with all other qualified applicants.

A student who discontinues enrolment in all courses during the first year of attendance shall not be entitled to re-enrol for the degree unless the Faculty has granted prior permission to re-enrol or the student is reselected for admission to candidature for the degree.

Applications for special consideration

In general, applications for special consideration due to illness or misadventure must be made on the special consideration form obtainable from the Student Centre, the University Health Service or the Law School, Level 12.

Supporting documentation required with applications for special consideration

Medical certificates

Medical certificates must:
(a) be submitted and signed by your own medical practitioner and indicate the dates on which you sought attention;
(b) certify unambiguously a specified illness or medical disability for a definite period; and
(c) indicate the degree of your incapacity and express a professional opinion as to the effect of your illness on your ability to take an examination or complete an essay.

Certificates in connection with examinations should be submitted prior to the examination. If the illness or misadventure takes place during the examinations, the evidence must reach the Faculty within three working days of the affected examination. If an application is being made for reassessment documentation should be submitted as soon as practicable and certainly no later than the close of the examination period.

Consideration on grounds of misadventure

For consideration on grounds of misadventure, your application must include a full statement of the circumstances and any available supporting evidence. Should you find it embarrassing to state your
difficulties in writing you should make an appointment to discuss them with an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) or the Undergraduate Adviser.

**The need to seek early advice**
Many students in need of advice fail to make full use of the assistance available to them. If you believe that your performance during a course or your preparation for your examinations has been adversely affected by medical, psychological or family circumstances, you should seek advice as early as possible. The Associate Deans (Undergraduate), the Undergraduate Adviser and members of the teaching staff of the University Counselling Service and of the University Health Service are all available for consultation and can give advice on appropriate action to take.

The Faculty of Law's method of dealing with applications for special consideration
The way in which the Law Faculty deals with applications for special consideration depends on the time when the student's performance was affected and the length of the time during which the performance was affected. Some examples of the way in which such applications may be dealt with are given below.

(i) Applications relating to relatively short periods of time during the semester (or academic year in the case of a full-time course) will normally only be relevant to assessment prior to the final examination in the courses. It is therefore essential for students so affected to approach the lecturers in the courses concerned for extensions of time or other special arrangements with regard to such assessment.

(ii) Applications relating to a significant part of the semester or academic year may not only be relevant to the assessment before the final examination but also to the final examination itself. If this is the case, students should submit a ‘Special Consideration’ form. Such applications will be referred to the examiners in the courses concerned. While the examiners will exercise their judgement on what effect, if any, such applications should have on the results in the final examination, it must be appreciated that examiners will find it difficult to equate a particular illness or misadventure with specific marks. In general, examiners are only likely to refer to such applications to assist them in determining borderline cases in any category of grade and especially borderline cases of Pass/Fail.

(iii) Where continuing illness or misadventure has had a serious effect on a student’s performance, consideration should be given to approaching an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) for permission to discontinue a course or courses. Only in the most exceptional cases will it be possible to seek permission to discontinue a course after an examination has been attempted and marked.

(iv) Where the application relates to illness or misadventure during the examination period, or possibly during the study vacation, it may be appropriate for the student to apply for reassessment in a course or courses. Details relating to applications for reassessment are given in the following section. If a student does not wish to apply for reassessment the application will be referred to the examiners in the courses concerned for their consideration, as outlined in (ii) above. It is not possible for a student to apply for reassessment on the ground that illness or misadventure during the examination period prevented him or her from effectively undertaking the final examination in a course and also to ask that the examination paper be marked to see if it deserves a Pass. A choice must be made between an application for special consideration and an application for reassessment.

Applications for reassessment
There are no supplementary examinations in the Faculty of Law. This applies to law courses taken on campus as part of combined law degrees as well as to courses taken at the Law School.

In exceptional circumstances, a candidate may be reassessed where, in the opinion of the Associate Dean, the performance of the candidate at the examination has been impaired by illness or misadventure. In such circumstances, the Associate Dean may authorise reassessment provided that such reassessment must be completed prior to the meeting of the Board of Examiners at the end of the semester in which the course to be reassessed was undertaken. The method of reassessment may or may not take the same form as the affected examination. It may, for example, take the form of an oral examination, closed book examination, or a take-home examination. Wherever practicable, such reassessment shall be completed no later than a week after the last examination in the Faculty of Law in a semester.

Reassessment will only be authorised where a student has completed all other requirements in a course, including regular attendance at class, but is prevented by illness or misadventure (for example, injury in an accident) from effectively undertaking the final examination. In such a case the student would have to show that he or she was unable to sit for the examination or sat but was unable to make a proper attempt.

Where students wish to apply for reassessment, an application must be received by an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) within three working days of the affected examination. The application must be supported by independent evidence such as medical certificates and a full explanation of the circumstances relevant to the request for reassessment. It is not sufficient simply to submit a special consideration form for this purpose. In addition, telephone contact must be made with the Law School on the day of the affected examination with either an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) or the Undergraduate Adviser. The applications will be considered by an Associate Dean (Undergraduate).

Since reassessment will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances, it is most important that
students who encounter difficulties during the semester seek the advice of an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) or the Undergraduate Adviser. If a student is unable to meet course requirements or to prepare for the final examination because of serious illness or misadventure, the appropriate solution is to apply for a 'Discontinuation with Permission'. Extensions or other special arrangements with regard to assessment prior to the final examination, e.g. essays, etc., are matters for the teachers in the courses concerned.

Disclosure of assessment and examination results
In 1989 the Faculty approved the following procedure for the disclosure of assessment and examination results:

1. That within a reasonable time of the completion of the marking of interim assessment (essay, assignment, case-note or take-home examination) in a course, the course coordinator makes available to students in the course the work they have submitted displaying the mark awarded, together with the examiner’s comments if any.

2. That within a reasonable time following publication of the results of the final examination in any course, there be made available for collection at the Law School by students who wish to obtain them, each student’s examination scripts, displaying the addition of the marks awarded in interim assessment.

3. That on receipt of a request by a student for information regarding his or her assessment, whether interim or final, in a particular course,
   a. a request concerning final assessment (including interim non-redeemable examinations) be referred to the lecturer responsible for the class or the marking of the assessment; and
   b. the course coordinator or lecturer discuss with the student, in a personal interview if the student wishes, the calculation of the assessment and the reason for the assessment; and
   c. where appropriate, the course coordinator refer the student to an individual examiner in the course for further discussion to clarify any part of the assessment.

Procedures for requesting the return of examination scripts will be published at the end of the first and second semesters.

With respect to unclaimed scripts, Faculty resolved as follows on 6 March 1990:

That unclaimed assignments, essays and exam scripts may be destroyed no earlier than three months from the date on which the final results of the examinations are published following the relevant Board of Examiners Meeting.

Student misconduct — Chapter 13 of the by-laws
Chapter 13 of the University’s by-laws, which is entitled 'Discipline of Students' covers aspects of student misconduct, which includes:

(a) misconduct on the part of a student which is prejudicial to the good order and government of the University or impairs the reasonable freedom of other persons to pursue their studies or research in the University or to participate in the life of the University; and
(b) refusal by a student to give satisfactory particulars of the student’s identity in response to a direction to do so by a prescribed officer and any other form of wilful disobedience to a reasonable direction of a prescribed officer.

Misconduct can thus cover a very wide range of misbehaviour, from damaging University property to cheating in examinations.

There have been a number of cases of misconduct in the University emerging from the classwork context rather than examinations. These have included students being found guilty of plagiarism in essays and of copying other students’ assignments.

The University recognises that there is a difference between innocent and deliberate plagiarism and the former can usually be dealt with within the department or faculty, without reference to the Registrar. Some cases of plagiarism arise from lack of knowledge as to what constitutes plagiarism and the student may be unaware that the practice is unacceptable.

In such cases staff have a duty to correct students and direct any required remedial work to be undertaken. Such plagiarism, whilst it is unacceptable, is not misconduct in terms of Chapter 13 of the by-laws, nor is the correction of it a penalty.

Blatant plagiarism, where it appears there is a deliberate intention to deceive or where a student has copied another student’s work, is a serious matter and may attract penalties ranging from a reprimand to failing a course. In extreme cases an offender may be failed in all courses and suspended from the University. Such penalties can only be legally applied by following the Chapter 13 procedures.

Exclusion
Students who fail to gain credit for at least half of a standard full-time enrolment in any year (seven units for Law School students) or who fail a course more than once render themselves liable for exclusion from the Faculty.

In such cases, students are asked to show good cause why they should be permitted to enrol in the degree and their case is considered by a Faculty Committee. There are mechanisms for appeal.

In cases where the Faculty permits the re-enrolment of a student whose progress has been deemed unsatisfactory, the Faculty may require the completion of specified courses in a specified time or impose other conditions.

Interviews with staff members
It is the policy of the Faculty that the Dean, Pro-Dean, Associate Deans, and members of the staff generally should be available to the students for interviews and advice. The following suggestions are made for the guidance of students:
Routine matters
Enquiries about routine arrangements, for example, the place and time of lectures, should be made at Student Services, Level 12, after checking the noticeboard on Level 4, or for Combined Law students, the counter in the Old Teachers’ College.

Study problems
Enquiries about study problems arising within a particular course should be addressed to the teachers of the course. Students with a general study problem may, of course, seek advice from anybody likely to be helpful; in particular, such problems may always be discussed with the Associate Deans (Undergraduate), the Head of Departments or, if necessary, the Dean.

Disabilities
Students who have a medical or physical disability of a kind likely to impair their working program should place this on record, accompanied where appropriate by medical evidence. This will make it easier to accommodate their needs in the lecture room and at examination time. The Faculty’s adviser for students with disabilities is Dr Mary Crock. She is located in the Law School building in the city, but any law student, whether a combined law student studying on campus or a law student studying law full-time at the Law School, who has a disability which should be drawn to the attention of Law School staff, is advised to contact her. A handbook for students with disabilities is also available from the Student Centre and the Student Services counters at the Law School and Old Teachers’ College.

Resolutions
Enquiries which involve the application of the Senate or Faculty resolutions should be made to the Undergraduate Adviser.

Appointments
In general, you are requested to direct your enquiries as indicated above. If you wish to see the Dean you should make an appointment with his Secretary. Appointments may also be made to see an Associate Dean (Undergraduate) but they make themselves available to see students without an appointment at particular times. The hours during which students may contact the Faculty’s Student Services will be published on Level 12 of the Law School and the Student Services Counter in the Old Teachers’ College.

Overseas student exchanges
Opportunities for Sydney Law School students to study abroad are rapidly expanding. University of Sydney Student Exchange Agreements allow students to study abroad and receive full credit towards their LLB degree. There are two types of student exchange programs available.

The first is the University-wide programs which are open to students from all faculties. Students who have completed at least one year of full-time study at the University of Sydney, have at least a Credit average in their studies at the time of application, have at least another year of full-time studies to complete and have the funds to support a year on exchange, are eligible to apply to participate in these programs. At present, there are exchange programs with universities in the United States, Japan and Korea. Information about these programs may be obtained from the International Education Office, AMA Building, 71 Arundel Street (just over the footbridge across Parramatta Road), telephone 9351 4161.

The second is the Faculty-specific programs which are limited to final year Law students. Sydney Law School has entered into Student Exchange Agreements with Queen’s University in Kingston, Canada, the University of Utrecht, Netherlands, Duke University and North Carolina, U.S.A. and Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany. Under these agreements Sydney Law students may enrol as full-time non-degree students. Courses completed at these universities will be credited to the students’ Sydney LLB degrees. Applicants must have completed at least thirteen units of compulsory law courses and selection is made generally on the basis of academic merit. The overseas universities will not make any charge for tuition, application or administrative purposes although some incidental fees will be payable. Sydney students will continue to pay tuition (at present their HECS liability) and other charges (such as student union fees) to the University of Sydney. Sydney students will be responsible for payment of their travel costs and living expenses. Information regarding application dates will be posted on Levels 4 & 12 of the Law School.

Commonwealth Government Assistance
AUSTUDY: Tertiary allowances
Information booklets and application forms are available from local Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) offices or:

State Director
Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training
477 Pitt Street, Sydney
Tel. 9379 8000
(Postal address: GPO Box K7100, Haymarket, N.S.W. 2001).

ABSTUDY: Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme
ABSTUDY provides assistance for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. Assistance covers a wide range of full-time and part-time courses.

For further information enquire at the address and telephone number for AUSTUDY set out above.

Societies and student representation
Sydney University Law Society
The Sydney University Law Society (SULS) was formed in 1902. All law students, including Arts/Law, Economics/Law, Economics (Social Science)/Law, Commerce/Law and Science/Law students, are immediately members.

The Executive
The affairs of the Society are controlled by the Executive, elected in second semester of the preceding year. Positions on the Executive are as follows: President, two Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, Social Activities Director and Sports Director.
As the Law School is separate geographically from the Main Campus, the Society has assumed an important role in representing the interests and needs of students to the University, the Faculty of Law, the Union and the SRC. It is, as a result, one of the most important and stronger societies in the University because of its separation.

The President of SULS is a member of Faculty and is an ex-officio member of the SRC. The Society is asked to nominate a law student to the Affiliated Campuses Committee which endeavours to provide funds to the students of the Law School for improved general facilities (e.g. the television on Level 5 and a new stereo). Furthermore, SULS liaises with the Sports Union in order to provide a variety of sporting services, including the organisation of interfaculty sport, the provision of sporting equipment and squash court hire.

Aims
The aims of the Executive are various, and include the creation of an enjoyable social climate and feeling of camaraderie among the students. Furthermore, SULS, through its continued sponsorship, has been successful in developing a stronger relationship with the legal profession, particularly in Sydney.

Activities
The Society's activities include Orientation activities for new students coupled with an information handbook, the organisation of social events such as the Law Ball, the Law Dinner, free lunches, cocktail parties and semester parties.

SULS is ultimately responsible for the production of the Law Revue although its organisation and direction are controlled by applicants appointed by the SULS. The Revue is the most public arm of the Law Society and continues to be an enormous success for all those involved.

SULS is also responsible for organising guest speakers to attend lunchtime seminars on interesting and controversial topics, which provide lunch hour food for thought.

The Society runs the mooting programs for both senior and junior mooters. In addition to the internal competition, the H.V. Evatt Moot is held annually between the University of New South Wales and the University of Sydney.

There is also an Australian wide Family Law Mooting Competition and the world wide Jessup International Law Mooting Competition. A team of students from Sydney University won the competition in 1996.

ALSA
The Society is a member of ALSA (the Australasian Law Students' Association). This holds its annual conferences in the half-yearly break, with an inter-varsity mooting competition, witness examination competition, student papers and legal seminars as its primary focus. Sydney University has always performed admirably in these competitions.

Publications
The Society publishes its own annual journal Blackacre which contains a variety of articles, ranging from the humorous to the historical. SULS also publishes a fortnightly newsletter called Hearsay which provides students with regular information about upcoming social events, lectures and interesting legal snippets.

Polemic is a sociolegal journal also published by SULS which has a vast range of contributors from all facets of the legal profession.

Second-hand bookshop
SULS organises a bookswap in each semester which provides students with a forum in which to sell and buy second hand text books.

Location
The Society represents all law students and members of the Executive may be contacted on Level 3 of the Law School or by telephoning 9351 0204.

Sydney Campus Undergraduate Law Society
The Sydney Campus Undergraduate Law Society (SCULS) is a Faculty society similar to, but separate from, SULS. Its role is to represent the interests and enhance the university life of all combined law students attending classes on Main Campus. Students in their first, second or third year of combined law are immediately members. The large majority of SCULS funding is provided by Union and SRC grants.

The day to day functioning of SCULS is the responsibility of student representatives. Any member is eligible to stand for election. Three representatives from each of first, second and third year are elected at the beginning of each year. These representatives subsequently elect the Executive which is comprised of a President, two Vice Presidents, Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary.

Activities
SCULS' primary focus is the social well-being of its members. Typically it provides an outlet for academic pressures by providing regular social functions like beer and pizza lunches, champagne breakfasts and harbour cruises. However, the exact role and choice of activity depends largely on student ideas and the choice of direction taken by the Executive.

SCULS works with SULS to promote law student's interests. This may involve discussion and debate with university administration, the Faculty of Law, the Union and the SRC. In recent years much energy has been expended in a successful attempt to bind tighter the relationship between SCULS, SULS and the Faculty of Law.

Location
The most accessible point of contact with SCULS is through the elected representatives from each year. In 1996 the Faculty of Law provided office space for SCULS in Room 313 of the Old Teachers' College. This space is shared with the Faculty of Law Student Services Division. SCULS can be contacted by telephoning 9351 7809.
Elected student representatives

There are five student representatives on the Faculty elected by students each October (the President of the Sydney University Law Society, three undergraduates and one postgraduate). Their role is to assist students in any way possible, whether that be the alteration of Faculty policy on exams, assessment, etc. (in 1987 students put forward a motion, which was adopted, to increase exam reading time to 15 minutes and allow students to write upon their examination question paper during this reading time), or making enquiries for any one student on an individual matter.

They are available for such things as advice on University by-laws and resolutions and representing any student before members of the Law School staff and administration.

Two are also members of the Academic Board. They can take any matter to this body or to the wider University administration or even to the Senate.

They may be contacted by leaving a message, indicating a contact phone number, at the counter on Level 12 at the Law School, or through the Law Society.
Courses are subject to alteration
Courses and arrangements for courses, including staff allocated, as stated in any publication, announcement or advice of the University are an expression of intent only and are not to be taken as a firm offer or undertaking. The University reserves the right to discontinue or vary such courses, arrangements or staff allocations at any time without notice.

Textbooks and reference material
Reading lists will be issued at the commencement of the course. Teaching in the Law School proceeds on the assumption that each student has all the prescribed material and is making a detailed study of it. It is possible to purchase some books second-hand privately or from the booksellers. Each year, especially during the long vacation, notices concerning books for sale privately appear on student noticeboards of the Law School. In February/March for the past few years the student Law Society has successfully operated a non-profit book exchange in the Law School, accepting and selling second-hand copies of prescribed text and reference books.

In certain courses bound copies of notes have been prepared and may be purchased from the Copy Centre, Wentworth Building or Student Services on Level 12 of the Law School Building. Some further material will be issued free of charge in lectures.

Acts and regulations of the Australian Parliament are obtainable from:
Australian Government Publishing Service
32 York Street
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Acts and regulations of the N.S.W. State Parliament are obtainable from:
Government Information Service of N.S.W.
Goodsell Building
Cnr Hunter and Elizabeth Streets
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Compulsory courses

Administrative Law 2 units
This course involves a study of the relationships of individuals and organisations with government decision-makers. This course examines the legal principles which apply to those relationships with the aim of developing an understanding of the extent to which decision-makers within executive branch of government are accountable to Parliament, to the courts and to other administrators, such as ombudsmen and review tribunals. The course encourages the development of a critical perspective upon the legal principles and an understanding of how the values of openness, fairness and participation may be promoted. The critical perspective requires an appreciation of how political theory and the insights of other disciplines may provide a framework for analysing the choices made by administrators, and by judges in judicial review.

Corporate Law 2 units
The course considers the legal structure of the corporation as an organisational form for both public and proprietary companies. It is designed as an introduction to both the law of corporations and the Australian context in which that operates.

The focus of the course is on the nature of the corporation and its governance structure. The course covers issues such as the implications of the company as a separate legal entity, power to bind the company, duties of directors, and shareholders rights and remedies. Students will be required to evaluate critically existing corporate law and reform proposals, with particular reference to legislative policy and underpinning theory.

Constitutional Law 2 units
The aim of the course is to give students an understanding of State, and especially Federal constitutional law. In the latter area, the aim is to give an overall appreciation, combined with a more detailed examination of selected topics.

The state context includes the Constitution Act 1902 (N.S.W.) generally, particular provisions (e.g. peace, welfare and good government, manner and form, territoriality, separation of powers), the Australia Acts 1986, the State Constitution as affected by, and as compared with, the State Constitution as affected by, and as compared with, the Commonwealth Constitution. The Federal content includes introductory material (e.g. Federation, characterisation, severance, outline of judicial review and interpretation), selected federal legislative powers, the judicial power and jurisdiction, prohibitions on power, inconsistency of laws, Commonwealth State relations.

Contracts 2 units
Contract law provides the legal background for transactions involving the supply of goods and services and one means, arguably the most significant means, by which the ownership of property is transferred from one person to another. It vitally affects all members of the community and a thorough knowledge of contract law is essential to all practising lawyers. In the context of the law curriculum as a whole, Contracts provides background which is assumed knowledge in many other courses.

It necessarily follows from the above that the aims of the course are composite in nature. Perhaps the central aim is to provide an understanding of the basic principles of the common law and statutes applicable to contracts and to provide a grounding in one of the most important areas of law in practice. A second aim
is for students to be given the means to evaluate, to make normative judgments, about the operation of the law. This leads to a further aim, admittedly fairly modest in scope, to make some examination of contract law in other countries. As Contracts is basically a case law subject, the final aim of the course is to provide experience in problem solving by application of the principles provided by the decided cases. Successful completion of this course is a prerequisite to the option Advanced Contracts.

Criminal Law 2 units
This course is designed to assist students in developing the following understandings:
(1) A critical understanding of certain key concepts which recur throughout the substantive criminal law.
(2) A knowledge of the legal rules in certain specified areas of criminal law.
(3) A preliminary understanding of the working of the criminal justice system as a process, and, the interaction of that process with the substantive criminal law.
(4) A preliminary understanding of how the criminal law operates in its broader societal context.

The understandings referred to in the foregoing paragraphs will have a critical focus and will draw on procedural, substantive, theoretical and empirical sources. Race, gender, class and the interaction of these factors will be key themes.

Equity 2 units
The course will consider such matters as:
(1) the nature and history of equity, and the Judicature system;
(2) the concept of property in equity;
(3) estoppel;
(4) equity's approach to undue influence and unconscionable bargains;
(5) fiduciary relationships;
(6) the nature of trusts, trusts and other relationships;
(7) trusts, powers and discretionary trusts;
(8) the constitution of trusts;
(9) secret trusts;
(10) the concept of the charitable trust (with emphasis on the notion of public benefit) and non-charitable purpose trusts;
(11) resulting trusts;
(12) constructive trusts;
(13) duties and powers of trustees, rights and liability of trustees, rights of beneficiaries;
(14) tracing and the in personam claim;
(15) specific performance;
(16) injunctions;
(17) damages in equity;
(18) dealings with property in equity: equitable assignments and dispositions of equitable interests.

This course must be undertaken either after or concurrently with Contracts and Real Property.

International Law 2 units
The course is an introduction to the general problems, sources and techniques of private international law and public international law and the relationship between these subjects. The private international law part of the course will focus on the function and scope of this branch of municipal law, with particular reference to jurisdiction, substance and procedure, proof of foreign law, exclusionary doctrines, choice of law in contract, choice of law in tort and governmental seizure of property. The public international law part of the course will focus on the function and scope of this regime of legal norms in the modern world, with particular reference to sources of law, the relationship between public international law and Australian law (including private international law), state jurisdiction, jurisdictional immunities and state responsibility.

The course provides an opportunity to consider particular practical problems, such as criminal and civil jurisdiction of municipal courts and governmental seizure of privately owned property, from the perspectives of both private and public international law.

Jurisprudence 2 units
The Jurisprudence strands available offer a variety of different, alternative approaches to the theoretical study of the nature, function, source, techniques and precepts of law, and to legal thinking and law-making. These approaches are distinguished as analytic, philosophical, sociological, historical, international and comparative; they are also expressed in the singling out of specific and central issues of major social and ideological concern, such as human rights and Marxist/Socialist legal theory and legal structures and provisions.

Students interested in undertaking a further jurisprudence course as an option may choose one of the strands outlined below which is not the strand already selected as their strand for the compulsory Jurisprudence course.

Description of contents of course: Jurisprudence strands offered are outlined under Optional courses. Further descriptions will be available at the beginning of the year in Jurisprudence Syllabuses and Information.

Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree: Faculty has resolved that students may fulfil the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB degree by successfully completing any 2-unit course offered in the Department of Law and approved by the Faculty for that purpose.

The following courses have been approved for that purpose:
- Critical Legal Studies
- The Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law
- Law and Gender
- Chinese Laws and Chinese Legal Systems*
- Law and Social Justice*

*For 1997 only.

Strand A — Sociological Jurisprudence
Strand B — Contemporary Analytical Jurisprudence
Strand C — Comparative Constitutionalism
Strand D — Post Communist Law and Legal Theory
Strand E — Philosophy of Human Rights
Strand F — International/Comparative Jurisprudence

Legal Institutions I 1.5 units
Legal Institutions II 1.5 units
An introduction to law which explores the origin, nature and sources of law in Australia, and the institutions through which it is created and administered today. Particular attention is given to the legislative process and the constitutional framework in which it takes place including a study of the judiciary in shaping the law. Major theories about the nature and purpose of the law are integrated throughout the course and the response of law to a range of contemporary social problems is examined.

Small group teaching is used for detailed consideration of the reading materials, which form the basis of the course and assessment is directed to the development of skills of legal writing, oral communication and argument.

Legal Research and Writing 0 units
This course must be completed before the Bachelor of Laws degree can be awarded. It is graded on a Pass/Fail basis, and all components of the course must be satisfied, including attendance at legal writing skills and legal research classes, satisfactory completion of legal research assignments and legal writing computer tutorials, and of specified written assessment tasks in host subjects for the course. These host subjects are usually Legal Institutions and Torts. Host subjects will be advised.

Legal Research
This component of the course aims to promote the efficient use of a law library by all students. The major Australian legal research resources, both in hard copy and computer based formats, will be located, analysed and explained. Students will thus gain invaluable practice in (i) finding relevant primary and secondary materials, (ii) evaluating them, and (iii) utilising them effectively. During the course of instruction, students will be encouraged to adopt efficient and up-to-date research methods.

Legal Writing
This component of the course aims to provide students with skills in reader-centred approaches to legal writing, and with a range of generic writing skills which will equip them both for University study of law and a range of careers open to law graduates.

Litigation 2 units
This course seeks to provide a knowledge of the basic elements of civil and criminal procedure and evidence. The focus is primarily on civil litigation, but the course will identify and describe the important differences in criminal litigation.

Pre-trial procedures are studied including techniques for initiating litigation, limiting the issues for judicial decision, obtaining evidence to support a case and avoiding trial. Attention then turns to the trial itself. Rules governing forms of evidence, and the basic inclusionary and exclusionary rules of evidence, together with rules governing the burden and standard of proof are considered. Finally some attention is paid to appellate process and to the alternatives for avoiding litigation.

Personal Property 1 unit
'Property' is classified in the law as being either 'real' or 'personal'. The former includes land, and most interests in land. The latter concerns goods (and interests in goods) and rights in relation to certain other kinds of subject matter, particularly choses in action. This course deals with the important aspects of personal property. The objects of this course are:
(a) to develop an understanding of the concept 'personal property';
(b) to explore the role of personal property in society;
(c) to examine the methods by which rights in personal property are transferred;
(d) to examine the remedies available to protect and enforce personal property rights; and
(e) to evaluate the regulation of personal property in the legal and social contexts.

These objects are reflected in the teaching methods and the examination process. Teaching will include the consideration and evaluation of the solutions to real and hypothetical problems. These problems will emphasise the remedial side of the law.

Comparisons with other systems of law, or between real and personal property (and neighbouring 'categories' such as contract), are encouraged. So also is a comparison with other courses emphasising the remedial side of the law, such as equity. Finally, the opportunity will be taken to introduce students to some aspects of the fastest growing common law subject, namely, Restitution.

The course will cover the following topics, in the approximate order set out below.
1. Introduction
2. Title to Personal Property
3. Transfer and Disposition of Personal Property
4. Rights and Remedies in relation to Personal Property

Real Property 2 units
The law of real property has always played an important role in the economic, social and political life of England and of those countries, such as Australia, which adopted its legal system. This course aims to provide a study of the modern-day law of real property in the light of its historical development. It considers the nature of interests in land, the rights and obligations which arise from land ownership, and the way in which the law resolves conflicts between competing claims to interests in land.

After a brief historical introduction, the course considers the nature of the various interests in land, the law of co-ownership (joint tenancies and tenancies in common), future interests (especially the rule against perpetuities), priorities between competing interests.
in land, and the legislation governing the registration of instruments affecting land. The Mabo case and the concept of native title are also considered.

Because of the significance of the Torrens system in Australian land law, emphasis is placed on the application of the Real Property Act 1900 (N.S.W.). Also considered in some detail is the law relating to easements and covenants, and an introduction is provided to the law of mortgages and leases.

Torts 2 units
This is a general introductory course concerned with liability for civil wrongs. The course seeks to examine and evaluate, through a critical and analytical study of primary and secondary materials, the function and scope of modern tort law and rationale and utility of its governing principles.

Particular topics on which the course will focus include:
(a) The relationship between torts and other branches of the common law including contract and criminal law;
(b) The role of fault as the principal basis of liability in the modern law;
(c) Historical development of trespass and the action on the case and the contemporary relevance of this development;
(d) Trespass to the person (battery, assault, and false imprisonment);
(e) Trespass to land;
(f) The action on the case for intentional injury;
(g) Defences to trespass, including consent, intellectual disability, minority, necessity and contributory negligence;
(h) Development and scope of the modern tort of negligence, including detailed consideration of duty of care, breach of duty, causation and remoteness of damage and assessment of damages;
(i) Injuries to relational interests, including compensation to relatives of victims of fatal accidents;
(j) Concurrent and vicarious liability;
(k) Defences to torts of negligence;
(l) Breach of statutory duty;
(m) Public nuisance;
(n) Private nuisance; and
(o) Liability for animals

Optional courses

Seminars 1 or 2 units
Seminar courses are marked (Seminar). The seminars will bring together the research interests of students and academic staff in areas of law and legal ideas which will vary depending upon the members of the academic staff who conduct the seminars. The intention will be to work intensively on nominated research areas. Students will develop research skills with a view to making original contributions within the designated areas. The results of students’ research will be presented in seminar papers in the latter part of the course.

Aboriginal Peoples and Australian Legal Systems 2 units
Mr Cunneen
Assessment one take-home exam, one 3000w essay, classwork

This course analyses the relationship between the indigenous people of Australia and the Anglo-Australian legal system. It considers the historical development of that relationship as well as its contemporary forms. The course will consider a number of recent government enquiries, including the Australian Law Reform Commission’s ‘Report on the Recognition of Aboriginal Customary Laws’, the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission’s ‘Inquiry into Racist Violence’, the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, and the Inquiry into the Effects of the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children.

The course will conclude by discussing the impact of the High Court decision on Mabo, the introduction of native title legislation, and new political structures such as the Torres Strait Regional Authority and other regional agreements. A theme running through the course will be the importance of self-determination and the implication self-determination has for Australian law.

Advanced Administrative Law (Seminar) 2 units
Assoc. Prof Allars, Ms Franklin
Prereq Administrative Law

The purpose of this course is to provide students who have developed an interest in Administrative Law with the opportunity to deepen their understanding of the subject through participation in seminars and through individual research. Four or five topics are covered in seminars. These topics vary from year to year depending on contemporary relevance. Topics may include Tribunals and Inquiries; Specialist Jurisdictions (e.g. the Land and Environment Court); Public Torts and Contracts; Freedom of Information; Corporatisation and Privatisation of Government functions; the Purpose and Scope of Judicial Review; Comparative Administrative Law (e.g. with Chinese Administrative Law).

Advanced Constitutional Law 2 units
Mr Opeskin

Notwithstanding the fact that as eminent an authority as Sir Owen Dixon has described the law of federal jurisdiction as a ‘peculiarly arid study’, an appreciation of its complexities is essential to a proper understanding of the judicial system in Australia. Under the Constitution, the judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court, in other federal courts created by Parliament, and in State courts invested with federal jurisdiction. This course examines the role and function of these various courts, which together comprise Australia’s federal judicial system.

In particular, the course examines the following topics: (1) the historical origins of the federal judicial system, (2) the original and appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, (3) the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Australia, (4) the role of the State courts exercising federal jurisdiction — the so-called ‘autochthonous expedient’, (5) the
relationship between State and federal courts, (6) the cross-vesting of jurisdiction between state and federal courts, (7) the law applicable to the exercise of federal jurisdiction, and (8) the law applicable to the exercise of cross-vested jurisdiction.

