NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI
FACULTY OF LAW

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES BROCHURE
2016/2017

NSUK LAW…. A tradition of hard work in the pursuit of Truth and Justice
# CONTENTS

- Vision, Mission and Philosophy of NSUK Law  04  
- From the Dean  05  
- From the Coordinator  06  
- About NSUK LL.M.  07  
- Faculty Members  15  
- LL.M. Specialisations and Conveners  17  
- LL.M. in Law and Government  18  
- LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law and Policy  22  
- LL.M. in Energy and Natural Resources Law and Policy  25  
- LL.M. in Communications and Information Technology Law  28  
- LL.M. in Constitutional and Human Rights Law  31  
- LL.M. in Law of Banking and Finance  34  
- LL.M. in Corporate Governance and Finance Law  36  
- LL.M. in Entertainment and Sports Law  39  
- LL.M. in Investment Law and Policy  41  
- LL.M. in Security Law and Policy  45  
- LL.M. in Law Enforcement and Administration  49  
- LL.M. in International Law and Diplomacy  54  
- LL.M. in Taxation Law and Policy  58  
- LL.M. in Law of Islamic Banking and Finance  61  
- LL.M. in Law of Alternative Dispute Resolution  64  
- LL.M. in International Maritime Law  67  
- LL.M. (Law)  71  
- M.Phil/PhD Programme  74  
- Postgraduate Diploma Programmes  77  
- Postgraduate Diploma in Arbitration (PGDArb)  82  
- Postgraduate Diploma in Refugee & International Humanitarian Law (PGDRIHL)  85  
- Master of Corporate Law and Governance (MCLG)  89  
- In-House Courses and Programmes  89  
- Appendix: LL.M. Courses and Lecturers for 2015/2016  90
VISION, MISSION AND PHILOSOPHY OF NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY KEFFI

VISION
To be a world class centre of excellence for the development of the individual and the society.

MISSION
To encourage and enable individuals to develop their full potentials by providing qualitative and stimulating learning environment encompassing a wide range of relevant educational activities for efficient, dedicated and selfless service to the state, the nation and humanity.

PHILOSOPHY
The University believes in excellence, creativity, productivity and freedom of conscience for the advancement of the individual and humanity.

2. PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF NSUK LAW POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES

Philosophy
The philosophy of the postgraduate programmes in Law in Nasarawa State University, Keffi, is to develop highly skilled and research-orientated lawyers for the academia and public and private sectors of society. It is also to promote the tradition of hard work in the pursuit of truth and justice.

Aims and Objectives
- The postgraduate programmes in NSUK Law are aimed at:
- Enabling their products to assume broader responsibilities in the rapidly changing environment.
- Providing knowledge and elevated thought processes required for the understanding and practical analysis of legal problems.
- Producing legal expert/researchers who are capable of applying appropriate legal principles and techniques to solving national and international problems.
- Producing socially responsible legal experts and researchers who are sensitive to the accepted norms and ethics of the rule of law and the imperative democratic values.
- Encouraging the production of legal experts and researchers who will be equipped with relevant ICT knowledge and skills that drive legal research.
- Encouraging the production of legal experts and researchers who will equipped with managerial skills and leadership qualities.
- Producing legal experts and researchers with the necessary competencies and skills to function effectively in institutions of higher learning.

3. GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF NSUK LAW

A Tradition of Hard Work in the pursuit of Truth and Justice.
FROM THE DEAN

The Faculty of Law, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, NSUK Law, was established in 2002. Although a relatively young faculty, we are building a reputation for providing high-quality legal education, teaching and research. Keffi's quiet nature and its proximity to Nigeria's federal capital, Abuja, allows our students to have access to the organs of the federal government - the presidency, the national parliament, the Supreme Court and other federal courts and tribunals, the National Library, the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and numerous national research centres, headquarters of leading Nigerian public organisations and private firms, the ECOWAS headquarters, offices of international organisations and embassies, etc. This gives students of NSUK Law great opportunity to interact with top policy makers, academics and researchers and private legal practitioners. The proximity to Abuja also opens up opportunities for externship, internship, clinical, advocacy and employment within federal government agencies, international organisations and institutions, private law firms, NGOs, etc.

Our Postgraduate Programmes are unique and set the pace in modern postgraduate legal education in Nigeria. They are based on a novel approach that has taken contemporary national and global legal, security and economic developments into account. The Programmes also set out to reflect current national and global intellectual, professional and career trends and demands to make advanced legal education relevant to the student and the community.

Our PhD Programme is attracting great interest. We are proud to have academics, judges, former top government officials and prominent legal practitioners on the programme. PhD research topics in the faculty reflect diversity of interests from constructing a legal framework for the development of solid minerals in Nigeria to articulating a new form of secularism for the Nigerian state.

The NSUK LL.M. Programme is a pacesetter. It is the first LL.M. Programme in Nigeria to offer the LL.M. degree in specific areas of specialisation in addition to the conventional general LL.M. No Nigerian university has the rich, practical and diverse curriculum of our LL.M. Programme which is sensitive to the contemporary needs of the student and our modern digital society. It is structured to make it an exciting and satisfying intellectual and professional experience that will enable the student to accomplish his or her intellectual, professional and career goals. The NSUK LL.M. curriculum is specialised and intensive; it is also comparative and multi-jurisdictional, covering common law and civil law traditions and multiple countries. The programme is affordable and diverse with over a dozen areas of specialisation. It has an interdisciplinary approach and the courses treat topics from not only legal but also relevant political, social and economic perspectives.

We have a distinguished faculty of more than 50 active members made up of full time, visiting and adjunct lecturers who are highly accomplished in their professions and careers.

We require our postgraduate students to undertake public impact research projects and use clinics, simulations, case-studies, externship and internship in our programmes. Postgraduate students will be required to undertake study visits to research centres, institutions and businesses. The faculty also organises workshops, seminars, public lectures and talks on topical issues throughout the academic year and all our students are expected to take part in these events.

You are welcome to one of the most exciting and rewarding postgraduate studies experience to be found in a Nigerian university.

Dr. Abdulkarim A. Kana
Ag. Dean,
Faculty of Law,
Nasarawa State University, Keffi.
Students registering for any of the postgraduate programmes of Nasarawa State University, Keffi, NSUK Law, are embarking on a stimulating and rewarding postgraduate experience that will equip them with specialist legal expertise and modern research skills so that they can excel in their chosen profession or career as judges, academics, researchers, legal practitioners, in-house counsel, community activists, political leaders, etc, in a contemporary world that is dynamic, competitive and international. Our research degrees, the Master of Laws, LL.M. and PhD programmes are attracting attention from academics, judges, government officials and private legal practitioners. So are our versatile postgraduate diploma programmes and the Master of Corporate Law and Governance which we run in partnership with the Institute of Governance and Development Studies of the university. Our unique LL.M. programme is structured into 17 areas of specialisations. Each area of specialisation is run as a distinct programme which qualifies a student for a Masters degree in that area. The NSUK LL.M. is a full time one-year taught programme that is done by course work and research.

Students coming to NSUK Law will have the privilege of studying in a faculty that boasts of experienced full time and visiting Professors and Senior Lecturers with some of them having held high public offices, including three former State Attorneys-General and two former Presidential Aides. This allows them to bring a rich background of practical experience to the faculty. We also have accomplished attorneys, judges, top public officers and corporate leaders as adjunct lecturers. The multi-disciplinary approach in our postgraduate programmes brings in scholars from other faculties within and outside the university to enrich the learning experiences of our students. Although a young faculty, we are proud of our vibrant and outstanding students, with their passion and diverse experiences and personalities. Our academic programmes attract candidates from all over the country to prepare themselves for careers as academics, attorneys, judges, public officers, etc. Our students have numerous opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities, which include mooting and debating societies, law film clubs, research workshops, study visits, etc. Our postgraduate class sizes are generally small. This small size guarantees an intensive interaction between students and lecturers as well as personalized support for each student.

The faculty emphasizes the creation of unique and practical learning experiences for its postgraduate students and so in addition to attending lectures, students will also be required to participate fully in research activities, contributing to journals, public impact projects, etc. Some courses have a mandatory clinical component or a period of externship or internship as may be directed by the Faculty Board. This is all aimed at making our academic programmes practical and relevant to meet the intellectual, career and professional needs of our students.

We welcome our students to an interesting and stimulating postgraduate experience that is practical, current, diverse but also specific enough to meet their professional and career objectives and plans and also their intellectual needs. We encourage our students to live our tradition of hard work in the pursuit of truth and justice.

Associate-Professor Y. Isa
Coordinator
Postgraduate Programmes
ABOUT NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY LL.M. PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

There are many reasons for wanting to undertake a Master of Laws degree, LL.M. Some students take it to improve their professional and career prospects, which may be in legal practice, public service, the business world, or in an academic or research institution. Other students take the programme to expand their intellectual horizon and improve their knowledge of Nigerian law and other legal systems.

Whatever a student’s immediate objective may be for desiring the LL.M. degree, the LL.M. Programme of Nasarawa State University Keffi, NSUK, is structured to satisfy it. The NSUK LL.M. Programme sets out to give a student undertaking it the most exciting and satisfying intellectual and professional experience that will help him or her to accomplish his or her intellectual, professional and career goals. NSUK has set out to make its LL.M. programme one of the most highly regarded in Nigeria by making it intellectually rich, diverse, practical and vibrant. It is based on a novel approach that has taken contemporary national and global legal, security and economic developments into account. The programme also sets out to reflect current national and global intellectual, professional and career trends and demands to make advanced legal education relevant to the student and the community.

Although a relatively young university, Nasarawa State University Keffi is establishing a reputation for providing high-quality learning, teaching and research and is emerging to be of one Nigeria’s leading universities and its postgraduate programmes are in high demand. Its proximity to Nigeria’s federal capital, Abuja (it takes about 50 minutes drive from Keffi to Abuja city centre), allows academic and research programmes in NSUK to have access to the presidency, the national parliament, the Supreme Court, the National Library, numerous national research centres, national government offices, headquarters of leading Nigerian public organisations and private firms, the ECOWAS headquarters, offices of international organisations and embassies. This gives NSUK the opportunity of developing a network of relationships with resource persons of varied backgrounds and to influence national policy. NSUK’s proximity to Abuja, Nigeria’s federal capital, opens up numerous externship, internship, clinical, advocacy and employment opportunities within federal government organs and agencies, international organisations, private law firms, CSOs/NGOs, etc.

The NSUK LL.M. programme is the first in Nigeria to offer the LL.M. degree in specific areas of specialisation in addition to the conventional general LL.M. It is run in an intellectually stimulating and friendly environment in the ancient quiet town of Keffi.

Most importantly, the NSUK LL.M. programme accepts that the student’s intellectual, professional and career needs and interests must be the fundamental determinants of all the Programme’s activities. A student registering for the NSUK LL.M. programme will be joining a postgraduate experience that will provide students with specialist legal expertise and modern research skills that will assist them to excel in their chosen profession or career, whether as judges, legal practitioners, in-house counsel, or academics in a contemporary legal environment that is dynamic, competitive and international. The NSUK LL.M. has these additional features:

- It is specialised and intensive, with most of its courses being comparative and multi-jurisdictional, covering common law and civil law traditions and multiple countries.
- It is affordable and diverse with different areas of specialisation to choose from.
- It has an interdisciplinary approach, discussing all aspects of a subject from the legal and relevant political, social, cultural and economic perspectives.
- Students will be required to undertake public impact research projects.
- There will be use of clinics, simulations, case-studies, and internship.
- There will be study visits to research centres, institutions and businesses.
- There will be guest lectures and talks throughout the academic year.
The Nasarawa State University, Keffi, NSUK, LL.M. is a full time one-year taught programme that is done by course work and research. Students are required to register for a total of five subjects and take and pass written exams in them at the end of the session. They will also submit a written thesis of not less than 18,000 words including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography on a topic to be approved by the Faculty Board. Students are also expected to present before their class a seminar paper for every course they register of not more than 5,000 words including references but excluding the bibliography during the session.

**i. Area of LL.M. specialisation**
Under the NSUK LL.M. programme, a student will be required to specialise in a particular area which will reflect in the certificate or diploma he will earn. There are currently 17 of such areas of specialisation. The areas are structured based on relevant subjects. The course work will require taking and passing 3 subjects from any of the 17 areas of specialisation. In addition, a student will be required to take 2 compulsory courses, i.e. Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and Research Methodology and Legal Writing.

To get the LL.M. degree a candidate must earn 36 credit units of work. These units will be earned from the 2 compulsory courses, 3 other required courses from the chosen area of specialisation and a compulsory long essay or written thesis. The three courses from the chosen area of specialisation will earn the student 18 credit units, i.e. 6 credit units for each registered course. The compulsory courses, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and Research Methodology and Legal Writing, will each carry 6 credit units making 12 credit units. The long essay or written thesis will earn 6 credits. Thus a student shall be required to register for a total of 36 credit units.

The heading of each grouping of courses in this brochure is the designation of the LL.M. specialisation. Most areas of specialisation will have compulsory subjects and electives but where there are only 3 subjects in a grouping all the subjects contained therein must be registered by the student specialising in that area. As much as possible each specialisation grouping will have a maximum of 15 students thus making it possible for close interaction between teachers and students and between the students.

The LL.M. course offerings have been made as varied as possible so that students may pursue a diverse range of options and interests. Students who chose to specialise but desire variety may attend other lectures in addition to their 3 specialist courses on a non-elective basis with the consent of the lecturer but will not write an exam although they may present a seminar paper if the lecturer agrees but they will earn no credit for it.

During the first week of resumption the faculty will run a Courses Familiarisation Forum, CFF, where conveners of areas of specialisation and lecturers will discuss and explain their areas and courses. Students may attend various preliminary lectures during this period to help them take decisions on what to finally register for. (See below).

**ii. General LL.M.**
The traditional general LL.M. may also be awarded without any designation of specialisation. A student opting for that must register with the Coordinator of the postgraduate programme. Such a student is free to take three subjects from at least 2 different specialisations but must also register for Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and Research Methodology and Legal Writing.

**iii. Availability of specialisation and subjects**
Prospective applicants are advised that not all LL.M. areas of specialisation or courses may be available in a given session. The Coordinator of the postgraduate programme will endeavour to make available the areas of specialisation and subjects that will be available in a given session during advertisement for the admission application and at the point of registration.

**Concentrations**
Specialisations that are described as ‘Concentrations’ mean that courses taken in such programmes are limited in scope to only the area of main specialisation. Thus the LL.M. in Taxation concentrates on only tax-related courses. Such programmes usually have no elective options and a student may be required to register for only the three courses listed under the programmes.
Duration
The full time NSUK LL.M. programme generally lasts for 12 calendar months. A student who fails to complete the course within that period must apply for an extension from the Faculty Board to continue. Such a student may be required to pay additional fees for a full session and will register and graduate as a member of the next set.

Faculty members
A distinguished faculty is a core pillar of any university programme. There are about 50 active faculty members made up of full time, visiting and adjunct lecturers who are highly respected academics, researchers and practitioners having wealth of experiences and are excelling in a variety of professional and career environments. The faculty boasts of experienced full time Professors and Visiting Professors and Senior Lecturers. Some had held high public offices, including former State Attorneys-General and former Presidential Aides, thus allowing them to bring a rich background of practical experience to the faculty. We also have attorneys, judges, top public officers and corporate leaders as visiting and adjunct lecturers. Our multi-disciplinary approach in some of the courses also brings in accomplished scholars from other faculties within and outside the university to enrich the learning experiences of our students.

Students
Students make an educational institution and it cannot exist without them. The young faculty is proud of its vibrant and outstanding students, who enliven the academic environment and experience in the faculty with their passion and diverse personalities. The NSUK LL.M. programme attracts candidates from all over the country to prepare themselves for careers as academics, attorneys, judges, public officers, etc.
Extra-curricular activities

The faculty offers its postgraduate students numerous opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities, including a Law Film Society, a Reading Group, mootings and debating societies, research workshops, and study visits. All students are expected to belong to these organisations and play active and leading roles while participating in their events and activities.

Taught LL.M. Programme

Under the NSUK LL.M. programme students are required to take a series of ‘taught’ subjects and be assessed on them. It also requires a research project or a written thesis on a topic to be approved by the Faculty Board and supervised by a faculty member. Taught subjects help students to study a discipline in greater intellectual and practical depths thus enhancing their professional career and employment prospects.

Class size

Except under exceptional cases, each LL.M. specialisation will have a maximum of 15 students. This small size guarantees an intensive interaction between students and lecturers during lectures as well as personalized support for each student.

Teaching method

The NSUK LL.M. programmes is a combination of lectures, group teaching, discussions and seminars. Online resources are extensively used. Where there is a clinical component it will usually come in the second semester. Some courses may also require a period of externship or internship as may be directed by the Faculty Board. Seminars and paper presentations will hold during one two-hour teaching session in a week. Since this is a postgraduate programme, the Faculty will encourage students to take an active part in lectures and seminars. Attendance is taken for all lectures and seminars. Reading lists will be given to students prior to classes, usually at the beginning of the session or semester. Individual tutorial sessions may be provided at the discretion of a lecturer.

The faculty places great emphasis on the creation of unique learning experiences for all its postgraduate students. In addition to attending seminars and preparing coursework and exams, students will also be expected to learn by participating fully in research activities, contributing to journals, etc.
Examination/Assessment

Examinations and the method of assessment are based on the National Universities Commission minimum standards on examinations and grading procedure. In addition to continuous assessment based on seminar papers, clinical, externship, internship, etc, final examinations shall be given at the end of the programme. The total score obtainable for any course (continuous assessment and final examinations) is 100%. Each course shall normally be completed and examined at the end of the programme in which it is offered. An examination is usually by a three-hour paper written at the end of the academic year. These exams are usually closed book (i.e. no materials apart from those specified by the examiner and approved by the Faculty Board can be taken into the exam). However, they may also be open book (i.e. where materials can be taken into the examination hall). They may also be in the form of a take-home examination to be submitted on a particular day online. For subjects taken as Seminars the assessment is through a paper presentation in class which is generally graded as an exam.

The minimum pass mark in any course taken under the LL.M. programme shall be 50% and grading of scores is stated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Scores</th>
<th>Letter Grades</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70 &amp; above</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 69</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 59</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 50</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Student’s Academic Status

A student’s academic status shall be determined on the basis of his performance at the end of the programme. The following categorization shall be used.

i) **Good Standing**

To be in good standing, a student must at the end of the programme have minimum score of 50% in each course taken.

ii) **Re-sit**

A student who fails to obtain a minimum score of 50% in not more than two courses at the end of a particular year of study shall be allowed to re-sit the examination in those courses at the next available opportunity.

iii) **Withdrawal**

A student who fails to obtain a minimum score of 50% in all courses at the end of a particular year of study shall be required to withdraw from the University. A student who fails any re-sit subject shall be required to withdraw from the programme.

Course Evaluation

Under the NSUK Law postgraduate programmes, assessment of students’ achievements are based on:

i. Examination
ii. Seminar/Term Papers
iii. Oral presentations and problems solving exercises
iv. Assignment
v. Group project work
vi. Dissertations
vii. Continuous Assessment. This will be done through seminars, tests, term papers and home work. Score from continuous assessment shall constitute not more than 30% of the final marks for the courses.
Legal Clinic, Externship and Internship

Some subjects will require a mandatory clinical component or a period of externship or internship as may be directed by the Faculty Board. Where that is required it will usually come in the second semester after the substantive course work may have been completed, but the lecturer may require it at any earlier time as may be convenient for the course programme.

Thesis

In addition to a written exam an LL.M. candidate must submit a well-researched and well-written thesis of not less than 80 pages and not more than 120 pages including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography on a topic to be approved by the Faculty Board. The font shall be Times New Roman, size 12 and double spaced typing. Topics will be approved at the beginning of the 1st semester and students are required to submit finished and bound copies to the Coordinator of the postgraduate programme latest four weeks before the first day of the final examinations of the LL.M. programme. (See Duration above). A student whose thesis topic is approved by the Faculty Board will have a supervisor assigned by the Board. Students can write on only one approved thesis topic and their chosen topic cannot overlap substantially with another one being written by another student or with material covered in another course not registered for by the student. The completed thesis shall be subjected to external assessment and the student shall be required to make an oral defence of the thesis before the Faculty Board and the external examiner at the end of the programme. Plagiarism in whatever form is a crime and a serious misconduct which will get a guilty student expelled from the programme.

Seminar/Term papers

Students are also expected to present before their class a seminar or a term paper of not less than 10 pages and not more than 15 pages including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography in their registered subjects during the session. The font shall be Times New Roman, size 12 and double spaced typing. These presentations will be graded as continuous assessment representing 20% of the total assessment of a subject.

Attendance of lectures

Class attendance is compulsory and a student who fails to put in at least 75% of attendance rate in all required academic activities will not be assessed or allowed to write examinations and will be asked to repeat such activities or withdraw from the programme if such conduct persists.
The NSUK LL.M. is a programme structured for law graduates with a common law background and the language of instruction is English. Students coming from a non-common law background can still undertake the programme but such students must show evidence of high proficiency in written and spoken English. Such students must also be prepared to do supplementary work before or during the programme. This is because the programme assumes that students are familiar with the case-law method and with the basic approach and mechanics of the common law. Students from a non-common law background will be required to take specifically designed courses in Legal Methods and Nigerian Legal System in the first semester. The courses will introduce such LL.M. candidates to the Nigerian legal system, the country's machinery of justice, the conceptual structure and triple heritage of Nigerian law, etc.

Prizes will be awarded on the day of graduation (Convocation) to the best graduating students in different specialisations and subjects. The following and other prizes will be awarded each year for outstanding performance in the LL.M. programme:

- The Chancellor's Prize for the Best Overall Performance.
- The Dean's Prize for the Most Outstanding Research Work, etc.

The NSUK Faculty of Law has one of the best law libraries in the country. The faculty's e-library with its latest ICT facilities allows users a direct link to national and international research communities. It provides high-speed internet connections access to national and international legal databases, such as LexisNexis, Westlaw, etc.

