The address of the Law School is:
The University of Sydney Law School
173-175 Phillip Street
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000
Telephone (02) 351 2222
Document Exchange No: DX 983
Facsimile: (02) 351 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. They are listed at the front of this handbook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>1996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semester and lectures begin</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>26 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter recess:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day of lectures</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>4 April</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 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations commence</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>17 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semester and lectures begin</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>22 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-semester recess:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last day of lectures</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>27 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures resume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study vacation — 1 week beginning</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>14 October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations commence</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>4 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contents

Welcome from the Dean iv
Location of the Law School vi
How to use the handbook vii
Explanation of symbols for courses of study viii

1. Staff 1
2. History of the Faculty of Law 3
3. Undergraduate study in the Faculty of Law 5
4. Undergraduate degree requirements 8
5. Courses of study (undergraduate) 13
6. Guide for undergraduate law students and other Faculty information 30
   General 30
   Enrolment instructions 30
   Progression through the degree 31
   Societies and student representation 35
   Undergraduate scholarships and prizes 36
7. Employment 39
8. Postgraduate study in the Faculty of Law 42
9. Postgraduate degree and graduate diploma requirements 43
   Doctor of Laws 43
   Doctor of Philosophy 43
   Doctor of Juridical Studies 44
   Master of Laws 47
   Other Master's degrees 51
   Master of Administrative Law and Policy 53
   Master of Criminology 55
   Master of Environmental Law 57
   Master of Health Law 59
   Master of Jurisprudence 60
   Master of Labour Law and Relations 62
   Master of Taxation 64
   Graduate diplomas 65
10. Courses of study (postgraduate) 69
11. Guide for postgraduate law students 86
   Admission and enrolment 86
   Subscriptions 88
   Continuing education courses in law 88
   Sponsorship of postgraduate courses 88
   Postgraduate prizes 89
12. Other Faculty information 90
   Law School Building 90
   Law Library 90
   Sydney Law Review 91
   Sydney Law School Foundation 91
   Sydney University Law Graduates' Association 91
   The Allen Allen and Hemsley Visiting Fellowship 91
   Centre for Asian and Pacific Law 92
   Centre for Plain Legal Language 92
   Institute of Criminology 92
   Australian Centre of Environmental Law 92
   National Children's and Youth Law Centre 93
   Some basic information 93
   University of Sydney Diary 93

Main Campus map 95
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. 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.

The thrust of current public policy (promoted by governments and agencies of all political complexions) 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.

Legal practice has become increasingly mobile and boundary-free, with interstate (and, indeed, regional and international) practice now common. Mutual recognition of legal qualifications and uniform or common admission in Australia are in the process of implementation. 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 a law school can give its 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.

We hope also to soon improve substantially the physical amenity of the Law School - a multi-million dollar refurbishment of the Law School Building on Phillip Street is in the planning stages. In 1995, Faculty also 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.

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 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, and the Master of Taxation. (The Master of Criminology is now also obtainable by thesis.) In 1995, the Faculty approved two new programs to commence in 1996: the Master of Health Law and the Master of Administrative Law and Policy (taught in association with the Department of Government, in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce). 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 the Associate Deans, one of your lecturers, or myself.

Professor David Weisbrot - Dean
Location of the Law School
This is the Faculty of Law Handbook. In it we hope you will find most of what you need to know about undergraduate and postgraduate study in the Faculty.

In particular, it will help you find out who the people in your faculty are; the requirements for the degrees in the faculty, and the ways these can be satisfied; what courses are offered and where to turn for more information, advice and help.

Undergraduate students, when making up your mind about your course of study, look first at Chapter 3 dealing with how to get a degree, and also read the resolutions of the Senate that apply to the degree. Postgraduate students should firstly read Chapter 9 which sets out the requirements of our postgraduate degrees.

Once you have a general impression of the requirements and courses available, refer to the relevant chapter on courses of study.

Information and advice
The offices of Student Services are on level 12 of the Law School.
Explanation of symbols for courses of study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prerequisites and corequisites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ak</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prereq</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coreq</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of class contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>class..................class contact of any form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lec.....................lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prac.....................practical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tut.....................tutorial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hr........hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem 1...........Semester 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem 2...........Semester 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yr........throughout the year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/wk........per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/fn.........per fortnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sem.........per semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/yr..........per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Classes**
| Sem 1: 1 class/wk one class work session each week during Semester 1 |
| Yr: (2 lec & 3 tut/prac)/wk two lectures and three tutorials or practicals weekly, throughout the year |
| Sem 2: 3 lec/wk & 1 tut/fn three lectures per week and one tutorial per fortnight, during Semester 2 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>two 3hr exam two 3-hour exams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one 2000w essay one 2000-word essay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 tut papers four tutorial papers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Not offered in 1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Staff

FACULTY

Dean
David Weisbrot, BA C.U.N.Y. JD Calif.

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

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

Associate Deans
(Undergraduate)
Patricia Loughlan, BA LLB LLM Tor. PhD

(Diploma 
Diane Skapinker, BComm LLB Witw. LLM

(Postgraduate)
Donald Rothwell, BA LLB Qld LLM Alta MA Calg. PhD (coursework)

Ivan Shearer, AM, LLB LLM Adel. SID Nthwstn, Challis Professor of International Law (research)

DEPARTMENTS

Full-time and fractional academic staff

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

Law
Lee Aitken, BA LLB A.N.U. BCL Oxf., Fractional Lecturer
Margaret Allars, DPhil Ox. BA LLB, Associate Professor
Ross Anderson, LLM Lond. LLB, Senior Lecturer
Robert Allerding, 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, BTechLaw (Phil) Brunei, Associate Professor
Rosalind F. Atherton, AMus A.M.E.B. BA LLB PhD U.N.S.W., Associate Professor

John Ball, DipLaw Ox. DipComparLegalStud Camb. BA LLB PhD, Senior Lecturer
Gerry M. Bates, LLB PhD Birm., Senior Lecturer
Belinda Bennett, BSc LLB Macq. LLM SJD Wis., Lecturer
Joanna Bird, BCL Ox. BA LLB, Lecturer
Bernhard W. Boer, BA LLB Melb., Corrs Chambers Westgarth Professor of Environmental Law
Lee Burns, BCom LLM U.N.S.W. LLB, Senior Lecturer
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)

Janet Chan, MScMA(Criminology)Tor. PhD, Associate Professor
Okezie Chukwumerije, LLB Benin LLM Br.Col. Djur York, Lecturer
Graeme S. Cooper, LLM Ill. & Col. BA DipJur LLM, Associate Professor
Graeme Coss, Grad DiplInf&LibStud Curtin LLB LLB, 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 Warw. BSc LLM, Senior Lecturer, Director of 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
Nicola E. Franklin, BA Natal LLB Natal & Camb. DipComparLegalStud Camb., Senior Lecturer
David Fraser, LLB Laval LLB Dal. LLM Yale, Senior Lecturer

David John Harland, BCL Ox. BA LLB, Challis Professor of Law

Jennifer G. Hill, BCL Oxf. BA LLB, Associate Professor
Isabel Karpin, LLM Harv. BA LLB, Lecturer
Miranda Kaye, BA Camb. BCL Ox. Lecturer

Dimitry Kingsford Smith, LLM Lond. BA LLB, Senior Lecturer
Jeffrey Kinsler, LLM Yale JD Valparaiso BS Ball State, Lecturer

Conita Leung, BA Mt Holyoke & Camb. MA Camb. LLM, Fractional Lecturer

Patricia Loughlan, BA LLB Tor. PhD, Senior Lecturer
Eilis Magner, BA Otr. BEd Tor. LLM A.N.U. LLM U.N.S.W. SID Tor., Senior Lecturer

Ronald McCallum BJur LLB Monash LLM Qu., Blake Dawson Waldron Professor of Industrial Law

Gregory J. McCarr, BA LLB, Associate Professor, Hyman Lecturer in Industrial Law

Barbara McDonald, LLM Lond. BA LLB, Senior Lecturer
Therese MacDermott, BA LLB Qld BCL Ox., Lecturer

Les McCrinnon, BA LLB Alta LLM Qld, Senior Lecturer
Bron A. McKillop, LLM Harv. BA LLB BSc, Senior Lecturer

Kathryn E. McMahon, LLB U.N.S.W. BSc LLM PhD, Lecturer
Stephen Odgers, BA LLB A.N.U. LLM Col, Fractional Senior Lecturer

Brian Opeskin, BCom LLM U.N.S.W. BCL Ox., Senior Lecturer

Patrick N. Parkinson, MA Oxf. LLM Ill., Associate Professor

Penny Pether, MLitt N.E. MA LLB, Lecturer

Colin Stanley Phegan, LLM Mich. & Syd. BA, Professor

Donald Rothwell, BA LLB Qld LLM Alta MA Calg. PhD, Senior Lecturer

Ivan Shearer, AM, LLM Adel., SID Northwestern, Challis Professor of International Law

Diane Skapinker, BComm LLB Witw. LLM, Senior Lecturer
Julie Stubbs, BA W’gong MA Tor., Senior Lecturer

Jane Swanton, LLM Lond. BA LLB, Associate Professor

Julia Tolmie, LLM Auck. LLM Harv., Lecturer

Anne Twoomey, BA LLB Melb., Lecturer
Alan L. Tyree, LLB Well. MSc Ohio PhD Massey, Landerer Professor of Technology and Law

Richard John Vann, BA LLB Qld BCL Ox., Professor

Shelley Wright, BA LLB Alta 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

Lecturers (part-time)

Arthur R. Emmett, QC, BA LLB (Challis Lecturer in Roman Law)

Rosalind Haskew, BSc LLB A.N.U. (Corporate Finance)

The Honourable Mr Justice D. Graham Hill, QC, LLM Harv. BA LLB (State Taxes and Commonwealth Sales Tax)

The Honourable Mr Justice Roderick P. Meagher, QC, BA LLB (Challis Lecturer in Equity)

Brian Preston, BA LLB Macq. (Wildlife Law)

Peter B. Shea, BHA GradDip(HealthAdmin) U.N.S.W. DipEnvStud Macq. MB BS MPH DPM DipCrim, FRANZCP FRACMA LHAAFAIM (Forensic Psychiatry)
Part-time Lecturers
J. Phillip Anderson, BSc MEc (Transfer Pricing)
Ashley Black, BA LLB (Commercial Equit)
Allan Blaikie, BCom LLB Qld (Taxation Law)
Shayne Carter, BEd (Superannuation)
Mark Ferrier, BBus Nepean MTax (Taxation Law)
Stephen J. Gates, Ball MMCL George Washington (Taxation Law)
Roger Hamilton, BA A.N.U. LLM Osgoode Hall
Lawrence J. Jackson III, BCL Oxford BA Virginia LLB
(Qualified Taxation Law)
John R. F. Lehanne, BA LLB (Equity)
James H. Momsen, LLB (Taxation Law)
Andrew Mills, BBus LLM GradDipTax (Superannuation)
Thomas Musgrave, BA Windsor LLB BCL McGill LLM Melbourne
PhD (Comparative Law)
Robert C. Nicholls, LLM (Taxation Law)
Peter Norman, BA LLB Macq. LVM Virginia (Taxation Law)
Robert Richards, BCom U.N.S.W. LLM (Taxation Law)
Diane Ross, BEc LLB A.N.U. LLM (Taxation Law)
Anthony H. Slater, BA LLM (Corporate Finance)
Robin H. Wector, BA LLM (Taxation Law)

Visiting Professors
Professor Fumihiro Komamiya, BHP Tokyo MA Calif.
(Japanese International Taxation)
Professor David Williams, LLM PhD (U.K. Taxation)
Professor Monroe E. Price, BA LLB, Allen Allen & Hemsley
Visiting Fellow (Comparative Broadcasting)
Professor Dennis R. Nolan, JD Harvard MA Wise. AB Georgetown
(Comparative Industrial Law)

Research Assistant
Vera Ranki, DrJur & RePo Lorand Eotvos Lorand (Bud.)

