

EDUCATION GUIDE 2020



SYDNEY
UNIVERSITY
LAW SOCIETY

Studying at Law School

Advice on how to stay on top of your academics during your law degree.

Degree Planning

A comprehensive overview of the different law degree progressions to help you plan ahead.

Study and Professional Experiences

Discover the opportunities offered at USYD Law from exchange to international volunteering.



Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the traditional Aboriginal owners of the land that the University of Sydney is built upon, the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation. We acknowledge that this was and always will be Aboriginal Land and are proud to be on the lands of one of the oldest surviving cultures in existence. We respect the knowledge that traditional elders and Aboriginal people hold and pass on from generation to generation, and acknowledge the continuous fight for constitutional reform and treaty recognition to this day. We regret that white supremacy has been used to justify Indigenous dispossession, colonial rule and violence in the past, in particular, a legal and political system that still to this date doesn't provide Aboriginal people with justice.

Many thanks to everyone who made the production and publication of the 2020 Sydney University Law Society Education Guide possible. In particular, we would like to thank Rita Shackel (Associate Dean of Education), the Sydney Law School and the University of Sydney Union for their continued support of SULS and its publications.

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Foreword



Natalie Leung
Vice-President (Education)



Vaidehi Mahapatra
Editor-in-Chief

An education at Sydney Law School is a privileged, rewarding journey which expands beyond academic achievement. With this in mind, the Education Guide of 2020 delivers a strong, holistic focus on the student experience. This year, we have included not only vital information surrounding studying and degree progression, but we have expanded to accommodate the diverse opportunities and personal aspects of Law School.

We would like to thank our incredible editorial team, consisting of Zachary O'Meara, Julia Lim, Vivien Lin, Casper Lu, Haiqing Zhang and Beverley Zou, for the diligent work they have put in over the course of months to make this guide possible.

We would like to thank our contributors for including their student voices, which are ultimately the valuable constituents of our Law School.

And finally, we would like to thank the Faculty for their continued support in reviewing the Guide before publication.

We hope this can serve as a valuable resource to support you in the year ahead.

President's Welcome



An education at Sydney Law School is an immense privilege we all share. With the intensity of our degrees, we can often become blind to the successes that come hand-in-hand with the rigours of our curriculum. As such, it is necessary to take a step back to rethink the best possible ways to navigate the distinguished educational system we are all blessed to have at Sydney Law School.

As you open this publication, it is important to keep in mind that the education we receive at Sydney Law School goes far beyond what is taught in lectures, seminars and tutorials. It is pivotal that we engage with our peers in study groups and brainstorm creative solutions to address legal questions. Apart from the work that your units of study generate in the form of readings and research, do maintain the habit of discussing local and international news. Stay informed, voice your opinions, and always consider how legal issues can intersect with the arts, the sciences, commerce, and many other disciplines. The diverse knowledge we gain, the technical skills we learn, and the unique experiences we share, are all indispensable elements of our law school.

The SALS Education guide is one of our many publications and is essential to use as you navigate Sydney Law School. Thanks to the diligent work of Natalie Leung (Vice-President (Education)), Vaidehi Mahapatra (Editor-in-Chief), Zachary O'Meara, Julia Lim, Vivien Lin, Casper Lu, Haiqing Zhang and Beverley Zou, this Guide contains all the 'How to' advice you need to be successful in your degree. In addition to the study skills and techniques that you may find helpful, we have included advice from our Dean, from high-achieving students and from a few SALS executive members. For those who wish to expand their legal education beyond their respective degrees, there is also supplementary information on studying outside of Sydney Law School.

There are sometimes difficulties studying alongside many other high-achieving students, but remember to learn with your peers and colleagues rather than against them. Going through law school is an impressive achievement in itself, so be kind to yourself and to those around you. Through this guide and our many portfolios, SALS always seeks to provide you with the opportunities to make the most of your Law School experience. Stay humble, seek the benefit of active engagement through SALS events and step outside of your comfort zone. If you have any questions or need further guidance, please do not hesitate to reach out to us.

Amer Nasr

President, Sydney University Law Society

The New Dean's Welcome Don't Panic!



As the new Dean and a relative newcomer to the Sydney Law School community, I would like to welcome all law students – new and returning - to the 2020 academic year. My own introduction to Sydney University felt overwhelming at times, requiring me to learn rapidly a new set of acronyms, systems and processes. Three decades working as a legal academic at ANU, HKU, Griffith and UQ taught me that each university has its own history, culture and ways of doing things. That said, students should always be placed at the heart of the institution and encouraged to reach out to staff when they have questions or need help. Placing student experience at the heart of Sydney Law School is my priority, and I am keen to proactively involve students in our planning processes.

An innovative legal education is now expected to do more than impart core discipline knowledge: graduates are being encouraged to acquire added higher order skills of communication, teamwork, leadership and cultural competence. From my vantage point, I am regularly struck by the hard-work, discipline, maturity and resilience of this generation of law students. Law school in 2020 can be stressful at times – new and emerging areas of law must be mastered, as well as wider ethical, policy and normative contexts. All the while, students worry about 'life after law school' as competition for opportunities become more intense.

That said, I do believe that it is important not to stress too much about the future – though I do encourage students to engage in some early planning to ensure that their choices are not limited down the track. If you find planning challenging, reach out to student advisers and knowledgeable later year peers. Work cooperatively to support each other and never squander your time at university. Embrace the wide range of opportunities within and outside your law degree and participate in the programs developed by SULLS and the USU. Sydney Law School's alumni networks are generous and supportive, and importantly, Law School staff are always there to help you navigate and transition your way through your degree and beyond.



As a new law student in the mid-1980s, I was an avid fan of the science fiction comedy series *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*. The story begins with the hapless Arthur Dent and his gradual realisation that his home (Earth) had been destroyed. Arthur's rescuer seeks to reassure him by handing him a copy of *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* – a guide which is emblazoned with the helpful advice 'DON'T PANIC!'. Similarly, this Education Guide offers a wide range of reassuring 'tips and tricks' for fellow travellers, although unlike Arthur Dent, you have the advantage of not being alone in your journey as a student of Sydney Law School!

Best of luck with your studies in 2020, and beyond.

Simon Bronitt @sbronitt #inspiringlegalminds
Head and Dean of Sydney Law School

Studying at Law School



Keeping on top of your law readings, doing assignments and preparing for exams can all seem incredibly daunting. This section provides some tips and advice on how to study, and even enjoy yourself while you are at it! Remember however, that law school is not just about studying – the priority should always be to look after yourself, and there is plenty of support to keep you motivated. We have also incorporated tips from the Law School Basics seminars to provide first-hand tips from top students, academics and professionals from the legal industry.

PREPARING FOR & ATTENDING CLASSES

Lectures and Seminars

Lectures may feel like hours of unfamiliar terminology, legislation and difficult reasoning. Seminars can vary according to the tutor and it can be a challenge to remain attentive in the mix of lectures and discussion. Students who are prepared are better equipped to grasp content and stay focused. There are two key methods to prepare for lectures and seminars:

1. Do readings in advance

Complete the set readings before class and add important points to your notes. This will allow you to wrap your head around the key concepts at your own pace, rather than digesting them five minutes at a time. Preparation means you can distinguish key points from dispensable background information, while ensuring your notes aren't repetitive or random thoughts from streams of consciousness. When adding lecture notes to your reading notes, use a different colour or alter formatting (whatever works for you) so that you know which parts of your notes you probably need to revisit and tidy.

It can also be helpful to read through the unit outline before the lecture, to structure your notes and familiarise yourself with the major concepts for that week.

2. Do readings after the session

After the lecture or seminar, build up on what was just covered by adding notes from the set readings. Your lecturer's emphasis on certain material can help you recognise what is key and what is more peripheral.

What about supplementary material?

On top of compulsory readings, lecturers often suggest supplementary materials including textbooks. These can:

- Further your understanding beyond the knowledge provided in class and starred cases.
- Clarify difficult concepts. Try using a second textbook or a study guide (such as those produced by LexisNexis or Butterworths) that use simple language or summarise key concepts.
- Impose structure on the law. Casebooks are important for detail, but don't always help you understand the big picture and can sometimes present conflicting perspectives. A textbook or study guide can provide a clear statement of the elements that may not have been explicit in a case extract. It can also help clarify how cases from readings apply to our jurisdiction.
- Expand the complexity of your argument in essays. If you suspect that your set reading is biased or insular in a particular way, looking further afield can be helpful.

However, be careful not to spend so much time on supplementary readings that you lose sight of what is most important! If lecturers or tutors indicate that a specific reading is likely to be useful to understand the course or exam preparation, you should prioritise those.

Preparing for Tutorials

Participation marks often mean that your contributions in tutorials are assessable. There are three broadly identifiable categories of assessment for participation:

Socratic Method

What does it involve?

Tutors cold-call members of the class during any week in semester. This method is said to encourage preparation and class interest but can be stressful.

How can I prepare?

Preparation for every class is key! This may mean creating short note summaries that you can quickly access, answering tutorial questions in advance, and ensuring you know the facts and details of important cases.

Continual Assessment

What does it involve?

Tutors expect students to contribute throughout the semester.

How can I prepare?

Go to most classes prepared. The more readings you've completed, the more answers you can volunteer. However, during busy assessment weeks, you can afford to volunteer fewer answers if you haven't had time to prepare.

Assigned Weeks

What does it involve?

Tutors assign students to lead discussion or give a presentation in one week of the course. This makes it very easy to fall behind in readings as it seems there is no imperative to prepare in your non-assigned weeks! Be sure to stay on top of the course content as engaging in tutorials is part of the learning itself.

How can I prepare?

Ensure you are well prepared for your assigned week. This will include completing the entire set of readings, thoroughly answering the tutorial questions, and even completing supplementary readings for further detail. However, participating in other non-assigned weeks by adding comments can also give a good impression!

Choosing your Tutorial

Your class location, your tutor and other students are factors to consider when choosing tutorial times. Everyone has different learning styles and personalities, and your class environment can have a big impact on how you contribute to class discussions.

Whether you prefer a loud and competitive class environment to stimulate your thinking, or a quiet, more structured, tutor-led discussion, keep in mind that you will inevitably encounter both of these scenarios throughout your law studies. To minimise any concerns you may have, the best option is to sign up for the same tutorial as someone you know. Doing this can make you feel more comfortable and willing to speak up and contribute to class debates and discussions.

If after the first tutorial you do not feel comfortable in that class environment, consider speaking to your tutor to ask how they usually run their classes. You may also want to ask other classmates what they thought about the tutorial and talk to peers in other tutorials about their experiences. As a last resort, consider changing classes. Remember that you generally have until the end of week two to finalise your timetable. However, please note that classes are often capped and there may be challenges with changing classes once the semester has begun.

CREATING NOTES

To cram or be consistent?

Ideally, making notes should be something you do on a continuous basis, in preparation for each lecture, tutorial or seminar. Creating your notes gradually can help you to get the most out of tutorials, programs like PASS, and your time in STUVAC. Additionally, deep learning is an incremental process and consistency can ultimately help to reduce stress levels towards the end of semester as you prepare for final exam revision.

Guide to making notes

While you may be tempted to borrow notes from a friend or find them online, this may not be the best way to optimise your learning. It is usually the actual process of making notes, rather than the notes themselves, that gives you a deep understanding of the content and helps you retain information. However, integrating applicable aspects of another student's notes to your own may be beneficial.

1. Make notes from your readings

The structure for these notes could be based on the course outline, the reading guide, the lecturer's slides/topic summaries, headings in supplementary materials, or a combination.

While your reading notes will mostly consist of summaries of cases and legislation, there may also be some helpful information in the casebook commentary (although this will often repeat lecture content in more difficult language). You may also find it helpful to consult supplementary materials such as the textbook or the recommended readings. These materials often use simpler language than set readings, and can help to clarify a confusing area of the course. However, they should not be relied upon as an alternative to completing the compulsory reading as they will not provide you with a sufficiently comprehensive understanding of the course.

2. Make notes from your lectures

Some lecturers will make their slides available before the lecture. It can be useful to read these before class to get an idea of what will be covered and how the notes from your readings fit into the overall course content.

Soon after your lecture, review and tidy your notes. Doing this soon after class will help you retain information better than if you weren't to look at them again until you make exam notes. Make sure you combine these notes with any slides and materials that your lecturer has made available.

3. Create super summaries

It is a good idea to condense your notes in preparation for exams, focusing on key principles, relevant cases and legislation. Organise the notes under headings corresponding to legal issues that are likely to arise in the exam. Ideally, reference to cases will be limited to the case names that you will (hopefully) be familiar with at this point of your study. For many of us, this is wishful thinking! It is better to include as much detail as you think you need.

Exam summaries should ideally be completed prior to the beginning of STUVAC, so that you have enough time to revise and practice using them when completing past exam questions. It is likely that your notes will undergo substantial alteration as you go through the process of answering practice questions anyway, so there is no point getting bogged down with perfecting your exam notes only to find that they are not as useful as you thought they would be.

4. Customise your summaries

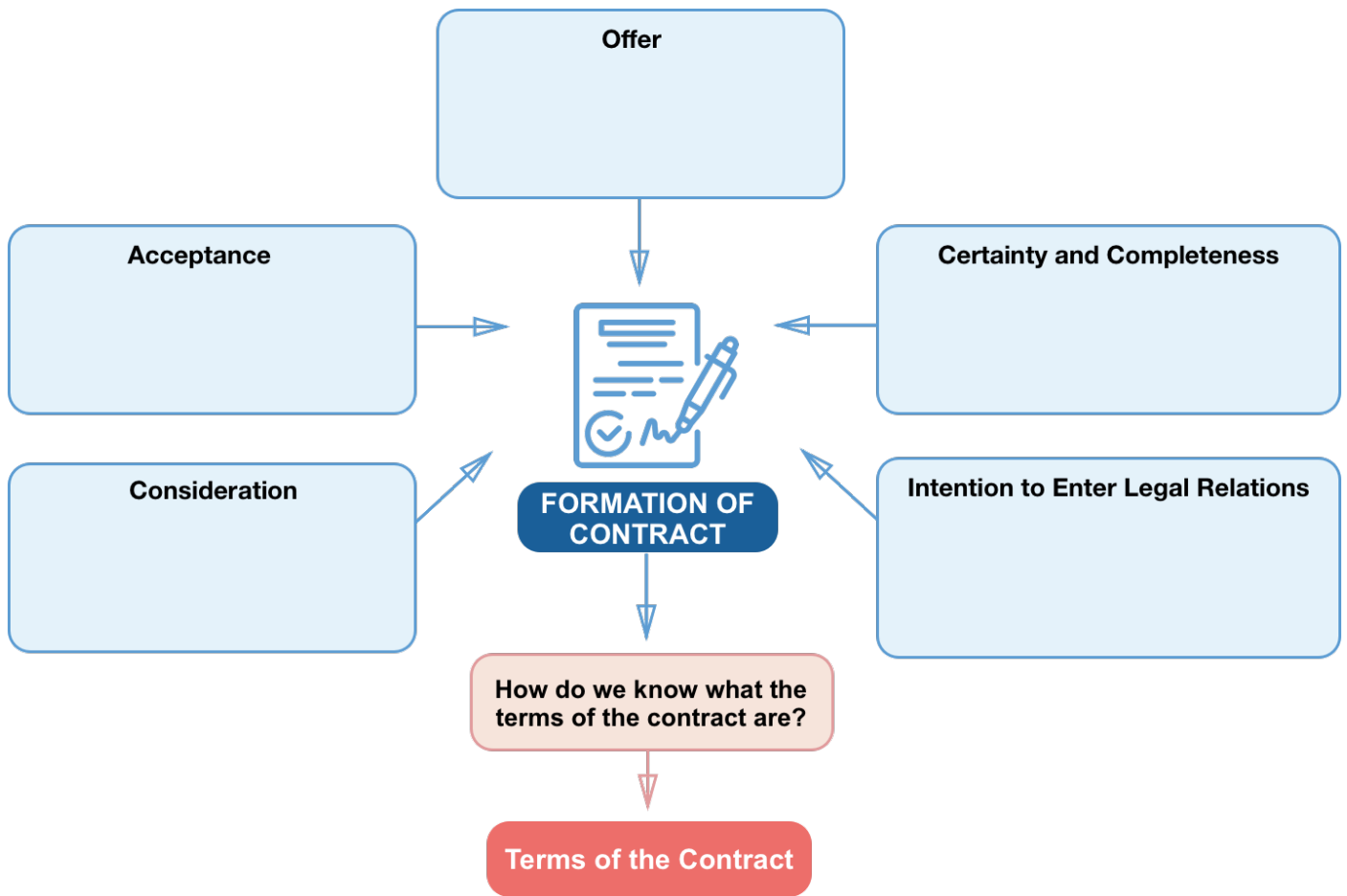
Manipulate and work with the information to maximise your retention. Try including mind maps, diagrams and tables. Write them on post-it notes, butcher's paper and your mirror to improve your memory.



Scaffolding

Scaffolds may also work for you as a thorough and systematic way to compile notes for a subject.

Sample Contracts Scaffold



Scaffolding a Topic Within a Unit of Study

STEP ONE

What is the starting point?

When is there a common law duty of care?

What is the test in Section 32?

What kind of injury does it have to be?

STEP TWO

What factors does the court take into account in assessing reasonable foreseeability?

Section 32(2)(a)

Section 32(2)(b)

Section 32(2)(c)

Section 32(2)(d)

What is the effect of Section 32(4)?

STEP THREE

Even if the test is met, what limitations could there be to recovery?

Section 30(2)

Sections 30(3), (4)

LAW SCHOOL BASICS PANEL: STUDY TECHNIQUES

This is an abridged version of the SULS panel discussion for study technique held in Semester 1, 2020. The panel was moderated by Natalie Leung (Vice President (Education) 2020) and consisted of Dr Natalie Silver (NS), Dr Kym Sheehan (KS) and Charlotte Trent (CT).

How should I begin study for a unit?

KS: The first thing you need to do is to have a look at the Unit of Study Outline to understand what the unit is about. Then look at the week by week schedule of what's going to happen. Finally, I suggest you look at the assessment schedule to get an understanding of the final assessment and what assessments might be on the way.

CT: Everyone muddles their way through the first weeks at least, before you start getting into a habit. You can find out what the unit is about through reading the unit of study and the reading list on eReserve. Try and make sure you're on top of your notes and your readings.

What is the difference between a casebook and a textbook and is one better?

CT: I personally prefer the casebook. The casebook has all the cases in it, whereas the textbook tends to describe a lot more of the theory that might be in place or what is happening between the academics.

KS: You can either buy the case book or just read the cases online. But I think reading the textbook can help a lot of students. If you don't have an idea of what's happening in this area of law, the textbook can give a really good overview. For the tutorials, I would read the cases. But a case book is probably going to be essential if it's prescribed.

NS: If you read the textbook before the lecture, you'll already have an idea of what they're talking about. After the lecture, you can then look more in-depth into the case law.

Should I stick to the Unit of Study Outline or should I read beyond it?

NS: Stick to the Unit of Study because it's very comprehensive. In fact, many students can't always do the readings in the Unit of Study outline. In the subjects I teach, there is no research assignment so there's no need to go beyond the Unit of Study.

CT: A few subjects will give you your case list in your exams, so it's a very good idea to be familiar with them because it's the bulk of your theory. If you want to do extra readings, out of curiosity, you can do that, but it's not necessary.

How is preparing for a tutorial different to preparing for a lecture?

KS: I already said before that you should prepare for a lecture by reading the corresponding textbook chapter. However, to prepare for a tutorial, you need to complete the tutorial problems. It's important to give yourself enough time. When you first do them, it'll take some time because you don't know where you're going, but if you do that before you come to the tutorial, then you'll get more out of it. You don't want the first time you attempt a problem question to be in the exam.

CT: Doing a tutorial question every week is like practising for an exam. You're doing, maybe 26 hours, of work that you won't need to do at the end of the semester.

What happens when I miss a tutorial or lecture? Should I try and catch up or should I just focus on the rest of the semester?

CT: Again, that's really dependent on the subject. For the bulk of subjects, that one week's worth of content will probably carry over to next week and the weeks after that. It's really important to try and catch up, whether it's by talking to your friends about what you've missed out on or talking to a tutor. As long as you catch up, it's okay.

KS: Lectures are typically recorded so if you can't attend a lecture then listen to the recording and try and catch up quickly. If you miss a tutorial, once again, you need to catch up on what you missed out on. As they're typically not recorded, try chatting to your friends or your tutor. Try the tutorial problems and then ask for help.

NS: For some subjects, you can attend a makeup class. Another thing about falling behind is that, in compulsory units, you've got compulsory mid-semester exams or assignments that are going to be on those early topics, so you want to keep up with the material.

CT: Another good way to figure out what you have missed are PASS sessions (Peer Assisted Study Sessions). They're not going to be much help if you didn't do any of the material, but it might be a good way of figuring out the key ideas of materials and figuring out where to start.

What are your favourite study methods or study techniques?

CT: I'm a big proponent for studying pretty much from week two onwards. I've already started making scaffolds and making case notes and, for me, the process of writing out things is a really good method. If I'm going into an open book exam with my scaffold, there are one or two dot points along with key case names, so I'm not worried about running out of time and flicking through my notes. It also means I've entrenched a lot of that knowledge in my brain through repetition.

KS: When you come with answers to the tutorial question, you should write out a fresh answer to that problem within 24 hours of the tutorial, when the information is still fresh. That way, you have an answer to the questions before you get into the exam period.

Do you have tips and strategies for avoiding procrastination?

CT: I think it's just sitting down and doing something. There is nothing better than just trying to start. If you're inundated with readings, you'll probably push it off. So, it's important to make it more manageable. And it's highly dependent on you as a person.

KS: I think it's really important to use your time well which might mean reading on the bus or train. I strongly recommend getting into exercise or some other good habits. One thing you want to do is to keep healthy and exercise can also help clear your head.

NS: One thing that becomes really important in law are study groups. This might be going over tute questions, building sets of notes and sharing information but they also bring in the social aspect of studying.

CT: Study groups do help because they force you to dedicate time to subjects. I think the biggest thing I struggled in through first year was the inundation of guilt if I wasn't studying or reading. But it's perfectly fine to go a day without law study.

LAW EXAMS

Preparation

Practice Questions

Creating your notes is only the first step. Completing practice questions can make a huge difference to the ultimate outcome, which means it is incredibly important to integrate them into your pre-exam schedule.

Your guide to practice questions:

Start by working through the problem as you would a tutorial question, with your notes beside you.

As exam day draws closer, try to complete them in the set time to gauge how long it takes to get through each issue. Try to handwrite your answers, to mirror exam conditions as much as possible.

Once you've answered questions, read through them and check with the solutions (if available), ask your peers what they answered to gauge what you may have missed and ask yourself key reflections.

As you complete more exam questions, adapt your notes and scaffolds based on what you learn.

Benefits of practice exams:

- A great opportunity to apply your knowledge to factual scenarios as you would in the exam.
- Allow you to test whether your exam notes, scaffolds and checklists facilitate a solid response to a question, and can help you shape them into exam-friendly formats.
- Can be the best way to absorb the information you have compiled in your notes.
- May help you identify areas for improvement and reveal gaps in your knowledge.
- Allow you to set up a replicable structure to answering aspects of problem questions.
- Can give you confidence in the exam room with the knowledge that you have 'done this all before'.
- Can put you on track for neater handwriting.
- Improve your time management.

Types of Exams

Contrary to popular opinion, open and closed-book exams should be approached in similar ways.

Open-book Exams

All law exams are fast-paced, so don't let open-book exams lull you into a false sense of security. You will need to rely on your memory because there isn't enough time to consult notes in detail.

Many students recommend making a short set of exam notes and scaffolds (approximately 10 or 15 pages) that can easily be referred to in the exam. Try reducing each topic to one page. You can always bring in your full set of notes, textbooks and lecture material to consult if the question is unexpected!

Closed-book Exams

If you have a closed-book exam, you will need to memorise much of the content from your exam notes, focusing particularly on headings and scaffolds. Memorise the wording of key phrases, definitions and case names. Remember that doing past exams is a great way of memorising your notes, and much more effective than simply reading over them multiple times.

While many law students fear closed-book exams, they can be a blessing in disguise because they help you to avoid the most common problem in law exam answers – reciting the principles of law without applying them to the facts at hand. They also ensure that you will not waste time flipping through your notes to find the answer and really motivate you to learn the content.

Take-home Exams

Take-home exams are not as different to ordinary exams as you may think! The main difference is that you are given a few days or even a week to complete them.

How should you prepare?

Before the allocated time, undertake the preparation you'd use for open or closed-book exams. Prepare topic summaries which amalgamate your notes on the assigned readings and lecture notes, and which are organised under headings taken from lecture slides or the reading guide.

Take into account whether your take-home exam is within the confines of the course, or requires some extra research.

Follow directions about referencing - unlike in a formal exam, take-homes may require footnotes.



TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Problem Questions

How should I structure my answer?

There are a variety of ways to approach a problem question. Many lecturers recommend 'IRAC': an acronym for Issue, Rule, Application, and Conclusion.

To use this rule, first, from the set of facts given, determine what the issues are. For each issue, state the rule – that is, the relevant principle found in case law or statute. Then consider how that rule will apply to the facts given. Better responses will consider if there are any limitations on the rule, as often there are competing judgements where any of them could likely be applied to the facts of your particular case. This is why you may hear lecturers and tutors say that the conclusion is not important; what is important is your argument and reasoning. It is, however, still necessary to give a brief conclusion as to the likely outcome of the case.

Should I address both 'sides' of the question?

Always look at the directive at the end of the question. It might ask you to advise both parties - in which case you'd weigh your advice equally to both parties and plan your exam time accordingly. It might ask you to advise one party - in which case advise that person of potential claims they could bring, potential claims against them, and their counter-arguments to these claims.

Should I bother with counter-arguments?

Absolutely. Never present a one-sided argument that explains how one party is bound to win the case. The examiner wants you to recognise the pros and cons of your arguments. Like the real world, if you thought an argument was weak, you'd let your client know if it wasn't likely to succeed.

What about contentious areas?

You are expected to briefly canvass any contentious areas. This will give your response an added layer of depth, and help to distinguish you from the pack.

Do I need to have a definite answer?

No! You're not a judge. Present arguments fairly, and reasonably, with authorities. Recognise their strengths and weaknesses. In saying that, come to a conclusion. While it does not need to be 100% certain, a statement such as "Bob will likely be convicted of manslaughter" is much more convincing than "Bob may or may not be convicted of manslaughter".

How do you use reading time?

While you are reading, keep in mind the issues that arise, what party did what, and the relationship between the parties. Remember that every fact is there for a reason and you should not overlook something without first questioning why it has been placed there. Try to loosely plan your answer, or at least identify all the issues that you will address in your response. Use highlighters and underlining that you can easily refer to when you are writing the paper.

During reading time, most subjects also allow you to write on the exam script (not the exam booklet) so use this time wisely to create a rough plan and outline of your answer!

Essay Questions

Essay questions typically ask you to offer a critical analysis on a contentious case or area of the course. Keep in mind that as you are writing under exam conditions, your marker will factor that in and understand that you don't have as much time as essay assignments completed during the semester.

How should I prepare?

1. Become familiar with all the major cases (and the reasoning employed by the judges) as well as other sources of law and noteworthy commentary. Do not ignore dissenting judgments - these are particularly ripe areas for essay questions.
2. Once you're familiar with content, identify:
 - a. The most contentious or unclear aspects of each topic. The lecturer will usually guide you to these areas, so make sure that you listen carefully in class to save yourself trouble!
 - b. Consistent themes running across the entire course that may be able to draw together several topics.
3. Prepare essay scaffolds based on these themes, which include your position on the issue and the main arguments that you would raise, backed up by relevant authorities. Further strengthen your notes with this information from relevant journal articles or supplementary readings.
4. Complete a past exam paper under exam conditions, using the scaffolds that you have prepared and your topic summaries.

How should I structure my answer?

A structured answer, as opposed to a stream of consciousness which regurgitates your notes, can put you on track for a great result. If you don't have an essay scaffold which fits the question, use the reading time to plan your response.