Candidates from non-common law background

Courses Familiarisation Forum, (CFF)

The LL.M. Courses Familiarisation Forum, CFF, will hold on the second day of the registration. It is a meeting that allows specialisation conveners and lecturers to discuss briefly on the objectives and relevance of areas of specialisation and courses. This is intended to help students to make up their minds on the courses to register for or areas to specialise in.

Students must bear in mind that not all areas of specialisation and courses will be available in a session. They should consult their registration guide before registering for any specialisation or course. The Programme Coordinator will make available an updated list of available areas of specialisation and courses for every session before applications for admission are submitted. During the CFF there will be introductory presentations that will include:

- Dean's Welcome Address
- The LL.M. Thesis
- Introduction to the Law Library
- Introduction to Online Legal Resources
- The Postgraduate Law Society (KPLS)
- The NSUK Pro-Bono Project
- NSUK Clinical
- NSUK Journals
- Etc.

Prizes

The LL.M. Courses Familiarisation Forum, CFF, will hold on the second day of the registration. It is a meeting that allows specialisation conveners and lecturers to discuss briefly on the objectives and relevance of areas of specialisation and courses. This is intended to help students to make up their minds on the courses to register for or areas to specialise in.

Students must bear in mind that not all areas of specialisation and courses will be available in a session. They should consult their registration guide before registering for any specialisation or course. The Programme Coordinator will make available an updated list of available areas of specialisation and courses for every session before applications for admission are submitted. During the CFF there will be introductory presentations that will include:

- Dean's Welcome Address
- The LL.M. Thesis
- Introduction to the Law Library
- Introduction to Online Legal Resources
- The Postgraduate Law Society (KPLS)
- The NSUK Pro-Bono Project
- NSUK Clinical
- NSUK Journals
- Etc.

Prizes

Prizes will be awarded on the day of graduation (Convocation) to the best graduating students in different specialisations and subjects. The following and other prizes will be awarded each year for outstanding performance in the LL.M. programme:

- The Chancellor's Prize for the Best Overall Performance.
- The Dean's Prize for the Most Outstanding Research Work, etc.
Postgraduate Public Lecture/Seminar/Conference Series
The postgraduate class of every year is expected to organise series of monthly public lectures, seminars and conferences on topical legal and policy issues as their community service and contribution to overall national development. They will invite scholars of repute, statesmen, judges, renowned legal practitioners to give these lectures. The students will liaise with the faculty to arrange such lectures and seminars.

Students will be required to form research groups and undertake public impact research projects which may be interdisciplinary and must bear some social relevance, especially to the immediate state and national community.

Postgraduate Law Students Forum
This is a forum for all postgraduate students in the faculty. It gives them the opportunity to interact and organise activities and events to enrich their stay in the faculty. The students will freely choose their leaders who will be a bridge between the students and the faculty. It will function within the umbrella of the faculty’s Law Students Association.

Postgraduate Law Journals
There are specialised journals covering different areas of law published by the faculty. Such journals invite contributions from within and outside the faculty. Specialised areas of the LL.M. programme can combine and bring out a journal. The editorial work is done by the postgraduate students with the support and assistance of the faculty.

Admission
The process of admission is administered by the university’s Postgraduate School. To be admitted a person shall have a Bachelor of Law (LLB) degree from a Nigerian university or any other acceptable university with a minimum of Second Class Honours (Lower Division) or its equivalence. A Nigerian citizen should preferably be called to the Nigerian Bar but must show evidence of having participated in the National Youth Service Corps programme or got an exemption. An applicant should provide a minimum of two positive references as to character and learning and at least one of the references must be obtained from the applicants former lecturers in the Faculty of Law. There is usually a qualifying examination for applicants for the purpose of admission into the faculty’s postgraduate programmes. For full information on other admission requirements and the application process, please visit the university’s website.

Tuition and Fees
For the most current posting of tuition rates for the Faculty of Law, please visit the university’s main website. Tuition fees are fixed by the Council of the university and they are subject to change at any time. Details of fees will usually accompany the admission letter.

Students Advisory Committee
There is a Students Advisory Committee (SAC) made up of Class Coordinators of the LL.B. Levels and LL.M. Specialisations. The Committee advises the Dean and the Faculty on the academic activities and welfare of students and it is consulted before decisions are taken that affect students.

Contact/Faculty Office
The Faculty Office of Administration under the Faculty Officer is available to assist students generally. Prospective applicants who have questions concerning admissions process, registration or the curriculum should contact the Coordinator of the Postgraduate Programme.

Non-discrimination
The Faculty of Law, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, does not discriminate on the basis of gender, ethnic, racial or religious identity or physical challenge.
FACULTY MEMBERS FOR 2016/2017 ACADEMIC SESSION
FULL-TIME LECTURERS

Dr. A. A. Kana
is the Dean and teaches
Comparative Criminal Law and
Procedure.

Professor Muhammad
Akaro Mainoma
Vice Chancellor

Prof. M. Gidado
teaches Constitutional Law and
Theories of the State

Prof. Y. Akinseye-
George
teaches Public International Law and Jurisprudence.

Prof. M. A. Sadiq
teaches Islamic Law
HOD Dept. of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence

Prof. J. O. A. Raji
teaches International Human Rights Law.

Assoc. Prof. Y. Isa
teaches Environmental Law and the Law of Insurance.

Assoc. Prof. I. J. Essien
teaches Torts
HOD Dept. of Private and Business Law.

Dr. E. Okebukola
He teaches Private International Law
HOD Dept. of Public and International Law.

Mr. S. Nchi
teaches Constitutional Law and Islamic Finance.

Mr. M. Y. Zakari
teaches Energy Law and Sports

Mr. S. C. Okoronkwo
teaches Intellectual Property Law.

Mrs. H. Doma
teaches International Humanitarian Law and Justice Administration.

Mr. D. G. Shigaba
teaches Evidence Law and Comparative Civil Procedure Law.

Mrs. H. Musa
teaches Research Methodology and Labour Law and Industrial Relations.

Mr. H. S. Shat
teaches Administrative and Local Government Law.

Mr. I. J. Viko
teaches Human Rights Law.

Mrs. F. Sodangi
teaches Regulation of Financial Institutions, Research Methodology & Legal Writing.

Mr. A. Epu
teaches Police and Policing Law.

Mr. Aliyu Hussein
teaches Legal Logic & Banking Law.

Mr. R. Suleiman
teaches Law of Evidence.

Dr. Onu (On Sabbatical Leave) teaches Commercial Law & Maritime Law.

Dr. M. D. Mahmud (Visiting) teaches Communications Technology Law.

Dr. J. Asagh teaches International Commercial Transactions & Corporate Law.

Prof. E. Ojukwu teaches ADR Law.


Prof. Peter Akper teaches International Crimes Law and Solid Minerals Law.

Prof. J. Amupitan (Visiting) teaches Law of International Commercial Transactions & Corporate Law.

Prof. D. Asada (Visiting) teaches Taxation Law and Policy.

Prof. V. Duggah teaches Peace & Conflict Management Studies.


Dr. M. D. Mahmud (Visiting) teaches Securities and Capital Markets Law and Islamic Finance.

Mr. S. Mohammed (ex-member, House of Reps.), teaches Securities and Capital Markets Law and Islamic Finance.

Mr. Ahmed Garba teaches Law and Insurgency.

Mr. H. Liman (SAN) teaches Election Law.

Mr. S. Shehu (Member, SEC Tribunal) teaches Securities and Capital Markets Law.

Ms. A. N. Waya Former Solicitor-General, Nasarawa State, teaches The Government Lawyer.

Mrs. Rose Plang teaches Law and Policy.

Dr. J. Asagh teaches Communications and Information Technology Law.

Dr. A. T. Getso (Visiting) teaches Law of Islamic Finance.

Mr. A. G. Abubakar Teaches Company Law.

Ms. Aisha E. Adaji teaches Taxation Law and Banking Law.

Coach Bassey teaches Sports Law.

Dr. Zubair teaches Taxation Policy.

Mr. M. Omeri (DG, NOA), teaches Foreign Relations Law and Policy.

Ms. A. T. Getso (Visiting) teaches Law of Islamic Finance.

Prof. J. S. Okutepe (SAN) teaches Legal Writing.

Prof. Prof. Peter Akper teaches International Crimes Law and Solid Minerals Law.

Prof. Dr. Onu teaches Commercial Law & Maritime Law.

Prof. J. Amupitan (Visiting) teaches Law of International Commercial Transactions & Corporate Law.

Prof. D. Asada (Visiting) teaches Taxation Law and Policy.


Prof. Peter Akper teaches International Crimes Law and Solid Minerals Law.

Prof. E. Ojukwu teaches ADR Law.

Prof. J. Amupitan (Visiting) teaches Law of International Commercial Transactions & Corporate Law.

Prof. D. Asada (Visiting) teaches Taxation Law and Policy.


Prof. Dr. Onu teaches Commercial Law & Maritime Law.

Prof. J. Amupitan (Visiting) teaches Law of International Commercial Transactions & Corporate Law.

Prof. D. Asada (Visiting) teaches Taxation Law and Policy.


Prof. Dr. Onu teaches Commercial Law & Maritime Law.

Prof. J. Amupitan (Visiting) teaches Law of International Commercial Transactions & Corporate Law.

Prof. D. Asada (Visiting) teaches Taxation Law and Policy.


Prof. Dr. Onu teaches Commercial Law & Maritime Law.

Prof. J. Amupitan (Visiting) teaches Law of International Commercial Transactions & Corporate Law.

Prof. D. Asada (Visiting) teaches Taxation Law and Policy.

### LL.M. Specialisations and Conveners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>LL.M. Specialisation</th>
<th>Conveners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LL.M. (Law and Government)</td>
<td>Mr. H. Shat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LL.M. (Taxation Law and Policy)</td>
<td>Ms. A. E. Adaji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LL.M. (Energy and Natural Resources Law)</td>
<td>Mr. M. Zakari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LL.M. (Intellectual Property Law and Policy)</td>
<td>Mr. S. C. Okoronkwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LL.M. (Entertainment and Sports Law)</td>
<td>Mr. M. Zakari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LL.M. (Law Enforcement and Administration)</td>
<td>Mr. D. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>LL.M. (International Law and Diplomacy)</td>
<td>Mr. S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>LL.M. (Communications and Information Technology Law)</td>
<td>Dr. A. Ibrahim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LL.M. (Security Law and Policy)</td>
<td>Mr. A. Epu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LL.M. (Law of Alternative Dispute Resolution)</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Doma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>LL.M. (Investment Law and Policy)</td>
<td>Mr. S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>LL.M. (Constitutional and Human Rights Law)</td>
<td>Mr. I. J. Viko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>LL.M. (Law of Banking and Finance)</td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>LL.M. (Corporate Governance and Finance Law)</td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>LL.M. (Islamic Banking and Finance)</td>
<td>Mr. S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>LL.M. (International Maritime Law)</td>
<td>Dr. P. Onu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>LL.M. (Law)</td>
<td>Mr. A. Epu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LL.M. (LAW AND GOVERNMENT)

1. Introduction

The LL.M. in Law and Government is the first of its kind to be offered by a Nigerian university. The programme is designed for students who are either already in government or who have a strong interest in the workings of the Nigerian state and its federal and state governments, its politics, democratic processes and the general challenges of its constitutional and political development. With a wide area of study the courses in the specialisation will examine the structure and processes of the federal and state governments in Nigeria, the electoral processes, budgetary processes, public sector finance, local government law, the role and responsibilities of the government lawyer, the relationship between law and public policy, etc.

The programme has a framework of public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent government officials and public policy makers around current governance and public policy issues. Students will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, NSUK Law, Government and Public Policy Review.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. (Law and Government) Specialisation are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and any other three courses and shall submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of LL.M. (Law and Government) Specialisation is Mr. H. S. Shat and students are to consult him on the registration processes and any other Specialisation activity.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Musa, F. Sodangi, J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado, S. I. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Structure and Processes of Nigerian Government</td>
<td>L. 807</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Professor M. Gidado, S. Nchi, H. S. Shat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Government Lawyer</td>
<td>L. 808</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. N. Waya (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Local Government Law</td>
<td>L. 809</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Shat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Election Law</td>
<td>L. 810</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Amupitan, M. Liman (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Budget Policy and Public Sector Financial Regulations</td>
<td>L. 848</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Not Available in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 849</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. R. Plang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution (L. 803)

The 1999 Nigerian Constitution is approaching two decades of uninterrupted existence and it has the singular honour of being Nigeria’s longest lasting Constitution. The 1999 Nigerian Constitution is built on certain fundamental political, economic and social values. It is the foundation of the Nigerian state and the source of the powers and authority of the state and its institutions. It thus gives validity and legitimacy to all actions of the state if done within its framework. It is the starting point of any discussion of the laws and legal and political institutions of the country.

This course is an advanced theoretical and practical discussion of the provisions of the Constitution and its practice since 1999. Topics to be examined will include supremacy of the Constitution; horizontal and vertical separation of powers under the Constitution; the practice of federalism since 1999; the legislatures; the presidency; state governors and accountability; use of federal and executive powers; the local government system; impeachment; recall; judicial powers and authority; independence of the judiciary; executive bodies; judicial bodies; federalism and the judiciary in Nigeria; the police; law enforcement and administration and federalism in Nigeria; elections and democracy; problems of structure and leadership in the Nigerian federation; quality of governance and corruption; political and economic viability of the federating units; the problems of ‘restructuring’; fiscal federalism; minority rights and the ‘federal character’; human right enforcement; gender rights; law and development; the Constitution and socioeconomic change; constitutional change; state and religion; liberal democracy in Nigeria and its challenges; etc.

Attendance is compulsory for all students and failure to put in a minimum of 75 % attendance automatically disqualifies a student from writing the final exam. Since it is a large class group assignments will be given in addition to the seminar paper to be presented by students. Guest lecturers will be invited and there will be lunch meetings with prominent actors in our constitutional practice.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Research Methodology and Legal Writing (L. 802)

Researching to get the latest law on a subject matter, analysing and applying the law appropriately or preparing correct documents are important skills that every lawyer who wants to succeed in his or her professional career needs. These skills are particularly vital to a postgraduate law student and this course has been structured to provide the LL.M. student with research, writing and analytical skills that will help him or her to succeed not only in the programme but after graduation. Of equal importance to the contemporary lawyer are entrepreneurial knowledge and legal services management skills. The part of this course dealing with Legal Writing is designed to help LL.M. students to understand the economic, social, political and cultural pressures, technological changes, and effects of globalization that face and challenge the legal profession in Nigeria in the 21st century.

The course, the first of its kind offered by a Nigerian university, is structured to assist postgraduate law students to acquire appropriate research and legal writing skills and to organise their professional legal careers in efficient ways that will be successful and up to date, given current economic and technological challenges. The course is compulsory and runs for both semesters. It has a practical approach and will require students to work weekly on research, writing, and analytical exercises. The course will be of great use to students of law programmes, lawyers in private practice or those desiring to start one, lawyers who work as consultants and those engaged in legal-practice related entrepreneurial ventures.

Topics will include basic research skills: knowledge of subject of research, sources of information and data, relevance and accuracy, authority, gazettes and statute books, law reports and digests, academic texts, etc; research planning; research topics; research processes and development: outline, arrangement of materials, work flow, input of supervisor, relations with supervisor, etc; the library: lay out, retrieving of legal materials and information, filing, catalogues, indexes, etc; e-library: access, use, materials, etc. Other topics on legal writing include: writing and constructing legal paper (academic, business and professional), the legal essay/thesis: topic, length of work, arrangement, production and binding, style and grammar, spellings and punctuations, references, citations and quotations techniques, on-line research and referencing, plagiarism, etc; writing of briefs, memos, letters, notices, etc.
Topics on Legal Writing and legal services management will include concept of legal practice as a project and its plan and management processes, including project plan, execution, performance monitoring, financial objectives; the processes of legal service delivery and its improvement; quantitative thinking and analysis in legal practice; e-practice; business design thinking and its methodologies for lawyers; ethics, technology and professional conduct; communication and conception in legal practice; litigation data gathering, processing and recording; litigation process and outcome: use of decision theory, game theory, economic analysis, etc, to evaluate litigation claims, predict litigation outcomes, and improve litigation strategies; chambers staff matters; early case assessment; client interviewing and counseling; drafting; pleadings and motions; negotiations and settlement; managing litigation projects: budgeting, time management, developing litigation strategies, etc; management and the economics of the legal services; virtual law practice and alternative forms of technology-driven legal service delivery: the virtual law firm, the branded network concept, online dispute resolution, franchised law firm models, alternative business structures, web advisors, alternative billing methods, pro bono programs using online delivery, marketing a virtual practice, and collaborative methods of online delivery, etc; financial accounting and auditing records; annual assessments and returns; etc.

This will be essentially a practical course and attendance is mandatory for all enrolled LL.M. students. Assessment will be based on attendance, class participation, individual and group homework, and a final exam. Attendance and class discussions and activities will form 30% of the final course grade. Homework and written assignments will form 20%, while the final exam will constitute 50% of the final course grade.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Structure and Processes of the Nigerian Government (L. 807)

This course will discuss the federal and regional structures of government in Nigeria, their powers and authority and the constitutional limits on such powers. It will examine national political institutions in the country and their modes of operation; the legislative process and making of public policy; public opinion; the electoral process; recall; impeachment; federal and state judiciaries; relationship of the federal government with state governments; jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over federal-state and state-state conflicts; federal regulation of public utilities; federal-state financial relations; constitutional executive bodies; constitutionalism, pluralism and federalism; national security, public order and the rule of law; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iv. The Government Lawyer (L. 808)

The course will examine the duties and responsibilities of government lawyers and their influence in governance generally. It will also focus on their roles in determining the appropriate course of government action. Topics will include institutional arrangements of the government legal service; the powers and authority of the Attorney-General as Chief Law Officer; the in-house government counsel; drafting of legislation, government contracts, policy documents, etc; advisory roles; negotiations on behalf of the government; preparing legal and policy documents; qualities of a good government lawyer; etc. There is a clinical component.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

v. Local Government Law (L. 809)

In Nigeria today the local government, although constitutionally guaranteed, is virtually non-existent. Nigerians are becoming conditioned to think of the state and national stages as the places where democratic governance take place and where critical and important choices are made concerning the welfare of citizens. Our local government as a system is viewed as having no meaningful role as an instrument of social and
economic change and is regarded as a mere appendage of the state. This course examines how our local
government system can be made effective as a democratic instrument of development and structure of
deepening federalism in Nigeria.

The course will focus on the constitutional framework of the local government system; the powers of
local government; local government finance; relationship of local government with the state and federal
governments; state and federal constraints on their powers; local citizenship versus 'indigeneship'; the
advantages and disadvantages of current constitutional framework on local government; making the local
government viable and effective; etc

\textit{Prerequisite(s)}: Nil

\textbf{vi. Election Law (L. 810)}

This course involves the study of election issues. Topics will include constitutional franchise; powers of INEC;
candidacy, ballots and ballot access; voting; recounts; redistricting; party organisation; initiative, referendum;
recall; campaign finance; grounds for challenging election results; election tribunals and their jurisdiction;
pre-election trial matters; elections and democracy; elections and good governance; etc.

\textbf{vii. Budget Policy and Public Sector Financial Regulations (L. 848)}

The annual budget of the federal and state governments not only set out the expenditure profile for the period
but also the fiscal policy framework that will govern general economic policy objectives. Budgetary policy and
expenditure regulations are important in understanding public sector finance. This course will discuss budget
making processes; budget as law and fiscal policy; budget and economic policy and development; the role
of the legislature in budget making; the executive and budget implementation; judicial review of the budget
process and implementation; the federal budget office; state budget office; federal regulations on government
expenditure; expenditure control; approving and accounting officers; auditing of government expenditure;
Functions and responsibilities of the Federal Accountant-General and the Federal Auditor-General.

This course may require externship in the Federal Budget Office.

\textit{Prerequisite(s)}: Nil

\textbf{viii. Law and Policy (L. 849)}

Law has a decisive effect on public policy and the public policy formulation process. Generally, public policy
flows from legal objectives but law can also be an expression of policy objectives. The two are mutually
reinforcing human behaviour influencing systems. For the lawyer, understanding the interaction between
law and public policy is important as policy is rather slippery when it comes to application or enforcement.
Without understanding underlying policy objectives clearly legislation may fail in its attempt to influence
human behaviour and bring about desired changes. This course is suitable for lawyers working in government,
academic and research institutions, business firms, NGOs and as policy consultants in private practice.

This course has an interdisciplinary scope and will use varied methodologies to explain the processes
and methodologies that formulate and influence the framework of relationship between law, policy and
governance. Topics will include nature of policy; distinction between law and policy; processes of policy making;
defining policy objectives in decision-making; legal decision-making; impact of policy on law and vice versa;
policy as government self-regulation; impact of policy on governance in areas like: rights protection; health;
education; general security; food security; gender; taxation and public finance; government contracts and
procurement; crime, law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice; foreign relations; corruption;
implications and influences of technology on law and social policy; role of the lawyer in the formulation and
enforcement of social policy; etc.

There will be public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent public policy makers and
students will be given class assignments around current public policy options for critical appraisal.

\textit{Prerequisite(s)}: Nil
LL.M. (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW) (CONCENTRATION)

1. Introduction

The protection of intellectual property (IP) rights has become a major issue nationally and globally for right holders and users. This has profound implications for domestic and international trade, the national economy and development, public health, education and research, the promotion of biodiversity, etc. The LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law and Policy (Concentration) of Nasarawa State University is the first of its kind to be offered by a Nigerian university. The courses offered seek to examine issues about the creation of IP rights and their enjoyment and protection by treating the issues involved in both national and international contexts including principal IP treaties and the general framework of the international IP system, case studies where particular IP issues arise and where international solutions are being considered, the growing tension between the territoriality of IP rights and the global scope of IP exploitation and how this clash plays out in the key area of private international law, etc. Our regular and adjunct lecturers possess extensive knowledge and experience in intellectual property matters, and bring to the programme both academic and practical perspectives that enriches it and makes it relevant and interesting. The programme is suitable for lawyers who are already in intellectual property law practice or desire to start it, academics and researchers, government employees in IP regulatory agencies, in-house lawyers of commercial firms, etc.

The LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law programme will organise public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent IP administrators and policy makers. Students will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme’s annual academic journal, NSUK Intellectual Property Law and Policy Journal.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. (Intellectual Property Law and Policy) Specialisation are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing and Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution. They must also register for the three courses under the programme, which are Principles of Intellectual Property Law, International Intellectual Property Law and Intellectual Property Litigation, Negotiation and Drafting. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and courses lecturers are provided below.

2. The Convener of LL.M. (Intellectual Property Law and Policy) is Mr. S. C. Okoronkwo and students are to consult him on the registration processes and any other Specialisation activity.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. I. Nchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This course will provide a background study of the law of intellectual property, IP, in the Nigerian domestic context with appropriate comparative references to other jurisdictions. It is particularly useful to students who have no prior exposure to the law of intellectual property. Topics will include: Nature and categories of intellectual property rights: copyright, trademarks, patents and patentable inventions, industrial designs, cultural rights, trade secrets, rights of publicity, performers’ rights, practices concerning authorship and ownership in various sectors, disparate bargaining power, the role of trade groups and other representatives, derivative works, fair use and “appropriation art”, the public domain, the implications for authorship of the internet and new digital technologies, etc.; legal concepts on intellectual property: eligibility, ownership and proprietorship, conditions for grant, duration, extent and statutory exceptions of rights conferred, renewal, etc; administration; infringement; unfair competition; jurisdiction of courts and arbitral tribunals; remedies; etc. This course is compulsory for students specialising in the LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law (Concentration).

Prerequisites: Nil

ii. International Intellectual Property Law (L. 819)

This subject consists of a survey of the economic, legal and political elements and forces that shape the international intellectual property (IP) system. The main topics to be discussed will include: history, development, rationale and main actors of IP rights; sources of the international regulations of IP rights; main principles and treaties of the international IP system, including those administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization (notably the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights); instruments and strategies for obtaining protection internationally—the Patent Cooperation Treaty, Madrid System, Hague System and regional systems.

Other topics will include: international IP in the World Trade Organisation (WTO): interpretation, dispute, settlement and compliance; the international system for copyright protection (revised Berne Convention, TRIPS, WIPO Treaties, Marrakesh Treaty, etc); international trade mark protection and registration (Paris Convention, TRIPS, Madrid Agreement, Madrid Protocol, etc); IP in the digital age (secondary liability and the internet and the changing nature of intellectual property liability, etc); patents (theory and practice of international patent rights (Paris Convention, TRIPS, and human rights, biodiversity, public health, traditional knowledge issues, etc); the law of trade secrets (the relationship between information disclosure and legal protection and the interests of patentees, competitors, and investors in the transnational contexts); the protection of cultural heritage (laws, legal principles and special policy issues relevant to the legal treatment of art and cultural heritage and the legal ramifications – civil; moral rights; transnational performers’ rights; international practices concerning authorship and ownership in various sectors; derivative works, fair use and “appropriation art” in transnational contexts; unfair competition; the international public domain; IP protection under Free Trade Agreements, FTA; IP rights under International Business and Investment Law (WTO, TRIP, etc.); human rights and IP protection (disparate bargaining power, the role of trade groups, derivative works, fair use and “appropriation art”; etc); intellectual rights in e-commerce; digital rights: privacy and security; piracy, content and ownership in the information society; legal protection of inventions; innovation, technology and patent law; cultural and property heritage rights; intellectual property rights in arts and antiquities; challenges facing the enforcement of IP rights in the international context; etc.

Prerequisite(s): A prior knowledge of IP law will be useful but it is not required.
iii. Intellectual Property Litigation, Negotiation and Drafting (L. 820)

This is a “hands-on” course that deals with the litigation procedure in trademark, copyright, false advertising or right of publicity cases in the courts. It also deals with negotiating and drafting skills required in intellectual property (IP) law practice. The course provides students with useful, hands-on experience with litigation procedures and processes, negotiation skills and options and documents they may regularly encounter in the field of intellectual property law practice. One of the main objectives is to help students develop practical litigation, negotiating, drafting, and analytical skills and tools that will be useful to them in understanding how intellectual property (IP) litigation works, especially those who desire a career in IP practice.

The first part of the course will treat litigation and pre-litigation issues like investigation of the defendant’s unlawful activities and sending a “cease and desist” request and go on to the litigation process itself from trial to judgement and appeal. In addition to reviewing and discussing cases, students will be given the opportunity to litigate realistic hypothetical cases by, for example, conducting the deposition or cross-examination of experts, presenting the trial testimony of a witness who allegedly was confused by two similar, competitive packages; etc. Students will also write pleadings, discovery requests and other litigation documents; engage in settlement negotiations; draft survey questionnaires. Fact patterns and substantive legal issues for the course will include: trademark infringement (likelihood of confusion between brand names); copyright infringement (two works alleged to be substantially similar); comparative advertising claims (one product is better, cheaper, etc., than a competitive product); infringement of trade dress, including package designs and product configurations; and use and misuse of names and likenesses of celebrities, etc.

In the second part of the course students are assisted to understand the importance of client and counterparty interests and leveraging this into successful drafting, negotiating and counseling skills. The course will focus on developing drafting, negotiating and counseling skills that students can use in all the main areas of intellectual property law -- copyrights, trademarks, patents, trade secrets and rights of publicity, etc. At the end of the course the students should be able to have the knowledge and skills required to draft, negotiate and constructively comment on agreements used in IP transactions involving ownership, licensing, transfer and protection of IP rights.

It will be a practical course and students will be required to spend some time with law firms with a strong IP practice. Attendance of classes is mandatory and will attract 30% of total examination grade. Reading materials will include selected cases, pleadings, settlement agreements, survey questionnaires and similar items from actual cases, to be distributed during the semester.

**Prerequisite(s):** Prior knowledge of IP Law, Evidence Law and Civil Procedure Law will be very useful but is not compulsory.
L.L.M. (ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW AND POLICY)

1. Introduction

As global populations increase there is accompanying pressure on energy resources and the search for new and renewable forms of energy gets an increased intensity. In Nigeria the lack of sufficient energy has hindered development. Also, as the exploitation of energy increasingly affects the environment governments have become concerned. This concern is also shared by individuals, NGOs, and businesses.

The LL.M. degree in Energy and Natural Resources Law and Policy of Nasarawa State University, Keffi, NSUK, is specifically designed to address such concerns and to assist in striking a balance between meeting increasing energy and natural resources demands and protecting the environment. The programme will provide students with an in-depth understanding of energy law and policy, investment and environmental policy, corporate governance and social responsibility, etc. Graduates of the programme will be equipped to pursue professional careers in legal practice, government, business firms, international organisations, the environmental sector, NGOs, etc.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. in Natural Resources Law and Policy programme are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, International Environmental Law and chose any two of the remaining courses in this programme to complete the required 36 credit units. Students are encouraged to attend lectures in the other course they did not register for on a non-credit basis. All students in the programme are expected to participate actively in the production of the annual Environmental and Natural Resources Law Review, a student-run journal published by the faculty.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Natural Resources Law is Dr. S. Yamusa. Students are to consult him on the registration processes and any other Specialisation activity.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>International Environmental Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 814</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. Y. Isa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. M. Shishi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oil and Gas Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 815</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. I. J. Viko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Solid Minerals Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 816</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. P. Akper (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Energy Law</td>
<td>L. 817</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Zakari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Energy Law and Policy (L.817)

The course will explore the evolution, nature and purpose of federal and state regulation of the natural gas and electric power industries in Nigeria. Particular emphasis will focus on the regulatory agencies themselves, both state and federal. Topics will include legal regulation of energy transactions; key policy issues relating to the international regulation of the energy and natural resources sectors; state contracts; energy processing and distribution; privatisation of the energy sector; environmental and sustainability issues within the energy sector; contractual arrangements between companies in the international energy and natural resources sectors; jurisdiction and jurisprudence of courts and other dispute settlement mechanisms on settlement of disputes and conflicts relating to the energy industries, etc.

Environmental protection and compensation issues will also be treated in relation to the liability of energy companies for environmental harm caused by their activities.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Oil and Gas Law (L. 815)

This course covers the general laws applicable to ownership, production, trading and conservation of oil and gas. Topics will include discussion of fundamental oil and gas legal terms; the concepts involved in private and state mineral ownership; the different types of interests that may be created in the oil and gas estate; conveyancing and title issues; state oil and gas administrative regulations; and the basic principle of the “oil and gas lease” under which wells are drilled and produced; contract law concepts that are unique to oil and gas law and that govern the relationships among landowners and oil companies involved in exploration; production, and marketing of oil and gas; the NNPC and other regulatory bodies; taxes and royalties; the federal control and oversight of the oil and gas industries; the international (global and regional) regulatory frameworks and instruments on the oil and gas industries; contractual arrangements between companies in the international energy and natural resources sectors; the key policy issues relating to law, regulation and contracts in the international energy and natural resources sectors; jurisdiction and jurisprudence of courts, and operation of tribunals and other dispute settlement mechanisms on disputes and conflicts relating to the oil and gas industries, etc.

Students will be expected to evaluate the legal (or fiscal) regimes for the international oil and gas sectors, participate in the drafting of international agreements and national regulations or in the negotiation of an agreement between government and company or between companies, critically review information and analyse issues relating to the industries, etc. Environmental protection issues will also be treated in relation to the liability of oil companies for environmental harm.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Solid Minerals Law and Policy (L. 816)

This course is aimed at providing students with a solid foundation and grounding in the theoretical and practical aspects of Nigerian solid minerals mining law and its policy framework. Topics will include introduction to the legal concepts of minerals and mining; nature and types of mineral rights granted by the state; prospecting, mining and associated concepts; the national legislative and policy framework on solid minerals, i.e. the Minerals and Mining Act, etc; applications for rights to prospect and mine; reconnaissance permissions; prospecting rights; mining rights and permits; retention permits; mine closure and expropriation of prospecting and mining rights; criminal negligence and unlawful dealings and possession.

Other topics will include international regulation of ‘conflict’ solid minerals, e.g. diamonds; environmental regulations; mine safety, concepts of surface use and support, sustainable development, preference rights of local communities; mines safety rules; expropriation and compensation; valuations; fiscal and tax issues including royalties, transfer duty, VAT, capital gains tax, export levies, etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
iv. International Environmental Law and Policy (L. 814)

The course deals with the legal principles, institutions, and policy debates central to national and international environmental regulation and protection. The course begins with an overview of economical and ethical justifications for environmental regulation, historical and contemporary common-law-based approaches to environmental problems, and the evolution of federal environmental law in Nigeria. Next the course surveys the regulatory programs enacted under major environmental statutes in Nigeria, including the National Environmental Protection Agency Act (NEPAA), etc. The course will focus on differences in the statutory criteria used to determine the stringency of regulation (risk-based, technology-based, and cost-benefit standards), and the choice between direct regulation and economic-incentive-based means of meeting environmental protection goals. Discussion will also turn to the challenges of environmental enforcement, and the role of agencies, courts and citizens groups in the implementation of environmental law in Nigeria.

The course will also examine the international approaches to the protection of the natural environment and aspects of our built environment recognised as world cultural heritage. The course will seek to examine and integrate the activities of diverse actors — the United Nations (through its United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP), states, international organisations, businesses, communities and non-government organisations (NGOs) and how they are using a wide range of legal instruments (including economic inducement and participatory mechanisms) to address pressing environmental concerns. The course will explore the critical governance and regulatory dimensions of international environmental law and policy, as well as discussing cases and treaties that have been pivotal to the development of international law of the environment. Other topics will include sources and historical development of international environmental law; principal institutions and actors involved in the formation implementation and enforcement of international environmental law; fundamental principles and concepts of international environmental law, e.g. sustainable development, precautionary principle and polluter pays principle, etc; principal cases and treaties that have been influential in the development of international environmental law; current issues of concern in international environmental law, including transboundary and atmospheric pollution, climate change, protection of the oceans, species protection and biodiversity, and international trade in harmful goods, wars, etc.
LL.M. (COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW)

1. Introduction

The 21st century is seeing the collapse of communications boundaries through the Internet and the online media is competing with traditional print and broadcast news houses. New forms of information technology are now emerging further expanding the boundaries of public communication. This requires creative and responsive legal and institutional responses to meet such developments and address such issues like privacy rights, defamation, etc.

The LL.M. in Communications and Information Technology Law will provide students with advanced knowledge and an in-depth understanding of media law and policy, the national and international regulation of telecommunications and information technology and their use. Graduates of the programme will be equipped to pursue professional and working careers in legal practice, government regulatory bodies, communications and IT firms, international organisations, NGOs, etc.

The LL.M. in Communications and Information Technology Law programme will organise public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent investment lawyers and heads of investment firms in the country. Students may be required to undertake externship in some investment firms and regulatory institutions. Students will also be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, NSUK Communications and Information Technology Law Review.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. in Communications Technology Law and Policy programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and all the three courses in the programme to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Communications Technology Law and Policy programme is Mrs. H. Doma and students are to contact her on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Media Law</td>
<td>L. 854</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Ibrahim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Telecommunications Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 855</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. J. Asagh (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses outline and contents

i. Communications Technology Law and Policy (L. 855)

This course will provide a multidisciplinary approach by exploring perspectives on the communications industries and information technology in relation to other disciplines (e.g. the relationship between law and innovation and the impact of telecommunication and information technologies on society) and the interaction between telecommunications and information technology law and other forms of regulation (e.g. media law, intellectual property law, trade and investment law, competition law), etc; policy and regulatory rationales of telecommunications and information technology law.

Other topics will include the regulatory and policy regimes on the telecommunications industry within national and international settings; the interplay between national and international decision-making institutions; price control; social and universal service obligation; separation and new entry; technological neutrality (e.g. between wired and wireless); cross-border agreements; consumer protection; national laws and policy on telecommunications, especially the Nigerian Communications Commission Act, 2003; powers, functions and authority of the National Communications Commission; powers of the Minister of Communications; issuance of licences and frequencies, the universal services provision fund, resolution of conflicts, consumer rights, jurisdiction of the Federal High Court, case law, authorisation, licensing and access; the international the regulation of telecommunications networks and services, viz WTO and ITU; the Internet and its neutrality and current challenges (e.g. privacy, net neutrality, search engines) viz liberalisation of the telecommunications industry and communication rights in the information society; liberalisation, competition and industry efficiency; cybersecurity and on-line crimes; privacy, data, etc, protection and the right to be forgotten; etc.

Other aspects of the course will discuss the nature and emergence of information technology and its social, economic, political and cultural impact. Other topics to be examined include the legal ramifications of the Internet and computerisation; privacy; content liability; the internet and domain names; online privacy; e-commerce; jurisdiction and dispute resolution; intellectual property in software and hardware; trademarks, cloud computing and regulation of virtual worlds, cyber crime and online disputes; control over and liability in respect of hardware, software, data and website content; issues like the impact of globalisation, enforcement of national and international legal norms, regulatory forms (including self-regulation and soft law) and the rights and claims of consumers, corporations, cyber-libertarians, etc, will also be discussed.

Legal and institutional sources will be drawn from the domestic framework and from the international legal system. Comparative references will also be made to other more advanced national legal systems, e.g. USA, UK, China, Russia, South Africa, Brazil, etc. The course will have a clinical component.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Media Law (L. 854)

The subject deals with national and international legal and policy instruments dealing with the media industry, including broadcasting, internet and online information services, print media and advertising. Topics will include the constitutional guarantees of the freedom of expression and the press; international instruments on free press; the Freedom of Information Act; the rights of reporters in print, broadcast and online journalism; the so-called “citizen reporter”; news gatherers’ privilege; freedom of information and open meetings laws; right of privacy; defences to civil claims and criminal charges in the course of media work by a journalist; defamation; sedition; obscenity; contempt; confidentiality; accountability of the press and right to privacy; plurality and press freedom; censorship; confidentiality; media ethics; use of drones and other developing technology; reporters’ privilege as to confidentiality of sources; the impact of technology and globalisation on the legal protection of free speech and press, including a comparative examination of the different approaches to regulation of speech around the world.

An important major topic will be the regulation of the social media, which will examine sub-themes like the statutes and regulations that give authority to some persons and institutions to control the information that are usually, but not always, personal to an individual - known as Personally Identifiable Information (PII); the legal issues and potential legal liability that users and operators of social media sites face; information privacy law as it affects businesses, administrative agencies, and individuals in Nigeria and in other jurisdictions; legal
challenges posed by the use of social media in the workplace, etc, and how domestic and foreign jurisdictions are addressing these issues; the impact of social media on the judicial process including its use by litigants, lawyers and judges; the use of copyrighted content in social media; restrictions on the use of social media for commercial purposes; the protections afforded to student use of social media; protection of anonymous speech online and intrusions into the privacy of social media users; procedural and ethical concerns raised by the use of social media in legal practice; etc. There will be seminars and public lectures where students will practically examine defamation claims involving media defendants, copyright issues facing journalists, as well privacy torts such as false light and appropriation claims. The class will also study the ethical and professional considerations of journalists from the perspectives of practicing journalists. Persons who are specialists in certain areas of the subject or are active or prominent in the media industry will be invited as Guest Lecturers.

Prerequisite(s): Nil


This course will provide a background study of the law of intellectual property, IP, in the Nigerian domestic context with appropriate comparative references to other jurisdictions. It is particularly useful to students who have no prior exposure to the law of intellectual property. Topics will include: Nature and categories of intellectual property rights: copyright, trademarks, patents and patentable inventions, industrial designs, cultural rights, trade secrets, rights of publicity, performers' rights, practices concerning authorship and ownership in various sectors, disparate bargaining power, the role of trade groups and other representatives, derivative works, fair use and "appropriation art", the public domain, the implications for authorship of the internet and new digital technologies, etc.; legal concepts on intellectual property: eligibility, ownership and proprietorship, conditions for grant, duration, extent and statutory exceptions of rights conferred, renewal, etc; administration; infringement; unfair competition; jurisdiction of courts and arbitral tribunals; remedies; etc. This course is compulsory for students specialising in the LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law (Concentration).

Prerequisites: Nil
L.L.M. (CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW)

1. Introduction

The L.L.M. in Constitutional and Human Rights Law is a unique programme which is designed to enable students to progress to become experts in constitutional theory and practice and active human rights practitioners, activists and specialists. It is the first programme of its kind to be offered by a Nigerian university and students will be expected to critically engage with many of the national constitutional and human rights issues that feature strongly in public debates today, gain a deep understanding of international human rights law, as well as its interconnection with international criminal and comparative criminal law. The programme is designed to give an in-depth understanding of constitutional and human rights issues in Nigeria and across the world for those interested in constitutional theory and practice and human rights protection. The programme is suitable for lawyers who are working in government agencies, the judiciary, security agencies, NGOs, international organisations, legal firms, the media, business firms, etc, or those lawyers desiring to develop a professional career in any of these places.

The L.L.M. in Constitutional and Human Rights Law will organise series of public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent constitutional and human rights lawyers and activists. Students will also prepare position memoranda on current constitutional issues in the country and share them with political leaders and scholars. Students will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme’s annual academic journal, NSUK Constitutional and Human Rights Law Review.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the L.L.M. Constitutional and Human Rights Law Specialisation are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, Comparative Constitutional Law, International Human Rights Law and either International Humanitarian Law or International Crimes Law and Jurisdiction to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the L.L.M. in Constitutional and Human Rights Law is Mr. I. J. Viko. Students are to contact him on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa, Mrs. F. Sodangi, Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado, S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Comparative Constitutional Law</td>
<td>L. 804</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>L. 805</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Raji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>International Crimes Law and Jurisdiction</td>
<td>L. 806</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. P. Akper (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>L. 834</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Doma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Comparative Constitutional Law (L. 804)

This course introduces students to the rich diversity of the constitutions of nations and constitutional law in the world today. It aims at making the student to have a better understanding of the working of different national constitutions in their particular historical, political, socio-economic and cultural settings. What constitutions are, how and why constitutions differ, how constitutional ideas emerge, migrate and settle in diverse geographic locations, as well as the larger global processes which structure constitutional law in each country will be examined.

As a starting point, students will study the conceptual and theoretical foundations of constitutional law from a comparative perspective. All dimensions of the course – theoretical, methodological, and case studies – will be concerned with the ways in which recurring topics of constitutional law are understood in the context of different or even similar constitutional systems. The course will cover topics arising in the comparative study of different constitutional systems. It will compare and contrast constitutional structure, law and practice in Nigeria and other federal systems like the United States, Germany, Canada, Kenya, etc. It also will examine unitary constitutions and other constitutional classifications. Other topics will include problems of both constitutional design and constitutional adjudication; judicial review of the constitutionality of constitutional law and practice; the nature and effect of judicial review. Other topics will include the relationships between the branches of government and courts under constitutional regimes that permit legislative ‘override’ of constitutional decisions; presidential compared to parliamentary systems of governance; emergency powers; the different forms of federalism; constitutional rights and the protection of minority groups (e.g. federal character, affirmative action for minorities, group-based rights; gender equality; section 10 of the CFRN and freedom of religion; positive social welfare rights. In all the discussions emphasis will be on the role of constitutional law and the courts in protecting liberal democracy and what can be learned from a comparative study of constitutions and constitutionalism.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. International Human Rights Law (L. 805)

International Human Rights Law is a unique course which is designed to enable students to progress to become human rights practitioners and specialists in this dynamic area of law. Students will be expected to critically engage with many of the human rights issues that feature strongly in public debates today, and gain a deep understanding of international human rights law, as well as its interconnection with international criminal and comparative criminal law. This course places emphasis on the radical transformations that international human rights law has experienced since the beginning of the 21st century, with the genesis of the International Criminal Court, the on-going process of the United Nations reform and the recent shift to a more securitarian approach to criminal process values, especially regarding the war against terrorism. The course is designed to give an in-depth understanding of human rights standards across the world for those interested in human rights protection from government agencies, the judiciary, the police, NGOs, international organisations, legal firms, the media, business firms, etc.