In examining these topics, particular regard will be paid to the role of federalism in shaping federal-state court relations in Australia. Comparison will also be made with the law of other federations, particularly the United States and Canada. The United States Constitution was highly influential in the drafting of the relevant provisions of the Australian Constitution, and American law today remains a useful body of law for comparative purposes in the field of federal jurisdiction.

**Advanced Contracts** 2 units
Prof. Harland

**Prereq** Contracts

**Assessment** one exam (65%), one 3500w essay (35%)

This course has four aims. First, to provide students with an opportunity to build on the knowledge obtained in the Contracts course. Second, to expose students to some comparative analysis, drawing on other common law jurisdictions and, in some topics, civil law. Third, to explore the relationship between contract and other related topics, such as restitution for unjust enrichment. Fourth to provide students who have developed an interest in contract with an opportunity to pursue that interest.

In addition the subject can be seen as a component course in any specialisation in commercial law, although this will to some extent depend on the topics offered in a given year.

Whatever the topics offered, students can expect a treatment of the law which examines how successful contract law is in regulating the institution of contract, in dealing with problems of planning and negotiating contracts, and the settlement of disputes in the context of consumer contracts and/or the commercial setting.

Twelve topics are listed below. It is envisaged that, in any given semester, three or four topics will make up the course. There will, however, be no opportunity for students to choose between topics offered.

**Topic 1** Theories of Contract

**Topic 2** The Enforceability of Promises, with particular reference to good faith, consideration and promissory estoppel.

**Topic 3** Uncertainty and Conditional Contracts

**Topic 4** Discharge for Breach and the relationship with Suspension of Performance

**Topic 5** Damages for Breach of Contract

**Topic 6** The Recovery of Sums Fixed by the Contract and Relief Against Forfeiture

**Topic 7** Unconscionability and Unfair Contracts at Common Law, in Equity and under Statute

**Topic 8** Illegality


**Topic 10** Privity of Contract

**Topic 11** Specific Performance and Injunction

**Topic 12** The Relationship between Contract and Restitution

**Advanced Corporate Law** 2 units

**Coordinators** Assoc. Prof. Hill, Ms Bird

**Prereq** Corporate Law

**Assessment** one exam, one essay

The course will deal with a number of contemporary issues concerning debt and equity finance in Australian public and private companies. It will cover both the raising of corporate finance, and the positions of shareholders and creditors in the event of the company's insolvency.

**Advanced Criminology (Seminar)** 2 units

**Assoc. Prof. Stubbs**

**Prereq** Criminology

**Classes** Sem 2: two 2hr seminars/wk

**Assessment** seminar and one 5000w essay (50%); one take-home exam (50%)

This course aims to encourage students to further develop their skills and knowledge in criminology through an examination of more complex theoretical and policy issues within contemporary criminology. The course will cover more advanced theory and analysis of criminal justice institutions, policies and practices. A significant component of the course will be devoted to the analysis of specific criminal justice policy issues of current relevance, e.g. in relation to policing, criminal prosecution and trial, or sentencing and punishment.

**Advanced Public International Law** 2 units

**Prof. Shearer**

**Prereq** International Law

The purpose of this course is to give an opportunity to students who are already familiar with the basic institutions and processes of international law to deepen their knowledge, and widen their research experience, in several topics of contemporary relevance. The topics selected for 1996 are:

1. The Law of the Sea. The impact of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, will be assessed against the background of customary international law. Special attention will be given to those aspects of the law which affect natural resources, freedom of navigation and the protection of the marine environment. Australian policy and legislation will also be examined.

2. Statehood. Statehood and sovereignty stand at the centre of the present international legal system. In practice they often give rise to dispute and conflict. The problems posed by the principle of self-determination, and by such doctrines as recognition of states and governments, and succession of states, will be studied. Contemporary examples will be discussed, such as the former Yugoslavia and the former U.S.S.R.

3. Treaties. Treaties and other types of international agreement are the principal means by
which the international community, lacking a universal legislative organ, makes law for itself. Treaties are of increasing importance in Australian law by reason of their incorporation through legislation or by judicial recognition. The basic rules of treaty law and interpretation, the consequences of breach of treaties, and the application of treaties in Australian law will be studied.

(4) International Environmental Law. The development of international environmental law throughout the twentieth century will be assessed with attention devoted to the international law and policy responses to global and regional environmental and resource management issues. Basic principles of international environmental law will be assessed prior to undertaking a sectoral analysis of discrete areas such as marine pollution and species protection.

**Advanced Real Property** 2 units
*Prereq* Real Property

The general undergraduate course in real property of necessity must cover a large number of areas of law, with only occasional opportunity to delve into particular areas in depth. The purpose of the Advanced Real Property course is to provide the opportunity to examine these and a number of other areas of considerable importance to an understanding of the operation of land law in modern Australian society. Topics selected for study may include leases, mortgages, options over real estate, possessory title, old system and Crown lands titles, strata titles and community title.

**Anti-Discrimination Law** 2 units
*Assoc. Prof. Astor, Ms Mac Dermott*

Assessment one exam, one 4000w essay

The course will cover the rapidly growing body of law and practice in the area of discrimination and equal opportunity in Australia. The course will rely on traditional legal sources, focusing on Australian legal materials and on the laws of countries such as the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. The course will also deal with relevant areas of theory and policy. Interdisciplinary materials will be considered. The topics covered will include constitutional and jurisdictional issues; the meaning of discrimination; discrimination on the grounds of race, gender, disability and sexual preference; affirmative action; the resolution of discrimination disputes.

**Business Taxation** 2 units
*Mr Allerdice, Mr Harris*

*Prereq* Personal Taxation

Assessment one 3hr exam, one 3000w optional essay

This course further pursues the goals of Personal Taxation and is to be regarded as an extension of that course.

In particular, the course analyses the special difficulties of levying tax on business entities and complex transactions, and particularly in an international environment. The taxes covered extend beyond the income tax to include stamp duties, sales tax, payroll tax and land tax, being taxes usually paid by business. The course will cover a selection of the following topics:

(a) taxation of partnerships and trusts;
(b) taxation of companies and shareholders under the imputation system;
(c) taxation of international transactions;
(d) administration issues relating to the income taxation of business;
(e) sales tax;
(f) stamp duties;
(g) payroll tax;
(h) land tax.

An assessment will be made of the claims frequently made by the business community that business is overtaxed and that the multiplicity of taxes levied on business creates needless complexity. This assessment will involve an analysis of the alternative tax systems available in the business area.

**Chinese Laws and Chinese Legal Systems** 2 units

*Prof. Tay, Ms Leung*

*Classes* Sem 1: this is a four week intensive course conducted in Shanghai in January

Assessment 3hr exam at the end of lectures in Shanghai, one 3500-4000w essay due at the end of Semester 1

This course provides an overall picture of the modern Chinese legal system. It seeks to develop a perception of China's unique character and role through its imperial origins to the reforms of the Nationalist Government, to the eras of revolutionary and radical transformations and rejection of law under the Communists to the new role for law in the era of Dengist market economy. The course examines the special economic and political structures as means of understanding the role, function and nature of law in the contemporary Chinese society and polity. The course goes on to illustrate these perceptions through the establishment and development of various law regimes, including the civil law system, the legal profession, the court system, criminal law and procedures, foreign investment law system, intellectual property law, dispute resolutions, etc.

The course usually takes place in January in the East China University of Politics and Law (ECUPL), Shanghai, the People's Republic of China. Lectures are given in English by Chinese professors from ECUPL. An introductory lecture is provided by Professor Tay either in Sydney or in Shanghai prior to the commencement of the course.

Students must register with CAPLUS by 29 August 1997.

**Collective Employee Relations** 1 unit

[Not offered in 1997]

The aim of this one-unit course is to give students an understanding of the legal rules governing the collective relations between employees (usually through their trade unions) and employers and their
employer associations. At the beginning of this century, we established mechanisms of conciliation and arbitration to both minimise conflict and to produce just outcomes. Over the last few years, this country has been racked by a debate between free marketeers who wish to disband these mechanisms; as against those who wish to continue their operations, albeit in a modified form, through the development of enterprise bargaining mechanisms. This debate is one of the central planks governing our understanding of ourselves as a people. In this course we will focus upon the operations of enterprise bargaining under Federal and New South Wales law.

Note: Students who have already completed Employment and Industrial Law will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in Employment and Industrial Law.

**Comparative Law**  
2 units  
[Not offered in 1997]

Comparative Law is a method of study and research rather than a distinct branch of law. Thus the primary object of the course is to highlight through the comparative process the method, the attitude and approach of legal systems belonging to different families of law. The comparative method is central to the creation of legally imaginative and creative students with a high level of critical and analytical ability; it contributes to good international relations through a better understanding of different legal cultures; it gives a deeper understanding of our own legal system by exposing its essential elements; and suggests ideas for law reform through a study of the experience and approach of other legal systems to common problems. The secondary object of the course is to provide an introduction to the Romano-Germanic family of laws through a comparison between Anglo-Australian law and French, German and Italian law.

**Competition Law**  
2 units  
Dr McMahon

Assessment one exam, one 2000w optional essay

This course examines competition law and policy in Australia. The provisions of Part IV of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* will be analysed within the context of the 'National Competition Policy'. The framework for analysis will include a critical overview of the fundamental purposes of competition policy and the legal regulation of economic activity in general. The restrictive trade practices provisions of comparative jurisdictions, with particular emphasis on the United States, will also be studied.

Topics include:
- The Hilmer Committee reforms: the deregulation and corporatisation of essential services;
- Vertical and horizontal arrangements which substantially lessen competition;
- Mergers;
- Misuse of substantial market power;
- Third party access to essential facilities;
- Competition policy and telecommunications; and
- The role of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

**Consumer Finance Law**  
1 unit  
[Not offered in 1997]

The course examines the particular problems of consumer finance and the strategies available for solving these problems. Students will be introduced to the law of the debtor/creditor relationship and the various forms of security over personal property, including the problems raised by competing security interests. The course will consider the social and economic effects of the existing law and possible reforms.

Particular topics include the debtor/creditor relationship, enforcement procedures, contracts of guarantee, the development of the hire purchase contract and its conversion under the *Credit Act 1984 (N.S.W.)*, security interests, priorities among competing security interests, and regulated contracts under the *Credit Act 1984*.

The course is independent of the other commercial law options.

**Conveyancing**  
2 units  
Assoc. Prof. Butt

Prereq Real Property

Assessment one exam

Conveyancing is sometimes regarded as a mere matter of form filling and rote-learned procedures, able to be undertaken with minimal legal expertise. In fact, conveyancing is one of the oldest and most complex areas of law, and modern day conveyancing is an elaborate mixture of real property and contract law, seasoned with a fair amount of statutory interpretation. This course is designed to provide the theoretical foundations necessary for expertise in conveyancing practice.

The course is divided into three sections, following generally the progress of a conveyancing transaction. The first section deals with matters preliminary to entry into a contract for the sale of land, including: formation of an enforceable contract, contractual capacity, identifying the subject matter of the sale, and the concept of 'caveat emptor' in modern conveyancing law. The second section deals with the law relating to the contract for sale itself, concentrating particularly upon the standard form of contract for the sale of land in use in New South Wales. Special attention is paid in this section to the law relating to auction sales, deposits, requisitions and objections to title, defects, the consequences of misdescription of the property, and the legality of structures upon the land. The third section deals with the remedies available to vendors and purchasers, including notices to complete, specific performance, relief against forfeiture, and statutory remedies under the *Contracts Review Act*, the *Fair Trading Act* and the *Trade Practices Act*.

**Cricket and the Law**  
1 unit  
Mr Fraser

Assessment one 3500w essay, class participation presentation

Sport has a firm grip on the public imagination. Daily conversations and sometimes more heated and passionate debates occur on the subject. Perhaps no sport has infiltrated the public psyche to such an extent as has cricket. Phrases such as 'it's just not
writs among the rich and powerful. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse. In a similar way, law increasingly invades the confines of the game to become part of common discourse.

This course explores the neglected areas of intersection of cricket and the law. From restrictive trade practices to manslaughter, from underarm bowling to sledging, the connections between law and cricket are many and complex. This course examines these and other questions to demonstrate that neither law nor cricket can be understood without the other. Cricket is indeed more than just a game.

**Criminal Process** 1 unit

Not offered in 1997

Prereq Litigation

This course, building on material introduced in Litigation, aims to provide a critical understanding of the rules governing advanced elements of procedure and evidence in the context of criminal litigation.

Particular attention will be paid to problems that arise in applying the rules of evidence to the accused. These problems include particular exceptions to the hearsay rule, issues of credit and character evidence, and rules governing use of confessions. Attention will also be given to the methods utilised by trial judges and appeal courts to control the jury decision. This involves consideration of the grounds for discretionary exclusion of evidence, and of the requirements applied to the judge's summing up.

**Criminology** 2 units

Mr Cunneen, Assoc. Prof. Stubbs

Assessment one take-home exam (50%), one 5000w essay (50%)

The course aims to introduce students to the theoretical issues associated with the definition and explanation of crime and criminality. Rationales for punishment are examined along with sentencing practice, and other possible responses to criminal behaviour are explored. The course considers the impact of criminal justice policy and practice on particular groups such as juveniles, women, indigenous people, ethnic minorities and victims of crime. The regulation of particular types of offences such as public order offenses or corporate crime are considered. Other topical issues are covered as they arise.

Students are expected to take part in visits to a gaol and/or a juvenile detention centre. It should also be noted that Criminology is a prerequisite for Advanced Criminology.

**Critical Legal Studies** 2 units

Not offered in 1997

This course examines Critical Legal Studies (CLS) as a political movement within the legal academy and as a school of thought within legal theory. CLS offers a progressive critique of the profession, legal education and legal ideology as it attempts to create spaces for alternative political visions. The course studies the historical development and evolution of CLS theory and practice with particular emphases on issues of race, ethnicity, class, gender and sexuality. The clash between politics of identity and politics of intersectionality is discussed as is the possibility of a postmodern legal praxis.

Completion of this course fulfils the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB in the Faculty of Law.

**Dispute Resolution** 2 units

Assoc. Prof. Astor

Assessment one exam, one 3500w essay, classwork

There has been a very rapid growth in the use of 'alternative' dispute resolution in recent years. This course introduces a range of methods of resolving disputes, including negotiation, mediation, arbitration, independent expert appraisal. The relationship of 'alternative' methods to the formal justice system is considered. The application of alternative methods in several areas of law is examined. The course is theoretical, critical and evaluative. It requires students to study policy and theory and to read materials from disciplines other than law.

The course contains a skills component. Students who complete the course will not be qualified as mediators. However they will learn skills in interviewing, negotiation and mediation.

**Economic Analysis of Law** 1 unit

Prof. Apps

The course is intended to introduce law students to the perspective on law given by economics and the normative and positive implications of the economic analysis of law. Thus, the course is designed to be an examination of the reasons for, the extent and the effects upon resource allocation of legal regulation. The course should enhance a student's existing knowledge of the legal provisions in the areas discussed in the seminars, giving an economic perspective on the desirability and effects of those provisions. That perspective provides lawyers with another range of criteria with which to assess legal rules and proposed reforms by directing attention to their likely effect on the economic behaviour of individuals in the society in which the rules must operate.

The course will deal with some economic concepts and literature in detail and it is expected that students have an existing knowledge of economics, either from a completed tertiary course or by concurrent enrolment in an appropriate seminar.

The course is divided into two parts: the first part provides an overview of the relevance and utility of applying basic microeconomic concepts to law, and the second, a selection of several topics (which will differ each year) from those listed below. These topics represent a series of case studies analysing disparate areas of law using the methods and principles learnt in the first section:

**Part 1** Methodology of the economic analysis of law

**Part 2** Economic analysis of selected legal regimes:

- Property; Torts; Contracts and consumer law; Criminal law; Legal procedure; Corporate law.
Economics for Lawyers  1 unit
Prof. Apps

This course is intended for students who have no formal background in microeconomics. The aim of the course is to provide an understanding of economics and its application to the analysis of law and public policy. The course is divided broadly into two parts. The first focuses on the microeconomic foundations of welfare economics. Topics to be presented include: the theory of decision making by consumers and producers, conditions for competitive markets, monopolistic market structures, uncertainty, concepts of efficiency and social justice, market failure and the role of government and the legal system.

The second part of the course will give more detailed attention to specific problems of market failure and analysis of policy and law reform. This section of the course will draw from the diverse literature on imperfect information, taxation, industrial regulation, restrictive trade practices, environmental externalities and property rights.

Economics of Public Policy  1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]

The course is intended for students who have completed formal coursework in microeconomics or Economics for Lawyers.

The aim of the course is to show how the concepts and methods of applied economics can illuminate issues of public policy and law.

The course focuses on four major topics:
1. Rationale for government intervention in market economics;
2. Taxation and welfare;
3. Economics of uncertainty and information; and
4. Economics of regulation.

These topics are selected for their relevance to law courses on taxation, commercial and industrial law, environmental law and social security.

Employment and Industrial Law  2 units
Prof. McCallum, Ms MacDermott

Prereq Constitutional Law, Contracts

The legal regulation of the workplace starts with the existence of an employer/employee relationship and an associated contract of employment. However, it has aspects going well beyond formal regulation. It covers matters such as hiring, firing, obedience to orders, damages, discrimination and leave. The first part of the course is concerned with these so-called 'individual' aspects of labour law, and is concerned not simply to expound the formal rules but to examine how they operate in what is a rapidly changing social and industrial environment.

The 'industrial' part of the subject — the state and federal arbitration system—is the focus of the second half of the course. This apparatus is built on and presupposes the existence of the individual employer/employee relationship. But it operates in a wider political, constitutional and economic context, involving rather different participants. Trade unions are one of these participants and some appreciation of their status and powers is necessary and is covered.

The making and enforcement of awards, the regulation of industrial action and a consideration of selected industrial matters, form the main content of this part of the course. As far as possible the law is taught with reference to current events, such as National Wage cases and contemporaneous industrial disputes. Note: Students who have already completed either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly, students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in either Collective Employee Relations or Individual Employee Relations.

Environmental Law (Seminar)  2 units
Ms Franklin, Ms Lyster

Assessment one take-home exam, one 5000w essay

This course introduces students to the legal and institutional implications of adopting the precept of ecologically sustainable development, particularly for governments and corporations. The course begins with a discussion of environmental ethics, followed by an exploration of its ramifications for policy and decision making, legal structures and processes, accountability, and federal and international relations. Various fields of regulation (including land-use; pollution and natural resources), and decision-making processes (including environmental impact assessment and environmental dispute resolution) provide the context in which to develop the issues.

An important focus of the course is the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (N.S.W.) and cognate legislation.

External Placement Program (Seminar)  2 units
Mr McCrimmon

Assessment one 4000w essay, maintenance of a reflective journal, placement site evaluation

In this course students are afforded the opportunity to work for up to one day per week during the semester in a placement site. In addition, students attend fortnightly seminars which are designed to promote discussion and reflection on a range of issues that may arise during the course of the placement. The course has a public interest focus which is reflected in the selection of placement sites.

At the end of the course students should have:
• acquired a better sense of the professional and personal responsibilities associated with the practice of law;
• developed an appreciation that the law is a people profession;
• observed and participated in a high level of problem solving flowing from real case files;
• been introduced to the basic inter-personal skills involved in the practice of law;
• been introduced to aspects of the practice of law such as legal writing, advocacy and time management; and
• developed the character and habits of a reflective practitioner.

There is a quota on enrolments in this course.
Family Law 2 units
Assoc. Prof. Astor, Ms Kaye, Ms Tolmie, Assoc. Prof. Parkinson
Assessment one exam, one 2500w essay

The course will include the following topics:
(a) Current issues in family law;
(b) What is a family?;
(c) De facto relationships;
(d) Divorce;
(e) The Family Court;
(f) Counselling and alternative dispute resolution;
(g) Constitutional factors;
(h) Jurisdictional problems in family law;
(i) Violence against women;
(j) Injunction, caveats and the property interests of third parties;
(k) The division of property;
(l) Maintenance and the Child Support Acts;
(m) Financial agreements;
(n) Parental responsibility; and
(o) Residence and contact orders.

The Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law 2 units
Mr Fraser
Assessment one 7000w essay, class participation paper

This course attempts to examine the Holocaust as a part of the theory and practice of modernity. The ideological and political roots of the Shoah within the values of the Enlightenment and the modern ideal of national identity are discussed as are the roles of science and law in the extermination policies of the Nazis and their allies. The course also raises questions about the moral choices faced by victims, perpetrators, bystanders and rescuers as well as looking at issues such as the rise of neo-Nazi groups, Holocaust revisionism and the nature and function of postwar prosecutions of perpetrators. Throughout, the status of law and legal ideology in the Western tradition is questioned.

Completion of this course fulfils the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB in the Faculty of Law.

Independent Research Project 1 or 2 units
Assessment 1 unit project — research paper of 5000w; 2 unit project — research paper of 10 000w

The goal of this course is to give senior students an opportunity to pursue advanced research in an area of their choosing, under the supervision of a member of Faculty. The course will be available as a one semester, one or two unit course, depending upon the particular project.

Given the nature of the course, there are no set topics. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The project must involve a fresh piece of research and writing; material which previously has been submitted for assessment in any other course may not form part of the project.

Enrolment in the course is contingent upon:
(1) The student having an academic background in Law which is sufficient to handle the particular research project (an average mark in law courses in excess of 65% would be indicative, plus evidence of familiarity with the subject matter of the project; (2) The student formulating, in advance of enrolment, a well-defined research project, including a statement of the methodology to be used;
(3) Approval in writing from the member of Faculty who agrees to serve as supervisor and assessor of the project; and
(4) Approval in writing from both the Associate Dean (Undergraduate) and the Head of Department, who must be satisfied that the above conditions have been met and that no other course is being offered at the time which would permit the student to undertake study in the proposed area.

No more than two units of Independent Research Project may be credited towards the requirements for the LLB in respect to any student.

Given the nature of the course, no particular library research requirement can be stipulated in advance — this will vary from project to project. (However, approval will not be given to projects for which the necessary research materials are not reasonably available).

The final day for submission of the project is the last day of classes for the semester. The project normally will be assessed by the Faculty member acting as supervisor; however the Head of Department also may designate an independent supervisor (who may or may not be a member of the Faculty).

Individual Employee Relations 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]

The aim of this one-unit course is to give students an introduction to the legal principles governing the individual employee and employer relationship in Australia. Almost a quarter of Australian workers are not covered by awards or enterprise agreements. It appears that as union density declines the numbers of award-free employees are rising. Although common rule awards apply to many employees in this state, their impact on the individual employment relationship is meagre. Furthermore, all employees have their employment relationship governed to some degree by common law employment contracts. Over the last decade, in a response to the needs of individual employees, the contract of employment has enjoyed a renaissance. We have also witnessed the enactment of statutory measures designed to protect employees. The most significant measures are those giving remedy for unfair termination.

It is hoped that through a study of these individual-based rules, students will become familiar with this form of deregulated employment in our nation. This course will focus upon termination in employment with particular reference to unfair dismissal regulation. Should it be abstentionist in the sense that it should merely enforce contracts, no matter how unjust or unfair: or on the contrary, should it play a pivotal role in shaping the rules governing the individual employment relationship?

Note: Students who have already completed Employment and Industrial Law will not be permitted to enrol in this course. Similarly; students who elect to take this course will not be permitted to enrol in Employment and Industrial Law.
Indonesian Law. 2 units
Dr J. Ball
Assessment one take-home exam (40% or 70%), one 6000w essay (60%) or one 3000w essay (30%)
This course is designed as an introduction to the legal system of Indonesia, a country with which Australia has maintained a close relationship and with which increasing cultural and trading links might be expected in the future. Since Indonesia has the world’s largest Muslim population, a study of its legal system also provides some insight into the nature of Islamic law.

The course is divided into two parts. The first part deals with Indonesian legal history to 1945; the struggle for national law since independence (particularly in the areas of land law, family law, inheritance law and the law of contract); constitutional law and legal institutions; adat (customary) law; and Islamic law.

The second part deals with areas of Indonesian law which are of special interest to Australian or foreign companies investing in or trading with or in Indonesia. These include foreign investment law; company law; taxation law; intellectual property law; conflict of laws; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in Indonesia; arbitration of commercial disputes; credit and security law; transnational contracts; banking law; and the Timor Gap Treaty. The topics to be studied will be influenced partly by the interests of students and partly by the availability of materials in English.

The course requires no prior knowledge of Indonesia or of any foreign language. Students will find a wealth of material in English on the Indonesian legal system referred to in John Ball Indonesian Law 1945-1995: Commentary, Materials and Bibliography, 1996.

Intellectual Property 2 units
Dr Loughlan, Ms Wright
This course provides an introduction to the legal protection of invention, expression, ideas and information, as well as the commercial value of business reputation, get-up, trade marks and designs. The general objectives of the course are to examine and evaluate the operation of the laws and policies governing Intellectual Property in Australia and to develop a critical perspective on those laws and policies.

International Dispute Resolution 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]
Prereq International Law
This course aims to provide an in-depth analysis of international dispute resolution as a technique for resolving international law disputes. A prerequisite for the course is International Law. The course will review various types of international dispute resolution mechanisms, with an emphasis on peaceful means of settlement. The whole range of international dispute resolution techniques will be covered including some which are purely political. However, in all cases the disputes being settled will be legal ones. Once an understanding of international dispute resolution techniques has been gained the course will then move on to an in-depth consideration of certain international disputes. Those disputes will include: the Iranian Hostages case, Rainbow Warrior case, East Timor, French Nuclear Testing, and Polar sovereignty. In addition a wide range of other international disputes will be referred to for illustrative purposes throughout the course.

International Human Rights Law 2 units
Ms Wright
This course will explore various issues in the area of international human rights, including civil and political rights, social and economic rights, rights of peoples and refugees.

We will also be looking in relation to the treatment of people in armed conflicts. Students must have completed International Law.

Jessup International Law Moot 1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Rothwell
The course is based on the Jessup International Law Moot Competition conducted annually among law schools throughout the world. Students in the course work as a team preparing written memorials on a problem of current interest in international law. Mootng usually takes place over three days at the Australian Regional Rounds held in Canberra during February.

Assessment is based on a short paper dealing with an issue in the moot problem, memorial writing, mootng and team participation. Previous problems have dealt with the law of the sea, Antarctica, international environmental law and trade law, though always emphasising basic principles of public international law.

Enrolment in this course will be only on the invitation of the course coordinator. A quota will be applied in accordance with the rules of the competition. The course requires students to consult individually with other team members and the lecturer with no formal classes scheduled. Offered between December and February each year. International Law is a prerequisite for this course.

Jurisprudence — Strand A — Sociological 2 units
Assoc. Prof. Ziegert
Assessment one 5000w essay, one research assignment
The course will introduce the student to the basic concepts of sociological theory and methodology and will show how these concepts can be applied to the observation of the functioning of law. On the basis of such a primary understanding of how societies organise themselves and their law it will become possible for the student to appreciate and evaluate critically the efforts of socio-legal research and the conceptions of some major contributors to the sociological theory of law.

The first part of the course will look at what sociological theory and research can offer today in the description of social life, the explanation of how societies are organised, why people do what they do. Elementary sociological concepts like norm, role, group, power, class, social structure and social system will be related to the operation of the law. Concepts
like these provide the tools which make it possible to examine and study systematically and carefully the social organisation and structure of legal systems, the operation and the social environments in which and in relation to which they are operating.

The second part of the course will introduce the student to the methodological and practical issues of empirical socio-legal research. It will focus on the design and on the practical conducting of study on the role and operations of the courts in the legal process. This part of the course will back up methodologically the 'Court Watch' program by making court observation a practical research task which will be assessed as a research assignment.

**Jurisprudence — Strand B — Contemporary Analytical Jurisprudence** 2 units

Prof. Tay

*Assessment* one exam, one 4000w essay

Strand B will concern itself, in the first place, with the logical analysis of the concept of a legal system and of basic legal concepts such as rights and duties. It will then discuss the fundamental concepts of traditional analytical jurisprudence, e.g. property, possession, fault, contract, etc. in the context of a rapidly changing society and of new and different demands made on law, lawyers and the judicial process.

**Jurisprudence — Strand C — Comparative Constitutionalism** 2 units

Prof. Tay

*Assessment* one exam, one 4000w essay

The course will examine the rise and spread of constitutions and constitutionalism throughout the modern world and the extent to which these have transformed or affected modern and modernising societies.

In the 200 years since the Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen in France and the coming into force of the first U.S. Constitution, monarchies have fallen, colonies have become independent, countries have become socialist or revolutionary communist and new states have been formed, in Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, Pacific and the Indian Ocean. In the last 20 months, momentous events have taken place in the People's Republic of China, the U.S.S.R. and Eastern and Central Europe which have direct impact on the constitutions and constitutionalism of these countries, giving aspects of this course heightened significance and new perspectives.

The course will examine the constitution-making and constitutional reform that have accompanied these developments, their nature, presuppositions and their relation to the social and legal culture on which constitutions depend for their effectiveness in restraining governments and protecting rights. In the process it will distinguish unitary and federal models, different attitudes to the separation of power and *locus standi* in appealing against government breaches, entrenched clauses and the protection of human and other rights, entrenched powers and the operation of and threat posed by extra-constitutional power centres (the Army in parts of South America, Indonesia, Turkey, for instance, the Part in Communist countries, trade unions and extra-parliamentary groups in some other countries).

Attention will be focused on the constitutional and legal aspects of the unification of Germany; the history and current constitution-making processes of Poland; century China and the development of the U.S.S.R. since 1917 and its collapse and demise in 1991.

**Jurisprudence — Strand D — Post-Communist Law and Legal Theory** 2 units

Assoc. Prof. Ziegert

*Assessment* one 6000-8000w essay, class presentation and discussion

In view of the significant changes in the political, economic and social structures of the societies of Eastern and Central Europe, new problems arise for the development of law and legal theory, particularly in these societies but also generally in our assessment of the function(s) of law in any given society. This course will introduce the student to the historical context in which the changes that challenged orthodox Marxist-Leninist legal doctrine have taken place and it will analyse the consequences of these changes for the legal order of Eastern European societies.

This course will show how systemic and ideological causes have destroyed the legal order and changed the legal culture in East European societies. It will provide an outline, in the context of the dichotomy of civil society and the state, of the modes and contents of changes in the weak democratic structures of Central and Eastern Europe, the stages in the transition of democratic state, the rule of law and the 'marketisation of the economy'. In this framework, the possibilities for the revival of law, of political stability and undistorted legal discourse will be discussed and related to a comparative perspective on the different styles of Western, Central and Eastern European legal culture.

**Jurisprudence — Strand E — Philosophy of Human Rights** 2 units

Prof. Sadurski

*Assessment* one exam, one essay

The aim of this course is to provide a basis for the theoretical analysis of rights, and to apply that analysis to specific legal situations in which human rights are the central issue. The emphasis will be on the philosophical and ethical foundations of human rights, and on the interconnections that exist between theory and practice. Analyses of actual cases culled from various legal systems will be used to illustrate more general propositions about the proper nature, scope and rationale of human rights. The lectures will focus on the concept of rights and the functions of the rights talk, on the alleged right to civil disobedience, the limits of legally protected liberty (including the problems of the enforce ment of morals, legal paternalism and the duty to render aid), and rights to equal protection. Throughout the course, the emphasis will be on philosophical and moral justification of various rights and not on specific legal arrangements in any particular legal system.
Assessment
one exam, one 4000w essay

The use of law in social planning, law and control of conflict, and law as a framework for cooperation in national and international contexts and as a system for the organisation of modern societies will also be examined.

Suggested typologies of legal systems and how legal systems can be compared, 'pluralist' and 'monistic' societies, interaction of political and legal ideologies and Marxist theories of law and society as reflected in national and international legal systems will be discussed.