1. Introduction
 - Directly address the question asked by distilling the core of the question (even something simple such as restating it in your own words).
 - Define any key terms.
 - Provide brief context and explain the legal debate alluded to by the question.
 - State your opinion/thesis.
 - Outline how you will support your thesis – what are the main arguments that you will set out in the following paragraphs?
2. Body
 - Introduce each argument using a clear topic sentence that explains how the analysis contained in the paragraph supports your thesis.
 - Use key cases, judgments, legislation, opinions of academics from journal articles or textbooks as authority for your position.
 - Acknowledge counter-arguments but try to explain how they do not detract from your thesis.
 - Use headings that order and structure your essay.
3. Conclusion
 - Although many people decide to dispense with writing a conclusion in stressful exam situations, including even a single sentence restating your position in relation to the original question asked can make your answer appear more complete.

Tip

If you run out of time, you can still attempt to cover what they have missed in dot points. This can sometimes get you a couple of extra marks.

LAW SCHOOL BASICS PANEL: EXAM TECHNIQUES

An abridged transcript of the SULS panel discussion for exam technique held in Semester 1, 2019. The panel was moderated by Madeleine Antrum (MA, SULS Vice-President (Education) 2019) and consisted of Professor Peter Gerangelos (PG), Mala Rigby (MR) and Ashley Varney (AV).

Do you have any advice on turning lecture or tutorial notes into exam notes?

MR: When you go to a lecture, a lot of the time you will be going through cases and pulling out key points of law, and your lecturer will go through how you should read that case. But when you are actually going to an exam you will need to apply that law to a hypothetical scenario so it is really helpful to have your notes in scaffolds so you can step through what you're going to do, because you do not want to miss any steps. If it helps, under each heading you can have your case notes, the relevant principles, more details, etc, but make sure you have them in some kind of structure you can easily apply to a problem question.

PG: I think be mindful of issues that arise. If you listen carefully in class, the lecturer will indicate a particular moot problem or an issue that arises from a topic. Often, the examination problems are set on that as opposed to the straightforward things. It is testing your ability to apply so keep that in mind as point one.

PG: Even though the scaffolding process is important, never lose sight of the big picture because that's the error you can sometimes make. You may focus in on the individual point but your true understanding emerges when you consider 'what is this whole topic about?' and that helps you to see the issues in the scenarios that you get.

How would you study for an open-book vs a closed-book exam?

MR: My top tip is to study for open-book exams as if they are closed-book and have as much information in your head as possible. Law exams are time pressured so make sure you know where everything is in your notes. I would strongly recommend not bringing the textbook into the exam or hundreds of pages of legislation, because you will not have time to flick through it.

AV: For an open-book exam, quite often I would approach it by having all my notes together and having a really good set of notes. Regardless of what type of exam it is, I would study for it as if it is a closed-book exam and get to know the content really well. The good thing is you will have your notes there just in case there's something you cannot remember, and you want to put details of those things in. The main point is, try to avoid being reliant on heaps and heaps of notes because at the end of the day you're not going to have time to fully use them to answer the questions.

What should I bring into an open-book exam?

PG: I do not think you need more than your own notes if they are really good. You might want your textbook for support but in the exam, no one is actually looking at their notes; they are straight into it. The ones you see flicking through the book and flicking through their notes all the time - you immediately know they are in trouble.

How should I use reading time in an exam?

MR: I would recommend reading the problem question twice. First time, you underline and highlight the issues that are popping out to you, and second time, you make a plan.

MR: If it is an exam where you can write on paper during the planning time, try and do that in as much detail as possible or make a flow diagram

of the key issues. I always think it is better taking more time to plan than jumping into a problem question and having arrows everywhere or forgetting issues and having a jumbled structure that makes no sense. It will confuse you and the marker, making the experience way more stressful. Even if everyone looks like they are madly writing, if you have not finished your plan, take an extra 2-3 minutes to finish that off. If that also means you are getting to the end of the exam and you still have not talked about 5 issues, just dot point out your plan so you can show your marker you have spotted all the key issues.

AV: Do as many practice exams as you can and really simulate the exam as much as possible. This is likely to reduce the stress of opening up the exam paper and thinking "omg I don't know what the answer is" immediately. Practice that reading time, practice planning out essays and taking as much time as you need to plan. This does not mean an in-depth one-page plan but making sure you know what the question is asking.

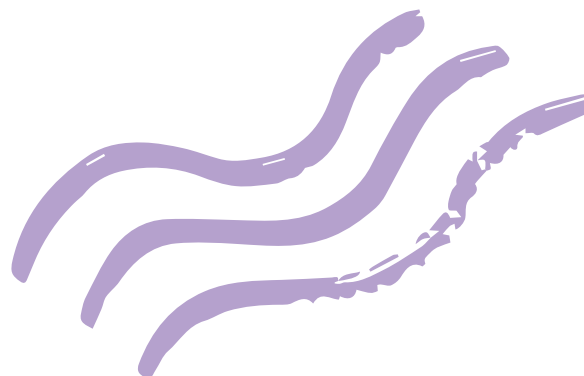
MA: I really like to read the questions at the bottom first so I can spot issues in the problem question while I'm reading, as it helps me know what I am looking for in that first read. I also want to reiterate that having good notes really helps with good planning in the exam and having a good scaffold will really help you spot key issues.

In the interest of time, is it better to cover every issue briefly or a couple in more detail?

PG: Briefly cover every issue as a general principle, but briefly in the sense of "give me the case", "give me the resolution of this issue briefly". You might not get a HD, but it is like, "do I do the 2 questions I am really good at and leave the third, or do I do all 3 to an average standard?". Always pick the three. It is much easier to go from 0-50 then it is to go from 50-65 and then 65-75. It is better to do more overall.

MA: Something I found really useful is when I am stuck on a question or how to approach it, I actually make myself simulate what I would do if I was working in a firm or in practice. It forces me to narrow down on what is important and I can put the academic, research stuff aside for a minute and just focus on the issue. It is actually a really useful exercise.

MR: Something I noticed with my first year PASS students is that it's very instinctive to go straight to the conclusion. For example, if the question is "is there a complete contract?" students want to straight away go "yes, there is a complete contract". But even if you are briefly covering the issues, the markers do not want you to simply tick off each issue, unless they are very minor. What they want to see is you showing your working. They want to see how you got to your conclusion rather than forming a conclusion from the get-go. They want to see that crucial application of the law to the facts, which is going to be very dependent on how well you understand the cases.



LAW ASSIGNMENTS

First step first, make sure you follow specific instructions and directions from your particular assignment. What's below are simply general guidelines!

Problem Questions

Problem question assignments should be approached and structured in a similar way to an exam-style question. However, expect these questions to be more complex. You may need to engage in legal research or apply supplementary materials to achieve high results.

Research Essays

What is a research essay?

Research essays require you to conduct exhaustive research into the area of law in the question and to reference these sources meticulously. Research essay questions are more complex than essay questions presented in exams - a higher standard is expected of your argument, research and expression. In fact, you may not even be able to identify the precise issue to be discussed until after conducting some preliminary research.

How should I approach a research essay?

1. Analyse the question

Start by reading the question several times, focusing especially on the key terms. Note any instructive words employed by your lecturer – does the essay ask you to 'discuss', 'analyse', or 'explain'? The way in which you frame your essay will be influenced by the slightly different demands of these words. If a question wants to know whether you agree or disagree with a proposition (e.g. 'Does X area of law require reform?'), it is never enough to simply answer affirmatively or negatively. Explain why you have taken a particular position. If you do not positively agree or disagree, you can take a middle ground and explain why. Where the question is general, you should not approach it with the same level of generality, but instead narrow the scope of the question. Doing this will let your marker know that you have a nuanced understanding of the question and have thought about it from a critical perspective. Being critical is what most students struggle with so make sure you engage with the material meaningfully. This will also narrow the focus area for your subsequent research.

2. Brainstorm possible points

Note the issues that you believe are raised by the question, and possible arguments, including counter arguments, that you may use as the basis for the body of your essay.

3. Conduct research (*Preliminary Stage*)

It is a good idea to commence your research by reading on the general topic that you identified as being relevant during your brainstorming stage. This will allow you to familiarise yourself with the terms and broad debates that you will encounter when you conduct more in-depth research, easing you into what could otherwise be an overwhelming process. The set textbook and recommended readings are great tools for preliminary research, but it is necessary to go beyond them in order to obtain a good result. After you have wrapped your head around the general topic, re-evaluate the issues and arguments that you initially identified.

3. Conduct research (*In-depth Stage*)

Gather and read as many sources applicable to the question as possible.

The footnotes and references in the textbooks that you used in the preliminary stage of your research are extremely helpful in locating key primary and secondary sources of law, including journal articles, case notes, books, cases and legislation.

As soon as you read any relevant research material, take notes on the parts that you think you will use in your essay. There is nothing more frustrating than knowing that you have a great idea or piece of evidence, but not being able to use it in your essay because you do not remember where it came from!

4. Plan

Begin organising your intended response whilst you are conducting your in-depth research, as you will probably find that even after reading a few of your sources, you will have formed an opinion on the question (your thesis) and have a fairly good idea of the main arguments and counter-arguments that you will raise.

Having a thesis in mind early on in the research process is crucial to ensuring that you find the most relevant sources and take notes that are designed to provide support for your thesis. However, beware of confirmation bias and ensure that you are still considering both sides of the argument!

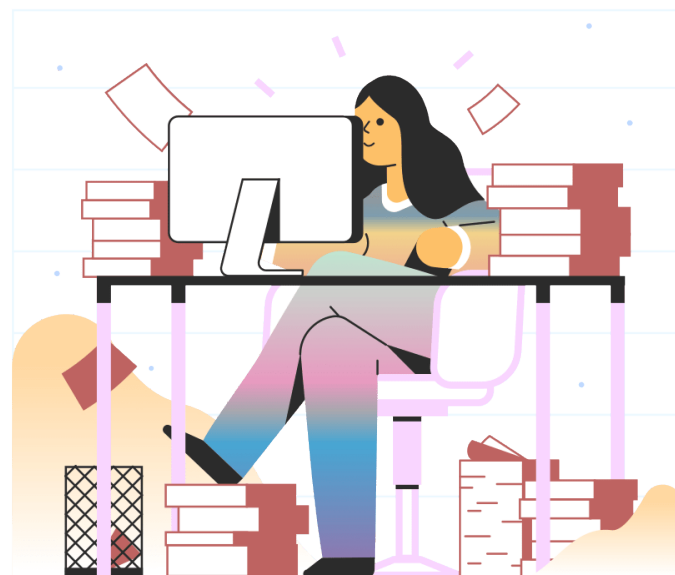
5. Write the essay

An essay in a law assignment should contain the same essential elements as those of an exam essay response (see above: 'Essay questions' in the section 'Exam Technique'). The major difference is that your sources will need to be meticulously footnoted using the Australian Guide to Legal Citation (AGLC) (<https://law.unimelb.edu.au/mulr/aglc/about>).¹ The standard of writing is also expected to be significantly higher, as is the depth of analysis.

6. Edit

Edit your work! Print it out and annotate it. Read it aloud to yourself. Editing is an easy way to ensure that your essay is cohesive and that there are no grammatical or typographical errors. Sometimes, you may have lost sight of the question as you delved further into the complexities of your argument and editing will allow you to check that your thesis is consistent throughout the essay.

¹ Melbourne University Law Review Association Inc., Melbourne Journal of International Law Inc., Australian Guide to Legal Citation (Melbourne University Law Review Association, 4th ed, 2018).



Casenotes

What is a case note?

A case note asks you to summarise and analyse a court judgment. They assess your ability to accurately read cases, reference and summarise.²

How should I approach a case note?

Where a case note is set as an assessment task, you will usually be provided with a number of headings. Each is allocated a certain number of marks. Your role is to identify the information that fits into each category.

Example case note headings include:

1. Citation: A citation provides identification of a case. Authorised judgments (that is, those from law reports) are preferable to include. An example of a citation is *R v Clarke* (1927) 40 CLR 227.
2. Court and judges: Include the full name of the court and judges present.
3. Material facts: Material facts are those critical and relevant to the outcome of the case. Do not include mere details which do not affect the determination of legal issues.
4. Procedural history: This requires you to overview the case's history. For example, if the case is being heard in the High Court of Australia, the initial proceedings heard in the NSW Court of Appeal and the NSW District Court may be the relevant procedural history.
5. Issues: You may need to identify the issues to be decided by the case whether they be issues of fact or law.
6. Reasoning: Once you have identified the issues, you may have to explain how the court answered each issue. If judges are not unanimous, you should highlight the different findings here.
7. Ratio: Ratio means the rule of law to the main legal issue in the case.
8. Obiter: Judges often make comments 'in passing' that raise interesting points of discussion but are not relevant to the legal issues at hand. These are not legally binding as precedent.
9. Order: Each case will have legal consequences. For example, look for statements such as 'the appeal was dismissed.'

² 'Legal Writing Resources', University of Sydney Law School (Web page) <https://sydney.edu.au/law/learning_teaching/legal_writing/case_notes.shtml>.



LAW SCHOOL BASICS PANEL: ASSIGNMENT TECHNIQUES

An abridged transcript of the SULLS panel discussion for assignment technique held in Semester 1, 2020. The panel was moderated by Natalie Leung (SULLS Vice President (Education) 2020) and consisted of Professor David Kinley (DK), Professor Simon Rice (SR), Mr Tim Pilkington (TP) and Dasha Moskalenko (DM).

How much time should I leave to start an assignment?

SR: Give yourself as much time as you can. We're expecting full intellectual rigorous answers.

DM: There are some problem questions that you could probably complete in a couple of days if you've learnt the content throughout semester, but that's usually not the case. You will want to leave a couple of weeks to start, especially if you haven't closely followed the content in class.

DK: As soon as you get the essay, read it, because even if you're not intending to do any work on it right away, at least understand what it is saying and you'll be amazed at how much things start coming in.

TP: Even with problem questions, I found that as a student, it's really valuable to take a couple of weeks. You might be able to do an initial draft in a couple of days, but to really refine it, I always found it took much longer than that for me.

What is the difference between a problem question and an essay assignment?

DM: I look at a problem question exactly as that – you're applying the law that you've been taught in class to a series of facts, and I see it more as a practical application of something you would do as a solicitor or writing advice to a client. An essay assignment gives you more freedom in the way you approach it. You want to do more wider reading, formulate a unique thesis or argument and supporting it with whatever readings you've done.

SR: Conceptually, problem questions and essays are dramatically differently. Problem questions use IRAC (Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion) and the worst thing you can do is approach essay questions with an IRAC state of mind. You start from a fundamentally different position

TP: The first thing that I look for is that a student understands the law well enough such that they can recognise the issues the facts raise. Students are generally good at applying the law to the facts when they understand the law, but the problem is they haven't understood the law so they either misapply it or miss the issues.

How much reading should I be doing for each?

TP: People who get HDs on problem questions have generally read over 90% of the cases and the legislation that are prescribed in the course. If you want to do well, you need to engage with the authorities and the legislation.

DM: There are different types of reading. For problem questions, you'd be looking at case law and legislation, and less likely to be delving into journal articles. For essays, you want to be doing as much reading as possible and as widely as possible – reading different journal articles, books, online resources, and if it's relevant, you'll be going into case law and statute.

SR: For essays, you're not given prescribed readings – you're expected to create your own, in addition to wondering and asking "what is this about?". Take your lead from the course readings and then you use your research skills to broaden out and read articles in the footnote references

of another article or case. Find material that is relevant and helps you develop a thesis.

DK: Almost all essays have a number of ways to approach it. Interrogate the question, stick to answering the question. The more you interpret the question, the more you'll be guided as to what you read, and you may not follow the same path as other people.

How should I structure a problem question and how should I structure an essay?

TP: With problem questions, the IRAC formula is generally encouraged, but you don't need to strictly stick to it. It's important to draw a conclusion – often students don't give an answer to a problem. You are often told to advise a client, and you need to tell them your opinion.

DM: In problem questions, use subheadings and identify the issues in very clear terms.

DK: With essays, as you interrogate the questions and find readings that excite you, that's how you're going to structure the essay. At the beginning, you need to have an introduction, what are you going to do, what steps are you going to take to get there, what are you going to conclude, and then follow through with that.

SR: You need to keep in mind what you're doing – you're writing for a marker to assess. You need to make sure the marker understands what you're saying and make sure it's presented in an accessible way.

I'm really struggling to begin an assignment, do you have any tips on getting the ball rolling?

DM: For an essay, I try and work out a structure based on what I've read and then fill in the gaps with research. For a problem question, print out a copy of the problem question, annotate it and try and identify every issue that arises. You might find more issues as you read back on the cases and notes.

DK: Even if it's a little linkage between a few issues, write it down as soon as possible. You'll see a pattern and start writing a sentence or two, even if it's in the middle of an essay.

Should I do all my referencing at the end or should I do it as I write?

DM: I tend to shorthand my references as I go and then come back to the end and fill them out. When you're researching, you should be noting exactly where you got your information from.

TP: Sometimes you'll write something and want to come back later to check you've understood it – by referencing as you go, it makes it easier.

SR: For academics and people writing PhDs, using referencing software like Endnote to keep records can be helpful.

Do you have any general tips on assignments?

DM: Keep it simple – don't use flowery language, make sure the sentences are short and clear. Generally, you start early so you can revise things like sentence structure, which can affect the marker's response.

TP: Avoid using long words and Latin.

SR: If you wouldn't say it, don't write it.

STUDY SUPPORT

Study Groups

Study groups can be a great way to alleviate stress and work through difficult concepts - provided that all group members come prepared. Make sure you are familiar with the content and are prepared for discussion in order to gain the most out of the group study session. In the lead-up to exams, studying with others to go through notes and compare answers to past exam questions can give you the benefit of a variety of approaches and help to clarify your understanding of complex concepts. It can also point out areas you have missed in your revision, or techniques you hadn't considered applying.

PASS

PASS (Peer Assisted Study Sessions) is a free learning program directed towards students in the first three years of their law degree. It provides students with the opportunity to reinforce the major aspects of their course in an informal, laid-back environment, and to make friends with people in their course.

PASS consists of weekly, one-hour sessions during which students work collaboratively to answer worksheet activities and problem questions. PASS allows students to direct their own learning, and choose to focus on aspects that they collectively find most challenging.

PASS facilitators are high-achieving law students who have attained an excellent result in the subjects which they are running, and are therefore in a position to share advice based on personal experience. They are not substitute lecturers or tutors, and do not teach course content. Instead, they encourage discussion between members of the class to arrive at conclusions which are satisfactory to the students. Each student leaves PASS with a worksheet that neatly summarises a topic of course content.

In Semester 1, PASS runs in the following law units:

- LAWS1015 – Contracts (LLB)
- LAWS1023 – Public International Law (LLB)
- LAWS5001 – Torts (JD)
- LAWS5002 – Contracts (JD)

In Semester 2, PASS runs in the following law units:

- LAWS1012 – Torts (LLB)
- LAWS1016 – Criminal Law (LLB)
- LAWS1017 – Torts and Contracts II (LLB)
- LAWS5004 – Criminal Law (JD)
- LAWS5005 – Public International Law (JD)
- LAWS5006 – Torts and Contracts II (JD)

How can I register for PASS?

Registration for PASS is conducted through the Business School's registration webpage in week 1 of each semester: <https://bit.ly/2TRcLzZ>. As places are limited to ensure small class sizes, register early to secure a spot. If you register but have missed out on a spot, your name will be placed on a waiting list. But don't let this discourage you from coming along anyway! You have the option of attending a PASS class as a "guest". Although attendance is voluntary, if you miss three consecutive sessions, you will be deregistered to enable students on the waiting list to take advantage of the benefits of PASS.

SULS Tutoring Database

The SULS Tutor Database is available to assist law students at Sydney University in finding or becoming a tutor for extra-curricular help. Tutor's profiles are published on the SULS website and have all received a Distinction in the relevant subject they are tutoring in. Interested students and prospective tutors should visit <https://www.suls.org.au/tutoring-service>

Law Library Staff

The University of Sydney Law Library offers a range of free legal research classes to all students, held in the Law Library's computer rooms. If you would like an individual consultation on a legal research assignment, you can book an appointment with a member of the Law Library staff by calling 02 9351 0220 or see <https://library.sydney.edu.au/contacts/subjectcontacts.html>

Learning Centre Program

The Learning Centre provides resources to all University of Sydney students to build and extend the skills students need for study and research at university. The Learning Centre's services include a wide range of workshops throughout the year on academic writing, research and other skills, as well as individual consultations, discipline-specific support programs, and online and print resources for students. For more information on any of the programs offered or to sign up, visit the Learning Centre website at <https://sydney.edu.au/students/learning-centre.html>.

Contacting Lecturers and Tutors

Never hesitate to contact your lecturers and tutors for assistance. Most academics are happy to respond to students who ask thoughtful questions after making an attempt to understand course content themselves. It is highly likely that if you are unsure about a concept, other students will also be struggling with it too. Try:

- Raising the issue in class.
- Asking the lecturer or tutor after class, or in breaks.
- Emailing your tutor directly via email. These details can be found in your unit outline. Your lecturer should be seen as your second point of contact in this instance. Ask a specific question, and explain what you have done to try and answer it yourself. The tutor may not want to help you if he/she thinks you have not made a solid attempt to tackle the issue yourself by, for example, going through the lecture slides or completing the set reading. It is often helpful to explain your own understanding of the issue by prefacing the question with, "It is my understanding that..." This shows that you have made an attempt at understanding the content prior to asking your question.
- Booking a consultation if the problem persists even after the tutor has replied.

Remember that during busy times, such as near the due date of an assignment or the date of an exam, law teaching staff will be overwhelmed with emails from students seeking clarification and potentially many not answer certain questions. If you keep up-to-date with your notes and attempt tutorial questions, you can identify gaps in your understanding early and seek help accordingly when there is no lengthy queue for advice.

Student Representative Council: LLB

The SRC is the main representative body for undergraduate students studying at the University of Sydney. They also provide a range of services to assist students struggling with financial, emotional, legal or academic issues. These include free legal service and caseworkers who can give advice about:

- Budgeting
- Centrelink
- Tenancy issues
- Assessments and special consideration

All contact with a caseworker or solicitor is strictly confidential. Drop into the SRC offices at the bottom of the Wentworth building between 9am- 5pm, Monday-Friday, or contact the SRC via the details below:

SRC Help

<http://srcusyd.net.au/src-help/>

SRC Help Email

help@src.usyd.edu.au

Phone

02 9660 5222

Sydney University Postgraduate Representative Association: JD, Masters and other Postgraduate Law Degrees

SUPRA is the representative association for postgraduate students (including JD students) at the University of Sydney. They similarly provide advice, advocacy and support services.

As postgraduates and subscribers to SUPRA, students can take advantage of the Student Advice and Advocacy Officers (SAAOs). SUPRA currently employs four SAAOs at the University who can assist with financial, educational and legal issues such as Centrelink applications, course fees, scholarships and tenancy issues.

Students can make an appointment or drop into the SUPRA offices on Level 2 of the Holme Building. SAAOs are available on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1-3 pm and the Legal Service is available Mondays and Thursdays 1-3pm. Alternatively, you can call or email at: admin@supra.usyd.edu.au (02) 9351 3715 or 1800 249 950

Clubs & Societies

Health and wellbeing is key to the university experience and our ability to perform at our best academically. There are a variety of avenues to help you maintain a healthy lifestyle and mindset.

Interfaculty Sport

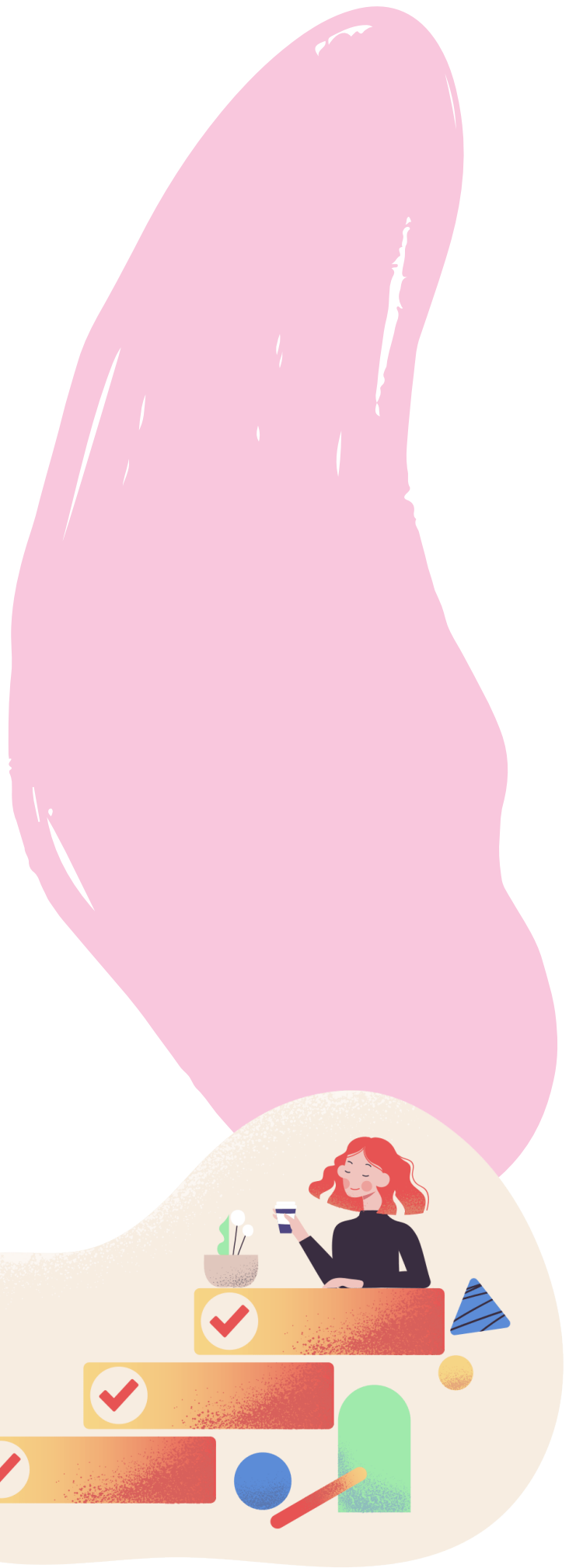
The SULS Sports Director organises social sport for interfaculty and intervarsity events, held between 10 am – 2 pm most Wednesdays throughout Semester. Come along to grab a free SULS shirt and join in on the fun – sometimes there is free food and drinks afterwards. Look out for the Facebook events and posters around the Law School, or email sport@suls.org.au.

Sydney Uni Sport and Fitness (SUSF)

Students can choose from a range of membership options to join SUSF in order to stay active and healthy. With membership, students can access sport and recreational clubs located on campus, fitness programs, regular competitions, as well as other sporting facilities. Students can obtain general membership to have access to any facility, or a specific membership to use a particular facility or to take part in a particular course. See <http://www.susf.com.au/> for more information.

Wellbeing Clubs and Societies

There are a number of health and wellbeing-related clubs and societies such as the Mental Awareness and Health Society (MAHSOC) and various social sporting clubs. Joining clubs and societies is a great way to make new friends and to take your mind off your university work. Check out the full list of clubs and societies here: <http://www.usu.edu.au/Clubs-Societies/Our-clubs-societies.aspx>



LOOKING AFTER YOUR MENTAL HEALTH

Studying law can be incredibly rewarding but stressful at the same time. Law students are particularly susceptible to mental illness (particularly anxiety and depression). To ensure that you get the most out of your education, look after your mental health and seek help where necessary.

Strategies For Coping With Stress

They say that diamonds are made under pressure, but constant stress is not good for anyone. It's important to acknowledge that your mental wellbeing is equally as important as your academics. Here are some tips that can help you manage the stress that inevitably comes with the law school workload.