Topics in the course include analysis of the theory, history and development of human rights, especially under the UN system; examination of the main regional mechanisms of human rights protection in Africa and other regions; an overview of a variety of contemporary human rights topics, including the examination of major developments and recent tendencies in the field of international human rights protection; challenges of international human rights protection, including the emergence of the right to development and the so-called third-generation rights; human rights advocacy and global governance through NGOs and non-State actors; the crystallisation of group rights, minorities and indigenous peoples’ rights; the challenges of international migration and protection of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees; women’s rights and the rights of the child, including protection against victims of human trafficking; the controversy surrounding human rights advocacy for sexual and gay rights; international enforcement of human rights; international crimes like genocide, torture, terrorism, defamation, etc, that infringe on rights; jurisdiction matters; etc. In addition to class sessions there will be seminars, conferences, talks by guest lecturers, workshops, visits, etc, to provide students practical and contextual knowledge of the actual operation of human rights law.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
iii. International Crimes Law and Jurisdiction (L. 806)

This course will examine the concepts, substantive contents, and enforcement of international criminal law. It will focus on international crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of international criminal courts and tribunals, i.e. genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression. The core principles, law, and institutions of international criminal law are contextualised within the background of International Law, International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law. Other topics will include the duty to prosecute those who commit international crimes; the application of domestic and international law to the question of jurisdiction over international criminal activities, including universal jurisdiction of national courts; the procedural aspects of international cooperation in criminal matters, with particular attention to extradition and problems associated with obtaining evidence; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iv. International Humanitarian Law (L. 834)

International Humanitarian Law (otherwise known as the Law of Armed Conflict) has become quite necessary against the background of on-going wars in many parts of the world. War seems to be a feature of modern society and any steps taken to mitigate its horrors and pain should be supported. This course will provide an introduction to the international efforts made to reduce the misery of war. It will examine the history and various sources of international humanitarian law, its relationship with the ius ad bellum, and the basic principles that have governed its development (such as the principles of distinction and proportionality: in particular international/ non-international armed conflicts; combatants/civilians; military objectives/civilian objects; etc). Beyond the basic principles, it will examine a range of contemporary challenges to the law of armed conflict such as the problems inherent in and importance of classifying conflicts; the rules which protect both participants in and innocent victims of armed conflict; the rules which regulate the conduct of hostilities, including targetability and proportionality; privileged and unprivileged belligerents; the protection of the civilian population; the regulation of means and methods of warfare; the concept of ‘collateral damage’; treatment of combatants and prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, etc; military objectives and the principle of distinction; suppression of terrorism; drone strikes; non-international armed conflicts; the relationship between international humanitarian law and human rights law; etc.

This course is designed to complement other courses offered within the international law subject grouping. It is hoped that at the end of the course students will, among other things, demonstrate an understanding of the history of ideas, legal doctrines and institutional structures developed to restrict the means and methods of warfare, demonstrate an ability to think critically about the role international law may play in the limitation and legitimation of violence.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
LL.M. (LAW OF BANKING AND FINANCE)

1. Introduction

The LL.M. Programme in Law of Banking and Finance of Nasarawa State University Keffi, NSUK, is the first of its kind in Nigeria. The programme is particularly relevant today because of recurring upheavals in the global banking sector and in the financial markets. This has made countries to re-examine the legal and regulatory structures of the global banking and financial system so as to enhance it and make it more effective and stable. This makes the future full of opportunities for financial services lawyers who are familiar with the fundamentals of the global banking and financial services sector and the regulatory and supervisory environment in which they operate. The NSUK LL.M. in Law of Banking and Finance provides a thorough grounding in the fundamental principles of national and international finance and financial services law, covering local and international developments from practical, regulatory and policy perspectives. A wide range of regulatory and transactional areas are covered including monetary law, banking law, financial regulation, central banking, securities law, secured transactions, corporate finance and management, bankruptcy, electronic banking, financing of developing economies, business ethics, etc.

Students will have the opportunity to hear from and discuss with prominent figures from leading financial and regulatory institutions, including the Central Bank of Nigeria, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund offices in Abuja, as well as partners in law firms in Abuja and from across the country.

The programme is designed specifically for students who wish to obtain a graduate-level legal education in the field of financial services law. Ideal candidates are lawyers with some financial services experiences who can contribute in the classroom and who want to improve their skills in today’s rapidly changing world of financial services law. Students receive a practical education in financial services law, enabling them to function effectively in a professional setting focusing on regulatory courses and transactional courses in the areas of banking law, securities law and general financial services law.

All students in the programme are expected to participate actively in the production of the annual Review of Nigerian Banking and Finance Law, a student-run journal published by the faculty.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. in Law of Banking and Finance programme are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, Principles of Banking Law and International and Comparative Banking Law. They may then chose one of the two remaining elective courses to complete the required 36 credit units. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines of courses and lecturers are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Law of Banking and Finance programme is Dr. Y. Isa. Students are to consult him on the registration processes and any other Specialisation activity.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Principles of Banking Law</td>
<td>L. 828</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ms. A. E. Adaji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>International and Comparative Banking Law</td>
<td>L. 829</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Mohammed (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Regulation of Financial Institutions</td>
<td>L. 824</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Principles of Insurance Law</td>
<td>L. 850</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Y. Isa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Courses Outline and Contents
i. Principles of Banking Law (L. 828)

This course will treat the basic principles of the domestic legal and institutional regime on banking in Nigeria. Topics will include sources and nature of banking law in Nigeria; licensing; statutory requirements for banking business; the general
objectives and principles of bank regulation; supervisory review by the CBN, NDIC, etc; capital requirement; reserve requirement; corporate governance; financial reporting and disclosure requirements; credit rating requirement; restrictions on business activities including large exposures restrictions, activity and affiliation restrictions; the law and practice of bank-customer relationship; the deposit-taking relationship; credit and loans; transfers of money and payment; bank payment methods and funds transfers; third party claims and liabilities of banks as payment service providers; banking payments and funds transfers under in international trade; jurisdiction of courts and arbitral tribunals; etc

Prerequisites: Previous knowledge of Banking Law will be an advantage.

**ii. International and Comparative Banking Law (L. 829)**

This course focuses on the private law of international banking as it relates to core banking activities. It will also examine central banking in a comparative context. The course has both domestic and international perspectives. Although emphasis will be on Nigerian law but it will be in a comparative context. Topics include: deposit-taking relationship; money, transfers of money and payment; international bank payment methods: funds transfers, third party claims and liabilities of banks as payment service providers, bank payment services in international trade, etc. Other topics include the central banking systems of some countries and their regulatory and institutional frameworks on commercial banking; nature and practice of international commercial banking; bank customer relationship; risk, banks and the principles of bank regulation; Basel Committee and the regulation of international banks: Basel Committee on Banking Supervision: its structure, soft law, the Concordat 1975, Revised Concordat 1983, Core Principles, Capital Adequacy: Basel I and II, impact of the banking crisis on Basel, etc; problems of international banking regulation; Nigerian banking regulation in comparative context; Financial Services Authority: structure, accountability, objectives and practice; disputes and jurisdiction; etc.

Prerequisites: Previous knowledge of Banking Law will be an advantage.

**iii. Regulation of Financial Institutions (L. 824)**

The main objective of the course is for the student to gain an understanding of the legal and institutional framework of financial regulation, especially the main issues and aspects of financial regulation concerning the structure, operation and function of financial markets and financial institutions generally by covering the main themes in financial regulation such as theories of finance, securities regulation and banking regulation. The course will focus on the legal and institutional mechanisms on the regulation of financial institutions in Nigeria focusing especially on the roles of the CBN, NAICOM, NDIC, etc. It will explore the regulation of a broad range of financial institutions in the country including banks, financial markets, securities firms, mutual funds, insurance companies, Islamic financial institutions, etc. The different supervisory institutions and mechanisms that have evolved to regulate them will all be discussed, with a particular emphasis on jurisdictional matters, consumer protection and credit practices, the oversight of systemic risks, etc. References will be made to the international regulations of transnational financial institutions and students will be provided with an advanced knowledge of the theoretical underpinnings of international financial regulation, understanding the institutional framework of financial regulation, the main substantial issues of international financial regulation and the main aspects of law and regulation concerning the structure, operation and function of international financial markets and financial institutions.

Part of the course will be devoted to interactive seminars and group presentation on current issues of international regulation of finance.

Prerequisites: Previous knowledge of Banking Law will be an advantage.

**iv. Insurance Law (L. 850)**

Insurance is an important aspect of everyday life. A proper insurance arrangement helps to mitigate unexpected loss and injury in life. Insurance law is, therefore, of critical importance. This course focuses on a general examination of the fundamental aspects of insurance law in national, international and comparative contexts.

Topics in the course include the nature of insurance; nature, history and sources of insurance law; the insurance contract: generalities, formation, parties, insurable risk, obligations of the insured, obligations of the insurer; insurance and third parties; termination of the insurance contract; types of insurance: compulsory insurance; insurance of the person, life insurance, workers’ compensation for bodily injuries, private health insurance, pension funds, social security; property and liability insurance, fire insurance, loss of benefits insurance, marine insurance, liability insurance, legal aid insurance, aviation and space insurance, theft and embezzlement insurance, agricultural insurance, livestock insurance, catastrophe insurance, credit insurance, technical insurance, miscellaneous insurance, motor vehicle insurance, liability insurance, medical insurance and payments, uninsured and underinsured motorists coverage, physical automobile damage; law of establishment and supervision; insurance intermediaries and the insurance contract: reinsurance, co-insurance, pooling; the insurance company: registration and form, regulatory supervision, technical reserves and investment, taxation of insurance proceeds and companies; risk management and prevention.

Other topics will include institutional regulation of insurance business in Nigeria: the National Insurance Commission of Nigeria (NAICOM), Corporate Affairs Commission, (CAC), etc; international insurance regulation and practice; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
LL.M. (CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & FINANCE LAW)

1. Introduction
Successful and profitable corporate management is of national and international importance and the LL.M. specialisation in Corporate Governance and Finance Law has a strong focus on the principles and practices relating to corporate administration. The director is an essential component of corporate governance who is placed at the apex of the structure of direction and management of a company and his or her decisions can build or destroy a firm. Any efforts made to improve the quality of leadership of corporate directors and managers are worthwhile.

This LL.M. specialisation is particularly suitable for lawyers occupying leadership positions in corporations or who are rising in the corporate ladder. Lawyers intending to make a professional career in the corporate world will find the programme useful.

The LL.M. in Corporate Governance and Finance Law programme will organise public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with successful heads of corporations, leading lawyers in corporate practice and prominent academics in the area of corporate management and finance. Students in the programme will also be required to participate fully in the production of the programme’s annual academic journal, *NSUK Annual Review of Corporate Governance and Finance Law*.

2. Registration Information
1. Students in the LL.M. in Corporate Governance and Finance Law programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and all the three courses in the programme to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Corporate Governance and Finance Law programme is Mr. J. Shishi and students are to contact him on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa, Mrs. F. Sodangi, Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado, S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Principles of Corporate Law</td>
<td>L. 843</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>J. M. Shishi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Law and Practice of Corporate Management</td>
<td>L. 844</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. Amupitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Regulation of Financial Institutions</td>
<td>L. 824</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Principles of Corporate Law (L. 843)

This course discusses the fundamental principles of the law of corporations in Nigeria. It provides a background for more advanced studies in different aspects of corporation law and practice. It is compulsory for LL.M. students specialising in Corporate Management and Finance Law.

Topics to be treated include: legal nature of corporations; forms of businesses; incorporation and effect; the Memorandum and Articles of Association: doctrine of ultra vires, alteration, etc; prospectus; securities: shares, debentures, etc; shares: acquisition, transfer, floating charges, powers of shareholders, majority powers and minority rights, etc; management of corporations: directors and other officers: appointment, removal, powers, rights, duties, etc; meetings; resolutions; prospectus and statement; misrepresentation; agency; merger, reconstruction and take-over; insolvency and winding-up; regulations on partnership; corporate taxes; corporate social responsibility; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Law and Practice of Corporate Governance (L. 855)

Good corporate governance is vital for the success of business firms. This course focuses on the principles and practices that deal with corporate management. It identifies issues concerned with the legal, ethical and efficient management of businesses and investments. Main topics to be treated in the course include: concept of corporate governance; framework of corporate governance and the duties of directors and other officers: duties to act with care and diligence, in the best interests of the company, for a proper purpose and to avoid conflicts of interest; corporate opportunities and related party transactions; role of the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission (NSEC) in enforcing directors’ duties; role of shareholders, including institutional investors; preventing insolvent trading; corporate governance guidelines. Other topics will include corporate structures and investment; construction of key business and practice policies; management of time and risk capability; company accounts analysis; loan finance; acquisition transactions; financial advice and tax implications; financial services; ethical issues in client relationship; communication with clients and client care; team working; confidentiality and conflict; corporate duties and discipline; drafting of transactions agreements; etc. Interpersonal skills required of a manager will also be discussed. These include: interviewing, listening, advising, persuading, processing conflicting information, office interaction, disputes and discipline, etc.

This will be a practical course and students will required to participate in an investment game where each student will be required to set up a virtual firm or develop and manage a corporate portfolio. Students will also construct improved business and practice policies for existing corporations.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
v. Regulation of Financial Institutions (L. 844)

The main objective of the course is for the student to gain an understanding of the legal and institutional framework of financial regulation, especially the main issues and aspects of financial regulation concerning the structure, operation and function of financial markets and financial institutions generally by covering the main themes in financial regulation such as theories of finance, securities regulation and banking regulation.

The course will focus on the legal and institutional mechanisms on the regulation of financial institutions in Nigeria focusing especially on the roles of the CBN, NAICOM, NDIC, etc. It will explore the regulation of a broad range of financial institutions in the country including banks, financial markets, securities firms, mutual funds, insurance companies, Islamic financial institutions, etc. The different supervisory institutions and mechanisms that have evolved to regulate them will all be discussed, with a particular emphasis on jurisdictional matters, consumer protection and credit practices, the oversight of systemic risks, etc.

References will be made to the international regulations of transnational financial institutions and students will be provided with an advanced knowledge of the theoretical underpinnings of international financial regulation, understanding the institutional framework of financial regulation, the main substantial issues of international financial regulation and the main aspects of law and regulation concerning the structure, operation and function of international financial markets and financial institutions. Part of the course will be devoted to interactive seminars and group presentation on current issues of international regulation of finance.

Prerequisites: Previous knowledge of Banking Law will be an advantage.
LL.M. (ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS LAW)

1. Introduction

The NSUK LL.M. in Entertainment and Sports Law programme is designed for lawyers who are interested in the legal regulation of the entertainment and sports industries. Entertainment and sports law represent some of the fastest areas of professional growth in Nigeria because the country has become a global player in entertainment and sports. The curriculum includes courses covering every aspect of entertainment and sports regulation and policy in the national and international contexts and the protection of the intellectual property of entertainers. The course will give lawyers the basic and practical skills necessary to succeed in a professional career in entertainment and sports.

The course is the first of its kind to be run by a Nigerian university and it intends to address the paucity of lawyers in the entertainment and sports industries. Graduates of the programme can practice and offer consultancy services to entertainers, sports men and women, and entertainment and sports bodies, or they can work for them. They can also have careers in entertainment and sports regulatory agencies.

The programme will organise series of public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent entertainment and sports lawyers and also entertainers and sportsmen and women. Students will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme’s annual academic journal, NSUK Entertainment and Sports Law Review.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. in Entertainment and Sports Law programme are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing and Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution. They must also register for the three courses under the programme. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines of courses and lecturers are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Entertainment and Sports Law is Mr. M. Zakari and students are to consult him on the registration processes and any other Specialisation activity.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Research Methodology and Legal Writing          | L. 802 | 6            | Mrs. H. Musa  
Mrs. F. Sodangi  
Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)     |
| 2   | Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution | L. 803 | 6            | Prof. M. Gidado  
S. Nchi          |
| 3   | Written Thesis (Long Essay)                    | L. 801 | 6            | Assigned Supervisor(s)               |
| 5   | Entertainment Law and Policy                    | L. 821 | 6            | M. Zakari  
Coach Bassey   |
| 6   | Sports and Recreation Law                      | L. 822 | 6            | M. Zakari                           |
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Principles of Intellectual Property Law and Policy (L. 818)

This course will provide a background study of the law of intellectual property in the Nigerian domestic context with appropriate comparative references to other jurisdictions. It is particularly useful to students who have no prior exposure to the law of intellectual property. Topics will include: nature and categories of intellectual property rights: copyright, trademarks, patents and patentable inventions, industrial designs, cultural rights, trade secrets, rights of publicity, performers’ rights, practices concerning authorship and ownership in various sectors, disparate bargaining power, the role of trade groups and other representatives, derivative works, fair use and "appropriation art", the public domain, the implications for authorship of the internet and new digital technologies, etc.; legal concepts on intellectual property: eligibility, ownership and proprietorship, conditions for grant, duration, extent and statutory exceptions of rights conferred, renewal, etc; administration; infringement; jurisdiction of courts and arbitral tribunals; remedies; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Entertainment Law and Policy (L. 821)

The entertainment industry in Nigeria in Nigeria is one of the fastest-growing in the world. There is an urgent need to develop proper legal and institutional mechanisms to regulate and protect the industry. This course will deal with legal, ethical and policy issues involved in the entertainment industry, including acquisition of performance rights, copyright, music publishing, event promotion, contracts design, breach and remedies, litigation, negotiation and mediations in conflicts, right of publicity. Topics will also include agreement, rental and licensing issues, consignment and moral rights of artists, conversion, libel, piracy, plagiarism, the internet and intellectual property rights of artists and entertainers and their producers, etc. A major topic to be discussed will be ‘Law and the Film Industry’, which will explore various issues involved in the production, distribution and exhibition of films, the structure of the film industry, creative control, credit, compensation, grant of rights, representations and warranties, and financing alternatives the tensions between economic considerations and the unpredictable intangibles of creative success, etc;

Another major topic will be ‘Law and Music’, which will focus on an overview of the emerging music industry in Nigeria and an analysis of the intellectual property framework of music-related legal issues, especially issues involved in creating a property in music production and recording; raising money for music production and recording and bringing it to the market; commercial use of recorded music by radio, TV, cable stations, etc, and in weddings, parties, etc. intellectual rights in folk music; etc.

There will be practical experience in drafting contracts and agreements. Applicable national and international legislation and judicial and arbitral decisions will be discussed. The readings will be selected recommended essays.

Persons who are specialists in certain areas of the subject or are active in the industry will be invited as guest lecturers.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Sports and Recreation Law (L. 822)

The subject will examine legal, ethical and policy issues involved in the sports industry covering amateur and professional sports. It will examine national and international laws, judicial and arbitral decisions that deal with sports and athletes. Topics will include general discussions of amateur and professional sports and athletics; sports contracts and their breaches and remedies; torts in sports; sports agency; sports franchises; labor relations issues in sports ; use of illegal/banned substances or ‘doping’; antitrust; sports gambling; gender and discrimination in sports; safety in sports; rights of professional and amateur sports persons and athletes; structure and operations of professional sports leagues and amateur organizations; the authority of sports officials and other sports authorities; collective bargaining negotiation and agreements with sports unions; professional sports contract matters and drafting of sports contracts; broadcasting arrangements, and legislation affecting sports. commercial rights relating to game performances, and efforts to apply and adapt standard legal theory and practice to this unique environment; the rights of the supporters of professional teams; international sports law vis-a-vis the Olympics, FIFA, international boxing, All African Games, Commonwealth Games; jurisdiction and arbitration processes and jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sports, etc, especially their legal structure and its status under domestic law and relationship with domestic courts and tribunals.

Prominent sports persons and sports lawyers will be invited as guest lecturers and for informal lunch meetings.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
LL.M. (INVESTMENT LAW AND POLICY)

1. Introduction
The Nigerian economy is growing and the securities and capital markets are emerging as major sources of investment funds and capital. The LL.M. in Investment Law and Policy has the main objective of making students to understand the legal and institutional framework on securities, capital markets and financial institutions not only in Nigeria but around the world. The courses in the programme deal with securities and capital markets regulation, the regulation of financial institutions and their functions and operations in the domestic and comparative international contexts.

The programme will be useful to lawyers in private corporate practice, who are working in institutions regulating the capital markets and financial institutions in Nigeria, especially the CBN, NAICOM, NDIC, etc, and in the securities and capital markets sector, the banking and financial institutions, or as academics, etc.

The LL.M. in Investment Law and Policy programme will organise public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent investment lawyers and heads of investment firms in the country. Students may be required to undertake externship in some investment firms and regulatory institutions. Students will also be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, *NSUK Investment Law and Policy Review*.

2. Registration Information
1. Students in the LL.M. in Investment Law and Policy programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and all the three courses in the programme to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in the LL.M. in Investment Law and Policy is Mrs. F. Sodangi and students are to contact her on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Securities and Capital Markets Law</td>
<td>L. 836</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Mohammed (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Shehu (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Regulation of Financial Institutions</td>
<td>L.824</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Law of International Commercial and</td>
<td>L. 813</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. Amupitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial Transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Securities and Capital Markets Law (L. 836)

The course will examine the legal issues that arise out of the operations of the capital markets as intermediaries between investors and issuers; it focuses on the regulation of capital-raising through the markets. The course will focus primarily on Nigerian law but in a comparative context.