Law and Gender
2 units
Ms Karpin
Assessment one exam, one 2500w essay, one class participation paper

The aims of the course are as follows:
(a) to introduce students to the development of feminist legal theory and its major strands;
(b) to examine three major constructions of duality, power and ambiguity which underlie law and society from a gendered perspective;
(c) to highlight the practical as well as theoretical implications of the gendered analysis of law and society;
(d) to break down the unquestioning acceptance of the current mythologies relating to masculinity and femininity which appear as universal norms called law; and
(e) to encourage a practical and political response to problems in this area.

This course will not be restricted to 'feminist legal studies' although this must be a significant priority. Feminist theory is, necessarily, interdisciplinary and this course will therefore examine the theoretical constructions which underpin law.

Completion of this course fulfils the Jurisprudence requirement for the LLB in the Faculty of Law.

Law and Social Justice
2 units
Prof. Sadurski
Assessment one exam, one 3000-4000w essay, and class presentation and discussion

The course will explore main contemporary theories of social justice with special emphasis on the conflicting ideologies that attempt to provide foundations for a conception of distributive justice compatible with the ideal of the rule of law. The main focus will be on the notion of desert and its central role in a theory of just distribution; also the idea of distribution according to basic human needs will be explored. In the course of the discussion of these substantive issues, some modern philosophies of justice will be assessed: Rawls's 'justice as fairness', Nozick's 'entitlement theory', Walzer's 'pluralist' theory of distributive justice, etc.

Legal Drafting and Interpretation
1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Butt
Assessment one exam, one 3000w drafting exam

The course aims to provide students with an introduction to the theory and process of legal drafting (both of legislation and of other documents), to the basic rules and presumptions of interpretation which affect the process and outcome of drafting, and to recent developments in drafting aimed at simplifying language and reducing disputes over meaning. It is a 'hands-on' course, with emphasis on developing student skills in plain language legal drafting. There is a quota on enrolments in this course.

Medical Law
2 units
Dr Bennett
Prereq Administrative Law
Assessment one exam, one 3500w research essay or moot, tribunal observation exercise/classwork

This course aims to provide students with an introduction to the legal issues that arise in modern health care. Issues to be covered in the course include: consent to treatment, negligence by health professionals, confidentiality, dispute resolution, legal implications of reproductive technologies, euthanasia, and organ transplantation. By the end of the course students will be expected to be familiar with the application of case and statute law to health care and to able to discuss the relevant ethical principles which may arise. Student participation in class discussion will be expected.

Migration Law
2 units
Dr Crock
Prereq Administrative Law
Assessment one exam, one 3500w research essay or moot, tribunal observation exercise/classwork

The aim of this two-unit course is to introduce students to the legal and policy framework governing immigration control in Australia. Of all the sub-specialities of applied administrative law, migration law stands out for the breadth of interest and the depth of emotions it excites in members of the broader community. Statistics suggest that one in four of today's Australians were either born overseas or have a foreign-born parent. In spite of this, resentment persists of the immigration program in general and of the uninvited migrants in particular — the unlawful non-citizens and on-shore refugee claimants. By placing the current mechanisms for controlling migration in their legal, social, historical and economic contexts, students will be given the opportunity to explore the 'lag' issues raised by migration and to look at why the subject has assumed such a central role in Australia's identity as a nation.

On a practical level, the course seeks to develop in students:
(a) Skills of statutory interpretation and problem-solving, through the study and use in practical situations of the Migration Act 1958 and its associated Regulations;
(b) Skills of legal analysis, gained in the examination and synthesis of court decisions and rulings by the three major administrative review bodies: the Immigration Review Tribunal; the Refugee Review Tribunal; and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal; and
Personal Taxation 2 units  Prof. Vann, Mr Allerdice, Mr Harris

Personal taxation and more particularly reform of current tax law is one of the dominant legal, political and social issues of our times. The course will seek to provide students with an understanding of why taxation is of such fundamental concern in modern democratic societies and why it is an inherently complex problem (especially at the legal level), not susceptible to easy solution.

At the same time students will be provided with a knowledge of the current law, particularly as it affects individuals. Many of the legal principles discussed in the course are of general application and not confined to individuals. This course therefore serves as an introduction to tax law and the principles upon which it is based.

Tax Policy. The first one-third of the course will consist of a study of general issues of tax policy and a critical examination of the Australian tax system. Principles of Income Tax. In the remainder of the course there will be a study of the federal income tax system (including the capital gains tax and fringe benefits tax) mainly as it affects individuals.

This course is a prerequisite for Business Taxation and students interested in the interaction of the tax and social security systems (including more detailed treatment of superannuation) should enrol in Social Security Law.

Private International Law 2 units  [Not offered in 1997]

Prereq International Law

The course is a study of historical, theoretical and applied aspects of private international law which builds on the introduction to this subject presented in the compulsory International Law course.

The topics on which the course will focus are:
(a) personal connecting factor;
(b) renvoi and the incidental question;
(c) assignment of property inter vivos;
(d) succession on death;
(e) marriage;
(f) matrimonial causes (dissolution and annulment of marriage);
(g) historical development, theories and methods;
(h) foreign judgements;
(i) operation and scope of forum and foreign statutes; and
(j) trusts.

Remedies 2 units  Prof. Carter, Ms McDonald

Prereq Contracts, Torts, Equity

Assessment one exam, one 2500w compulsory essay (25%)

The primary aim of this course is to analyse and evaluate civil remedies from the perspectives of four primary functions:
(a) Compensation;
(b) Coercion;
(c) Restitution; and
(d) Punishment.

The course provides an opportunity to explore the relationship and interaction between the various concepts, remedies and defences in the law of civil obligations.

This course examines and evaluates, through a critical and analytical study of primary and secondary materials, the way in which the law in New South Wales attempts (1) to reconcile the interest in freedom of speech with the right to protection from attacks on individual reputation and (2) to provide compensation for personal injury.

Roman Law 2 units  Mr Emmett, QC

Assessment one exam, one 2000w essay

This course is a general introduction to all aspects of Roman law both public and private. It consists of an historical sketch of Roman life and institutions from the earliest times until the time of Justinian, together with an introduction to Roman legal history and the development of Roman legal concepts. The Roman law of persons, property, obligations (both contractual and tortious) and succession are dealt with in detail and students are expected to know in some detail the Institutes of Justinian, the fundamental text to be studied.

The course is dealt with in a fairly flexible manner, so that students may choose which parts of the course to study in detail and which parts to study in general outline only. Roman law is studied as a subject partly because of its great intrinsic worth, partly because Roman law has always been, and still is, of great historical importance; and partly, and probably most importantly, because it provides a means of comparing Roman law and the common law with each other and thereby gives a yardstick by which both the virtues and the shortcomings of our own common law can be appreciated.

Sale of Goods and Consumer Protection 2 units  Prof. Carter

Prereq Contracts

Assessment one exam (65%), essay (35%)

This course has five aims. First to develop an understanding of sale of goods law. Second, to examine the remedies available in relation to sale of goods transactions. Third, to explore the principles and policy
The most established and most closely studied of all current statutory regimes. Fifth, to evaluate the conventions on sale transactions. Forth, to examine the impact of international concerns applicable in consumer contracts for the sale of goods. Forth, to examine the impact of international conventions on sale transactions. Fifth, to evaluate the current statutory regimes.

**Topic 1** Introduction

**Topic 2** Domestic Commercial Transactions

**Topic 3** International Sale Transactions

**Topic 4** Consumer Transactions

**Securities Market Regulation (Seminar) 2 units**

Ms Kingsford-Smith

**Prereq** Contracts, Equity, Real Property, and Corporate Law

**Assessment** one 4000w essay, one take-home exam, class participation

This course studies a number of concepts which are fundamental to the regulation of a financial market. The most established and most closely studied of all financial markets are those in corporate securities, and this course will necessarily make constant reference to the rules and techniques which govern securities markets. But those rules and techniques have developed important differences when employed in other financial markets, such as those for futures and derivatives, interests in a superannuation fund, unit trust, life insurance linked investments or markets with a substantial international element. In any particular semester each of the fundamental concepts covered by the course will be studied, but in the context of a particular financial market on which it has been decided to concentrate in that semester.

The course will introduce the student to the institutions and practices of the market that is to provide the context of study in any particular semester. The course will then consider some of the literature from economics which explains the purposes of financial markets, how they work and why they may require regulation. The rest of the course will be spent considering the nature of financial regulation and its creation, the most important regulatory techniques adopted (e.g. disclosure, licencing and registration), and styles of implementation and enforcement of financial regulation.

For the remainder of the course 4 or 5 topics will be selected for study, to further students’ understanding of the types of regulation commonly adopted in financial markets. The topics chosen will be those appropriate to the particular financial market under study, may reflect a current regulatory controversy or the new availability of interesting material for study. The topics chosen for study in a particular semester will be announced at the beginning of the course, and accompanying reading guides supplied.

The range from which the choice of topics for study will be made is as follows:

- Ownership and Control of Investment Vehicles;
- Capital Adequacy and Prudential Requirements for Investment Vehicles and Intermediaries (including a comparison of the efficacy of fidelity or compensation funds and risk insurance);
- Control of the Business Form of the Investment Vehicle and the Form of Financial Services Transactions; e.g. the requirement that a corporate or trust form be used; the specification of mandatory covenants in public unit trust deeds and superannuation deeds;
- Regulation of Market Intermediaries;
- Legislation of Standards of Conduct; e.g. codification of the general law standards governing trustees administering a superannuation scheme;
- Powers of Investigation and Enforcement of Financial Regulators; and
- International Regulation of Securities Markets — Harmonisation, Mutual Recognition and Special Problems with Enforcement.

**Social Security Law 2 units**

Prof. Carney

This course assesses the development and operation of the law and policy of the social security system as an instrument of social policy (the redistribution of income and wealth, poverty alleviation, fostering of social integration). It combines policy and legal analysis, build around the *Social Security Act 1991 (Cth)*. The course canvasses material on the nature of poverty and the current and alternative responses to poverty; the operation of social security as it affects particular groups (the unemployed, the ill or disabled, the sole or 'intact' family), and will consider various ways of judging consistency of outcomes, including by reference to a 'lifecycle' as the basis for evaluating its operation and efficacy. The administration and social impact of the system is an important theme (including the operation of review and appeal systems).

**Succession 2 units**

Assoc. Prof. Atherton

**Assessment** one exam (60%), one 4000w research essay or moot or take-home exam (40%)

The aim of this course is to provide a knowledge of the rules of devolution of property on death in Australia and an understanding of the context in which those rules emerged and in which they now operate. The concept of testamentary freedom is taken as the pivot around which the rules relating to wills and family provision are discussed and assessed.

**Sydney Law Review 1 unit**

**Assessment** one 2000w essay and drafting, editing and reviewing articles as required

The course is offered annually under the supervision of the Editor of the *Sydney Law Review*, who is a member of the full-time teaching staff. The course is limited to approximately 18-24 students per year, who are selected on the basis of their academic results. Preference may be given to students in their fifth year in the selection of students for the course.

Each student will complete a range of tasks with respect to the *Review*, including the following:

(a) an initial reading of one or more allocated articles, etc. submitted to the *Review*, and the preparation of a written recommendation to the Editor as to whether the article should be accepted for publication;

(b) checking articles which have been accepted for accuracy and completeness;
(c) assisting in the editing and proofreading of accepted articles in the production process;
(d) writing for submission to the Review one item (usually a case note or a book review essay) on a subject approved by the Editor.

Students selected for this course must be prepared to serve for six months so that duties may extend beyond the end of formal teaching and assessment, or commence before formal teaching.

Technology Law 2 units
[Not offered in 1997]

This course will consider the present and future impact of technology on law and legal practice and of law on the development and control of technology. In particular, topics will include, but not be confined to the following:
(a) Problems of evidence: electronic records, video evidence;
(b) Problems of definition: 'life', 'literary work' 'document', 'payment', etc.;
(c) The effects of information and communication technology on law: legal information retrieval systems, litigation support systems, the conduct of trials by telephone or other remote communication systems;
(d) Expert systems: who should have access, how can quality be controlled, who will be liable for incorrect advice?;
(e) What is, or should be, the effect of law on the development of biological experiments and genetic engineering? What are the effects of prohibiting certain types of scientific research?; and
(f) What is the effect of laws on the ownership and dissemination of information? What legal controls should be placed on transborder data flows? How can privacy be accommodated in the electronic age?

Trial Advocacy and Interviewing (Seminar) 2 units
Mr McCrimmon
Prereq Litigation

This course is designed to develop advocacy skills in the running of a trial, with particular emphasis on the examination of witnesses in a number of simulated contexts. Students will perform opening and closing addresses, examine and cross-examine witnesses, object to impermissible questions and argue points of law. They will be video-taped and their performance discussed in a constructive manner. Ethical issues will be confronted. This is a hands-on course which will explore the nexus between facts and law, theory and practice, means and ends. In the process, principles of effective communication, aspects of substantive law and procedure, the rules of evidence, trial tactics and ethics will be considered.

Assessment is based on three elements:
(1) performance throughout the semester—demonstrated preparation, understanding of advocacy principles and legal argument;
(2) written work—maintenance of a reflective journal which is due in the second to last week of the semester; and
(3) presentation of a case to a court in a mock trial at the end of the semester.

There is a quota on enrolments in this course.
Postgraduate study in the Faculty of Law

Postgraduate degrees and graduate diplomas offered
There are three doctorates, nine coursework degrees and three graduate diplomas obtainable in the Faculty of Law. The postgraduate degrees are:

- Doctor of Laws (LLD)
- Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
- Doctor of Juridical Studies (SJD)
- Master of Laws (LLM)
- Master of Administrative Law and Policy (MALP)
- Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems (MAPLS)
- Master of Criminology (MCRIM)
- Master of Environmental Law (MEL)
- Master of Health Law (MHL)
- Master of Jurisprudence (MJUR)
- Master of Labour Law and Relations (MLLR)
- Master of Taxation (MTAX)

The postgraduate diplomas, based on coursework, are:

- Graduate Diploma in Criminology (GradDipCrim)
- Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence (GradDipJur)
- Graduate Diploma of Law (GradDipLaw)

Background to the postgraduate courses
The Faculty of Law has been in existence since 1855. Provision existed from an early date for awarding the degree of Doctor of Laws for a thesis representing a significant contribution to legal knowledge.

In 1950 the Faculty instituted the degree of Master of Laws by thesis, and the degree has been awarded for theses on many aspects of law.

In 1964, the Faculty introduced the degree of Master of Laws by coursework. Its introduction has been welcomed not only by recent graduates but by mature scholars and legal practitioners. Enrolments have continued to be strong and have included increasing numbers of overseas and interstate graduates.

In 1964 the Faculty also introduced two graduate diplomas (in Jurisprudence and Criminology) with formal lecture courses and written examinations somewhat similar to those for the degree of Master of Laws by coursework.

Since 1966 provision has existed for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Law. This degree is awarded after a program of supervised research, normally over a period of three years, and on the submission of a satisfactory thesis embodying the results of such research.

In 1991 the Faculty introduced a number of new postgraduate degrees. The Doctor of Juridical Studies meets the increasing demand of students who do not want to undertake a PhD exclusively by research, but who seek higher degree studies in law that extend beyond the present LLM by coursework. The Master of Criminology expands upon the coursework offered by the Graduate Diploma of Criminology and has the additional requirement of the submission of a research paper. In 1994 the Master of Criminology became available by thesis. The Master of Taxation has been designed to meet the demand from those in the accounting profession practising in the tax law area who are precluded from postgraduate law studies at this University because they do not have an undergraduate law degree, and for lawyers seeking specialist tax qualifications. The Master of Labour Law and Relations has been developed to meet the needs of two groups: those with degrees or other suitable qualifications in non-legal disciplines who wish to study labour law and relations, and also those with law degrees who wish to specialise in employment or industrial law. It includes substantial elements taught by the Department of Industrial Relations. The Graduate Diploma of Law is intended to meet the demands of students who are interested in a postgraduate coursework program but for whom the Master of Laws by coursework is not appropriate.

In 1993 two additional postgraduate degrees were introduced: the Master of Environmental Law and the Master of Jurisprudence. The Master of Environmental Law degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification in environmental law and policy. This has been made possible by the establishment of the Corrs Chambers Westgarth Chair of Environmental Law. The degree is also supported through the Australian Centre for Environmental Law (ACEL) which has been established by the Vice-Chancellors of the Australian National University and the Universities of Adelaide and Sydney. The curriculum is designed to offer comprehensive coverage of contemporary issues in environmental law and policy. The Master of Jurisprudence degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification in jurisprudence and legal theory, including sociological theory of law.

In 1996 two new postgraduate degrees were offered. The Master of Administrative Law and Policy provides an interdisciplinary approach in understanding the relationship between law and the analysis and implementation of public policy. The Master of Health Law explores contemporary legal and social issues about health care.

In 1997 another new postgraduate degree is to be offered. The Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems focuses on the legal cultures, legal systems and the business environments of countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
Degrees

Degree of Doctor of Laws
The degree of Doctor of Laws (LLD) is awarded, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, for published work that has been generally recognised by scholars in the field concerned as a distinguished contribution to knowledge. Persons contemplating the submission of work for this degree should first consult the Dean of the Faculty. Only a mature scholar, would be likely to present a work meeting this requirement, and apart from conferrings honoris causa, the degree has been awarded on only a few occasions.

Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
An applicant for admission to candidature for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) must submit to the Faculty of Law a proposed course of advanced study and research approved by the Head, of the Department in which the work is to be carried out. The applicant must also submit satisfactory evidence of training and ability to pursue the proposed course and, if required, pass a special examination.

Requirements for the degree are set out in the regulations of the Senate under 'Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)'. These are published in the University's Calendar 1996, Vol. I: Statutes and Regulations.

Conditions of admission to candidature
There are two main conditions of admission, namely academic qualifications and suitability of the proposed course of study and research.

Academic qualifications. The normal requirement is that the applicant has:
(a) one of the following degrees in Law of the University of Sydney:
   (i) the degree of Master, or
   (ii) the degree of Bachelor with First or Second Class Honours; or
(b) qualifications which the University's Committee for Graduate Studies considers equivalent.

Suitability of the proposed course. You must have your proposed course of study and research approved by the Head of the Department and the professor most concerned. The proposal must be (a) suitable in scope and standard for the PhD degree, (b) one which you are competent to undertake, and (c) one for which supervision and facilities can be properly provided.

Admission to candidature on a probationary basis
Applicants may be admitted to PhD candidature on a probationary basis. Probationary candidates are required to submit appropriate written work (e.g. in the form of an empirical or literature review or a draft chapter) within nine months of commencement. The Committee of the Faculty of Law may confirm or terminate the candidature on the basis of this work. Probationary candidature must not exceed a period of twelve months.

Applications
Applications should be made on the appropriate form to the Faculty. If you have not qualified for a degree from this University, you must enclose with the application form an original or a certified copy of a transcript of your complete academic record. If you have qualified for the award of a degree but have not so far graduated, you will have to supply in due course evidence of the conferral of the degree.

Before lodging your application you should discuss your proposed research topic with the Head of Department or professor most concerned, in person or by correspondence as appropriate.

A successful applicant is informed in writing by the Faculty of the terms of his or her admission to candidature. In the case of applicants who are not graduates of the University of Sydney, the Academic Board must approve the terms of admission.

Transfer from master's degrees or from other institutions
If you have been enrolled at this University for at least one semester as a candidate for a master's degree by research (i.e. not by coursework) and are admitted to candidature for the PhD degree, you may be credited for time spent towards the master's degree provided that your research was directly related to your proposed research for the PhD degree.

Length of candidature
Full-time candidature
The minimum period of full-time candidature is three years except where the qualifying degree is that of master's by research, in which case it is two years.

Except with the permission of the Faculty, the maximum period is five years. For members of the full-time academic staff of the University the maximum period is seven years.

Part-time candidature
The Faculty may admit to part-time candidature an applicant who is not a member of the full-time academic staff of the University, but who in the opinion of the Faculty is substantially free to carry out study and research for the degree.

The minimum part-time candidature is seven years. The minimum, to be recommended by the Faculty in each case, is not less than three years.

The Academic Board has approved the following
guidelines for admission of part-time PhD candidates to the Faculty of Law:
(a) An applicant should be able to devote at least 20 hours per week to the candidature.
(b) An applicant should be able to attend the University for at least one day each week per year, or for an equivalent period made up in blocks.
(c) The applicant's intended research should be planned by the applicant in consultation with the proposed supervisor and carried out by the applicant. The arrangements for supervision should be such that the research is under the control of the University. A supervisor will be appointed from within the University and, normally, an associate supervisor.

Experience has shown that part-time PhDs are rarely completed. Outside pressures and commitments get in the way, even for students with ability and high hopes. Especially given the introduction of the SJD, the Faculty will in future apply these guidelines strictly.

Confidentiality of theses
Requirements regarding confidentiality of theses are contained in resolutions of the Senate, an extract of which is reproduced below. The complete resolutions are available in the Calendar 1996, Vol. I: Statutes and Regulations.

1. (1) It is the policy of the Senate that a candidate for a higher degree should not normally be permitted to undertake a program of advanced study and research which is likely to result in the lodgement of a thesis which cannot be available for use immediately, to be read, photocopied or microfilmed.
(2) An applicant for admission to candidature for a higher degree shall be required to acknowledge awareness of this policy when applying for such admission.

Degree of Doctor of Juridical Studies (SJD)
Applicants for admission to candidature for the SJD must hold an honours degree in law from a recognised university, or a master's degree at a sufficient level of attainment. Applicants who do not qualify for admission under these criteria may be admitted to the Master of Laws with the possibility of upgrading to the SJD program if their coursework results are of sufficient merit.

The SJD degree comprises both a coursework and a dissertation component.

After completion of the coursework component, candidates are required to submit a 40 000-60 000 word dissertation, which is undertaken under supervision over a period of approximately one year.

Note that except in special circumstances, two semesters of full-time study must be completed during the period of candidature for the SJD.

Resolutions of the Senate
1. Application
   (1) An applicant for admission to candidature shall:
(a) apply in writing to the Registrar; and
(b) submit with the application an outline of the proposed course of advanced study and research, including both the area of the proposed dissertation and proposals for related coursework subjects.
(2) An application for admission to part-time candidature shall submit with the application a written undertaking that the applicant will:
(a) have sufficient time available to complete the requirements for the degree in accordance with section 9(2) and within the maximum period prescribed in section 9(3)(b) of these resolutions; and
(b) be able to attend at the University at such times and on such occasions for purposes of consultation and participation in department activities, as may be required on the recommendation of the head of department concerned or the Associate Dean of Postgraduate Studies.

2. Admission to candidature by the Committee
The Postgraduate Studies Committee of the Faculty (hereafter referred to as the Committee) may admit an applicant to candidature for the degree if:
(a) the candidate's application complies with section 1; and
(b) (except as provided in section 3 of these resolutions) the applicant holds or has fulfilled the requirements for—
   (i) the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Sydney with First or Second Class Honours, or
   (ii) the degree of Master of Laws of the University of Sydney by coursework at a level of attainment prescribed by the resolution of the Postgraduate Studies Committee of the Faculty of Law.

3. Admission to candidature by the Academic Board
On the recommendation of the Faculty the Academic Board may admit to candidature for the degree an applicant whose application complies with section 1, and who:
(a) is either—
   (i) a law graduate of another university or college of advanced education; or
   (ii) a person accepted by the Faculty and by the Academic Board as having standing equivalent to that required of a law graduate of the University who is qualified for admission to candidature for the degree; and
(b) is recommended by the Faculty as being suitably prepared in the particular field of study in which the applicant proposes to be a candidate.

4. Resolution 4A Studies during candidature
(1) Candidates shall pursue an approved course of advanced study and research comprising:
(a) 3 postgraduate course units offered for the degree of Master of Laws at the University of Sydney which relate to the dissertation referred to in (c) below and completed in accordance with the resolutions governing that degree;

(b) 3 postgraduate research units which until the Faculty otherwise prescribes shall be:
   - Legal Research 1
   - Legal Research 2
   - Legal Research 3; and

(c) a dissertation.

(2) With the approval of the Committee a candidate may complete up to 2 of the postgraduate course units referred to in section 4A(1)(a) in another faculty of this University or at another university, provided that:

(a) no course for which credit is granted is the basis for the award of any other degree;

(b) the course or courses are passed at a level, or with such additional assessment or other requirements, as may be determined by the Committee in each case.

(3) With the approval of the Committee a candidate may in exceptional circumstances complete one unit of study referred to in section 4A(1)(a) in either an undergraduate course offered by this faculty or in another faculty of this University or at another university, provided that:

(a) no course for which credit is granted is the basis for the award of any other degree;

(b) the course is passed at a level, or with such additional assessment or other requirements, as may be determined by the Committee in each case.

(4) The Committee may approve a variation in a candidate's course of study and research.

**Resolution 4B Studies during candidature**

(1) Candidates who enrolled for the degree before 1996, or who were enrolled in the Master of Laws degree before 1996 and prior to enrolling for the Doctor of Juridical Studies degree had completed six units of coursework at an approved level by 1995, shall pursue an approved course of advanced study and research comprising:

(a) 8 postgraduate course units offered for the degree of Master of Laws at the University of Sydney, 6 of which relate to the dissertation referred to in (c) below and completed in accordance with the resolutions governing that degree:

(b) a course in either Legal Education or Legal Research; and

(c) a dissertation.

(2) With the approval of the Committee a candidate who enrolled for the degree before 1996 may complete up to 4 of the postgraduate course units referred to in section 4B(1)(a) in another faculty of this University or at another university, provided that:

(a) no course for which credit is granted is the basis for the award of any other degree;

(b) the course or courses are passed at a level, or with such additional assessment or other requirements, as may be determined by the Committee in each case.

(3) With the approval of the Committee a candidate may in exceptional circumstances complete one unit of study referred to in section 4B(1)(a) in either an undergraduate course offered by this faculty or in another faculty of this University or at another university, provided that:

(a) no course for which credit is granted is the basis for the award of any other degree;

(b) the course is passed at a level, or with such additional assessment or other requirements, as may be determined by the Committee in each case.

(4) The Committee may approve a variation in a candidate's course of study and research.

**Credit for previous studies**

(1) **Coursework degrees**

The Committee may grant a candidate credit for:

(i) up to 3 postgraduate course units, and 2 postgraduate research units in respect of courses completed for the degree of Master of Laws in this Faculty; or

(ii) up to 2 postgraduate course units in respect of courses completed in another faculty of this University or at another university;

provided that:

(a) no course for which credit is granted has been a basis for the award of any other degree;

(b) the course or courses were passed at a level or with such additional assessment or other requirements as may be determined by the Committee in each case;

(c) the course or courses were completed within the six years immediately preceding the commencement of candidature for the degree of Doctor of Juridical Studies;

(d) each course falls within the scope of the approved course of study and research under section 4A.

(2) **Research degrees**

. The Committee may grant credit for the whole or any part of a period of candidature undertaken for the degree of Master of Laws by thesis or the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in this Faculty, provided that the candidate has
The Committee shall determine the result of the candidature:

(a) involved a course of advanced study and research related to the candidate's proposed course of advanced study and research for the degree of Doctor of Juridical Studies;

(b) was taken within six years immediately preceding the commencement of the degree of Doctor of Juridical Studies.

6. The dissertation

(1) The candidate shall present a dissertation of between 40 000 and 60 000 words in length, which shall be a substantially original contribution to the subject concerned. The candidate shall state the sources from which the information is derived, the extent to which the work of others has been made use of, and the portion of the work the candidate claims as original.

(2) The topic of the dissertation shall be approved by the Committee.

(3) The Committee on the recommendation of the head of department shall appoint a supervisor who shall be a member of the academic staff of the Faculty. In appropriate cases the Committee may appoint an associate supervisor.

(4) A candidate may not present as the dissertation any work which has been presented for a degree at this or another university, but the candidate will not be precluded from incorporating such work in the dissertation, provided that, in presenting the dissertation, the candidate indicates the part of the work which has been so incorporated.

(5) A candidate shall submit to the Registrar three copies of the dissertation in a form prescribed by the Committee.

(6) The dissertation shall be accompanied by a certificate from the supervisor stating whether, in the supervisor's opinion, the form of presentation of the dissertation is satisfactory.

(7) When the degree has been awarded, a copy of the dissertation incorporating any required emendations and revisions shall be lodged in the University Library.

7. Examination of the dissertation

The Committee may appoint examiners for the dissertation. There shall be not less than two examiners, one of whom at least one shall be an external examiner.

8. Degree result

The Committee shall determine the result of the candidature:

(a) upon completion of the coursework at the level of attainment prescribed by the Committee, and

(b) after consideration of the reports of the examiners on the dissertation.

9. Time limits

(1) Subject to subsection (2) a candidate may proceed either on a full-time or part-time basis.

(2) Except in special circumstances and with the approval of the Committee all candidates shall complete a minimum of two semesters of full-time candidature over a period of time approved by the Committee.

(3) Except in special circumstances and with the approval of the Committee:

(a) a full-time candidate shall complete all the requirements for the degree not earlier than the third and not later than the end of the fifth year of candidature, or in the case of candidates enrolled prior to 1996 not earlier than the second and not later than the fourth year of candidature, excluding any period of approved suspended candidature;

(b) a part-time candidate shall complete all the requirements for the degree not earlier than the fourth and not later than the end of the fifth year of candidature, or in the case of candidates enrolled prior to 1996 not earlier than the third and not later than the fourth year of candidature, excluding any period of approved suspended candidature.

(4) A candidate shall prepare annually, before enrolment, a statement of the work done by the candidate towards completion of the requirements for the degree and submit it to the appointed supervisor.

(5) The supervisor shall also prepare annually a report on the work done by the candidate, which shall be shown to the candidate for comment, and the candidate shall sign the report as having sighted the contents.

(6) Both reports shall then be forwarded to the Associate Dean.

(7) Where, in the opinion of the Committee, a candidate has not made satisfactory progress towards completing the requirements for the degree the Committee may call upon the candidate to show cause why the candidature should not be terminated for lack of satisfactory progress.

Resolution of the Committee

In respect of section 8(a) of the Senate resolutions that coursework be completed at a level of attainment prescribed by the Committee, the Committee resolved in March 1992 that the minimum level of attainment required to satisfy the coursework component of the degree of Doctor of Juridical Studies will be an average mark of 75 per cent in the 6 best coursework units, while the Committee retains a discretion in cases falling marginally below that average.

In respect of section 4a(3)(b) of the Senate Resolutions, that the course is passed at a level, or with such additional assessment or other requirements as may be determined by the Committee, the Committee resolved in March 1996 that: candidates undertaking an undergraduate subject for course credit, that a research paper be required constituting not less than 50% of the grade and that it be marked at postgraduate level.
MASTER’S DEGREES
Degree of Master of Laws (LLM)

Admission requirements
Applicants must hold a degree in law of sufficient merit from a university or college of advanced education or have equivalent standing. Successful applicants are required to have achieved results at a minimum of credit level in a specified number of subjects. Candidates may be admitted on either a full-time or part-time basis and may proceed by coursework or thesis.

Thesis candidates
Thesis candidates undertake research in a topic approved by the Faculty, under the supervision of one or more members of staff, and present a thesis of between 40,000 and 50,000 words.

Time limits
A full-time thesis candidate is required to submit a thesis within two years (minimum one year) from the date of commencement of candidature and a part-time candidate is required to submit within four years (minimum two years).

Coursework candidates
Candidates proceeding to the degree by coursework must complete 8 units from the range of 2-unit and 1-unit courses offered by the Faculty. Two-unit courses are full year courses and 1-unit courses are offered over one semester.

Descriptions of the courses of study are listed in Chapter 6.

Time limits
A full-time coursework candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Resolutions of the Senate
1. In these resolutions unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires:
   ‘Committee’ means the Committee appointed by the Faculty pursuant to section 13 of Chapter 8 of the by-laws;
   ‘candidate’ and derivative expressions include a coursework candidate and a thesis candidate but not a preliminary student;
   ‘coursework candidate’ means a candidate proceeding to the degree under sections 13-25 of these resolutions;
   ‘degree’ means the degree of Master of Laws;
   ‘preliminary student’ means a person classified as a preliminary student under sections 6 or 15 of these resolutions;
   ‘thesis candidate’ means a candidate proceeding to the degree under sections 5-12 of these resolutions.
2. (1) Applications for admission to candidature for the degree shall be made in writing to the Registrar.
   (2) An applicant for admission to candidature shall, except as provided in Chapter 10 of the by-laws, hold or have fulfilled the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
   (3) Applicants may be required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Committee their ability to proceed by the method nominated.
   (4) Admission to candidature for the degree may be limited by quota.
   (5) In determining the quota the University will take into account:
   (a) availability of resources, including space, library, equipment and computing facilities; and
   (b) availability of adequate and appropriate supervision, including both the supervision of research candidature and the coordination of coursework programs.
   (6) In considering an application for admission to candidature the Committee shall take account of the quota and will select in preference applicants who are most meritorious in terms of section 2(2).