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
Margaret O’Byrne (Acting Manager)
Andrea Pridde
Gordon Hartley
Karen Hunt, BA (Admin) Canberra
Sue Ng, BA U.N.S.W.
Katrina Thomas

Finance and Administrative Services
Judy Blackburn (Manager)
Linda Ashford
Diane Hoggard
Julie Scarcella
Helene Street

Publications and External Relations
Catherine Hurley, BA W.Syd. (Manager)
Pauline Moore
Jennifer Lifman, BA N.E. DipCrim
Dawn Cockle, BA

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

Library Staff
Margaret McAleese (Law Librarian)

Reader Services
Jeannine Goasdoue
Grant Wheeler

Circulation and Closed Reserve
Sten Christensen
Michelle Daly
Sue Olsen

Technical Services
Sue Cohen
Frances Stark
Kaye James
Walid Dadoun
Caroline Kearney

Shelving
Patrick Faulkner
Nick Scott

Computer Support
Alexandra Parks

CENTRES

Institute of Criminology
Director
Janet Chan, MSc MA(Criminology) Tor. PhD

Australian Centre for Environmental Law
Director
Ben Boer, BA LLM Melbourne

Centre for Plain Legal Language
Principal Draft and Project Manager
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.

National Children’s and Youth Law Centre
Director
Terry Carney, LLB DipCrim Melbourne PhD Monash

MEMBERSHIP OF THE FACULTY

Details of the membership of the Faculty of Law may be found in the University’s 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 fourteen 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 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), Environmental Law (Corrs Chambers Westgarth Professor Boer), and Information Technology and Law (Landerer Professor Tyree). The Dean of the Faculty is now Professor David Weisbrot.
Faculty of Law
Undergraduate Courses
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) 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, mooting, 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.

**Courses available**

Two types of Bachelor of Law courses are offered, Combined Law and Graduate Law, both of them full-time. There is no part-time course and there are no evening lectures for Bachelor of Laws degree courses in this University.

**Combined Law courses**

*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 course**

*Duration: 3 years*

Graduates of any university in Australia, New Zealand or the United Kingdom may apply for admission to the Graduate Law course 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 academic record.

**Structure of the Combined and Graduate Law courses**

**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 lectures. 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 fourteen 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 5 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) or Commerce or Science. Combined Law students then complete the final two years (of full-time Law studies) at the Law School in Phillip Street. (See also Faculty resolutions on suspension of candidature, Chapter 4.)

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

Year 1: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science courses
Legal Institutions
Legal Research and Writing.
Year 2: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences) or Commerce or Science courses
Constitutional Law
Torts
Criminal Law (optional).
Year 3: selected Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences), 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
Company 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).

Note: Combined Law students who have successfully completed all their first year subjects, may, with the permission of the Dean, proceed directly to full-time law studies at the Law School, rather than complete the requirements of the Arts, Economics, Economics (Social Sciences), Commerce or Science degree. Such students may thereby complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree in four years of full-time study.

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

Law I
Legal Institutions
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 lectures. Considerable time, however, must be spent on preparation for tutorial classes and 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 Dean or Associate Deans.

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.
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:

   Year | Courses
   --- | ---
   Combined | Legal Institutions* and Legal Research and Writing
   Combined | Constitutional Law, Torts
   Combined | Torts and Criminal Law**
   Combined | Administrative Law,
   Combined | Contracts and Criminal Law**

   *For Combined Law students Legal Institutions 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:

   Year | Courses
   --- | ---
   Combined | Real Property, Equity,
   Law IV | Personal Property,
   | International Law,
   | Company Law and 3 to 5
   | optional units
   Combined | Litigation, Jurisprudence
   Law V | and 7 to 9 optional units

   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.
Four-year Law course

5. This resolution shall apply to candidates who were admitted to a Combined Law degree course and who have completed Combined Law I. Such candidates may apply to the Dean of the Faculty of Law for permission to transfer their enrolment to the Faculty and complete the requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree. Such permission may be granted subject to such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe.

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>Constitutional Law, Torts, Criminal Law, Administrative Law and Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law II</td>
<td>Real Property, Equity, Personal Property, International Law, Company 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.

Three-year Graduate Law course

6. (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, 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, Company 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

7. (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</td>
<td>3</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>
<tr>
<td>Real Property</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Property</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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></td>
<td>(P) or (C) Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Law</td>
<td>(P) Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(P) or (C) Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation</td>
<td>(P) Contracts, Torts, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional courses

8. (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.

9. (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.

10. (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.

11. (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. See also Chapter 6 of this handbook 'Guide for undergraduate law students'.

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 System</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Administrative Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Contracts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Public International Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Real Property</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Torts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Discrimination Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Finance Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and the Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Employee Relations#</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Equity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>1</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 Planning and Assessment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Policy and Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Judicial System</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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>Insolvency Law</td>
<td>1</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>2</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>Legal History</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Chinese Legal System (The)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police and Power</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Law</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Goods</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Securities Market Law 1
Seminars I, II, III, IV 1
Social Security Law 2
Succession 2
Sydney Law Review 1
Taxpaying: Law, Compliance and Ethics 1
Technology Law 2
Trial Advocacy 1
Tribunals and Inquiries 1

# 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 Contracts</td>
<td>Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Public International Law</td>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Real Property</td>
<td>Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Torts</td>
<td>Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Finance Law</td>
<td>Contracts, Equity, Real Property and Company Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Taxation</td>
<td>Personal Taxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and the Law</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Equity</td>
<td>Equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>International Law (prereq or coreq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conveyancing</td>
<td>Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Process</td>
<td>Litigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Industrial Law</td>
<td>Constitutional Law and Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Jurisdiction and Federal Choice of Law</td>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insolvency Law</td>
<td>Contracts (prereq or coreq Equity and Company Law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessup International Law Moot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Law</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities Market Law</td>
<td>Contracts, Equity, Real Property, and Company Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
<td>Litigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribunals and Inquiries</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reassessment
Faculty has resolved:
(a) That there be no academic suplementaries 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.

Note: This resolution applies to students enrolled in either the Combined Law courses or the Graduate Law course.

Honours
Faculty has resolved:
That in the calculation of honours and order of merit lists subjects be weighted in accordance with their unit value.

Rules on suspension of candidature for the LLB degree, readmission and re-enrolment after suspension
Faculty has resolved:

**Approval for suspension of candidature**
1. Unless suspension of candidature has been approved by the Faculty, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall not—
   (a) fail to re-enrol in the next calendar year after discontinuing or failing due to absence each of the courses in which the candidate had been enrolled; or
   (b) fail to re-enrol within two years of last having been enrolled.

2. Approval for the suspension of candidature for an indefinite period or for the purpose of undertaking another course of study will be granted only in very exceptional circumstances.

3. Any suspension of candidature will not extend the time prescribed in Senate resolution 9 for completion of all of the requirements for the degree.

4. No credit will be granted for courses completed during a period of suspension unless prior approval of the Faculty has been obtained.

5. Except where the Faculty determines otherwise in any particular case, a candidate who is permitted to
re-enrol after suspending candidature for a period in excess of one year shall proceed under the by-laws and resolutions in force at the time of re-enrolment.

Lapse of candidature
6. Except where the Faculty otherwise determines in any particular case, a person's candidature for the degree shall lapse if that person has not re-enrolled for the degree as required by section 1.
7. A person whose candidature has lapsed under section 6 shall not re-enrol as a candidate unless successful in applying for admission to the degree in competition with all other qualified applicants.

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.
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 Law Typed Notes Section on Level 12 of the Law School Building. Some further material will be issued free of charge in lectures.

The hours of opening of the Law Typed Notes Section are displayed outside the section.

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
Convenor: Ms Franklin
Assessment one 3hr exam, one 2500w essay, tut paper

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 the 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.

Company Law 2 units
Convenor: Assoc. Prof. Hill
Assessment one 3hr exam, or one 2hr exam and 3000w essay, tut paper

The course considers the legal structure of the company as a form of organisation for large and small businesses, and its advantages and disadvantages in comparison with alternative structures (especially partnership).

The internal government of the company, and the rights and duties of managers and investors are analysed. The relationship of the company and its officers to persons who deal with the company is considered and there is an introduction to finance and maintenance of capital. This course must be taken after Contracts, and either after or concurrently with Equity.

Constitutional Law 2 units
Constitutional Law for Combined Law students will be divided into two streams. You will be allocated Stream A or Stream B. Changing from one stream to another is not permitted.

Graduate Law students will be taught in accordance with Stream A at the Law School
Stream A .
Convenor: Assoc.Prof. McCarry, Dr Rothwell
Assessment one 3hr exam, one 2500w optional essay, tut paper

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 content 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 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.

Stream B
Convenor: Ms Karpin, Ms Pether
Assessment one 2hr exam, assignments, essay, class participation

The content of the course is as for Constitutional Law A but with a critical and contextual focus. Teaching emphasises student-centred learning models, and incorporates training in problem-solving, legal analysis, advocacy and legal writing skills.

**Contracts** 2 units
Convenor: Prof. Harland

Assessment one 3hr exam, one 1500w essay, classwork

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
Convenor: Ms Tolmie

Assessment one 3hr exam, one 2500w essay, one tut paper

This course seeks to provide a knowledge and critical understanding of the criminal law, including its criminological foundation.

The subject matter covered in the course is essentially as follows:
(a) crime and the criminal justice system;
(b) offences against the person;
(c) offences against property;
(d) general principles of criminal liability;
(e) police interrogation;
(f) sentencing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime.

**Equity** 2 units
Convenor: Assoc.Prof. Parkinson

Assessment one 3000w essay and/or one 3hr exam

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

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

**International Law** 2 units
Convenor: Prof. Shearer and Mr Anderson

Assessment Groups A and B: one 2hr exam, one 4000w optional essay; Group C: one 2hr exam, one 2000w essay

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, enforcement of foreign judgments, substance and procedure, proof of foreign law, exclusionsary 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

See entries under optional subjects.

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 3 units
Convenor: Prof. Phegan (Law School) and Mr Dunne (Campus)

Assessment: Campus: two 2000w essays, one take-home exam, 1500w essay, 1000w assignments, tut paper
Law School: one take-home exam, one 3000w essay, three 1000w assignments, tut paper

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 role of the judiciary in shaping the law. Major theories about the nature and purpose of law are integrated throughout the course and the response of law to a range of contemporary social problems is examined.

The tutorial program is used for detailed consideration of reading materials which form the basis of the course and assessment is directed to the development of skills of legal writing and argument.

Legal Research and Writing 0 units
Convenor: Mr Coss

This 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.

This subject 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 (which is compulsory), and assignments. There will be approximately 12 small-group classes over the course of the year. The subject is presently undertaken by Graduate Law I students, and Combined Law II students.

Litigation 2 units
Convenor: Dr Magner

Prereq: Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law

Assessment: one exam, one optional 2000w essay, one 2000w paper, class participation

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
Convenor: Prof. Carter

Assessment: one 2hr exam, one 1500w essay

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
Convenor: Ms Skapinker
Assessment one 2.5hr or 3hr exam, one 2000w optional essay

Aims of course
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.

Contents of course
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
Torts will be divided into two streams. You will be allocated Stream A or Stream B. Changing from one stream to another is not permitted.

Graduate Law students will be taught by Dr Ball at the Law School.

Stream A (1 Year)
Convenor: Dr Bennett, Assoc. Prof. Swanton, Ms McDonald
Assessment one 3hr exam, one 2000w essay

Stream B (Semester 2)
Convenor: Mr Anderson

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 the 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.

This course is a prerequisite for Advanced Torts.

Optional courses
(#) indicates the subject is not offered in 1996
Aboriginal Peoples and Australian Legal Systems 1 unit
Lecturer Mr Cuneen
Assessment one exam, one 2000w 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', and the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.
The course will conclude by discussing the impact of the High Court decision on Mabo, the introduction of native title legislation, and land acquisition fund and new political structures such as the Torres Strait Regional Authority.

**Advanced Administrative Law**  1 unit  
Prereq Administrative Law  
Assessment two 2500w essays

The course aims to enable students to study in greater depth selected topics covered in the compulsory Administrative Law course, or associated or specialised areas not covered in that course.