1. Stay organised

Although this might be easier said than done, good organisation can help prevent stress in the long run by allowing you to manage your time more effectively! Use a calendar or diary to keep track of the semester. At the start of each semester, identify the key dates for each subject, like any exam times, assigned tutorials for participation and due dates for assignments. This way you'll be aware of what assessments are approaching, minimising the risk of any frantic last minute cramming and allowing you to identify any busy periods during the semester. You might also want to give yourself reminders in advance of these key dates (e.g. "One week before assignment due") so you can get an early start on working on them.

2. Prioritise

Many of us are simultaneously balancing law school with part-time work, extra curricular activities and maintaining a social life. Managing all of these commitments can often be a huge source of stress, so it's important to know when and how to prioritise these. Identify which tasks are most urgent and any deadlines you need to meet to balance your time accordingly.

3. Try to maintain a healthy lifestyle

The importance of eating healthily and exercising regularly shouldn't be overlooked! While it's fine to occasionally spend a day binge-eating, remaining sedentary and overloading on caffeine can start a dangerous cycle if it becomes part of your routine. Looking after your physical health is key to good mental health! Figure out what brings you the most enjoyment: what snacks can you swap out for healthier alternatives? Do you prefer hitting the gym by yourself or participating in group sports? Let's be real - we need all the endorphins we can get, so don't skimp out on looking after your body.

4. Support networks

Chances are if you're feeling stressed, one of your mates is feeling the same way. Try to make time to meet up with your friends, even if it's just for a quick coffee. Don't be afraid to share some of your worries with people in your close circle - it can be immensely therapeutic to air out your thoughts rather than simply bottling them up.

On-Campus Support

Sydney University Law Society (SULS)

SULS is committed to supporting students and raising awareness about these kinds of issues. Know that there are a variety of support services and resources available for a whole range of concerns, many of which are easily accessible and completely free. Some of the key ones are outlined below.

SULS Support Portfolios

All members of the SULS Executive are available to help you through any issues you might face at Sydney Law School. However, specific members of the executive may be more helpful to your kind of concern

Equity

Equity Portfolio

The SULS Equity Portfolio aims to promote equal opportunity, equal access and equal representation at Sydney Law School. The Equity Officer is able to provide up-to-date information about student welfare and support services to assist students in meeting their academic and personal goals while at university. If you're feeling stressed, concerned about a friend or just want to have a chat, please contact the Equity Officer, Max Vishney at equity@suls.org.au or swing by the SULS Office.

Equity Textbook Loan Scheme

The SULS Equity Textbook Loan Scheme provides textbooks for core subjects each semester. Eligible students will have access to textbooks for the entire semester, after providing a deposit that is refunded upon return of the textbooks.

Financial Grants Scheme

The Financial Grants Scheme provides monetary grants to be used for law school-related purchases. Eligible students may be reimbursed for SULS events such as Law Ball or competitions, as well as purchases such as textbooks or stationery. Each grant is non-refundable and up to \$100 in value.

For more details and to apply, please visit <https://www.suls.org.au/equity-schemes>. All questions or concerns regarding these schemes can also be directed to the Equity Officer, Max Vishney, at equity@suls.org.au.

Online Textbook Exchange

The Online Textbook Exchange facilitates the sale and purchase of textbooks prescribed by the LLB and JD courses at Sydney Law School. You can find out more at <https://www.suls.org.au/online-textbook-exchange>.

Student Support Services Handbook

The Student Support Services Handbook: We recognise that a whole range of pressures impact your university experience and add to your stress levels - whether they be health concerns, legal, financial, or academic. The SULS Student Support Services Handbook outlines a variety of support services on and off-campus which can help. It also has a comprehensive section on Mental Health and Wellbeing, including information about anxiety and depression, how to help a friend, what resources are available, and strategies for maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Pick up a copy at the SULS office or read it online: <https://www.suls.org.au/publications>

Queer

The SULLS Queer Officer supports and advocates on behalf of all queer-identifying (LGBTIQ) students in the Sydney Law School. In addition, the portfolio exists to engage the broader Law School community on current issues, as well as the opportunities that gender and sexually diverse law students face – both in the law school and in broader society. If you have any concerns or queries, don't hesitate to contact the Queer Officer, Eden McSheffrey, at queer@suls.org.au, or swing by the SULLS Office.

Women's

The SULLS Women's portfolio aims to promote gender equality, and support all women in the Law School. Despite equal numbers of men and women enrolled in university degrees, sexism is unfortunately still alive and well. If you are ever feeling sexually harassed or if anything has made you feel uncomfortable, please contact the Women's Officer, Sinem Kirk, at women@suls.org.au.

Ethnocultural

The SULLS Ethnocultural portfolio supports students of colour and advocates for the unique experiences they may have at Law School. The Ethnocultural Officer is a portfolio which aims at ensuring students of colour can access the same opportunities regardless of their cultural or religious background. If you have faced any racial discrimination or any other concerns, please contact the Ethnocultural Officer, Ibrahim Taha, at ethnocultural@suls.org.au

International

The SULLS International Officer is here for international students who require academic, personal and social assistance. Additionally, the International Officer is also responsible for providing administrative information and other services to the international student body. This is a useful contact point for students to liaise with the law school regarding any issues they may be experiencing. If you are experiencing any difficulties as an international student, please contact the International Students' Officer, Abbey Shi, at international@suls.org.au.

Other University Support Services

Counselling and Psychological Services (CAPS)

The University of Sydney offers support to students through its Counselling and Psychological Services (CAPS). Their sessions are free and confidential, and are available to all currently enrolled undergraduate and postgraduate students of the University. CAPS also offers workshops on issues commonly faced by students, such as procrastination and exam anxiety. A full list of workshops can be found on the CAPS website (<https://sydney.edu.au/students/counselling-and-mental-health-support.html>).

University Mental Wellbeing and Support Line

The University Mental Wellbeing and Support Line operates alongside CAPS, and is an alternative option when CAPS is not available. They offer a 24/7 call and SMS chat service. Call: 1300 474 065 Text: 0488 884 429

University Health Service

The University Health Service (<https://sydney.edu.au/campus-life/health-wellbeing-success/health-services.html>) offers experienced general practitioner and emergency medical care services to all members of the University community. Services include treatment of illness, injury, and other physical problems, assistance with emotional difficulties, advice on contraception and sexually transmitted diseases, and advice for students with examination difficulties. The University Health Service is also able to provide referrals to specialists as required, including for mental health issues.

Location: Level 3, Wentworth Building, City Road, Darlington Campus
Opening hours: 8.30am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday except on public holidays (last appointment, 4.45pm)

Phone: 02 9351 3484

Complaints (both academic and non-academic) - Student Affairs Unit

Contact the Student Affairs Unit for any concerns and read the Student Affairs complaints page to familiarise yourself with the process: <https://sydney.edu.au/students/complaints.html>. Complaints can be received online or by contacting the department at 1800 SYD HLP (1800 793 457) (option 2 for complaints).

Disability Services

The University's Disability Services assists current and prospective students with a disability to access reasonable adjustments. Services and support are provided through Disability Services where

- A student has a disability as defined in the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cth)

- Disabilities can be long term (e.g. blindness), short term (e.g. a broken ankle), physical, and psychological
- The disability impacts on the student's University studies in some way;
- The student has supporting documentation (i.e. medical documentation) describing the disability and any corresponding need for services and/or adjustments.

Services available will depend on the student's individual needs. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Assistive technology
- Accessible restrooms
- Library services
- Transport
- Exam adjustments and assignment extensions.

Location

Level 5, Jane Foss Russell Building G02

Telephone

(02) 8627 8422

Website

<https://sydney.edu.au/study/academic-support/disability-support.html>

Email

disability.services@sydney.edu.au

Disability Liaison Officer: Mr. Joel Harrison

joel.harrison@sydney.edu.au

Off-Campus Support

Headspace

Headspace is the National Youth Mental Health Foundation. If you're aged 12 – 25, you can get health advice, support and information from headspace. headspace has centres across Australia. The closest headspace centre to campus is the Camperdown headspace, which offers support and information for young people who have general health, mental health, alcohol and other drug worries. They have social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, nurses, GPs and occupational therapists who can help with a variety of things.

Location

Level 2, Building K (Brain and Mind Centre),
97 Church Street, Camperdown

Opening Hours

8:30am-5:30pm, Monday to Friday

Telephone

(02) 9114 4100

Email

headspace.camperdown@sydney.edu.au

Camperdown and Redfern Community Health

The Camperdown and Redfern Community Health teams provide crisis and case management services to adults experiencing a range of mental health problems, such as depression, mood disorders and severe anxiety. They provide information about mental health problems, individual treatment to assist recovery and can introduce other services that may be able to help.

Location

Camperdown Community Health Centre, Level 5 (Street Level), King George V Hospital, Missenden Road, Camperdown

Redfern Community Health Centre, 103 Redfern Street, Redfern

Opening Hours

8.30am – 5pm, Monday – Friday

Telephone

(02) 9515 9000 (Camperdown), (02) 9395 0444 (Redfern)
24/7 after hours phone number for both services is 1800 011 511

Therapeutic Axis

The Therapeutic Axis Centre for Wellbeing is located in Glebe and has bulk billing psychologists, alongside massage and natural therapists. If you receive a mental health care plan from your GP your first six sessions are free. Therapeutic Axis can also provide online counselling.

Location

125 St Johns Road, Glebe (opposite Glebe Town Hall)

Telephone

(02) 9692 9788

Email

enquiries@therapeuticaxis.com.au

The Black Dog Institute

The Black Dog Institute is a world leader in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mood disorders such as depression and bipolar disorder. They also have clinics, but their healthcare professionals require a referral from a patient's managing doctor.

Location

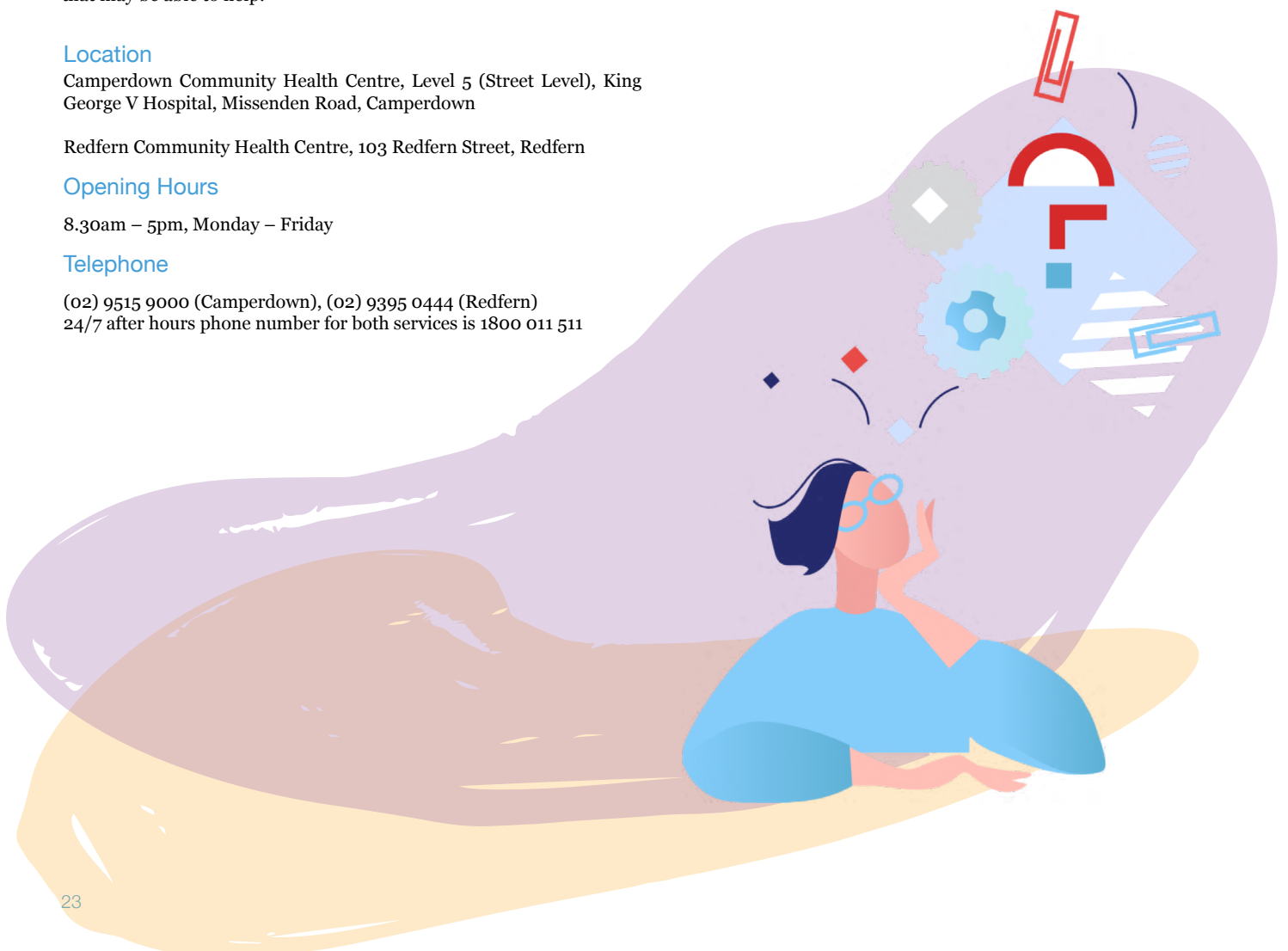
Hospital Road, Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick

Telephone

(02) 9382 4530

Email

blackdog@blackdog.org.au



WHEN THINGS GO WRONG

When extenuating circumstances mean you're unable to complete assessments or hand them in on time, consider one of the strategies below.

Simple Extensions

A simple extension is an informal extension of up to 2 days, which is granted directly by a unit of study coordinator. To apply, you should email your unit of study coordinator before the due date of the assessment (where possible). If your request is refused, you may then apply for a Formal Extension through the Special Consideration process.

Special Consideration

Special Consideration is available to students in instances of well-attested, short-term serious illness, injury or misadventure that may prevent a well-prepared student from completing an assessment or sitting for an examination. Occasional, brief or trivial illness that occurs one week or more before an assessment is due or an examination is scheduled does not warrant special consideration. Applications must be submitted as soon as possible. Visit the website for more information: <https://sydney.edu.au/students/special-consideration.html>.

Appeals

The University believes in fair academic decision-making. If you feel that an academic decision (in Law or another degree) was not fair, you can appeal that decision. Contact the Student Affairs Unit to learn more about the process and note that you need to submit appeals within a certain time period: <https://sydney.edu.au/students/academic-appeals.html>.

Further appeals

If you have exhausted the appeals procedures within the University and feel that the University has still not followed its policies or there is procedural unfairness, you can lodge a complaint with the NSW Ombudsman. The Ombudsman cannot examine the merits of the decision. It can only examine the process of the decision. Examples of grounds to appeal to the Ombudsman include:

- The university has acted dishonestly, unfairly or unreasonably towards you, and you have been unable to resolve the matter within the university
- The university's policies or procedures are flawed or unfair
- There has been an unreasonable delay
- The university has made a decision that they should have provided reasons for (but did not)
- There is good evidence of maladministration on the university's part

For more information, go to <https://www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/what-we-do/our-work/universities>.

Failed Assessment

If you ultimately fail a subject, you may be able to make up the subject in Summer or Winter School, rather than waiting to re-sit it during the next Semester it is offered.

Alternatively, if you fail an assessment or are otherwise dissatisfied with your mark, you may appeal it through a number of avenues. Before you start, look through the information previously provided about the assessment or exam in question, and the individual and generic feedback which you were provided. Also consider seeking advice from a case-worker from the SRC (for LLB students), or from a SUPRA Student Advice and Advocacy Officer (for postgraduate students). These free and confidential services can provide you with advice on the appeals process and the kind of documentation you may need.

Plagiarism & Academic Honesty Education Module

Plagiarism is a form of academic dishonesty where you try and pass off the work of another person as your own. This could occur where you copy the work of another student, copy published work without acknowledgement or without correctly referencing that work (e.g. not using quotation marks when using words from an academic source), or if you pay someone else to do your work for you.

Consequences may include failing the assessment or unit of study, or in very serious cases, being suspended or expelled from the University! Even where you do not intend to plagiarise someone else's work, you may still be found liable for 'negligent plagiarism' and face penalties, so it is important to be diligent when writing assessments and referencing.

The University takes plagiarism very seriously and all students are required to complete the Academic Honesty Education Module on Canvas in their first semester. Read more:

<https://www.sydney.edu.au/students/academic-dishonesty.html>.

If you are concerned, you can find out more about how to avoid plagiarism by checking out some of the resources provided by the University Learning Centre here:

<https://sydney.edu.au/students/writing/referencing.html>.





Core Units

Structure, Assessments & Top Student Tips

Whether you are an LLB or JD student, you must first get through all of your compulsory core subjects before you can take on any elective units! This section shares information on degree structure and each unit's class and assessment structures, including advice from past high performing students

Degree Progression & Planning

Planning your degree is vital and highly recommended. Generally, LLB and JD students (with the exception of JD part-time stream) must be enrolled in a full-time course load during their degree, taking a minimum of 18 credit points of study. Due to the heavy workload, some students take three units of study and extend their degree an additional year or catch up on subjects at Summer or Winter School.

Note: International students are generally required to undertake a 24 credit point load. For more information see <https://www.sydney.edu.au/students/change-study-load.html>.

Semester 1 2020 runs from 24 February to 20 June and the intensive July teaching session will run from 22 June to 2 August.

Summer and Winter School is of great assistance in certain situations, such as going on exchange and special considerations, but should not be relied upon as an alternative to in-semester units of study due to limitations around space. Final year law students will have priority, with all other students admitted on a first come first served basis. Students may apply for summer/winter school via the Sydney Student summer/winter school enrolment pages, which become available a few weeks before the end of each semester. Eligible students may be able to apply for HECS-HELP or FEE-HELP to assist with Intensive units, Summer, or Winter School fees.

Since a majority of summer school units now fall in December as of 2019, LLB III students completing Semester 2 will not be eligible to enrol in 2000-level core units for summer school, by virtue of not having completed all of their 1000-level core units by the enrolment date. Summer school for Public Law, which is a prerequisite for a number of 2000-level core units is available in January. Priority is given to LLB III students who have failed the subject or have been otherwise unable to undertake the subject.

Going on exchange is very popular at university, but you must plan well so as not to prolong your degree unnecessarily. You can choose to go on exchange either with your law degree in your final year or with your other major in a combined degree. Check your faculty's information for the best time in your degree to study abroad. A great way to help plan your exchange is by attending a Sydney Abroad Seminar, an on-campus information event which is scheduled regularly throughout the semester.

For students required to undertake OLEs and/or are enrolled in the Dalyell stream, it is advised that you take the applicable units at the earliest possible opportunity. For recommendations on when to undertake these units see the appendix for sample degree plans.

Any student wishing to modify their degree structure should remember to check their course handbook for prerequisites or progression requirements that may limit their subject options. See the appendix for sample degree plans to assist in planning your degree. For more advice on degree planning, book an appointment with a student adviser from the Professional Law Programs (PLP) Team. They are able to help with more complex, degree-related issues that cannot be handled by the University's Student Centre. You can book an appointment here: <https://outlook.office365.com/owa/calendar/LawProfessional1@unisyd.onmicrosoft.com/bookings/>

Each unit of study will have some of the terms below:

- Assigned class participation: A class is designated at the start of semester for each student to present on course material and/or problem questions.
- Non-assigned class participation: Students are assessed on their input in class across the entire semester.
- Lectures: Large classes of 40-200+ students where the material is covered with little student interaction.
- Tutorials: Classes of around 20-40 students where the content and material covered by the lecture is covered in more detail with high student interaction. Example problems may be covered.
- Seminars: Classes of around 20-40 students where both materials and problem questions are covered with high student interaction.
- Offshore Units: Subjects which are taken at a location other than University of Sydney's main campuses.
- Intensive Units: Subjects that are taken outside of the normal semester load. This includes summer/winter school and are designated by month (e.g. LAWS5000 is Intensive March).
- Core Units: Subjects to be completed by all students studying towards a law degree.
- Elective Units: Subjects which may be optionally completed by students. Students must undertake a certain number of electives.
- Prerequisite: Without special permission, prerequisites must be completed before certain units are taken.

LLB I-III and JD I

Disclaimer: Please note that the following are based on how the units have previously been run and all students should refer to their Unit of Study outlines and Canvas to confirm the details. Recent changes in 2020, particularly as the COVID-19 situation evolves, may result in adjustments.

LAWS1006/LAWS500 Foundations of Law

LLB

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: 1 x 1hr lecture and 1 x 2hr tutorial per week

Assessments: class participation (10%) + presentation (10%) + case analysis (30%) + essay (50%)

JD Full-Time Stream

Session: Intensive March, Semester 1; Commences one week prior to the beginning of the semester

Class Structure: Lecture and seminar-style classes taught intensively over two weeks followed by weekly seminars for four weeks

Assessments: class participation (10%) + class presentation (20%) + 3hr closed-book case analysis exam (70%)

JD Part-Time Evening Stream

Session: Semester 1

Class structure: 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks beginning from Week 1

Assessments: class participation (10%) + in class case analysis exam (30%) + 3,000wd final essay (60%)

LAWS1012/LAWS5001 Torts

LLB

Prerequisite: LAWS1006 Foundations of Law

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure: 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 1hr tutorial per week, starting from Week 1

Assessments: tutorial participation (10%) + problem-based 1,500wd assignment (30%) + 2hr closed-book exam (60%)

JD Full-Time Stream

Corequisite: LAWS5000 Foundations of Law

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: 2 x 2hr seminars for 10 weeks

Assessments: class participation and tutorial presentation (10%) + compulsory closed-book interim exam (30%) + 2hr closed-book final exam (60%)

JD Part-Time Evening Stream

Corequisite: LAWS5000 Foundations of Law

Session: Semester 1

Class structure: 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 45min closed-book interim test (20%) + 2hr closed-book final exam (80%)

LAWS1015/LAWS5002 Contracts

LLB

Prerequisite: LAWS1006/LAWS5000 Foundations of Law

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: 2 x 2hr seminars per week

Assessments: class participation (assigned) (10%) + take-home assignment OR research essay (30%) + 2hr final exam (60%)

JD

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure (full-time): 2 x 2hr lectures and/or tutorials per week for 11 weeks

Class Structure (part-time): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: assigned class presentation (15%) + mid-semester take home problem (25%) + 2hr closed-book final exam (60%)

Contract Law Tips

Vanessa Li, LLB III

What tips do you have for the unit?

Once you have read the cases for a particular topic, go back and summarise the ratio and facts as succinctly as you can. This really helped me to understand the content prior to tutorials and also gave me a shortcut to completing assignments and studying for exams. Also, track down and complete as many past papers as you can. Don't be afraid to reach out to tutors or lecturers for help! The teaching staff can seem intimidating at first, but I've always found that they're so willing to help and give detailed feedback.

Don't underestimate the importance of having good footnotes. Good referencing gives a good first impression to markers. Make sure to familiarise yourself with the AGLC and include pinpoints and judges where possible.

How is study for this subject different to other subjects?

The Contracts course focuses mostly on case law but includes a few statutes. Since the final exam is traditionally closed book, rote memorisation plays a greater role in study since you are better off memorising the relevant sections of the statute.

How would you describe the content?

The content is largely based on cases with a few statutes. I found the content really interesting and have also found it to be widely applicable outside of the course, such as in moots and in the workplace.

What did you enjoy the most?

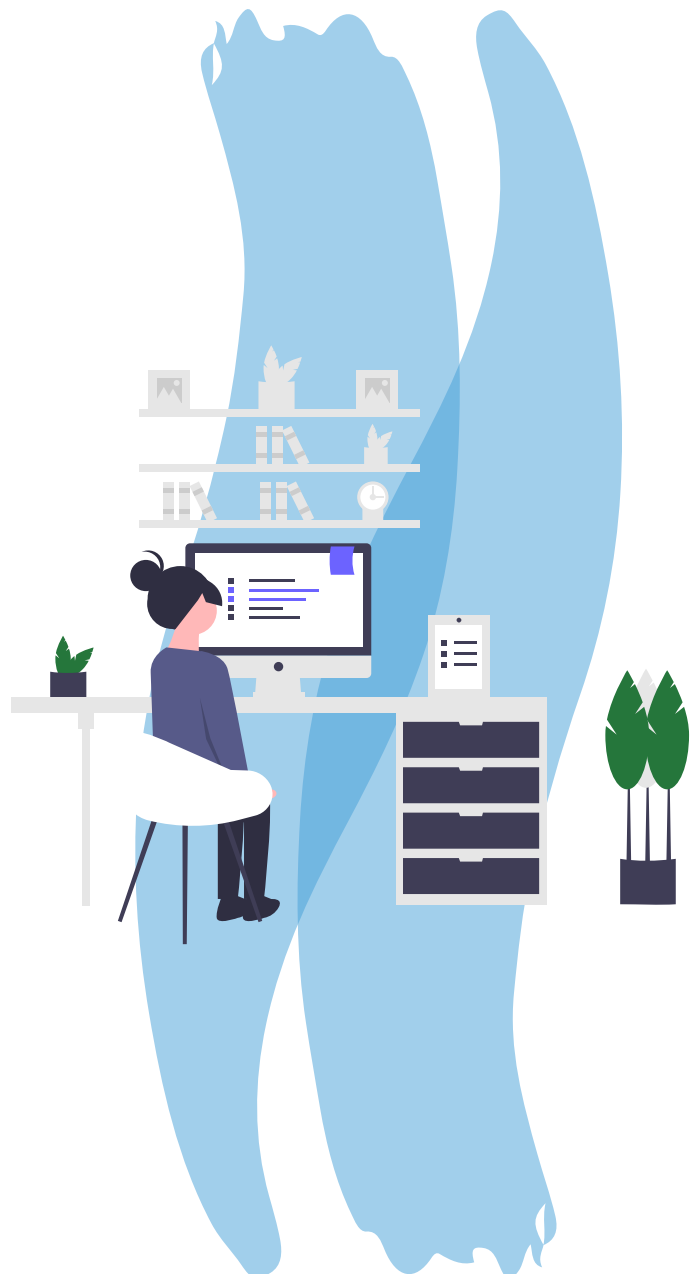
My favourite topic was estoppel. It was a really interesting introduction into Equity and conceptually very different to what we had covered in prior coursework.

Is there a particular textbook or resource other than the prescribed text that is helpful?

When completing the take-home assignment, be sure to research the facts on LexisNexis or Westlaw. Sometimes you can stumble upon a case with similar fact patterns that provide a 'shortcut' to your legal analysis or demonstrate your research abilities to markers.

What do you wish you'd known before taking this unit?

Contracts is a widely-practised area of law, meaning that you will probably encounter it again. So make the most of the course because you will probably need to use it later on even if you don't go on to practise Law.



LAWS1014/LAWS5003 Civil and Criminal Procedure

Prerequisites

LAWS1006/LAWS5000: Foundations of Law and
LAWS1012/LAWS5001: Torts

LLB

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 2hr tutorial per week for 10 weeks

Assessments: 2 x class participation (20%) + 1200wd interim assignment (20%) + 2hr open-book final exam (60%)

JD

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure (full-time): 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 2hr tutorial per week for 10 weeks

Class Structure (part-time): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 2 x class participation (20%) + 1200 word court report assignment (20%) + 2hr open-book final exam (60%)

Civil and Criminal Procedure Tips

Matthew Joyce, LLB III

What tips do you have for the unit?



In CCP, I think it is rather easy to get lost in the minutiae of the legislation or rules and forget the overriding rationale for the particular law. For example, it is of course important to know everything the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules has to say about personal service, but if you find yourself getting lost in a question considering whether service has been effected, it can be useful to just think to yourself what the overall purpose of the particular procedure is to begin with (E.g. For service, to ensure that the other party is aware of the proceedings). Therefore, if you're feeling lost about whether the particular test has been satisfied, or wishing to substantiate an answer, it can be useful to think about whether the purpose of the procedure has been met.

How is study for this subject different to other subjects?