3. (1) The degree shall be awarded in two grades, namely, the Pass degree and the degree with Honours.
   (2) There shall be two classes of Honours, namely, Class I and Class II.

4. A candidate may proceed to the degree either under sections 5-12 of these resolutions or under sections 13-25 of these resolutions.

Thesis candidates
5. (a) A thesis candidate shall apply in writing for approval by the Committee of the subject of the proposed thesis.
   (b) Such application may be made at any time.
   (c) The Committee, on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned, shall appoint a full-time member of the academic staff of the University to act as supervisor of each candidate.

6. Applicants for admission to candidature, who have not been admitted, may be classified as preliminary students which class shall consist of those who may not be admitted to candidature until they have completed preliminary examinations prescribed by the Committee in respect of each applicant at a level satisfactory to the Committee.

7. A thesis candidate shall enrol within three weeks after acceptance as a candidate and thereafter re-enrol at the beginning of first semester in each year.

8. A thesis candidate shall present to the Faculty a thesis in the subject approved by the Committee. The thesis shall, in the opinion of the examiners, be a substantial contribution to the subject concerned.

9. At least once per semester during the period of candidature a thesis candidate shall personally consult with such supervisor or supervisors as the Committee may appoint provided that the Committee may dispense with this requirement in which case the candidate shall submit such written report as the Committee may require.

10. (a) A full-time thesis candidate shall present three copies of the thesis not less than one year and not more than two years after the date of admission to candidature.
(b) A part-time thesis candidate shall present the thesis not less than two years and not more than four years after the date of approval of the subject of the thesis.
(c) These periods may be varied by the Committee on the application of the candidate.

11. The Committee, on the recommendation of the appropriate Head of Department, shall appoint such examiners as it thinks fit to examine a candidate for the degree.

12. The grade at which the degree shall be awarded to a successful thesis candidate shall be determined by the Committee in the light of the reports of the examiners in each case.

**Coursework candidates**

13. Applicants for admission to candidature for the degree by coursework shall be lodged with the Registrar by the end of November prior to the first year of intended candidature, provided that late applications may be accepted with the permission of the Dean or Associate Dean (Postgraduate) in exceptional circumstances.

14. Applicants for admission to candidature for the degree shall be referred to the Committee.

15. Applicants for admission to candidature, who have not been admitted, may be classified as preliminary students which class shall consist of those who may not be admitted to candidature until they have completed preliminary examinations prescribed by the Committee in respect of each applicant at a level satisfactory to the Committee.

16. Each preliminary student shall be required to sit for a preliminary examination which must be taken at the University.

17. A preliminary student who, without permission, fails to sit for the preliminary examination or who sits for the examination and fails, will not be permitted to sit for the examination on a second occasion save in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Committee.

18. A coursework candidate shall:
   (a) enrol each year in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the University;
   (b) attend such courses and pass such examinations as the Faculty may prescribe;
   (c) comply with the attendance requirements of the Faculty;
   (d) if eligible, be permitted to enrol for an Honours dissertation.

19. A full-time candidate may enrol for the Honours dissertation at the same time as enrolling for the prescribed courses.

20. A part-time candidate may not enrol for more than half of the courses necessary for completion of the Pass degree in one year and may not enrol for the Honours dissertation unless deemed eligible or invited to do so by the Committee or its nominee.

21. A candidate may be given credit towards the requirements for the degree of Master of Laws in respect of units completed for a graduate diploma within the Faculty where the work completed for the graduate diploma is at a level judged satisfactory by the Committee, provided that those units have not been counted towards the award of the graduate diploma.

22. A person enrolled as a candidate for the degree of Master of Laws shall be permitted to count up to 6 successfully completed units from courses in the Master of Environmental Law degree towards the requirements of the Master of Laws degree, subject to the following conditions:
   (a) A candidate who has not completed a tertiary course in environmental law, or a course judged by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) to be substantially similar, must first complete, or enrol in concurrently with other courses, the course Environmental Law and Policy.
   (b) Candidates who have completed a tertiary course in environmental law, or a course judged by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) to be substantially similar, may not enrol in the course Environmental Law and Policy.

23. A person enrolled as a candidate for the degree of Master of Laws shall be permitted to count up to 6 successfully completed units from courses in the Master of Labour Law and Relations towards the requirements for the Master of Laws degree, provided that a candidate for the degree of Master of Laws shall not be permitted to count any courses in industrial or labour relations or the subject Labour Law towards the degree of Master of Laws.

24. With the approval of the Committee, a coursework candidate may be granted credit for courses completed towards an equivalent degree in another law school provided that:
   (a) credit may not be given for more than two full year courses or their equivalent;
   (b) the candidate may not take courses in the Master of Laws curriculum substantially similar to courses for which credit has been given;
   (c) credit may not be given for work done in the other law school as satisfying the requirements for an Honours dissertation;
   (d) the candidate provides evidence in writing from such other law school that he or she is not proceeding to completion of an equivalent degree at such other law school and provides evidence that the candidate has not sought and will not seek credit at that law school for courses completed towards the degree in this Faculty.

25. A candidate enrolling for the Honours dissertation must nominate a topic for the dissertation for approval by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate). The Associate Dean’s approval shall be subject to the receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the relevant course that the topic is suitable.

26. A full-time candidate shall complete all the requirements for the degree within three years and a part-time candidate shall complete all the requirements
for the degree within six years (excluding years of suspended candidature) from the date of first enrolment as a candidate except in special circumstances and with the approval of the Committee. Where a candidate has not completed all the requirements for the degree within such period, the Committee may, pursuant to sections 31(c) of these resolutions, call upon the candidate to show cause why the candidature should not be terminated by reason of unsatisfactory progress.

27. The grades in which the degree may be awarded shall be determined as follows in the case of a coursework candidate:
   (a) Pass may be awarded where a candidate has completed courses prescribed by the Faculty.
   (b) Honours may be awarded to candidates who have, in addition to completing the requirements in (a), submitted an Honours dissertation in accordance with these resolutions and who have in those courses and the dissertation achieved a satisfactory standard as determined by the Faculty.

General

28. A person who has completed with sufficient merit all the examinations of the Supreme Court of New South Wales Joint Examinations Committee may be admitted to candidature under Chapter 10 of the by-laws.

29. The Committee may deem time spent or work done towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by a candidate before admission to candidature for the degree to be time spent or work done after admission, provided the candidate has ceased to be a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

30. A person may be permitted to enrol in a course for the degree as a postgraduate non-degree student in the following cases:
   (a) if the applicant is the holder of a recognised postgraduate degree in law and the Committee or its nominee approves of the application to so enrol;
   (b) if not being within the terms of subsection (a) of this resolution, the applicant satisfies the Committee-
      (i) that there are exceptional circumstances applicable to the applicant’s case; and
      (ii) that, had the applicant applied for admission to candidature for the degree, the applicant would have been admitted as a category A or category B candidate.

31. In addition to exercising the powers conferred on it elsewhere in these resolutions the Committee may:
   (a) on written application by a candidate or preliminary student grant a suspension of candidature or studentship on such grounds and on such conditions as the Committee thinks fit; any period of suspension of candidature or studentship so granted shall not be counted towards any period of time within which the degree would otherwise have been required to be completed;
   (b) on written application permit a candidate who has been admitted to candidature but has not enrolled for a first time or a person classed as a preliminary student who has not enrolled as such for a first time to defer enrolment for a period of one year;
   (c) call upon any candidate or preliminary student to show cause why the candidature or studentship should not be terminated by reason of unsatisfactory progress; for the purpose of this resolution unsatisfactory progress in the cases of a coursework candidate shall include (but not be limited to) failures in any two courses for the degree or two failures in one course; for this purpose, the paper referred to in section 18(d) of these resolutions shall be treated as a course; the Committee may, where in its opinion the candidate or the student does not show good cause why the candidature or studentship should not be terminated, terminate a candidature or studentship; place restrictions on the courses to be taken by coursework candidates either generally or in any particular case.

Resolutions of the Faculty (LLM)

1. (a) Courses shall have a unit value based on class hours: 1 unit equals 26 hours. Courses shall be 1 or 2 units as prescribed by the Faculty.
   (b) A coursework candidate must attend classes and seminars in accordance with the requirements of section 2 of the Faculty Resolutions in 8 units of the courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessments in these courses.
   (c) A coursework candidate may credit toward the degree not more than two units of designated undergraduate law courses as approved and offered by the Faculty, provided the candidate has complied with such special course assessment requirements as are specified for Master of Laws candidates. It will normally be specified for postgraduate students undertaking an undergraduate subject for course credit that a research paper be required constituting not less than 50% of the grade and that it be marked at postgraduate level.

2. (a) A coursework candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.
For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

Lecturers in classes shall keep rolls or attendance records.

A candidate who first enrolled in the degree of Master of Laws by coursework before 1991 may elect to write a research paper in up to 8 units of the degree. The topic of the research paper must be approved by the lecturer in charge of the course concerned.

A candidate who first enrolled in the degree of Master of Laws by coursework in 1991 or later shall be required to write a research paper in at least 1 unit and may do so in up to 8 units of the degree. The topic of the research paper must be approved by the lecturer in charge of the course concerned.

Where research papers or essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a 1-unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed; in a 2-unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed.

Results of the examination in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass.

The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>65-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

A part-time candidate who first enrolled for the degree before 1992 will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average of 70 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

A part-time candidate who first enrolled for the degree in 1992 or later will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation. The dissertation shall not be less than 20,000 words and not more than 30,000 words in length.

The dissertation will be marked out of 200 and will, for the purposes of calculating the final grade for Honours, count as 4 units.

(a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed 8 units and the Honours dissertation and will be calculated using the marks of the 6 best units and the dissertation or all 8 units and half the dissertation, whichever is the higher.

(b) Where a candidate has failed one subject but has been deemed eligible to undertake the Honours dissertation, the candidate's final grade shall be determined by taking the average of his or her 8 best units and half the dissertation.

(c) Any explanations offered for a failure should be put to the Committee by the candidate at his or her earliest convenience.

First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark in the courses and dissertation required is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Committee to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 85 per cent.

Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark as aforesaid falls within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Committee to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 78 per cent.

- Pass may be awarded where a candidate's average mark as aforesaid falls within the range 50-77 per cent.

A person who is not enrolled may be permitted to attend lectures or classes in a course for the degree in the following cases:

(i) if the person is a member of the teaching staff of the University of Sydney and the lecturer in the course consents;

(ii) if the person is a thesis candidate whose supervisor has advised the attendance at such lectures;

(iii) by invitation of the lecturer in the course in an exceptional case; such invitations shall normally be issued only if the person invited has knowledge and experience such that the person can be expected to make a special contribution to the classes being attended;

(iv) if, after enrolment for the course in the year in question has been completed, there is sufficient accommodation for auditing and the lecturer in charge of the course agrees.

The following conditions shall apply to all persons auditing a course:

(i) No person shall be entitled to be assessed in the course audited.
(ii) Time spent auditing shall not be credited towards the requirements of any degree or graduate diploma at the University.

(iii) At the request of a person auditing a course a record of that person's attendance may be maintained and a certificate issued at the end of the course setting out that person's record of attendance.

(c) A person auditing a course pursuant to subsection (a)(iv) of this resolution may be required to pay such fee per course audited as may be prescribed by the Faculty from time to time.

12. Before each re-enrolment a thesis candidate shall submit to the Pro-Dean of the Faculty a short statement of the work done by the candidate in the preceding twelve months.

Readmission to postgraduate candidature
13. Subject to the contrary resolution of the Committee, where an applicant for admission to candidature for a postgraduate degree or diploma has been granted admission to candidature and has not enrolled in the year of admission or has withdrawn from his or her candidature in the first year, such applicant shall not be re-admitted subsequently to a postgraduate course.

Proficiency in English
14. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate's proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the PhD and LLM degrees or in any graduate diploma offered in the Faculty, and it may require a proposed candidate to undertake a specified course of study in English successfully as a prerequisite to enrolment.

OTHER MASTER'S DEGREES
Resolutions of the Senate governing the Master of Administrative Law and Policy, Master of Criminology, Master of Environmental Law, Master of Health Law, Master of Jurisprudence, Master of Labour Law and Relations and Master of Taxation and Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems
1. In these resolutions unless the context of subject matter otherwise requires:
   'Committee' means the Postgraduate Studies Committee appointed by the Faculty pursuant to resolutions of the Senate;
   'degree' means the degree of Master of Administrative Law and Policy or Master of Criminology or Master of Environmental Law or Master of Health Law or Master of Jurisprudence or Master of Labour Law and Relations or Master of Taxation; and
   'Faculty' means the Faculty of Law.

Admission to candidature
2. (1) An applicant may be admitted to candidature in accordance with these resolutions.
(2) An applicant may be admitted to candidature if the applicant is qualified for admission to candidature for the degree of Master of Laws.

3. (1) Applications for admission to candidature for the degree shall be made in writing to the Registrar by the time and in the manner laid down by the Registrar from time to time.
(2) Admission to candidature for the degree may be limited by quota.

3. (1) in determining any such quota the University will take into account:
   (i) availability of teaching staff and of resources, including space, library equipment and computing facilities; and
   (ii) availability of adequate and appropriate supervision, including any supervision of research and the coordination of coursework programs.

4. Applications for admission to candidature the Committee shall take account of the quota and shall, where necessary, select in preference applicants who, in the opinion of the Committee, are most meritorious in terms of academic attainment and performance.

Candidates proceeding by coursework
Requirements for the degree
5. A candidate shall:
   (i) enrol each year in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the University;
(ii) attend such courses and pass such examinations and assessments as the Faculty may approve;
(iii) submit a satisfactory research paper or papers if and as required by resolutions of the Faculty; and
(iv) comply with the attendance requirements of the Faculty.

6. A part-time candidate may not enrol for courses with more than a total unit value of 4 units in any one year.

7. A full-time candidate shall complete all the requirements for the degree within three years and a part-time candidate shall complete all the requirements for the degree within six years (excluding years of suspended candidature) from the date of first enrolment as a candidate, except in special circumstances and with the approval of the Committee. Where a candidate has not completed all the requirements for the degree within such period, the Committee may call upon the candidate to show cause why the candidature should not be terminated by reason of unsatisfactory progress.

Credit for previous studies

8. A candidate may be given credit towards the requirements for a master’s degree in respect of units completed for a graduate diploma within the Faculty where the work completed for the graduate diploma is at a level judged satisfactory by the Committee and the subject matter of the graduate diploma units is judged by the Committee to be sufficiently relevant to the degree, provided that those units have not been counted towards the award of the graduate diploma.

9. With the approval of the Committee, a candidate may be granted credit for courses completed towards an equivalent degree in this or another university provided that:
   (i) credit may not be given for more than 4 units of courses;
   (ii) the candidate may not take courses in the curriculum for the degree which are substantially similar to the courses for which credit has been given;
   (iii) the subject of the courses for which credit is sought are, in the opinion of the Committee, and in the case of the Master of Jurisprudence also acting on the advice of the Head of Department of Jurisprudence, sufficiently relevant to the degree;
   (iv) having regard to any credit granted and the relative size of the course, half of the work completed by or credited to the candidate for the degree will be in an area of law related to the degree;
   (v) credit may not be given for work done in another faculty or university that the equivalent degree from which credit for courses is claimed has not been conferred and that the candidate is not proceeding to completion of that equivalent degree, and also provides evidence by statutory declaration that the candidate has not sought and will not seek credit at the other university for courses completed towards the degree in this Faculty if the candidate qualifies for the award of the degree.

Award of degree

10. Candidates for the degree of Master of Criminology by thesis shall proceed in accordance with sections 5-12 of the resolutions of the Senate governing the degree of Master of Laws.

11. (1) The degree shall be awarded in two grades, namely, the Pass degree and the degree with Honours.
   (2) There shall be two classes of honours, namely Class I and Class II.
   (3) An Honours degree may be awarded to candidates who have completed all requirements for the degree and who have achieved a satisfactory standard as determined by the Faculty.

General

12. A person may be permitted to enrol in a course for the degree as a postgraduate non-degree student or attend courses offered as part of the degree upon such terms and conditions as the Faculty may from time to time prescribe.

13. In addition to exercising the powers conferred on it elsewhere in these resolutions the Committee may:
   (i) on written application by a candidate grant a suspension of candidature on such grounds and on such conditions as the Committee thinks fit; any period of suspension of candidature so granted shall not be counted towards any period of time within which the degree would otherwise have been required to be completed;
   (ii) on written application permit a candidate who has been admitted to candidature but has not enrolled for a first time to defer enrolment for a period of one year; this power may also be exercised by the nominee of the Committee;
   (iii) call upon any candidate to show cause why the candidature should not be terminated by reason of unsatisfactory progress; for the purpose of this resolution unsatisfactory progress in the case of a coursework candidate shall
include (but not be limited to) failures in any two courses for the degree or two failures in one course; the Committee may, where in its opinion the candidate does not show good cause why the candidature should not be terminated, terminate the candidature;

(iv) place restrictions on the courses to be taken by candidates either generally or in any particular case.

Degree of Master of Administrative Law and Policy (MALP)

The Master of Administrative Law and Policy degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification in administrative law and public policy. The curriculum is designed to offer comprehensive coverage of the legal, economic and policy issues arising in the context of public administration.

Admission requirements

Applicants for admission to candidature are required to hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level, or a completed tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent. The degree must be in law, economics, government, social work or other relevant degree.

Time limits

A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree

The degree will require completion of eight units of courses, including at least one unit completed by way of research paper, prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree. The courses offered for the degree are set out in the resolutions of the Faculty governing the degree.

With the approval of the Faculty, candidates may be given credit, up to a maximum of four units, for the completion of other law or non-law courses at this or another university, provided the relevance of the units to the degree is demonstrated. Credit will not normally be given for more than two units of non-law courses.

Resolutions of the Faculty (MALP)

1. (a) A candidate must attend classes in a total of eight units of courses prescribed by the Faculty, by the Department of Government and Public Administration and by the Department of Social Work and Social Policy.

(b) A candidate must attend classes in at least four units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessment in all of those courses.

(c) Until Faculty resolves otherwise, the courses in the Faculty prescribed as leading to the degree are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Policy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microeconomics and Public Sector Policy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Policy Making: Structure and Processes (a compulsory unit taught by the Department of Government)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional units

Judicial Review: Principles, Policy and Procedure 1
Law, Ageing and Disability 1
Government Regulation, Health Policy and Medical Ethics 1
Environmental Impact Assessment Law 1
Taxation Administration 1
Customs Law 1

Note: Not all courses will be available in a given year.

(d) A candidate may attend classes in a minimum of four units of courses prescribed by the Faculty, whether core courses or electives. The courses Public Sector Policy and Microeconomics and Public Sector Policy are not to be counted in this four units, but may be taken in addition.

(e) A candidate may attend classes in a maximum of four units of courses prescribed by the Department of Government and Public Administration and/or by the Department of Social Work and Social Policy.

2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1 unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester and a 2 unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

3. Candidates who do not have a legal qualification will be required before commencing the degree to attend a short, intensive course Law and Legal Methodology.

4. (a) All candidates for the degree must satisfactorily complete the assessment in courses designated as compulsory core units,

(b) Until Faculty otherwise prescribes, the compulsory core units shall be: Administrative Law Public Sector Policy OR Microeconomics and Public Sector Policy Public Policy Making: Structures and Processes (or other one unit course prescribed by the Department of Government and Public Administration)
5. (a) Except in special circumstances, candidates who have completed the postgraduate course Administrative Law previously offered by the Faculty may not enrol in the course Administrative Law.
(b) Candidates who have satisfactorily completed the postgraduate course Administrative Law previously offered by the Faculty will be exempted from the requirement to undertake the compulsory course Administrative Law. Eight units of courses must still be completed for the degree.
(c) Candidates who have satisfactorily completed the postgraduate course Administrative Law previously offered by the Faculty and who transfer from the Master of Laws (LLM) degree to the Master of Administrative Law and Policy (MALP) degree will be awarded one unit of credit towards the MALP degree.

6. Where in terms of the resolutions of the Senate the approval of the Committee is sought for the grant of credit for courses completed towards an equivalent degree in this or another university except in special circumstances, the Committee will not approve credit for the completion of more than four units of non-law courses.

7. (a) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory maybe refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.
(b) For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

8. (a) Every candidate must write a research paper in at least one unit of the courses for the degree in lieu of normal assessment requirements, such research paper to comprise the whole of the assessment for that course.
(b) With the approval of the course convenor and the Board, a candidate may write a research paper in up to four units of the courses for the degree, such papers to comprise the whole of the assessment for that course, in lieu of normal course assessment.
(c) Where research papers or essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a 1 unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed, in a 2 unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed.
(d) The topic of any research paper to be submitted shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the lecturer in the course concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the research paper.

9. Results of the year's assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>65-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

10. (a) A part-time candidate will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best six units of the eight attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all eight units have been completed.
(b) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.
(c) The dissertation shall not be less than 20 000 words and not more than 30 000 words in length.
(d) The dissertation, for the purposes of calculating the final grade for Honours, will count as four units.

11. (a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 10 and will be calculated using the marks of the six best units and the dissertation, whichever is the higher mark.
(b) A candidate who has failed one subject twice or who has failed two subjects shall not be eligible for Honours.
(c) Where a candidate has failed one subject the candidate’s average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by taking the average of his or her eight best units and half the mark for the Honours dissertation.
(d) Any explanations, offered for a failure and claimed to be relevant in deciding the award of Honours shall be put to the Committee by the candidate as soon as possible after the occurrence of the failure.

12. (a) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the
Board to award First Class Honours in special cases where a Candidate’s average mark is below 85 per cent.

(b) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark falls within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Board to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate’s average mark is below 78 per cent.

(c) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark as aforesaid falls within the range 50-77 per cent.

(d) A candidate’s average mark shall be the mark determined in accordance with section 11(a) or 11(c) as the case may be.

13. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate’s proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

Degree of Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems (MAPLS)

The Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification. The curriculum will provide comprehensive and interdisciplinary coverage of the legal cultures, legal systems and business practices and investment regimes in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

Admission requirements

Applicants for admission to candidature are required to hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level, or a complete tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent. The degree must be in Law, Economics, Business Administration, Asian Studies or another relevant field.

Time limits

A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year subject to availability of preferred courses) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree

The degree will require completion of eight units of courses, including at least one unit completed by way of research paper, prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree. The courses offered for the degree are set out in the Resolutions of the Faculty governing the degree.

With the approval of the Associate Dean, candidates may be given credit, up to a maximum of four units, for the completion of other law courses at another university, provided the relevance of the units to the degree is demonstrated. Credit will not normally be given for more than two units of non-law courses completed at this or another University;

Resolutions of the Faculty (MAPLS)

1. (a) A candidate must attend classes in a total of eight units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessment in all of those courses.

(b) Until Faculty resolves otherwise, the courses prescribed as leading to the degree are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law and Legal Culture in Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value: a 1 unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester and a two unit course being one which requires face to face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

3. Candidates who do not have a legal qualification may be required before commencing the degree to attend a short, informal bridging course Law and Legal Methodology.

4. (a) All candidates for the degree must satisfactorily complete the assessment in the course designated as the compulsory subject.

(b) Until Faculty otherwise prescribes, the compulsory subject shall be: Law and Legal Culture in Asia and the Pacific.

5. Candidates who have satisfactorily completed the postgraduate course Law and Legal Culture in Asia and the Pacific previously offered by the Faculty and who transfer from the Master of Law (LLM) degree to the Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems (MAPLS) degree, will be awarded two units of credit towards the MAPLS degree and exempted from the requirement to undertake the compulsory subject.

6. With the approval of the Associate Dean of Postgraduate Studies (Coursework), a candidate may be granted credit for other courses completed in this or another university provided that:

(a) credit may not be given for more than 4 units of courses;

(b) except in special circumstances the Associate Dean will not approve credit for the completion of more than two units of non-law courses;
(c) the candidate may not take course in the curriculum for the degree which are substantially similar to the courses for which credit has been given;
(d) credit may not be given for work done in another faculty or university as satisfying the requirements (if any) for a dissertation; and
(e) the candidate provides evidence in writing from such other faculty or university that the equivalent degree courses from which credit for courses is claimed has not been conferred and that the candidate is not proceeding to completion of that equivalent degree, and also provides evidence by statutory declaration that the candidate has not sought and will not seek credit at the other university for courses completed towards the degree in this Faculty if the candidate qualifies for the award of the degree.

7. (a) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course of which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory maybe refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.
(b) For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

8. (a) Every candidate must write a research paper in at least one unit of the courses for the degree in lieu of normal assessment requirements, such research paper to comprise the whole or the majority of the assessment for that course.
(b) Where research papers or essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a one unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed; in a two unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed.
(c) The topic of any research paper to be submitted shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the lecturer in the course concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the research paper.

9. Results of the year's assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>74-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>65-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

10. (a) A candidate will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 per cent or above determined from the marks obtained in the best six units of the eight attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all eight units have been completed.
(b) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.
(c) The dissertation shall not be less than 20 000 words and not more than 30 000 words in length.
(d) The dissertation, for the purposes of calculating the final grade for Honours, will count as four units.

11. (a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 10 and will be calculated using the marks of the six best units and the dissertation.
(b) A candidate who has failed one subject twice or who has failed two subjects shall not be eligible for Honours.
(c) Where a candidate has failed one subject the candidate's average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by taking the average of his or her eight best units and half the mark for the Honours dissertation.
(d) Any explanations offered for a failure and claimed to be relevant in deciding the award of Honours shall be put to the Committee by the candidate as soon as possible after the occurrence of the failure.

12. (a) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Board to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 85 per cent.
(b) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark falls within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Board to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 78 per cent.
(c) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate's average mark as aforesaid falls within the range 50-77 per cent.
A candidate’s average mark shall be the mark determined in accordance with section 11(a) or 11(c) as the case may be.

13. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate’s proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

Degree of Master of Criminology (MCrim)
The Master of Criminology degree is available by thesis or by coursework.

Admission requirements
Applicants for admission to candidature are required to hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level, or a completed tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent, although not necessarily in law.

Thesis candidates
Thesis candidates undertake research in a topic approved by the Faculty, under supervision of one or more members of staff and present a thesis of between 40,000 and 50,000 words.

Time limits
A full-time thesis candidate is required to submit a thesis within two years (minimum one year) from the date of commencement of candidature and a part-time candidate is required to submit within four years (minimum two years).

Coursework candidates
The Master of Criminology by coursework degree builds on this Faculty’s expertise in the postgraduate teaching of criminology at graduate diploma and master levels. The curriculum is designed to offer a comprehensive coverage of contemporary criminology and criminal justice issues.

Time limits
A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree
The degree will require the completion of 5 compulsory units and 3 elective units of coursework, plus a major research paper which will be individually supervised.

Some courses have prerequisites which must be satisfied.

Compulsory units are:
- Criminalisation
- Criminal Liability*
- Crime Research and Policy 1
- Crime Research and Policy 2 (Prereq Crime Research and Policy 1)
- Explaining Crime

Elective units will include the following (although not every elective may be offered each year):
- Advanced Criminal Law
- Advanced Forensic Psychiatry
- Australian Police Systems

Contemporary Crime Issues (Prereq Explaining Crime)
- Crime Control
- Criminal Procedures
- Drugs, Drug Policy and the Law
- Forensic Psychiatry
- Juvenile Justice
- Sentencing and Punishment.

Descriptions of courses are given in Chapter 6. Courses other than those listed above may not be taken by candidates for the degree of Master of Criminology.

Resolutions of the Faculty (MCrim)
Candidates who first enrolled in 1991, or 1992 should consult the relevant University Calendar or handbook for details of resolutions in force at that time.

For the purposes of admission to candidature for this degree, the Committee has resolved that completion of the Graduate Diploma in Criminology in itself does not meet the minimum admission requirement, (section 2(3)(i) of the Senate resolutions) that the applicant be the holder of a completed tertiary qualification which is, in the opinion of the Committee, equivalent to an undergraduate degree.

Coursework degree requirements
1. (a) A candidate must attend classes and seminars in 8 units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessments in those courses.
(b) All students must attend and satisfactorily complete the assessment in courses designated as compulsory core units and in the sequence prescribed by the Faculty.
(c) Until Faculty otherwise prescribes, the core units shall be:
   - Criminalisation
   - Criminal Liability*
   - Crime Research and Policy 1
   - Crime Research and Policy 2
   - Explaining Crime.
(d) In exceptional cases, students who through previous tertiary study or a combination of such study with work experience can demonstrate competence in one or more of the compulsory courses, may be exempted from the requirement to undertake the compulsory course or courses. This exemption will not apply to the course Crime, Research and Policy 2 which must be completed by all students.

In cases where exemption from a compulsory course or courses has been granted, an optional course or courses may be substituted for the course(s). Eight units of courses must still be completed.

2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester; and a 2-unit course being one
which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

Course progression
3. (a) Candidates shall enrol in and satisfactorily complete the compulsory core units in the prescribed sequence and may not undertake a course until all compulsory units at all earlier stages have been satisfactorily completed, provided that a candidate may in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Committee be permitted to enrol in a subsequent compulsory core unit before completing all prior compulsory core units,

(b) Unless and until otherwise prescribed by the Faculty, the prescribed sequence for compulsory core units shall be: Stage 1: Explaining Crime; Criminalisation Stage 2: Criminal Liability* Stage 3: Crime Research and Policy 1 Stage 4: Crime Research and Policy 2.

Attendance
4. (a) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.

(b) For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

Research paper
5. (a) All candidates must write a research paper of 12 000-15 000 words. This research paper should be undertaken over the duration of the degree and submitted at the end of the course Crime Research and Policy 2. The research paper will substitute for the coursework requirements for the course Crime Research and Policy 2. Candidates will also attend classes and sit for the final examination in Crime Research and Policy 2.

(b) The topic of the research paper to be submitted shall be nominated by the candidate after consultation with and approval by a member of staff.

(c) The topic of the research paper may be related to any course undertaken by the candidate as part of the degree.

6. Results of the year's assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

7. (a) A part-time candidate who first enrols for the degree in 1993 or later will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

(b) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.

(c) The dissertation shall not be less than 20 000 words and not more than 30 000 words in length.

8. (a) Honours maybe awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 7. Note: the requirement to complete an Honours dissertation was introduced in 1993.

(b) A candidate who has failed one course twice or who has failed two courses shall not be eligible for Honours.

(c) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Committee to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 85 per cent.

(d) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark falls within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Committee to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 78 per cent.

(e) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate's average mark falls within the range 50-77 per cent.

9. (a) A candidate's average mark for the calculation of Honours shall be determined by reference to:

(i) marks obtained in his or her 6 best units and the dissertation; or

(ii) marks obtained in all 8 units and half the dissertation mark, whichever is the higher.

(b) Where a candidate has failed one course,
the candidate’s average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by reference to the marks obtained in his or her 8 best units and half the dissertation.

(c) In calculating a candidate’s average mark under this resolution, course marks shall be weighted according to unit value. For this purpose the Honours dissertation shall count as 4 units.

10. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate’s proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

11. Where essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a 1-unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed; in a 2-unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed.

The subject Criminal Liability is compulsory for non-lawyers only. From 1997 any new or currently enrolled student who already holds a law degree or has completed the SAB/BAB course will not be permitted to take the course.

Degree of Master of Environmental Law (MEL)
The Master of Environmental Law degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification in environmental law and policy. The curriculum is designed to offer comprehensive coverage of contemporary issues in environmental law and policy.