**Advanced Contracts**  1 unit  
Lecturer Prof. Harland  
Assessment one exam, one 2500w optional essay

The course aims to provide students with an opportunity to build on the knowledge obtained in the (compulsory) Contracts course and to enable students who have developed an interest in contract law 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. Alternatively, the course may provide an outlet for further study on the relationship between contracts and other subjects, particularly torts, and in some topics to expose students to a more intensive comparative analysis drawing on other jurisdictions. But, whatever the topics offered, students can expect a treatment of the law which examines how successful contract law is in dealing with problems of planning and negotiating contracts, as well as the settlement of disputes both in the context of consumer contracts and the commercial setting. Each of the topics listed below comprises between 8 and 13 lectures, so that, in any given year, two or three topics will make up the course. There will, however, be no opportunity for students to choose between topics offered. Further topics may be prescribed from time to time.

**Topic 1.** Contract and the law of obligations with particular reference to the relationship between contract and tort.

**Topic 2.** The enforceability of promises: consideration, promissory estoppel and the Hedley Byrne principle.

**Topic 3.** Uncertainty and conditional contracts.

**Topic 4.** Standard form contracts: their interpretation and statutory modification of the common law.

**Topic 5.** Discharge for breach and its relationship with the law of performance.

**Topic 6.** Damages for breach of contract and the relationship between contract and restitution.

**Topic 7.** The recovery of sums fixed by the contract and relief against forfeiture.

**Topic 8.** Unconscionability and unfair contracts at common law, in equity and under statute.

**Topic 9.** Illegality.

**Topic 10.** The impact upon the law of contract of prohibitions on misleading and deceptive conduct under the *Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth)* and *Fair Trading Act 1987 (N.S.W.)*.

**Advanced Public International Law 2 units**  
Prereq International Law  
Assessment one exam or 6000w essay, one 4000w essay

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**  1 unit  
Lecturer Ms Skapinker  
Prereq Real Property  
Assessment one exam

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.

**Advanced Torts**  
**Lecturer** Dr Ball  
**Prereq** Torts  
**Assessment** one exam, one 1500w essay

In this course students will study the extent to which reputation and privacy are protected under the law of New South Wales. These are important areas of the law which are not covered in the compulsory course on the Law of Torts. The course will examine critically the way in which the law of defamation has attempted to reconcile two interests which are highly valued in our society: the interest in freedom of speech and the right to protection from attacks on individual reputation.

The course will also examine the extent of the common law and statutory protection of the right to privacy in New South Wales which, in its broadest sense, involves the right of the individual to be left alone, to shelter his or her private life from the effect of intrusion or exposure to public view.

**Anti-Discrimination Law**  
**Lecturer** Assoc.Prof. Astor  
**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.

**Banking Law**  
**Lecturer** Prof. Tyree  
**Assessment** one exam, one optional essay, class participation

Banking Law has emerged as a major topic in modern Commercial Law. The student will be introduced to the law governing modern banking. Emphasis will be on Regulation of Banking, the banker/customer contact, Funds transfer (including EFT and cheques), and the problems peculiar to consumer banking.

**Business Finance Law**  
**Lecturer** Ms Kingsford Smith  
**Prereq** Contracts, Equity, Real Property and Company Law  
**Assessment** one exam, one 2000w essay

The course will consider:
1. An outline of sources of finance for large and small business enterprises
2. Financial intermediaries: their roles and regulation
3. Company accounts and borrowing ratios
4. The valuation of commercial enterprises and of shares
5. Legal questions concerning equity financing:
   a) the law of maintenance of capital
   b) the law of dividends
   c) the law concerning preference shares
   d) share repurchases for small and large companies
   e) financial assistance and Section 129
6. Questions of debt finance including:
   a) the law of company charges
   b) the law of commercial bills, as regards their use in financing; the law concerning letters of credit
   c) the law of guarantees

**Business Taxation**  
**Lecturer** Mr Burns  
**Prereq** Personal Taxation  
**Assessment** one exam, one 2000w 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.

**Children and the Law**  
**Prereq** Family Law  
**Assessment** one exam, one 2000w essay

The course examines a number of issues concerning children. The major focus of the course is on juvenile justice, children’s evidence, child protection and adoption.

The course emphasises interdisciplinary analysis. The aim of the course is to give students a thorough
understanding of legal issues concerning children. These issues include the way in which the law deals with young defendants in criminal matters, the punishment of juvenile offenders, the history of the Children’s Court, questions concerning the reliability of children as witnesses, the nature and prevalence of child abuse, issues about coercive intervention to protect children, and the future of adoption.

#Collective Employee Relations 1 unit
Assessment one exam or one 2500w essay, one 2500w essay

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.

Commercial Equity 1 unit
Lecturer Mrs McDonald
Prereq Equity
Assessment one exam, one 1500w optional essay

This course is designed to build upon the core course in Equity so as to provide a thorough grounding in equitable principles for those intending to practise commercial law. It is expected that the teachers in this course will include several of the country’s leading exponents of the subject. The topics usually include the following:

(1) The relationship between equity and commerce
(2) Fiduciaries in a commercial context
(3) Subrogation and contribution
(4) Rescission
(5) Equity and security interests
(6) Set-off
(7) Relief against penalties and forfeiture
(8) Time stipulations in contracts.

Comparative Law 2 units
Lecturer Dr Musgrave and Mr McKillop

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 1 unit
Lecturer 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
• The role of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

Conflict of Laws 1 unit
Lecturer Mr Anderson
Prereq or Coreq International Law
Assessment one exam, one 1500w optional essay

The course is a study of historical, theoretical and applied aspects of international conflict of laws with particular reference to property and family law.

The topics on which the course will focus are:

(1) personal connecting factor;
(2) renvoi and the incidental question;
(3) assignment of property inter vivos;
(4) succession on death;
(5) marriage;
(6) matrimonial causes (dissolution and annulment of marriage);
(7) historical development, theories and methods.

Consumer Finance Law 1 unit
Lecturer Prof. Tyree

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
**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
**Assessment** one 3500w essay, class participation presentation

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
**Lecturer** Dr Magner
**Prereq** Litigation
**Assessment** one exam, one 2500w essay

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
**Lecturer** Assoc. Prof. Chan, Ms Stubbs and Dr Wilczynski
**Assessment** one take-home exam, one 5000w essay

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, aborigines and victims of crime, whilst examining also the regulation of particular types of offences such as corporate crime. 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.

**Critical Legal Studies** 2 units
**Lecturer** Mr Fraser
**Assessment** one 7000w essay, one class participation paper

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.
Economics Analysis of Law 1 unit

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

Lecturer Prof. Apps

Assessment one exam, one 1500w essay, classwork

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

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
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

Lecturer Assoc.Prof. McCarr

Prereq Constitutional Law, Contracts

Assessment one exam, one 3000w optional essay

The legal regulation of the workplace starts with the existence of an employer/employee relationship and an associated contract of employment. But 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 Planning and Assessment 1 unit

Assessment one exam or one 2500w essay, one 2500w 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 course focuses on environmental planning, development control and environmental impact assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW). The use of planning and development control for conservation of natural and cultural heritage is also examined.

The course aims to develop the conceptual tools for understanding and evaluating the function of environmental planning and assessment. It also provides an opportunity to explore contemporary urban issues, such as urban consolidation.

Students may enrol in this course as well as the optional course in Environmental Policy and Law. The two courses are complementary.

Environmental Policy and Law 1 unit

Lecturer Mr. Dunne and Ms Franklin

Assessment one take-home exam, one 2500w 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 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 conservation, 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 provide students with a framework for thinking about environmental law and policy. It is not possible to study the variety of regulatory systems in depth. More detailed study of environmental planning development control, and environmental impact assessment in New South Wales, is provided by the optional course in Environmental Planning and Assessment. The two courses are complementary.

Family Law 2 units

Lecturer Assoc.Prof. Astor (Sem 1); Ms Kaye and Ms Tolmie (Sem 2)

Assessment one exam, one 2500w essay

The course will include the following topics:

1. Current issues in family law
2. What is a family?
3. De facto relationships
4. Divorce
5. The Family Court
6. Counselling and alternative dispute resolution
7. Constitutional factors
8. Jurisdictional problems in family law
9. Violence against women
10. Injunction, caveats and the property interests of third parties
11. The division of property
12. Maintenance and the Child Support Acts
13. Financial agreements
14. Custody and guardianship of children
15. Access.

#Federal Judicial System 2 units

Lecturer Mr. Opeskin

Assessment one exam or one 5000w research paper or one 5000w directed essay, one 2500w court report, class participation

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.

The Holocaust, Moral Responsibility and the Rule of Law 2 units

Lecturer 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 fulfills 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 10000w

The goal of this course is to provide senior students with 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 of 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**

**Lecturer** Ms MacDermott

**Assessment** one exam or 2500w essay, one 2500w essay

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.

**Insolvency Law 1 unit**

**Lecturer** Mr Aitken

**Assessment** one exam (statutes only), one 2000w optional essay

The course will explore the goals and policies of insolvency law with respect to:

1. (a) the goals and policies of insolvency law; (b) jurisdiction of courts; (c) the process of bankruptcy and the effect of the sequestration order; (d) the notion of the property of the bankrupt and the doctrine of relation back; (e) the law concerning antecedent transactions; (f) proceedings after sequestration; (g) small bankruptcies; (h) private arrangements.
2. Company liquidation, developing comparisons with the law of personal bankruptcy.
3. Receivership and methods of enforcement of security.

Only after Contracts, and either after or concurrently with Equity and Company Law.

**Intellectual Property 2 units**

**Lecturer** Dr Loughlan (Sem 1); Prof. Tyree (Sem 2)

**Assessment** one exam, one 3000w essay or one 2hr lecture

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**  
*Lecturer* Dr Rothwell  
*Prereq* International Law  
*Assessment* one 3500w research essay, one exam

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**  
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**  
*Lecturer* Dr Rothwell

The course is based on the Jessup International Law Moot Competition conducted annually amongst law schools throughout the world. Students enrolled in the course work as a team preparing written memorials on a problem of current interest in international law. Mooting 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, mooting 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**  
*Lecturer* 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 sociolegal 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, their 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 sociolegal 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**  
*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**  
*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. 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 inappellability 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**

*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**

*Lecturer* 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 enforcement 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.

**Jurisprudence - Strand F—International Comparative Jurisprudence 2 units**

*Lecturer* Assoc.Prof. Ziegert

*Assessment* one exam, one 4000w essay

Strand F will deal with law and society both national and international; efforts to establish an international legal system, law as an instrument of nationalism and of internationalism; contemporary development of an international legal system and the unification of law. 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**

*Lecturer* Ms Karpin

*Assessment* one exam, one 2500w essay, one class participation paper

The aims of the course are as follows:

1. To introduce students to the development of feminist legal theory and its major strands.
2. To examine three major constructions of duality, power and ambiguity which underlie law and society from a gendered perspective.
3. To highlight the practical as well as theoretical implications of the gendered analysis of law and society.
4. To break down the unquestioning acceptance of the current mythologies relating to masculinity and femininity which appear as universal norms called law.
Justice, etc.

Recent developments in drafting aimed at simplifying basic rules and presumptions of interpretation 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

**Assessment** one exam, one 3000-4000w essay, and presentation and discussion in class

The course will explore modern 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 justice 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

**Assessment** one exam, one drafting exam of 3000w

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.

#Legal History 2 units

The course deals with the historical background and origins of our constitution, law and legal system. There is an examination of English Constitutional History from before 1066 to 1932; Australian Legal and Constitutional History from 1788 to the present; and English Legal History from 1066 to 1875 with emphasis on those matters which have affected the modern law and legal system.

Medical Law 2 units

**Lecturer** Ms Bennett

**Assessment** to be advised

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

**Lecturer** Dr Crock

**Prereq** Administrative Law

**Assessment** one exam, one 2500w research essay, classwork

The aim of this one-unit course is to introduce students to the legal and policy framework governing immigration control in Australia. Of all the sub-specialties 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. Inspite 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 'Trig' 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;

(c) Oral and writing skills, through class presentations and the preparation of a major research paper.