CCP is likely to be the first open book exam encountered, but other than that, I don't particularly think much differentiates CCP from other units, other than it being particularly important to have a strong set of scaffolds that can adapt to any problem scenario. This is particularly so given the amount of content in the unit, and the need to make sure that even what may appear to be at first rather esoteric provisions or laws are still nonetheless covered.

How would you describe the content?

It is rather legislation based, particularly in Civil Procedure, and there is some dry reading at times, though it is interesting to see how and why the particular rules and procedures have developed, and the purposes that they are trying to serve. In doing so, you can break up the monotony of just summarising the various rules and legislative provisions, and marvel at some of the rather ingenious ways procedure has developed to meet certain aims or overriding goals.

What did you enjoy the most?

Everything! Apart from the readings, the tutorials are often a highlight for giving a practical and hands on application of the legislation you have been studying (E.g. Attempting to make submissions on bail or doing a plea in mitigation in a sentencing hearing).

Is there a particular textbook or resource other than the prescribed text that is helpful?

The Judicial Bench Books are highly useful for both criminal and civil procedure. For Criminal Procedure there are some rather good online resources, with the main one that comes to mind being the Criminal Law Survival Kit, though it does take some time to be updated so won't be fully up to date all the time, and is designed mainly for practitioners (<http://www.criminallawssurvivalkit.com.au/>). For Civil Procedure, Ritchie's Uniform Civil Procedure is well known, but will often be overly detailed for the purposes of the unit. When doing the seminar on Privilege, recourse can be had to any of the leading specialist works on Evidence. However, the textbooks are more than sufficient in covering the material set.

LAWS1016/LAWS5004 Criminal Law

Prerequisites

LAWS1006/LAWS5000 Foundations of Law and LAWS1014/
LAWS5003: Civil and Criminal Procedure

LLB

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure: 2 x 2hr seminars for 10 weeks

Assessments: class participation (10%) + 2000wd research essay (40%) + 2hr open-book final exam (50%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure (full-time): 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Class Structure (part-time): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: class participation (10%) + 2000wd research essay (40%) + 2hr open-book final exam (50%)

Criminal Law Top Tips

Jarrold Hoffman

What tips do you have for the unit?

Unlike other subjects, Criminal Law assesses both the jurisprudence of criminalisation / criminal justice reform as well as your ability to answer problem questions. It is important to make notes and study for both.

To prepare for problem questions I would start by focusing on distilling your notes into simple scaffolds that you can take into the exam and work through systematically. Then do practice problems with these scaffolds prior to the exam so you get used to bringing the various elements and defences together in a logical manner.

How is study for this subject different to other subjects?

Overall studying for Criminal Law is not that different from studying for other subjects. The primary difference is most people believe they have an understanding of what constitutes an offence / defence based off what they've seen on TV, in the news etc (often from the US / UK). It is important that you leave these preconceptions at the door. Always focus on establishing the elements of an offence / defence – the devil is in the details.

How would you describe the content?

The content of criminal law can be confronting - but it's certainly memorable. This is because the course largely covers the darker side of human nature. However, judging by the popularity of true crime shows and podcasts in pop-culture I'm sure many people will find the cases far more interesting than other subjects.

What did you enjoy the most?

I enjoyed the discussion on criminal justice reform that was baked into the course. Many courses tell students what the law is. Criminal law does this too, but it also gets students to think about what the law ought or could be.

Is there a particular textbook or resource (other than the prescribed text) that is helpful?

When studying for Criminal Law, I just focused on studying for the content in the course outline – after all that's what you're assessed on. To learn the assessable material I just relied on the prescribed textbook and lecture slides.

However, having an interest in criminal law in general is going to help you indirectly. So even things like watching the news, listening to true crime podcasts like 'The Teacher's Pet' or reading books like Geoffrey Robertson's 'The Justice Game' or Helen Garner's 'Joe Cinque's Consolation' will give you a head start. However as I said earlier, always remember that the law governing offences / defences in these secondary materials might be different than what you're learning in the course – so always defer to prescribed materials for the definitive answer.

LAWS1023/LAWS5005 Public International Law

Prerequisites

LAWS1006/LAWS5000 Foundations of Law

LLB

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 1hr tutorial per week

Assessments: mid-term test (30%) + 2hr final exam (70%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure (full-time): 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Class Structure (part-time): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 1hr interim exam (25%) + 2hr open-book final exam (75%)

LAWS1017/LAWS5006 Torts and Contracts II

Prerequisites

LAWS1012/LAWS5001 Torts and

LAWS1015/LAWS5002 Contracts

LLB

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure: 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 1hr lecture for 10 weeks and 1 x 1hr tutorial per week for 10 weeks, beginning in week 2

Assessments: mid-semester 1.5hr closed-book exam (30%), tutorial participation (10%) + closed-book final exam (60%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure: 1 x 2hr lecture, 1 x 1hr lecture and 1 x 1hr tutorial for 10 weeks

Assessments: mid semester closed-book exam for 1.5hrs (30%), tutorial participation (10%) + closed-book final exam (60%)

JD Part-Time Evening Stream

Session: Semester 2

Class structure: 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 45min interim test (20%) + 2hr closed-book final exam (80%)

LAWS1021/LAWS5007 Public Law

Prerequisites

LAWS1006/LAWS5000 Foundations of Law

LLB

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure: 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Assessments: 1hr interim exam (multiple choice and short answer and/or problem question) (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (problem questions) (70%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure (full time): 2 x 2hr seminar for 10 weeks

Class Structure (part time): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 1hr closed-book interim exam (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (70%)

Public Law Top Tips

Sarah Tang LLB IV

What tips do you have for the unit?

Flowcharts, flowcharts, flowcharts! These are going to be invaluable when it comes to the final exam as it is open book and it's a great way to see at a glance what steps you need to take and apply.



Also make tables for your case law, especially when it comes to the third part of the course (judiciary). Close study of legislation is going to be needed so tables come in handy when you need to compare cases.

Learn your case law well too - comparison of problem question circumstances to that of different cases is highly encouraged.

Remember to attend your seminar session - try to keep above and beyond the minimum attendance of 70% or if you have recurring conflicts, organise to attend a different session as a make-up one!

Do not bring the entire textbook into the exam! Aim to create and bring in two sets of notes: one shortened and very concise version that you'll primarily refer to and a longer version with more detail that you can refer to if you're stuck and need more detail

How is study for this subject different to other subjects?

Public Law is less like Torts or Contracts and more similar to Public International Law. It is a lot more conceptual and it can be hard to see how all the content links to each other until the tail end of the course.

How would you describe the content?

In one word: big picture. As above, it can be quite hard to see how everything links together until the end part of the course. This is because the content is roughly split up as per the three branches of government - legislature, executive and judiciary - that do overlap and interrelate.

What did you enjoy the most?

The whole course! My major is Government and I'd like to work in that sector someday so it wasn't a total surprise that I really enjoyed the unit.

If I had to pick, I think some of the most engaging things about the course is that it shows you how the government can be held accountable to the public. In recent times, the government can feel like an all-powerful entity that we have no control over but learning about Freedom of Information legislation, circumstances in which a Prime Minister could be dismissed etc. are all concepts worth learning about that can bolster faith in our democracy.

Also if you're lucky enough to get a seminar instructor who's worked in the public sector, look forward to anecdotes! Those are always really interesting and fun!

Is there a particular textbook or resource other than the prescribed text that is helpful?

I don't know if this counts as a resource but if you studied Politics and Law (a subject in the WA curriculum) or its equivalent in your state, you'll have a bit of an advantage in this unit. If you can, pull out all your old resources from those ATAR days and review basic concepts like the three branches of government and court hierarchies.

The news is also going to be a great resource to assist your understanding of how public law operates in real life! Journalists for example, use Freedom of Information legislation quite a lot to report on government activity.

One last thing would be to pick up a pocket version of the Constitution! It's your primary source of law for this unit so it's helpful to carry around a physical or maybe a digital copy of it with you to class for easy reference.

What do you wish you'd known before taking this unit?

Definitely try and stay on top of content so you're not playing catch-up every class! You can download the slides before class in a Powerpoint so don't take down everything on the slides in class, but open up the PPT in class and make notes of anything extraneous to the slide content in the notes section. Put that into your notes later and don't procrastinate on it!

Dane Luo LLB IV

What tips do you have for the unit?

I believe the best way to do well for this unit is to prepare. Doing your readings beforehand is not always achievable or sometimes doesn't feel helpful but you can review the PowerPoint slides before each seminar. For bonus points - review the slides of a different lecturer before each seminar. That way, you can see it from a slightly different angle and use the seminars to take notes of the extra things they say that aren't on the slides.

How is study for this subject different to other subjects?

Understanding the principles behind the ratio (and not just the ratio itself) will really help you perform strongly in problem questions. Whilst the unit is based on constitutional and statutory provisions, a deep understanding of the case law interpreting the state and Commonwealth Constitutions and statutes is needed. Also, use mind maps to map out what those principles are and how they apply.



How would you describe the content?

The content can be challenging and, at times, you may feel that the case law contradicts itself. It can also feel like there is a lot of content to learn. To overcome these challenges, prepare, keep up to date and read the cases carefully. The casebook does a very good job presenting the extracts and doesn't require you to read too much further.

What did you enjoy the most?

I loved studying the Constitution! In this course, you get to see the genius of the Constitution. By learning two really important things: first, how the separation of powers works in Australia - how Parliament in Ch I writes the law, the Executive Government in Ch II faithfully executes the law and the Judicature in Ch III makes sure that matters of the people are fairly decided. And second, how jealous of the Constitution's ideals the High Court has been and what it has done to safeguard and protect those ideals, including judicial independence and the rule of law.

Is there a particular textbook or resource other than the prescribed text that is helpful?

The news is really good for understanding some of the background behind the cases. For example, looking at the facts of the members of Parliament with dual citizenship in 2017/2018 helps you understand cases that discuss principles of qualifications for Parliament. Also, for some of the UK cases, check out this resource:

<https://oup-arc.com/static/5c0e79ef50eddf0016of35ad/index.htm>.

And, as always, consider reading the headnote on the authorised law report by using your skills from Legal Research to get a good, professional summary of the holdings and ratios of the cases.

What do you wish you'd known before taking this unit?

Before I did this unit, I wish I had kept and reviewed my Foundations of Law notes.

LLB IV and JD II

LAWS2010/LAWS5010 Administrative Law

Corequisite

LAWS1021/LAWS5007 Public Law

LLB

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks;

Class Structure (evening stream): 1x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 2,000wd essay (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (70%)

JD

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars for 10 weeks

Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

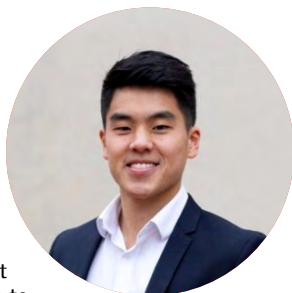
Assessments: 2,000wd essay (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (70%)

Administrative Law Tips

Jeffrey Gu LLB V

What tips do you have for the unit?

Make your own problem question scaffolds, divided into topics. The course is structured such that each topic is its own broad issue. This way, you can have a list of issues to spot during an exam, along with an approach to answering the question.



As a general guide, organise your topics/issues into:

- Jurisdiction;
- Standing;
- Grounds for review (the bulk of the course); and
- Remedies.

I made use of Dr. Hammond's lecture slides, which are thorough and include useful pinpoint references to readings, as well as any handouts for scaffolds, topic summaries and answer guides.

Try and stay on top of the material throughout the semester. There is quite a lot of content to cover, and whilst it can come off as dry, it is (mostly) straightforward to understand.

How is study for this subject different to other subjects?

It is much the same as any other substantive unit. Understand the law (what rules, tests and propositions emerge from the cases?), know how to spot the right issues and know how to apply the law to the facts.

However, it is arguably less important to know the facts of cases compared to other subjects.

How would you describe the content?

The content is not the most interesting by any means, but it's a core so live with it.

What did you enjoy the most?

The formulaic nature of the unit. Once you understand the material and the issues that can come up in a problem question, your response/analysis can be quite methodical (all the more reason to make a good set of exam notes!).

Is there a particular textbook or resource other than the prescribed text that is helpful?

The prescribed text is likely useful, but not necessary to do well in the unit. The prescribed readings (compiled and provided to students as a pdf) along with lectures, are more than sufficient.

LAWS2011/LAWS5011 Federal Constitutional Law

Corequisite

LAWS1021/LAWS5007 Public Law

LLB

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: *Daytime stream:* 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks, *Evening stream:* 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: compulsory problem assignment (30%) + final 2.5hr exam (70%)

JD

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars for 10 weeks
Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: optional problem question assignment (20%) + 2hr final open-book exam (80% or 100%)

LAWS2012/LAWS5008 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

Corequisite

LAWS1006/LAWS5000 Foundations of Law

LLB

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: *Daytime stream:* 2 x 2hr lectures per week (for 5 weeks) and 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 2hr tutorial per week (for 5 weeks)

Evening Stream: 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 1hr mid-term open-book exam (30%) + 2hr final open-book exam (70%)

JD

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr lectures per week (for 5 weeks) and 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 2hr tutorial per week (for 5 weeks)

Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 1hr mid-term open-book exam (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (70%)

LAWS2013/LAWS5009 The Legal Profession

LLB

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure: *Daytime stream:* 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks, *Evening stream:* 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 1000wd plea activity and reflection (20%) + 2000wd group project (30%) + final 2500wd take-home problem assignment (40% or 50%) + optional class participation (10%)

JD

Session: Semester 1

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars for 10 weeks
Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 1000wd plea activity and reflection (20%) + 2000wd group project (30%) + final 2500wd take-home problem assignment (40% or 50%) + optional class participation (10%)

The Legal Profession Tips

ZACHARY O'MEARA, JD III

What tips do you have for the unit?

Presumably, everyone comes to this subject with their ideas of what practising will be, but soon after beginning the course, it is clear for most how different the reality is.

It is unlike what a majority of people have seen on Boston Legal or Suits. Numerous rules and obligations are in place to safeguard clients and professionals. As a result, the legal profession is a highly-regulated profession that strives to maintain the utmost highest standards of ethics and professionalism. For both solicitors and barristers, the conduct rules, admission rules, and general rules are the regulating standards for legal practitioners. As such, I highly recommend you browse and become familiar with these rules to understand the underlying nature of the ethics and standards of the profession. Once you have the fundamental understanding, everything in theory and practice will become apparent and logical when reasoning problem questions. In particular, understanding all of the duties practitioners owe to the client, court, and profession is crucial to performing well in this course.



How is study for this subject different to other subjects?

For this course, I found it interesting and helpful to engage in seminar discussion actively and continually ask questions regarding the rules, policy, and court findings in the UoS. As someone who learns by asking questions, the discussion of ethical issues, examples of professional misconduct, and professional standards were beneficial to my fundamental understanding of this course. The structure of this course facilitates a variety of discourse in a seminar format, which allows to voice and challenge diverging opinions, which will be valuable to developing your critical thinking skills and viewing issues objectively for this course. Ultimately, one of the objectives of this course is for students to reflect on their values, ethics, and morality and understand how these might conflict or accommodate the professional responsibility of a lawyer. Of all the Priestley 11 law subjects at Sydney Law School, this subject will require you to do the most essay-writing out of them all. For these assessments, critical thinking skills and research is paramount.

How would you describe the content?

As the name suggested, the course is regarding the ethics and professionalism of the legal profession, and it involves the rules, regulatory bodies, statute and common-law principles that govern what is permissible for legal practice. It examines every day and niche issues of practice and disciplinary actions as a result of unethical and unprofessional conduct. Also, the standards for admission into the New South Wales legal profession is a crucial focus of the course. The course material demonstrates how specific professional and ethical prerequisites are benchmarks for all lawyers and demonstrate the profession's overarching duty to the administration of justice.

What did you enjoy the most?

I completed this unit towards the end of my degree, so it was much easier for me to connect the practising rules with the real-world application. The subject does an excellent job at painting the picture of how these conduct rules, ethical dilemmas for practitioners, and potential for misconduct can arise in practice. Nonetheless, no matter where you are in your degree, if you plan to become a solicitor or barrister one day, you must be admitted into the respected profession. In understanding the rules, standards, and prerequisites for admission, will be invaluable later on in your professional career.

Is there a particular textbook or resource other than the prescribed text that is helpful?

When undergoing the research for the assessments in this course, I relied on the regulatory websites for the most recent reports to use for statistical evidence in my take-home exam and research paper. I found the online resources, such as the Law Society of NSW, Law Council of Australia, Office of Legal Services Commissioners, and Office of the Director Public Prosecutions websites some of the most useful tools in contextualising the conduct rules and policy behind the regulatory bodies.

LAWS2014/LAWS5014 Corporations Law

LLB

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure: 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Assessments: class participation (15% including two class discussion and general participation) + choice of 2000wd research essay or modified closed-book mid-semester test (25%) + modified closed-book 2hr final exam (60%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars for 10 weeks

Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: compulsory interim exam (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (70%)

LAWS2017/LAWS5012 Real Property

LLB

Session: Semester 2

Prerequisites: LAWS2012 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

Class Structure: 2 x 2hr lectures per week (for 5 weeks) and 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 2hr tutorial per week (for 5 weeks)

Assessments: compulsory 1hr interim exam (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (70%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Prerequisites: LAWS2012 or LAWS5008 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr lectures per week (for 5 weeks) and 1 x 2hr lecture and 1 x 2hr tutorial per week (for 5 weeks)

Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: compulsory 1hr interim exam (30%) + 2hr open-book final exam (70%)

LAWS2015/LAWS5015 Equity

LLB

Session: Semester 2

Assumed knowledge: LAWS2012 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

Class Structure: *Daytime stream:* 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks, *Evening stream:* 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: optional interim exam (20%) + 2.5hr final closed-book final exam (80% or 100%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Assumed knowledge: LAWS5008 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

Prerequisites: LAWS5000 Foundations of Law

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: optional interim exam (20%) + 2.5hr min closed-book final exam (80% or 100%)

LAW2016/LAWS5013 Evidence

Prerequisite

LAW1006/LAWS5000 Foundations of Law and
LAW1014/LAWS5003 Civil and Criminal Procedure

LLB

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure: 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Assessments: optional mid-term exam or 2000wd essay (20%) + final exam (80% or 100%)

JD

Session: Semester 2

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: compulsory 2 x blogs (20%), optional mid-term exam or 2000 word essay (20%) + 2hr final open-book exam (60% or 80%)

LLB V and JD III

LAW2018/LAWS5017 Private International Law A

LLB

Session: Semester 1 or Semester 2

Class Structure: *Daytime stream:* 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks
Evening stream: 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 2000wd optional assignment (20%) + 2hr final closed-book exam (80% or 100%)

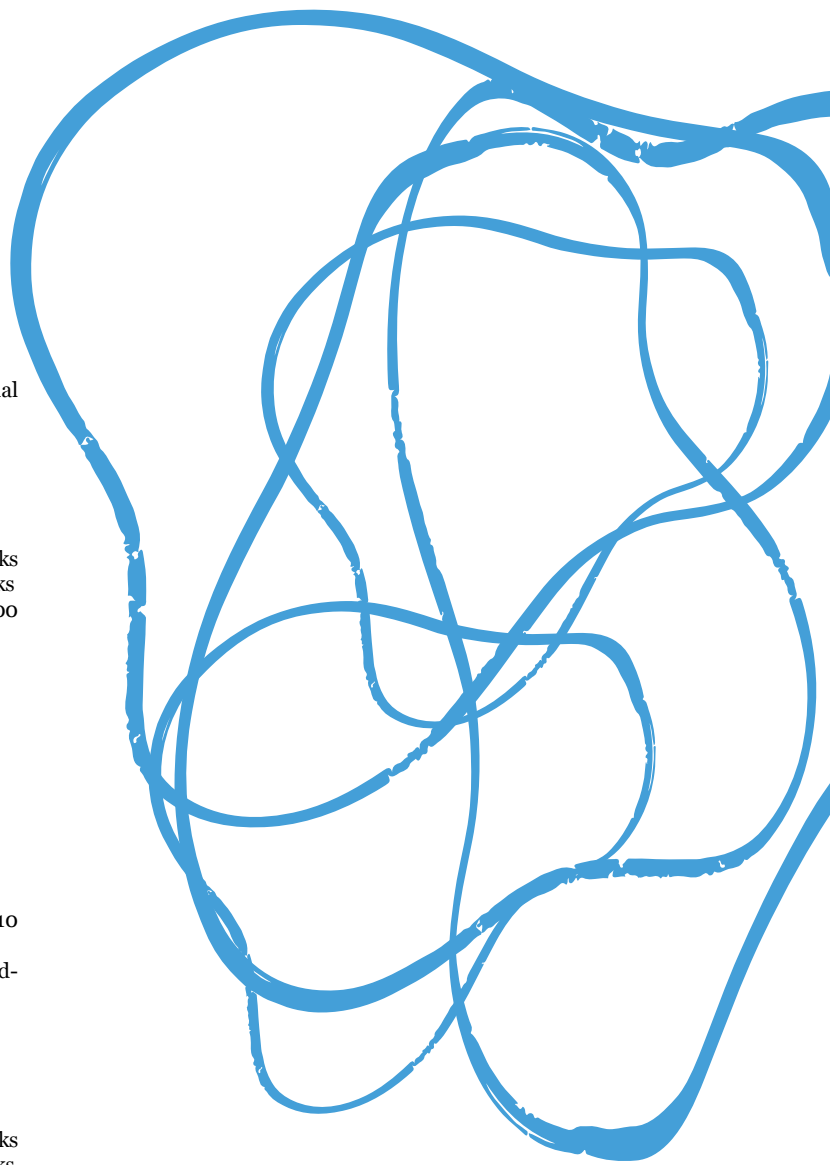
JD

Session: Semester 1 or Semester 2

Class Structure (daytime stream): 2 x 2hr seminars per week for 10 weeks

Class Structure (evening stream): 1 x 3hr seminar per week for 13 weeks

Assessments: 2000wd optional assignment (20%) + 2hr final closed-book exam (80% or 100%)



Law Electives

This section summarises elective units from the 2020 Law School Handbook, including their unit name, teaching session, classes, coordinator and assessment. It is not intended to replace Faculty advice about the electives on offer.

Further information can be found in the complete Law School Handbooks:

<https://sydney.edu.au/handbooks/law/undergraduate/laws.shtml>

https://sydney.edu.au/handbooks/law/postgraduate/coursework/juris_doctor/juris_doctor.shtml



LLB students must successfully complete 42 credit points of elective units, consisting of:

36 credit points (maximum) from Part 1, Elective Units of Study;
6 credit points (minimum) from Part 2, Jurisprudence Units of Study.
Students may apply to study up to 24 credit points (maximum) of Master's level Elective Units of Study.

Most units of study are worth 6 credit points. Generally, these electives are taken in LLB V, however, students may substitute one compulsory unit with one elective unit in each semester of LLB IV. Students cannot enrol in more than one elective unit per semester in their penultimate year.

JD students must successfully complete 42 credit points of elective units, consisting of:

36 credit points (maximum) from Part 1, Elective Units of Study;
6 credit points (minimum) from Part 2, Jurisprudence Units of Study.
Students may apply to study up to 24 credit points (maximum) of Master's level Units of Study in the Juris Doctor.

Most units of study are worth 6 credit points. Penultimate JD students may substitute one compulsory unit with one elective unit in each semester.

LLB & JD Part 1 Electives

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3401/5101 Advanced Constitutional Law	Prof Peter Gerangelos	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Class participation/ presentation (20%), 6000wd research essay (80%) NB: Upon request, students may elect to replace the research essay with a moot or a 4000wd research essay plus a 2.5hr exam (40%). The class participation is redeemable.
LAWS3402/5102 Advanced Contracts	Assoc Prof Yane Svetiev	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week	Class presentation (20%), 2 x 800wd reaction papers (20%), either 1 x 5000wd research paper (60%) or final 2hr exam (60%)
LAWS3403/5103 Advanced Corporate Law	Dr Kym Sheehan	Semester 1	1 x 3hr seminar/week for 13 weeks	Class participation (10%), 1800wd take-home problem question assignment (20%), either 4,500wd research essay or final 2hr exam (70%)
LAWS3408/5108 Advanced Public International Law	Prof Mary Crock, Prof Chester Brown	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	3,000wd essay (30%), 2hr exam (70%)
LAWS3409/5109 Advanced Taxation Law	Mr Micah Burch	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Optional mid-semester test (30%), 2hr final exam (70% or 100%)
LAWS3411/5111 Anti-Discrimination Law	Assoc Prof Belinda Smith	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Class participation (10%), mid- semester exam (25%), 2hr final exam (65%)
LAWS3412/5112 Australian Income Tax	Mr Micah Burch, Assoc Prof Celeste Black	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Optional 2hr mid-semester quiz (30%), 2 hr final exam (70% or 100%)
LAWS3413/5113 Banking and Financial Instruments	Prof Roger Magnusson	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Options: (i) 2,750wd assignment (50%), 1hr exam (50%); (ii) 3,500wd essay (50%), 1 hr exam (50%); or (iii) 2hr exam (100%)
LAWS3417/5117 Commercial Land Law	Assoc Prof Fiona Burns	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Structured class presentation (20%), 2500wd research essay (40%), 1hr (and 30 mins reading time) open-book exam (40%) NB:Assessment subject to change and dependent on enrolment numbers.

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3426/5126 Criminology	Assoc Prof Garner Clancey	Both Semesters	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Class participation (10%), 1200wd paper on prison visit (30%), 3000wd research essay (60%)
LAWS3428/5128 Media Law: Defamation and Privacy	Prof David Rolph	Semester 1a, 2	Semester 1: 1 x 7hr seminar/week for 6 weeks Semester 2: 2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Options: (i) 2,500wd problem assignment (30%), 2hr take- home exam (70%); (ii) 3,500wd research essay (40%), take-home exam (60%); (iii) 2,500wd problem assignment (30%), 3,500wd research essay (40%), take-home exam (30%); or (iv) take-home exam (100%).
LAWS3430/5130 Environmental Law	Dr Kate Owens	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Essay (50%), take-home exam (50%)
LAWS3431/5131 Law and Social Justice Clinic	Ms Irene Baghoomians	Semester 2	10 x 2hr seminars/semester	Class attendance & participation (20%), site performance (20%), 3000wd essay (40%), satisfactory attendance at placement & maintenance of a reflective journal (20%)
LAWS3432/5132 Family Law	Dr Ghena Krayem (Semester 1), Dr Felicity Bell (Semester 2)	Both Semesters	Semester 1 (daytime): 2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks Semester 2 (evening): 1 x 3hr seminar/week for 13 weeks	Semester 1: Group assessment (10%), 2500wd assignment (45%), final exam (45%) Semester 2: 2500wd assignment (40%), final exam (60%)
LAWS3434/5134 International Human Rights Law	Ms Irene Baghoomians	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	3000wd essay (50%), 3000wd take-home exam (50%)
LAWS3435/5135 Indigenous Peoples and Public Law	Dr Tanya Mitchell	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Class presentation (20%), 5000wd essay (80%)
LAWS3437/5137 International Commercial Arbitration	Prof Luke Nottage	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Mid-term assignment (40%), final research essay (60%)
LAWS3438/5138 International Commercial Transactions	Prof Vivienne Bath, Prof Luke Nottage	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Options: (i) 3500wd mid-term research essay (50%), final exam (50%); or (ii) Final exam (100%)

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3441/5141 Introduction to Islamic Law	Assoc Prof Salim Farrar, Mr Aftab Malik	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week	Class participation (10%), blog (30%), 4000-5000wd research essay (60%)
LAWS3443/5143 Interpretation	Ms Patricia Lane	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	3,000wd research essay (40%), 1000wd drafting exercise (20%), either end of course take-home exam or 3000wd optional additional research essay or 3000wd long problem (40%)
LAWS3444/5144 Japanese Law	Prof Luke Nottage	Intensive March	Undertaken intensively in February in Kyoto and Tokyo.	Introduction class held in Sydney prior to departure. Includes field trips such as a study tour to Osaka. 2 x 750wd reflective notes (20%), 4500wd research essay (80%)
LAWS3445/5145 Insolvency Law	Mr Lindsay Powers	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	3000wd answer to a problem question (30%), 2hr exam (70%)
LAWS3446/5146 Labour Law	Ms Kate Peterson	Semester 1	1 x 4hr seminar/week for 10 weeks	3000wd assignment (40%), 2 hour open-book exam (60%)
LAWS3452/5152 Medical Law	Prof Roger Magnusson	Both Smesters	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Options: (i) 1hr exam (50%), 3,500wd essay (50%); (ii) 1hr exam (50%), 2,500wd assignment, earlier submission date (50%); or (iii) 1hr exam (50%), 2,500wd assignment, later submission date (50%).
LAWS3457/5157 Private International Law B	Mr Ross Anderson	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Class test (20%), 2hr final exam (80%)
LAWS3460/5160 Roman Law	The Hon Justice Arthur Emmett	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	2,000wd essay (20%), take- home exam (80%)
LAWS3461/5161 Public Interest Law Clinic	Prof Simon Rice	Semester 1	1 x 2hr seminar/week and the equivalent of 1 x day/week for the semester at a pre- selected placement site.	1 x written assignment (100%), compulsory class presentation and participation (pass/fail), Clinical Placement evaluation (pass/fail)
LAWS3463/5163 Sports Law	Mr David Thorpe	Semester 1	1 x 3hr seminar/week for 13 weeks	2 x Class presentations & 1200wd written report (40%), 3,600wd assignment (60%)
LAWS3465/5165 Sydney Law Review	Assoc Prof Celeste Black	Semester 2	3 or 4 x compulsory meetings across the semester. Students should be prepared to attend the initial class meeting in July.	Completion of editorial tasks (assessed as Satisfactory), 1,000wd review note (20%), 6,000wd case note or law reform essay (80%)

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3478/5178 Development, Law and Human Rights	Prof David Kinley	Intensive February	Taught intensively in January and February in Nepal.	2000wd assignment/ take-home exam (40%), 4000wd research essay (60%)
LAWS3479/5179 IP: Trademarks and Patents	Dr Fady Aoun	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Options: (i) 5,000wd research essay (50%), final exam (50%); or (ii) final examination (100%). Subject to change.