Admission requirements
Applicants for admission to candidature are required to hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level, or a completed tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent, although not necessarily in law.

Time limits
A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree
The degree will require completion of eight 1-unit courses, including at least one completed by way of research paper, prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree. The courses offered for the degree are set out in the resolutions of the Faculty governing the degree (following; and see also course descriptions).

With the approval of the Faculty, candidates may be given credit, up to a maximum of 4 units, for the completion of other law or non-law courses at this or another university, provided the relevance of the units to the degree is demonstrated. Credit will not normally be given for more than 2 units of non-law courses.

Resolutions of the Faculty (MEL)
1. (a) A candidate must attend classes in 8 units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessment in all of those courses.
(b) Until Faculty resolves otherwise, the courses prescribed as leading to the degree are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Law and Policy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Environmental Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Economics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Planning Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Substances and the Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Environmental Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of the Antarctic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Not all courses will be available in a given year.

2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester; and a 2-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

3. (a) Except in special circumstances, candidates who have not completed a tertiary course in environmental law, or a course judged by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) to be substantially similar, may not enrol in courses offered for the degree unless the candidate has completed or is concurrently enrolled in the course Environmental Law and Policy.
(b) Except in special circumstances, candidates who have completed a tertiary course in environmental law, or a course judged by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) to be substantially similar, may not enrol in the course Environmental Law and Policy.

4. Where in terms of the resolutions of the Senate, the approval of the Committee is sought for the grant of credit for courses completed towards an equivalent degree in this or another university:
(a) except in special circumstances, the Committee will not approve credit for the completion of more than 2 units of non-law courses; and
(b) the Committee may grant credit for the completion of courses offered by the Australian Centre for Environmental Law, as established by Letter of
Agreement entered into by the Vice-Chancellors of the Australian National University, the University of Adelaide and the University of Sydney.

5. Candidates who do not have a legal qualification may be required before commencing the degree to attend a short, intensive course providing an introduction to legal method.

6. (a) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.

For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

7. (a) Every candidate must write a research paper in at least 1 unit of the courses for the degree in lieu of normal assessment requirements, such research paper to comprise the whole of the assessment for that course.

(b) With the approval of the course convenor and the Committee, a candidate may write a research paper in up to 4 units of the courses for the degree, such papers to comprise the whole of the assessment for that course, in lieu of normal course assessment.

(c) Where research papers or essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a 1-unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed; in a 2-unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed.

(d) The topic of any research paper to be submitted shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the lecturer in the course concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the research paper.

8. Results of the year's assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>65-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

9. (a) A part-time candidate will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

(b) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.

(c) The dissertation shall not be less than 20 000 words and not more than 30 000 words in length.

(d) The dissertation shall be marked out of 200 and, for the purposes of calculating the final grade for Honours, will count as 4 units.

10. (a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 9 and will be calculated using the marks of the 6 best units and the dissertation or all 8 units and half the dissertation, whichever is the higher.

(b) A candidate who has failed one subject twice or who has failed two subjects shall not be eligible for Honours.

(c) Where a candidate has failed one subject, the candidate's average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by taking the average of his or her 8 best units and half the Honours dissertation.

(d) Any explanations offered for a failure and claimed to be relevant in deciding the award of Honours shall be put to the Committee by the candidate as soon as possible after the occurrence of the failure.

11. (a) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Committee to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 85 per cent.

(b) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark falls within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Committee to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 78 per cent.

(c) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate's average mark as aforesaid falls within the range 50-77 per cent.

(d) A candidate's average mark shall be the mark determined in accordance with section 10(a) or 10(c) as the case may be.

12. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate's
proficiency in English before it accepts such a Candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

Degree of Master of Health Law (MHL)
The Master of Health Law degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification in health law. The degree will provide a wide-ranging interdisciplinary coverage of the contemporary legal and social debates about health care.

Admission requirements
Applicants for admission to candidature are required to hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level, or a completed tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent. The degree must be in law, medicine, nursing or other relevant health care degree.

Time limits
A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree
The degree will require completion of eight 1 unit courses, including at least one completed by way of research paper, prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree. The courses offered for the degree are set out in the resolutions of the Faculty governing the degree.

With the approval of the Faculty, candidates may be given credit, up to a maximum of four units, for the completion of other law or non-law courses at this or another university, provided the relevance of the units to the degree is demonstrated. Credit will not normally be given for more than two units of non-law courses.

Resolutions of the Faculty (MHL)
1. (a) A candidate must attend classes in eight units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessment in all of those courses,
   (b) Until Faculty resolves otherwise, the courses prescribed as leading to the degree are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Regulation, Health Policy and Ethics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Rights in Health Care</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Professional Liability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optional units</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproduction and the Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Issues in Health Care and Technology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, Ageing and Disability</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs, Drug Policy and the Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1 unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester and a 2 unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

   3. (a) Candidates who do not have a legal qualification will be advised to attend a short, intensive course on law and legal methodology before commencing the degree,
   (b) Candidates who do not have an appropriate health care qualification will be advised to attend a short, intensive, introductory course on medicine and health care for lawyers before commencing the degree.

   4. (a) All candidates for the degree must satisfactorily complete the assessment in courses designated as compulsory core units,
   (b) Until Faculty otherwise prescribes, the compulsory core units shall be:

   Government Regulation, Health Policy and Ethics
   Information Rights in Health Care

   5. Candidates who have satisfactorily completed the postgraduate course Law and Medicine previously offered by the Faculty or an equivalent course elsewhere may apply for exemption with respect to the course Information Rights in Health Care. Eight units of courses must still be completed for the degree.

   6. Where in terms of the resolutions of the Senate the approval of the Committee is sought for the grant of credit for courses completed towards an equivalent degree in this or another university, except in special circumstances the Committee will not approve credit for the completion of more than two units of non-law courses.

   7. (a) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission,
   (b) For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

   8. (a) Every candidate must write a research paper in at least one unit of the courses for the degree in lieu of normal assessment requirements, such research paper to comprise the whole of the assessment for that course,
   (b) With the approval of the course convenor and the Committee, a candidate may

Forensic Psychiatry
Advanced Forensic Psychiatry
Note: Not all courses will be available in a given year.
write a research paper in up to four units of the courses for the degree, such papers to comprise the whole of the assessment for that course, in lieu of normal course assessment.

(c) Where research papers or essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a 1 unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed; in a 2 unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed.

(d) The topic of any research paper to be submitted shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the lecturer in the course concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the research paper.

9. Results of the year’s assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>65-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

10. (a) A candidate will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best six units of the eight attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all eight units have been completed.

(b) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.

(c) The dissertation shall not be less than 20 000 words and not more than 30 000 words in length.

(d) The dissertation, for the purposes of calculating the final grade for Honours, will count as four units.

11. (a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 10 and will be calculated using the marks of the six best units and the dissertation, whichever is the higher mark.

(b) Where a candidate has failed one subject the candidate’s average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by taking the average of his or her eight best units and half the mark for the Honours dissertation.

(c) A candidate who has failed one subject twice or who has failed two subjects shall not be eligible for Honours.

(d) Any explanations offered for a failure and claimed to be relevant in deciding the award of Honours shall be put to the Committee by the candidate as soon as possible after the occurrence of the failure.

12. (a) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Committee to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate’s average mark is below 85 per cent.

(b) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark falls within the range 78-84 percent, with a discretion in the Committee to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate’s average mark is below 78 percent.

(c) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark asforesaid falls within the range 50-77 percent.

(d) A candidate’s average mark shall be the mark determined in accordance with section 11(a) or 11(b) as the case may be.

13. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate’s proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

Degree of Master of Jurisprudence (MJur)
The Master of Jurisprudence degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification in jurisprudence and legal theory, including sociological theory of law.

Admission requirements
Applicants for admission to candidature are required to hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level, or a completed tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent although not necessarily in law.

Time limits
A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years, (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree
The degree requires the completion of 6 units of coursework chosen from the courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree. In addition,
a compulsory essay of 15 000-20 000 words, counting for 2 units, must be completed. The prescribed courses are set out in the resolutions of the Faculty governing the degree (following; and see also course descriptions).

**Resolutions of the Faculty (MJur)**

1. (a) A candidate must attend classes in 6 units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessment in all of those courses; and
(b) write an essay on a problem within the subject matter of the degree as approved by the Head of the Department of Jurisprudence.

2. (a) The courses prescribed as leading to the degree are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applied Research on the Family in Law and Society</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Law and Justice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Law and Social Control</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Legal Reasoning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union Law I</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union Law II</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory of the Family in Law and Society</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Not all courses will be available in a given year.

(b) With the permission of the Head of Department of Jurisprudence, a candidate may complete up to 4 units of the coursework requirement in section 1(a) by undertaking a course or courses prescribed for one of the other master's degrees offered by the Faculty of Law.

3. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester; and a 2-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

4. A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.

5. The length of the essay referred to in section 1(b) shall be 15 000-20 000 words, and shall be marked out of 100 for 2 units.

6. Results of the year's assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. (a) A part-time candidate will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 4 units of the six attempted and the essay. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

(b) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.

(c) The dissertation shall not be less than 20 000 words and not more than 30 000 words in length.

(d) The dissertation shall be marked out of 200 and, for the purposes of calculating the final grade for Honours, will count as 4 units.

8. (a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree, the essay referred to in section 1 and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 7 and will be calculated using the marks of the four best coursework units, the essay and the dissertation.

(b) A candidate who has failed one subject twice or who has failed two subjects shall not be eligible for Honours.

(c) Where a candidate has failed one subject the candidate's average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by taking the average of the 6 best units, the essay and half the Honours dissertation.

(d) Any explanations offered for a failure and claimed to be relevant in deciding the award of Honours shall be put to the Committee by the candidate as soon as possible after the occurrence of the failure.

9. (a) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Committee to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 85 per cent.

(b) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark falls within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Committee to award
Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 78 per cent.

(c) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate's average mark as aforesaid falls within the range 50-77 per cent.

(d) A candidate's average mark shall be the mark determined in accordance with section 8(a) or 8(c) as the case may be.

10. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate's proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

Degree of Master of Labour Law and Relations (MLLR)

The Master of Labour Law and Relations degree is taught jointly by the University's Department of Law and Department of Industrial Relations.

Admission requirements

Applicants for admission to candidature must hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level or a completed tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent. The degree need not be in law or industrial relations but certain prerequisites and requirements may apply to candidates without prior studies in these areas.

Time limits

A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree

The degree will require the completion of 8 units of coursework including at least one research paper. Half of the coursework will be in law and will normally be taught by the Department of Law at the Law School in Phillip Street. The other half of the coursework will be taught by the Department of Industrial Relations on the main University campus. The research paper will normally be in one of the law courses, but with permission, may be done in an industrial relations course.

The following law courses are expected to be offered by the Faculty of Law for this degree:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Employment Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination in the Workplace</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Union Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workplace Bargaining</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Safety</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Not all courses will be available in a given year.

Descriptions of these courses are given in Chapter Courses offered by the Faculty of law other than those listed above may not be taken by candidates for the degree of Master of Labour Law and Relations.

Resolutions of the Faculty (MLLR)

1. (a) A candidate must attend classes and seminars in accordance with the requirements of section 6 of these resolutions in 8 units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessments in those courses.

(b) Four units of courses shall normally be in the area of labour relations and 4 units shall normally be in the area of labour law.

(c) A candidate may undertake 5 units of courses in the area of labour law and 3 units of courses in the area of labour relations, but only in special circumstances and on written application approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) of the Faculty of Law after consultation with the Head of the Department of Industrial Relations. Special circumstances shall include the situation where, by reason of the courses undertaken by a candidate in the candidate's undergraduate degree, there are insufficient suitable courses in labour relations available for that candidate.

2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester; and a 2-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

3. Unless and until otherwise approved by the Committee, candidates for the degree shall select the 4 units of courses in labour relations from the courses presented from time to time in the syllabus for the Graduate Diploma in Industrial Relations or for the degree of Master of Industrial Relations within the Faculty of Economics (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Faculty of Economics courses), subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

   (i) All Faculty of Economics courses shall be counted as 1-unit courses for the purposes of the degree.

   (ii) Candidates attempting any of the Faculty of Economics courses shall comply with all requirements for that Faculty with respect to registration, attendance and assessment concerning those courses; and to the extent that those requirements may be inconsistent with these resolutions on those matters, the requirements of the Faculty of Economics shall prevail.

   (iii) No candidate shall be permitted to enrol in any of the courses which are part of the syllabus for the
degree of Master of Industrial Relations, unless that candidate has completed a major in industrial relations in the candidate's undergraduate degree or unless the candidate has sought and obtained the permission in writing of the Head of the Department of Industrial Relations or of the Coordinator of Postgraduate Courses in that department to enrol.

(iv) No candidate shall enrol in any labour relations course unless the candidate has completed or is concurrently enrolled in the course Australian Industrial Relations or unless the candidate has sought and obtained the permission in writing of the Head of the Department of Industrial Relations or of the Coordinator of Postgraduate Courses in that department to substitute another subject by virtue of having done an equivalent course in the candidate's undergraduate degree.

4. Unless and until otherwise approved by the Committee, all candidates for the degree shall first complete the course Labour Law (1 unit) before enrolling in any other law subject for the degree, provided that a full-time candidate may enrol in other law subjects concurrently with Labour Law.

5. Candidates whose first degree is not in law or legal studies may be required to attend up to two days (or the equivalent thereof) of classes providing an intensive introduction to legal methodology before being permitted to commence Labour Law.

6. (a) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.

(b) For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

7. (a) Every candidate shall write a research paper in at least 1 unit of the law courses for the degree.

(b) Where research papers or essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a 1-unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed; in a 2-unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed.

(c) The topic of any research paper to be submitted shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the lecturer in the course concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the research paper.

8. Results of the assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>65-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

9. (a) A part-time candidate who first enrolled for the degree before 1992 will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 70 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

(b) A part-time candidate who first enrolled for the degree in 1992 or later will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

(c) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.

(d) The dissertation shall not be less than 20 000 words and not more than 30 000 words in length.

10. (a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 9.

(b) A candidate who has failed one course twice or who has failed two courses shall not be eligible for Honours.

(c) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Committee to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 85 per cent.

(d) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate's average mark falls
within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Committee to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate's average mark is below 78 per cent.

(e) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate's average mark falls within the range 50-77 per cent.

11. (a) A candidate's average mark for the calculation of Honours shall be determined by reference to:
(i) marks obtained in his or her 6 best units and the dissertation; or
(ii) marks obtained in all 8 units and half the dissertation mark, whichever is the higher.

(b) Where a candidate has failed one course, the candidate's average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by reference to the marks obtained in his or her 8 best units and half the dissertation.

(c) In calculating a candidate's average mark under this resolution, course marks shall be weighted according to unit value. For this purpose the Honours dissertation shall count as 4 units.

12. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate's proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

Degree of Master of Taxation (MTax)
The Master of Taxation degree is designed to provide a specialist postgraduate qualification at master's level in taxation. The degree will expose students to both policy issues and the operation of the income tax system in practice.

Admission requirements
Applicants for admission to candidature must hold an undergraduate degree at an appropriate level or a completed tertiary qualification which is deemed equivalent. The degree need not be in law but may be in an appropriate area, such as accounting or economics. Students will need to show that they are capable or studying at a high level in the tax area, usually by showing an employment history or career direction in tax practice or administration.

Time limits
A full-time candidate is required to complete all requirements for the award of the degree within three years (minimum one year) and a part-time candidate is required to complete in six years (minimum two years).

Courses for the degree
Candidates will undertake 8 units chosen from the taxation law courses in the Master of Laws degree by coursework. With the permission of the Faculty, candidates will be able to take 2 units from other courses where the relevance of the units to their tax specialisation is demonstrated. A research paper is required for a minimum of 1 unit and may be taken in up to 4 units.

Resolutions of the Faculty (MTax)

1. (a) A candidate must attend classes in 8 units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessment in all of those courses.

(b) Until Faculty otherwise resolves, the courses prescribed as leading to the degree are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Income Tax System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian International Taxation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Tax Treaties</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Administration</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of Australian Industry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of Partnerships &amp; Trusts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of Remuneration</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation &amp; Social Policy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Tax &amp; State Taxes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Except in special circumstances and with permission of the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) candidates may not enrol in courses offered for the degree unless the candidate has completed or is concurrently enrolled in the course Australian Income Tax System.

2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester; and a 2-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

3. (a) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.

(b) For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

4. (a) Every candidate shall write a research paper in at least 1 unit of the courses for the degree and may write a research paper in up to 4 units of courses for the degree.

(b) Where research papers or essays are a mode of assessment, the following shall apply: in a 1-unit course, for each 20 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must
be completed; in a 2-unit course, for each 10 per cent of assessment, 1000-1500 words must be completed,

(c) The topic of any research paper to be submitted shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the lecturer in the course concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the research paper.

5. Results of the year’s assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Distinction</td>
<td>85-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>75-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>65-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

6. (a) A part-time candidate who first enrolled for the degree before 1992 will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 70 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

(b) A part-time candidate who first enrolled for the degree in 1992 or later will be invited to enrol for an Honours dissertation if he or she obtains an average mark of 75 or above determined from the marks obtained in the best 6 units of the 8 attempted. The Committee may in exceptional circumstances allow a candidate to enrol for the Honours dissertation before all 8 units have been completed.

(c) The topic of the dissertation to be submitted as part of the requirements for the award of the degree with Honours shall be nominated by the candidate and approved by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) after receipt of a recommendation from the lecturer in the course most concerned. When nominating a topic the candidate shall outline briefly the matter to be dealt with in the dissertation.

(d) The dissertation shall not be less than 20,000 words and not more than 30,000 words in length.

(e) The dissertation shall be marked out of 200 and, for the purposes of calculating the final grade for Honours, will count as 4 units.

7. (a) Honours may be awarded to a candidate who has completed all courses required for the degree and an Honours dissertation referred to in section 6 and will be calculated using the marks of the 6 best units and the dissertation or all and half the dissertation, whichever is the higher.

(b) A candidate who has failed one subject twice or who has failed two subjects shall not be eligible for Honours.

(c) Where a candidate has failed one subject the candidate’s average mark for calculation of Honours shall be determined by taking the average of his or her 8 best units and half the Honours dissertation.

(d) Any explanations offered for a failure and claimed to be relevant in deciding the award of Honours shall be put to the Committee by the candidate as soon as possible after the occurrence of the failure.

8. (a) First Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark is 85 per cent or above, with a discretion in the Committee to award First Class Honours in special cases where a candidate’s average mark is below 85 per cent.

(b) Second Class Honours may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark falls within the range 78-84 per cent, with a discretion in the Committee to award Second Class Honours in special cases where a candidate’s average mark is below 78 per cent.

(c) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate’s average mark as aforesaid falls within the range 50-77 per cent.

(d) A candidate’s average mark shall be the mark determined in accordance with section 7(a) or 7(c) as the case may be.

9. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate’s proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

**Graduate Diplomas**

- **Graduate Diploma in Criminology**
- **Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence**
- **Graduate Diploma of Law**

**Resolutions of the Senate**

1. (a) Admission to candidature for any of the graduate diplomas other than the Graduate Diploma of Law may be granted:

   (i) to an applicant who has completed the requirements for a degree of Bachelor of the University of Sydney; or

   (ii) to a graduate of another university or tertiary institution; or

   (iii) to any person who furnishes evidence which satisfies the
Faculty that person is qualified to enter upon systematic courses of study in the subject matter of the graduate diploma for which that person is an applicant for admission.

(b) An applicant for admission to candidacy for the Graduate Diploma of Law shall, except as provided in Chapter 10 of the by-laws, hold or have fulfilled the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(c) Admission to candidacy for a graduate diploma may be limited by quota. In determining the quota, the University will take into account:

(i) availability of resources, including space, library, equipment and computing facilities; and

(ii) the coordination of coursework programs and the availability of adequate and appropriate supervision.

(d) In considering an application for admission to candidacy, the Faculty shall take account of the quota and will select in preference applicants who are most meritorious in terms of subsections 1(a)(i) and (ii) above.

1A. (a) Applications for admission to candidacy for any graduate diploma shall be made in writing and lodged with the Registrar by the end of November prior to the first year of intended candidacy, provided that:

(i) applications from intending candidates whose eligibility depends on examination results which are not available by the above date shall be lodged within seven days after such examination results are available;

(ii) the Dean or the Dean’s nominee may extend the above time limits generally or in a particular case.

(b) Applications shall be considered by the Postgraduate Studies Committee of the Faculty of Law who may admit applicants to candidacy.

(c) The Postgraduate Studies Committee may delegate to the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) the power to admit or the power to recommend the admission of applicants who satisfy the requirements of section 1.

1B. Courses shall have a unit value based on class hours: 1 unit equals 26 class hours. Courses will be 1 or 2 units as prescribed by the Faculty.

2. (a) Lecturers in all courses shall keep rolls or attendance records,

(b) A candidate for any graduate diploma whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessment in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course without failure.

(c) For the purposes of this resolution attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

3. All candidates for the Graduate Diploma in Criminology shall:

(a) attend the courses of instruction in 8 units of the courses prescribed for the graduate diploma from time to time by the Faculty; and in the order approved by the Dean;

(b) pass the assessment as prescribed by the Faculty in all courses attended.

4. All candidates for the Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence shall:

(a) attend the courses of instruction in 4 units prescribed for the graduate diploma from time to time by the Faculty;

(b) present an essay, which shall be the equivalent of a 2-unit course on a problem within the subject matter of the graduate diploma, the subject of the essay to be approved by the Head of the Department of Jurisprudence;

(c) pass the assessment as prescribed in all courses attended.

5. All candidates for the Graduate Diploma of Law shall:

(a) attend the courses of instruction in 4 units prescribed for the graduate diploma from time to time by the Faculty;

(b) pass the assessment as prescribed by the Faculty in all courses attended.

6. (a) All candidates for graduate diplomas shall complete all requirements for the graduate diploma during a period of not less than one academic year and of not more than two academic years from first enrolment in the graduate diploma, provided that such period may be varied by the Dean on application by a candidate.

(b) On written application the Dean may permit a candidate who has been admitted to candidacy but who has not enrolled for a first time to defer enrolment for a period of one year.

(c) The Dean may call upon any candidate for a graduate diploma to show cause why the candidature should not be terminated by reason of unsatisfactory progress towards the completion of the graduate diploma. The Dean may, where in the Dean's opinion the candidate does not show good cause why he or she should be permitted to continue the candidature, recommend to the Postgraduate Studies Committee that the candidature be terminated. In that event the Committee may terminate a candidature.
(d) The Dean may delegate his or her powers under (a), (b) or (c) to an Associate Dean.

7. A candidate may be given credit towards the requirements of a graduate diploma in respect of units completed for a master's degree or for any other graduate diploma within the Faculty where the work completed is at a level judged satisfactory by the Committee and the subject matter of the relevant units is judged by the Committee to be sufficiently relevant to the graduate diploma, provided that those units have not been counted towards the award of the degree or the other graduate diploma.

8. With the approval of the Committee, a candidate for a graduate diploma may be granted credit for courses completed towards an equivalent academic qualification in another tertiary institution provided that:

(a) credit may not be given for more than half the number of courses prescribed for the graduate diploma;

(b) the candidate may not take courses in the graduate diploma curriculum substantially similar to courses for which credit has been given;

(c) the course for which credit is sought is substantially similar to one of the courses in the graduate diploma curriculum or is otherwise an appropriate course to be granted credit for the graduate diploma in question; and

(d) the candidate provides evidence in writing from such other tertiary institution that he or she is not proceeding to completion of an equivalent academic qualification and certifies that she or he has not sought and will not seek credit at that institution for courses completed towards the graduate diploma in this Faculty.

9. Any candidate for a graduate diploma who, without permission of the Faculty or the Dean, discontinues a year or course after the end of second semester shall be deemed to have failed such a year or course.

10. The Associate Dean (Postgraduate) with the approval of the head of department concerned, may certify that candidates have satisfied all the requirements for the award of the graduate diploma and that the graduate diploma may therefore be awarded.

Resolutions of the Faculty

General

1. In exceptional circumstances, the Committee may waive any or all of the course attendance, practical, research or written work requirements normally required before a candidate can present himself or herself at an annual examination of a course for any graduate diploma, and may do so upon such conditions as it deems fit.

2. The Faculty may require the production of evidence to its satisfaction of a proposed candidate's proficiency in English before it accepts such a candidate for enrolment in the degree and it may require a proposed candidate successfully to undertake a specified course of study in English as a prerequisite to enrolment.

Graduate Diploma in Criminology

Courses for the Graduate Diploma in Criminology

Compulsory units are:

- Criminalisation
- Criminal Liability*
- Crime, Research and Policy 1
- Explaining Crime.

Elective units will include the following (although not every elective may be offered each year):

- Advanced Criminal Law
- Advanced Forensic Psychiatry
- Australian Police Systems
- Contemporary Crime Issues *(Prereq Explaining Crime)*
- Crime Control
- Criminal Justice Process
- Crime, Research and Policy 2
- Drugs, Drug Law and Policy
- Forensic Psychiatry
- Juvenile Justice
- Sentencing and Punishment.

Resolutions of the Faculty

1. (1) A candidate must attend classes and seminars in 8 units of courses prescribed by the Faculty as courses leading to the degree and pass the assessments in those courses.

(2) All students must attend and satisfactorily complete the assessment in courses designated as compulsory core units and in the sequence prescribed by the Faculty.

(3) Until the Faculty otherwise prescribes, the core units shall be:

- Criminalisation
- Criminal Liability*
- Criminal Research and Policy 1
- Explaining Crime.

(4). In exceptional cases, students who through previous tertiary study or a combination of such study with work experience, can demonstrate competence in one or more of the compulsory courses may be exempted from the requirement to undertake the compulsory course or courses. In cases where exemption from a compulsory course or courses has been granted, an optional course or courses may be substituted for the such course(s). Eight units of courses must still be completed.

2. All courses offered for the degree shall be assigned a unit value, a 1-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 26 hours of classes over one semester; and a 2-unit course being one which requires face-to-face attendance at 52 hours of classes over two semesters or in exceptional cases over one semester.

Course progression

3. (1) Candidates shall enrol in and satisfactorily complete the compulsory core units in the prescribed sequence and may not undertake
a course until all compulsory units at all earlier stages have been satisfactorily completed, provided that a candidate may in exceptional circumstances and with the approval of the Committee be permitted to enrol in a subsequent compulsory core unit before completing all prior compulsory core units.

(2) Until otherwise prescribed by the Faculty, the prescribed sequence for compulsory core units shall be:

Stage 1: Explaining Crime: Criminalisation
Stage 2: Criminal Liability
Stage 3: Crime Research and Policy

4. (1) A candidate whose attendance record at classes in a course for which he or she is enrolled is unsatisfactory may be refused permission to take the annual assessments in that course. A candidate refused such permission shall be deemed to have discontinued the course with permission.

(2) For the purpose of this resolution, attendance at less than 70 per cent of scheduled classes shall be deemed to be an unsatisfactory attendance record.

5. A candidate shall complete in the courses undertaken such written and oral exercises and essays and any combination of these as the Committee may approve and the results of such exercises and essays shall be taken into account in determining the candidate’s results in assessments in those courses.

6. Results of the year’s assessment in each course shall be published in grades of High Distinction, Distinction, Credit and Pass. The range of marks for each grade shall be as follows:

Grade | %
---|---
High Distinction | 85-100
Distinction | 75-84
Credit | 65-74
Pass | 50-64

An Order of Merit in each course shall be published.

The subject Criminal Liability is compulsory for non-lawyers only. From 1997 any new or currently enrolled student who already holds a law degree or has completed the SAB/BAB course will not be permitted to take the course.

Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence

All candidates for the Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence are required to complete 4 units from the range of courses offered by the Department of Jurisprudence, plus a long essay relating to a problem within the subject matter contained in either of the courses undertaken.

The courses for the Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applied Research on the Family in Law and Society</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Law and Justice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Law and Social Control</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Legal Reasoning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union Law I</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union Law II</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory of the Family in Law and Society</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descriptions of these courses are given in Chapter 6.

Courses other than those listed above may not be taken by candidates for the Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence.

Admission and enrolment

Candidates and intending candidates should distinguish clearly between admission to candidature, enrolment and re-enrolment.

Admission to candidature

Applications for admission to candidature must be lodged with the Faculty Office on the prescribed form by all intending candidates who have not previously been admitted to candidature. Applications for admission to candidature for the degree of Doctor of Juridical Studies, coursework degrees and graduate diplomas close on 31 October each year for admission in February of the following year; and 31 May each year for admission in second semester of the same year. Special permission to lodge a late application may be granted in exceptional circumstances.

Applications for admission to the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Laws by thesis may be lodged at any time.

Enrolment

If an applicant is admitted to candidature he or she will be informed accordingly and must then enrol in person on the enrolment day (again with the exception of thesis candidates admitted later in the year). The enrolment date for new students in 1997 is 4 February. Candidates should obtain information on the enrolment procedure from the Faculty Office. Continuing candidates who have passed examinations in one year and are proceeding with coursework, or a dissertation only, in the next year must pre-enrol on the enrolment day, as must continuing thesis candidates. Those candidates intending to take up their honours dissertation invitation will need to submit a brief synopsis of their proposed research which will need to be approved by the Postgraduate Studies Committee for appointment of an appropriate supervisor. You will then be advised of your relevant starting/enrolment date.

Late enrolment charges will be levied if enrolment is not completed on the day specified above or in the period specified in the letter of admission to candidature.

Re-enrolment

Candidates who have partly completed courses towards a degree or graduate diploma or have partly completed work towards a thesis and have then not enrolled for a year (or more) or who have totally discontinued during a year, with or without permission, must apply to re-enrol at the Faculty Office by the end of October in the year prior to their intended year of re-enrolment. If permission to re-enrol is given, such candidates may also need to apply
Confirmation of enrolment
All the information provided when you enrol is added to the University’s computerised student record system. This includes your degree, academic year and the subjects you are taking. It is important that this information is recorded correctly at the beginning of the year, and amended should a change occur in any of the details during the year.

To enable you to see what enrolment data have been recorded, you will be given or sent a confirmation of enrolment shortly after completion of enrolment. You should check this carefully. If the information is correct you should keep the form as a record of your current enrolment. Should the form be incorrect in any detail, you should apply at the Faculty Office as soon as possible to have your record amended. A new confirmation will then be prepared and sent to you.

You will also receive, about two months after the beginning of each semester, a statement showing your HECS assessment or fees for that semester. If there appears to be an error in this assessment, you should follow the directions for correction of the assessment which are included on the statement.

If you wish to:
• change a subject in which you are enrolled
• discontinue a subject
• discontinue enrolment totally,
you should apply at the Faculty Office to obtain the appropriate approval. Your record at the University will not be correct unless you do this. It is not sufficient for instance to tell the lecturer that you discontinued a subject. Unless an enrolment change is approved formally at the Faculty Office, it will not be accepted and in some cases will incur a financial liability.

International students
Enrolment. Students from overseas countries are welcome, but should realise that many of the subjects in the master’s program presuppose a common law background and a knowledge of the Australian constitution. Some of the subjects require detailed study and analysis of highly technical and lengthy statutes. All three of these elements apply in subjects such as Restrictive Trade Practices B and Public Company Finance.

International applicants should bear these matters in mind in selecting courses of study. In some cases, restrictions may be placed on the subjects in which they are permitted to enrol.

Moreover, a good deal of instruction in some subjects is done by means of class discussion and participation. Students whose native language is not English are advised that fluency in spoken and written English is essential for all subjects. Written examinations are held in all courses and essays are required in some.

A candidate whose English is considered inadequate may have his or her candidature terminated.