More generally, the course aims to encourage students to think clearly about the issues involved in immigration control and about the methods adopted by the government to achieve its policy objectives.

The Modern Chinese Legal System 1 unit

**Assessment** one exam, one 3000w essay

This course seeks to trace the development of the legal system of the People's Republic of China, to examine the social, political, economic and ideological bases upon which the system was and is being built, to appraise the application of the laws passed and to evaluate the role and function of law in China. In this process, comparative standpoints, with Chinese past, with former socialist systems and with wider western legal traditions, will be used to help provide yardsticks and criteria. The course approach will be analytical, historical, comparativist and jurisprudential.

This course will seek to provide a comprehensive understanding of the nature and function of law and laws in the People's Republic of China. It will ask and try to answer questions about the role of law in Chinese
society and polity, system and government, its characteristics and functions. It will ask questions about the source/origin, influence and development of the Chinese legal system or systems, from the beginning to the end of the twentieth century.

**Personal Taxation** 2 units
Lecturer Mr Burns and Prof. Apps
Assessment one exam, one 3000w essay

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.

**Police and Power** 1 unit
Lecturer Assoc. Prof. Chan
Assessment one 2500w take-home exam, one 3000w essay

This course aims to:
- explore policing as a process within interactions of interest, power and authority
- trace the historical development of policing in Australia
- examine police ideology, culture and practice
- critically evaluate police functions
- understand the relationship between policing and the other principal elements within the criminal justice process
- critically analyse police discretion and accountability
- critically assess community policing
- examine alternative policing mechanisms

**Roman Law** 2 units
Lecturer Mr Emmett
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 depth 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** 1 unit
Assessment one exam, one 2500w essay

This course will provide a detailed understanding of the law of sale of goods, as expressed in the Sale of Goods Act 1923 (N.S.W.). It will consider the relationship between the N.S.W. Act and those provisions of the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth) which apply to the supply of goods to consumers. More generally, it will consider how successful the present law is in solving the problems of consumers and commercial contracting practice.

Main topics
1. Definition of sale, goods, etc.
2. Capacity and formalities
3. Terms and representations
4. Express terms and their importance
5. Implied terms
6. Transfer of property
7. Transfer of title by non-owner
8. Duties of buyer and seller in performance
9. Rights of unpaid seller under legislation
10. Romalpa clauses
11. Personal remedies of the seller
12. Remedies of the buyer
13. Consumer sales
15. Liability of manufacturers of goods under Statute.
16. UN convention and contracts for the international sale of goods.

**Securities Market Law** 1 unit
Lecturer Ms Haskew
Prereq Contracts, Equity, Real Property, and Company Law
Assessment one exam, one 2500w optional essay

The course will consider:
1. An outline of the function and operation of securities markets in Australia, and trends in their development.
2. The ASC, ASC powers, hearings.
3. The regulation of public offerings of securities:
   (a) the concept of a security;
   (b) scope and content of prospectus requirement;
4. The regulation of company takeovers:
(a) the causes and effects of takeovers, the efficient capital markets hypothesis, the regulation of partial bids;
(b) the scope of s.615, and the exceptions;
(c) ASC discretions, the function of the ASC and Panel in takeovers regulation;
(d) defences, the role of directors of the target.
5. The regulation of futures markets:
(a) the nature of a futures contract;
(b) statutory requirements.
6. The functions and regulation of stockbrokers:
(a) the broker-client relationship;
(b) statutory duties.
7. Market offences:
(a) insider trading;
(b) market rigging and other offences.

**#Seminars I, II, III and IV 1 or 2 units**

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.

**#Social Security Law 2 units**

*Assessment* one take-home exam, one 5000w research paper, one class presentation of research paper.

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 the 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**

*Assessment* one exam, one 3000w essay.

The aim of this course is to provide a knowledge of the rules of devolution of property on death and an understanding of the context in which those rules emerged and in which they now operate, both within New South Wales and in relation to other jurisdictions. The concept of testamentary freedom is taken as the pivot around which the rules relating to wills and family provisions are discussed and assessed.

**Sydney Law Review 1 unit**

*Lecturer* Prof. Sadurski

*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.

**#Taxpaying: Law, Compliance and Ethics 1 unit**

*Assessment* to be advised.

The purpose of this course is to examine the taxation process as a social phenomenon. The course will not be concerned with the technical detail of tax rules, the public finance objectives of the taxation system; nor will it focus on the technical details and operation of tax administration (all of which are dealt with in Personal Taxation and Business Tax). Rather, the course will use the tax system as the vehicle to conduct an extended case study on a series of topics touching on theories of compliant and deviant behaviour, administrative and regulatory responses to observed behaviour and the role of professionals in directing taxpayer behaviour.

In particular, Part 1 of the course will explore the large literature on tax compliance, focusing on developments from the static Allingham-Sandmo model to its successors — the game theoretic approaches and the principal-agency model of taxpayer behaviour, and analysing what they say about deliberate noncompliance. The course will also explore 'accidental' noncompliance in the literature of complexity and search costs for acquiring information, and the literature of compliance costs. In Part 2, the attention will shift to how public opinions and attitudes toward tax compliance are formed, and the content of those attitudes, in the light of the previous analysis of how opinions might be reflected in action. Part 3 then examines the roles of tax professionals in shaping compliance and how their behaviour might be constrained by ethical precepts formulated by professional bodies and the approach of regulating.
their behaviour by utilising ethical standards as prescriptive norms.

#Technology Law 2 units
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:

2. Problems of definition: 'life', 'literary work' 'document', 'payment', etc.
3. 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.
4. Expert systems: who should have access, how can quality be controlled, who will be liable for incorrect advice?
5. 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?
6. 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?

#Tribunals and Inquiries 1 unit
Prereq Administrative Law
Assessment one exam, one 2000w essay

The course offers an opportunity to gain a closer knowledge of the law relating to tribunals, investigative agencies, royal commissions and ombudsmen. The course includes examination of the powers and procedures of such bodies, access and legal representation, disclosure of information and reasons, and avenues for non-judicial and judicial review of their decision-making. Theoretical arguments concerning the accountability of administrators exercising discretionary power will be a consistent theme throughout the course. The aim of the course is to gain a critical perspective upon the legitimacy of tribunals and inquiries in the legal system.

#Trial Advocacy 1 unit
Lecturer 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 through semester—demonstrated preparation, understanding of advocacy principles and legal argument (this will be assessed by the lecturer from a review of student videos);
(2) written work—written submissions on points of substantive law, evidence or procedure arising out of the exercises (1500 words, due 16 October); and
(3) performance in exercise (mock trial or mock plea in mitigation) at the end of the semester.

There is a quota on enrolments in this course.
General
In this guide are summarised some important points relating to progress through the law degree, detailing students’ responsibilities and rights. Some of these are set out more fully in the Faculty’s resolutions, which are reproduced in Chapter 4 of this handbook. Students are advised to become familiar with these resolutions.

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 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 Dr Patricia Loughlan (room 1217) and Ms Diane Skapinker (room 1116).

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

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 in years 2 and 3 of the combined law degrees will receive instructions on re-enrolment with their result notices or even earlier.

Second and third year Law School students will be requested to pre-enrol so that the Faculty can approve their proposed enrolments. Pre-enrolment will facilitate the formal enrolment at the Law School in February and will assist students in obtaining their preferred timetable and optional courses.

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.

Selection of lecture groups
For certain compulsory courses in the Law degree, students are divided each year into a number of groups. While students’ preferences are taken into account in the allocation of students to the groups, the Faculty is not always able to satisfy such preferences.

Once students have been allocated to a group, they are committed to a particular group and timetable for those compulsory courses. It should be noted that the Department of Law has resolved that each teacher in the Department of Law should as far as possible in the circumstances ensure that no other students than those enrolled on such teacher’s class roll or rolls attend such teacher’s classes.

In exceptional cases, the Faculty may permit students to change their groups where they show sufficient cause and where such changes will not bring about an unacceptable distribution of numbers in the groups.

Note: There are quotas on enrolment in some optional courses.

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 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’ 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 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, reproduced in Chapter 4 of this handbook. 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.

All courses taught at the Law School, with the exception of Legal Institutions and Constitutional Law, are taught on a semester basis, with examinations at the end of the semester in which the course is taken. All combined law courses taken on campus and Legal Institutions and Constitutional Law at the Law School are taught over the full year.

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 illness 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 1996.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdraw by:</th>
<th>First Semester course</th>
<th>Second Semester course</th>
<th>Fall Year course</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 March</td>
<td>30 August</td>
<td>30 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinue with permission 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 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 subsections (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 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
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. 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:
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.

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.

**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.

**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 351 4161.

The second is the Faculty-specific programs which are limited to Law students. Sydney Law School has entered into Student Exchange Agreements with Queen's University at Kingston, Canada and the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands. Under these agreements Sydney Law students may enrol as full-time non-degree students at Queen's University or the University of Utrecht (English language courses). 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. Further information on these student exchange programs may be obtained from Dr Diane Skapinker, Associate Dean (Undergraduate).

**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. 379 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 and Social Activities Director.

**The Council**

The Council is elected in March or April of first semester and representatives include undergraduates, graduate law students and postgraduates. The Society Council represents all law students, who total 11 per cent of the undergraduate population of the University.

**Representative functions**

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 Outside Common Rooms Committee which endeavours to provide funds...
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 by nine legal groups (and employers of law graduates), 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, the Meet the Bar and Bench Night, the Meet the Profession Night, 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 executive to those positions. 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. Furthermore, there are also an Australian wide Family Law Mooting competition and the world wide Jessup International Law Mooting competition in which in 1991, a team of students from Sydney University won the Australian regional round and were placed in the top four in the world in the Washington international rounds.

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 intervarsity 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 The Wig 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 runs a second-hand bookshop for the first three weeks of every semester where good quality texts can be purchased at a vastly reduced price. This is a service provided by SULS for the students and is run on a non-profit basis.

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 351 0204.

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.

Undergraduate scholarships and prizes
The following table is a summary only. For full details of scholarships and prizes available, contact the Scholarships Office.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prize or scholarship</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Awarded for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wigram Allen Scholarships</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,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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 Federal Jurisdiction and Federal Choice of Laws</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Economics/Law, Economics (Social Sciences)/Law or Science/Law based on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>order of merit for all law subjects completed to the end of third year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Three book prizes to students in Law I based on order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Three book prizes to students in Law II based on order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Three book prizes to students in Law III based on order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minter Ellison Scholarship</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Most distinguished graduate or graduand enrolling in Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minter Ellison Prize</td>
<td>100</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>60</td>
<td>Proficiency in Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Proficiency in Constitutional Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</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>Edward John Culey Prize</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Securities Market Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George Dalley Prizes</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>1A</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Proficiency in 5th year of combined course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Proficiency in 3rd year of course for candidates not taking combined course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proficiency in the subjects Real Property and Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Dufty Memorial Prize</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Roman Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Academic merit and financial need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas P. Flattery Prize</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Academic merit and extracurricular achievements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Fox John F. Mant Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Fox John L. Smithers Memorial</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Geddes Prize</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Proficiency in Equity</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 I</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Proficiency in Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Proficiency in 2nd year of 3-year course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</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>50</td>
<td>Best undergraduate contribution to Sydney Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in Constitutional, 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>Prize or scholarship</td>
<td>Value $</td>
<td>Awarded for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</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>220</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 <em>Sydney Law Review</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Peden Memorial Prize</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>Proficiency throughout course in Legal Institutions, Constitutional Law, International Law and Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Ethel Peden Prize of N.S.W. Ltd Prizes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Proficiency in Real Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Trustee Company</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Proficiency in Conveyancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Reid Memorial Fund</td>
<td>up to 200</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 Company Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Ernest Savage Prize</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Proficiency in Conflict of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gordon Smith Prizes</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>To first 5 candidates for LLB who obtain honours for 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 International Law and Jurisprudence</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Essay in Jurisprudence or International Law subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Stanley Vere Toose Memorial Prize</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Proficiency in Real Property or International Law subjects</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>150</td>
<td>Proficiency in Environmental Planning and Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrs Chambers Westgarth Scholarships</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Proficiency in Environmental Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley Williams Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Honours graduand placed 2nd in order of merit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connery and Partners Law Scholarship</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Proficiency in law subjects at the end of the second year of combined law studies or the end of first year of graduate law studies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (02) 392 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 (02) 392 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. Re-qualification 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. Information about entry to postgraduate courses.
Postgraduate degrees and graduate diplomas offered

There are three doctorates, eight 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 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. From 1994 the Master of Criminology is also 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 will be 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.
The regulations governing postgraduate degrees and diplomas in the Faculty of Law are set out in the specified resolutions of the Senate and resolutions of the Faculty of Law, which are printed in the University’s Statutes and Regulations. Some relevant extracts are given in this chapter.