Trademarks and Patents Tips

Claudia Harper, LLB

What motivated you to choose this elective?

I was interested in learning about patent and trade mark law, as these areas of law have significant economic and cultural consequences relating to health care and innovation. Further, I thought that it would be useful to learn the basics of intellectual property law given the increasing number of technology-based legal disputes.



What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

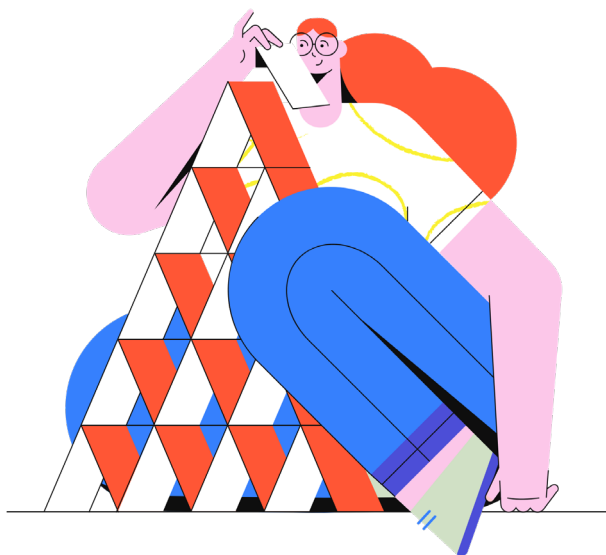
There were two assessment options: a 5000-word essay on a topic of choice (50%) and a final exam (50%); or, a final examination worth 100%. The final exam was an open book, and included problem questions and short essay responses. Dr Fady Aoun made the classes entertaining by bringing news stories to share. Despite there being approximately 100 students in the course, there was a significant amount of class discussion.

What do you think were the advantages of completing this elective?

This course covers all of the fundamental concepts in intellectual property law, so it is very useful for students who wish to pursue a career in commercial law. The optional essay also gave students the opportunity to write on a topic of their choice.

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3480/5180 IP: Copyright and Designs	Prof Kimberlee Weatherall	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Options: (i) 5,000wd research essay (50%), 1.5hr exam (50%); (ii) 2.5hr examination (100%). Subject to change.
LAWS3483/5183 War Law: Use of Force and Humanitarian Law	Prof Ben Saul	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	2500wd assignment (30%), 3500wd take-home exam (70%)
LAWS3489/5189 International Moot	Prof Chester Brown (Vis Moot), Dr Alison Pert (Jessup Moot), Prof Luke Nottage (Tokyo Negotiation and Arbitration Competition)	Semester 1	Intensive December, Intensive February. There are no formal classes scheduled for this unit.	Tokyo Negotiation and Arbitration Competition: Course participation, general participation & preparation as required (15%), research & writing of memorials (35%), preparation & participation in mooting rounds and competitions (50%). Jessup Moot & Vis Moot: Students are assessed generally on their contribution to the research for and drafting of the written memorials, team work, oral skills, and preparation & participation in the mooting rounds and competitions.

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3499/5199 Migration, Refugees and Forced Migration	Prof Mary Crock	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	3000wd research essay (40%), 2hr exam (60%)
LAWS3502/5202 Advanced Trusts	Prof Matthew Conaglen	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	1hr in-class exam (30%), 2hr final exam (70%)
LAWS3503/5203 Insurance Law and Risk	Mr Peter Mann	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	2000wd essay or problem-based assignment (40%), 2hr open-book final exam (60%)
LAWS3507/5207 Energy Law: Renewables and Emerging Tech	Dr Penelope Crossley	Semester 1a, 2	Semester 1: Taught intensively as 1 x 7hr seminar/week for 6 weeks Semester 2: 2 x 2hr seminar/week for 10 weeks	Mock negotiation exercise (30%), in-class test (30%), take-home exam (40%)
LAWS3508/5208 Industry and Community Engagement	Prof Simon Rice	Both Semesters	Intensive February, Intensive July	<p>Blended learning (online seminar/workshop and group work).</p> <p>Assessment may vary if the University alters the design of the interdisciplinary group project units, advised centrally for all projects taught under this unit and INDP3000.</p> <p>Likely to include: Group plan (10%), group presentation (20%), 5000wd group project report (50%), 1500wd individual report (20%), 1500wd disciplinary reflection by the end of semester (pass/fail)</p> <p>Practical field work: Law students will be undertaking an interdisciplinary group project with students from other faculties across the University who may be enrolled in this unit or INDP3000.</p>
LAWS3510/5210 External and Community Engagement	Prof Simon Rice	Semester 2	Weekly classes consist of seminars/workshops with accompanying online material	Assessment will vary according to the project but is likely to include: class participation, analytical essay, observation & reflection, field reports and presentations.
LAWS3511/5211 Indigenous Engagement	Prof Simon Rice	Both Semesters	Weekend pre-placement preparation program (including cultural competency workshops), 10 day community placement, 5 day optional return trip to the community for presentation of final reports (end of semester), 4 x 2hr post-placement seminars/workshops. The unit is taught by the academic in the host faculty, FASS, rather than the Law School.	Interdisciplinary group work (10%), 1 x 3000wd group project report (40%), 1 x community engagement (10%), 1 x 1500wd reflective essay (20%), 1 x 500wd pre-placement preparation (20%)



Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3515/5215 Citizenship and Nationality Law	Dr Rayner Thwaites	Semester 2	3 x 2hr seminars (1 day)/ week for 7 weeks	General class participation (10%), oral presentation (15%), research outline & presentation (pass/ fail), 4000wd research essay (75%)
LAWS3516/5216 International Law and China	Prof Bing Ling	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Optional 3000wd research essay (50%), 2hr final exam (50% or 100%)
LAWS3518/5218 Law and Technology	Prof Kim Weatherall	Semester 1	2x 2hr/week	
LAWS3900 Law Honours (LLB Only)	Prof David Rolph	Both Semesters		Attendance at a research workshop & 12,000wd dissertation (100%)
LAWS5360 Independent Research Project (JD only)		Both Semesters		7,500wd research paper
LAWS3068/5368 Chinese Laws and Chinese Legal Systems	Prof Bing Ling (Sydney), Assoc Prof Jeanne Huang (Shanghai)	Semester 2 or Intensive December	Sydney: 2 x 2hr seminars/ week for 10 weeks Shanghai: This unit is undertaken intensively (2 weeks) in November/ December in China as part of the Shanghai Winter School.	Sydney: Options: (i) 3000wd essay (50%), 1hr exam (50%); or (ii) 2hr exam (100%). Shanghai: Tutorial participation (10%), final 5,500wd essay (90%)

LLB/JD Part 1 - Master's Level Electives

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS6032 Crime Research and Policy	Prof Judith Cashmore	Semester 2	1 x 2hr lecture/week	Class participation (10%), 2000wd research problem (30%), 4000wd research proposal (60%)
LAWS6041 Environmental Litigation	Adj Prof Justice Nicola Pain, Justice Rachel Pepper	Intensive September	Aug 8 & 10-12 (9 – 5pm)	4000wd paper on a practical task/topic (50%), 4000wd essay (50%)
LAWS6047 Law of the Sea	Prof Tim Stephens	Intensive September	Aug 20, 21 & 27, 28 (9 – 5pm)	5000wd essay (60%), take-home exam (40%)
LAWS6052 Government Regulation, Health Policy and Ethics	Prof Cameron Stewart	Intensive October	Sep 24, 25 and Oct 15, 16 (9 – 5pm)	Class presentation (20%), 7000wd essay (80%)
LAWS6054 Health Care and Professional Liability	Prof Cameron Stewart	Intensive April	Mar 26, 27 and Apr 2, 3 (9 – 5pm)	Class presentation (20%), either assignment or 7000wd essay (80%)

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS6061 International Environmental Law	Assoc Prof Ed Couzens	Intensive April	Mar 20, 21 & 27, 28 (9 – 5pm)	Compulsory in-class practical assessment (40%), assignment (60%)
LAWS6063 World Trade Organization Law I	Dr Brett Williams	Intensive April	Mar 30, 31 & Apr 3, 4 (9 – 5.30pm)	3000 to 3500wd essay (40%), take-home exam (60%)
LAWS6065 Pollution, Corporate Liability and Govern	Dr Kate Owens (Coordinator), Ms Belinda Rayment	Intensive June	May 22, 23 & 29, 30 (9 – 5pm)	Class participation (10%), 8000wd essay (90%)
LAWS6066 Discretion in Criminal Justice	Adj Prof Nicholas Cowdery	Intensive November	Oct 9, 10 & 23, 24 (9 – 5pm)	Take-home exam (60%), essay (40%)
LAWS6091 Chinese International Taxation	Prof Jinyan Li	Intensive May	May 6-8 & 11, 12 (9 – 3.30pm)	Class participation (20%), take-home exam (80%)
LAWS6096 Work Health and Safety: Law and Policy	Prof Richard Johnstone	Intensive September	Sep 4, 5 & 18, 19 (9 – 5pm)	4000wd essay (50%), assignment (50%)
LAWS6105 Child Sexual Abuse: Diverse Perspectives	Prof Rita Shackel, Prof Judith Cashmore	Semester 2	1 x 2hr lecture/week	4500wd essay (60%), critical review comprising oral presentation (20%), written paper (20%)
LAWS6109 UK International Taxation	Prof Malcolm Gammie	Intensive October	Sep 23-25 & 28-29 (9 – 3.30pm)	Class assessment (20%), take- home exam (80%)
LAWS6128 Comparative International Taxation	Assoc Prof Celeste Black (Coordinator), Prof Michael Dirkis	Intensive November	Oct 27, 28 & Nov 2, 3 (9 – 5pm)	In-class test (20%), 2hr exam (80%)
LAWS6171 US International Taxation	Prof Ethan Yale	Intensive May	Apr 29, 30 & May 1, 4 & 5 (9 – 3.30pm)	In-class assessment (30%), 2hr exam (70%)
LAWS6177 Tax Treaties	Prof Richard Vann	Semester 1	12 x 2hr lectures/week, every Mon & Wed 6-8pm (Feb 17 – Apr 1)	In-class assessment (30%), 2hr exam (70%)
LAWS6192 Young People, Crime and the Law	Assoc Prof Garner Clancey	Intensive September	Aug 28, 29 & Sep 25, 26 (9 – 5pm)	Class presentation (10%), 3000wd essay (40%), take-home exam (50%)
LAWS6193 Criminal Justice: Prevention and Control	Assoc Prof Garner Clancey	Intensive April	Mar 13, 14 & 27, 28 (9 – 5pm)	2000wd short essay (35%), 5000wd essay (65%)
LAWS6214 Goods and Services Tax Principles A	Prof Rebecca Millar	Intensive April	Mar 11-13 & 16, 17 (9 – 4pm)	Classwork/test (35%), either 2hr exam or research essay (with permission of the Unit Coordinator) (65%)

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS6222 Corporate Governance	Dr Ulysses Chiaotto	Intensive September	Aug 28, 29 & Sep 18, 19 (10 – 5pm)	General class participation & specialised seminar discussion (20%), written class quiz on Day 4 (20%), either essay or take-home exam (60%)
LAWS6314 Coastal and Marine Law	Assoc Prof Ed Couzens, Prof Tim Stephens	Intensive June	May 7, 8 & 14, 15 (9 – 5pm)	Presentation & 2000wd essay (25%), 6000wd essay (75%)
LAWS6317 Regulation of Corporate Crime	Dr Olivia Dixon	Intensive April	Mar 30, 31 & Apr 1, 2 (9 – 4pm)	Class participation (10%), 2500wd case study (35%), 5500wd essay (55%)
LAWS6318 Corporate Innovation and Regulation	Prof Jason Harris (Coordinator), Mr Richard Prangell, Mr Jonathan Hatch, Ms Hillary Ray	Intensive September	Aug 14, 15 & Sep 11, 12 (9 – 4pm)	General class participation & specialised seminar discussions (20%), written class quiz on Day 4 (20%), either essay or exam (60% - choice of research mode to be discussed with students)
LAWS6330 Fundamentals of Regulation	Dr Belinda Reeve	Intensive September	Intro Class: Aug 31 (6 – 8 pm), then Sep 3, 4 & Oct 8, 9 (9 – 4pm)	Compulsory: Class participation (10%), online participation (10%) Optional (any combination to make up 80%): Class presentation (20%), short response question (20%), problem question (40%), 5000wd essay (60%) or 7000wd essay (80%)
LAWS6334 Gender Inequality and Development	Dr Jeni Klugman	Intensive March	Mar 2-5 (9 – 5pm)	Class participation (10%), presentation (40%), 5000wd essay (50%)
LAWS6343 International Law and Technology	Dr Rebecca Connolly	Intensive November	Oct 28-31(9 – 5pm)	Class participation (10%), class presentation (20%), 7000wd essay (70%)
LAWS6345 Principles of Financial Regulation	Prof John Armour	Intensive April	Mar 26, 27 & 30, 31 (9 – 5pm)	Class participation (10%), take-home exam (90%)
LAWS6352 Mergers and Acquisitions in Asia	Assoc Prof Umakanth Varottil	Intensive May	May 1, 2 & 8, 9 (9 – 4pm)	Class participation (10%), assignment (90%)
LAWS6357 The Statutory Foundations of Negligence	Justice Mark Leeming	Intensive May	Apr 3, 4 & May 1, 2 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) 1500-2000wd case note or statute (20%), 6000wd essay (80%); or (ii) 8000wd essay (100%)
LAWS6816 Labour Law in the Global Economy	Prof Emanuele Menegatti	Intensive March	Mar 6, 7 & 20, 21 (9 – 5pm)	Class presentation (30%), 6000wd essay (70%)

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS6848 Law, Business and Healthy Lifestyles	Prof Roger Magnusson	Intensive April	Intro Class: Mar 2 (6 – 8pm) then Mar 12, 13 & Apr 20, 21 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) One short response question (20%), 6000wd essay (80%); (ii) One short response question (20%), 3000-3500wd essay (40%), one take-home exam question (40%); or (iii) One short response question (20%), two 3000-3500wd essays (80%).
LAWS6852 Doing Business in China	Prof Vivienne Bath	Intensive September	Aug 14, 15 & 28, 29 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) 3500wd essay (50%), take-home exam (50%); or (ii) Take-home exam (100%).
LAWS6865 International Dispute Resolution	Dr James Devaney	Intensive September	Aug 12, 13 & 18, 19 (9 – 5pm)	Take-home exam (30%), 6000wd essay (70%)
LAWS6877 Mental Illness: Law and Policy	Dr Emma Barrett, Dr Sascha Callaghanl	Intensive September	Aug 17, 18 & Sep 7, 8 (9 – 5pm)	3000wd assignment (40%), 4500wd essay (60%)
LAWS6888 Risk, Fear and Insecurity	Prof Murray Lee	Intensive June	May 8, 9 & 22, 23 (9 – 5pm)	Topic summary (compulsory but not assessed), 3000wd essay (40%), 4000wd policy assessment assignment (60%)
LAWS6889 Death Law	Prof Cameron Stewart	Intensive June	May 14, 15 & 28, 29 (9 – 5pm)	Class presentation (20%), assignment or 7000wd essay (80%)
LAWS6916 International Investment Law	Prof Chester Brown	Intensive March	Mar 3, 4 & 10, 11 (9 – 5pm)	6000wd essay (70%), assignment (30%)
LAWS6920 Global Health Law	Prof James G Hodge	Intensive July	Jul 6-10 (daytime)	Options: (i) 7000wd essay (80%), simulation participation & contribution (20%) or (ii) 4000wd essay (50%), simulation participation & contribution (20%), assignment (30%).
LAWS6928 Law, Justice and Development	Adj Prof Livingston Armytage	Intensive June	May 8, 9 & 15, 16 (9– 5pm)	Class participation (10%), journal (10%), 2 x 3000wd essays (40% each)
LAWS6932 Law and Investment in Asia	Prof Luke Nottage (Coordinator), Prof Vivienne Bath	Intensive April	Mar 20, 21 & 27, 28 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) Assignment (40%), 5000wd essay (60%); or (ii) 8000wd essay (100%).
LAWS6933 Global Oil and Gas Contracts and Issues	Prof Owen Anderson, Prof John Lowe	Intensive June	May 11-14 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) Memorandum of advice (20%), assignment (80%) or (ii) Assignment (100%).

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS6947 Advanced Obligations and Remedies	Prof Elisabeth Peden (Coordinator), Prof Barbara McDonald	Intensive July	Jul 6-10 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) Case note (20%), 6000wd essay (80%) or (ii): 8000wd essay (100%).
LAWS6964 Global Energy and Resources Law	Dr Penelope Crossley	Intensive September	Aug 27, 28 & Sep 3, 4 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) Take-home exam (70%), essay or problem question (30%); or (ii) Take-home exam (100%).
LAWS6984 Economics of Tax Policy	Prof Patricia Apps	Intensive October	Sep 28, 29 & Oct 6, 7 (10 – 5pm)	Class participation & presentation (10%), 5000-6000wd essay (90%)
LAWS6990 Principles of Oil and Gas Law	Dr Penelope Crossley	Intensive July	Jun 26 - Jul 1 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) Take-home exam (70%), essay or problem question (30%); or (ii) Take-home exam (100%).

LLB/JD Part 2 - Jurisprudence Electives

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3447/5147 Law and Economics	Professor Patricia Apps	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	1000wd essay on a set problem (15%), take-home assignment (15%), class participation & presentation (10%), 2hr exam (60%)
LAWS3454/5154 Philosophy of Law	Prof Wojciech Sadurski	Intensive August	Berlin: Taught intensively from 19-25 July (TBC)	Pre-course 2000wd reaction note (20%, to be submitted by Jul 8), class participation (20%), 4000wd take-home exam (60%, to be submitted late Jul or early Aug, TBC)
LAWS3468/5168 Theories of Justice	Dr Kevin Walton	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Structured class-participation (10%), reflections on readings (10%), 1500wd mid-semester essay (20%), 4000wd final essay (60%)



Jurisprudence: Theories of Justice Tips

Zachary O'Meara, JD III

What motivated you to choose this elective?

The title of the subject was the first thing that got my attention. As a criminal law-orientated law student, the concept of justice is fascinating, and further philosophical knowledge of it would benefit my future as a legal practitioner.



What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

The assessment regime for this course was separated into three parts, evenly spaced out throughout the semester and weighting of assessments. The class participation involved being 'on-call' for a specific seminar of your choosing, and critically analysing ten seminar readings and uploading the responses via Canvas. These were not

too onerous, and can easily be managed. For the short essay, it involved critically analysing one of the first ten seminar readings, and responding to the arguments within the paper, either in the affirmative or negative. For the research essay, it primarily relied on research undertaken by the student in formulating a response to one of the selected questions outlined by the unit coordinator, or pending permission, formulating your own research essay topic. Importantly, for all those students who do use poison notes, there are none available for jurisprudence subjects, and no scaffolds will prepare you for the assessments. It is best to be engaged, disciplined, and choose which topics and weekly readings throughout the course to analyse and be critical of before class.

What do you think were the advantages of completing this elective?

Throughout the course, I engaged with a diversity of schools of philosophical thought and understood how philosophy is the underpinning of policy and legal reasoning. You get to dabble in Liberalism, Marxism, Feminism, Multicultural, Egalitarianism, and ultimately, choose which schools of political thought you want to write about for the assessments. The teaching by the course coordinator, Associate Dean Dr Kevin Walton, was commendable. He is a well-versed philosophical scholar, and his depth and breadth of knowledge were valuable when discussing concepts and their application to contemporary and hypothetical circumstances. For students who enjoy philosophy, critically engaging with legal reasoning and prefer research papers, this subject is recommended for you.

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
LAWS3471/5171 Theories of Conscientious Obedience	Dr Kevin Walton	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Structured class participation (10%), reflections on readings (10%), 1500wd mid-semester essay (20%), 4000wd final essay (60%)
LAWS3475/5175 Philosophy of International Law	Dr Michael Sevel	Semester 2	1 x 3hr seminar/week for 13 weeks	Class participation (10%), 1500wd mid-semester report (30%), 4000wd essay (60%)
LAWS3495/5195 The Rule of Law and its Value	Dr Michael Sevel	Semester 2	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Class participation (10%), 1500wd mid-semester report (30%), 4000wd essay (60%)
LAWS3500/5200 Law, Morals and Politics	Dr Arthur Glass	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week for 10 weeks	Class-participation (10%), 1500wd mid-semester paper (30%), 3500wd essay (60%)
LAWS3512/5212 Law and Social Theories	Dr Deborah Whitehall	Semester 1	Taught intensively as 1 x 5hr seminar/week for 8 weeks	2000wd reflective essay 1 (30%), 4000wd reflective essay 2 (70%)
LAWS3517/5217 The History of Legal Thought	Dr Coel Kirkby	Semester 1	2 x 2hr seminars/week	1500wd reflective essay (20%), 4500wd research essay (80%)

Law and Social Theories Tips

Angela Balacano, JD

What motivated you to choose this elective?



I chose Law and Social Theories as I am particularly interested in how the law works in relation to the community. I knew that the knowledge that I will gain in this class would be very useful in legal practice as it will allow me to be aware of social paradigms when comprehending the law, and thus prevent me from having a myopic view of legal issues.

What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

This subject was taught in an intensive format, with one day for each class per week, over the course of seven weeks. The long whole day sessions can be pretty tiring, but the professor took the time to carefully unpack the sociological theories and apply these to current legal scenarios.

The classes were well structured. At the beginning of the class, the professor provides a lesson plan that carefully lays down all the topics

for the day and is quite easy to follow. Before the class ends, the professor opens an ideas atelier where we can freely discuss current issues (and even debate among ourselves!) using the frameworks discussed in class.

The essays mostly revolved on critical analysis of current laws, regulations and policies using social theories.

What do you think were the advantages of completing this elective?

1. **SCHEDULING.** This elective will work well with the schedule of a law student who also undertakes part-time work. As classes are intensive, students only need to come to class for 7 Fridays to complete the class participation requirements for the class. However, make sure you come to class prepared both mentally and physically as the whole-day sessions can be very draining.

2. **OUT OF THE BOX THINKING.** If you are getting tired of the usual way of answering assessments in law school, this subject is perfect for you. It challenges you to unlearn your normal way of processing legal questions and provides you with a new lens to process the rule of law through the frameworks of Marx, Foucault, Derrida, Bourdieu, Derrida and De Certeau, among others.

3. **BETTER LAWYER.** Completing this elective will make anyone a better lawyer. The law does not work in a vacuum. A proper understanding of how the rule of law and its institutions affect our communities, both local and global will greatly benefit our legal analysis.

LLB Part 2 - Master's Level Jurisprudence Electives

Unit	Coordinator	Session	Classes	Assessment
JURS6018 Constitutional Theory	Prof Wojciech Sadurski	Intensive September	Aug 21, 22 & Sep 25, 26 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) Class participation (20%), oral presentation (20%), 4500wd essay (60%); or (ii) 2 x Oral presentations (20% each), 3000wd essay (40%).
JURS6019 Freedom of Speech	Prof Wojciech Sadurski	Intensive September	Aug 14, 15 & Sep 18, 19 (9 – 5pm)	Class participation (20%), class presentation (20%), 5000wd essay (60%)
LAWS6187 Functional Analysis of Law and Social Control	Assoc Prof Alex Ziegert	Intensive April	Mar 20, 21 & 27, 28 (9 – 5pm)	1000wd research note (30%), 7000wd essay (70%)
LAWS6316 Theories of the Judiciary	Dr Michael Sevel	Intensive June	May 8, 9 & 15, 16 (9– 5pm)	Class presentation (20%), 7500wd essay (80%)
LAWS6338 The Nature of the Common Law	Dr Michael Sevel	Intensive June	May 22, 23 & 29, 30 (9 – 5pm)	Options: (i) Assignment (20%), 7000wd essay (80%); or (ii) 8000wd essay (100%).
LAWS6836 Precedent, Interpretation and Probability	Adj Prof Christopher Birch	Semester 2	1 x 2hr lecture/week	Structured class presentation (20%), 7000wd essay (80%)

Offshore Opportunities



EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES

Exchange Opportunities

Exchange is a rewarding experience that provides students the opportunity for academic and personal growth. You will be challenged and given the opportunity to broaden your intellectual horizons. Furthermore, immersing oneself in a different environment and culture fosters a greater sense of independence and self-confidence. Exchange can also benefit students when entering the graduate market as it not only offers a point of differentiation, but also the opportunity to build international contacts.

How does exchange work?

The exchange program allows you to complete a full semester of study overseas and receive credit for this study towards your USYD degree. There are two types of exchange programs: faculty-specific and university-wide. Both programs are available to LLB and JD students.

Eligibility

To be eligible for Law exchange you must:

- Be in your penultimate or final semester in your JD or LLB degree when undertaking the exchange;
- Have a credit average (65 or above) for university wide exchange and a high credit average (70 or above) for faculty specific exchange. Some destinations vary and may require a higher WAM, such as US destinations require a minimum WAM of 75;
- Be on track to complete compulsories;
- Be enrolled full-time at the University of Sydney (24 credit points) while on exchange; and
- Evidence that you are proficient in the language of instruction if you are applying to an institution where classes are taught in a language other than English. For example, French for Université Paris 1-Sorbonne; Japanese for Kobe University; German for Humboldt University.

For combined LLB students, you may complete an exchange in your first three years for your first degree but you may not enrol in any law units during your exchange. If you are considering this option, make sure you plan out your degree as you still need to complete your law prerequisites to progress into your fourth and fifth year. Note that you are still eligible to undertake exchange in your Law degree even if you have taken exchange in your first degree.

University contact: law.offshore@sydney.edu.au

Faculty-Specific Exchange

Sydney Law School sends approximately 45 students overseas on faculty specific exchanges to universities in North America, Europe and Asia. Students are drawn to the exchange program due to the highly reputable law schools on offer, the quality of the legal education at those institutions, as well as the range and availability of creditable law units. If you are seeking to study in the US you can only do so under the faculty-specific program as US law schools will not accept law students under university-wide agreements.