International graduates in law are advised that it is not possible to qualify for admission to legal practice in New South Wales by undertaking postgraduate law studies at this or any other university in the state. Any international law graduate or overseas legal practitioner hoping to enter local legal practice should ascertain from the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards (Supreme Court Building, Queens Square, Sydney 2000, tel. 9230 8713) what further examinations must be taken and what other conditions must be fulfilled in order to satisfy the requirements for admission to practice in the state of New South Wales. Generally a substantial number of additional examinations must be taken since little credit can be accorded, for admission purposes, for law studies
completed or partially completed in a number of overseas countries. Foreign nationality is no longer a barrier to admission to practice as a lawyer in New South Wales, provided the educational and other requirements of the Legal Practitioners Admission Board are met.

Assistant. International students should enquire through the Ministry of Education of their own government about such international cooperation plans and scholarship schemes as the Scheme of Commonwealth Cooperation in Education, the Special African Assistance Program, and the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. The United Nations and some of its specialised agencies, such as FAD, WHO, UNDP and UNESCO, as well as other international bodies such as the OECD, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, also have awards under which financial assistance may be available for graduate work at this university. Two Australian Government scholarship schemes which currently provide scholarships to suitably qualified international students are the John Crawford Scholarship Scheme and the Overseas Postgraduate Research Scholarship (OPRS). Further information can be obtained from the International Education Office, University of Sydney.

Fees. From 1 January 1990 all private international students have been required to pay full tuition fees. Fees are determined annually by the University, but provided they complete their courses in the minimum time allowed, international students pay an annual fee fixed at the rate payable when they first enrolled. Detailed information about fees, payment procedures and refunds are available from the University's International Office, tel. (02) 9351 4161 or the Postgraduate Administrative Assistant, Faculty of Law. Students accepted for postgraduate study will be required, under Australian Government regulations, to pay half the annual fee in advance, upon receipt of which the University will issue them with a visa document known as an acceptance advice form. This document should be submitted to the nearest Australian diplomatic mission for visa processing.

Students will be admitted twice a year for first or second semester, depending upon the resources in the Faculty and the availability of programs.

The University will provide an orientation program and students will be advised by the University's International Student Services Unit of appropriate dates and times.

Sponsored international students
The Australian International Development Assistance Bureau, which is the overseas aid unit of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, has a responsibility for the welfare of the sponsored international students and their families. The address of the Bureau in Sydney is:

2nd Floor, Sydney Centre
477 Pitt Street
Sydney N.S.W. 2000
tel. (+61) 02 9379 8888
fax (+61) 02 9379 8898

The International Students Centre (ISC)
The University has established the ISC to assist international students. The ISC consists of the International Office (IO) and the International Student Services Unit (ISSU) and is located in the AMA Building, corner of Arundel and Seamer Streets, just across the Parramatta Road footbridge at the University.

The IO has been designated as a drop-in centre for all international students and provides assistance in a variety of ways, ranging from providing information on courses of study in the University to sorting out difficulties with fee payments or visa documentation. It is important that international students keep in contact with the IO and notify them of any change in their enrolment or of any personal circumstance which would affect the maintenance of accurate records, for example, change of address. The IO can be contacted on (02) 9351 4161

The ISSU provides welfare and counselling services, together with pre-departure, orientation and re-entry programs, for all international students enrolled at the University of Sydney and their families. Any student experiencing difficulties is encouraged to contact the ISSU by telephoning to make an appointment on (02) 9351 4749 or calling in personally between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm Monday to Friday.

Academic year
The academic year in Australia runs from late February to early December. Attendance at any course consists of attendance during the one calendar year. It is stressed that international students undertaking graduate diploma courses or coursework degrees may not, in any circumstances, enrol for an academic year of any course later than the beginning of the first semester. Hillary term (December to February) is not observed in Australian universities; the long vacation occurs at this time. Thesis candidates may commence candidature either in March or August.

Examinations are held in November for full year courses and in November and June for one semester courses.
Students must ensure that they are available during the advertised examination periods.

Interviews with staff members
Any student wishing to speak with a member of the academic staff should make contact with the member of staff direct or via the Faculty Office on Level 12 of the Law School.

Subscriptions
As a postgraduate student you will be required to join, and pay membership charges to, the University of Sydney Union and (unless you are a member of this University's staff) the Sydney University Postgraduate Representative Association (SUPRA).

If you have already paid five years' subscription to the Union you will not have to pay further subscriptions and may be eligible for life membership.

Details of subscription levels will be provided to you with enrolment information.
Continuing education courses in law
To satisfy a growing demand from the legal profession and others, the Department of Law in 1960 set up a Committee for Postgraduate Studies. Since that time the Committee has offered courses in the many branches of the law. In 1987 the Committee expanded its activities in providing continuing legal education, and engaged a full-time and a half-time administrator.

The Committee has sponsored visits to Australia and lecture tours by a number of distinguished legal scholars from India, the United States, Great Britain, Pakistan and New Zealand, several of whom have participated in the formal series of lectures.

The Committee also offers financial assistance and scholarships to people pursuing postgraduate study in law either in Australia or overseas.

Sponsorship of postgraduate courses
Maritime Law
The postgraduate course Maritime Law receives support from Ebsworth & Ebsworth.
A significant number of courses will be offered in alternate years only. Students should seek confirmation of course offerings before planning their programs of study.

Candidates for the:
- Master of Laws
- Graduate Diploma of Law,
may not claim credit for:

(a) more than 6 units in the field of jurisprudence;
(b) more than 6 units in the field of labour law;
(c) more than 6 units in the field of environmental law.

Not all of the courses listed are available to candidates for the:
- Master of Administrative Law and Policy
- Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems
- Master of Criminology
- Master of Environmental Law
- Master of Health Law
- Master of Jurisprudence
- Master of Labour Law and Relations
- Master of Taxation
- Graduate Diploma in Criminology
- Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence

Intending candidates should refer to the relevant pages of this section for information on the courses which may be counted towards the requirements of the above degrees and graduate diplomas.

Courses are subject to alteration
Courses and arrangements for courses, including staff allocated and assessment, as stated in any publication, announcement or advice of the University are an expression of intent only and are not to be taken as a firm offer or undertaking. The University reserves the right to discontinue or vary such courses, arrangements, staff allocation or assessment at any time without notice.

Semester dates
The official University semester dates are shown in the front of this handbook. The commencing dates of each course are shown on the lecture timetable obtainable from the Faculty Office from October. Lectures in some postgraduate courses are varied by the lecturers concerned and may continue during vacations. Changes are notified in classes.

Student Notes
In certain courses bound copies of Notes have been prepared and may be purchased by students from Student Services on Level 12 of the Law School Building. Some further material will be issued free of charge in lectures.

Acts and regulations of the Australian Parliament are obtainable from:
- Australian Government Publications and Inquiry Centre
  120 Clarence Street
  Sydney N.S.W. 2000

Acts and regulations of the N.S.W. State Parliament are obtainable from:
- Government Information and Sales Centre
  55 Hunter Street
  Sydney N.S.W. 2000
  (the State Lotteries Building).

Dissertation
This is one of the requirements for the degree of master, if candidates wish to attempt to obtain Honours. Details as to length, time for submission, etc. may be found in the resolutions of the Senate, which are reproduced in Chapter 5.

Those candidates intending to take up their honours dissertation invitation will need to submit a brief synopsis of their proposed research which will need to be approved by the Postgraduate Studies Committee for appointment of an appropriate supervisor. You will then be advised of your relevant starting/enrolment date.

Seminars
Seminars are marked (Seminar). Postgraduate seminar courses are courses which are usually taught by visiting professors or experts in the area. They are usually 'one-off courses taught for one semester only. Seminars are approved Faculty courses and are assessed like other postgraduate courses offered within the Faculty. Candidates may enrol in these seminars and have them credited toward their LLM degree. In the case of specialist Masters degrees the seminar will be available for credit only if it relates to the area of specialisation of the degree. Students should check with the Postgraduate Adviser for clarification.

Cross-institutional enrolment
Candidates may undertake subjects in postgraduate programs at other universities subject to approval by the Associate Dean (Postgraduate), prior to enrolment in that subject. Applications to take subjects at overseas universities will also be considered.

A formal application, detailing the academic content, attendance and assessment requirements of the subject/s proposed to be completed, should be made to the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) before enrolling with the other institution.
Administration of Estates 2 units
[Not offered in 1997]
The course includes various aspects of the law relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons in New South Wales. It is designed to cover the many difficulties which arise in the drafting and construction of wills, and also in the administration of estates, such as the order of application of assets for the payment of debts and legacies, identification of various types of gifts, apportionment and accumulation of income, interest on legacies, obligations of personal representatives in the administration of estates, and the management of testamentary trusts. Students will be required to complete satisfactorily an assignment and a written examination.

Administrative Law 1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Allars
The aim of the course is to develop a critical perspective upon the accountability of government decision-makers. The course examines theoretical frameworks for analysis of a range of issues concerning accountability, with reference to relevant principles of administrative law. Part 1 of the course examines the concept of administrative discretion, alternative theories of the rule of law and the nature of the interpretive task performed by judges and administrators. Part 2 of the course is a detailed analysis of the relationship between the judicial and the executive branches of government, with particular reference to the rise of tribunals. Part 3 of the course examines theories of participatory democracy and theories of open government, with reference to relevant legal principles. Part 4 examines the proper scope of administrative law, with reference to international human rights norms and in the light of corporatisation and privatisation of government business enterprises.

Advanced Criminal Law 1 unit
Assoc. ProEEinlady
This unit explores selected issues in criminal law of current theoretical and practical significance. The topics include corporate crime, fraud, environmental offences, drug offences, ancillary crime, general and specific defences, confiscation of proceeds of crime, and federal-state framework of Australian criminal laws.

Advanced Employment Law 1 unit
Coreq/Prereq Labour Law (other than for LLM candidates)
The contents of this will vary from year to year depending upon current movements and developments. In 1995, for example, the topics treated included aspects of termination of employment, harsh and unfair contracts, workplace change, worker privacy and unfair dismissals.

Advanced Financing Techniques 1 unit
Coordinator Ms Haskew
This course will be taught by a number of practitioners expert in their fields
Assessment one 2hr exam or 4500w essay, classwork

This course will assume a general knowledge of corporate finance, though neither of the other two courses will formally be a prerequisite. The focus of the course is on commonly used finance structures and techniques for large financings. Topics include:
- loan syndication;
- takeover finance;
- lending to a trust;
- finance leasing;
- Eurocurrency financing;
- bills and notes;
- swaps;
- securitisation;
- public/private infrastructure finance;
- joint venture finance and limitation of recourse;
- derivative finance products.

Advanced Forensic Psychiatry 1 unit
Dr Shea
Quota 20
Assessment one 5000w essay, classwork
This unit builds on the areas covered in Forensic Psychiatry. Topics covered include: the mental health and cognate legislation; the mental illness defence; diminished responsibility; the relationship between mental disorders, criminal behaviour and dangerousness; specific topics, including homicide, violence and sociopathy. The course is a seminar-type course and all students are expected to read a number of articles each week and be prepared to engage in an in-depth discussion of those articles in class.

Applied Research on the Family in Law and Society (Jurisprudence) 1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Ziegert
In spite of far-reaching changes in social life the family has remained the most important societal phenomenon in societies of the advanced industrial type, both in the East and in the West. Its dominant position in the functioning of society is acknowledged by the special attention given to the family by both constitutional and family law in modern societies. The aim of this course is to bring out the functions of the family in society, the way in which law seeks to secure a stable family life, and the place of the state in organising the functioning of families. Special attention will be given to the fact that the relations between family, law, state and surrounding society are not stable and fixed but a result of constant change. Accordingly the course will deal with family dynamics and legal change, starting from very abstract concepts progressing to the concrete social and legal forms found in our societies today.

This course consists of lectures on research in family studies and comparative family law, and allows students to conduct their own supervised research in these fields and present it for discussion.

Aspects of Law and Justice 2 units
Dr Christopher Birch
This course will deal with the theory of justice in contemporary social and legal philosophy. Students will consider some of the major contemporary theories of justice and the conflict between them, including the
relationships between formal and substantive justice, between justice and equality and between social and individual claims.

Some of these issues will be illustrated by the recent remarkable revival of human rights theory. There will also be discussion of the attitudes to justice revealed in judicial decisions in the Common Law and the impact of social change on accepted theories of justice.

Aspects of Law and Social Control 2 units
[Not offered in 1997]
This course examines the largely diffuse concepts of social control and the functions of law and proposes a more specific approach to legal theory which incorporates the latest findings of socio-legal research on the social effects of law. As a result of this discussion, a more specific concept of social control and an explanatory assessment of the social effects of law, including its political use, are presented with their theoretical implications for legal and political systems and applied, as examples, to historically and societally varied situations.

Aspects of Legal Reasoning 2 units
[Not offered in 1997]
This course will commence by examining general theories of reasoning and rationality relevant to law. The theories of practical reasoning, inductive reasoning and bayesian probability theory will be examined.

The course will proceed to consider the central theories of legal reasoning, the declaratory theory, various objectivist theories of legal reasoning such as Dworkins, and Legal Scepticism.

The course will conclude with a critical examination of modern judicial practice, the use of precedent and policy reasons. The course will look not just at reasoning within the appellant process but also within the trial process.

Australian Income Tax System 1 unit
Prof. Vann, Mr Allerdice
Assessment exam or research essay (70%), class work (30%)
This course is designed to explore in detail the fundamental principles of the income tax, fringe benefits tax and capital gains tax. The goal is to familiarise participants with the policy issues and unifying concepts underlying the income tax system, while at the same time mastering the complexity of the taxes as they currently exist, and to equip students with the necessary research skills to master the volume of hard copy and electronic material available on taxation.

Because of the far-reaching changes to the tax system in recent years, recent legislation and cases will be given prominence. Topics to be covered are:

I. Economists’ definitions of income and the Australian tax system
1. Criteria for judging tax systems and the current Australian tax system.
2. Haig Simons definition of income.
3. Optimal tax theory and the expenditure tax.
II. Interpretation of tax legislation and tax avoidance
4. Interpretation of tax legislation internationally and recent Australian developments.
5. Tax avoidance and anti-avoidance legislation.

III. Research into the Australian tax system
6. Introduction to modern legal research.
7. Tax research.

IV. The structure of the Australian income tax system
8. Structure of the legislation, interaction mechanisms, derivation.
10. Deferred payments; expense characterisation, calculation of cost base.
11. Valuation; conditions of employment; reimbursements, otherwise deductible rule; apportionment of deductions.
12. FBT.
13. CGT: dissection of receipts, part disposals, deemed disposals, cost base write down; creation of liabilities.

Australian International Taxation 1 unit
Prof. Vann, Mr Blaikie
Assessment exam or research essay (70%), class work (30%)
The course consists of a detailed study of the principles dealing with international tax in Australia’s domestic tax law (that is, apart from treaties). The course considers comparative material from a number of other countries, drawn largely from the Pacific Rim. The goals of the course are to develop in general terms a policy framework for international income taxation and to analyse the detailed rules of Australia and other countries to see whether they meet, or can be successfully changed to meet, their policy objectives.

Topics to be considered are:
1. Policy framework of Australia’s international tax rules;
2. Residence and source rules;
3. Taxation of foreign source income of residents, including the foreign tax credit and exemption systems, and taxation of controlled foreign companies and foreign investment funds;
4. Taxation of non-residents including tax be assessment, withholding tax, thin capitalisation and debt creation;
5. Exchange gains and losses;

Australian Police Systems 1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Findlay
This unit traces the historical development of civil policing in Australia. Certain unique features of modern police practice are highlighted and critical consideration is given to the community framework within which the police now operate.

Australian Tax Treaties 1 unit
Prof. Vann, Mr Norman
Assessment exam or research essay (70%), class work (30%)
The course consists of a detailed study of Australian tax treaties, mainly with countries of the Pacific Rim. Because international transactions usually involve the tax laws of at least two countries and one or more tax treaties, the international tax system of a number of other countries will be studied in detail, usually the U.K. and three of Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia,
Singapore and U.S.A. The goal of the course is to consider tax treaty policy and application in Australia and a selection of its most important trading partners.

Topics to be covered are:
1. Australia's tax treaty policy;
2. Investing into Australia;
3. Investing out of Australia, including detailed examination of the tax systems of three of Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia, U.K. and U.S.;
4. Intermediaries and tax treaties.

**Chinese International Taxation (Seminar) 1 unit**

Prof. Jinyan Li, Visiting Professor of International Taxation

Topics to be covered are:
1. Overview of the Chinese tax system;
2. Basic concepts of Chinese income tax;
3. Corporate taxation;
4. Basic principles of Chinese international taxation;
5. Taxation of foreign business and investment activity in China;
6. Special problems in the taxation of non-residents: thin capitalisation, branch taxes;
7. Transfer pricing rules and practice;
8. Prevention of tax avoidance by residents — controlled foreign companies and similar regimes;
9. Tax treaty policy of China;
10. Problems in structuring inbound and outbound investments between Australia and China.

**Chinese Laws And Chinese Legal Systems 2 units**

Prof. Tay, Ms Leung

*Classes* Sem 1: this is a four-week intensive course conducted in Shanghai in January

*Assessment* 3hr exam at the end of lectures in Shanghai, 5000-7500w essay due at the end of Sem 1

This course provides an overall picture of the modern Chinese legal system. It seeks to develop a perception of China's unique character and role through its imperial origins to the reforms of the Nationalist Government to the eras of revolutionary and radical transformations, and rejection of law, under the Communists to the new role for law in the era of Dengist market economy. The course examines the special economic, and political structures as means of understanding the role, function and nature of law in the contemporary Chinese society and polity. The course goes on to illustrate these perceptions through the establishment and development of various law regimes, including the civil law system, the legal profession the court system, criminal law and procedures, foreign investment law system, intellectual property law, dispute resolutions, etc.

The course usually takes place in January in the East China University of Politics and Law (ECUPL), Shanghai, the People's Republic of China. Lectures are given in English by Chinese professors from ECUPL. An introductory lecture is provided by Professor Tay either in Sydney or in Shanghai prior to the commencement of the course.

Students must register with CAPLUS by 29 August 1997.

This course is offered as a 2-unit course for the Master of Asian and Pacific Legal Systems, Master of Jurisprudence and Master of Law, and Diplomas, in the Faculty of Law.

**The Chinese Legal System and Foreign Investment Law 1 unit**

Ms Leung

*Assessment* one 4500w essay, one 2hr exam or two 4000-5000w essays

This course attempts to provide students with: (1) an understanding of the modern Chinese legal system, its political, cultural and social characteristics as a necessary background for the study of the Chinese foreign investment law regime; (2) knowledge of the Chinese foreign investment law, including foreign related contract law, joint venture law, tax law, intellectual property law, dispute resolution, etc.

This course is designed for students who are interested not only in practising law in this area, but also in doing business in China and wishing to familiarise themselves with the investment climate, legal structure and business practice in China.

**Comparative Environmental Law 1 unit**

Ms Lyster

*Assessment* essay (80%), class participation (20%)

This unit involves an examination and evaluation on a comparative basis of the environmental laws of a small number of other countries, particularly in the Southeast Asian and Pacific region.

The course aims to examine the differences in approach that are needed when working on the development of environmental legislation in various cultural, economic and political contexts, particularly in terms of the drafting of legislation and the setting up of relevant administrative arrangements. The difficulties of introducing legally enforceable environmental management regimes in lower income countries are a particular focus. Comparisons will also be made between Australian, Canadian and United States environmental law.

**Comparative Health Care Law (Seminar) 1 unit**

Prof. Norrie

This course will examine from a comparative perspective a whole range of health care law issues, exploring both the similarities and the differences of approach to legal regulation of these issues in various legal systems. Comparative study gives one a proper perspective of one's own legal system by showing how the same problems are tackled in other countries. It is an essential part of law reform. Amongst the legal systems to be looked at in this course will be England, Scotland, U.S.A., Canada, Germany and Australia.

Topics covered will include: right to die, children's rights in health care, transsexualism, organ transplantation, alternative compensation schemes for medical negligence, state control of pregnancy, and sexual rights in the U.S. Supreme Court.

**Comparative Industrial Law 1 unit**

[Not offered in 1997]

The purpose of this graduate course is to familiarise students with the industrial laws of those nations who are either our major trading partners, or from whom
it has been our custom and practice to turn when engaging in the processes of law reform. This will not only give students an appreciation of different methods of establishing rules regulating places of work, but it will aid their theoretical, historical and practical evaluation of Australia's industrial laws.

**Competition Law and Policy** 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]
(Not available to students who have completed Restrictive Trade Practices B)
This course analyses Part IV of the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth) from an economic and comparative perspective. The following topics are normally studied:
1. Introduction and background to the Trade Practices Act;
2. The Hilmer Report and the national competition policy;
3. The concept of competition and market definition;
4. Contracts, arrangements and understandings between competitors;
5. Misuse of market power;
6. Exclusive dealing;
7. Resale price maintenance;
8. Mergers;
9. Authorisations and notifications;
10. Remedies.

**Consumer Protection Law — Regulation of Unfair Marketing Practices** 1 unit
Prof. Harland
Assessment: one 2hr examination (60%), one 2500w essay (40%)
This course involves a critical examination of aspects of recent developments granting special legal protection to consumers. The course is concerned with aspects of the liability of suppliers of goods and services to consumers, sometimes called 'post-sale' consumer protection. (This course is complementary to Consumer Protection Law — Post-Sale Consumer Protection but each course can be taken independently.) An assessment will be made of the effectiveness of recent legislation in this field, and there will be some emphasis on a comparative approach with particular reference to a number of relevant European Community Directives.

This course may not be taken by any student who has been credited with the previously offered course, Consumer Protection Law

The topics to be covered are:
1. Introduction (the 'consumer' concept and some policy factors leading to consumer protection developments);
2. Misleading and deceptive conduct — the general prohibition (Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth) s 52, Fair Trading Act 1987 (NSW) s 42);
3. False and misleading representations (Trade Practices Act s 53, Fair Trading Act s 43);
4. Other prohibited types of false representation and misleading conduct (Trade Practices Act ss 53A, 53B, 55,55A, 59, Fair Trading Act ss 45,46, 49,50,54);  
5. Bait advertising;
6. 'Free' gifts and promotional competitions;
7. Door-to-door selling and debt collection practices;
8. The role of codes of conduct and self-regulation in setting standards for business conduct;
9. The control of advertising — a comparative study;
10. The enforcement of marketing practices law:
   (a) criminal liability;
   (b) injunctions (including corrective advertising orders);
   (c) damages and other orders;
   (d) accessorial liability;
11. Administrative bodies (the role of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and parallel state/territory agencies);
12. The impact of the marketing practices legislation on the general law of contract and tort.

**Consumer Protection Law — Post-Sale Consumer Protection** 1 unit
Prof. Harland.
Assessment: one 2hr exam (60%), one 2500w essay (40%)
This course involves a critical examination of aspects of recent developments granting special legal protection to consumers. The course is concerned with aspects of the liability of suppliers of goods and services to consumers, sometimes called 'post-sale' consumer protection. (This course is complementary to Consumer Protection Law — Regulation of Unfair Marketing Practices, but each course can be taken independently.) An assessment will be made of the effectiveness of recent legislation in this field, and there will be some emphasis on a comparative approach with particular reference to a number of relevant European Community Directives.

This course may not be taken by any student who has been credited with the previously offered course, Consumer Protection Law

The topics to be covered are:
1. Introduction (the 'consumer' concept and some policy factors leading to consumer protection developments);
2. Outline of terms implied in contracts for the supply of goods and services to consumers;
3. Judicial and legislative control of exclusion clauses;
4. Unconscionable and unfair contracts (control under the general law and by statute);
5. The control of unfair contracts — a comparative viewpoint;
6. The liability of manufacturers:
   (a) the general law;
   (b) statutory liability of manufacturers to consumers (particularly under Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth), Part V, Division 2A);
   (c) strict products liability (Trade Practices Act Part VA, with special reference to the EC Directive on products liability);
7. Product safety regulation (especially Trade Practices Act, Part V, Division 1A, with reference to the EC Directive on general product safety);
8. Consumer access to redress.

**Contemporary Crime Issues** 1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Stubbs
Prereq: Explaining Crime
Assessment: MCrim, LLM, SJD: seminar and one 4500w essay (50%); one take home exam (50%)
GradDipCrim: one 3000w essay and take home exam (50%)
The course will focus on the application of theory and policy analysis to a range of crime related issues of topical concern. The course will pay particular attention to the differential distribution of crime across social groups (gender, race, ethnicity, class etc), both for victims and offenders, and the consequences of such a distribution for theory and policy. The course will also examine media constructions of crime and criminal justice policy.

**Corporate Fundraising (Seminar)** 1 unit
**Coordinator** Dr Austin, Mr Phillips and others
**Assessment** open book exam

This course will involve detailed study of the prospectus provisions and other requirements of Pt 7.12 of the Corporations Law, with emphasis on their application to the offer of company shares for subscription or sale. Attention will be paid to additional relevant legal requirements, for initial public offerings and other raisings, such as those under the Corporations Law and the ASX Listings Rules.

**Corporate Taxation** 1 unit
**Professor** Vann, Mr Ferrier
**Assessment** exam or research essay (70%), class work (30%)

Topics to be covered are:
1. The policy and problems of taxing companies and shareholders;
2. Incorporation, reorganisation, continuation and growing companies;
3. Taxation of company distributions and dealings with interests in companies, including liquidations and share repurchases;
4. Imputation, including dividends passing through partnerships and trusts;
5. Intercorporate dividends and debt equity classification, divided stripping, redeemable preference shares, asset revaluation dividends, scrip lending, equity swaps and convertible notes;
6. Value shifting.

**Crime Control** 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]

This unit investigates various social control perspectives which are particularly directed against crime. Authority structures, control mechanisms and processes of decision making will be critically examined with reference to the development of crime control strategies. Crime control will be analysed and located within wider visions of social control and criminal justice.

**Crime Research and Policy 1** 1 unit
**Assoc. Prof.** Stubb
**Assessment** one 3hr exam, one 3000w essay, one tut paper

This unit provides an introductory yet detailed examination of research methods in the context of criminology. The relationship between theory and methodology is explored. Sources and forms of crime data are discussed and their significance is assessed. Research design, research applications and elementary statistics are also studied.

**Crime Research and Policy 2** 1 unit
**Assoc. Prof.** Stubbs
**Assessment** one take-home exam, one 3000w essay (DipCrim) or 5000w essay (all Master's candidates except MCrim)

This course has as its focus a critical analysis of the production of knowledge within the social sciences, and in criminal justice. It examines how 'problems' come to be constituted as subject to criminal justice intervention. Students are required to apply research skills to policy problems in order to appreciate the limitations and potential of any methodology. The relationship (or lack thereof) between crime control policy and research will be explored against the wider background of social policy.

**Criminal Liability** 1 unit
**Mr McKillop**

This unit canvasses the ways in which criminal liability is established, and the central factors governing liability. General principles of criminal law, constituent elements of particular offences and the definition of a range of defences are analysed from theoretical and practical perspectives.

**Criminal Procedures** 1 unit
**Mr McKillop**

This course examines the main pre-trial and trial procedures in our criminal justice system. It looks at the roles of the principal participants in the system: the police, the prosecutor, the accused, the victim, the judiciary and the jury. The focus of the course will be the system in New South Wales, but comparisons will be made from the beginning with Continental European criminal justice systems. A persistent concern of the course will be how the balance between law enforcement and human rights is being struck and how it ought to be struck.

**Criminalisation** 1 unit
**Mr Fraser**

**Assessment** one exam, one 3000w essay

This unit introduces the relationship between crime and the institutional process, paying special attention to the definition of crime and its applications. The position of criminal law within Australian society will be examined. Issues such as form versus content of the law, legal language and the symbolic dimensions of the criminal law are canvassed in the context of various crime topics.

**Customs Law** 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]

The course covers the major aspects of Australian customs law and regulation. The first part of the course provides an overview of the role of customs law as a means of international trade for the regulation, of trade at nation's borders. The discussion focuses on the major international organisations that are involved in the formulation of international standards in the customs area and on the basic international principles that have evolved.

The course examines the principal Australian laws regulating imports and exports, and provides an
overview of the legal basis in Australian law of customs regulation and the principal government bodies with regulatory authority in this area.

This course also examines in some detail the major issues arising under the addresses in Australian Customs Law. These include issues in the regulation and assessment of duties on imports into Australia as well as issues in the regulation of exports from Australia. Issues to be examined with respect to regulation of imports include the system of tariffs, tariff concessions, rules of origin, customs valuation and antidumping and countervailing duties.

Export related issues include the system of export licensing, controls over exports generally and the use of special controls for national security and other purposes.

The final section of the course examines the administrative and enforcement powers of the Australian Customs Service, the litigation and appeal o ricesses and the use of customs penalties to counter violations of the customs law.

**Debt Financing** 1 unit

*Coordinator:* Ms Haskew

This course will be taught by a number of practitioners expert in their fields

*Assessment:* one 2hr exam or 4500w essay, classwork

This course concentrates on the debt side of corporate finance, with a particular emphasis on security and enforcement rights. Topics include:

- introduction to finance documentation;
- company charges;
- financial covenants;
- the lender/trustee relationship;
- negative pledges;
- guarantees and third party securities;
- subordinated debt;
- set-off;
- aspects of liquidation, receivership, voluntary administration, schemes and debt/equity swaps.

**Discrimination in the Workplace** 1 unit

*Ms MacDermott*

This course will examine discrimination issues that are relevant to the workplace. It is intended to give an overview of theoretical perspectives on equality and discrimination, the substance of employment discrimination issues and the institutional processes of anti-discrimination enforcement. Specific topics to be discussed include: disability discrimination, HIV-AIDS discrimination, sexual harassment and occupational health and safety and reproductive hazards in the workplace.

**Drugs, Drug Policy and the Law** 1 unit

*Prof. Carney*

This course deals with the law relating to drug control policies in Australia, both at State and Federal levels (including international treaties). Background material on the nature and incidence of drug use, pharmacological and medical issues, as well as philosophic, economic, criminological and public policy literature will be considered where relevant.

The course covers substantive topics from criminal law, civil treatment and welfare law. Topics to be covered will include:

1. **The context:**
   - (a) History of drug policy;
   - (b) State/Federal division of responsibility;
   - (c) Nature and incidence of use of substances;
   - (d) International and domestic policy constraints and debates.

2. **The law enforcement elements:**
   - (a) Detection of drug offences, special powers;
   - (b) Investigation, prosecution;
   - (c) Elements of drug offences—
     - possession/use,
     - trading,
     - cultivation, manufacture,
     - importation;
   - (d) Sentencing options/directives;
   - (e) Sentencing characterisation of levels;
   - (f) Confiscation of assets.

3. **Civil treatment:**
   - (a) The history of civil commitment;
   - (b) The civil commitment model;
   - (c) A public health (detoxification) model;
   - (d) Non-legislative options.

4. **Generic welfare measures:**
   - (a) Income support;
   - (b) Accommodation;
   - (c) Health services.

5. **Overview/summary:**
   - (a) Options and directions for change.

**Environmental Dispute Resolution** 1 unit

*Mr Preston, Ms Lyster*

This course aims to explore the nature of environmental disputes and the means of resolving those disputes. The means examined include adjudicative means such as judicial review, administrative appeals and public inquiries and non-adjudicative or consensual means such as mediation. Critical evaluation of the forms and limits of dispute resolution strategies, including appropriateness of each means in resolving different types of environmental disputes, will be pursued. The course will involve the use of innovative teaching techniques. Lectures will be alternated with small group workshops, mediation simulations and a mock court-hearing. In addition to the course lecturers, there will be guest lecturers including (subject to availability) a Land and Environment Court judge, Commissioner of Inquiry, Senior Counsel and a trained mediator from the Land and Environment Court. Participation in the practical exercises is a compulsory condition of the course.

**Environmental Economics** 1 unit

*Prof. Apps*

*Assessment:* one 6000w essay

This course will present an introduction to the following topics:

- cost-benefit analysis and its application to environmental issues;
• theory and measurement of externalities;
• economics of renewable and non-renewable resources;
• market failures and the objectives of environmental policy;
• intergenerational equity;
• uncertainty and risk;
• environmental regulation; and
• economics of sustainable development.

The aim of the course is to encourage an interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of environmental law and policy. Emphasis will be given to the development of a broad social welfare approach to environmental policy which fully recognises costs and benefits for future generations.