The Postgraduate Studies Committee of the Faculty of Law is referred to hereafter as 'the Committee'.

**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 resolutions of the Senate under 'Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)'. These are published in Statutes and regulations, which should be consulted by intending candidates. The following is a summary of the main requirements for admission:

**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 maximum 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 *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.

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:

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 4 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 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.

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.

5. 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;
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 Juridical Studies, provided that the candidate has abandoned candidature for the degree for which credit is sought and the period of candidature for which credit is sought:

(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.

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 abandoned candidature for the degree for which credit is sought and the period of candidature for which credit is sought:

(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, of whom at least one shall be an external examiner.

8. Degree result
The Committee shall determine the result of the candidate:

(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.

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 4.

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 coursework, who have not been admitted, may be classified as preliminary students which class shall consist of those who may not be admitted to candidacy 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, 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 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;

(d) 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 towards the degree not more than two
units of designated undergraduate law courses as approved and offered by Faculty, provided the candidate has complied with such special course assessment requirements as are specified for Master of Laws candidates.

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.

(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.

c) Lecturers in classes shall keep rolls or attendance records.

3. (a) 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.

(b) 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6A. 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.

7. 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.

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

9. (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.

10. 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.

Auditing

11. (a) 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.

(b) 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
Requirements for the degrees of Master of Criminology, Master of Environmental Law, Master of Jurisprudence, Master of Labour Law and Relations and Master of Taxation are contained in resolutions of the Senate of the University and resolutions of the Faculty.

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
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) An applicant may be admitted to candidature:
(i) if the applicant is the holder of an undergraduate degree or is the holder of a completed tertiary qualification which is, in the opinion of the Committee, equivalent to an undergraduate degree; and
(ii) the degree or completed tertiary qualification has been obtained at a level of merit which is in the opinion of the Committee, sufficient to enable the candidate to undertake the degree.
(4) An applicant may be admitted to candidature under Chapter 10 of the by-laws only if the applicant is either:
(i) the holder of the degree of another university or another tertiary institution which has been completed at what is, in the opinion of the Committee, a sufficient level of merit; or
(ii) a person deemed by the Committee to have standing equivalent to that required for admission to candidature under this resolution.

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) 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) In considering an application 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.

4. Applications for admission to candidature for the degree shall be referred to the Committee.

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 as satisfying the requirements (if any) for a dissertation; and
   (vi) the candidate provides evidence in writing from such other 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 the 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 by 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>Unit Value</th>
<th>Administrative Law</th>
<th>Public Sector Policy</th>
<th>OR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Judicial Review: Principles, Policy and Procedure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Law, Ageing and Disability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Regulation, Health Policy and Medical Ethics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment Law</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Taxation Administration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Customs Law</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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 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 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:

- High Distinction 85% - 100%
- Distinction 75% - 84%
- Credit 65% - 74%
- Pass 50% - 64%

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 percent.

(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 Criminology (MCrime)**

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 (Prereq Criminalisation)
- 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 10. Courses other than those listed above may not be taken by candidates for the degree of Master of Criminology.

**Resolutions of the Faculty (MCrime)**

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>
<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.

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 may be 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.

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. This has been made possible by the establishment of the Corrs Chambers Westgarth Chair of Environmental Law and is assisted through the establishment, by the Vice-Chancellors of the Australian National University and the Universities of Adelaide and Sydney, of the Australian Centre for Environmental Law (ACEL). 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 81-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>Course</th>
<th>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Environmental Law</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Law and Policy</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</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
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.

H. (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.
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>Course</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>
<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>
</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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</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>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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>Percentage</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 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 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 per cent.

(c) A Pass degree may be awarded where a candidate's average mark as aforesaid 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>Unit value</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aspects of Law and Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aspects of Law and Social Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aspects of Legal Reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>China's Economic and Commercial Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Law for Foreign Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Family in Law and Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Introduction to Modern Romanist Systems of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Law of European Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uses of Logic in the Service of the Law</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.

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. 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>
<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.

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 for this degree:
- Advanced Employment Law
- Advanced Law of Collective Dispute Resolution
- Discrimination in the Workplace
- Labour Law
- Trade Union Law
- Work Safety.

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

Descriptions of these courses are given in Chapter 4. Courses other than those listed above may not be taken by candidates for the degree of Master of Labour Law and Relations.

A brochure giving full details of the degree (including information on industrial relations courses) is available from the Faculty.

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.
(hi) 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 (2 units) 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 permissions 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 an asset list 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.

The following courses are offered for this degree:
- Customs Law
- Tax Administration
- Taxation and Social Policy
- Taxation Law 1 (Principles of Income Tax, Capital Gains Tax and Fringe Benefits Tax)
- Taxation Law 2A (Taxation of Partnerships and Trusts)
- Taxation Law 2B (Companies)
- Taxation Law 2C (Industry Incentives)
- Taxation Law 3 (International Income Taxation)
- Taxation Law 4 (State Taxes and Commonwealth Sales Tax).

Descriptions of these courses are listed in Chapter 4. Courses other than those listed above may not be taken by candidates for the degree of Master of Taxation except as specified above.

**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>Unit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation and Social Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of Advanced Commercial Transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Corporate Intermediaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation of Australian Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Tax and State Taxes</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) 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.

Graduate Diplomas

Graduate Diploma in Criminology
Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence
Graduate Diploma of Law

Resolutions of the Senate
1. (a) Admission to candidacy 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 candidature 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 candidature 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 candidature, the Faculty shall take account of the quota and will select in preference applicants who are most meritorious in terms of subsections l(a)(i) and (ii) above.

(a) Applications for admission to candidature 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 candidature, 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 candidature.

(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.

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 candidature 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 question.

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 (Prereg 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 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

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:

<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.

Transition
7. These resolutions shall apply to every candidate enrolled for the graduate diploma provided that any candidate who first enrolled before 1 January 1991:

(a) shall be exempted from the requirement of writing a research paper; and

(b) if the candidate has completed one of the courses, he or she shall be credited towards the requirements for this graduate diploma with the courses listed in the column "Successor course."
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 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. Postgraduate lectures commence at approximately the same times as undergraduate lectures. The commencing dates of each course are shown on the lecture timetable obtainable from the Faculty Office from December. Lectures in some postgraduate courses are varied by the lecturers concerned and may continue during vacations. Changes are notified in classes.

Law Typed Notes
In certain courses bound copies of Notes have been prepared and may be purchased by students at a reasonable price from the Law School Notes Section on Level 12 of the Law School Building. Some further material will be issued free of charge in lectures.

The hours of opening of the Law Typed Notes Section are displayed outside the section.

Acts and regulations of the Australian Parliament are obtainable from:
- Australian Government Publications and Inquiry Centre
  120 Clarence Street
  Sydney N.S.W. 2000
  (Tel. 29 1940).

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 obtainHonours. Details as to length, time for submission, etc. may be found in the resolutions of the Senate, which are reproduced in Chapter 9.

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.

Cross-institutional enrolment
Subject to approval by the Associate Dean, Master of Laws (LLM) candidates may undertake subjects in postgraduate programs at other universities. Up to 4 units of the LLM by coursework program may be undertaken at another university. 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 Postgraduate Adviser before enrolling with the other institution.

#Administration of Estates 2 units

Classes Yr: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 3hr15min exam (open book), one 3000w essay/yr

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

*Lecturer* Assoc.Prof. Allars  
*Classes* Sem 1  
*Assessment* to be advised.

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

*Classes* one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one 2hr exam, one 4000w essay/sem

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

*Lecturer* Assoc.Prof. McCary  
*Coreq/prereq* Labour Law (other than for LLM candidates)  
*Classes* Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one 2500w essay, and either 4500w research paper or 2.5hr exam

The contents of this unit 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 Forensic Psychiatry** 1 unit

*Lecturer* Dr Shea  
*Classes* Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk. 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.

**#Advanced Law of Collective Dispute Resolution** 1 unit

*Coreq/prereq* Labour Law (other than for LLM candidates)  
*Classes* Semester: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one 2hr exam, one 4000w essay

The content of this course will vary from year to year. Likely topics will include an examination of the detailed workings of the federal and/or state systems; wage fixation; and interpretation and enforcement of awards.

**Aspects of Law and Justice** 2 units

*Lecturer* Dr Birch  
*Classes* Yr: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* to be advised

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

*Lecturer* Assoc.Prof. Ziegert  
*Classes* Yr: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one 10000w essay, classwork

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

*Classes* Yr: one 2hr lec/wk

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 appellate process but also within the trial process.

**Australian Police Systems** 1 unit  
*Lecturer* Assoc.Prof. Chan  
*Classes* Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one take-home exam, one 3000w essay

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.

**#China's Economic and Commercial Law for Foreign Investment** 2 units  
*Classes* Yr: one 2hr lec/wk

China today effectively has three legal regimes: one for Chinese nationals and the other two for foreign investors. Legal regimes for foreign investment are the national legal framework for foreign investment and legal structures established by local governments eager to attract foreign investments by way of offering various incentives. Both the national and local legal structures are highly complicated, sometimes conflicting with each other, and are fast growing. The course will examine the latter two legal regimes, with the focus on the national, and analyse policies of the Chinese Communist Party and the State regarding economic reform in general foreign investment in particular. The course will also examine the influence of traditional values and attitudes towards the law and the character of law and legal provisions in the new role of attracting and providing protection to foreign investment.

The aim of this course is to engage students in discussion on legal considerations in making investment decisions, as well as in analysis of legal and practical problems at different stages of doing business with Chinese counterparts. By doing so, it is hoped that students will acquire an understanding of and some realistic perspectives on foreign investment environments and legal framework in China. It is hoped that students will be able to look for and be sensitive to differences in the operation of the law and legal system in China and in their own countries.

**The Chinese Legal System and Foreign Investment Law** 1 unit  
*Lecturer* Ms Leung  
*Classes* Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one 3000w essay, one 2hr exam or two 3000w 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.

**Seminar: Comparative Broadcasting Law** 1 unit  
*Lecturer* Prof. Monroe Price  
*Classes* Sem 2

**Comparative Environmental Law** 1 unit  
*Lecturer* Prof. Boer  
*Classes* short course, July 1996

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 difficulties of introducing legally enforceable environmental management regimes in lower income countries will be a particular focus. Comparisons will also be made between Australian, Canadian and United States environmental law.

The course aims to examine the differences in approach that are needed when working on the development of environmental legislation in various cultural contexts, particularly in terms of the drafting of legislation and the setting up of relevant administrative arrangements.

**#Comparative Industrial Law** 1 unit  
*Lecturer* Prof. McCallum  
*Classes* Sem: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one take-home exam, one 4000w essay

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.

**#Consumer Protection Law** 2 units  
*Classes* Yr: one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one 4hr exam, one 4000w essay

The aim of the course will be to examine the effect of recent developments towards granting special legal protection to consumers and to assess the impact of these developments for the general law. Attention will also be given to proposals for the further reform of the law. A comparative study will be made of appropriate topics.

**Corporate Finance A** 1 unit  
*Lecturer* Ms Haskew and Ms Kingsford-Smith  
*Classes* Sem 1 (Group A): one 2hr lec/wk  
*Assessment* one 2hr exam or 5000w 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
• aspects of international corporate finance.

Corporate Finance B 1 unit
Lecturer Ms Haskew and Ms Kingsford-Smith
Classes Sem 1 (Group B): one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 2hr exam or 5000w 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.