University-Wide Exchange

The university-wide exchange program allows law students to study law subjects at other universities not available through the faculty specific program. Any classes you enrol in at your host university need to be approved by Sydney Law School, so they can be credited towards your Sydney degree. The following institutions offer law programs in English:

Country	University
Canada	University of British Columbia University of Ottawa University of Toronto
Denmark	University of Aarhus
Finland	University of Helsinki
Israel	Hebrew University of Jerusalem Tel Aviv University
Korea	Yonsei University
New Zealand	University of Auckland
Norway	University of Bergen University of Oslo
Sweden	Lund University Uppsala University
Netherlands	Leiden University University of Groningen
United Kingdom	University of Glasgow University of Manchester University of Stirling

University-wide exchanges which offer law programs in languages other than English may also be available, but you are required to provide evidence of near native fluency to participate.

How do I choose an exchange destination?

- The language of instruction;
- The host university's reputation;
- Overall competition or demand for exchange places;
- How your personal, academic and recreational interests fit with the lifestyle offered by that campus;
- When the academic year runs within your host university's country;
- How much it will cost, and whether there are scholarships available for that course; and
- The big picture and reasons for going so that you are open to whatever opportunity may arise from your application.

Applications

Students who apply for faculty-specific exchange are required to complete an online application form. You will have to provide information about yourself, reasons for your motivation for exchange, a study plan and curriculum vitae. The selection committee will consider your suitability and readiness for an exchange in addition to your academic performance. Students who want to apply for university-wide exchange must attend an information session and register in order to access the online application form.

There are two rounds of applications each year: one in July, to go on exchange in the first semester of the following year; and one in November, to go on exchange in the second semester of the following year. You can nominate up to three university preferences.

Applications are made through the Global Mobility Database and require a statement of purpose and an academic study plan. Application processes, deadlines, eligibility criteria and the finer details vary from one institution to another. Refer to the exchange brochure for your chosen host university and visit <https://www.sydney.edu.au/students/study-overseas.html> for more information on how to apply.

Enrolment for Law Exchange

While undertaking a Law exchange, you will be enrolled at the University of Sydney in either 24 credit point units LAWS3044 (LLB) or LAWS5344 (JD). Although you may want to complete language or other units in your exchange, you need to complete 24 credit points of law units. For 24 credit points this is equivalent to 30-40 European Credit Transfer System units (ECTS) or 12 American Bar Association units (ABA). For your exchange units to count towards your degree:

- Before you depart, you are required to nominate the units of study and have them approved by the Associate Dean (International);
- Once you arrive and enrol, you need to confirm your unit of study selections with the Associate Dean (International);
- During the exchange, ensure that any variations to your unit selections are approved by the Associate Dean (International); and
- Give the Sydney Law School a copy of your academic transcript from your exchange institution listing the units of study undertaken and the results achieved.

It is important to note that the results you achieve at the exchange institution will not contribute to your USYD WAM but you will need to satisfy the exchange unit requirements to pass and receive credit.

Costs and Scholarships

By remaining enrolled at USYD, students are not required to pay tuition fees to the host institution but must pay their usual USYD tuition fees. However, you may be required to pay an administrative fee. Students are required to pay for return airfare, visa and living expenses whilst overseas. A general estimate is AU\$10,000 - \$15,000 for one semester to cover living expenses, airfares, travel and health insurance. Costs will vary depending on the exchange rate and the cost of living in each country.

Students may also be eligible for the government funded OS-HELP loan scheme that assists in undertaking some overseas study, if they are Commonwealth Supported Place (CSP) students that have six credit points to complete following the period overseas. Sydney Law School offers a limited number of \$2000 exchange scholarships to students undertaking a faculty-specific exchange. These are awarded on the basis of equity and you should apply for them at the same time that you apply for the exchange. Sydney Abroad offers hundreds of scholarships each year that are awarded on the basis of academic merit and successful placement with Super Partners. These include:

Academic Merit Scholarships - \$1500, 70 WAM requirement

Vice Chancellor's Global Mobility Award - \$5000, available under E12 scheme or other Educational Access Scheme

Vice Chancellor's Global Mobility Scholarship - \$2000, available to students accepted into semester exchange program with Super Exchange Partners.

There is no separate application process and most nominated students will be automatically considered for these scholarships. See the Sydney Abroad pages, 'Scholarships and funding' for more information: <https://bit.ly/2vqjaZK>.

Additionally, Dalyell Scholars are eligible for a one-off \$2000 global mobility scholarship which can be used for Global Mobility programs such as exchange. Eligible students will need to apply on the Global Mobility website: <https://bit.ly/2w9a9V5>.

Short Term Offshore Study

Sydney Law School has agreements with leading law schools around the world. As part of these agreements, students can undertake exciting studies in Asia and Europe. These units are taught intensively during Summer and Winter breaks. More information from the faculty about these courses, including application procedures, conditions and costs for each unit, see: <https://sydney.edu.au/law/study-law/experiential-learning/offshore-study-opportunities.html>. Eligible students can defer tuition fee payment for some of these courses using HECS-HELP or FEE-HELP. Scholarships and OS-HELP may also be available.

Development, Law and Human Rights (Himalayan Field School)

LAWS3478/LAWS5178

Session: January – February intensive

Load: Semester 1

Coordinator: Professor David Kinley

Assessments: take-home assessment (40%) + 4,000wd research essay (60%)

Enrolment in this unit requires special application.

The unit is conducted over two weeks at the Kathmandu School of Law in Nepal and explores the role and limits of law in addressing acute problems of socioeconomic development and human rights facing a developing country like Nepal. Themes of the unit include the transition from armed conflict to peace, the interaction between local disputes over natural resources, the legal protection of refugees, as well as the experience of women in development and human rights debates. The unit will also provide opportunities to stay in a rural tribal village, visit a refugee camp and explore Nepal's cultural and natural heritage.

Eligibility

The Field School is a 6 credit point elective unit for credit towards undergraduate or postgraduate law degrees at Sydney Law School. Students in the LLB program must be on track to complete their first degree by the end of Semester Two to be eligible to apply. JD students need to have completed the full-time equivalent of one year of a JD program. A maximum of 30 students will be accepted into the program, with an initial 15 places held for postgraduate students currently enrolled with Sydney Law School. The unit is offered on a Commonwealth supported (CSP) and full-fee basis. An additional in-country fee covering in-Nepal expenses is also required. Eligible students may apply to defer their tuition fee payment using FEE-HELP, however this cannot be used to defer fee payment for in-country expenses.

Student Experience: Himalayan Field School LAWS3478/LAWS5178

Rasa Bergin

What motivated you to apply for an offshore unit?

I have always had an interest in human rights broadly, so I thought this would be a great experience to learn in-depth about one country, which I really had no prior knowledge of.

What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

It was quite relaxed in terms of the content of classes while we were actually in Nepal, they were more of a group discussion. In saying this, some days we had 3 lectures and a site visit to consolidate our knowledge, so it was full on...but rewarding! It definitely helped to do the readings prior so that you could properly engage in the issue. The course was fast paced with new topics each day and there was no time to do any work there.

The assessments were done back in Sydney. They were challenging but really pushed us to consider what could practically be done to address the issues we were exposed to while in Nepal. While this was difficult, I think it was really important because we can so easily read about an issue and make wild judgments, but this made us step into reality and consider what does and does not work in development and how problems can be solved.

What do you think were the advantages of completing an offshore unit?

Being immersed in the country helped my learning immensely - we were able to interview locals and those in some of the highest positions in the UN, World Bank and National Human Rights Commission. It was these interviews and the information gathered that formed the basis of our assignments. In addition, the fact I had been in the country for three weeks and connecting with so many lovely, intelligent people meant I really wanted to do the experience justice by putting a decent effort into the assignment. It definitely wasn't a subject I felt like I could throw together an essay just for the sake of getting it done.

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

Travelling to Melamchi to spend 3 days learning about the Melamchi Water Supply Project which has been in the works for 19 years, with the objective of providing clean drinking water to the people of Kathmandu.

Spending the course with students from the Kathmandu School of Law - they were so welcoming and extremely helpful in our learning by giving us a youthful insight into the country and the perspectives that young people hold.

Also going on a trek prior to the course (highly recommend!) - apart from the amazing views, this actually helped me with the subject as I could experience the diversity in living standards in the country by meeting people living at an altitude of 3000 metres in the difficult-to-access mountain ranges.

What challenges did you face?

I think we all went into the subject thinking we would get answers to why things are the way they are in Nepal, but as we went on we had to come to the realisation that it is extremely complex and frustrating at times. For example, you can look at all the rubbish on the street and think "Wow that's not great for the environment", but then you remember that because there is no drinking water from taps in Kathmandu everyone must buy plastic bottles and there is also no rubbish collection. The access to drinking water is a whole other issue that is underscored by the geography of Nepal, funding, corruption, environmental issues and access to information. Something as simple as water, which is so readily available in our everyday lives, presents so many issues in Nepal.

Don't treat the subject as an easy one because you get to go and travel - it is demanding!

Japanese Law

LAWS3444/LAWS5144

Session: January – February intensive

Load: Semester 1

Coordinator: Professor Luke Nottage

Assessments: 2 x 750wd reflective notes (20%) + 4,500wd research essay (80%)

The Kyoto and Tokyo Seminars offer a unique opportunity to study Japanese Law in global and socio-economic context. The program aims to develop the general skills of comparative lawyers, to effectively and critically assess contemporary developments in the legal system of one of the world's wealthiest democracies. Classes are taught in English on an intensive basis across two weeks. The 'Kyoto Seminar' is held at the Ritsumeikan University Law School in Kyoto and provides an introduction to how law operates in Japanese society. The 'Tokyo Seminar' is held at the Ritsumeikan University campus in Tokyo and examines in more detail business law topics in a socio-economic context. The program also includes field trips to various legal institutions.

Eligibility

Enrolment in the Kyoto and Tokyo Seminars unit is available as a 6 credit point elective to current undergraduate and postgraduate law students at the University of Sydney. Students in the LLB program must have completed at least third year Combined Law, and be on track to have met all the requirements of their first degree by Semester Two. JD students need to have completed the full-time equivalent of one year of a JD program. A maximum of 35 students though Sydney Law School will be accepted into each seminar. The Kyoto and Tokyo Seminars are offered both on a Commonwealth supported (CSP) and full-fee basis. An additional Ritsumeikan Service Fee is required. Eligible students may apply to defer their tuition fee payment using FEE-HELP, however this cannot be used to defer fee payment for in-country expenses.



Student Experience: Kyoto and Tokyo Seminar in Japanese Law LAWS3444/LAWS5144

Matt Blake

What motivated you to apply for an offshore unit?

I decided to participate in the Japanese Law program because I wanted to study an unconventional law unit. Perhaps what made Japanese law the most appealing option was the large variety of topic areas that are covered in the course. Among others, we learn about tax law, constitutional law, criminal law and the interaction between law and Japanese popular culture. The course's focus on breadth not depth allowed for a more encompassing and holistic understanding. I also felt that studying Japanese Law made logical sense from an Australian perspective given the two nations share strong economic links that will most likely become stronger in light of the Trans Pacific Partnership. Of course, the prospect of studying a law subject overseas and doing more than a little travel before and after was another big drawcard.

What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

The topic areas were taught by an impressive number of international and local academics who specialised in different fields. Most seminars were taught by two academics, which provided a greater degree of insight and experience to the topics. Unlike other law subjects, the teaching style also emphasised a degree of interactivity and class engagement. We also had the opportunity to sit in on a hearing in the Osaka District Court and hear from expatriate lawyers practicing in Tokyo. Japanese Law also broke the 'one mid-semester assessment and one final exam' formula. Instead, the unit required two Reflective Notes (worth 10% each) and one final essay (worth 80%). The Reflective Notes were particularly interesting, allowing you to personally engage and argue about any topic you have come across in the course. These assessments left more room to develop personal opinions and views than other law subjects I have previously studied.

What do you think were the advantages of completing an offshore unit?

The best advantage of completing an offshore unit like Japanese Law is to develop your understanding of comparative legal analysis. Very few elective units give you the ability to immerse your thinking into a different legal system; one that rests upon unique legal traditions and philosophies. This exposure is transferable to Australian law units and will no doubt be of use to practicing lawyers who deal with Japanese transactions or clients. It also goes without saying that the opportunity to travel and get to know new people provides a rare opportunity. Memories of singing karaoke, clubbing in Kyoto or eating at local ramen shops inevitably form the foundations for strong and lasting friendships.

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

One memory that stands out was our visit to the Osaka District Court to attend a criminal hearing. Naturally, the hearing was all in Japanese. The majority of us spent our time trying to work out the nature of the hearing and identifying the parties of the proceeding, something that was made harder by the different configuration of Japanese courts. Upon leaving the hearing, we congregated outside to hear one of the professors explain that it was an attempted murder trial. Most of us had imagined something far different. From a travelling perspective, the most noteworthy experience I had was visiting Mount Fuji on a day trip from Tokyo.

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

The very nature of travelling in another country with a different language will always raise certain challenges. You must always be aware of differences in language and cultural customs, as well as be weary of navigation. I remember numerous times that my friends and I got lost in the sprawling Tokyo streets. However, the interesting thing about Japan is that the locals will always stop and ask you if you need help. Some may even offer to walk you to your building, even when this is far out of their way. Their knowledge of English and ability to understand so-called 'Japlish' (attempted Japanese-English) also means that the language barrier is never an issue. For someone wishing to study this unit, I would recommend that they carefully plan out their travel beforehand. This is because internal travel can be expensive if not properly coordinated and timed with the Japanese Rail Pass.

What do you wish you had known before completing the unit?

First, I wish I had known that the Japanese Law unit is not a study of "case law" that focuses on reading lengthy cases and trying to synthesise complex legal principles. Instead, the unit is more about understanding the unique interaction between society and law in a Japanese context. I also wish I had known that the program at Ritsumeikan University includes students from local universities, as well as from around Australia and the Asia Pacific. This means that the unit gives you the opportunity to meet a diverse range of people that you are unlikely to meet otherwise.

Claudia Harper

What motivated you to apply for an offshore unit?

I was motivated to apply for the Japanese Law offshore unit because it provided both an avenue to study the foundations of a civil law system, as well as the opportunity to explore Japan in all of its glory. In particular, the Japanese Law unit is one of the few subjects that encourage students to compare the Australian legal system to a differing model with the aim of challenging students' conceptions of justice and the rule of law. This course will be invaluable to any student that wishes to pursue an international legal career.



What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

The classes were spread over 1.5 weeks and usually ran from 9 am to 3-5 pm. Each day was split up by a lengthy lunch break, which we used to explore the temples in Kyoto and the ramen in Tokyo. Each day of the class covered a different aspect of the Japanese legal system, for example: criminal law; corporate law; gender in the law; and, consumer law. For assessments, students had to first complete two 800-1000 word reflections on any of the aforementioned areas of law. Both reflections were due before the trip. The final assessment was a 4500-word essay, due at the end of Semester 1. Students could select a topic from eight topics that each mirrored one class taught in Japan. Thus, the assessment regime was extremely flexible and could be easily tailored to any area of interest. I would encourage you to take this unit if you enjoy essay writing and want an opportunity to compare contrasting jurisdictions.

What do you think were the advantages of completing an offshore unit?

It was extremely helpful to complete a unit in the summer break, as this made the workload more manageable in Semester 1. Further, the unit provided a unique opportunity to make friends with students from different universities who were also studying the course.

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

The most noteworthy experience was visiting a bar in Roppongi, Tokyo, on the final night of the trip and witnessing my friend buy every person in the bar a drink to be allowed the privilege of hitting a famous gong held within the bar. It was also surreal visiting the ancient shrines and temples in Kyoto; in particular, the famous orange gates at Fushimi Inari-Taisha.

What challenges did you face?

I would recommend finding accommodation near the campuses in both Kyoto and Tokyo, as it made exploring after class more feasible. Further, it may be challenging to find your way around without a phone with sufficient battery life, but having a buddy to travel with can really help. Finally, utilising the bullet train is a must – I decided to catch an overnight bus between cities, and it resulted in the longest and coldest night possible.

Media Law: Comparative Perspectives (Cambridge, UK) LAWS6341

Section: July - Intensive (July 6-10)

Load: Semester 2

Coordinator: Professor David Rolph

Assessments: 2000wd casenote (30%), 7000wd essay (70%)
Enrolment in this unit requires special application.

Student Experience: Media Law: Comparative Perspectives LAWS6341

Amelia Burns

What motivated you to apply for an offshore unit?

I was interested in undertaking an offshore unit, particularly in a common law jurisdiction, because I believed that the comparative perspective it provided would be incredibly valuable – and that expectation was well and truly met during my time at Cambridge. From a practical perspective, it was also a great way to lighten the load of my following semester back in Sydney and provided a perfect excuse to fit in a bit of travelling between semesters. An absolute win-win!



What were your thoughts about the classes and assessments?

Looking back on this subject, and Professor David Rolph's teaching, this course stands out to me as one of the most interesting electives I had the chance to undertake during my law degree. It was fascinating to learn that despite their shared common law heritage, media law in both jurisdictions significantly diverged over the last hundred years. With A-list celebrities providing intriguing case law, and European jurisprudence paving the way for new privacy torts in the United Kingdom, it was interesting to consider whether these developments could also feasibly occur in Australia.

In terms of assessments, there is a small case note at the beginning of the course and a long essay due about halfway through the next semester. I really liked that we were able to choose our own essay topics as this allowed significant scope for students to pursue areas of their own interest. Would highly recommend.

What do you think were the advantages of completing an offshore unit?

As well as being intellectually rewarding and having the practical benefit of freeing up a full-time study load in another semester, the offshore units are a wonderful way to make friends in other law cohorts. Plenty of students took full advantage of the English summer and managed to fit in drinks after class, go punting, and organise further travels after the course ended. The whole trip felt very collegiate, and I made some really lovely friends through the process.

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

The town of Cambridge is breathtaking and having the chance to enter the colleges each day for classes was just remarkable. Professor David Rolph also organised an array of esteemed media law legal professionals and academics to come and speak with the class throughout the course, and it was brilliant to have the opportunity to pick their brains.

What challenges did you face?

I would say a challenge is definitely trying to fit in all of the readings before the course commenced because you leave for the trip shortly after Semester 1 exams have finished when the thought of doing more work seems almost unbearable. I managed to get by with cramming as many readings as I could on the plane, but I would suggest getting started on them a little sooner.

Shanghai Winter School LAWS3068/LAWS5368

Session: December intensive 2019

Load: Semester 2

Coordinator: Professor Bing Ling

Assessments: optional interim 1,500wd essay (20%) + 2hr exam completed in Shanghai (80% or 100%)

The Shanghai Winter School is an intensive three week introduction to Chinese law at the East China University of Political Science and Law. The unit creates an overall picture of the modern Chinese legal system and examines the concept of law as a political function, whilst experiencing life in the country. Content of the unit may include Chinese legal history; constitutional law; criminal law and procedure; contract law; financial law; foreign trade law; intellectual property law and environmental law. It is anticipated that there will also be a visit to a Chinese law firm and/or a Chinese court. Lectures are given in English. Students are provided with copies of English translations of relevant legislation and a selection of readings to complement the lectures.

Eligibility

Enrolment in the Shanghai Winter School is available as a 6 credit point elective to current undergraduate and postgraduate law students from the University of Sydney. Students in the LLB program must have completed at least third year Combined Law. JD students need to have completed the full-time equivalent of one year of a JD program. A maximum of 60 students will be accepted into the program and applicants are strongly urged to submit applications without delay to avoid disappointment. The Shanghai Winter School is offered on a full-fee basis only. Commonwealth Supported Places (HECS-HELP) are not available. An additional in-country fee covering in-Shanghai expenses is also required. Eligible students may apply to defer their tuition fee payment using FEE-HELP, however this cannot be used to defer fee payment for in-country expenses.

Student Experience: Shanghai Winter School LAWS3068/LAWS5368

Richen Mojica, JD

What motivated you to apply for an offshore unit?

A close friend of mine encouraged me to apply for the LAWS3068 Chinese Laws and Chinese Legal Systems. He heard great feedback about it from other students who enrolled in the course. It was really the benefit of having a friend to complete the trip with me, which was motivating. Additionally, I believed the transnational knowledge of the Chinese legal system would be beneficial for my future career as a lawyer and to attract international clients from civil law backgrounds.



What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

The Chinese professors taught various areas of Chinese laws with incredible qualifications and who were experts in their own fields. The classes were intense as we had to cover whole law subjects (e.g. criminal, civil, corporation, etc.) in a day. However, the course gives you a fundamental understanding of the differences, so we only needed to obtain a general understanding of the modern Chinese legal system. The assessments do not require an in-depth analysis of Chinese laws.

Some of my knowledge of the general law was transferable or applicable to this unit. It helped me a lot during class and in the assessments. At the very least, I had the basis for comparison of the legal system in Australia to critically analyse the civil law system in China.

What do you think were the advantages of completing an offshore unit?

Our class was particularly dynamic, and the students were very active during the class discussion. We were able to get through the topics quite quickly. The Shanghai Winter School has given me a better understanding of the political system of the People's Republic of China. The modern Chinese laws reflect the current political views of its government. Additionally, I can immediately reflect first-hand what I have learned from class in our day to day life while we were in Shanghai for three weeks. By studying this unit in China, the content became more interesting and has provided me with a deeper perspective of the Chinese legal system and Chinese laws.

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

The cultural excursion and the visit to the Chinese courts were the best parts of my experience on this trip. They were all related and have helped me with this study. I also gained new friends with most of the students whom I spent time with during my three-week trip to Shanghai. I have also met wonderful local students from ECUPL who assisted us during our stay in Shanghai.

What challenges did you face?

The fact that Shanghai Winter School was an intensive subject made it very challenging. As mentioned above, we had covered a subject that we usually study in a semester for a day. There was lots of information to take in. Also, there were several issues that we were not able to discuss because of the political sensitivities.

What challenges did you face?

The fact that Shanghai Winter School was an intensive subject made it very challenging. As mentioned above, we had covered a subject that we usually study in a semester for a day. There was lots of information to take in. Also, there were several issues that we were not able to discuss because of the political sensitivities.

Principles of Oil and Gas Law

LAWS3444/LAWS5144

Session: July Intensive

Load: Semester 2

Coordinator: Dr Penelope Crossley

Assessments: Options: (i) take-home exam (100%) or (ii) take-home exam (70%) and optional essay or problem question (30%).

Held in Stavanger, Norway, this unit offers an introduction to the basic legal concepts relating to oil and gas exploration and production and an understanding of the characteristics of the key legal devices through which this activity is organised. It will survey how states develop and operate the legal regimes reflecting key issues and policy concerns.

It is designed both for lawyers who wish to begin to develop a specialised competence in the field of oil and gas law, and for non-lawyers active in or in connection with the industry, who need an appreciation of the legal context in which its activities are carried on.

The program will be offered on an intensive basis, including a free day for reading and other activities. Students will be taught by Dr Penelope Crossley of the University of Sydney with guest lectures delivered by leading expert, Professor Kim Talus, Professor of European Economic and Energy Law at UEF Law School, Director of the Centre for Climate Change, Energy and Environmental Law and Professor of Energy Law at the University of Helsinki.

On completion of the unit, participants should be able to explain the specific legal problems posed by the physical characteristics of oil and gas; to identify different approaches to the resolution of those problems, their strengths and weaknesses; to identify and analyse the special issues presented by offshore oil and gas resources on the one hand, and onshore resources on the other; to compare the approaches of different states to the exploitation of their oil and gas resources, and the different legal vehicles used to support and control the involvement of private capital is involved in this task; to identify the problems that may arise at each stage of the exploration, production and disposition of oil and gas, and to analyse their legal solution; to outline the legal approach to any special environmental and occupational safety problems posed by oil and gas operations; and to consider how legal regimes for oil and gas exploration and production may be evaluated in terms of political and legal risk.

Student Experience: Principles of Oil and Gas Law LAWS6990

Lucy Baker, JD

What motivated you to apply for an offshore unit?

I dropped down to three units in one semester, and so I had an extra unit to catch up in my third year. I did not want to overload, nor did I want to do a core unit intensively over summer or winter. I had lunch with my friend who did the jurisprudence unit in Berlin and raved about how fun and engaging the unit was and the value it had added to her uni experience. I chose the Energy elective because I had done the Energy Law: Renewables and Emerging Technologies and I had really enjoyed it.



What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

The classes were excellent. We had two main lecturers, A/Prof Penny Crossley from the University of Sydney and Prof Kim Talas from the University of Helsinki and Tulane University (USA) who spoke to us about different aspects of Oil and Gas law. I particularly enjoyed learning about the extensive gas pipelines and related disputes in Europe. We also had incredible guest lectures. We had a top energy lawyer from a top Norwegian commercial firm to talk about the corporate deals in the sector and the Vice President Legal, Head of Exploration (now Renewables) at Equinor, Niny Borges. Equinor is Norway's Energy company and one of the largest in the world. It was an honour to have her speak to us about her experience and journey from Sydney Law School to top energy lawyer. There were many other guest lectures which allowed us to network and gained an insight into the European industry in a way we could never have done from Australia.

The assessment really suited the overseas nature of the course. There was an optional 30% mid sem which I did not opt to do, and then a final take-home exam. If you wanted to travel after the course (which most people did), then you could do a 100% final take home. The take-home exam was an open book 5 hr exam, where we had a choice of 4 out of 6 questions. This assessment allowed you to write about things you were especially interested in. The assessments were fair and reflected the content covered in the course.

What do you think were the advantages of completing an offshore unit?

I met a great group of people, learnt about another legal system and developed a different approach to legal issues. Norway and Australia have many similarities, but Norway has a very different regulatory and legal approach to Energy Law, and I came away with so many ideas about how we could improve the Australian system.

Norway is the gold standard in transparency and record-keeping and regulatory models. I am really interested in Energy Law, and I found it very valuable to speak to lawyers, policymakers, historians, in house counsel, regulators, geologists and engineers to help gain an understanding of the scale and enormity of oil and gas projects and how best to manage them from a government and company perspective. The unit gave a fascinating European perspective to Energy Law which is hard to appreciate when you are back home. I certainly did not know Norway's role in the global oil and gas industry before. Also, I have developed an appreciation for the complex energy issues and disputes in Europe.

Additionally, if you can afford it, it is a great excuse to tack on an overseas adventure. I then travelled around Norway and went to the breathtaking fjords. The other people in the course were wonderful, and many of us are still in contact. I think if you are able and have the opportunity, it is an excellent experience and very worthwhile elective. It broadens your perspective and looks great on your CV. I wish I had done more!

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

That is really hard. I really enjoyed our excursions. One afternoon we went to the petroleum museum and learnt all about the science and technology behind deep-sea oil rigs on the North Sea. It was fascinating! We also visited the Petroleum Directorate and learnt all about the regulatory bodies in Norway for the oil and gas industry and the cooperative model they use. We were also given a tour by an expert geologist who showed us samples from different drillings in the North Sea.

We did group activities, and role-plays in the afternoon, to test practical negotiation skills which were quite fun. On the two days off (four days spread out over six), most people went exploring in the surrounding fjordland. A group of us went and climbed Kjeragbolten and took some crazy photos on a rock with a 1km drop which was a definite highlight, particularly as I have a fear of heights.

What challenges did you face?

It is costly to do an offshore unit. Norway is one of the most expensive countries in the world, and the classes were in Stavanger on the West Coast of Norway. Even the food in the supermarket was expensive. It was quite a detailed course with a fair amount of assumed knowledge. Probably a good idea to some pre-reading about the oil drilling and gas processes to enable you to dive straight into the content. Due to the course being only four days (two days off in the middle to study or explore as we did), it is jam-packed with content, and I spent a week or two revising all the content and completing the readings in preparation for the exam. Penny was quite happy to answer any questions we had once we had completed the course, which was great.