Environmental Impact Assessment Law 1 unit
Mr Dunne

Assessment one research essay, one tut paper

The course aims to develop a sound understanding of environmental impact assessment theory and practice. The course examines the environmental impact assessment procedures under the Environment Protection Act (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974 (Cth) and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (N.S.W.) and attempts to critically evaluate the historical significance and administrative potential of environmental impact assessment as a regulatory strategy.

Environmental Law and Policy 1 unit
Prof. Boer

This course introduces students to the legal and institutional implications of adopting the precept of ecologically sustainable development, particularly for governments and corporations. The course begins with a discussion of environmental ethics, followed by an exploration of its ramifications for decision theory, public administration, approaches to regulation and accountability, and federal and international relations. Various fields of regulation (land-use; polluting activities; natural and cultural heritage protection), forms of decision-making (environmental impact assessment, and other participatory forums), and avenues of accountability (administrative, civil and criminal) are employed to develop the issues.

The aim of the course is to introduce students to overarching themes in environmental law and policy as a prelude to their more detailed studies for the degree of Master of Environmental Law.

Environmental Planning Law 1 unit
Ms Franklin

Assessment two 3500w essays or one 7500w essay

This course examines the legal and institutional structures in New South Wales for land-use regulation and the resolution of land-use conflicts. The focus is on environmental planning, development control and environmental impact assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (N.S.W.) and cognate legislation. The course provides an opportunity to explore contemporary urban issues, such as urban consolidation and infrastructure planning. Federal interest in the cities is also examined. While an important aim of the course is to provide students with an understanding of the New South Wales environmental planning system, it also aims to develop the capacity to evaluate environmental policies and programs through exploring theoretical perspectives on the function of environmental planning.

Equity Financing 1 unit
Coordinator Ms Haskew

This course will be taught by a number of practitioners expert in their fields

Assessment one 2hr exam or 4500w essay, classwork

This course focuses on equity fund-raising, and in particular on the company law aspects of corporate finance. Please note that equity fund-raising by prospectus is covered in Securities Regulation. Topics include:
• the role of auditors in corporate finance;
• accounts, dividends and the share premium account;
• preference shares;
• repurchase and redemption of shares, and reduction of capital;
• financial assistance;
• regulated financial transactions;
• corporate reconstruction;
• incorporated and unincorporated joint ventures; and
• aspects of international corporate finance.

European Union Law I 1 unit

European Union Law II 1 unit

Explaining Crime 1 unit
Mr Cunneen

Assessment tone take-home exam, one 3000w essay, classwork

This unit examines the relevance of theory to the process of explaining crime as a social phenomenon. It will selectively analyse the history of criminological thought. Special attention will be given to the cross-disciplinary nature of efforts to understand crime, criminality, and their causes. A significant section of the course will deal with contemporary approaches to criminological explanation including the influence of feminism and postmodernism. Contemporary theorists such as Foucault, Garland and Braithwaite will also be considered. The course will endeavour to make explicit the links between criminological theory and the development of public policy.

Family Law 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]

The focus of the course will be upon aspects of the law of family property and the law concerning children. The topics usually include the following:
1. Property Law
   (a) The economic consequences of marriage breakdown;
   (b) The Family Law Act and bankruptcy;
   (c) Judicial discretion under the De Facto Relationships Act;
2. Children and Family Law
   (a) Parental responsibility and children's rights;
   (b) Alternatives to the best interests of the child test;
   (c) Domestic violence and children;
   (d) Child abuse allegations in family law proceedings;
   (e) Mediation in disputes about children.

Forensic Psychiatry 1 unit
Dr Shea
Assessment: one 2hr exam, one 2000w essay
This unit explores the relevance of psychiatry for criminology. Specific consideration is given to the language of psychiatry, the psychiatric assessment and the way it is used in court, and the relationship between psychiatric illness and criminal behaviour.

Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Religion
(Seminar) 1 unit
Prof. Sadurski
Assessment: oral presentation of the main issues related to a class topic (20%), participation in class discussion (20%); 4500w essay (60%)
The purpose of this course is to examine the principal philosophical issues in the constitutional protection of freedom of speech and freedom of religion — two freedoms traditionally considered as the paramount individual liberties in a liberal-democratic state. The emphasis will be on theoretical assumptions, arguments and justifications; the illustrations will be taken mainly from Australian, American and Canadian constitutional theory and practice.

The following issues will be discussed in the segment of the course related to freedom of speech: the meaning of 'speech' for the purposes of constitutional protection; various rationales for special protection of freedom of speech; the conceptual structure of the free speech principle; examination of theoretical arguments in suppressing defamatory speech, pornography, racial vilification, incitement to violence, harmful or false advertising etc; freedom of speech in Cyberspace; freedom of the press; contempt of court; copyright and freedom of speech.

The part of the course concerning freedom of religion will examine the meaning of 'religion' for the purposes of constitutional protection, and the relationship between the principle of non-establishment of religion by the state and the principle of free religious expression.

The course will follow a seminar format with the emphasis on presentation of student papers and class discussion of course materials.

Gender, Race and Legal Relations 1 unit
Mr Cunneen
Assessment: one take-home exam, one 4500w essay for master's students, one 3000w essay for diploma students
This unit provides a theoretical understanding of the concepts of race and gender, and of their relationship to the formulation of the law. The course utilises both criminological and legal theory approaches to the subject matter. It also provides an understanding of the empirical data on the relationship between race, gender and the administration of the law.

The course considers in particular Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and people from non-English speaking backgrounds in Australia, and their relationship with Australian legal systems. There is also a strong comparative approach in the course with reference made to North American, New Zealand and British literature.

Government Regulation, Health Policy and Ethics 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]
This course examines government regulation of health care, drugs, resource allocation, medical research and professional practice. With regard to each area of government decision-making issues are analysed by reference to the interplay between social goals, human rights, legal rights and ethical considerations.

Topics covered include the constitutional and statutory sources of government power with respect to health care: therapeutic goods regulation; health insurance; pharmaceutical benefits; health policy; resource allocation; ethical theories in law and medicine; human tissue legislation; discipline of health professionals; avenues for dealing with health care complaints, including investigative and adjudicative tribunals, judicial review, royal commissions and inquiries; health consumers; rights and remedies; the ethics of human experimentation; and ethics committees.

This course is a compulsory core course in the Master of Health Law.

Hazardous Substances and the Law 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]
This course covers the statutory framework governing the regulation of hazardous substances at Federal and State levels in terms of manufacture, handling, storage and transport. It also examines the responsibility for contamination, site clean up and environmental auditing. A further aspect will look at the potential for 'toxic tort' actions and the criminal enforcement of laws concerning hazardous substances.

This course aims to provide a more specialised focus than that of Pollution Law. The course will be of special interest to lawyers and others concentrating on various aspects of the chemical industry, but especially in the area of environmental auditing.

Health Care and Professional Liability 1 unit
Prof. Sappideen
This course examines the legal issues relating to professional liability in Health Care. Areas to be addressed include: principles of negligence and their application to the liability of health professionals; other forms of liability including contractual liability and breach of fiduciary duties; liability of hospitals (both direct liability and vicarious liability for the acts of employees); procedures for complaints against...
underwater heritage, with a special emphasis on Australian Aboriginal heritage. The World Heritage Convention and its implications for Australia is examined and various case studies are used. National, state and local legislative regimes for heritage conservation are looked at and put into the context of broader environmental decision making.

The course aims to bring together a range of interdisciplinary strands, in archaeology, anthropology, cultural and natural history, art, architecture and urban planning, and to weave them into a framework for the legal protection of world, national, state and local heritage. It includes a Sydney-based field trip component. Small group teaching techniques are used throughout the semester.

**Indonesian Law** 2 units
Dr Ball
Assessment one take-home exam (40% or 70%) and one 6000w essay (60%) or one 3000w essay (30%)

This course is designed as an introduction to the legal system of Indonesia, a country with which Australia has maintained a close relationship and with which increasing cultural and trading links might be expected in the future. Since Indonesia has the world’s largest Muslim population, a study of its legal system also provides some insight into the nature of Islamic law.

The course is divided into two parts. The first part deals with Indonesian legal history to 1945; the struggle for national law since independence (particularly in the areas of land law, family law, inheritance law and the law of contract); constitutional law and legal institutions; adat (customary) law; and Islamic law.

The second part deals with areas of Indonesian law which are of special interest to Australian or foreign companies investing in or trading with or in Indonesia. These include foreign investment law; company law; taxation law; intellectual property law; conflict of laws; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in Indonesia; arbitration of commercial disputes; credit and security law; transnational contracts; banking law; and the Timor Gap Treaty. The topics to be studied will be influenced partly by the interests of students and partly by the availability of materials in English.

The course requires no prior knowledge of Indonesia or of any foreign language. Students will find a wealth of material in English on the Indonesian legal system referred to in John Ball *Indonesian Law: Commentary, Materials and Bibliography*, 1996.

**Information Rights in Health Care** 1 unit
Dr Bennett
This course deals with the rights to information in the modern health care system. The course will focus on consent to treatment and will include discussion of: capacity, the duty of health professionals to disclose the risks of treatment, refusal of treatment, and emergency health care. The course will also examine duties of confidentiality in health care, as well as ownership of and access to medical records.

**International Business Law** 1 unit
Dr Chukwumweije
The purpose of the course is to introduce students to the private law aspects of international business. The course covers issues relating to international sale of goods, risk allocation, sales financing and payment systems, conflict of laws, and the resolution of disputes through international commercial arbitration.

Students shall be required to read and research literature on international business; and active student participation in classes is mandatory.

**International Commercial Arbitration** 1 unit
Dr Chukwumweije
The purpose of the course is to introduce students to international commercial arbitration which is increasingly becoming one of the preferred methods of resolving international commercial disputes. The course will examine the methodology of international arbitration, the conduct of arbitration proceedings, the challenge of arbitration awards, and the procedure for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards. The course will also consider how arbitrators deal with the tension between fidelity to party autonomy and the need to respect vital juridical interests.

**International Environmental Law** 1 unit
Prof. Boer
Assessment essay (80%), class participation (20%)

This course aims to provide students with an overview of the development of international environmental law throughout the twentieth century. Attention will primarily be devoted to the international law and policy responses to global and regional environmental and resource management issues. Students will be assumed to have some understanding of global environmental issues such as climate change and depletion of biodiversity. Basic principles of international environmental law will be assessed prior to undertaking a sectoral analysis of discrete areas such as marine pollution and species protection. The course will not have a particular Australian focus, though relevant Australian laws will be referred to. The focus will rather be the international situation, assessing the law and policy which has been applied to deal with environmental problems in an international and transboundary context.

**International Law and the Use of Armed Force** 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyse the principles of customary international law, and the rules of conventional law, which apply in the case of armed conflict between states. Attention too will be given to internal armed conflict. The role of the United Nations in preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping, peace enforcement, and in the authorisation of the use of armed force is discussed.
of collective armed force will be included. Special emphasis will be laid on those principles and rules which limit the methods and means of combat, international humanitarian law, and the conduct of armed conflict at sea. Case studies of the situations in the former Yugoslavia, the Gulf War 1990-91, Cambodia, and Somalia, will be used by way of contemporary illustration.

**International Trade Regulation** 1 unit

[Not offered in 1997]

The course is intended to introduce students to the contemporary policy and legal issues in international trade. The course begins with an examination of the concept of free trade and the international structures that have been created to foster the liberalisation of international trade. It then focuses on the law and practice of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Topics to be covered include the principles of non-discrimination in the WTO, regulation of unfair trade, safeguard measures, regional trading blocs, trade in services, trade-related investment measures, trade and the environment, and dispute resolution under the WTO.

**International Transport Law** 1 unit

[Not offered in 1997]

The course will deal with the Australian law governing rights and duties between passengers and shippers of cargo, on the one hand, and carriers transporting persons and goods internationally by air or by sea, on the other.

The course will survey the growth of international conventions and organisations that have helped shape the law relating to maritime and air transport (including multimodal transport) and their present implementation in Australian law.

The section of the course on international air transport law will include a study of the basic instruments on international civil aviation, the Warsaw Convention and protocols, bilateral air services agreements on the Bermuda pattern, and crimes in relation to aircraft.

The section of the course on transport by sea will include jurisdiction with respect to ships, crimes in relation to ships', bills of lading and the contract of carriage, the Hague-Visby Rules, the Hamburg Rules, and the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1991 (Cth).

The course will conclude with a brief survey of dispute settlement options in relation to international transport.

**Issues in the Law of Copyright** 1 unit

[Not offered in 1997]

When students enrol in this course they should have either completed an introductory course in intellectual property covering copyright and related fields at the undergraduate level; or they should read selected books and articles as an introduction to the subject.

The course will explore a series of issues of interest within the field of copyright including: underlying justifications for the type of protection provided in Australian law; 'droits morals'; and related authors' rights; cultural analysis of copyright as the legal protection of particular forms of expression; peculiar problems with artists' rights; folklore, particularly with reference to Aboriginal culture; future developments in the law of copyright. The emphasis will be on theoretical rather than black letter law issues.

The course will attempt to discuss a series of controversial or complex issues within the law of copyright at a reasonably high level of analysis. Students will be expected to read materials on a weekly basis. The focus will be on exploring the implications within this area of law and will assume a reasonably well informed level of student participation. Some economic, practice-oriented or black letter areas will be looked at, but always in the broader context of the development of the law within Australia and the international community.

**Judicial Review: Principles, Policy and Procedure** 1 unit

Assoc. Prof. Allars

This course provides a specialised and thematic account of judicial review as one means for making the executive branch of government accountable. It aims to develop an understanding of trends reflected in principles relating to justiciability, standing to seek review, excess of power and abuse of power, and procedural fairness. A critical evaluation of the policy choices which account for development of common law principles is encouraged. The procedures and remedial powers available under statutes which reform the procedure for gaining judicial review are examined and judicial and administrative procedure are compared. A consistent theme is the development of a critical appreciation of the proper relationship between the judicial and executive branches of government.

This course is recommended for candidates in the Master of Administrative Law and Policy.

**Juvenile Justice** 1 unit

[Not offered in 1997]

Specialised criminal justice responses to juvenile deviance are critically analysed. Definitions of juvenile delinquency provide a focus for the exploration of issues of gender, race, morality and public order. Special attention is given to police/youth relations and the role of juvenile corrections.

**Labour Law** 1 unit

Prof. McCallum

*Assessment* one take-home exam, one 4000w essay, classwork

[Not available to Master of Laws students]

The course will provide an introduction to and general overview of the statutes and common law principles which regulate or impact upon relationships between and among workers, unions, employers and the state.

The following specific topics will be considered:

1. Introduction: The role of law in the field of labour relations; history and outlines of the Australian system.

2. Individual employment relationship creation: content and termination of the employment relationship.
3. Collective dispute resolution: Constitutional constraints; the Federal and New South Wales conciliation and arbitration systems; conflict and cooperation between the systems.

4. Strikes and industrial action: sanctions against organised withdrawal of labour.

**Law, Ageing and Disability 1 unit**
Prof. Carney

This course deals with the law which is of special concern to aged and disabled people (such as younger people who are victims of brain trauma, intellectual disadvantage or premature ageing). Aged and disabled people are a rising proportion of the population, and will soon comprise one in four Australians. They have special (but distinctive) needs: for income, health care, substitute decision-making and investment/retirement planning, or assistance to participate fully in society. The law in these areas has close connections with other disciplines (social work, disability services and gerontology, investment advisers, etc.). Society is making increasing demands on lawyers to provide advice on the range of legal issues confronting aged and disabled people. This course caters to that need.

Topics to be covered will include:

1. Context for the law:
   (a) Demography and trends;
   (b) Socio-medical characteristics of ageing/impairment;
   (c) Ethical context of ageing and disadvantage;
   (d) The pattern of laws and services.

2. Income security:
   (a) Age pensions: the basic framework;
   (b) Assets testing;
   (c) Investment income.

3. Private planning of property/income:
   (a) Powers of attorney, enduring powers, warranty provisions;
   (b) Wills/succession;
   (c) Superannuation treatment/retirement incomes policies.

4. Private planning of services:
   (a) Special accommodation houses;
   (b) Retirement villages;
   (c) Hostels and nursing homes;
   (d) Disability services (State);
   (e) Disability services (Commonwealth).

5. Public accountability:
   (a) Community visitors/advocacy;
   (b) Statutory watch-dog agencies (e.g. Office of Public Advocate);
   (c) Guardianship and Administration Boards;
   (d) Securing legal rights to services (e.g. Disability Review tribunals in California and Victoria).

**Law and Legal Culture in Asia and the Pacific 2 units**
Prof. Tay

The unit will focus on tensions between traditional societies and their social and legal or formal institutions on the one hand and modernising societies and the new social institutions created and developed to meet contemporary needs and values. The class will be asked to examine the characteristics of traditional societies and the institutions, both formal and informal, that are used to help maintain social order and resolve disputes, the conditions under which both society and institutions change and their circumstances leading to the creation of new institutions and the rise of different sets of values. They will then look at how the new institutions and ways of doing things work, question their efficacy and analyse the tensions between the old and new. The class will ask under what conditions would new institutions be successful? What circumstances or conditions militate against the success of new institutions and ways of doing things? How are the old adapted to the new and how does the old govern the new? etc.

The societies that the class will consider are, in the first instance, China, Vietnam, Burma, Singapore and Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka. If time permits and the knowledge required prevails students may indicate any special society they would like to consider; they may also offer to present papers on those societies.

**Law of the Sea (Seminar) 1 unit**
Prof. Shearer, Assoc. Prof. Rothwell

This course reviews the major areas of the law of the sea in the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, additional international conventions and agreements, and current state practice. Each of the major maritime zones are assessed in addition to a specific review of sectorial issues such as navigation rights, and the marine environment. Appropriate reference will be made to Australian law and practice.

*Students who previously completed Maritime Law are not permitted to enrol in the course.*

**Legal Education 1 unit**
[Not offered in 1997]

The course covers the following topics:

1. Conceiving and reconceiving legal education;
2. Teaching techniques in Law School: from Socrates to Communalism;
3. Theories of learning and techniques of teaching;
4. Observation and analysis;
5. New directions in legal education I: law and economics;
6. New directions in legal education II: critical legal studies;
7. New directions in legal education III: feminist legal theory;
8. The human, non-adversarial /non-litigational dimensions of law;
9. Institutional constraints on good teaching;
10. What is legal scholarship; and
11. Law for non-lawyers.

One weekly (two hour) session is devoted to each of the above topics and one additional session is reserved for a topic (or topics) selected by the class during the course.
Microeconomics and Public Sector Policy 2 units

Prof. Apps

The course comprises two parts. Part 1 introduces topics in microeconomic theory, as the analytical framework of modern public economics and policy evaluation. Part 2 then examines a broad range of public sector policy issues within that framework and with reference to the results of empirical research. The aim of the course is to provide an understanding of the objective of policy and an appreciation of theoretically consistent and empirically relevant approaches to analysing reforms.

Topics in microeconomics covered in Part 1 include the concept of competitive markets, the fundamental theorems of welfare, consumer theory, labour supply and intertemporal choice, theory of the firm, general equilibrium, efficiency and social welfare, market failure and the role of government, theory of second best and methodological approaches to the evaluation of policy.

Public policy issues examined in part 2 include taxation and government expenditure, social security and insurance, health, retirement incomes, cost-benefit analysis of public projects, public utility pricing, privatisation, agency problems and government regulation. The presentation of these topics emphasises the acquisition of analytical and technical skills required for the evaluation of public policy and practice.

Modern Corporate Governance 1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Hill

The course will explore a number of issues concerning the corporation and its participants, raised in contemporary corporate governance debate. Issues discussed will include the structure of corporate groups, institutional investors as ‘players in the game of corporate governance’, the role of employees in the modern public corporation, international developments in director and executive officer remuneration practices, and criminal liability of the corporation and its officers. These issues will be analysed against the backdrop of different models of the corporation adopted in corporate theory.

Natural Resources Law 1 unit
Prof. Boer

Assessment essay (50%), class paper (30%), class participation (20%)

This course examines the conflicts between different land uses and how they can be resolved through legal and other mechanisms. Topics covered include energy, forestry, mining, agriculture, water use, national parks, and tourism. Case studies drawn are from various resource disputes around Australia. Ecologically sustainable development and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander involvement in decision-making are themes of the course.

The course aims to familiarise students with the law and policy issues related to resource management in Australia, and the role of various governmental sectors in this debate. The class papers involve students in presenting an approved segment of the course. Small group teaching techniques are used throughout the semester.
7. Transfer pricing rules and practice
8. Prevention of tax avoidance by residents — controlled foreign companies and similar regimes;
9. Tax treaty policy of N.Z.; and
10. Problems in structuring in bound and outbound investments between Australia and N.Z.

Pollution Law 1 unit
Ms N. Franklin
Assessment two 3500w essays or one 7500w essay

This course examines approaches to pollution prevention and control, with particular emphasis on regulation and enforcement. Compliance, deterrence and incentive strategies are evaluated, as is corporate environmental responsibility and accountability. The course includes a study of standards, permitting and land-use controls, administrative and civil enforcement, prosecution discretion, and criminal and civil liability. Overarching themes are precaution and prevention, integrated pollution control, and community-right-to-know and to participate.

The legislative and administrative framework that is studied is that of New South Wales, although comparisons will be made with other jurisdictions. The federal dimension, including implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment, in particular Sch 4, is discussed.

Protection of the Antarctic Environment 1 unit
Assoc. Prof. Rothwell

This course examines the various international instruments developed under the 1959 Antarctic Treaty to protect the Antarctic environment and the surrounding southern oceans. Particular emphasis will be given to the Convention for Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980 and the Madrid Protocol on Antarctic Environmental Protection 1991. Attention will also be given to the application of municipal law by claimant and non-claimant states to their Antarctic personnel concerning scientific activities which have an environmental impact.

This course will be a specialised unit which will flow on from the course International Environmental Law. In aiming to provide a detailed examination of the regime of legal protection of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean, the course will be of particular interest to those working on the ecological and political issues connected with the exploitation and conservation of both living and non-living resources.

Public Sector Policy 1 unit
Prof. Apps

The course will outline the role of public sector policy and examine the structure of government policy within the analytical framework of modern welfare economics. The aim of the course is to provide an understanding of the objectives of policy and an appreciation of methodological approaches to analysing the social and economic effects of reforms.

The course provides an introduction to modern welfare economics and the rationale for government intervention, as a background to the investigation of a range of issues in public economics and government. The course will include a detailed analysis of policy relating to taxation, government expenditure, public enterprises and regulation. Topics covered will include the taxation of consumption, labour supply and saving, social security and insurance, health, education, retirement income policy, cost benefit analysis of public projects, public utility pricing and selected aspects of government regulation.

Reproduction and the Law 1 unit
Dr Bennett

This course considers legal issues relating to reproduction. Topics to be covered in the course include: wrongful birth, pre-natal injury, wrongful life, abortion, the rights of the foetus, reproductive technology (including legal regulation, eligibility for treatment, access to information, research using embryos, sterilisation and intellectual disability). The course will aim to situate the legal issues within their broader social context and reading materials will be interdisciplinary and comparative in nature. Student participation in class discussion will be expected.

Restitution for Unjust Enrichment 1 unit
Ms McDonald
Assessment one compulsory essay worth 25%, one exam

This course aims to provide students with an opportunity to learn about an important and expanding area of the law of obligations, developed by the courts over the last ten years. The course analyses the concept of unjust enrichment and the relationship between restitution, equity, contract and tort. The concept of unjust enrichment is now accepted as the unifying basis for the law of restitution. A person is unjustly enriched whenever a benefit is received at the plaintiff’s expense in circumstances where the receipt or retention of that benefit is unjust. Relevant circumstances include mistake, duress and other improper pressure, failure of consideration, or the receipt of benefits flowing wrongs such as tort, breach of contract and breaches of fiduciary duties. Both personal and proprietary claims will be considered. The expansion of the law of unjust enrichment has required a principled development of appropriate defences and the operation and availability of defences such as good consideration and change of position will be analysed. Restitution in the particular context of ineffective contracts is the subject of a separate course following this course.

Restitution for Ineffective Contracts 1 unit
Prof. Carter
Prereq Restitution for Unjust Enrichment
Assessment one essay worth 25%, one exam

This course aims to provide a detailed examination of the concept of unjust enrichment in the context of one of the most important topics in the law of restitution, the receipt of benefits under an ineffective contract. The course also provides an opportunity for students to develop their understanding of the law of contract and its relationship with the law of restitution: the
course will build on both undergraduate courses in contract law and the postgraduate course in Restitution for Unjust Enrichment. Topics include:
1. Unjust Enrichment;
2. Relevant claims and bases such as quantum meruit, total failure of consideration, acceptance of benefit;
3. Inherently ineffective contracts;
4. Contracts discharged for breach or repudiation;
5. Contracts discharged without breach;
6. Contracts rescinded or set aside;
7. Valuation and adjustment;
8. Defences.

Sales Tax and State Taxes 2 units
Mr Justice Hill
Assessment one 4hr exam, one 6000w essay
The course will embrace the study of the New South Wales Stamp Duties Act, 1920 (as amended), the provisions of the Land Tax Management Act 1956, the provisions of the Commonwealth Sales Tax legislation, and the application of the provisions of those acts to various property, contractual and trust situations commonly met with in practice.

Securities Regulation 2 units
[Not offered in 1997]
The course is concerned with the Australian law regulating securities markets, transactions in securities, and participants in the securities industry. Comparisons with other legal systems (especially the U.K., U.S.A. and Canadian) will be made where appropriate, particularly on questions of reform. A sound knowledge of company law at the undergraduate law school level will be assumed. The following topics are normally studied:
1. An introduction to securities regulation
   (a) the nature of Australian securities markets;
   (b) the roles of sharebrokers, underwriters, merchant bankers and institutional investors;
   (c) the goals of securities regulation;
   (d) a comparative overview of U.S.A. and Canadian securities regulation.
2. The structure of the National Corporations and Securities Scheme
   (a) constitutional and territorial questions;
   (b) the functions and powers of the Ministerial Council and the ASC;
   (c) investigatory and commercial powers.
3. The concept of securities (prescribed interests)
4. Regulation of public offerings of securities
   (a) scope of the prospectus requirements;
   (b) contents of prospectus;
   (c) liability for omissions and misstatements.
5. Regulation of stock exchanges, the personnel of the securities industry, and securities transactions
   (a) legal regulation of stock exchanges;
   (b) licensing requirements, statutory protection for brokers’ clients;
   (c) self-regulation of the conduct of sharebrokers under the stock exchange rules;
   (d) market transactions (contract notes, disclosure, conflict of interest and duty) under the securities legislation, stock exchange rules and the general law;
   (e) short selling.
6. Market manipulation
7. Takeovers
   (a) legislative requirements;
   (b) substantial shareholdings;
   (c) ASX Listing Requirements and their status;
   (d) defensive measures, including matters of the general law of directors’ duties, profit forecasts, service contracts, statements about revaluation, etc.
8. Mergers, reconstructions and schemes of arrangement
9. Shareholders’ agreements and solicitation of proxies
10. Special markets, futures markets.

Sentencing and Punishment 1 unit
Mr Cunneen
The theoretical and functional underpinnings of the sentencing process are discussed. The relationship between punishment and social structure is also examined and recent legislative and judicial developments are assessed.

Takeovers and Reconstructions (Seminar) 1 unit
Coordinator DT Austin, Mr Bedall, Mr Golging, A.G. Hartnell (AM), Mr Jolley
Assessment open book exam
This course will involve detailed study of the requirements of Chapter 6 of the Corporations Law with respect to the acquisition of company shares, and also selected aspects of the law concerning corporate reconstructions where a change of control is involved (including schemes of arrangement, selective reductions of capital and Other forms of compulsory acquisition of minority holdings).

Taxation
The courses in taxation for 1997 are:
Australian Income Tax System
Australian International Taxation
Australian Tax Treaties
Corporate Taxation
State Taxes and Commonwealth Sales Tax
Tax Administration
Taxation and Social Policy
Taxation of Partnerships and Trusts
Taxation of Remuneration
The specialist seminars in taxation for 1997 are:
Chinese International Taxation
New Zealand International Taxation (to be confirmed)
Tax Litigation
Taxation of Financial Institutions and Financial Transactions

Course descriptions are listed alphabetically.
These courses are available in the Master of Laws, Master of Taxation, Doctor of Juridical Science and Graduate Diploma of Law.
There follows a table of equivalences across subjects since 1990. Where students have undertaken one of the courses in a previous form, they cannot take the current equivalent course again for credit. The numbers in brackets indicate the unit values of the subjects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1994</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Law 1 (2)</td>
<td>Taxation of Advanced Commercial Transactions (2)</td>
<td>Australian Income Tax System (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Law 2A (1)</td>
<td>Taxation of Non-corporate Intermediaries (1)</td>
<td>Taxation of Business and Investment Income (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Law 2B (1)</td>
<td>Corporate Taxation (1)</td>
<td>Taxation of Remuneration (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Law 2C (1)</td>
<td>Taxation of Australian Industry (1)</td>
<td>Corporate Taxation (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Law 3 (2)</td>
<td>Taxation of International Transactions (2)</td>
<td>Taxation of Australian Industry (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australian Tax Treaties (1)</td>
<td>Australian International Taxation (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Law 4 (2)</td>
<td>Sales Tax and State Taxes (2)</td>
<td>Sales Tax and State Taxes (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tax Administration** 1 unit  
Mr Harris

The purpose of this course is to examine both the theoretical and practical issues which arise in the administration of the Australian tax system. Wherever relevant, the interaction of these issues with the substantive provisions of the tax law will be considered (this is particularly the role of the transfer pricing case study).

The following topics are covered:

1. **Introduction:**
   (a) an examination of the models for administration of the taxation system.

2. **Determining liability:**
   (a) role of audit within the overall Australian Taxation Office strategy;
   (b) self-assessment and taxpayer compliance issues;
   (c) audit policy;
   (d) techniques available to the Commissioner in the collection of information, including investigations powers and exchange of information between Government departments and the protections such as professional privilege.

3. **Dispute resolution:**
   (a) objection and appeal procedures, including the taxpayer's collection of information;
   (b) challenging other determinations of the Commissioner, for example, withholding tax and foreign tax credit determinations.

4. **Collection and recovery:**
   (a) general collection and recovery issues;
   (b) specific statutory regimes, in particular, company tax instalments and provisional tax.

5. **Issues in international tax enforcement:**
   (a) examine the impact of the international dimension in the issues raised in the previous topics. This will be done through a case study involving a transfer pricing dispute.

**Taxation and Social Policy** 1 unit  
Prof. Apps

This course examines alternative tax-transfer policies within the analytical framework of modern welfare economics. The aim of the course is to provide an overview of the social objective of taxation and of the tax problem when the design and implementation of policy options are subject to recognised constraints. Differences between legal concepts of income, the Haig-Simons definition of income, the approach to the tax problems in public economics are highlighted.

Topics covered by the course include the specification of social objectives, tax incidence, economic efficiency and incentive effects, distributional criteria for tax policy, taxation of labour supply, consumption taxes, taxation of savings, the tax rate structure, negative taxation and welfare programs, social security and insurance, retirement incomes policies, optimal taxation and tax reform!

Case studies on tax reform issues of current interest are also presented.

**Tax Litigation (Seminar)** 1 unit  
Mr Hamilton and guest lecturers

Topics to be covered are:

1. Overview of tax litigation process;
2. Objections;
3. Appeal Strategy: AAT or Federal Court;
4. Court procedure;
5. Conferences and other AAT mechanisms;
6. Evidence;
7. Further appeals;
8. Reform.
Taxation of Australian Industry 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]

Taxation of Australian Industry consists of a detailed consideration of the effects of income taxation on the conduct and structures of Australian industry, with special emphasis on superannuation, life insurance and mining. The goals of the course in general terms are to develop an understanding of the taxation regime for capital income and these specific industries through an analysis of a number of specific problems which will be discussed in detail in each seminar.

The taxation of income from capital influences most of the trading operations of most Australian firms. Yet the impact of the income tax imposes quite different burdens on individual firms and across different Australian industries. On some occasions, the different burdens result from variables which seem to have little to do with underlying profitability. On others, they are the result of direct or indirect government incentives. These problems of income mismeasurement and incentive programs are said to lead to distortions and allocative inefficiency within the domestic economy and in international financial markets.