The topics to be covered will include: investment and divestment; the powers and functions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria, etc, in the operation and supervision of the Nigerian securities and capital markets; the Nigeria Stock Exchange; contractual matters; disclosure theory; the role of trading markets in finance-raising and their regulation; prospectus disclosure; ongoing disclosure; market abuse; the internationalisation of capital-raising and harmonisation; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Regulation of Financial Institutions (L. 824)

The main objective of the course is for the student to gain an understanding of the legal and institutional framework of financial regulation, especially the main issues and aspects of financial regulation concerning the structure, operation and function of financial markets and financial institutions generally by covering the main themes in financial regulation such as theories of finance, securities regulation and banking regulation. The course will focus on the legal and institutional mechanisms on the regulation of financial institutions in Nigeria focusing especially on the roles of the CBN, NAICOM, NDIC, etc. It will explore the regulation of a broad range of financial institutions in the country including banks, financial markets, securities firms, mutual funds, insurance companies, Islamic financial institutions, etc. The different supervisory institutions and mechanisms that have evolved to regulate them will all be discussed, with a particular emphasis on jurisdictional matters, consumer protection and credit practices, the oversight of systemic risks, etc.

References will be made to the international regulations of transnational financial institutions and students will be provided with an advanced knowledge of the theoretical underpinnings of international financial regulation, understanding the institutional framework of financial regulation, the main substantial issues of international financial regulation and the main aspects of law and regulation concerning the structure, operation and function of international financial markets and financial institutions. Part of the course will be devoted to interactive seminars and group presentation on current issues of international regulation of finance.

Prerequisites: Previous knowledge of Banking Law will be an advantage.

iii. Law of International Commercial and Financial Transactions (L. 813)

This course treats the law and practice of various international finance transactions which are used to raise debt finance in the international debt and capital markets. It also examines the structure, legal form and content of the instruments used in these transactions and the rights and obligations of the various parties involved. The focus will be on international finance transactions of a cross-border nature, consequently the international nature of such transactions will form an important component of the course.

Topics will include an introduction and overview of different international finance markets, including the funding mechanisms used in those markets; analysis of the form and content of international loan commitment letters and term sheets; introduction to international term loan agreements; the form and content of international (cross-border) loan agreements including an analysis of the standard (loan market association) form agreements with particular focus on the objectives and legal effect of the following: conditions precedent, representations and warranties, covenants and events of default; issues arising from the recent LIBOR scandal; rescheduling, restructuring and standstill agreements: the form, content and legal effect of such agreements; primary syndicated loan agreements: the form and content of international syndicated loan agreements and an analysis of the roles, obligations and liabilities of the various parties thereto including: the arranger, agent banks, security agents, syndicate lenders, etc; secondary syndication/loan transfers; transfer of loans: methods of transfer under Nigerian law: novation, assignment, sub-participation (risk and funded), proceeds assignment and trusts transfers, the regulatory drivers for loan transfers, etc; subordination and intercreditor related issues: types of subordination, its legal effect and the commercial objectives; intercreditor agreements used within international finance markets; project finance: documentation used in project finance transactions, risks (legal and commercial), project financing structures, etc; securitisation and structured finance: “true sale” securitisation transactions including the commercial background and regulatory drivers that underpinned the development
of the securitisation market, the structure of securitisation transactions, the role, rights and responsibilities of the various parties in securitisation transactions, etc; impact of the global credit crisis on structural finance transactions and national responses around the world; the legal structure of post credit crisis transactions; international bond issues: legal nature of international bonds, process of issuing an international bond, the parties to such issues, fundamental terms typically incorporated, manner of international trade in bonds, role and duties of the bond trustee, etc; legal opinions: the role of the lawyer in international finance transactions, the form and content of legal opinions commonly delivered in international finance transactions and the potential liabilities for lawyers delivering such opinions; conflict of laws in international finance transactions: choice of law and jurisdiction clauses and their form and content; impact and prevention of global credit crisis; etc.

**Prerequisite(s):** Nil
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY KEFFI

VISION
To be a world class centre of excellence for the development of the individual and the society.

MISSION
To encourage and enable individuals to develop their full potentials by providing qualitative and stimulating learning environment encompassing a wide range of relevant educational activities for efficient, dedicated and selfless service to the state, the nation and humanity.

PHILOSOPHY
The University believes in excellence, creativity, productivity and freedom of conscience for the advancement of the individual and humanity.
LL.M. (SECURITY LAW AND POLICY)

1. Introduction
National and international security is one of the main issues of the 21st century as the world grapples with instability in many countries. The NSUK LL.M. in Security Law and Policy examines the causes, nature and management of conflicts. The courses here deal with the institutions, strategies, statecraft and crisis management policy underpinnings that converge to deal with local, national and international security threats. This course will be particularly useful to lawyers working in security agencies, in private legal practice who are consultants to security agencies, in human rights advocacy groups and other NGOs, academic and policy research institutions, etc.

The LL.M. in Security Law and Policy programme will organise public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with top security officials and leading scholars and experts in the areas of security matters. Students registered in the programme will also be required to participate fully in the production of the programme’s annual academic journal, NSUK Security Law and Policy Review.

2. Registration Information
1. Students in the LL.M. in Security Law and Policy programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, Security Policy and Strategy and any other two of the four elective courses in the programme to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Security Law and Policy is Mr. A. Epu and students are to contact him on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Security Policy and Strategy</td>
<td>L. 845</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. Garba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Police and Policing Law</td>
<td>L. 823</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. Epu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Military Law</td>
<td>L. 846</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. J. Akaagerger (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Violent Conflicts Management and Prevention</td>
<td>L. 847</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Gwamna (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. V. Dugga (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>L. 834</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Doma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Security Policy and Strategy (L. 845)

This course is a flexible and expansive one that deals with topical issues of local, national and international security problems and policy responses to them. It forms the centerpiece of the LL.M. programme on Security and Public Safety Law. The course is apt as it is situated within the Nigerian and global contexts and it explores the many facets of contemporary security challenges like transnational terrorism, insurgency, communal violence, etc. The course will identify the main immediate local, national and international security threats and offer some possible solutions to them and these security problems can be prevented or controlled. Discussions will range from broad identification of security strategies like military operations, defence intelligence planning, foreign relations and policy to community vigilante. Topics will include identifying the causes and character of security problems; categories of security problems: insurgency and internal war, terrorism, sectarian and ethnic violence, farmers-migratory pastoralists conflict, human and drug trafficking, economic and financial crimes, etc; paramilitary groups; state response to security challenges: military strikes and occupation, dialogue and propaganda, comparative counter terrorism, national intelligence efforts and policy and global intelligence networks, regional efforts to address regional security challenges; state failure and domestic political instability; proliferations of weapons of mass destruction and counter-proliferation; use of military forces in peace operations; management of humanitarian crises; migrations; technology and security: information technology, drones, etc; security and human rights; strategies of conflict management: dialogue, arbitration, negotiation, etc; security and resource scarcity; corruption as security problem; political and socio-economic undercurrents of security; etc.

There will be guest lectures and lunch meetings with prominent security officials, policy makers, academics, etc, and the class will organise a conference on a current national security problem.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Police and Policing Law (L. 823)

The police are a central part of the state's criminal justice system and formal machinery for maintaining law and order. However, the police represent one aspect, albeit the most important one, of the more general institutions and processes of policing. Topics to be treated in this course include federal police powers; federal control over the police; relationship of federating units with the police; police powers of investigations, arrest, interrogation, detention, search, prosecution, riot control, etc; police discretion; measurement and enhancement of police effectiveness; specialist aspects of policing, especially criminal investigation, the control of public order, etc; nature and functions of 'policing' ; role of the police in the state and legal system; nature and emergence of policing; theories on modern forms of policing; contemporary issues and policy developments in policing; pluralisation of policing and the relationship between the police and other aspects of policing; relationship between the state and 'private' forms of policing; community policing; legal powers of the police and their control; police accountability; the police and the mass media; etc.

Students will present papers on themes in the course in class for discussions. Attendance is mandatory and failure to put in a minimum of 75% attendance rate will result in failure. Active and retired police officers and security experts will be invited to lead discussions during classes.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Military Law (L. 846)

Military Law is the body of rules and customs for the use, control and the maintenance of discipline of armed services personnel. Military law includes constitutional provisions and regulations regarding the overall recruitment, deployment and administration of the armed forces. Topics in this course will include such matters as constitutional control of the armed; powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces; enlistment; conditions of service and welfare; discussions of the provisions of the Armed Forces Act Cap A20 LFN 2004 (which repealed and replaced hitherto the Nigerian Army Act, the Navy Act, the Air Force Act and the Military Court (Special Powers) Act); military offences and their penalties; arrests, investigations, summary trial procedure, court-martial trials, etc; service offences; jurisdiction, general or special; criminal and civil jurisdiction; war crimes; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
iv. Violent Conflict Management and Prevention (L. 847)

Violent conflicts are global problems and they are causing destruction of lives and property and forced migrations. In the midst of the misery of the millions affected there is an urgent need to develop initiatives of non-violent methods and strategies to end on-going violent conflicts and to prevent such conflicts occurring in the future. Nigeria is beset by communal violence in different countries which are rooted in the ethnic, sectarian and economic tensions inherent in its plurality. The academia and research bodies must come up with sustainable strategies of non-violent resolution of these violent conflicts and how to anticipate and prevent them.

This course, the first of its kind in an LL.M. programme in a Nigerian university, is structured to develop a sustainable framework of non-violent settlement of violent conflicts and the development of policy options on how to prevent such conflicts occurring. Topics to be discussed will include identifying the causes of violent conflicts in Nigeria: political, sectarian, ethnic, socioeconomic, etc, factors; character of violent conflicts in Nigeria: sectarian and ethnic violence, farmers-migratory pastoralists conflict, etc; paramilitary groups and violence; proliferations of weapons; state response to violent conflicts: military strategy, prosecution and judicial sanctions, state inaction, etc; use of police and military forces in peace conflict management and prevention; management of humanitarian crises and emergencies; strategies of non-violent conflict management: use of dialogue, arbitration, negotiation, etc; strategies of conflict prevention: identification of ‘hot spots’, i.e. violence-prone communities, history of violence and historical factors, sources of provocation, removing violence-generating factors, involving community leaders, communication and dialogue, developing ‘hotlines’ of communication, youths and violent conflicts, addressing underlying economic and political factors, prevention by anticipation and prediction, deterrence, counterforce and security resource upgrade; the mass media and conflict management and prevention; socioeconomic, political and cross-cultural devices for conflict management and prevention; etc.

Students will present seminar papers on themes in the course during class discussions. Attendance is mandatory and failure to put in a minimum of 75% attendance rate will result in failure. Prominent peace activists, senior security officers, community leaders, etc, will be invited to lead discussions during the seminar classes.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

v. International Humanitarian Law (L. 834)

International Humanitarian Law (otherwise known as the Law of Armed Conflict) has become quite necessary against the background of on-going wars in many parts of the world. War seems to be a feature of modern society and any steps taken to mitigate its horrors and pain should be supported. This course will provide an introduction to the international efforts made to reduce the misery of war. It will examine the history and sources of international humanitarian law, its relationship with the ius ad bellum, and the basic principles that have governed its development (such as the principles of distinction and proportionality: in particular international/non-international armed conflicts; combatants/civilians; military objectives/civilian objects; etc). Beyond the basic principles, it will examine a range of contemporary challenges to the law of armed conflict such as the problems inherent in and importance of classifying conflicts; the rules which protect both participants in and innocent victims of armed conflict; the rules which regulate the conduct of hostilities, including targetability and proportionality; privileged and unprivileged belligerents; the protection of the civilian population; the regulation of means and methods of warfare; the concept of ‘collateral damage’; treatment of combatants and prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, etc; military objectives and the principle of distinction; suppression of terrorism; drone strikes; non-international armed conflicts; the relationship between international humanitarian law and human rights law; etc.

The assigned readings will focus on various ways to think about the legal regulation of violence. This course is designed to complement other courses offered within the international law subject grouping. It is hoped that at the end of the course students will, among other things, demonstrate an understanding of the history of ideas, legal doctrines and institutional structures developed to restrict the means and methods of warfare, demonstrate an ability to think critically about the role international law may play in the limitation and legitimation of violence.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
The multi-disciplinary approach in our LL.M. Programme brings in scholars from other faculties within and outside the university to enrich the learning experiences of our students. Although a young faculty, we are proud of our vibrant and outstanding students, with their passion and diverse experiences and personalities. Our LL.M. programme attracts candidates from all over the country to prepare themselves for careers as academics, attorneys, judges, public officers, etc. Students have numerous opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities, which include mooting and debating societies, law film clubs, research workshops, study visits, etc. Our class size is small, not exceeding 15 students. This small size guarantees an intensive interaction between students and lecturers as well as personalized support for each student.”

“Dr. A. Kana
Ag. Dean,
Faculty of Law,
Nasarawa State University.

The NSUK LL.M. Programme is the first in Nigeria to offer the LL.M. degree in specific areas of specialisation in addition to the conventional general LL.M. No Nigerian university has the rich, practical and diverse curriculum of our LL.M. Programme that is sensitive to the contemporary needs of the student and our modern digital society. It is structured to make it an exciting and satisfying intellectual and professional experience that will enable the student to accomplish his or her intellectual, professional and career goals.”

“Assoc. Dr. Y. Isa
Coordinator,
Postgraduate Programme, NSUK.

The Faculty of Law | Postgraduate Students' Brochure 2016/2017
LL.M. (LAW ENFORCEMENT & ADMINISTRATION)

1. Introduction
Law enforcement and the administration of justice are some of the critical issues in a society. There are always efforts being made to ensure that laws are effectively applied and the legal justice systems works well and fairly to protect the rights of the citizen and sanction those who breach the law. The NSUK LL.M. in Law Enforcement and Administration programme is structured to provide the students with a good knowledge of the processes and institutions that enforce the law and administer legal justice under the highest global standards. The courses in the programme will go beyond the ‘black-letter law’ in their emphasis and will examine the legal principles and policies which govern the relevant institutions and processes on law enforcement justice administration. The programme will be useful to lawyers involved in justice administration as judges, prosecutors, prison officials, policy makers, security officers, private legal practitioners, academics, civil society activists, etc.

The LL.M. in Law Enforcement and Administration programme will organise public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with heads of law enforcement and administration agencies, prominent legal practitioners, human rights activists, etc. Students in the programme will also be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, NSUK Annual Review of Law Enforcement and Administration.

2. Registration Information
1. Students in the LL.M. in the LL.M. in Law Enforcement and Administration programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and any three of the elective courses in the programme to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Law Enforcement and Administration programme is Mr. D.G. Shigaba and students are to contact him on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa, Mrs. F. Sodangi, Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado, S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Comparative Criminal Law and Procedure</td>
<td>L. 837</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Kana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Comparative Civil Procedure Law</td>
<td>L. 838</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D. G. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Administration and Policy</td>
<td>L. 839</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Doma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Economic &amp; Financial Crimes Law</td>
<td>L. 840</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Kana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Evidence and Forensic Law</td>
<td>L. 841</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D. G. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Police and Policing Law</td>
<td>L. 823</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. Epu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Judicial Process</td>
<td>L. 842</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Justice Ateze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Comparative Criminal Law and Procedure (L. 837)

Criminal justice has long been an important area for study and is still developing fast particularly in the international arena. There is increased worldwide interest in ensuring that criminal justice systems comply with human rights requirements in order to ensure that states’ implementation and enforcement of the criminal law, through investigation, trial and punishment, respect the civil liberties of citizens accused of crime. These standards are universal and are binding on all domestic criminal systems. This makes the comparative study of criminal law and procedure compelling and interesting. This course examines contemporary issues in comparative criminal justice at an advanced level. Topics are divided into two: the first set deal with substantive criminal law issues and will be treated in the first semester while the second set of topics will deal with criminal procedure and will be discussed in the second semester.

Topics to be discussed will include an examination of the general principles of criminal law: nature, definition and elements of crime; general principles of criminal liability; individual liability and group liability; classification of offences; general defences, etc. Other topics will include contemporary issues and challenges in criminal justice; criminological theories; crime against women and children: human trafficking; domestic violence; sexual offences; juvenile justice; crime, human rights and national security: human rights, national security and terrorism; preventive detention; socio-economic crimes: white collar crimes; corruption; drug abuse; cultism; cybercrimes; organised crimes and racketeering; etc; international crimes: the nature of law, war and crime and the purpose of war crimes trials; concept of individual criminal responsibility for violations of international law; elaboration of basic crimes; universal jurisdiction; international criminal courts; international versus national jurisdictions and the concept of universal jurisdiction; different models of international criminal courts and tribunals; jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court; crime and justice: restorative justice; theories of punishment; victimology; plea bargaining; sentencing policy; rehabilitation and prison reforms, etc; powers of the Attorney-General; the judiciary in the criminal prosecution process; etc.

Other topics include constitutional safeguards for fair trials in different countries; crime control and due process model; criminal evidence and proof: rights of arrested persons; investigation; law relating to bail; presumptions and burden of proof; components of fair trial; jury trials; judgement; appeals; capital punishment; Islamic crimes and punishment; etc.

Prerequisites: Nil

ii. Comparative Civil Procedure Law (L. 838)

This subject will examine national and international civil procedure rules from a comparative perspective. The emphasis will be on complementation and harmonisation and not contrasting analyses. Topics will include discussions of the nature and sources of civil procedure law; civil matters; civil jurisdiction of courts; hierarchy of courts; civil action: commencement, pre-trial, trial and post trial issues; applications, motions, etc; judgement, appeals; locus standi and constitutional claims of right; estoppel and statutory prohibition of actions; general and multinational sources civil procedure law; nature of international civil litigation; national statutes, especially the Uniform High Court Rules, and international legal regimes, e.g. ALI/UNIDROIT Draft Principles and Rules of Civil Procedure; access to justice that includes costs consideration and claim aggregation techniques; procedural rights and their protection; borrowing of procedural rules; private rule making: regional and global harmonisation initiatives; transnational dispute resolution systems; jurisdiction, venue and forum shopping in transnational litigation; rules of evidence, enforcement of judgements, etc, in international civil litigation. Some practical matters on litigation will also be treated, which include: client interviews, drafting pleadings, out of court settlement, general client care aspects of litigation, communication with clients, drafting, research, advocacy; etc. A list of recommended selected readings will be provided in class.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Criminal Justice Administration and Policy (L. 839)

Crime and punishment and the judicial settlement of civil disputes are issues that touch on the very existence of society itself and so are of great importance to the lawyer. This course helps to bring academic insights and rigour to the examination of the causes of crime, their detection and punishment, control, and prevention. It
iv. Economic and Financial Crimes Law (L. 840)

This course focuses on economic and financial crimes committed within government employment or against individuals or commercial and business entities. It explores current perspectives in the detection, investigation and prosecution of these cases in the wake of widespread corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria and recurring global financial crisis. The introductory session explores the taxonomy of economic and financial crime, examining the nature and extent of economic and financial crime, its social and economic impact and the perceived ambivalence to the prosecution of economic and financial crime offenders. The course explores a definition of economic and financial crimes a consideration of notions of breach of trust, misappropriation, dishonesty and deception, examining the role of consent and the interaction between the criminal law and civil law notions of property and trust. The impact of corruption on national development in Nigeria is explored. It will examine the specific national and international regulations, institutions and enforcement mechanisms in that area. Topics will examine the most common economic crimes against the state, individuals, and businesses which include fraud (including advance fee fraud), asset misappropriation, false accounting, bribery and corruption as well as cyber crimes and insider trading. Less common crimes to be treated include industrial espionage and money laundering. Topics will include definition of economic and financial crimes; trends and types of economic and financial crimes in Nigeria; the EFCC, ICPC, etc laws; etc. Cybercrime is the most prevalent way in which financial fraud is committed today and so it will be exhaustively treated: its various forms, detection and prosecution under national and international laws. The course also examines offences such as insider dealing and misleading the financial markets; manipulation of the financial markets; short selling and reckless risk taking; etc. International initiatives to promote asset confiscation and penalise money laundering will also be discussed and the challenges and tensions which arise when these initiatives are to be implemented within a domestic context. Finally, the course will examine the difficulties faced by enforcement agencies and authorities when investigating economic and financial crime cases; the potential incompatibility between the exercise of compulsory interrogation powers and privacy issues; plea bargaining in corruption cases; the judiciary and jurisdiction; enforcement of judgements; socio-cultural factors that seem to encourage economic and financial crimes; whistle blowing; etc.

Prerequisites: Nil
v. Evidence and Forensic Science Law (L. 841)

Science is playing an increasing role in our courts. This is shown by the increasing use of forensic evidence in criminal cases and in other areas of judicial proceedings. This course will examine the general principles of evidence law and will especially focus on the difficulties that courts encounter in dealing with scientific evidence and scientific concepts, both at the practical level and at the theoretical and jurisprudential levels. Examples will be drawn from recent cases and current controversies. An important focus of the seminar will be on how judges, juries, and lawyers untrained in science can best handle scientific issues with which they are presented. No course prerequisite or prior scientific knowledge is required. Topics will include nature of legal evidence generally; categories of evidence and their character and proof; burden of proof and weight of evidence; estoppel; competency and compellability; electronic evidence, nature and proof; DNA evidence; ballistics and blood tests; etc. The course will also do some comparative study of various evidentiary doctrines, focusing upon the jurisprudence of international tribunals and differences in the approaches adopted by national jurisdictions on issues like: the nature of proof; expert evidence; vulnerable witnesses; hearsay; the right to confrontation; similar facts evidence; corroboration; and the presumption of innocence. The emphasis of the course will go beyond the ‘black-letter law’ and be on the principles and policies which underlie the detailed legal rules and regulations governing the relevant types of evidence.

Prerequisite(s): Previous knowledge of the Law of Evidence is required.

vi. Police and Policing Law (L. 823)

The police are a central part of the state's criminal justice system and formal machinery for maintaining law and order. However, the police represent one aspect, albeit the most important one, of the more general institutions and processes of policing. This course will be in seminar form. Topics to be treated in this course include federal police powers; federal control over the police; relationship of federating units with the police; police powers of investigations, arrest, interrogation, detention, search, prosecution, riot control, etc; police discretion; measurement and enhancement of police effectiveness; specialist aspects of policing, especially criminal investigation, the control of public order, etc; nature and functions of 'policing'; role of the police in the state and legal system; nature and emergence of policing; theories on modern forms of policing; contemporary issues and policy developments in policing; pluralisation of policing and the relationship between the police and other aspects of policing; relationship between the state and 'private' forms of policing; community policing; legal powers of the police and their control; police accountability; the police and the mass media; etc. Students will present papers on themes in the course in class for discussions. Attendance is mandatory and failure to put in a minimum of 75% attendance rate will result in failure. Active and retired police officers and security experts will be invited to lead discussions during the seminar classes.