Advanced Obligations and Remedies

LAWS6947

Session: July Intensive

Load: Semester 2

Coordinator: Professor Elisabeth Peden

Assessments: Option 1: case note (20%) and 6000wd essay (80%) or Option 2: 8000wd essay (100%)

The Sydney Law School is offering the opportunity for law students to enrich their university experience by studying a comparative unit in the setting of a historic and renowned university, taught by experts from some of the world's leading law schools.

The aim of this unit is to explore a number of contentious issues arising in the law of civil obligations and remedies in a broad legal context. It will build on prior study of the fundamentals in the areas of torts, contracts, equity and property and place particular emphasis on the interaction of these three fields of the law and on comparative perspectives of Australian law and the laws of the United Kingdom.

The program will be offered on an intensive basis over five days in Cambridge, including one free day for reading and preparation.

Advanced Obligations and Remedies is a July intensive unit of study and is counted toward a Semester 2 load.

Philosophy of Law (Berlin)

LAWS3454/LAWS5154

Session: July Intensive

Load: Semester 2

Coordinator: Professor Wojciech Sadurski

Class structure: 1-week intensive at Humboldt University, Berlin

Assessments: Pre-course 2,000wd reaction note (20%) + class participation (20%) + 4,000wd take-home exam (60%)

The unit introduces fundamental notions of jurisprudence as they pertain to the aims, functions and values of law and the legal system, providing students with the conceptual means to conduct critical scrutiny of legal systems and rules. A stream of this unit is also taught off-shore, with the intensive Berlin course featuring guest lectures by distinguished German legal scholars on German jurisprudential traditions and controversies. Students participating in the off-shore course should prepare for heavy pre-reading, with its short duration meaning it may best suit those with a philosophical background. In Humboldt University (Berlin), the unit Philosophy of Law aims to provide a critical understanding of the fundamental principles of legal theory and philosophy of law. Content of the unit includes discussion of the concept of law, the notions of obligation, authority, and legitimacy of law; the main theories of legal interpretation; and the special role of the concept of 'rights' in legal theory. This unit will satisfy the Jurisprudence elective requirement for the LLB and JD.

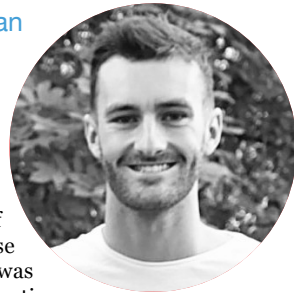
Eligibility

Enrolment into the Philosophy of Law off-shore unit is available to Bachelor of Laws and Juris Doctor students in their penultimate or final year. Students must be eligible to undertake elective units. Sydney JD students must ensure they have made satisfactory progress in their core units to be eligible to enrol (usually a minimum of 72 credit points at the commencement of the program). The unit is usually capped at 30 students, with an initial quota of 10 places reserved for postgraduate students. Fees include the University of Sydney tuition fee (which varies depending on your enrolment) and an In-Berlin fee covering in-country expenses. Eligible students may apply to defer their tuition fee payment using FEE-HELP, however this cannot be used to defer fee payment for in-country expenses.

Student Experience: Philosophy of Law (Berlin) LAWS3454/LAWS5154

Dane Jordan, JD

What motivated you to apply for an offshore unit?



In short, the opportunity to study in a unique and different environment (and travel!). As someone who values the opportunity to study abroad but did not want to commit to a full semester of exchange, the Philosophy of Law course held at Humboldt University in Berlin was the perfect opportunity. Also, my motivation came from favourable recommendations from other students who had done the course previously, who, like myself, enjoyed both the classes and all the things to see and do in Berlin.

The assessment consisted of class participation and two written assessments. The assessments were challenging but not overly burdensome such that it made you regret doing the unit, which has happened before!

What were your thoughts about the classes and assessment?

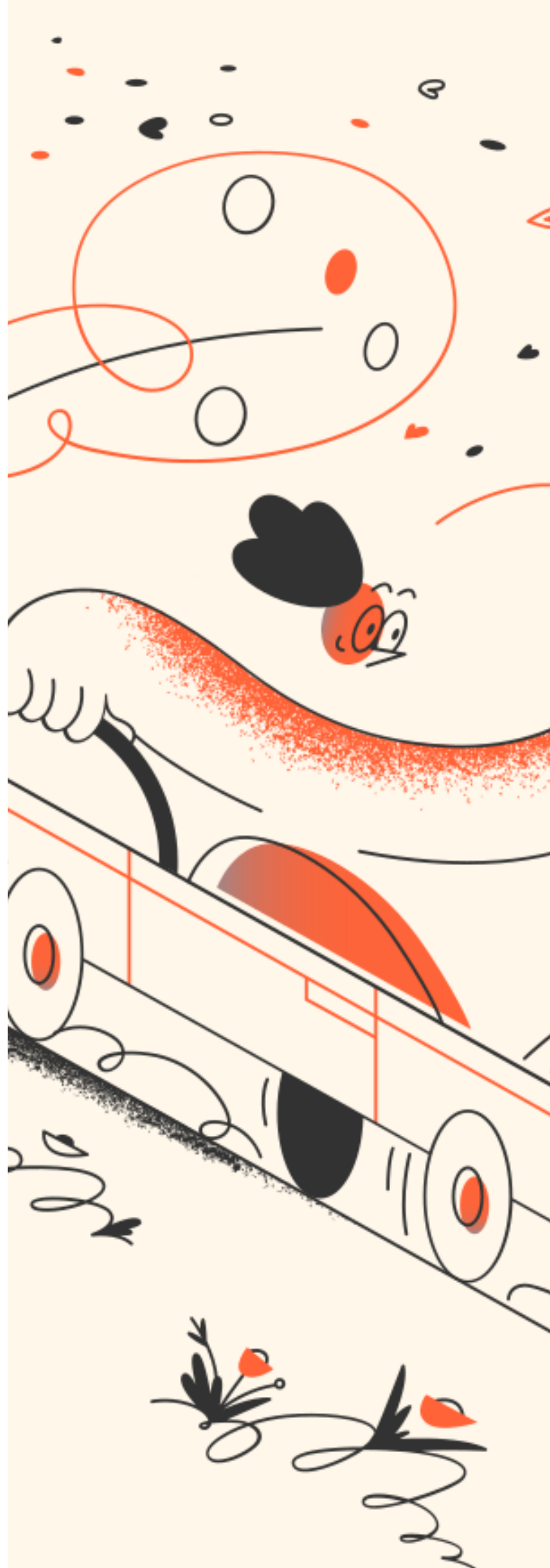
The Philosophy of Law course runs over a week and consists of 5 days of morning and afternoon seminars. The seminars were separated by a long lunch break that gave students ample time to explore the different sights and food options that Berlin has to offer (however after a while you realise that all currywurst tastes the same regardless of where you go).

What do you think were the advantages of completing an offshore unit?

The main advantage was the opportunity to study in a unique and different environment. It was also a great opportunity to hear from some of the academics from Humboldt University, who offer unique and interesting perspectives. Another advantage was to meet people from different degrees, and even people from your degree whom you had not yet met. It was also great to see the many historical sites around Berlin, such as the Berlin Wall, Brandenburg Gate and Checkpoint Charlie. As someone who is into sneakers and streetwear, it was also great to explore the many stores that Berlin has to offer - I'd recommend Soto on Torstrasse.

What was the most noteworthy experience of your trip?

I was going for a run through the Tiergarten, getting lost and having to find my way back without being able to speak a word of German.



SUPPLEMENTING YOUR STUDY



1. WORK EXPERIENCE

2. VOLUNTEERING

3. FACULTY INTERNSHIPS

WORK EXPERIENCE

While law school provides a foundation to explore and discover the area of law in which you want to work, arguably more valuable and practical is gaining work experience through paid work or volunteering. There are several ways in which students can gain meaningful experience and valuable soft skills alongside their studies. Below are some testimonials from students who have found roles.

Barrister Assistant at Ada Evans Chambers

Kellie Shen (LLB IV)

What motivated you to apply for the position?

Entering into my second year of my Commerce and Law degree, I wanted to gain a practical understanding of my chosen area(s) of study - which I hoped would better shape my desired career path. Thus, I applied to a range of entry level roles on USYD's Career Hub website. I felt underprepared for paralegal roles and, thus, applied for a few administrative and assistant roles. I was lucky enough to get a role as a barrister's assistant.

What is involved duty wise and what level of commitment is required?

As was advertised on USYD's Career Hub, the role was a very suitable entry-level position. Around a quarter of my time was spent on legal research and another quarter was on correspondence with various parties. This included following templates to write cost agreements, invoices and other letters to solicitors, as well as emailing or calling the Court Registry, Bar Library or other lawyers to make filing enquiries, borrow books, and organise meetings respectively. The remaining half of my time was spent on other administrative tasks such as printing and creating folders, proofreading, filing documents at court, recording expenses and paying bills. The commitment to this role was two full days a week for (at least) one year. This commitment can be expected as most barristers will only have one (if any) assistants.

What was the most challenging aspect?

The most challenging aspect of the job was legal research. Although the introductory legal research unit at university allowed me to understand how to use the various legal databases, I only had a preliminary (basically zero) understanding of the legal concepts I was tasked with researching (having only taken Foundations of Law and Torts).

What was the most rewarding aspect?

The most rewarding aspect of the job was seeing the direct application of the content I was learning at university. Being able to work with various types of legal documents (Statements of claim, Affidavits, Notices of motion, etc.), as we were learning about them in Civil and Criminal Procedure was exciting and very beneficial to my studies.

How has the job enhanced your legal knowledge and skills? Is there anything that can be applied to your law degree?

As the barrister I worked for specialised in Contract, Equity and Family Law, the various pieces of research I undertook has enhanced my knowledge in those areas, and also greatly improved by legal research skills. However, the most crucial (and transferable) skill I learnt was how to identify key legal issues and write concisely. Whether I was summarising my research for the barrister or writing a letter to a solicitor, verbose language was discouraged. This skill has helped immensely with solving problem questions as well as essay writing.

Law Clerk at Clyde & Co

Dominic Strbik (LLB IV)

Although Sydney Law School has been a very important vehicle steering me towards my career goals, getting outside work experience has been an invaluable tool in affirming my passion to pursue a career in law. I think that a lot of the cohort tend to exclusively focus on corporate or commercial law as the most viable options, but I've been able to work in a large firm that specialises in various areas beyond this narrow scope. From working in legal cybersecurity and data privacy (which is relatively untapped in the Australian market), or working on work health and safety projects, or even environmental law, construction law etc., this work experience has afforded me the opportunity to apply my legal knowledge and skills outside a theoretical/problem question format and instead have key experience in the dynamic fast-paced legal sphere.



Tipstaff at Federal Circuit Court

Dean Psihoyos (LLB IV)

What motivated you to apply for the program?

Eager to build my knowledge of the legal industry, I was attracted by the opportunity to learn about different areas of the law, deepen my understanding of court processes, and work alongside judges who are willing to share their knowledge and experience in the industry.

What is involved duty wise and what level of commitment is required?

As a member of tipstaff, the daily duties will depend on whether the judge is appearing in court or writing judgments in chambers. In court, you will be asked to perform various ancillary tasks to assist the judge, such as calling the matter, swearing in witnesses and collecting documents from lawyers. Outside of court, you will generally be asked to perform administrative tasks to assist with the day-to-day functioning of chambers, as well as legal tasks such as research and proofreading. In terms of commitment, the majority of jobs are full-time graduate roles, with part-time or casual jobs generally only offered in unusual circumstances.

What has been the most challenging aspect?

The cases are often focused on procedural and evidentiary issues which you don't get the chance to learn in detail at university. The most challenging aspect has been understanding these issues and disentangling them from the legal issues – essentially bridging the gap between the classroom and practice.

What has been the most rewarding aspect?

The most rewarding aspect of the role has been the opportunity to work closely with someone who is highly experienced in the legal industry, and is eager to act as a mentor in your legal and professional development. Every day I looked forward to the opportunity to learn from the judge's problem solving techniques, hear their thoughts on the legal industry and career advice, and simply discuss current affairs and other issues with them.

How has the program enhanced your legal knowledge & skills? What can be applied to your degree?

The opportunity to witness different styles of advocacy in court and hear the judge's opinions on those styles has certainly helped develop and refine my own approach to advocacy. Furthermore, proofreading and performing legal research have improved general skills such as attention to detail and ability to work with legislation.



What advice do you have for students looking to apply?

I highly recommend the program for anyone seeking to broaden their understanding and explore career options in the legal industry. Be sure to keep an eye online as job postings at the Federal Circuit Court tend to arise fairly infrequently. In the application, highlight your organisational skills, oral communication skills and work ethic, as these seem to be the most important skills for being effective at the job. Good luck!

For more job opportunities, visit: <https://www.suls.org.au/jobs-board>

VOLUNTEERING

There are also a number of volunteer opportunities available to students on and off campus to extend their legal experience. Volunteer opportunities are generally available at community legal centres as well as through the Sydney Law School's Social Justice Program. Volunteer placements at community legal centres enable students to gain practical experience, ranging from client interviewing, case management and social justice issues. Below are just some of the organisations students have volunteered at and their experience.

Redfern Legal Centre

Redfern Legal Centre (RLC) provides free legal advice and casework for disadvantaged people as well as delivering community legal education and engaging in law reform. They specialise in tenancy and public housing law, police accountability, employment law, discrimination, credit, debt and consumer law, domestic violence and issues affecting International Students. They also provide advice targeted to disabled peoples, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. The University of Sydney also offers the Sydney Law School Social Justice Program at RLC. Students can earn course credit as a Volunteer Legal Assistant.

Apply via the university, <https://rlc.org.au/social-justice>.

Duties

The RLC welcomes volunteer legal assistants and Practical Legal Training (PLT) students to join their practice, where students have the opportunity to gain insight into the practicalities of the legal profession. More specific duties are as listed:

- Legal Information and Referral
- Client Intake and Interviewing
- Additional duties including administrative reception work.

Intake

- November 2020 Intake: Applications Open September 2020
- February – March 2020 Intake: Applications Open January 2020
- Winter and Summer Intensives comprise 12 full days at a time that suits you.

To find more information and to apply, please visit <https://rlc.org.au/jobs-volunteers/volunteer-legal-assistants>.



What motivated you to apply for the RLC program?

I had heard great feedback from other students who volunteered at RLC about the variety of matters you get exposed to and how immersive the legal experience can be, which was exactly what I needed at the time from a workplace.



What is involved duty wise and what level of commitment is required?

The RLC has a semester long program where you volunteer for a half-day per week for a minimum of 6 months. They also have winter and summer intensive programs where you complete 12 full days at a time that suits you. I completed the summer intensive program at the end of 2018. My duties included filing, answering phone calls, listening and identifying clients' legal issues so that the volunteer solicitors who come in for evening advice sessions during the week have a rough idea of what advice to provide once we book appointments in for the clients. Volunteer legal assistants are also able to come in during the evening advice sessions, where you can actually sit in with the solicitor and client, take down notes and help out throughout the night. This was amazing in terms of getting to witness how client interviewing works and fostering client relationships.

What has been the most challenging aspect?

At RLC, you get exposure to a wide range of issues and clients from different backgrounds. This may include people from disadvantaged backgrounds, clients who have experienced abuse or simply distressed about their legal issues. This calls for volunteer legal assistants to be empathetic and warm when addressing clients, which isn't necessarily challenging in itself, but it is when trying to maintain efficiency and address other calls waiting on hold at the same time. Volunteers are informed from their first training session that they are welcome to talk to their supervisor and take a mental health break if they are ever overwhelmed.

What has been the most rewarding aspect?

For me, my time at RLC really taught me how to communicate effectively under pressure, whether that was with clients, solicitors or other volunteers. The best feeling however is knowing that you are the first point of contact for people who are usually distressed and noticing how much calmer they become at the end of the call or meeting once you provide them with options and assure them that they will receive assistance.

How has the program enhanced your legal knowledge & skills? What can be applied to your legal career?

When clients call up, they may have questions for you that you may not have the answers to and this requires you to ask your supervisor or available solicitors. The staff at RLC are usually happy to explain the legal issues to you especially since they know you are a student, and this is also a learning experience. I learned a lot of interesting points about employment law and criminal law, as well as, a tonne on the laws surrounding tenancy. Essentially, RLC exposes you to a wide range of knowledge and skills you need in your legal career.

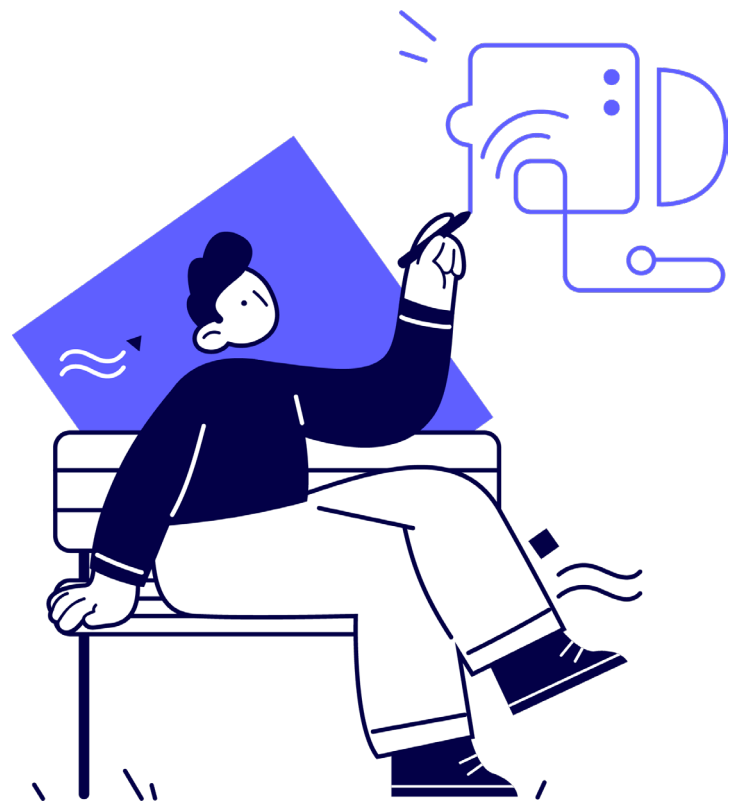
What advice do you have for students looking to apply?

Working at RLC requires you to strike a warm balance between empathy and professionalism. RLC is a great place to hone in on that skill. For students looking to apply, I recommend going into the program with enthusiasm and really utilising the experience as it can help you grow in many ways as a student and aspiring legal professional.

Other Community Legal Centres

There are almost 40 community legal centres in New South Wales, with various opportunities for law students to gain volunteering experience. Some specialise in particular areas of law while others provide more generalist services. Have a look around online and see which roles suit you best! Here are a few links to get you started:

- Inner City Legal Centre: <https://www.iclc.org.au/volunteering/>.
- Shopfront Youth Legal Centre: <https://www.theshopfront.org/volunteer-opportunities-1>.
- Marrickville Legal Centre: <https://www.mlc.org.au/get-involved/>
- HIV/AIDS Legal Centre: <http://halc.org.au/volunteering/>
- Aboriginal Legal Service: <https://www.alsnswact.org.au/volunteer>



FACULTY INTERNSHIPS

Centre for Asian and Pacific Law (CAPLUS)

CAPLUS offers up to two internship positions to the University of Sydney Law School students in each semester. Interns must be available to work the equivalent of one day per week for the duration of the semester. Interns are involved in the full range of the Centre's activities, including research, hosting public seminars and conferences, assisting with the organisation of the Centre's offshore academic programs, drafting policy submissions and so on. There are also some administrative duties. Interns report to the Centre Director and will work closely with the director and associate directors, the administrator, and the associates of the Centre. Interns interested in Japan may also be invited to work with the Australian Network for Japanese Law on projects agreed with CAPLUS.

Applicants must have a strong overall academic record. Preference will be given to applicants with a demonstrated interest in Chinese, Japanese, Malaysian or Indonesian law, but students interested in other Asian jurisdictions are also strongly encouraged to apply. An Asian language would be beneficial but is not essential.

The Constitutional Reform Unit

The Constitutional Reform Unit will offer one or two internships per semester to the University of Sydney Law School students. An intern must be available to work one day per week for the duration of one semester. The intern will be involved in the full range of the Unit's activities, including research, organizing events, drafting submissions to parliamentary committees, and the like. Interns will report to the Unit's Director or Deputy Director, as advised.

Applicants must have a strong overall academic record and excellent writing skills. They must also have completed the units of study 'Public Law' and 'Federal Constitutional Law'. Preference may be given to applicants with a demonstrated interest in public law, constitutional law or comparative constitutional law. Preference may also be given to students towards the end of their degree.

Sydney Institute of Criminology

The Institute of Criminology's Internship Program is open to undergraduate and postgraduate students of Sydney Law School. This is an established program undertaken on a pro-bono basis. At least one internship position is currently offered in each semester of the academic year. Interns must be available to work one full (8 hour) day per week (or equivalent by agreement) for the duration of one semester (10 weeks). Students can also apply for admission to the program by intensive mode during winter and summer break.

The Internship Program will be of interest to those students seeking to gain experience in research and public policy in criminal justice. Interns will be provided with the opportunity to participate in a broad range of Institute activities and to interact, both formally and informally, with Institute staff members.

Sydney Centre for International Law (SCIL)

SCIL offers internship positions to Sydney Law School students in each semester of the academic year, as well as during some summer sessions. Interns must be available to work one day per week for the duration of the semester. In addition, students must be enrolled in the Combined Bachelor of Laws (LLB) or Juris Doctor (JD) programs, and must have completed the Public International Law unit of study. Interns are involved in the full range of the Centre's activities, which may include international law research, drafting legal opinions, policy submissions to parliamentary committees or law reform bodies, hosting public seminars, and the production of the Australian International Law Journal. Interns report to Dr. Alison Pert as well as the Centre Director(s), and work closely with the Director(s) and other SCIL Associates.

For more information and to apply for these opportunities, visit <https://canvas.sydney.edu.au/courses/4533/pages/internships>



DEGREE PROGRESSION

Undergraduate law at the University of Sydney requires for law studies to be combined with some other degree totalling five years (though Engineering Honours/Law is a six year degree). The following combinations are available:

- Arts/Law
- Commerce/Law
- Economics/Law
- Science/Law.
- Engineering Honours/Law

For these above degrees, you may choose to undertake honours through the Bachelor of Advanced Studies or integrated honours within the Bachelor of Laws.

The Bachelor of Advanced Studies (Honours) is an additional year of intensive study that high achieving students may undertake after completing an undergraduate degree. If you choose to pursue the honours component, you will undertake:

- Honours units of study (4000-level or above)
- Supervised but independent research honours project

This will vary depending on the discipline you choose.

Note:

- If you started your Bachelor's degree in 2017 and did not transfer to the new resolutions in 2018 and want to do honours in 2020, you will need to apply for an appended honours* degree.
- If you started your Bachelor's degree after 2018 and want to do honours, you will need to transfer into the combined Bachelor of Advanced Studies degree in your fourth year.

*Stand-alone or appended honours is an additional program that you complete after you have finished your undergraduate degree.

Find out more:

<https://sydney.edu.au/study/study-options/undergraduate-courses/bachelor-of-advanced-studies.html>

Undergraduate Degree Progression

Year	Semester	Units of Study				
1	1	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Foundations of Law	Legal Research
	2	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Torts	
2	1	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Civil & Criminal Procedure	Contracts	
	2	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Criminal Law	
3	1	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Public International Law	
	2	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Partner Degree Unit of Study	Torts & Contracts II	Public Law	
4 (or Year 5 Engineering Honours/Law)*	1	Administrative Law	Federal Constitutional Law	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law	The Legal Profession	
	2	Corporations Law	Equity	Evidence	Real Property	
5 (or 6 Engineering Honours/Law)*	1	Private International Law A	Law Elective	Law Elective	Law Elective	
	2	Law Elective	Law Elective	Law Elective	Law Elective	

*You may choose, instead, to take a maximum of two electives and complete the remaining compulsory units of study in Year 5 or Year 6 for Engineering Honours/Law.

JD STREAM: Part Time

Year	Semester	Units of Study		
1	1	Foundations of Law	Torts	Legal Research
	2	Public International Law	Public Law	
2	1	Civil and Criminal Procedure	Contracts	
	2	Criminal Law	Torts and Contracts II	
3	1	Administrative Law	Federal Constitutional Law	
	2	Corporations Law	Evidence	
4	1	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law	The Legal Profession	
	2	Equity	Real Property	
5	1	Private International Law A	Elective Unit	
	2	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	
6	1	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	
	2	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	

JD STREAM: Full Time

Year	Semester	Units of Study				
1	1	Foundations of Law	Torts	Contracts	Civil and Criminal Procedure	Legal Research
	2	Criminal Law	Torts and Contracts II	Public International Law	Public Law	
2	1	Administrative Law	Federal Constitutional Law	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law	The Legal Profession	
	2	Corporations Law	Equity	Evidence	Real Property	
3	1	Private International Law A	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	
	2	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	Elective Unit	

Credit Transfer

Students that have transferred from another institution may be eligible for a credit transfer. Depending on the type of units or the type of institution, students may be eligible for specific or non-specific credit. Each situation differs, so for more information, please visit: <https://sydney.edu.au/students/credit-for-previous-study.html>

Concurrent Enrolment

Many times students choose to undertake exchange for their first degree, and may have had to rearrange their credit points to accommodate this. If you have not completed the course requirements within your first degree by the normal final year e.g. Commerce (III), you must apply for concurrent enrolment to complete your credit points alongside starting your fourth year law units.

To be eligible to apply for concurrent enrolment:

- You should be due to commence your penultimate law year but you are behind in your first degree
- You must have less than 24cp remaining in your first degree
- You have completed at least eight out of the ten LAWS1000 level units which are part of your first degree. The ten LAWS1000 level units include Legal Research units.

These applications are assessed on a case-by-case basis, and eligibility to apply does not guarantee approval.

Concurrent enrolment is normally approved for one semester only but may be extended to two semesters if you cannot satisfy the requirements of your first degree within one semester. Concurrent enrolment is not permitted for more than two semesters in total.

Access the concurrent enrolment form here:

<https://sydney.edu.au/content/dam/students/documents/concurrent-enrolment-form-law.pdf>



Further Study



1. Honours Program
2. Postgraduate Courses
3. Postgraduate Research
4. Oxford & Cambridge Pathways
5. Beyond Law School

HONOURS PROGRAM

What is honours?

Honours at Sydney Law School is a research program that allows students to work with experienced supervisors and academics to gain further insight into an area of law. Instead of completing an additional Honours year, students will enrol into a 12-credit point research unit (LAWS3900) in lieu of two electives in their penultimate or final semester, and submit a 12,000 word dissertation.

Students will also be required to attend a non-assessable research workshop, and a series of meetings with their supervisor.

Am I eligible and how do I apply?

Students will apply for Law Honours in their penultimate year of study. The minimum WAM required is 75, but a higher WAM cut-off may be implemented in any given year. This will be determined by the Honours Committee on an annual basis. Admission to Honours requires the completion of at least 16 compulsory units, and a minimum WAM of 75 in all compulsory units of study (except for Foundations of Law). Entry is a competitive process, and typically only the top 20% of the cohort will be eligible.

The application process involves the preparation of a thesis proposal with a statement of the methodology to be used as well as a preliminary literature review. A list of available supervisors and relevant areas of interest will be provided, although it is the student's own responsibility to contact and organise an appropriate supervisor.