In addition to these definitions and measurement problems influencing the rate of tax payable on particular investments, there are further complications caused by different tax regimes applied to different investment intermediaries.

The topics dealt with in the course are:
1. Issues in the taxation of capital income: seminars 1-2.
2. Taxation of Australian industry: seminars 3-5
   (a) industry investment incentives;
   (b) industry investment disincentives;
   (c) firm structure and restructuring.

Taxation of Financial Institutions and Financial Transactions (Seminar) 1 unit
Mr O’Donnell and guest lecturers

Topics to be covered are:
1. Reform of taxation of financial transactions;
2. Time value or face value;
3. Derivation of income and incurring of deductions;
4. Revenue or capital character;
5. Accruals;
6. Mark to Market;
7. Financial institutions; and
8. Other taxpayers.

Taxation of Partnerships and Trusts 1 unit
Mr Allerdice
Assessment one 2 hr exam, one tut paper

1. The problems of taxing entities — partnerships and trusts contrasted with companies;
2. The classification of entities for tax purposes;
3. Taxation of partners;
4. Taxation of trusts other than unit trusts and their beneficiaries;
5. Taxation of unit trusts and their beneficiaries; and
6. Taxation of limited partnerships.

Taxation of Remuneration 1 unit
Mr Allerdice
Assessment one 2 hr exam, one tut paper

This course is designed to explore in detail the fundamental principles of the income tax, fringe benefits tax and capital gains tax in relation to employees’ remuneration. The goal is to familiarise participants with the policy issues and concepts underlying the taxation of employee remuneration, while at the same time assisting students in mastering the practical complexities of the taxes as they currently exist. Issues to be considered include the taxation of income from personal services, employee share acquisition schemes, the taxation of fringe benefits, the taxation of services income earned overseas by Australian residents and the taxation of Australian source services income by non-residents, and the taxation of termination payments. Because of continual changes to the tax system in this area, recent legislation and judicial decisions will be emphasised.

Theories of International Law 1 unit
Mr Opeskin

This course aims to introduce students to the principal schools of thought relating to the theory of international law; to encourage a critical evaluation of those theories; and to investigate the ways in which the various theories inform contemporary issues and debates in international law.

The course is divided into three parts. Part 1 examines the major jurisprudential schools in international law from the modern origins of international law in the 16th century to the present day. The topics examined in this part may include some or all of the following: natural law, positivism, sociological approaches, the policy-science approach of McDougal and Lasswell, critical legal theory, feminism and non-Western approaches to international law. Part 2 examines the relationship between international law and other disciplines, in particular international relations and international ethics. In these topics we examine whether law affects the behaviour of states, and whether there exists a system of international morality. Finally, Part 3 examines the modern state from several perspectives, each designed to focus on the moral and legal relevance of state boundaries. In particular, the course examines the modern state as a territorial entity, exercising control over a defined population, and regulating the flow of resources across state boundaries.

Students are encouraged to examine the manner in which the various theoretical issues inform current debates in international law. To this end, a familiarity with international law and an interest in international affairs is desirable.

Theory of the Family in Law and Society (Jurisprudence) 1 unit
[Not offered in 1997]
Trade Union Law 1 unit
Coreq/Prereq Labour Law (other than for LLM candidates)
This course will deal with the legal regulation of trade unions, with particular emphasis on federally registered organisations (including employer organisations). The course will deal with the status and capacity of unions, including the effect of registration; liability of unions for acts of their officers and members; the content, interpretation, validity and enforcement of union rules; duties and liabilities of union officials; union elections; eligibility for membership; right to membership; protection from victimisation; amalgamations; de-registration; and the problems caused by dual registration at federal and state levels. Consideration will also be given to the reforms in trade union law in New South Wales.

Wildlife Law 1 unit
Coreq/Prereq Labour Law (other than for LLM candidates)
Assessment one 2hr exam, one 4000w essay
This course will deal with an employer’s obligations with respect to the safety of the employee and will focus on three main areas: the employer’s obligations at common law in negligence, breach of contract and for breach of statutory duty; the liability of an employer under Worker’s Compensation legislation and the relationship between entitlements under that legislation and damages at common law; and finally the law relating to occupational health and safety.

Work Safety 1 unit
Coreq/Prereq Labour Law (other than for LLM candidates)
Assessment one take-home exam, one 2000w essay
This course will deal with an employer’s obligations with respect to the safety of the employee and will focus on three main areas: the employer’s obligations at common law in negligence, breach of contract and for breach of statutory duty; the liability of an employer under Worker’s Compensation legislation and the relationship between entitlements under that legislation and damages at common law; and finally the law relating to occupational health and safety.
The following table is a summary only. For full details of scholarships and prizes available, contact the Scholarships Office.

### Undergraduate scholarships and prizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize or scholarship</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Awarded for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Wigram Allen Scholarships</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in 1st year of course for candidates not taking combined course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in Legal Institutions, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Torts, Contracts and Criminal Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Best Arts graduate entering Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker and McKenzie Prize</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Advanced Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Alexander Beattie Prize in Industrial Law</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Employment and Industrial Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^Butterworths Book Prizes (12)</td>
<td>50 (each)</td>
<td>(a) Three book prizes to students in Arts Law, and Commerce/Law and Economics/Law, Economics (Social Sciences)/Law or Science/Law based on the order of merit for all law subjects completed to the end of third year (b) Three book prizes to students in Law I based on order of merit (c) Three book prizes to students in Law II based on order of merit (d) Three book prizes to students in Law III based on order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Minter Ellison Scholarship</em></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Most distinguished graduate or graduand enrolling in Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minter Ellison Prize</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Intellectual Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew M. Clayton</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Real Property, Personal Property and Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt Cobbett Prizes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Proficiency in Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Proficiency in Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Proficiency in International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt Cobbett Scholarship</td>
<td>up to 1000</td>
<td>Financial assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Securities Commission Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Company Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrs Chambers Westgarth Prizes</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Business Finance Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Securities Market Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward John Culey Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Awarded for proficiency in Real Property and Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George Dalley Prizes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Proficiency in final year of combined program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Proficiency in final year of graduate program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Dufty Memorial Prize</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>Proficiency in the subjects Real Property and Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas P. Flattery Prize</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Proficiency in Roman Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Fox John F. Mant Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Academic merit and financial need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Fox John L. Smithers Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Academic merit and extracurricular achievements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Geddes Prize</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Proficiency in Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize or scholarship</td>
<td>Value $</td>
<td>Awarded for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Munro Gibbs Prize</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Proficiency in Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*George and Matilda Harris Scholarships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Proficiency in 2nd year of 3-year course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIB</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Proficiency in 3rd year of 5-year course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Margaret Dalrymple Hay Prize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in Legal History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.G. Henderson Memorial Prize</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Awarded to student gaining University Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Peter Heydon Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Best undergraduate contribution to Sydney Law Review in Constitutional,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative or International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Levine Prize</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Proficiency in Criminal Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.H. McClemens Memorial Prize No. I</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce Panton Macfarlan Prize</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Sale of Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.M. Mitchell Prize</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Proficiency in Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monahan Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Litigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sybil Morrison Prize</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>Proficiency in Jurisprudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales Women Justices' Association Prize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Proficiency in Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Nye Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earle Page Constitutional Prize</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Essay on approved topic of constitutional, political or administrative interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Paterson Prize</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Best student contribution in the Sydney Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Peden Memorial Prize</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>Proficiency throughout course in Legal Institutions, Constitutional Law,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>International Law and Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Ethel Peden Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Trustee Company of N.S.W. Ltd Prizes</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Succession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Reid Memorial Fund</td>
<td>up to 500</td>
<td>Book grant for proficiency in any year except final year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.D. Roper Memorial Prizes (2)</td>
<td>220 (each)</td>
<td>Two students showing greatest proficiency in Equity and Corporate Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Ernest Savage Prize</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Legal Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gordon Smith Prizes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>To first 5 candidates for LLB who obtain honours at graduation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius Stone Prize</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Proficiency in Sociological Jurisprudence within course Jurisprudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius and Reca Stone Award in Sociological Jurisprudence</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Essay in Jurisprudence which deals with sociological jurisprudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julius and Reca Stone Award in International Law and Jurisprudence</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>For creative achievement displayed in essays in the two subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Stanley Vere Toose Memorial Prize</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Proficiency in Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tress Cocks and Maddox Centenary Scholarship</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Academic merit and financial need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake Dawson Waldron Prizes</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Personal Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Business Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Commercial Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Banking and Insurance Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Environmental Planning and Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrs Chambers Westgarth Scholarships</td>
<td>up to 2000</td>
<td>Proficiency in Environmental Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley Williams Prize</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Honours graduand placed 2nd in order of merit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Postgraduate scholarships and prizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize or scholarship</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Awarded for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gustav and Emma Bondy Postgraduate Prize in Jurisprudence</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Best student at the annual postgraduate examinations in the subject Jurisprudence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Freehill, Hollingdale and Page Prize</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Master of Laws by coursework candidate who is most proficient in the course Public Company Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Graduates’ Association Medal</td>
<td>Medal</td>
<td>Most distinguished student graduating Master of Laws in the Faculty of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Law Prize</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Most proficient in the course Maritime Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.H. McClemens Memorial Prize in Criminology No 2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Master of Laws or Master of Criminology candidate who has achieved the highest aggregate mark in four one-unit courses in the area of Criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.H. McClemens Memorial Prize in Criminology No 3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Most proficient candidate who completes the Diploma in Criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Samuel Redshaw Prize</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Proficiency in Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictive Trade Practices Law</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Restrictive Trade Practices B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *Nancy Gordon Smith Memorial Prize                        | 400   | Most proficient candidate for the degree of Master of Laws (coursework)  

*Under Review

There are various postgraduate scholarships available. You should contact the Student Services Manager or the Scholarships Office for further information.
8. Other Faculty information

The Law School Building

The floors in the building are numbered from the lowest floor, which is below ground and is Level 1. The street level is Level 4. All elevators serve Levels 4, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 13. Only two of them stop at the other levels. It is usually quicker to reach Levels 1, 2, 3 and 5 by the stairs. Access to Levels 7, 9 and 10 is restricted.

The floor plan of the building is as follows:

- Levels 1 & 2: Lecture theatres
- Level 3: Sydney University Law Society (SULS) office; lockers; toilets; car park
- Level 4: Assembly Hall
- Level 5: Sydney University Union (refreshments)
- Level 6: Law Society of N.S.W. Moot Court Room; Centre for Plain Language; Australian Centre for Environmental Law; computer laboratory; staff offices
- Level 8: Law School Library
- Level 11: Staff offices; Institute of Criminology; Sydney Law Review; Continuing Legal Education
- Level 12: Dean's office; Head of Law; Student Services; staff offices
- Level 13: Staff Common Room; Department of Jurisprudence; staff offices
- Level 14: Squash courts.

Smoking is not permitted in the building.

The Law Library

The Law School Library is a branch of the University of Sydney Library whose mission is to provide quality services and resources to support and enhance the teaching, research, creative work and scholarship of the University.

The Library occupies levels 7-10 of the building and the entrance is on level 8. It is a major research library and its collections include both print and electronic resources. It also has a large undergraduate collection consisting of multiple copies of major texts required for course work. Some material in demand is placed on Closed Reserve, which is a short loan collection. Card operated photocopiers are available to patrons. The library provides a wide range of services including circulation, reference assistance and formal classes in legal research. Additional services are available to postgraduate students.

During semester the Law Library is open at the following times:

- Monday-Thursday: 9.00 am-9.30 pm
- Friday: 9.00 am-8.00 pm
- Saturday: 9.00 am-4.45 pm

The loan periods are:

- **Law Research (level 9)**
  - Undergraduates: two weeks
  - Postgraduates/Academics: four weeks

Renewals are available and holds may be placed on books on loan to others.

- **Law Undergraduate (level 7)**
  - One week loan for all borrowers. Renewals and holds are not available.

Law reports, periodicals, loose-leaf services and reference books are not available for loan.

Further information is available on the Law Library homepage [http://www.law.usyd.edu.au/~library](http://www.law.usyd.edu.au/~library) or by telephoning 9351 0216. E-mail messages may be sent to library@law.usyd.edu.au

Sydney Law Review

The Faculty of Law has its own legal journal, the *Sydney Law Review*, which was established in 1953. All the pre-press work on the Review is performed by the Faculty through its External Relations Unit. It is then published by the Law Book Company Ltd on behalf of the Faculty.

For the first twenty years the general editorship of the *Review* was the responsibility of senior members of the full-time academic staff. From 1974 until 1990, the Editorial Committee consisted entirely of students. It was then resolved that the *Review* would be published quarterly, beginning in 1991. A Faculty Editorial Board was established. This is assisted by a Board of Student Editors comprising students enrolled in the Law Review option. One issue per year is devoted to discussion on a particular theme, with solicited contributions.

The *Review* is a refereed journal. Submissions from staff and visiting academics are always welcomed and can be given to the Review’s Coordinator. A *Sydney Law Review* Style Guide can be obtained from the Coordinator by telephoning 9351 0284.

Sydney Law School Foundation

The Sydney Law School Foundation was launched in 1990, the centennial year of the Law School. The President of the Foundation is Sir Laurence Street.

The Foundation’s primary goals have been:

- to improve the facilities of the Law School; and
- to acquire funding for research and academic positions.

The Foundation has been generously supported by members of the legal profession and by donations from graduates and other supporters.

Membership of the Foundation is open to supporters in a wide range of categories, including student membership. For further information about the Foundation, contact the Faculty Manager on 9351 0259.
Sydney University Law Graduates' Association

The Sydney University Law Graduates’ Association was formed in 1963 with the aim of coordinating, fostering and encouraging liaison between graduates, students and members of the Faculty of Law of the University of Sydney.

In recent years the main activity of the association has been to support the Master of Laws program by funding a University Medal to students of outstanding merit. It has also made donations to the Faculty, the latest being a portrait of Sir Anthony Mason.

Earlier members of the association have fond memories of the Association's luncheons and other functions and we hope to continue this tradition by providing opportunities for graduates to keep in touch and to maintain links with fellow alumni, current students and academic staff of the Law School.

Members of the Association receive information regarding Association activities, discounts, assistance with reunions and the bi-annual alumni magazine, The Sydney Law School Reports.

Life membership of Sydney University Law Graduates Association costs $100 or an annual membership fee is $10. All enquiries should be directed to Pauline Moore, Alumni and Promotions Coordinator, External Relations Division, University of Sydney Law School, 173-175 Phillips Street, N.S.W. 2000 or DX 83 Sydney, tel +61 2 9351 0287 or fax +61 2 9351 0200.

The Allen Allen and Hemsley Visiting Fellowship

The Allen Allen and Hemsley Visiting Fellowship was established in 1984 by an offer from Messrs Allen Allen and Hemsley, Solicitors, to provide funds for the appointment on an annual basis of a distinguished lawyer to the Department of Law.

Holders of the Fellowship have been:
1985 Professor D.G.T. Williams, RouseBall, Professor of English, Cambridge University
1986 Professor R.M. Buxbaum, University of California at Berkeley
1987 Dr J.W. Harris, Keble College, Oxford University
1988 Professor Denis Galligan, University of Southampton
1989 Professor Misao Tatsuta, Kyoto University
1990 Professor Ewoud Hondius, University of Utrecht
1991 Professor Norbert Reich, University of Bremen
1992 Professor George Hay, Cornell University
1993 Professor Friedrich Juenger, University of California
1994 Professor Rose Bird, former Chief Justice of California
1995 Professor Ian Dennis, University College London
1996 Professor F. Monroe Price, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University

The fellowship is presently under review.

Centre for Asian and Pacific Law

The Centre for Asian and Pacific Law (CAPLUS) is a centre within the University of Sydney. Established in November 1993, it draws on the expertise and experience of the Faculty of Law and other faculties and institutions within the University with related interests. It also collaborates with government departments and bodies, legal and other professional organisations and institutions with shared objectives.

The functions of the Centre are:
• to promote knowledge in and understanding of the laws, legal systems, constitutions, legal culture and business laws of the countries of Asia and the Pacific;
• to provide a source of information on legal developments in the Asian and Pacific region and in Australia;
• to make reciprocal contacts with scholars and lawyers;
• to arrange exchange programs for students, scholars and lawyers from both regions;
• to provide specialised courses for students, scholars and lawyers from the Asian and Pacific region to study different aspects of law; and
• to publish and circulate work on the laws, legal systems, legal and constitutional developments, updates of business and commercial laws of these countries.

Centre for Plain Legal Language

The Centre promotes access to the law by encouraging the use of plain legal language. The Centre was set up as a joint project of the Law Foundation of N.S.W. and the Faculty of Law, The University of Sydney. In 1994 the Centre became self-funding and part of the Law School at the University of Sydney.

The Centre promotes the use of plain language in all legal and administrative documents. The Centre carries out research into the use of plain legal language, runs training programs in applying the principles of plain language in legal writing, and works as consultant to business, government and community organisations.

The Centre's main functions are:
• to encourage the use of plain language by lawyers, legislators, government officials, and people preparing standard documents;
• to research the use of plain legal language, and to publish the results of that research;
• to prepare precedent and sample documents using plain legal language;
• to develop training programs in the use of plain legal language;
• to provide consultancy services in the use of plain legal language; and
• to cooperate with people and institutions in drafting and using documents and forms in plain legal language.

A Management Committee chaired by the Dean of the Law Faculty oversees the running of the Centre.

Institute of Criminology

The Institute of Criminology is a centre established by the Senate of the University within the Department of Law. The aims of the Institute include research, teaching and public education in criminology and
The Australian Centre for Environmental Law (ACEL) was established in 1992 as a collaborative arrangement between the law faculties of the University of Sydney, the University of Adelaide and the Australian National University. ACEL has an undergraduate and postgraduate program in Environmental Law. The Master of Environmental Law comprises eight units of coursework. A limited number of relevant subjects can be taken from other Faculties, with approval subjects from Master’s programs at the University of Adelaide and the Australian National University can be credited to the Master of Environmental Law. ACEL (Sydney) specialises in research in the Asian and Pacific regions. Further it makes submissions to government on law reform to protect and enhance the environment. ACEL maintains close associations with other related institutions, relevant industry and conservation groups and with lawyers practising in the field in Australia and overseas.

Staff members involved in ACEL are: the Director, Professor Ben Boer (Comparative Environmental Law and Policy, Heritage Law, Natural Resources Law); the Deputy Directors, Mr Bernard Dunne, Lecturer (Environmental Policy and Law, Environmental Impact Assessment); Mr Brian Preston, Part-time Lecturer and Barrister, (Environmental Dispute Resolution, Wildlife Law); Dr Gerry Bates, Senior Lecturer (Environmental Policy and Law, Pollution Law, Natural Resources Law); Professor Patricia Apps (Environmental Economics); Ms Nicola Franklin, Senior Lecturer (Environmental Planning and Assessment Law, Pollution Law); Dr Don Rothwell, Senior Lecturer (International Environment Law, Protection of the Antarctic) and Ms Rosemary Lyster, Lecturer (Comparative Environmental Law, Environmental Dispute Resolution).

The Centre hosts a comprehensive library of Environmental and Natural Resources Law materials from all over Australia, as well as from many countries in the Asia-Pacific, Europe and North America. The library is administered by a half-time librarian, Ms Robyn Murphy. The library is open to all undergraduate and postgraduate students in Environmental Law, as well as people from outside the University, through the Environmental and Natural Resources Law Service conducted by ACEL.

National Children's and Youth Law Centre
The National Children's and Youth Law Centre (NCYLC) was established in 1993 jointly by the University of Sydney, the University of New South Wales and the Public Interest Advocacy Centre. It provides a unique forum for the views and concerns of children and young people. Initial funding of $750 000 over three years from the Australian Youth Foundation and contributions in kind from the three institutions have been superseded by funding from the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, under the Community Legal Centres Program. The participation of children in legal and administrative processes and the improvement of legal services for children and young people are major aspects of the Centre's agenda, which focuses on the improvement of conditions and opportunities for Australian children and young people, especially the disadvantaged.

The Centre actively promotes implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and facilitates a coordinated national approach to children's legal issues. It serves as an authoritative resource and referral service for those concerned with the rights of children and young people, and plays a leading role in the improvement of the law, the legal system, public administration and regulatory schemes affecting children and young people. The Centre aims to offer specialist, multi-disciplinary courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level on children, young people and the law.

Some basic information
University Health Service
There is a full general practitioner service available on the Main University Campus.

Counselling Service
Level 7, Education Building, A35, telephone 9351 2228
The University Counselling Service provides a free, confidential service to assist students to overcome personal and University-related problems which may arise during the course of their studies. The primary emphasis is on individual counselling with additional group programs in such areas as stress management, exam anxiety and the development of social skills.

Learning Assistance Centre
Level 7, Education Building, A35, telephone 9351 3853
The Learning Assistance Centre assists students to develop the academic and language skills necessary for the acquisition and communication of knowledge and ideas in a university setting. A wide range of programs includes workshops on: written communications skills needed by undergraduate and postgraduate...
students, oral communication skills, learning styles and approaches to study. Special workshops are held for international students with learning disabilities.

**Disability and Welfare Services**
Level 7, Education Building, A35, telephone 9351 4554
Disbility and Welfare Services is the principal point of contact and support for students with disabilities. The staff in the unit work closely with staff in the administration and academic departments to ensure that the requirements of students, including arrangements relating to teaching and assessment are met.

**Accommodation Service**
Level 7, Education Building, A35, telephone 9351 3312
The Accommodation Service assists students to find off-campus accommodation, primarily by maintaining an extensive database of suitable accommodation in suburbs close to the University.

**Financial Assistance Office**
Level 7, Education Building, A35, telephone 93512416
The University has a number of loan funds to assist students who experience financial difficulties. These funds are not intended to provide the principal means of support to students, rather they are for use in supplementing other income and in cases of emergency. Loans are available for essential living and study expenses.

**Casual Employment Service**
Level 4, Holme Building, A09, telephone 9552 2589
The Casual Employment Service helps students find casual and part-time work during their studies and in University vacations.

**International Student Services Unit**
Level 2, Margaret Telfer Building, K07, telephone 9351 4749
ISSU provides counselling, pre-departure, orientation and returning home programs for international students. Trips and activities programs are also available. The Unit is responsible for publishing the International Student News on a quarterly basis.
The Bachelor of Laws degree prepares graduates for a wide range of careers. While many graduates will enter into professional practice as a solicitor or barrister, others will obtain employment in law teaching and research, government departments, social justice, welfare, legal aid offices, legal services, commercial and financial enterprises, trade unions and the media.

The legal profession

Obtaining law qualifications

There are two principal ways of fulfilling the academic requirements to practise as a barrister or solicitor in New South Wales. One is by completing an approved law degree at a university. The other is by completing the professional law examinations conducted by the Legal Qualifications Committee on behalf of the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards. Tuition for these examinations is provided by the Law Extension Committee of the University of Sydney, telephone 9392 0320. Students usually prepare themselves for these examinations on a part-time basis. All enquiries about admission to the course should be made to the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards, ADC Building, Level 4, 99 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, telephone 9392 0300.

Additional requirements to practise as a lawyer

Additional requirements must be met before a Law graduate can practise as a lawyer in New South Wales. Information on these requirements may be obtained from the Barristers and Solicitors Admission Boards.

While the University's degrees have wide recognition overseas, international students should make their own enquiries as to whether the LLB degree will permit them to be admitted as lawyers in their own countries after further examination and/or practical training.

Overseas graduates in law

It is not possible for overseas graduates in law to qualify for admission to legal practice in New South Wales by undertaking postgraduate law studies at the University of Sydney. Requalification would be required by one of the methods referred to above, although it is likely that some credit would be given for earlier legal studies. Overseas graduates interested in undertaking postgraduate law studies for some purpose other than admission to practice should seek an appointment with the Associate Dean (Postgraduate) or the Faculty's Student Services for information, about entry to postgraduate courses.

Careers Centre

The Careers Centre provides career information and advice and graduate employment services. Careers advisers are available to discuss any aspect of career choice with students, prospective students and graduates. Employer interview programs and graduate vacancy services are of particular interest to final year students. The Careers Service is in the Mackie Building, Arundel Street, Forest Lodge, (telephone 9351 3481).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department/Division/Building</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic &amp; Executive Services</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>13B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Policy &amp; Strategic Planning Division</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Support Services Division</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautical Engineering</td>
<td>28M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Chemistry &amp; Soil Science</td>
<td>10D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Economics</td>
<td>11D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Faculty Office</td>
<td>11C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alina Street Glasshouse</td>
<td>23D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaesthesia</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Stuart Bldg</td>
<td>17I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy &amp; Histology</td>
<td>17I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Science</td>
<td>14D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>16F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology, Classics &amp; Ancient History</td>
<td>16F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural &amp; Design Science</td>
<td>23M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture, Dept &amp; Faculty Office</td>
<td>23M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archives</td>
<td>19H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Workshop</td>
<td>20M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts Faculty Office</td>
<td>16F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Management</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Studies</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendin's Lodge</td>
<td>16O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badham Bldg &amp; Library</td>
<td>14E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks (see Financial institutions)</td>
<td>20P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baxter's Lodge</td>
<td>22E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioural Sciences in Medicine</td>
<td>2K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemistry</td>
<td>20P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Sciences</td>
<td>16D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn Bldg</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookshop</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRC Secondhand</td>
<td>19N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Co-operative</td>
<td>16U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosch 1A (lecture theatres)</td>
<td>5L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosch 1B Bldg</td>
<td>7M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>16D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brennan, C. Bldg</td>
<td>15F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Liaison Office</td>
<td>13D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Services</td>
<td>19U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Services</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caretaker Centre</td>
<td>13B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carslaw Bldg</td>
<td>16L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashiers</td>
<td>19L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle Studies</td>
<td>12E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Services</td>
<td>22E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for English Teaching</td>
<td>17L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Teaching &amp; Learning</td>
<td>19L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor's Committee Shop</td>
<td>17F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains' Centre</td>
<td>10G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Engineering</td>
<td>22Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>17K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care:</td>
<td>16U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Lane</td>
<td>9G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlton Avenue</td>
<td>12E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel Tree House (Gibbs)</td>
<td>16B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union (Darlington)</td>
<td>21S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil &amp; Mining Engineering</td>
<td>24R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark Bldg</td>
<td>17T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Science, Basser Dept</td>
<td>17L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Education, Centre for</td>
<td>13P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppleston Postgraduate Medical Institute</td>
<td>9K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling Service</td>
<td>13G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Sciences</td>
<td>13G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darling House H66</td>
<td>14D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Office</td>
<td>16D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability &amp; Welfare Services</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econometrics</td>
<td>17P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic History</td>
<td>17P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics, Dept &amp; Faculty Office</td>
<td>17P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgeworth David Bldg</td>
<td>16U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational &amp; Faculty Office</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Development &amp; Education</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Psych., Measurement &amp; Technology</td>
<td>13G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>12F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Dept, of</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental Medicine</td>
<td>13C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental Relations Division</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities Planning, Office</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institutions:</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Union</td>
<td>14D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Australia</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Australia</td>
<td>19N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Services Division</td>
<td>16Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Dept of</td>
<td>16Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Management &amp; Reporting</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services Division</td>
<td>16A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footbridge Theatre</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Studies</td>
<td>15F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage, University</td>
<td>21T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>16Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology &amp; Geophysics</td>
<td>11U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germanic Studies</td>
<td>13B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government &amp; Public Administration</td>
<td>17P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Hall</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek, Modern</td>
<td>11F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith Taylor Bldg</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunn, R.M.C. Bldg</td>
<td>7F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Service</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holme Bldg</td>
<td>14C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>15G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History &amp; Philosophy of Science</td>
<td>11C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Relations, Dept of</td>
<td>16Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Diseases</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology Services</td>
<td>16B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute Bldg</td>
<td>16D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Office &amp; Student Services</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International House</td>
<td>20L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Centre</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Assistance Centre</td>
<td>13G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistics</td>
<td>16J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Bldg</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Property</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackie Bldg</td>
<td>13B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacLaurin Hall</td>
<td>16G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macy Bldg &amp; Museum</td>
<td>16D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Bldg</td>
<td>13F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main House</td>
<td>17L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manning House</td>
<td>14H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Teller Bldg</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing, Dept of</td>
<td>16G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics &amp; Publications</td>
<td>11E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>16C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMaster Laboratory CSIRO</td>
<td>13G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMillan, J.R.A., Bldg</td>
<td>11C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical &amp; Aeronautical Engineering Bldg</td>
<td>25N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Office</td>
<td>14E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine, Dept of</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine Faculty Office</td>
<td>15K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>17P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills, R.C., Bldg</td>
<td>15J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungo MacCallum Bldg</td>
<td>15G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>19M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson Museum</td>
<td>16L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrics &amp; Gynaecology</td>
<td>9K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Health</td>
<td>15K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Geology Bldg</td>
<td>15K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old School Bldg</td>
<td>21D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Teachers' College Bldg</td>
<td>12G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations Accounting</td>
<td>12A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>15A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Services (entrance Manning Rd)</td>
<td>12F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Services</td>
<td>12A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>7M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>15E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photowave Imaging</td>
<td>17O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>13J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Support Office</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>15E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Services, University</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties &amp; Investments</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Medicine</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications, Unit</td>
<td>19N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health &amp; Community Medicine</td>
<td>17L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrangle</td>
<td>17F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Elizabeth II Research Institute</td>
<td>14R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>14R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research, School of Studies in</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research &amp; Scholarships</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Services</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Management</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, Peter Nicol, Bldg</td>
<td>23P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Andrew's College 2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John's College 3</td>
<td>3H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Paul's College 4</td>
<td>12N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sancia Sophia College 5</td>
<td>11F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>16F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools Liaison</td>
<td>11E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science Faculty Office</td>
<td>16L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security &amp; Bldg Services</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selle House</td>
<td>10B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semitic Studies</td>
<td>17F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate Room</td>
<td>16G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services Bldg</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour Theatre Centre</td>
<td>24M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd St Parking Station</td>
<td>27M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Hermann Black Gallery</td>
<td>19N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social &amp; Policy Studies in</td>
<td>13G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Work &amp; Social Policy</td>
<td>15I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solicitor, University</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports:</td>
<td>20R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noel Martin Recreation Centre</td>
<td>7G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Union</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool</td>
<td>23R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis courts</td>
<td>20D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, H.K., Gymnasium</td>
<td>7G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Sports Association</td>
<td>12I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Roberts Theatre</td>
<td>20U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, J.D., Bldg</td>
<td>8E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Centre*</td>
<td>17L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Services*</td>
<td>13G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFC</td>
<td>19N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPRA</td>
<td>4R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SydU-tech</td>
<td>19U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems Development</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching &amp; Curriculum Studies</td>
<td>13A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Sheds Gallery</td>
<td>20M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trades &amp; Grounds Services</td>
<td>20T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Office</td>
<td>14F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transient Bldg</td>
<td>16U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, University of Sydney</td>
<td>19N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unistaff</td>
<td>19U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Collection</td>
<td>19H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Sydney Club</td>
<td>15G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban &amp; Regional Planning</td>
<td>23M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Anatomy</td>
<td>8E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Clinical Sciences</td>
<td>6E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Pathology</td>
<td>7E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Science Faculty Office</td>
<td>8D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Chancellor's Office</td>
<td>16E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace Theatre</td>
<td>11E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Memorial Gallery</td>
<td>17E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watt, R.D., Bldg</td>
<td>11D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wentworth Bldg</td>
<td>16N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley College 6</td>
<td>11L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Avenue Underground Parking Station</td>
<td>18N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson Bldg</td>
<td>22M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's College 7</td>
<td>11O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Studies</td>
<td>15S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wollongong Bldg</td>
<td>12E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venman Rerpil's Office</td>
<td>17E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Student Centre (17L):*
  - academic transcripts
  - admissions
  - enrolments
  - examinations
  - graduations
  - handbook sales
  - HECS enquiries
  - travel concessions

* Student Services (13G):*
  - accommodation
  - counselling
  - financial assistance
  - special services (disabilities, etc.)