Prerequisites: Nil

vii. The Judicial Process (L. 842)

The judiciary is the third organ of government, the other two being the legislature and the executive. Of the three, it appears the weakest since it neither has power to appropriate the commonwealth nor keep the purse strings. However, it is the main guardian of the constitution and in a liberal democracy it stands between tyranny and the liberty of the citizen.

This course, which is in a seminar form, will examine the constitutional powers, roles and authority of the judiciary in the context of the background sociological, political, economic, cultural and psychological factors and currents that influence judges as they perform their functions. Themes will include class and judicial appointments; class and judicial decisions; psychology and objective justice; the judge's mind: what forms it?; how judgements are formed in trial and appellate courts; jurisprudence of the Nigerian Supreme Court; judicial independence; corruption and the judiciary; jury trials or the single judge?: do, should, judges make law?: should judges be elected?: limits on judicial authority; legal justice and social justice; etc. Students will be required to present papers on themes in the course in class for discussions. Attendance is mandatory and failure to put in a minimum of 75% attendance rate will result in failure. The seminar will be anchored by retired and active judges of superior courts.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
Library

NSUK Faculty of Law has one of the best law libraries in the country. The faculty’s e-library with its latest ICT facilities allows users a direct link to national and international research communities. It provides high-speed internet connections access to national and international legal databases, such as LexisNexis, Westlaw, etc.
LL.M. (INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY)

1. Introduction

As the world becomes ever more closely knitted the rules governing international relations are getting more important and decisive, even overwhelming national laws within domestic jurisdiction. Nigeria is a major player in international relations and Nigerian lawyers need a strong knowledge of International Law and relations. The LL.M. in International Law and Diplomacy programme is structured to examine current international events and the theoretical and practice bases of international law and relations. It is particularly suited to diplomats, those involved with, or who are hoping to work for the foreign affairs ministry and departments, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, international law firms and foreign diplomatic missions.

The LL.M. in International Law and Diplomacy programme will organise series of public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent diplomats and scholars and experts in the fields of diplomacy and foreign policy. Students will also prepare position memoranda on current foreign policy issues in the country and share them with government officials and other scholars. Students will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, *NSUK Review of International Law and Diplomacy*.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. in International Law and Diplomacy programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, Public International Law, Diplomatic and Consular Law and any other course out of the remaining electives in the programme to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in International Law and Diplomacy is Assoc. Prof. Essien and students are to contact him on the registration processes and any other related matter.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>L. 830</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Akinseye-George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Diplomatic and Consular Law</td>
<td>L. 833</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. I. J. Essien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Private International Law</td>
<td>L. 831</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. E. Okebukola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. F. Ladapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>L. 834</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. I. J. Essien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Foreign Relations Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 835</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. N. Waya (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M. Omeri (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>International Economic Law</td>
<td>L. 832</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. M. Nasir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Public International Law (L. 830)

This course is structured to give the student an insight into the basic structures and foundations of International Law against a general background of contemporary international affairs. It will provide a general introduction to the concepts, principles, institutions and debates that define public international law today; the relations between states and the relationship between individuals, international organisations and states. Students will understand the sources and relevant norms of International Law including customary norms, general principles, treaties, judicial decisions and writings. They will also become familiar with the current state of International Law and international affairs.

Other specific topics will include subjects of international law; state formation and succession: recognition of states and governments, de facto and de jure, non recognition and its meaning in international law; state immunities; recognition of governments in exile and entities; treaties and treaty-making: types of treaties, validity and termination of treaties; international agreements; human rights and refugees under international; mediation, conciliation, fact-finding and arbitration in international dispute settlement; war, belligerence and neutrality; territorial acquisition, claims and loss; terrorism; international crimes; nationality and domicile of persons; diplomatic missions and representation; international organisations (UN, AU, ECOWAS, EU, OAS, etc); international human rights protection; dispute resolution and state responsibility; jurisdiction; the International Criminal Court (ICC) and International Criminal Tribunals; the UN system and use of force in settlement of international conflicts; violent conflicts between national groups, etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Diplomatic and Consular Law ((L. 833)

This course deals with diplomatic law and the practices of diplomatic and consular agents practicing diplomacy. Specific objectives of the course include distilling in the students the practical meanings and activities within this specialised aspect of Public International Law in a clear and comprehensible manner. Topics will include an examination of the history, development and sources of the rules governing diplomacy and consular activities; discussion of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; Convention on the Privileges & Immunities of the UN; asylum: political and diplomatic; extradition; establishment of diplomatic relations and permanent diplomatic missions: general principles and purposes; classes of heads of mission; titles of heads of mission; approval of a head of mission by the host state; credentials and presenting credentials; date of assumption of diplomatic activities; accreditation to more than one state; international organisations and accreditation; declaration of persona non grata; conduct of diplomatic relations: security, trade and development policies; lobbying and political communication; administration and co-ordination of the diplomatic mission; attaches; economic and cultural diplomacy; foreign policy; severance of consular relations; privileges, facilities and immunities; honorary consular officers and posts; personal and family privileges and immunities of diplomats; visa rules; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Private International Law (L. 831)

Private International Law (also called Conflict of Laws) refers to the body of principles and state practice that govern the choice of applicable law when there are conflicts in the domestic law of different countries related to private transactions. This happens when there is a dispute that involves one of the following: i. what jurisdiction to apply; ii. choice of law to apply; and iii. recognition or enforcement of a foreign judgment. Topics in this course will include the primary national sources of Private International Law; other sources like treaties and conventions (the Hague Conventions on Private International Law, etc); model laws, legal guides, and other instruments that regulate transactions; etc. Other topics, will include classification; renvoi; incidental question; public policy and mandatory rules; harmonisation of rules pertaining to jurisdiction; choice of law; conflicts over contracts, marriage and divorce, jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments, child adoption and abduction, etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
iv. International Humanitarian Law (L. 834)

International Humanitarian Law (otherwise known as the Law of Armed Conflict) has become quite necessary against the background of on-going wars in many parts of the world. War seems to be a feature of modern society and any steps taken to mitigate its horrors and pain should be supported. This course will provide an introduction to the international efforts made to reduce the misery of war. It will examine the history and sources of international humanitarian law, its relationship with the ius ad bellum, and the basic principles that have governed its development (such as the principles of distinction and proportionality: in particular international/non-international armed conflicts; combatants/civilians; military objectives/civilian objects; etc). Beyond the basic principles, it will examine a range of contemporary challenges to the law of armed conflict such as the problems inherent in and importance of classifying conflicts; the rules which protect both participants in and innocent victims of armed conflict; the rules which regulate the conduct of hostilities, including targetability and proportionality; privileged and unprivileged belligerents; the protection of the civilian population; the regulation of means and methods of warfare; the concept of ‘collateral damage’; treatment of combatants and prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, etc; military objectives and the principle of distinction; suppression of terrorism; drone strikes; non-international armed conflicts; the relationship between international humanitarian law and human rights law; etc.

The assigned readings will focus on various ways to think about the legal regulation of violence. This course is designed to complement other courses offered within the international law subject grouping. It is hoped that at the end of the course students will, among other things, demonstrate an understanding of the history of ideas, legal doctrines and institutional structures developed to restrict the means and methods of warfare, demonstrate an ability to think critically about the role international law may play in the limitation and legitimation of violence.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

v. Foreign Relations Law and Policy (L. 835)

This course examines the constitutional and statutory rules, principles, doctrines and policy options guiding the conduct of Nigeria’s foreign relations. Topics will include the distribution of foreign relations powers between the three branches of the federal government and between the federal and states governments; impact of foreign relations power on individual rights; the treatment of foreign states within the municipal legal systems; the status of international law in Nigerian courts; the power to declare and conduct war; the scope of the treaty power of the federal government; the validity of executive agreements; the pre emption of state foreign relations activities; the doctrine of ‘the political question’ and other doctrines regulating judicial review in foreign relations cases; regional integration; economic and cultural diplomacy; protecting the Nigerian citizen abroad; immigration and emigration; the war on terrorism; the interaction between public international law and national law in regulating foreign relations; jurisdiction; determination of applicable law in the external exercise of the public power of states, etc.

Prerequisite(s): Knowledge of Public International Law will be useful but not necessary.

vi. International Economic Law (L. 832)

International Economic Law refers to the body of legal principles and practices that regulate economic and trade between countries. Topics in the course cover issues from investment claims disputes between foreign investors and sovereign states, to countries seeking assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The course will principally examine the laws governing global economic relations and issues. It will also discuss the historical and theoretical background of International Economic Law; the law and practice of the World Trade Organization (WTO), including close analysis of the WTO dispute settlement system and the role of ‘free’ or preferential trade agreements within that system; international investment law, including under bilateral investment treaties and pursuant to investor-state dispute settlement decisions; lending policies and practices of international financial institutions, particularly the IMF and the World Bank; etc. Other topics will include regional economic integration with emphasis on ECOWAS, AU, ASEAN, OAS and the EU; regulation of international trade and investment; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
“In NSUK Law we are of the view that every academic programme must set out principally to meet the student’s intellectual, professional and career needs and interests. Students registering for the NSUK postgraduate programmes in Law are embarking on a stimulating and rewarding postgraduate experience that will equip them with specialist legal expertise and modern research skills so that they can excel in their chosen profession or career as judges, academics, researchers, legal practitioners, in-house counsel, community activists, political leaders, etc, in a contemporary world that is dynamic, competitive and international.”

Dr. A. Kana
Ag. Dean,
Faculty of Law, NSUK.

The Dean with the Vice President, His Excellency, Prof. Yemi Osinbajo, during a courtesy call by the Faculty on the VP.
LL.M. (TAXATION LAW AND POLICY)

1. Introduction
The NSUK LL.M. in Taxation Law and Policy is setting the pace as the first academic programme of its kind to be offered by a Nigerian university. The programme provides students with a solid foundation in the fundamentals of taxation, together with the opportunity for detailed study of important and topical tax issues. The specialised programme is suitable for students with an interest in taxation, whether for private legal practice, for a career in tax administration, or for an academic career.

The programme uses a comparative model to offer students a broad and rigorous study of tax legislation and jurisprudence combined with complementary analysis of relevant tax policy issues in Nigeria and around the world. The proximity of the headquarters of the main federal tax agencies in Abuja will allow students in the NSUK LL.M. in Taxation Law and Policy programme to have externship and employment opportunities.

The LL.M. in Taxation Law and Policy programme will organise series of public lectures, seminars and lunch meetings with prominent tax administrators and policy makers. Students will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme’s annual academic journal, NSUK Taxation Law and Policy Review.

2. Registration Information
1. Students in the LL.M. in Taxation Law and Policy Specialisation are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution (L. 802). They must also register for the three courses under the programme, that is Principles of Taxation Law and Policy, Law of International Taxation and Law of International Commercial and Financial Transactions. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Conveners of LL.M. in Taxation Law and Policy is Mr. S. Nchi and students are to consult them on the registration processes and any other Specialisation activity.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa, Mrs. F. Sodangi, Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado, S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Principles of Taxation Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 811</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. D. Asada (Visiting), Dr. A. Zubair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Law of International Taxation</td>
<td>L. 812</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. D. Asada (Visiting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Law of International Commercial and Financial Transactions</td>
<td>L. 813</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. Amupitan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Principles of Taxation Law and Policy (L. 811)

Taxation is any charge imposed by the state on its citizens and it is an expression of sovereign power. It is the means by which a government raises revenue to finance security and development for the state and meet other obligations to its citizens. Taxation is vital to the existence of government because without taxes a government and the state it governs will cease to exist. This course is hinged on the importance of this subject area the student is taken through issues relating to the source of sovereign authority of the state to levy taxes, the sharing of that power in a federation, persons and entities that may be taxed, the penalties for default, taxation of superannuation laws, etc. Discussions are principally situated in Nigeria but in a comparative context as other national tax jurisdictions will be referred to in the discussions.

Topics include nature of taxation and the taxing power; Nigeria’s tax policy; general categories of taxes: consumption taxes; value added tax, VAT; taxation of business and investment income; taxation of international income; taxes and levies in Nigeria as approved by the Joint Tax Board (JTB.): i. federal taxes: companies income tax; withholding tax on companies; petroleum profit tax; value-added tax (VAT); education tax; capital gains tax; stamp duties involving a corporate entity; personal income tax; ii. state taxes and levies: personal income tax; pay-as-you-earn (PAYE), direct (self and government) assessment, withholding tax; capital gains tax; stamp duties (instruments executed by individuals); pools betting, lotteries, gaming and casino taxes; road taxes; business premises registration and renewal levy; and iii. taxes/levies collectible by local governments: e.g. tenement rates; on and off liquor licence; slaughter slab fees; marriage, birth and death registration fees; signboard/advertisement permit; etc; tax evasion and avoidance; liability for tax default; tax and crime; powers and authority of Nigerian Inland Revenue Service, Customs, and revenue raising bodies; preparing tax assessments; international tax systems; current issues in tax law, policy, and practice.

Prerequisites: Nil

ii. Law of International Taxation (L. 812)

This course is structured to provide a detailed comparative analysis of the principal topics in international taxation and will equip students to analyse international tax issues using a comparative approach. It will also help them to acquire a deep understanding of the underlying structural, institutional and policy influences that have shaped international income tax systems. This knowledge will help the students to directly apply the knowledge acquired to analysing international tax problems in any given country.

Topics will include jurisdiction to tax (residence and source); elimination of double taxation; deductibility of expenses to earn dividends from foreign corporations; international taxation; controlled foreign corporation rules; taxation of non-residents; thin capitalisation rules; tax treaties; corporate taxation in multiple jurisdictions; VAT in multiple jurisdictions; Free Trade Zones; current issues in international tax law and policy; etc.

Prerequisites: Nil

iii. Law of International Commercial and Financial Transactions (L. 813)

This course treats the law and practice of various international finance transactions which are used to raise debt finance in the international debt and capital markets. It also examines the structure, legal form and content of the instruments used in these transactions and the rights and obligations of the various parties involved. The focus will be on international finance transactions of a cross-border nature, consequently the international nature of such transactions will form an important component of the course.

Topics will include an introduction and overview of different international finance markets, including the funding mechanisms used in those markets; analysis of the form and content of international loan commitment letters and term sheets; introduction to international term loan agreements; the form and content of international (cross-border) loan agreements including an analysis of the standard (loan market association) form agreements with particular focus on the objectives and legal effect of the following: conditions precedent, representations and warranties, covenants and events of default; issues arising from the recent LIBOR scandal; rescheduling, restructuring and standstill agreements: the form, content and legal effect of such agreements; primary syndicated loan agreements: the form and content of international syndicated loan agreements and an analysis of the roles, obligations and liabilities of the various parties thereto including: the arranger, agent banks, security agents, syndicate lenders, etc; secondary syndication/loan transfers; transfer of loans: methods
of transfer under Nigerian law: novation, assignment, sub-participation (risk and funded), proceeds assignment and trusts transfers, the regulatory drivers for loan transfers, etc; subordination and intercreditor related issues: types of subordination, its legal effect and the commercial objectives; intercreditor agreements used within international finance markets; project finance: documentation used in project finance transactions, risks (legal and commercial), project financing structures, etc; securitisation and structured finance: “true sale” securitisation transactions including the commercial background and regulatory drivers that underpinned the development of the securitisation market, the structure of securitisation transactions, the role, rights and responsibilities of the various parties in securitisation transactions, etc; impact of the global credit crisis on structural finance transactions and national responses around the world; the legal structure of post credit crisis transactions; international bond issues: legal nature of international bonds, process of issuing an international bond, the parties to such issues, fundamental terms typically incorporated, manner of international trade in bonds, role and duties of the bond trustee, etc; legal opinions: the role of the lawyer in international finance transactions, the form and content of legal opinions commonly delivered in international finance transactions and the potential liabilities for lawyers delivering such opinions; conflict of laws in international finance transactions: choice of law and jurisdiction clauses and their form and content; impact and prevention of global credit crisis; etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
1. Introduction

There is a growing global interest in Islamic finance and economics. Banks and financial institutions around the world are developing products and services that are Sharia-compliant (i.e. comply with Islamic law) as way of commercially targeting one of the largest global markets of over 2 billion Muslims. The ethical foundation of Islamic finance is giving it stability, which many non-Muslims find appealing as they are increasingly becoming wary of conventional finance with its cycles of depression. Islam encourages its adherents to participate actively in commercial activities subject to the dictates of Sharia, the Islamic law. Islam has set out the general normative framework of an economy and within that framework supports and provides guidelines for commerce, trade, and financial activities like banking and insurance and markets in bonds.

The NSUK LL.M. in Islamic Banking and Finance is a trail blazer and it has been structured to specifically serve the Nigerian context but also within the global framework of the universal application of Islamic legal principles. Its concentration on specific principles of Islamic finance and the requirement of internship by students enrolled in the programme gives students a practical hands-on approach to getting a proper knowledge of the actual workings of the principles and institutions of Islamic finance which no other LL.M. programme offers in Nigeria. The programme will appeal to legal practitioners who desire to be part of the fast-growing global Islamic finance market, professional bankers and financial consultants and analysts, academics, lawyers working in financial regulatory institutions and commercial firms, etc.

The LL.M. in Islamic Banking and Finance programme will organise public lectures, seminars, workshops and lunch meetings with prominent Islamic bankers, scholars of Islamic banking and finance, lawyers specialising in the practice of Islamic banking and finance and top officials of regulatory agencies on Islamic banking and finance. Students may be required to undertake externship in some Islamic banking and financial institutions. All students registered in the programme will also be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, *NSUK Islamic Banking and Finance Review*.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. in Islamic Banking and Finance programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, and all the three courses in the programme to make up the 36 credit units required. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines and allocation of courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Islamic Banking and Finance is Assoc. Prof. M. A. Sadiq. Students are to contact him on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa&lt;br&gt;Mrs. F. Sodangi&lt;br&gt;Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado&lt;br&gt;S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sources and Application of Islamic Law in Nigeria</td>
<td>L. 851</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assoc. M. Sadiq&lt;br&gt;M. Ali (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4. Courses Outline and Contents

#### i. Sources and Application of Islamic Law in Nigeria (L. 851)

Sharia, the Islamic law is an all-encompassing body of divinely prescribed precepts and principles that govern the daily lives of Muslims. Its tenets guide Muslims in their daily business and financial transactions just as much as in their spiritual, personal, social and family affairs. The distinguishing features of the principles of Sharia are the all-encompassing scope of their application and the practical effects they have on the daily lives of every Muslim. Sharia prescribes the manner and frequency of worship and is the only guide to all other religious and spiritual matters and activities. It also covers all aspects of a Muslim's life here on earth, both spiritual and non-spiritual.

This course will examine the nature and form of Sharia, its sources, Schools of jurisprudence, and how it is applied as positive law in Nigeria. Topics will include application of Islamic criminal law; application of Islamic personal law principles and practices; application of Islamic principles and concepts of trade, commerce and finance; jurisdiction of courts and disputes settlement; non-Muslims and the application of Islamic law in Nigeria; Islamic law in a plural society; etc.

**Prerequisite(s):** Nil

#### ii. Principles and Concepts of Islamic Commerce and Finance (L. 852)

The foundation principles and concepts of Islamic commerce, trade and finance are derived from Shariah, the Islamic law. These principles and concepts provide the general foundation and framework within which the specific norms of Islamic law have emerged or are emerging to govern daily commercial transactions between individuals. The Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (the main sources of Islamic law) are very explicit on ethical values as guides to business relationships and emphasize them over any considerations of profit and gain.

Islamic law obliges parties to all business transactions to be ethical and prohibits deceit and exploitation in all commercial relationships. Islamic law also prohibits interest, excessive risk and uncertainty, gambling, speculation, hoarding, etc, as it considers them harmful.

This course will identify and treat the principles and practices that form the ethical foundation of Islamic commerce, trade and economics. Topics will include: the general nature and fundamental features of an Islamic economy; Islamic economics and social justice and welfare; the concept of trade and commerce in Islam; ethical values and requirements in commerce; risk aversion; interest aversion; Islamic contract; agency; prohibition of uncertainty in transactions; prohibited items and manner of commerce and trade; Islamic finance: banking, insurance, bonds; jurisdiction and disputes settlement; Islamic commerce and trade in a plural society; etc.

**Prerequisite(s):** Nil

#### iii. Regulation and Practice of Islamic Banking and Finance in Nigeria (L. 853)

The Islamic banking system is based on the principles of Islamic law (known Sharia) and guided by Islamic economics. Two main principles form the foundation of Islamic banking, which are the prohibition of the collection and payment of riba or interest and the sharing of profit and loss. Islamic banking is emerging as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Principles and Concepts of Islamic Commerce and Finance</td>
<td>L. 852</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assoc. M. Sadiq S. Mohammed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Regulation and Practice of Islamic Banking and Finance in Nigeria</td>
<td>L. 853</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Nchi S. Mohammed (Adjunct) Ms. Ummahani (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
an alternative to conventional banking not only in Nigeria but in many countries around the world. Thus Islamic finance has become an increasing area for lawyers, especially those practicing in areas of finance and investment, or working in business and investment firms that have Muslim patronage or operate in predominantly Muslim communities.