Corporate Finance C 1 unit
Lecturer Ms Haskew and Ms Kingsford-Smith
Classes Sem 2 (Group C): one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 2hr exam or 5000w 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.

Corporate Taxation 1 unit
Lecturer Mr Gates and Mr Richards
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

1. The policy and problems of taxing companies and shareholders.
2. Incorporation, reorganisation, continuation and growing companies.

3. Taxation of company distributions, including liquidations and share repurchases.
4. Imputation, including dividends passing through partnerships and trusts.
5. Intercompany dividends and debt equity classification, divided stripping, redeemable preference shares, asset revaluation, margin lending and convertible notes.
6. Value shifting.

Crime Control 1 unit
Lecturer Dr Wilczynski
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one take-home exam, one 2500w essay

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
Lecturer Ms Stubbs
Classes Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk
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
Lecturer Ms Stubbs
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
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
Lecturer Ms Kaye, Mr Coss and Prof. Weisbrot
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 2hr exam, one 4000w essay

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

Classes Sem: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 2.5hr exam, one 3000w essay

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

Lecturer Mr Fraser
Classes Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk
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

Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

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 oricesses and the use of customs penalties to counter violations of the customs law.

Discrimination in the Workplace 1 unit

Lecturer Ms MacDermott
Classes Sem: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 3000w essay, one exam option, research paper

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

Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one take-home exam, one 4000w essay

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

Lecturer Mr Preston, Prof. Boer and Assoc.Prof. Astor
ACEL Short Course in July
Quota: 28

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
Lecturer Prof. Apps
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
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
- inter generational equity
- uncertainty and risk
- environmental regulation,
- economics of sustainable development.

The course aims to develop a sound understanding of environmental economics, 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 Impact Assessment Law 1 unit
Lecturer Mr Preston and Mr Dunne
Classes Sem: one 2hr lec/wk
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
Lecturer Prof. Boer
Classes Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk

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 conservation), 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
Lecturer Ms Franklin
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

This course examines the legal and institutional structures in New South Wales for land-use regulation and the resolution of land-use conflicts. The course focuses on environmental planning, development control and environmental impact assessment under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (N.S.W.), Federal interest in the cities is also examined.

While an important aim of the course is to provide students with a practical understanding of the New South Wales environmental planning system, the course also aims to develop the conceptual tools for understanding and evaluating the function of environmental planning. The course provides an opportunity to explore contemporary urban issues, such as urban consolidation and infrastructure funding.

European Union Law 2 units
Lecturer to be advised
Classes Yr: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment to be advised

Explaining Crime 1 unit
Lecturer Mr Cunneen
Classes Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one take-home exam, one 3000w essay, classwork

This unit examines the relevance of theory building for 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.

#Family in Law and Society (Jurisprudence) 2 units
Classes Sem 1 & 2: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment research paper, presentation

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 roles 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.

**Family Law** 1 unit

*Lecturer*: Assoc. Prof. Parkinson

*Classes* Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

*Assessment*: one 2hr exam, one 3000w essay

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) Property and Third Parties
      (i) Equitable claims in Family Law
      (ii) The Family Law Act and bankruptcy
   (b) Pre-nuptial agreements and agreements between de facto
   (c) Judicial discretion under the De Facto Relationships Act
   (d) The economic consequences of marriage breakdown
   (e) The Child Support scheme

2. Children and Family Law
   (a) Parental rights and children's rights
   (b) Alternatives to the custody/access dichotomy
   (c) Custody determinations and the impact of marriage breakdown upon children
   (d) Child abuse allegations in family law proceedings
   (e) The primary caretaker presumption

**Forensic Psychiatry** 1 unit

*Lecturer*: Dr Shea

*Classes* Sem: one 2hr lec/wk

*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** 1 unit

*Lecturer*: Prof. Sadurski

*Classes* Sem 1 - 

**Gender, Race and Legal Relations** 1 unit

*Lecturer*: Mr Cunneen and Ms Stubbs

*Classes* Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

*Assessment*: one take-home exam, one 3000w essay

This unit provides a theoretical understanding of the concepts of race and gender, and of their relationship to the formulation of the law. It also provides an understanding of the empirical data on the relationship between race, gender and the administration of the law.

**Government Regulation, Health Policy and Ethics** 1 unit

*Lecturer*: Ms Karpin and Assoc. Prof. Allars

*Classes* Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk

This course examines the variety of forms of government regulation relating to health care and practice. The constitutional and major statutory sources of government power are examined. Particular topics covered are: therapeutic goods regulation (importance and drug evaluation procedures); the Medicare scheme and private health funds (including over-payments, nursing home approval); health care resource allocation (determination of priorities in health care resources); pharmaceutical benefits scheme, the Pharmaceutical Benefits Remuneration Tribunal and pharmacy industry restructuring; health insurance (including excessive medical services and approval of pathology laboratories); registration of health professionals; medical research (including funding, the background and current guidelines relating to research involving human subjects, introduction to ethical theories, ethical guidelines and institutional ethics committees), and human tissue legislation (theoretical approaches to the body as property, law reform). With regard to each topic, the avenues for administrative and judicial review of decisions are examined. A consistent theme is the interplay between social goals, human rights and legal rights and the ethical considerations relevant to resolving issues within each topic.

**Hazardous Substances and the Law** 1 unit

*Classes* Sem: one 2hr lec/wk

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.
**Heritage Law** 1 unit
*Lecturer* to be advised
*Classes* Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk

This course focuses on the conservation of natural and cultural 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, philosophy, cultural and natural history, art, architecture and urban planning, and weave them into a framework for the legal protection of world, national, state and local heritage.

**Indonesian Law** 2 units
*Lecturer* Dr Ball
*Classes* Yr: one 2hr lec/wk
*Assessment* one 3hr exam, one 2000w essay 2 tut papers

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 judgements 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 *Bibliography of Material on Indonesian Law in the English Language* 5th edn (Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, 1995) and John Ball *Indonesian Law: Commentary and Materials* (Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, 1995).

**Information Rights in Health Care** 1 unit
*Lecturer* Dr Bennett
*Classes* Sem 2

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.

The course will take a comparative approach to the subject with material being included from the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Student participation in class discussion will be expected.

**International Business Law** 1 unit
*Lecturer* Dr Burnett
*Classes* Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
*Assessment* one 3hr exam or three 3500w essays or 10000w research paper

The course is designed 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
*Classes* Sem: one 2hr lec/wk
*Assessment* one exam, one 2500w essay

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
*Lecturer* Dr Rothwell
*Classes* Short Course July 1996

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. The environmental issues themselves will only be dealt with at a superficial level and 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 international, assessing the law and policy which has been applied to deal with environmental problems in an international and transboundary context.
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 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.

The course will survey the growth of 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.

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.

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 moraux'; 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.

The course will conclude with a brief survey of

The courses in Jurisprudence are:

- Aspects of Law and Justice
- Aspects of Law and Social Control
- Aspects of Legal Reasoning
- China's Economic and Commercial Law for Foreign Investment
- European Union Law
- Family in Law and Society
- Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Religion
- Introduction to Modern Romanist Systems of Law
- Law and Legal Culture in Asia and the Pacific
- Law of the European Communities
- Details of these courses may be found under the alphabetical listing. All of these courses are available to candidates for the Diploma in Jurisprudence. Not all courses are available in a given year.

No candidate for the degree of Master of Laws may take and claim credit for more than three courses in the field of Jurisprudence.

Specialised criminal justice responses to juvenile
devolution delinquency 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** 2 units
Lecturer Assoc.Prof. McCurry and Prof. McCallum
Classes Yr: one 2hr lec/wk
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
Classes Sem: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one take-home exam, one 4000w essay, classwork

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, healthcare,
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 Justice 2 units
Lecturer Dr Birch
Classes Yr: one 2hr lec/wk

#Law and Legal Culture in Asia and the
Pacific 1 unit

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 European Communities 2 units
Classes Yr: one 2hr lec/wk

This course offers graduates who are, for academic or
professional reasons, interested in the law of the
European Communities, an opportunity to gain
familiarity with the business, tax, constitutional and
administrative law of the European Communities
(EC). The course will consist of six parts:
Introduction;
Company law;
Competition law;
Financing and tax law;
Legal aspects of trade with and in EC;
Relevance of EC law and policy for Australia.
Two parts of the course will occupy an academic term.

The topics to be discussed include political and economic and legal framework of economic integration, the activities of the major European institutions of the EC; the historic political and economic origins of the EC and its institutional structures (with emphasis on the European Court of Justice), comparison with other economic groups; the interrelationship between EC law and the laws of the member states, the free movement of goods, workers, capital and services, and its external relations with international institutions such as GATT and other countries. The course will concentrate on the business and tax laws of the EC, and its relevance for business people, executives and professionals, the Australian economy and Australian trade and investment will be investigated.

Legal Education 1 unit
Lecturer Prof. Weisbrot
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment 5000w research report, 1000w essay, 1000w report, classwork

The course covers the following topics:
Conceiving and reconceiving legal education
Teaching techniques in Law School: from Socrates to Communalism
Theories of learning and techniques of teaching
Observation and analysis
New directions in legal education I: law and economics
New directions in legal education II: critical legal studies
New directions in legal education III: feminist legal theory.
The human, non-adversarial/non-litigational dimensions of law
Institutional constraints on good teaching
What is legal scholarship
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.

Legal Issues in Health Care and Technology 1 unit
Lecturer Ms Karpin
Classes Sem 2

This course deals with topical issues in the area of health law and ethics. The course content will change as new issues arise in this rapidly developing area. Initially the course will focus on the following: law and genetics including an examination of the legal implications of mapping the human genome, genetic discrimination and the legal uses of genetic information; euthanasia including recent debates surrounding its legalisation in some states; newborns with disabilities, organ donation and living wills. The course will consider the impact of new technologies and the adequacy of existing legal and ethical responses. In particular we will explore whether existing legal paradigms such as property, tort and contract law provide a framework for addressing the new concerns that arise.

Legal Research 1 1 unit
Lecturer Prof. Tyree
Classes Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment 4000w research report, critique, tut paper

This course exposes students to debates about the nature, aims and techniques of legal research, including its relationship to research in other disciplines. A central focus of the course is the formulation and development of a research thesis or project. The course structure will be as follows:

Part One: Basic concepts and techniques
Seminar 1: The aims of legal research
• clarifying the aims of research, formulating a thesis, the relationship between legal research and argumentation, how to arrive at a research strategy and how to test it;

Seminar 2: Finding the law
• the Law Library, proper use of catalogue and indexes, on-line catalogues, other libraries (Supreme Court, Mitchell, Fisher, etc.), archival research;

Seminar 3: Governmental and inter-governmental documentation
• the organisation of parliamentary and other official papers in Australia (Federal and New South Wales), U.S.A., U.K., E.E.C., United Nations, how to locate and use official documents, gaining access to official documents through FOI;

Seminar 4: Electronic law offices
• this session will examine the rise of electronic information management and retrieval as it affects the practice of law.

Part Two: An introduction to some selected areas of legal and interdisciplinary research
Seminars 5 through 9 will involve an introduction to some selected areas of legal and interdisciplinary research. Topics will include:
• Week 5: Law and social theory research
• Week 6: Contemporary techniques and materials for practical legal research
• Week 7: Empirical and social science research
• Week 8: Law in action research
• Week 9: Law and policy/law reform research.

Part Three: The presentation and justification of research
Seminar 10: How to write and present research
Seminar 11: The ethics of research
Seminar 12: The assessment of research.

Maritime Law 2 units
Assessment one 3hr exam, 6000w essay, or 3000w case study

The course aims to provide a thorough understanding
of both domestic and international law as it applies to shipping from the initial stage of ship registrations to salvage and wreck. Unlike some other courses in Maritime Law it combines shipping law and law of the sea so as to provide an overview of relevant public and private law, and international and domestic law applicable to shipping. The focus in Semester I will be on the public international law background, and in particular on the law of the sea concerning the operation of ships at sea. This section will deal primarily with navigational issues, but also other impacts upon navigation such as controls over marine pollution and the shipment of hazardous goods. In Semester II the course will focus on public and private law aspects of shipping in Australia, including ownership, registration, admiralty jurisdiction, bills of lading, marine insurance, and salvage and wreck.