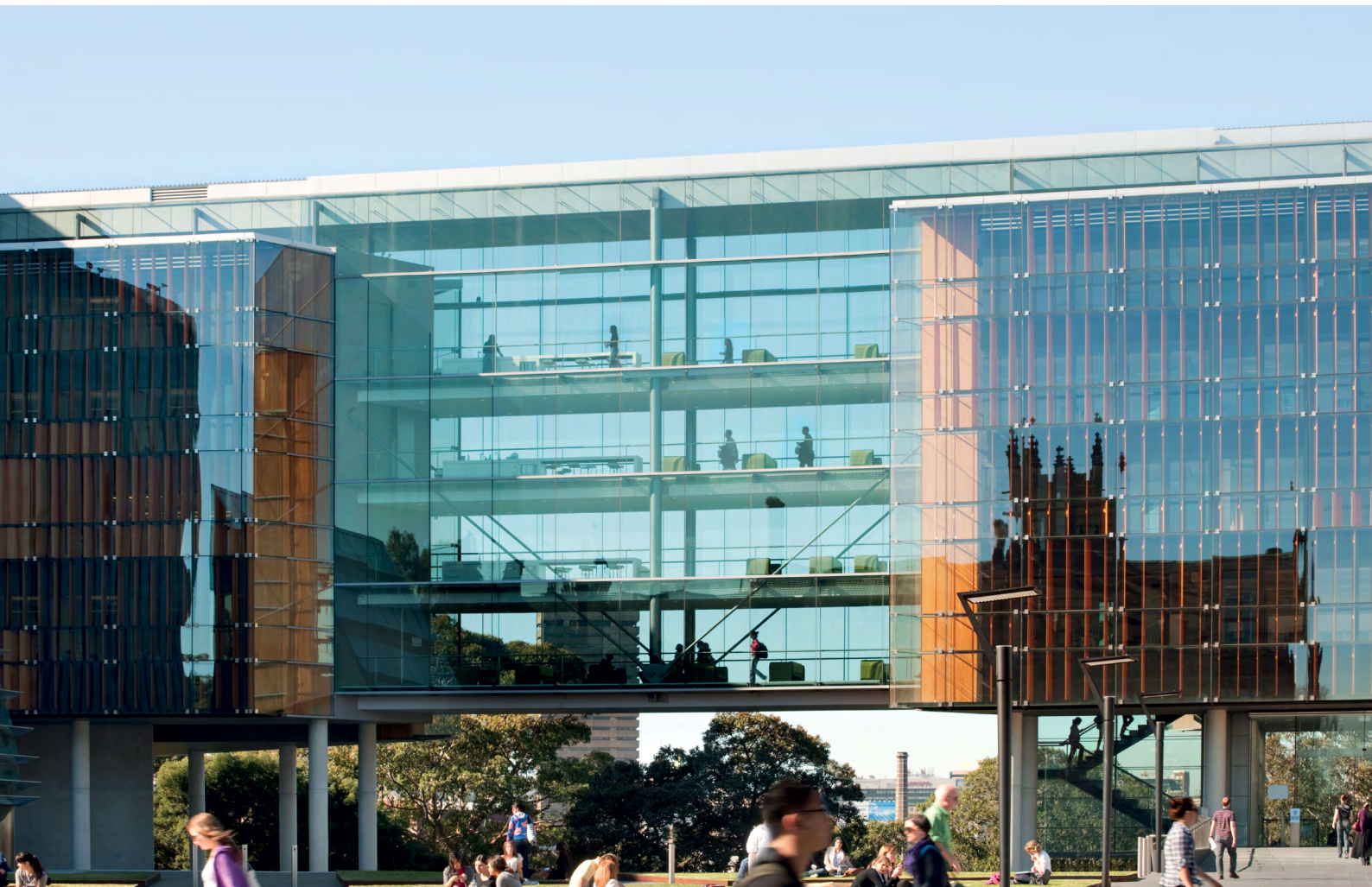
Honours Student Perspective

Hope Williams
BA/LLB (HONS1) 2017

Why should I do it?

While Honours may sound like a daunting process, it is an immensely rewarding opportunity that will allow you to develop a higher-level understanding of the law and enhance your career potential

You will also graduate with an internationally respected honours qualification and a valuable network of professionals to advance your employability in a highly competitive job market. The mentor-mentee relationship you gain from working with a renowned academic will help you grow your career in the legal academia and legal profession.



What is honours? Why did you decide to undertake Law Honours?

After five years of compulsory units of study and non-negotiable exam periods, the opportunity to select any topic to investigate in detail, on my own terms, was an extremely exciting one. My primary motivations for applying were honing my research skills and exploring whether I would be interested in a further career in academia. It was also an opportunity to explore a topic which I was extremely passionate about.

My thesis explored the emerging genre of 'new true crime' podcasts such as Serial and their Australian equivalents. It raised concerns about their potential to negatively impact the accused's right to a fair trial and diminish public confidence in the administration of justice.

What are the benefits of doing Law Honours?

Law Honours provides a stimulating semester of independent study, the opportunity to develop a close relationship with your supervisor, and the ability to read and think widely and at your own pace. Speaking pragmatically, many postgraduate opportunities also view an Honours degree as an essential entry requirement, and an Honours thesis also offers a route towards publication in legal journals or attending legal conferences.

What were some of the challenges you faced during Honours year?

The Law School's Honours program is rare in that it only takes a semester, rather than a complete academic year. This means the timeline was tight: I needed to select a thesis topic, conduct extensive research and write 12,000 words in about three months. This did mean completing some preliminary work in January and February.

I also chose to supplement my research by conducting interviews with journalists relevant to my field of investigation, which necessitated the additional process of seeking approval from the University's Human Research Ethics Committee

It's also important to keep in mind that you will be studying one or two other units alongside Honours - in my case it was my final elective unit, Contempt and Open Justice, which fed well into the topic of my thesis.

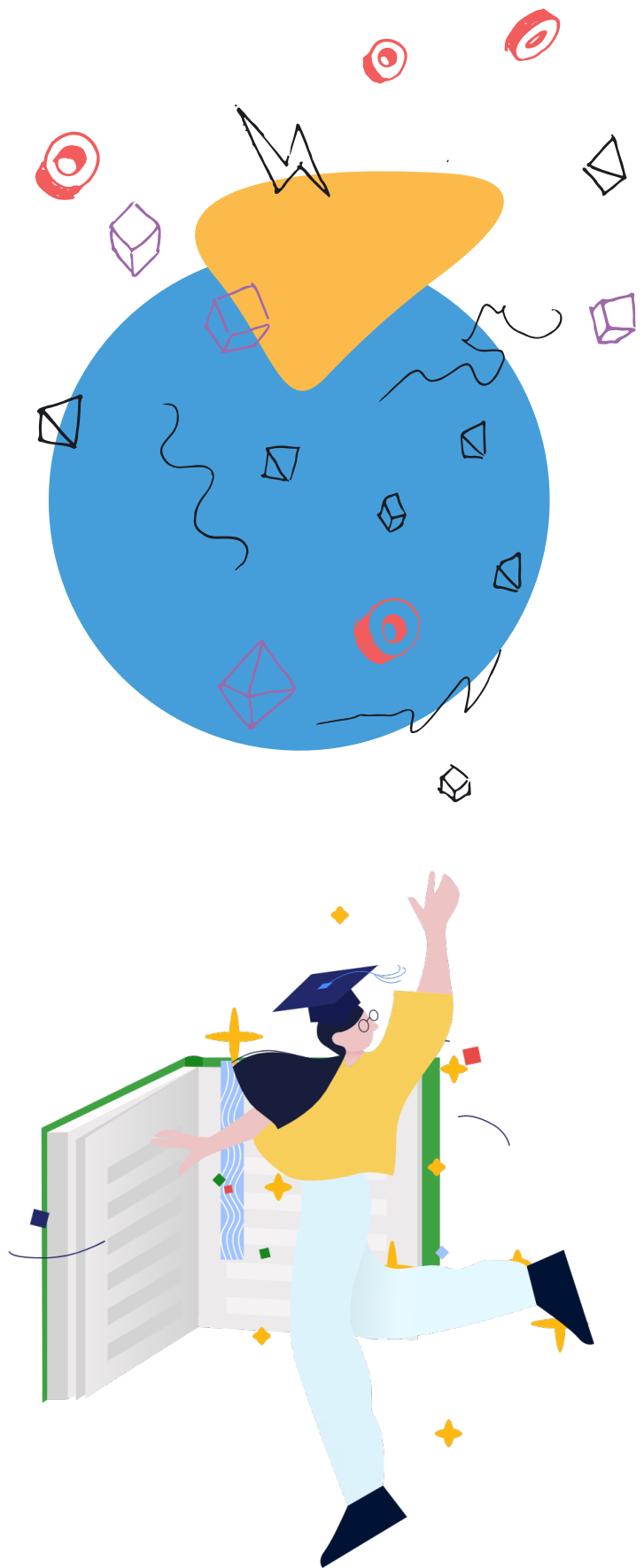
What are some important factors that students should consider when finding a supervisor?

Look for a supervisor who fits two criteria. First, they should be an expert in your topic area so that they can be a springboard for your ideas (and a critic when necessary).

Secondly, they need to be someone who you can imagine working with closely for an extended period of time. Many students select supervisors who they developed closer connections with during their elective subjects.

Any other general advice you'd like to offer prospective Law Honours?

Choose a topic that excites you and don't be afraid to push the boat out. This thesis will become your life for a semester, and so you will need a topic that makes you excited every day of the week!



POSTGRADUATE COURSES

Sydney Law School offers a number of postgraduate coursework programs to graduates who are looking to develop their knowledge within the practice and profession of law.

Master of Law (LLM)

The LLM is the Law School's flagship postgraduate degree, which provides lawyers with an internationally recognised postgraduate qualification, expert in-depth legal knowledge, and the option to tailor the program to suit individual needs. To qualify for the award of LLM, students must complete 48 credit points, including at least one capstone unit of study assessed primarily with a long research essay (7,000–10,000 words in length).

Admission to the LLM requires a Bachelor of Laws or Juris Doctor with a minimum credit average from the University of Sydney, or an equivalent qualification.

Specialist Masters

In addition to the LLM, Sydney Law School also offers a range of specialist masters courses. They are as follows:

- Master of Administrative Law and Policy
- Master of Business Law
- Master of Criminology
- Master of Environmental Law
- Master of Health Law
- Master of International Law
- Master of Jurisprudence
- Master of Labour Law and Relations
- Master of Taxation

Sydney Law School offers a variety of programs in postgraduate research designed to further develop candidates' research, communication and organisation skills, and to prepare them for careers in legal academia and the legal profession.

Doctor of Laws (LLD)

The degree of LLD is awarded, on the recommendation of the Sydney Law School, for publishing work that has been recognised by scholars in the field concerned as a distinguished contribution to knowledge. Persons contemplating the submission of work for the LLD should first consult the Dean of the Law School. The degree may also be awarded on an honorary basis in recognition of distinguished achievement.

Doctor of Philosophy (PHD)

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) is awarded by the University on the basis of a thesis, which is regarded by the examiners as a substantially original contribution to the area in which it is written.

Candidates are required to submit a thesis of approximately 80,000 words (including footnotes), which may be exceeded by no more than 20,000 words with the permission of the Associate Dean. An applicant for admission to candidature for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) must submit to the Sydney Law School a proposed program of advanced study and research. The applicant must submit satisfactory evidence of training and ability to pursue the proposed program.

Doctor of Juridical Studies

To be eligible for admission to candidature by the Associate Dean, an applicant must have the following requirements the degree of Bachelor of Laws with first or second class honours from the University of Sydney; or the degree of Master of Laws by coursework with a minimum distinction average from the University of Sydney, including a research component equivalent to 25 percent of one year full time enrolment.

Graduated Diplomas (GradDipLaw)

For prospective students who do not wish to commit to a full master's degree but have already completed a law degree, it is worthwhile considering the Graduate Diploma in Law. There are more than 120 units of study on offer each year and more than 20 areas of specialisation, with units taught by Sydney Law School experts and international visitors. Students are expected to complete 24 credit points for this course, with the option to upgrade to a Master of Laws later if they wish.

The graduate diploma courses on offer are:

- Graduate Diploma in Business Law
- Graduate Diploma in Criminology
- Graduate Diploma in Environmental Law
- Graduate Diploma in Health Law
- Graduate Diploma in International Law
- Graduate Diploma in Jurisprudence
- Graduate Diploma in Law



POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH

Master of Law - Research

A Research Master of Laws is awarded upon completion of a 50,000 word supervised thesis which makes a substantial contribution to its field. Candidates are required to undertake the Legal Research 1 (LAWS6077) unit of study. Completion of a Research LLM takes up to two years of full-time study, or four years part-time study.

Master of Criminology-Research

A Research Master of Criminology is awarded on completion of a 50,000 word supervised thesis which makes a substantial contribution to its field. Candidates are invited to explore social and cultural aspects of criminal law and justice, such as forensic psychiatry, drug policy, gender and race relations, and policing in society. This degree requires completion of the Legal Research 1 (LAWS6077) unit of study. Completion of a Master of Criminology requires two years' full-time study or four years part-time study.

Postgraduate & Research Scholarships

There are many scholarships on offer from the Law School to assist those in need and reward high achievers. The scholarships offer opportunities to connect with academic scholars, undertake internship or research opportunities, and strengthen employability skills. For a full list of postgraduate and research scholarships, visit the scholarships website: <http://sydney.edu.au/scholarships/postgraduate/faculty/law.shtml>.

OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE PATHWAYS

Sydney Law School offers a unique collaboration with the faculties of Law at the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, the United Kingdom's leading law schools. The pathway programs allow high-achieving students to receive a Sydney LLB or a Sydney JD as well as a Cambridge Master of Laws (LLM) or Masters in Corporate Law (MCL), or an Oxford Bachelor of Civil Law (BCL) or Master of Law and Finance (MLF).

The program is open to final-year students at Sydney Law School. Admission is competitive and applications are assessed by the chosen destination law school. Instead of completing the final semester of your degree in Sydney, you will commence your studies in the UK in late September, after successful completion of your penultimate semester in Sydney. At the completion of your UK studies you will be awarded both a Sydney LLB or JD and a Masters degree from either Cambridge or Oxford. Under these agreements, the time taken to complete both awards will be reduced by one semester.

Please note that students need to pay all tuition, travel, and living expenses associated with these programs but you will not be required to pay final semester tuition fees at Sydney.

Cambridge Master of Law

The Cambridge Law Faculty offers a world-renowned, internationally-respected LLM (Master of Laws) program. The one-year coursework gives highly-qualified and intellectually-outstanding students the opportunity to pursue their legal studies at an advanced level in a challenging and supportive environment. The program has rich historical traditions and attracts students of the highest calibre from both common law and civil law jurisdictions.

Cambridge Masters in Corporate Law (MCL)

The MCL is taught by the Cambridge Law Faculty's team of corporate lawyers, widely recognised as one of the strongest in the corporate law field. The MCL, as the first new law degree to be established by Cambridge University since the nineteenth century, has been designed to combine practical insights with academic and theoretical rigour, thus constituting the ideal graduate program for those wishing to strengthen their credentials as business lawyers or who have an academic career in mind.



Oxford Bachelor of Civil Law (BCL)

Oxford University's Bachelor of Civil Law (BCL) is one of the most highly esteemed master's-level qualifications in the common-law world. You will be expected to analyse complex material critically and consider it from a variety of perspectives. Attention to legal puzzles is combined with discussion of underlying policy problems, and you are expected to contribute to debate. You are likely to find students from a range of countries and backgrounds in the seminars – a diversity that stimulates variety and depth in discussion

Oxford Masters of Law and Finance (MLF)

The Masters of Law and Finance consists of core and elective study. You will undertake the following core courses:

- Finance I
- Finance II
- First Principles of Financial Economics
- Law and Economics of Corporate Transactions.

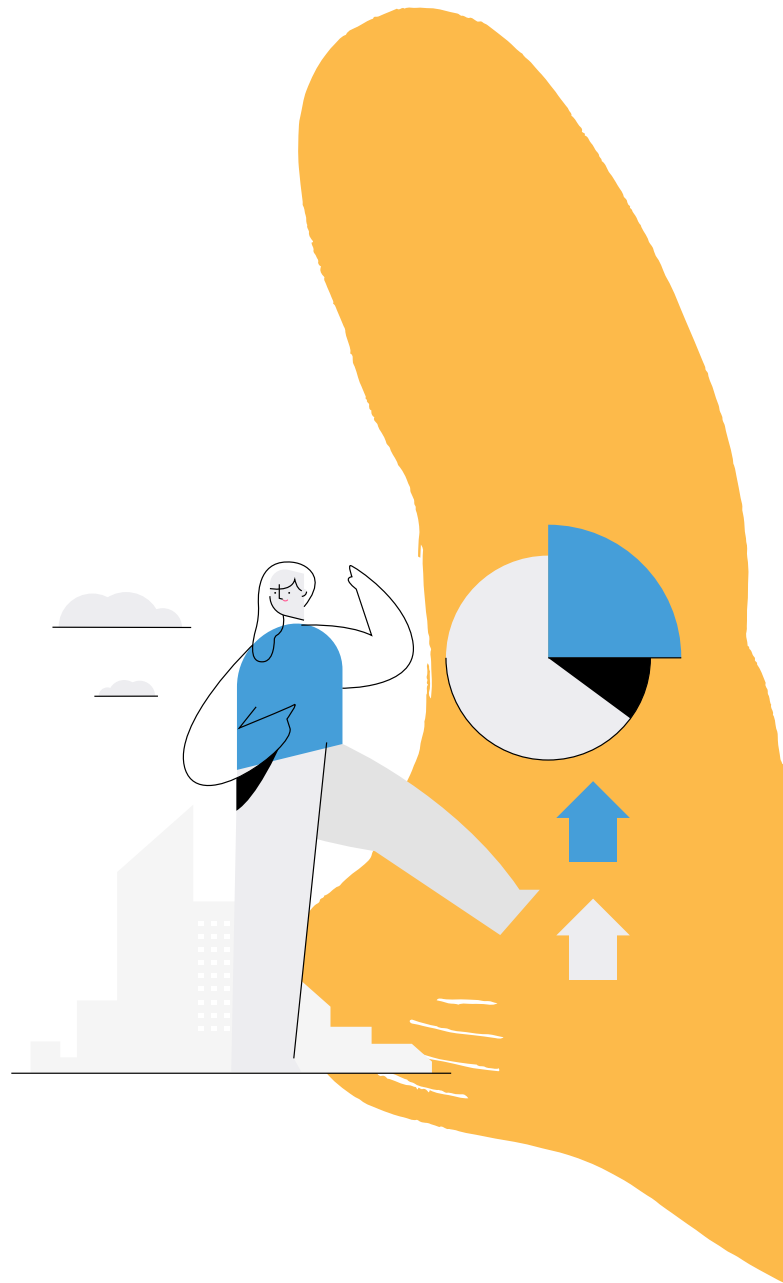
You then have the option of completing either a further two law courses, or one dissertation and one law course.

Eligibility and Application

You can apply if you have completed the equivalent of four full-time semesters of law study at Sydney in either the LLB or the JD and will have completed all compulsory requirements prior to enrolment at Oxford or Cambridge (including the Jurisprudence elective requirements). Students undertaking a law exchange are not eligible to apply. If you have accepted an exchange place and subsequently withdraw as a result of acceptance to Oxford or Cambridge, you will not gain credit towards your Sydney LLB or JD degree under this agreement. You will be assessed on four semesters of academic results in the Sydney LLB or Sydney JD.

You must apply directly to the institution. The deadline for Oxford is late January of each year, and the deadline for Cambridge is mid-November of each year. You will commence your studies in September of the following year. Should you be accepted you will need to contact the Law School so that your studies at Sydney may be suspended while you complete your studies at Oxford or Cambridge.

More information on the programs can be found at: <https://canvas.sydney.edu.au/courses/4533/pages/oxford-and-cambridge-pathways>.



Appendix

Juris Doctor - Full Time
 Juris Doctor - Part Time
 Combined Law Years 1-3
 Transfer Students
 International Students - Mid Year Entry
 Combined Law Year 4 / 5 (Llb Penultimate Year)
 Combined Law Year 5 / 6 (Llb Final Year)
 Blank Planner

Juris Doctor Full Time

CODE	UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	PRE - REQUISITES
YEAR 1			
SEMESTER 1			
LAWS5000	Foundations of Law #	6	
LAWS5018	Legal Research +	0	
LAWS5001	Torts	6	
LAWS5002	Contracts	6	
LAWS5003	Civil and Criminal Procedure	6	
SEMESTER 2			
LAWS5004	Criminal Law	6	Civil and Criminal Procedure
LAWS5006	Torts and Contracts II	6	Torts/ Contracts
LAWS5005	Public International Law	6	
LAWS5007	Public Law	6	

YEAR 2			
SEMESTER 1			
LAWS5010	Administrative Law	6	
LAWS5011	Federal Constitutional Law	6	
LAWS5008	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law	6	
LAWS5009	The Legal Profession	6	
SEMESTER 2			
LAWS5014	Corporations Law	6	
LAWS5015	Equity	6	
LAWS5013	Evidence	6	Civil and Criminal Procedure
LAWS5012	Real Property	6	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

YEAR 3			
SEMESTERS 1 OR 2			
LAWS5017	Private International Law A	6	
	1 Elective unit of study selected from Part 1 (International, Comparative & Transnational)	6 (minimum)	
	5 Elective units of study selected from Part 2	30 (maximum)	
	1 Elective unit of study selected from Part 3 (Jurisprudence)	6 (minimum)	
Juris Doctor Total Credit Points		144	

Foundations of Law is a pre-requisite for all other law units.

+ Students who completed Legal Research within the unit LAWS5000 Foundations of Law prior to the introduction of LAWS5018 Legal Research in 2017 are not required to complete LAWS5018 Legal Research.

Juris Doctor Part Time

CODE	UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	PRE- REQUISITES
YEAR 1			
SEMESTER 1			
LAWS5000	Foundations of Law #	6	
LAWS5001	Torts	6	
LAWS5018	Legal Research +	0	
SEMESTER 2			
LAWS5005	Public International Law	6	
LAWS5007	Public Law	6	

YEAR 2			
SEMESTER 1			
LAWS5003	Civil and Criminal Procedure	6	
LAWS5002	Contracts	6	
SEMESTER 2			
LAWS5004	Criminal Law	6	Civil and Criminal Procedure
LAWS5006	Torts and Contracts II	6	Torts/ Contracts

YEAR 3			
SEMESTER 1			
LAWS5010	Administrative Law	6	Public Law
LAWS5011	Federal Constitutional Law	6	Public Law
SEMESTER 2			
LAWS5014	Corporations Law	6	
LAWS5013	Evidence	6	Civil and Criminal Procedure

YEAR 4			
SEMESTER 1			
LAWS5008	Administrative Law	6	Public Law
LAWS5009	Federal Constitutional Law	6	Public Law
SEMESTER 2			
LAWS5015	Equity	6	
LAWS5012	Real Property	6	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

YEARS 5 & 6			
SEMESTER 1 OR 2			
LAWS5017	Private International Law A	6	
	1 Elective unit of study from Part 1 (International, Comparative & Transnational)	6 (minimum)	
	5 Elective units of study selected from Part 2	30 (maximum)	
	1 Elective unit of study selected from Part 3 (Jurisprudence)	6 (minimum)	
Juris Doctor Total Credit Points		144	

Foundations of Law is a pre-requisite for all other law units.

+ Students who completed Legal Research within the unit LAWSS5000 Foundations of Law prior to the introduction of LAWS5018 Legal Research in 2017 are not required to complete LAWS5018 Legal Research.

Combined Law Year 1-3

CODE	UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	SEMESTER	PRE-REQUISITES
YEAR 1				
LAWS1006	Foundations of Law #	6	1	
LAWS1012	Torts	6	2	
LAWS1013	Legal Research +	0	Semester 1- students in Faculty of Arts; Semester 2- students in all other faculties	

YEAR 2				
LAWS1015	Contracts	6	1	
LAWS1014	Civil and Criminal Procedure	6	1	Torts
LAWS1016	Criminal Law	6	2	Civil and Criminal Procedure

YEAR 3				
LAWS1023	Public International Law	6		
LAWS1017	Torts and Contracts II	6		Torts / Contracts
LAWS1021	Public Law	6		
LAWS1019	Legal Research II +	0	Semester 1-students in Faculty of Arts; semester 2- students in all other faculties	

Foundations of Law is a pre-requisite for all other law units.

+ For students commencing LLB in 2019, Legal research I and II is merged into one unit and undertaken in the first year of study (LAWS1024).

Transfer Students

CODE	UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	SEMESTER	PRE-REQUISITES
YEAR 2				
LAWS1006	Foundations of Law #	6	1	
LAWS1015	Contracts	6	1	Co-requisite: LAWS1006 Foundations of Law
LAWS1012	Torts	6	2	
LAWS1021	Public Law	6	2	
LAWS1013	Legal Research +	0	Semester 1-students in Faculty of Arts: semester 2-students in all other faculties	

YEAR 3				
LAWS1014	Civil & Criminal Procedure	6	1	Torts
LAWS1023	Public International Law	6	1	
LAWS1016	Criminal Law	6	2	Civil & Criminal Procedure
LAWS1017	Torts and Contracts II	6	2	Torts/ Contracts
LAWS1019	Legal Research II +	0	Semester 1-students in Faculty of Arts: semester 2- students in all other faculties	

Foundations of Law is a pre-requisite for all other law units.

+ For students commencing LLB in 2019, Legal research I and II is merged into one unit and undertaken in the first year of study (LAWS1024).

International Students - Mid Year Entry

CODE	UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	SEMESTER	PRE-REQUISITES
YEAR 1 - SEMESTER 2 - NO LAW STUDY				

YEAR 2				
LAWS1006	Foundations of Law*	6	1	
LAWS1012	Torts	6	1	
LAWS1021	Public Law	6	2	
LAWS1013	Legal Research I +	0	Semester 1-students in Faculty of Arts: semester 2-students in all other faculties	

YEAR 3				
LAWS1015	Contracts	6	1	
LAWS1014	Civil and Criminal Procedure	6	1	Torts
LAWS1016	Criminal Law	6	2	Civil and Criminal Procedure
LAWS1017	Torts and Contracts II	6	2	Torts/ Contracts
LAWS1019	Legal Research II +	0	Semester 1-students in Faculty of Arts: semester 2- students in all other faculties	

YEAR 3				
LAWS1023	Public International Law	6		
LAWS1017	Torts and Contracts II	6		Torts/ Contracts
LAWS1021	Public Law	6		
LAWS1019	Legal Research II +	0	Semester 1-students in Faculty of Arts: semester 2- students in all other faculties	

YEAR 4 - SEMESTER 1				
LAWS1023	Public International Law	6	1	

Foundations of Law is a pre-requisite for all other law units.

+ For students commencing LLB in 2019, Legal research I and II is merged into one unit and undertaken in the first year of study (LAWS1024).

International students who commence mid-year will enrol in their penultimate law year in Year 4 Semester 2.

Combined Law Year 4/5

Combined Law students enrol in their penultimate law year in Year 4 after completion of their first degree. The exception to this is Engineering/Law students who complete their Engineering degree in Year 4 and commence their penultimate law year in Year 5.

Students may substitute one compulsory unit with one elective unit in each semester of their penultimate year, deferring the compulsory unit(s) to final year. Students cannot enrol in more than two elective units in their penultimate year.

CODE	UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	PRE - REQUISITES
SEMESTER 1			
LAWS2010	Administrative Law	6	Public Law
LAWS2011	Federal Constitutional Law	6	Public Law
LAWS2012	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law	0	
LAWS2013	The Legal Profession	6	

SEMESTER 2			
LAWS2014	Corporations Law	6	
LAWS2015	Equity	6	
LAWS2016	Evidence	6	Civil and Criminal Procedure
LAWS2017	Real Property	6	Introduction to Property and Commercial Law

Combined Law Year 5/6 LLB Final Year

CODE	UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	PRE-REQUISITES
SEMESTERS 1 OR 2			
LAWS2018	Private International Law A	6	
	6 Elective units of study selected from Part 1	36 (maximum)	
	1 Elective unit of study selected from Part 2 (Jurisprudence)	6 (minimum)	
LLB Total Credit Points		144	

Blank Planner

Plan your own degree by filling in your units below

UNIT OF STUDY	CREDIT POINTS	PRE-REQUISITES?	OTHER
YEAR 1			
SEMESTER 1			
SEMESTER 2			

YEAR 2			
SEMESTER 1			
SEMESTER 2			

YEAR 3			
SEMESTER 1			
SEMESTER 2			

YEAR 4			
SEMESTER 1			
SEMESTER 2			

YEAR 5			
SEMESTER 1			
SEMESTER 2			



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