This course will examine the sources and application of Islamic law in Nigeria; concept of banking in Islam and definition of Islamic banking; ethical investing; the prohibition against interest (riba); risk and uncertainty (maysir); methods of profit/loss sharing to facilitate banking transactions; Shariah-compliance and certain prohibitions; the legal and institutional framework of Islamic banking and finance in Nigeria: history, statutory regulations and institutional supervision: roles of CBN, NAICOM, SEC, NDIC, etc; current state, challenges and prospects of Islamic banking, insurance, bonds, in Nigeria, etc;

Students in this programme will be required to undertake internship in an Islamic banking or financial institution.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
LL.M. (LAW OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION)

1. Introduction
Clients come to lawyers for help in making deals and resolving disputes. Often, lawyers who are trained only to litigate will miss opportunities to compromise or agree when it would best serve their clients. To become effective problem solvers, contemporary lawyers need to be trained as negotiators, mediators, and arbitrators. These methods, together called Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), have become more important and more sophisticated in recent years. Lawyers can help clients identify their goals and can assist in the search for imaginative solutions that allow clients to achieve their primary objectives cheaply, efficiently and promptly. NSUK Law Faculty offers its students opportunity for top-quality preparation for work as problem-solving, value-enhancing lawyers. The faculty offers one of the most comprehensive ADR programs in the nation. The rich curriculum, taught by faculty members and practitioners, includes a hands-on mediation clinic that bridges theory and practice; a negotiation workshop; conferences, seminars, and workshops that will bring to campus the nation's leading dispute resolution experts.

Courses, seminars, and workshops will be organised to bring together experts, professors, and practitioners from other universities and the business sector and students throughout the university and the Nasarawa State and the Abuja metropolitan area. At these events, faculty members from the Law School, other schools, and student groups will work together to promote awareness and dialogue among the stakeholders on campus interested in the study and management of conflict. Students will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, NSUK ADR Review.

2. Registration Information
1. Students in the LL.M. in Law of Alternative Dispute Resolution programme are to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, Arbitration and Conciliation Law, Law of International Commercial Arbitration and either Comparative Civil Procedure Law or Labour and Industrial Relations Law. They shall also submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines of courses and lecturers are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. in Law of Alternative Dispute Resolution programme is Mrs. H. Musa and students are to consult her on the registration processes.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Arbitration and Conciliation Law</td>
<td>L. 825</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. S. Oguche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Law of International Commercial Arbitration</td>
<td>L. 826</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. P. Idornigie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Comparative Civil Procedure Law</td>
<td>L. 838</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. D. G. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Labour and Industrial Relations Law</td>
<td>L. 856</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Musa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Arbitration and Conciliation Law (L. 825)

The course will deal with general concepts and procedures of arbitration under national and international frameworks; disputes resolution structures, processes and techniques; arbitration; negotiation; mediation; conciliation; the different ADR approaches compared and contrasted; compulsory mediation; aspects of arbitrating disputes under collective bargaining agreements including judicial review of arbitration procedures; analyses of the concepts applied by arbitrators in reaching their respective decisions; neutral evaluation; collaborative law; ADR and conventional courts; ADR and African customary methods of dispute resolution; ADR in public employment, arbitration practice; commercial arbitration; international arbitration; labor and employment arbitration; mediation and lawyers; international and domestic conflict resolution; negotiation and mediation: cross cultural perspectives; management of communal conflicts through negotiations and dialogue in Nigeria; comparative ADR systems; the Scott Avery Clause in consumer agreements and its effects; etc. Students will have an opportunity to observe an actual arbitration in process and participate as an advocate in a mock arbitration.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Law of International Commercial Arbitration (L. 826)

The course will review the law and practice of international commercial arbitration as one of the key approaches to international alternative dispute resolution. Topics to be treated include the general nature of arbitration; nature, history and development of international commercial arbitration; the organization of an international arbitration; appointment, powers and role of the party-appointed arbitrator and the chairman; jurisdictional issues; the conduct of hearings; discovery and production of evidence; provisional relief and interim measures of protection; the tribunal's deliberations and award; annulment and enforcement of awards; responsibilities of international arbitral institutions; the role of national court systems; etc.

There will also be discussions of arbitration of international investment disputes, e.g. by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, NAFTA, etc. The basic documents to be discussed will include the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), Arbitration Rules, the UNCITRAL Model Law, the International Bar Association (IBA) Rules on Taking Evidence in International Commercial Arbitrations, the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, the International Arbitration Rules of the International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR) of the American Arbitration Association, etc.

Readings for the course will be selected recommended essays and there will be class sessions watching DVDs showing a mock international arbitration by leading experts.

Students will be required to organise a mock international arbitration to be judged by well known arbitrators and participation is mandatory for all students.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Comparative Civil Procedure Law (L. 838)

This subject will examine national and international civil procedure rules from a comparative perspective. The emphasis will be on complementation and harmonisation and not contrasting analyses. Topics will include discussions of general and multinational sources of civil procedure law; nature of civil litigation; national statutes especially the Uniform High Court Rules; international legal regimes, e.g. ALI/UNIDROIT Draft Principles and Rules of Civil Procedure; access to justice that includes costs consideration and claim aggregation techniques; procedural rights and their protection; borrowing of procedural rules; private rule making; regional and global harmonisation initiatives; transnational dispute resolution systems; jurisdiction; venue and forum shopping in transnational litigation; rules of evidence; enforcement of judgements; etc. A list of recommended selected readings will be provided in class.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
iv. Labour and Industrial relations Law (L. 856)

Harmonious and peaceful labour and industrial relations are vital for the economic development and political stability of every country. Thus countries have put in place legal and institutional mechanisms both at domestic and international levels to regulate such relations to ensure respect for labour contracts, collective trade agreements, safe working conditions, etc. The course, Labour Law and Industrial Relations, will examine national and international legal regimes that regulate labour and industrial relations from a national and comparative international perspective. The course will examine topics that include the nature and sources of labour law; the individual labour contract: formation, contents, parties, young persons, apprentices, women, etc; the termination of the labour contract: performance agreement, termination, summary dismissal, forced retirement, resignation, repudiation, abscondment, etc; remedies for wrongful loss or abandonment of job; covenants of non-competition; statute of limitations; settlement of individual disputes; collective labour relations; trade union freedom; trade unions and employers’ associations; institutionalized relations between employers and trade unions; collective bargaining; industrial relations and conflict; labour and industrial safety: employer’s and employee’s duty of care, vicarious liability of parties in a labour contract, the Factories Act, Workmen Compensation Act; current trends and reforms of labour laws; the National Industrial Court and its structure, jurisdiction, etc.

Other topics will include international regulation of labour and industrial relations: the International Labour Organisation, etc; migratory labour; international trafficking of labour; illegal immigrant labour and labour rights, etc.

*Prerequisite(s): Nil*
LL.M. (INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW)

1. Introduction

The oceans and seas constitute two-thirds of the entire planet and are critical to human existence. They sustain our lives by providing substantial proportions of the natural resources we survive on and transportation and navigational routes to enable movement and commerce. Most of international trade is carried on through maritime transportation and so there is the need to properly regulate such important sea-related trade transactions. Like most countries, Nigeria relies heavily on maritime transportation for its exports and imports. It behoves the Nigerian lawyer, businessman and public official who is concerned with international trade to have a proper knowledge of the rules and principles that guide international maritime trade and transportation. By its very nature, maritime law is international and is rarely part of the undergraduate curriculum of law faculties. It is, therefore, taught by some universities as a postgraduate programme. To meet the need of providing relevant and current knowledge of international maritime law and transactions the faculty offers a specialised postgraduate course for the Master of Laws (LL.M.) in International Maritime Law. The LL.M. programme consists of courses concentrating in areas of international maritime law and transactions, which include law of the sea, marine insurance law, shipping law and carriage of goods by sea.

The teaching approach in the programme is research-based and practice-driven through seminars and tutorials in small classes. The principal objective is to produce graduates with the knowledge, intellectual capacity and practical professional skills needed for distinguished personal and professional careers in international maritime law and transactions. As in other NSUK Law academic programmes, all teaching methods are structured and geared towards the needs of the students. The curriculum of NSUK LL.M. in International Maritime Law is comprehensive and versatile and aims at providing students a unique opportunity to comprehend the international nature of maritime law from the perspective of an emerging economy in a highly competitive global trade environment. They will do so under the guidance of renowned and experienced professors and lecturers. Reputable adjunct and visiting lecturers who are accomplished professionals and practitioners in maritime law and transactions also enrich the programme by providing additional perspectives from practical points of view based on their actual experiences.

The NSUK LL.M. in International Maritime Law is specifically structured for lawyers in practice, judges, company secretaries, legal advisers, legal draftsmen and women and in-house counsel whose duties and responsibilities cover issues relating to maritime law and transactions and who are desirous of specialisation in the area. The programme is also open to all law graduates who wish to pursue a legal career in maritime law in the public or private sectors, in practice, public administration, the academia, or research institutions.

Students in the LL.M. (International Maritime Law) programme will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme's annual academic journal, NSUK Journal of Maritime Law and Practice.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. (International Maritime Law) programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution, Law of the Sea, Admiralty Law, and Carriage of Goods by Sea, Charter Parties and Marine Insurance. Students shall submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines of the courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. (International Maritime Law) programme is Mr. M. Zakari and students are to contact him or the faculty postgraduate office on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.
3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Musa, F. Sodangi, J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado, S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Raji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Law of the Sea</td>
<td>L. 857</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DG, National Shipping Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Admiralty Law</td>
<td>L. 858</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DG, National Shipping Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Carriage of Goods by Sea &amp; Charter Parties</td>
<td>L. 859 (Pt. I)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. Onu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marine Insurance.</td>
<td>L. 859 (Pt. II)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Y. Isa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution (L. 803)

The 1999 Nigerian Constitution is approaching two decades of uninterrupted existence and it has the singular honour of being Nigeria's longest lasting Constitution. The 1999 Nigerian Constitution is built on certain fundamental political, economic and social values. It is the foundation of the Nigerian state and the source of the powers and authority of the state and its institutions. It thus gives validity and legitimacy to all actions of the state if done within its framework. It is the starting point of any discussion of the laws and legal and political institutions of the country.

This course is an advanced theoretical and practical discussion of the provisions of the Constitution and its practice since 1999. Topics to be examined will include supremacy of the Constitution; horizontal and vertical separation of powers under the Constitution; the practice of federalism since 1999; the legislatures; the presidency; governors and accountability; use of federal and executive powers; the local government system; impeachment; recall; judicial powers and authority; independence of the judiciary; executive bodies; judicial bodies; federalism and the judiciary in Nigeria; the police; law enforcement and administration and federalism in Nigeria; elections and democracy; problems of structure and leadership in the Nigerian federation; quality of governance and corruption; political and economic viability of the federating units; the problems of ‘restructuring'; fiscal federalism; minority rights and the ‘federal character'; human right enforcement; gender rights; law and development; the Constitution and socioeconomic change; constitutional change; state and religion; liberal democracy in Nigeria and its challenges; etc.

Attendance is compulsory for all students and failure to put in a minimum of 75% attendance automatically disqualifies a student from writing the final exam. Since it is a large class group assignments will be given in addition to the seminar paper to be presented by students. Guest lecturers will be invited and there will be lunch meetings with prominent actors in our constitutional practice.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Research Methodology and Legal Writing (L. 802)

Researching to get the latest law on a subject matter, analysing and applying the law appropriately or correctly and preparing correct documents are important skills that every lawyer who wants to succeed in his or her professional career needs. These skills are particularly vital to a postgraduate law student and this course has been structured to provide the LLM student with research, writing and analytical skills that will help him or her
to succeed not only in the programme but after graduation. Of equal importance to the contemporary lawyer are entrepreneurial knowledge and legal services management skills. The part of this course dealing with Legal Writing is designed to help LLM students to understand the economic, social, political and cultural pressures, technological changes, and effects of globalization that face and challenge the legal profession in Nigeria in the 21st century.

The course, the first of its kind offered by a Nigerian university, is structured to assist postgraduate law students to acquire appropriate research and legal writing skills and to organise their professional legal careers in efficient ways that will be successful and up to date, given current economic and technological challenges. The course is compulsory and runs for both semesters. It has a practical approach and will require students to work weekly on research, writing, and analytical exercises. The course will be of great use to students of law programmes, lawyers in private practice or those desiring to start one, lawyers who work as consultants and those engaged in legal-practice related entrepreneurial ventures.

Topics will include basic research skill: knowledge of subject, sources of information and data, relevance and accuracy, authority, gazettes and statute books, law reports and digests, academic texts, etc; research planning; research topics; research processes and development: outline, arrangement of materials, work flow, input of supervisor, relations with supervisor, etc; the library: lay out, retrieving of legal materials and information, filing, catalogues, indexes, etc; e-library: access, use, materials, etc.

Other topics on legal writing include: writing and constructing legal paper (academic, business and professional), the legal essay/thesis: topic, length of work, arrangement, production and binding, style and grammar, spellings and punctuations, references, citations and quotations techniques, on-line research and referencing, plagiarism, etc; writing of briefs, memos, letters, notices, etc.

Topics on Legal Writing and legal services management will include concept of legal practice as a project and its plan and management processes, including project plan, execution, performance monitoring, financial objectives; the processes of legal service delivery and its improvement; quantitative thinking and analysis in legal practice; e-practice; business design thinking and its methodologies for lawyers; ethics, technology and professional conduct; communication and conception in legal practice; litigation data gathering, processing and recording; litigation process and outcome: use of decision theory, game theory, economic analysis, etc., to evaluate litigation claims, predict litigation outcomes, and improve litigation strategies; chambers staff matters; early case assessment; client interviewing and counseling; drafting; pleadings and motions; negotiations and settlement; managing litigation projects: budgeting, time management, developing litigation strategies, etc; management and the economics of the legal services; virtual law practice and alternative forms of technology-driven legal service delivery: the virtual law firm, the branded network concept, online dispute resolution, franchised law firm models, alternative business structures, web advisors, alternative billing methods, pro bono programs using online delivery, marketing a virtual practice, and collaborative methods of online delivery, etc; financial accounting and auditing records; annual assessments and returns; etc.

This will be essentially a practical course and attendance is mandatory for all enrolled LLM students. Assessment will be based on attendance, class participation, individual and group homework, and a final exam. Attendance and class discussions and activities will form 30% of the final course grade. Take-home exams or written assignments will form 20%, while the final exam will constitute 50% of the final course grade.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

iii. Law of the Sea (L. 857)

The topics in this course will treat the sources and general principles of International Law that apply to the territorial sea, continental shelf, the high seas, the seabed and the ocean floor; the UNCLOS: negotiation, general presentation, achievements, failures; the nature and extent of jurisdictional powers among states and the international community over the different maritime zones; the use, control and management of ocean resources, e.g. fisheries, seabed mining, etc; military uses of the ocean; freedom of navigation; marine pollution control and sanction; disputes and their settlement; Nigeria’s maritime boundaries; etc.
Admiralty Law (L. 858)

The course will deal with the fundamental issues relating to Admiralty law and practice in Nigeria and other relevant jurisdictions. The topics to be treated will include Nature of Admiralty matters; Maritime and shipbuilding contracts; Ownership and registration of ships; Claims in rem and in personam, maritime liens and ship arrest; General and specific Admiralty liabilities, viz salvage, towage, wreck removal, liability for collisions and other shipping accidents, dock liability, limitation of liabilities; Carriage of passengers; Marine pollution by ships; Privileges and liabilities of ship-owners; Maritime contracts; Discussion of treaties and statutes on admiralty matters, e.g. the Merchant Shipping Act, International Salvage Convention 1989, etc; Jurisdiction of the Federal High Court on Admiralty matters, freezing injunctions, conflict of laws and jurisdictional disputes, arbitration, etc.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

Marine Insurance (L. 859) (Part I)

The course covers acquisition, ownership and registration of ships; ship's mortgages; historical and modern wreck; master and crew; the operation of ships, including statutory requirements, SOLAS and the ISM Code, Port State Control and the sub-standard ship; Navigation & collisions; Salvage; Towage; Pilotage; Oil pollution liability; and the limitation of a ship owner's liability.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

Law of Carriage of Goods by Sea (L. 859) (Part II)

The course will focus on Nigerian law with necessary and suitable comparisons made with the laws of other jurisdictions. Topics will include: Shipping and international trade; Carriage documents and their interaction; INCO Terms; International standardisation of carriage; Electronic commerce in shipping; General principles of carriage of goods by sea, including: applicable laws; the common carrier; international carriage regimes: the Hague, Hague-Visby and Hamburg Rules; Carriage of Goods by Sea Act; Charterparties; Title and capacity to sue; Limitation of liability for cargo claims; Bills of lading, etc; Cabotage in Nigeria, viz the Cabotage Act. Practical seminars will be held on cargo claims and charterparties and the drafting of shipping documents.

Charter Parties (L. 859) (Part III)

Definition of Chartering and Charter Parties; Chartering concepts and terms; Charter negotiations; Owners and charterers and their basic legal responsibilities; Time charter/voyage charter responsibilities; Chartering brokers and commissions; Agency/Ship agents; Types of ships required by parties: characteristics, description of vessels for chartering purposes, vessel types by cargo, etc; Commodities and cargo considerations; Measuring the cargo; Charter party forms and clauses; Laytime & demurrage/despatch; Voyage estimating; Charterers’ estimates; Tankers; Application of Admiralty Law; Arbitration; Jurisdiction issues.

Prerequisite(s): Nil
LL.M. (LAW)

1. Introduction

The LL.M. (Law) programme is the traditional academic Masters degree in law studies. It allows a student the freedom to design his or her programme of study based on a wide-ranging interest beyond the limitation of a particular specialisation framework. This programme is particularly suited for students desiring a career in the academia or in a research institution. Students desiring a professional career in private practice will also find its eclectic and dynamic approach useful as it will expose them to different vistas of law in action.

Students in the LL.M. (Law) programme are encouraged to participate in the activities of the specialisation programmes they registered courses from. Students in this programme will be required to participate fully in the production of the programme’s annual academic journal, NSUK Current Law Review.

2. Registration Information

1. Students in the LL.M. (Law) programme will be required to register for Research Methodology and Legal Writing, Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution and any three courses on offer from the different specialisation programmes to make up the 36 credit units required. While registering for any course they must disclose that they are in the LL.M. (Law) programme. Students shall submit a topic for their Long Essay within the required period. The outlines of the two compulsory courses are provided below.

2. The Convener of the LL.M. (Law) programme is Mrs. H. Musa and students are to contact her on the registration processes and any other matter relating to the programme.

3. Courses and Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Elective Course</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Lecturer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Elective Course</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Lecturer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Elective Course</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Lecturer(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Courses Outline and Contents

i. Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution (L. 803)

The 1999 Nigerian Constitution is approaching two decades of uninterrupted existence and it has the singular honour of being Nigeria’s longest lasting Constitution. The 1999 Nigerian Constitution is built on certain fundamental political, economic and social values. It is the foundation of the Nigerian state and the source of the powers and authority of the state and its institutions. It thus gives validity and legitimacy to all actions of the state if done within its framework. It is the starting point of any discussion of the laws and legal and political
institutions of the country.

This course is an advanced theoretical and practical discussion of the provisions of the Constitution and its practice since 1999. Topics to be examined will include supremacy of the Constitution; horizontal and vertical separation of powers under the Constitution; the practice of federalism since 1999; the legislatures; the presidency; governors and accountability; use of federal and executive powers; the local government system; impeachment; recall; judicial powers and authority; independence of the judiciary; executive bodies; judicial bodies; federalism and the judiciary in Nigeria; the police; law enforcement and administration and federalism in Nigeria; elections and democracy; problems of structure and leadership in the Nigerian federation; quality of governance and corruption; political and economic viability of the federating units; the problems of ‘restructuring’; fiscal federalism; minority rights and the ‘federal character’; human right enforcement; gender rights; law and development; the Constitution and socioeconomic change; constitutional change; state and religion; liberal democracy in Nigeria and its challenges; etc.

Attendance is compulsory for all students and failure to put in a minimum of 75% attendance automatically disqualifies a student from writing the final exam. Since it is a large class group assignments will be given in addition to the seminar paper to be presented by students. Guest lecturers will be invited and there will be lunch meetings with prominent actors in our constitutional practice.

Prerequisite(s): Nil

ii. Research Methodology and Legal Writing (L. 802)

Researching to get the latest law on a subject matter, analysing and applying the law appropriately or correctly and preparing correct documents are important skills that every lawyer who wants to succeed in his or her professional career needs. These skills are particularly vital to a postgraduate law student and this course has been structured to provide the LL.M. student with research, writing and analytical skills that will help him or her to succeed not only in the programme but after graduation. Of equal importance to the contemporary lawyer are entrepreneurial knowledge and legal services management skills. The part of this course dealing with Legal Writing is designed to help LL.M. students to understand the economic, social, political and cultural pressures, technological changes, and effects of globalization that face and challenge the legal profession in Nigeria in the 21st century.

The course, the first of its kind offered by a Nigerian university, is structured to assist postgraduate law students to acquire appropriate research and legal writing skills and to organise their professional legal careers in efficient ways that will be successful and up to date, given current economic and technological challenges. The course is compulsory and runs for both semesters. It has a practical approach and will require students to work weekly on research, writing, and analytical exercises. The course will be of great use to students of law programmes, lawyers in private practice or those desiring to start one, lawyers who work as consultants and those engaged in legal-practice related entrepreneurial ventures.

Topics will include basic research skill: knowledge of subject, sources of information and data, relevance and accuracy, authority, gazettes and statute books, law reports and digests, academic texts, etc; research planning; research topics; research processes and development: outline, arrangement of materials, work flow, input of supervisor, relations with supervisor, etc; the library: lay out, retrieving of legal materials and information, filing, catalogues, indexes, etc; e-library: access, use, materials, etc.

Other topics on legal writing include: writing and constructing legal paper (academic, business and professional), the legal essay/thesis: topic, length of work, arrangement, production and binding, style and grammar, spellings and punctuations, references, citations and quotations techniques, on-line research and referencing, plagiarism, etc; writing of briefs, memos, letters, notices, etc.