Microeconomics and Public Sector Policy 1 unit
Lecturer Prof. Apps
Classes Sem 1

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
Assessment one 2hr exam, one 3000w essay

The aim of this course is to examine various models and theories of the corporation. The topics covered include holistic theories which personify the corporation, atomistic theories which view the corporation merely as an aggregation of individuals, and contractual theories, whereby the corporation is viewed as a nexus of contracts between various parties. The course examines the relevance of these models and theories to a range of current legal problems, including corporate civil liability, corporate criminal liability, fiduciary duties, minority shareholder protection, corporate rights and duties, successor liability, and liability within corporate groups.

Natural Resources Law 1 unit
Lecturer Prof. Boer
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

This course will examine the conflicts between different land uses and how they can be resolved through legal and other mechanisms. Topics to be covered include forestry, mining, agriculture, water use, national parks, Aboriginal land rights and tourism. Case studies drawn from the Resource Assessment Commission and Fraser Island enquiries will be used. Ecologically sustainable development will be one of the themes of the course.

The course aims to familiarise students with the debate over resource management in Australia, and the role of various governmental sectors in this debate. In pursuing the theme of ecologically sustainable development, the course will indicate the need for different economic sectors to generate individual strategies, both legal and other, to meet governmental, private sector and conservation concerns.

Pollution Law 1 unit
Lecturer Dr Bates
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 3000w essay and one 2hr exam or 3000w 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

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
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.

Restitution 2 units
Lecturer: Ms MacDonald
Assessment: one 2hr exam, one 2500w essay

The course is, broadly speaking, divided into five parts. The first is an historical introduction which explains the derivation of the law of restitution from the old law of quasi contract and the explanation of many of the modern cases in the concept of unjust enrichment. The second part investigates the relationships between contract and restitution and explores the concept of unjust enrichment in detail. The third part looks at restitution based on a wrong done by a defendant to the plaintiff. The purpose here is to show the greater flexibility of the law of restitution to deal with benefits obtained through commission of tortuous acts, equitable wrongs and breach of contract. The fourth part investigates mistake as a basis for restitution, for example, in connection with payments of money made by mistake, and the fifth considers some defences to restitution such as estoppel and the change of position.

It can be seen that much of the course is concerned with remedies and the way in which the remedy of restitution interacts with those available in other areas of the law such as contract and equity. In this way the important theoretical questions are examined in the context of practical remedial issues.

Due regard is paid to statutory forms of restitution, such as under the Frustrated Contracts Act 1978 (N.S.W.).

Sales Tax and State Taxes 2 units
Lecturer: Mr Justice Hill
Classes: Yr one 2hr lec/wk

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
Classes: Yr one 2hr lec/wk

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 share brokers, 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 share-brokers 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
9. Shareholders' agreements and solicitation of proxies
10. Special markets, futures markets.

Seminar: Competition Law and Policy 1 unit
Lecturer: Dr McMahon
Classes: Sem 2; one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment: one 3hr exam or 10000w essay
(Not available to students who have completed Restrictive Trade Practices B)

This course analyses Part IV of the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth). An historical background to the introduction of the Trade Practices Act is provided together with an examination of the goals and the economics of trade practices law. The following topics are normally studied:
1. Introduction and background to the Trade Practices Act.
2. The goals of trade practices law and the economics of trade practices law.
3. The concept of competition.
5. Contracts, arrangements and understandings between competitors.
6. Misuse of market power.
7. Exclusive dealing.
8. Resale price maintenance.
9. Mergers.
10. Authorisations and notifications.
11. Remedies.

Seminar: Japanese Tax 1 unit
Lecturer: Prof. Komamiya
Classes: Sem 1
1. Introduction to Japanese tax system
2. Taxation of outbound investment under domestic law
3. Taxation of inbound investment under domestic law
4. Tax treaties
5. International tax administration

Seminar: Taxation of Controlled Foreign Companies, Foreign Investment Funds and Transferor Trusts 1 unit
Lecturer: Prof. Vann and Mr Blaikie
Classes: Sem 2
1. History and policy of Australian taxation of residents
2. Controlled foreign companies
3. Foreign investment funds
4. Transfer trusts
5. Interaction of international tax regimes for foreign entities
6. International comparisons

Seminar: Transfer Pricing in International Taxation 1 unit
Lecturer: Prof. Vann, Mr Anderson
Classes: Sem 1
1. History and policy of arms length principle, rejection of formulary apportionment
2. Division 13 and tax treaty provisions
3. Transfer pricing methodologies.
4. Administrative issues.
5. Documentation/compliance
6. Overseas experience and the future of the OECD guidelines

Seminar: U.K. International Taxation 1 unit
Lecturer: Prof. Williams
Classes: Sem 2
1. Introduction to U.K. tax system
2. Taxation of outbound investment under domestic law
3. Taxation of inbound investment under domestic law
4. Tax treaties
5. Influence of EU tax law

Sentencing and Punishment 1 unit
Lecturer Assoc. Prof. Chan
Classes Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 2500w essay, one exam

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.

Tax Administration 1 unit
Lecturer Mr Burns and Assoc. Prof. Woellner
Classes Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

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.

Preliminary reading
R. Woellner et al. Australian Taxation Law 5th edn (CCH Ltd, 1995), chs 1-5

Taxation and Social Policy 1 unit
Lecturer Prof. Apps
Classes Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 6000w essay

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.

Recommended text
J.E. Stiglitz Economics of the Public Sector 2nd edn (Norton, 1988)

Taxation of Advanced Commercial Transactions 2 units
Lecturer Mr Allerdice
Classes Yr: one 2hr lec/wk
Assessment one 3hr exam, two tut papers

The goal of this course is to provide an advanced and specialised study of the foundation areas of principle of the income tax, capital gains tax and fringe benefits tax, both as regards their policy and implementation. The method of study is exclusively by the consideration of problems. It is assumed that students have such general knowledge of the law as would be acquired in a recent (after tax reform) undergraduate course in the taxation law area, but it is not a prerequisite that students should have taken an undergraduate course.

The course includes a study of:
- economists' definitions of income and their application in current tax law;
- structure of the legislation and relation of the income tax, capital gains tax and the fringe benefits tax;
- business income and deductions (including CGT);
- services income and deductions (including fringe benefits tax and substantiation);
- property income and deductions (including CGT);
- tax accounting (including CGT);
- income splitting (assignment of income and aspects of trusts and partnerships) (including CGT).

Preliminary reading


# Taxation of Australian Industry  
**1 unit**  

**Classes** Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk  

**Assessment** one 2hr exam, one 2000w essay  

**Assessment**  

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  
3. Superannuation: seminars 6-8  
4. Life insurance: seminars 9-10  

---  

**Taxation of International Transactions**  
**2 units**  

**Lecturer** Prof. Vann, Mr Momsen, Mr Hamilton and Mr Norman  

**Classes** Yr: one 2hr lec/wk  

The goal of this course is to provide an advanced study of international taxation, both as regards policy and legislation. The method of study is exclusively the consideration of problems. It is assumed that students have such general knowledge of the law as would be acquired in a recent (after tax reform) undergraduate course in the business taxation area, Taxation of Advanced Commercial Transactions and Taxation of Non-corporate Intermediaries and Corporate Taxation, but none of these is a prerequisite.  

The course includes a study of:  

1. principles of international taxation;  
2. residence and source;  
3. taxation of residents (foreign tax credit, accruals taxation of foreign income and exemption of foreign income);  
4. taxation of non-residents (finance transactions, business income, royalties);  
5. international taxation of entities;  
6. principles of double tax treaties;  
7. investing into Australia;  
8. investing overseas; and  
9. entities and tax treaties.  

**Preliminary reading**  
R. Woellner et al. *Australian Taxation Law* 5th edn (CCH, 1995), ch. 22  

---  

# Taxation of Non-corporate Intermediaries  
**1 unit**  

**Classes** Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk  

**Assessment** one 2hr 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  
6. Taxation of limited partnerships.  

---  

# Theories of International Law  
**1 unit**  

**Classes** Sem: one 2hr lec/wk  

**Assessment** combination seminar, research essay, exam, classwork  

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.  

---  

### Trade Union Law  
**1 unit**  

**Lecturer** Prof. McCallum
**Coreq/prereq** Labour Law (other than for LLM candidates)

**Classes** Sem 2: one 2hr lec/wk

**Assessment** one take-home exam, one essay

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

**Lecturer** Mr Preston

**Classes** Sem 1: one 2hr lec/wk

Human society is and has been dependent on wildlife and wildlife products. Biological resources feed and clothe us and provide houses, medicines and spiritual nourishment. However, increased and unsustainable utilisation of wildlife and wildlife products, as well as loss of habitat and other pressures, have led to the extinction of species and the loss of biological diversity. Increasingly, society is looking to the law to provide a framework to regulate the sustainable use of wildlife and wildlife products.

The aim of this course is to provide a thorough grounding in the moral and legal issues in relation to wildlife and, more generally, biological diversity. The course will examine the dominant Western moral and legal attitudes to wildlife. These traditional attitudes can be seen to underlie and mould the international and municipal legal responses to the loss of wildlife species and of biological diversity. These traditional attitudes have been challenged on both moral and legal grounds. These alternative arguments are analysed.

Each of the important international conventions, including the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and the recent Convention on Biological Diversity, is outlined and their effectiveness evaluated. International action alone will be ineffective without harmonious and effective municipal action. Accordingly, the legal responses of the Australian and New South Wales governments will be evaluated. This will involve discussion of the major Federal and State legislative enactments in relation to wildlife. Comparison will be drawn between the Australian and the United States' legal response to the protection of endangered species.

**Work Safety**

1 unit

**Lecturer** Prof. McCallum

**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.
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 30 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 1996 is 6 February. Candidates should obtain information on the enrolment procedure from the Faculty Office or the Student Centre. 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 for an extension of time within which to complete their degree or graduate diploma, if they have exceeded or will exceed the time within which the course must be completed under the Senate resolutions.

Late enrolment charges will be levied if enrolment is not completed by the day specified.

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 incorrect 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.

Student misconduct: Chapter 13 of the by-laws

Chapter 13 of the University 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 for example.

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.

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. 230 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.

Assistance. 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 FAO, 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 Education Office, tel. (02) 3514079 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
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) 351 4079.

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) 3514749 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. Hilary 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.
<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 Association of Australia and New Zealand Prize</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Master of Laws candidate most proficient in the course International Transport 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</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Master of Laws or Master of Criminology No 2 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</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>most proficient candidate who Criminology No 3 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>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gordon Smith Memorial</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>most proficient candidate for the Prize degree of Master of Laws (coursework)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are various postgraduate scholarships available. You should contact the Student Services Manager or the Scholarships Office for further 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 Legal 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; Publications Unit; Continuing Legal Education
- Level 12: Dean's office; Head, Department of Law; Student Services; Faculty offices; Law Typed Notes; staff offices
- Level 13: Staff Common Room; Department of Jurisprudence; staff offices
- Level 14: Squash courts.

Smoking is not permitted in the building.

Law Library

The Law School Library is a major branch library of the University of Sydney library system with an extensive collection of legal material for study, teaching and research purposes. It occupies Levels 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Law School. There are 450 seats for readers in the Library; 246 of these are individual carrels. On Level 9 there are 17 closed carrels.

The Law Library's collection is being constantly developed. Bound volumes include legal text and reference books, law reports, statutes and serials.

At the beginning of the academic year guided tours of the library and lectures are arranged to enable new students to obtain a working knowledge of the legal material. The library staff assist readers in the use of the Library's catalogues, reference and research tools. The general library rules are set out below.

Library rules

1. This Library is a branch of the University of Sydney Library and is subject to the same general rules for reading, borrowing, etc.
2. The entrance to the Library and the exit is by way of the lifts on Level 8. There is also access to Level 8 by stairs. The internal library stairways should be used to connect with Levels 7, 8, 9 and 10. Persons should not attempt to leave the Library on any level through fire exit doors, except in case of fire. Infringement of this rule will bring immediate suspension of library privileges and the matter will be reported to the University Librarian and the Dean of the Faculty of Law for further appropriate action.
3. No smoking is allowed in the Library. Food and drinks are not to be brought into or consumed in the Library.
4. Silence is to be observed in the Library.
5. Briefcases, bags, books, etc. may be brought into the Library but they may be checked at the exit point on Level 8 as readers leave the Library.
6. Telephone and other messages are not taken for readers by library staff, nor is custody accepted of items such as books, letters, etc. for them.
7. Identification of borrowers. Before borrowing books, students must produce their student card. Graduates should apply for a borrower's card and produce it when borrowing books.
8. Library hours during semester are:
   - Monday-Thursday: 9.00 am to 9.30 pm
   - Friday: 9.00 am to 8.00 pm
   - Saturday: 9.00 am to 4.45 pm
   - Sunday: closed.

Library hours during the mid-semester recess and the long vacation are different and these hours are displayed on the Library's noticeboard. The Law Library remains closed on public holidays except the Queen's Birthday holiday.

9. Borrowing. Periodicals, reference books, law reports and statutes may not be borrowed. Stack books (shelved on Level 9) may be borrowed for two weeks and undergraduate books ('LU' books shelved on Level 7) may be borrowed for one week. Loan cards are to be filled in for each title borrowed and handed to the librarian on duty at the control desk, together with the books, for checking. Books being returned should be placed in the returns box near the control desk.
10. Overdue books. In an effort to ensure the prompt return of books and materials in great demand, the Law Library has been compelled, in the interest of all library users, to adopt the scales of fines used by Fisher Library.
11. Reservations may be placed for books out on loan to others. When the book becomes available the reader is notified by telephone.
12. Law reports and statutes are to be reshelved in their correct shelves after use or left on 'sorting tables' so marked.
13. **Closed Reserve Collection.** At the control desk on Level 8 there is a collection of textbooks in constant use, law reports and periodicals and reprints of articles, cases, etc. required for seminars, assignments or essays. This material may be used within the Library only and may be borrowed for two-hourly periods. Only one item may be borrowed at any one time and a fine is charged for overdue material. When borrowing this material students are required to surrender their student card. Other readers should supply some form of identification.

14. **Reservation of seats.** Students leaving books, briefcases and personal belongings on tables and in carrels during temporary absence from the Library are liable to have these items removed by Library staff. Bags and briefcases must be taken out when leaving the Library to attend lectures or seminars. The Library staff assume no responsibility for the safekeeping of students’ and other readers’ personal belongings.

15. **Moots.** Books, law reports, etc. required for moots may be borrowed from the Library under special conditions as set out in the moot rules.

16. **Photocopying.** The Library has a card-operated system, as is used in the Fisher Library.

**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 Publications 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.

The *Review* is a refereed journal. Some issues of the *Review* may be devoted to particular topics, issues and themes.

**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;
- 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 3510259.

**Sydney University Law Graduates’ Association**
The Sydney University Law Graduates’ Association, which has a membership of over 1300, was formed in 1963. It seeks to keep graduates aware of developments in law and legal thought and to maintain some contact between graduates and students. From time to time it holds lectures and seminars on topics of interest to lawyers or to a wider audience.

In addition, a number of social functions are held. These include dinners and luncheons at which distinguished members of the profession, both here and overseas, are invited to give an address.

The Association is governed by a council consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, two representatives of the Faculty of Law and five other members.

Ordinary membership of the Association is open to all law graduates and members of the Faculty of Law at the University of Sydney and to all graduates in law of other universities approved by the Council from time to time. These include all major universities such as Oxford, Cambridge, the University of New South Wales and all other Australian universities. Associate membership of the Association is open to barristers and solicitors who have been admitted to practice in New South Wales.

Life membership of the Association costs $100. The annual membership fee is $10. All enquiries should be made to Mr David Yates, Sydney University Law Graduates’ Association, c/- The Law School, or Document Exchange No. 1197, or tel. 220 9858.

Many students are not personally acquainted with any member of the legal profession. Such contacts can be useful when a student is considering questions as to whether to enter into private practice or not, whether to go to the Bar or become a solicitor, and whether to seek practice in a specialised jurisdiction and so on.

In an attempt to remedy this situation, the Association helps to introduce interested students to members of the Association who are willing to assist students in an informal way. Students wishing to discuss their future in the law with a member of the Association should contact the Honorary Secretary who will provide further information.

**The Allen Allen and Hemsley Visiting Fellowship**
The Allen Allen and Hemsley Visiting Fellowship was established in 1984 by an offer from Messrs 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, Rouse Ball, 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
The Centre for Plain Legal Language
The Centre for Plain Legal Language was set up in 1991 on the initiative of the Law Foundation of N.S.W. as a joint project with the University of Sydney. In 1994 the Centre became part of the Faculty of Law at the University of Sydney. The Centre is on level 6 of the Law School building. It currently has one full-time staff member. A number of law students work at the Centre as casual staff and volunteers assisting with the Centre’s drafting and research work.

The Centre aims to improve access to the law by promoting the use of plain legal language in private and public legal documents. Its work is also directed at improving the efficiency of the legal services market. The Centre’s activities include research into effective communication and the language of the law, rewriting documents and running training courses for private and public sector organisations.

The Centre is overseen by a Management Committee chaired by the Dean of the Law Faculty.

Australian Centre for Environmental Law
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 promotes undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, as well as research in environmental law at the three universities. ACEL (Sydney) specialises in the Asian and Pacific regions. Further it proposes to make submissions to government on law reform to protect and enhance the environment. ACEL maintains close associations with other related institutions, relevant industry and conservative groups and with lawyers practising in the field.

Staff members involved in ACEL are: the Director, Professor Ben Boer (environmental law and policy, heritage law, natural resources law); the Deputy Directors, Mr Bernard Dunne, Lecturer (a specialist in
environmental impact assessment) and Mr Brian Preston (a barrister and part-time lecturer, who contributes to several courses including environmental dispute resolution, pollution and environmental impact assessment); Professor Patricia Apps (environmental economics); Ms Nicola Franklin, Senior Lecturer (planning and pollution law); and Mr Don Rothwell, Senior Lecturer (international environment law).

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 issues relating to juvenile justice. 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, which is described in the University of Sydney Diary.

Counselling Service

Counsellors are available to discuss ways of dealing with personal problems, study difficulties, indecision about life goals and other matters. A wide range of group programs is conducted, including study skills, exam anxiety and personal development programs.

The Counselling Service is located on campus in the Institute Building. If you are unable to visit the main grounds during the day, you can telephone the Counselling Service (3512228/9) to arrange an evening appointment.

Learning Assistance Centre

The Learning Assistance Centre offers a wide range of workshops and other activities for students to develop the learning and language skills needed for academic study. The Centre's workshops are available free to all enrolled students of the University throughout the calendar year.

Students can choose to participate in a range of workshops, varying in length from 3 to 12 hours, some of them being repeated many times throughout the year. During semester times, workshops usually meet once a week for 2 or 3 hours per session, over several weeks. During vacations, workshops usually meet over 1 to 4 days. The purpose of the workshops is both to teach particular skills and to provide an opportunity for practising those skills in a systematic way. There are also self-directed learning resources, including some specially designed resources for practising reading, writing, speaking and listening skills.

Further information may be obtained from the Centre, Level 7, the Education Building (A35), telephone 351 3853.

Child care facilities

Refer to the University of Sydney Diary.

University of Sydney Diary

A separate University of Sydney Diary is produced each year by the University of Sydney Union with the assistance of the University of Sydney Publications Unit. The Diary covers information and services available on all the campuses of the University.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings, departments and operations (main campus)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13G Accommodation Service A35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16S Health Centre A19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17E Latin A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13G Learning Assistance Centre A35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Linguistics F12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23S Link Building J13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14F Lost Property A01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12A Mackie Building K01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16C Macleay Building A12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16C Macleay Museum A12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7C Alma Street Glasshouse 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11C Metals Research Laboratory B02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11C Milligan, J.R.A., Building A05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17S Manning House A23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8U Medalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13A Margaret Sibor Building K07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19L Mathematics Learning Centre F12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19L Mathematics &amp; Statistics F07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26N Med. &amp; Aero. Eng Bldg J07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23B Mechanical Engineering J07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15K Medicine Faculty Office A27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L Med., Parasitological &amp; Clinical D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17H Medlab, Preclinical F13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18P Merewether Building H04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P Microbiology G08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16H Mills, R.C., Building A26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14Q Moore Theological College 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15F Mungo MacCallum Building A17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17S Museum Studies H36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24M Music B09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16F Nicholson Museum A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10K Obstetrics &amp; Gynaecology F02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Ocean Sciences Institute B34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15C Old Geology Building A11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22B Old School Medical D01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12F Old Teachers’ College Building A22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L Pathology &amp; Path Macro Museum D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12E Performance Studies A20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13A Personnel Services K07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L Pharmacy D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15D Pharmacy A15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Physiotherapy A21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Phoniatrics F02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21T Photowise Imaging G12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13K Physical Therapy F13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Physiology F13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Physiotherapy F12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10K Postgraduate Centre in Medicine D02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13D Post Office A15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16F Press Building G12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P Printing Service G12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16E Professional Board Room A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13A Properties Office K07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6H Psychiatry D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15C Psychology A17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Publications A20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13K Public Health A27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17E Quadrangle A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Queen Elizabeth II Res. Inst. D02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16A Record Office A01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13R Regiment, University H03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13F Religious School Studies in A19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17S Research Institute for Asia &amp; the Pacific H40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18S Risk Management H31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25P Rose Street Building A01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural Economics A04
Agricultural Chemistry & Soil Science A03
Agricultural Economics A04
Agricultural Genetics & Plant Breeding A04
Agricultural Entomology A04
Agricultural & Plant Breeding A04
Agricultural & Plant Breeding A04
Agricultural & Plant Breeding A04
Agricultural Economics A04

Buildings, departments and operations (main campus)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings, departments and operations (main campus)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13G Accommodation Service A35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16S Health Centre A19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17E Latin A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13G Learning Assistance Centre A35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Linguistics F12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23S Link Building J13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14F Lost Property A01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12A Mackie Building K01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16C Macleay Building A12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16C Macleay Museum A12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7C Alma Street Glasshouse 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11C Metals Research Laboratory B02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11C Milligan, J.R.A., Building A05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17S Manning House A23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8U Medalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13A Margaret Sibor Building K07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19L Mathematics Learning Centre F12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19L Mathematics &amp; Statistics F07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26N Med. &amp; Aero. Eng Bldg J07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23B Mechanical Engineering J07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15K Medicine Faculty Office A27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L Med., Parasitological &amp; Clinical D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17H Medlab, Preclinical F13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18P Merewether Building H04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P Microbiology G08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16H Mills, R.C., Building A26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14Q Moore Theological College 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15F Mungo MacCallum Building A17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17S Museum Studies H36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24M Music B09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16F Nicholson Museum A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10K Obstetrics &amp; Gynaecology F02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Ocean Sciences Institute B34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15C Old Geology Building A11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22B Old School Medical D01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12F Old Teachers’ College Building A22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L Pathology &amp; Path Macro Museum D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12E Performance Studies A20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13A Personnel Services K07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8L Pharmacy D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15D Pharmacy A15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Physiotherapy A21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Phoniatrics F02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21T Photowise Imaging G12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13K Physical Therapy F13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Physiology F13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Physiotherapy F12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10K Postgraduate Centre in Medicine D02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13D Post Office A15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16F Press Building G12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20P Printing Service G12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16E Professional Board Room A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13A Properties Office K07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6H Psychiatry D06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15C Psychology A17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17B Publications A20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13K Public Health A27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17E Quadrangle A14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K Queen Elizabeth II Res. Inst. D02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16A Record Office A01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13R Regiment, University H03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13F Religious School Studies in A19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17S Research Institute for Asia &amp; the Pacific H40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18S Risk Management H31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25P Rose Street Building A01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>