Topics on Legal Writing and legal services management will include concept of legal practice as a project and its plan and management processes, including project plan, execution, performance monitoring, financial objectives; the processes of legal service delivery and its improvement; quantitative thinking and analysis in legal practice; e-practice; business design thinking and its methodologies for lawyers; ethics, technology and professional conduct; communication and conception in legal practice; litigation data gathering, processing and recording; litigation process and outcome: use of decision theory, game theory, economic analysis, etc, to evaluate litigation claims, predict litigation outcomes, and improve litigation strategies; chambers staff matters; early case
assessment; client interviewing and counseling; drafting; pleadings and motions; negotiations and settlement; managing litigation projects: budgeting, time management, developing litigation strategies, etc; management and the economics of the legal services; virtual law practice and alternative forms of technology-driven legal service delivery: the virtual law firm, the branded network concept, online dispute resolution, franchised law firm models, alternative business structures, web advisors, alternative billing methods, pro bono programs using online delivery, marketing a virtual practice, and collaborative methods of online delivery, etc; financial accounting and auditing records; annual assessments and returns; etc.

This will be essentially a practical course and attendance is mandatory for all enrolled LL.M. students. Assessment will be based on attendance, class participation, individual and group homework, and a final exam. Attendance and class discussions and activities will form 30% of the final course grade. Take-home exams or written assignments will form 20%, while the final exam will constitute 50% of the final course grade.

*Prerequisite(s): Nil*
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) &
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (M.Phil) DEGREES

1. Introduction
The Postgraduate Programmes in Law of Nasarawa State University are attracting great interest from lawyers of high intellectual and academic achievement and excellence from all over the country. The programmes are targeted at students planning careers in teaching, government service, the business sector, private practice, NGO activism, international organisations and institutions, etc. The programmes expose our students to the very best in Nigerian legal education with emphasis on critical and creative thinking, self-inquiry and self-discovery, hard work in pursuit of truth and justice (the faculty's motto) as well as to substantive national and international law and comparative jurisdictions. Our postgraduate programmes are also structured to enhance our students’ ability to do advanced independent academic research work in practical contexts.

NSUK Law postgraduate programmes are creating an environment for the emergence of a creative, critical and practical intellectual community of young legal scholars who show ambition in developing and advancing their intellectual, professional and career horizons. Many of our postgraduate students are already established in academic, professional or working careers and the experience they will gain in our postgraduate programmes will enhance their capacity and performance.

The M.Phil degree is structured in such a way that it combines course and research work. It is particularly useful for students who may desire to pursue a higher research degree, i.e. the doctoral degree. The programme allows a student to undertake a specialised course of study. The M.Phil degree is independent of the PhD degree.

The PhD is NSUK Law’s most advanced law degree, which is specifically designed for aspiring legal academics who desire to make a career in pursuing independent study, research and academic writing. There are six stages in the PhD programme of NSUK Law and a student must work through all the stages to be able to graduate. The stages are:

i. Identifying a topic and submitting a work plan.
ii. Oral defence of the research topic.
iii. Three presentations at the Faculty PhD Colloquium.
iv. Course work.

The first two of the above requirements, i.e. identifying a research topic and submission of a work plan and successful oral defence of the topic are normally done during the first 12 months of the programme. The candidate will usually complete the remaining requirements, i.e. the mandatory 2 colloquium presentations, submission of the written dissertation and oral defense of the dissertation during the 24 calendar months following completion of the oral defence of the research topic.

Every PhD candidate will study under the supervision of an overall faculty supervisor approved by the Faculty Postgraduate Committee. This supervisor should usually be a full-time member of the NSUK Law faculty. Other field supervisors (not more than two) may be allocated to a candidate by the faculty.

Ultimately, our postgraduate students are expected to produce well-written dissertations that contain substantial and valuable contributions to legal scholarship and general knowledge and the advancement of the rule of law and justice.

2. M.Phil Admission criteria
The criteria for admission into the Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) in Law programme are:

i. A Bachelor of Law degree from an approved university with a minimum of Second Class Honours Upper Division; or

ii. An LL.M degree with an average of not less than 60%.
3. PhD Admission criteria

To qualify to enroll into the Doctor of Philosophy Programme (PhD) in Law of Nasarawa State University an applicant should have the following:

i. A Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) degree from an approved university; or

ii. A Master of Laws (LL.M) degree from an approved university with research thesis and weighted course work average which shall normally be not less that 60%; or

iii. A Master of Laws (LL.M) degree by course work from an approved university with an average which should normally be not less than 60%.

iv. Applicants for M.Phil and PhD degree programmes must also satisfy other admission requirements as for an LL.M. student stated above.

v. There is usually a qualifying examination for applicants for the purpose of admission into M.Phil/PhD degrees programmes in Law.

4. Duration of M.Phil Programme

The NSUK Law M.Phil programme is full time and shall run for a minimum of 24 calendar months and a maximum of 36 calendar months. If a candidate is unable to finish the programme within the maximum period special permission of the Faculty Postgraduate Committee and the Postgraduate School Board shall be required in order to continue with the programme.

5. Duration of PhD Programme

The Nasarawa State University PhD programme in Law is full time and shall run for a minimum of 24 calendar months and a maximum of 48 calendar months. If a candidate is unable to finish the programme within the maximum period special permission of the Faculty Postgraduate Committee and the Postgraduate School Board shall be required in order to continue with the programme.

6. Mode of Study of M.Phil and PhD Programmes

The modes of study of the M.Phil and PhD programmes are as stated below.

i. M.Phil Degree

a. A student with a first degree shall be required to take examinations in 5 courses at the end of the first year. He shall submit and defend a well researched thesis at the end of the second year.

b. A student with an LL.M degree shall present two in-depth seminar papers on different courses within the first year. The seminar papers shall be awarded marks as course work. The student shall submit and defend a well researched thesis at the end of the second year.

c. A student whose performance in the course work is adjudged to be outstanding may, on the recommendation of the Faculty Postgraduate Committee, be allowed to transfer/convert to the PhD programme on terms to be determined by the Postgraduate School Board.

ii. PhD Degree

A candidate shall be required to submit and defend a well-researched thesis on an approved topic in a field or subject of his choice in Law.

7. Requirements for Graduation

A student will need to meet certain requirements before graduating from any of the NSUK Law postgraduate programmes as stated below.
i. M. Phil Degree

A student shall take 36 credit units (6 credit units for each of 5 courses for the course work and 6 credit units for the thesis). At the end of the first year, a student shall be required to take examinations in the courses registered for. During the second year, the student shall be expected to submit and defend his thesis in accordance with the regulations provided under the LL.M. programme. Where the M.Phil course work is by Seminars only, each seminar shall carry 7 credit units.

ii. PhD Degree

A candidate is expected to carry out an original research and present a thesis on an approved topic. The thesis shall be supervised by at least two supervisors and not more than three supervisors. One of the supervisors may be a Visiting Lecturer or a Lecturer in another faculty approved by the Faculty Board. The thesis shall be subjected to external assessment and the candidate shall defend the thesis before the Faculty Board and an external examiner at the end of the programme and in accordance with other requirements of the university.

A PhD candidate may be required to take and pass some LL.M. courses or any other course as the Faculty Board and Postgraduate School may direct.

8. Student’s Academic Status

A student's academic status shall be determined on the basis of his performance at the end of the programme. The following categorization shall be used.

i. Good Standing

To be in good standing, a student must at the end of the programme have a minimum score of 50% in each course taken.

ii. Re-sit

A student who fails to obtain a minimum score of 50% in not more than two courses at the end of a particular year of study shall be allowed to re-sit the examination in those courses at the next available opportunity.

iii. Withdrawal

A student who fails to obtain a minimum score of 50% in at least 2 courses at the end of a particular year of study shall be required to withdraw from the University. A student who fails any re-sit subject shall be required to withdraw from the programme.

9. Course Evaluation

Under the NSUK postgraduate programmes, assessment of students’ achievements are based on:

i. Examination

ii. Seminar/Term Papers

iii. Oral presentations and problems solving exercises

iv. Assignment

v. Group project work

vi. Dissertations

vii. Continuous Assessment. This will be done through seminars, tests, term papers and home work. Scores from continuous assessment shall constitute 30% of the final marks for the courses.

10. Examinations and Grading Procedure

Where a PhD candidate is required to take a course and pass an examination in it such a candidate shall be subjected to applicable rules in respect of that particular course. However, the grading procedure applicable to an LL.M. student shall be applicable to such a PhD candidate.
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA PROGRAMMES

1. Introduction
To realise the philosophy and objectives of the Faculty of Law in particular and Nasarawa State University in general, the faculty offers some postgraduate diploma programmes. The programmes are structured in a way as to encourage and enable individuals to develop their full potentials by providing an alternative academic and professional programme to those who may not, for one reason or the other, be able to undertake our LL.M. programme.

Our high quality postgraduate diploma programmes are aimed at producing legal experts and researchers who are capable of applying appropriate legal principles and techniques to solving national and international problems. They are also designed to provide further academic, professional and practical experiences and exposure to our students to develop their intellectual capacity, managerial skills and leadership qualities further. The programmes are also suitable for the person who may just desire to undergo a new intellectual experience.

Our postgraduate diploma programmes also provide a foundation for further academic pursuits as they may provide additional qualifications for higher degrees. The postgraduate diploma programmes that are currently run by the faculty are:

1. Postgraduate Diploma in Arbitration
2. Postgraduate Diploma in International Humanitarian Law

Structure and content of the NSUK Law Postgraduate Diploma Programmes
The NSUK Law postgraduate diploma programmes are full time taught academic and professional programmes that are done by course work and research.

Duration
The faculty’s postgraduate diploma programmes last for one academic year, i.e. two semesters. A student who fails to complete the course within that period must apply for an extension from the Faculty Board to continue. Such a student may be required to pay additional fees for a full session and register and graduate as a member of the next set.

Requirements for graduation
Postgraduate diploma students are required to register for the required courses in their respective programmes and take and pass written exams in them at the end of the semester or session. They will also submit a written thesis of not less than 8,000 words including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography on a topic to be approved by the Faculty Board. The thesis will be subject to internal or external moderation or both.

Attendance of lectures and other school activities is mandatory for all students. A student who fails to put in at least 75% of attendance rate in all required academic activities will not be assessed or allowed to write examinations and will be asked to repeat such activities and may be asked to withdraw from the programme if such conduct persists.

Teaching Method and Class Size
The teaching method used in NSUK Law postgraduate diploma programmes is a combination of lectures, group teaching, debates and seminars. Where there is a clinical component it will usually come in the second semester. Some courses may also require a period of externship or internship as may be directed by the Faculty Board. Seminars and paper presentations may be required and will usually hold during one two-hour teaching session in a week.
Since this is a postgraduate programme, the Faculty will encourage students to take an active part in lectures and seminars. Attendance is taken for all lectures and seminars. Reading lists will be given to students prior to classes, usually at the beginning of the session or semester. Individual tutorial sessions may be provided at the discretion of a lecturer.

The faculty places great emphasis on the creation of unique learning experiences for all its postgraduate students. In addition to attending seminars and preparing coursework and exams, students will also be expected to learn by participating fully in research activities, contributing to journals, etc.

**Examination/Assessment**

Examinations and the method of assessment are based on the National Universities Commission minimum standards on examinations and grading procedure for postgraduate programmes. In addition to continuous assessment based on seminar papers, clinical, externship, internship, etc, final examinations shall be given at the end of the programme. The total score obtainable for any course (continuous assessment and final examinations) is 100%. Each course shall normally be completed and examined at the end of the programme in which it is offered. An examination is usually by a three-hour paper written at the end of the academic year. These exams are usually closed book (i.e. no materials apart from those specified by the examiner and approved by the Faculty Board can be taken into the exam). However, they may also be open book (i.e. where materials can be taken into the examination hall). They may also be in the form of a take-home examination to be submitted on a particular day online. For subjects taken as Seminars the assessment is through a paper presentation in class which is generally graded as an exam.

The minimum pass mark in any course taken under any NSUK Law postgraduate programme shall be 50%. The grading of scores is stated in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Scores</th>
<th>Letter Grades</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70 &amp; above</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 69</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 59</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 50</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Student’s Academic Status**

A student’s academic status shall be determined on the basis of his performance at the end of the programme. The following categorization shall be used.

1. **Good Standing**
   To be in good standing, a student must at the end of a postgraduate diploma programme have minimum score of 50% in each course taken.

2. **Re-sit**
   A student who fails to obtain a minimum score of 50% in not more than two courses at the end of a particular year of study shall be allowed to re-sit the examination in those courses at the next available opportunity.

3. **Withdrawal**
   A student who fails to obtain a minimum score of 50% in at least 2 courses at the end of a particular year of study shall be required to withdraw from the University. A student who fails any re-sit subject shall be required to withdraw from the programme.
Course Evaluation

Under the NSUK Law postgraduate programmes, assessment of students’ achievements are based on:
  i. Examination
  ii. Seminar/Term Paper
  iii. Oral presentations and problems solving exercises
  iv. Assignment
  v. Group project work
  vi. Dissertation
  vii. Continuous Assessment. This will be done through seminars, tests, term papers and home work. Score from continuous assessment shall constitute not more than 30% and not less than 20% of the final marks for the courses.

Legal Clinic, Externship and Internship

Some subjects will require a mandatory clinical component or a period of externship or internship as may be directed by the Faculty Board. Where that is required it will usually come in the second semester after the substantive course work may have been completed, but the lecturer may require it at any earlier time as may be convenient for the course programme.

Thesis

In addition to a written exam a postgraduate diploma student must submit a well-researched and well-written thesis of not less than 70 pages and not more than 100 pages including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography on a topic to be approved by the Faculty Board. The font shall be Times New Roman, size 12 and double spaced typing.

  Topics will be approved at the beginning of the 1st semester and students are required to submit finished and bound copies to the Coordinator of the postgraduate programme latest four weeks before the first day of the final examinations of the postgraduate programme. A student whose thesis topic is approved by the Faculty Board will have a supervisor assigned by the Board. The completed thesis shall be subjected to external or internal assessment or both. Students can write on only one approved thesis topic and their chosen topic cannot overlap substantially with another one being written by another student or with material covered in another course not registered for by the student.

  Plagiarism in whatever form is a crime and a serious misconduct which will get a guilty student expelled from the programme.

Seminar/Term papers

Students may also be required to present before their class a seminar or a term paper of not less than 10 pages and not more than 15 pages including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography in their registered subjects during the session. The font shall be Times New Roman, size 12 and double spaced typing.

  These presentations will be graded as continuous assessment representing 20% - 30% of the total assessment of a subject.

Attendance of lectures

Class attendance is compulsory and a student who fails to put in at least 75% of attendance rate in all required academic activities will not be assessed or allowed to write examinations and will be asked to repeat such activities or withdraw from the programme if such conduct persists.
Library

NSUK Faculty of Law has one of the best law libraries in the country. The faculty's e-library with its latest ICT facilities allows users a direct link to national and international research communities. It provides high-speed internet connections access to national and international legal databases, such as LexisNexis, Westlaw, etc.

Candidates from non-law background

The NSUK Law postgraduate programmes are generally structured for law graduates with a common law background and the language of instruction is English. Students coming from a non-law backgrounds can still undertake certain programmes but such students must show evidence of high proficiency in written and spoken English. Such students must also be prepared to do supplementary work before or during the programme and thus may be required to take some specifically designed introductory courses in Legal Methods and Nigerian Legal System in the first semester. The courses will introduce such LL.M. candidates to the Nigerian legal system, the country’s machinery of justice, the sources of Nigerian Law, the conceptual structure and triple heritage of Nigerian law, etc.

Faculty Familiarisation Forum, (FFF)

The Faculty Familiarisation Forum, FFF, will hold on the second day of the registration. It is a meeting that allows students to meet the Dean and other faculty members to discuss briefly on the objectives and relevance of our programmes and courses. There will be introductory presentations during the FFF that will include:

- Dean's Welcome Address
- The Thesis
- Introduction to the Law Library
- Introduction to Online Legal Resources
- The Postgraduate Law Society (KPLS)
- The NSUK Pro-Bono Project
- NSUK Clinical
- NSUK Journals
- Etc.

Prizes

Prizes will be awarded on the day of graduation (Convocation) to the best graduating students in different programmes and subjects. The following and other prizes will be awarded each year for outstanding performance in the postgraduate LL.M. programme:

- The Chancellor's Prize for the Best Overall Performance.
- The Dean’s Prize for the Most Outstanding Research Work, etc.

Postgraduate Public Lecture/Seminar/Conference Series

The postgraduate degree and diploma classes of every year are expected to organise series of monthly public lectures, seminars and conferences on topical legal and policy issues as their community service and contribution to overall national development. They will invite scholars of repute, statesmen, judges, renowned legal practitioners to give these lectures. The students will liaise with the faculty to arrange such lectures and seminars.

Students will be required to form research groups and undertake public impact research projects which may be interdisciplinary and must bear some social relevance, especially to the immediate state and national community.
Postgraduate Law Students Forum

This is a forum for all postgraduate students in the faculty. It gives them the opportunity to interact and organise activities and events to enrich their stay in the faculty. The students will freely choose their leaders who will be a bridge between the students and the faculty. It will function within the umbrella of the faculty’s Law Students Association.

Postgraduate Law Journals

There are specialised journals covering different areas of law published by the faculty. Such journals invite contributions from within and outside the faculty. The editorial work is done by the postgraduate students with the support and assistance of the faculty. Postgraduate students are encouraged to participate fully by contributing good articles.

Admission

To be admitted into a postgraduate diploma programme in the faculty a person shall have a Bachelor’s degree in Law or any relevant discipline as may be required from a Nigerian university or any other acceptable university with a minimum of Second Class Honours (Lower Division) or its equivalence. An applicant with a Third Class Honours degree with some post graduation experience may be considered. A Nigerian citizen must show evidence of having participated in the National Youth Service Corps programme or got an exemption. An applicant should provide a minimum of two positive references as to character and learning and at least one of the references must be obtained from the applicant’s former lecturers in the university he or she attended for his or her undergraduate degree.

There may be a qualifying examination for applicants for the purpose of admission into the faculty’s postgraduate programmes.

The process of admission to all the postgraduate programmes of the faculty is administered by the university’s Postgraduate School. For full information on other admission requirements and the application process, please visit the university’s main website.
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ARBITRATION (PGDArb)

Programme Manager
Mrs. Halima Doma

Philosophy of the PGDArb Programme

The PGDArb is a programme designed to help lawyers and other persons involved in making business deals and resolving disputes between parties through Alternative Dispute Resolution, ADR. The programme will train students to become effective problem solvers, successful negotiators, mediators, and arbitrators. The rich curriculum, taught by faculty members and practitioners, includes a hands-on mediation clinic that bridges theory and practice; a negotiation workshop; conferences, seminars, and workshops that will bring to the faculty the nation’s leading dispute resolution experts.

The faculty’s Bayo Ojo Centre for Arbitration and Mediation Studies (BOCAMS), the only such centre in Nigeria today, will provide the institutional support for both our LL.M. in Arbitration and PGDArb programmes thereby enriching them. The PGDArb programme will establish an alumni network of ADR experts. Students will be encouraged to interact with leading professionals and scholars of ADR within and outside Nigeria.

Objectives

The PGDArb programme seeks to:
I. Provide and expand the knowledge of the students in the fundamental principles of ADR.
II. Train the students in application of ADR principles to accrual disputes.
III. Develop students’ capacity for transition to different professional careers in ADR practice, academics and research.
IV. Develop students’ capacity to add value to situations and tasks relevant to ADR.
V. Develop students’ capacity to provide ADR services to those who need them and work for organisations involved in the practice of ADR.

Course Delivery

Lectures will be highly interactive and will rely heavily on the use of: videos of real life scenarios of dispute resolution, cinematic depictions of relevant dispute situations, case studies from real life settlement of disputes through ADR, facts from determined cases and hypothetical scenarios to be developed by the students.

Each course has pre-identified learning outcomes. Course materials will include lecture notes; excerpts of articles, legislation, video or audio clips relevant to each learning outcome; case studies; hypothetical scenarios; and objective self-test questions based on learning outcomes.

Classes will adopt the dialectical method whereby students will be encouraged to articulate and share divergent views on the learning outcome(s) in issue with a view to arriving at the position of the law (the legal truth) at the end of the class. Students will also participate in seminars and workshops.

Duration of the Programme

The PGDArb programme will run as a full-time programme for one academic year, i.e. for two semesters.

Graduation Requirements

To qualify for an award of PGDArb must offer and pass (24) credit units of course work.
This course gives the student an overview of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and emphasizes the advantages of ADR over litigation. The topics to be covered include: Public and Private Dispute Resolution; Negotiation, Conciliation, Arbitration; Commercial Arbitration; Customary Arbitration; Laws Applicable in Arbitration.

**Course Description**

**LAW 701: Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution**

This course gives the student an overview of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and emphasizes the advantages of ADR over litigation. The topics to be covered include: Public and Private Dispute Resolution; Negotiation, Conciliation, Arbitration; Commercial Arbitration; Customary Arbitration; Laws Applicable in Arbitration.

**LAW 702: Principles of Arbitration**

The course introduces the student to the general nature and functioning of arbitration as a dispute settlement mechanism. Topics include History and Development of Institutional Arbitration; The Nature of Arbitrability; Parties in Arbitration; Scope of Arbitral Agreements; Enforcement of Arbitral Agreements and Awards; Jurisdiction; Procedural Issues in Enforcing Arbitration Agreements; Enforcing International Agreements to Arbitrate and Arbitral Awards; International Arbitration Regimes: UNCITRAL Model Law; New York Convention, etc.

**LAW 703: Law of Evidence**

This course introduces the students to aspects of the law evidence that may be applicable in commercial arbitration. The topics to be covered include: Admissibility; Competence; Compellability; Hearsay; Illegally Obtained Evidence; Computer Generated Evidence; Exclusion of the Application of the Evidence Act.

**LAW 704: Law of Obligations**

This course gives the students a broad understanding of the rights, duties and obligations that arise in human transactions and interactions. The topics to be covered include: Formation and Performance of Contracts; Unjust Enrichment; Civil Wrongs; Human Rights; Hire Purchase; Sale of Goods; Carriage of Goods by Sea.
LAW 705: Negotiation, Mediation, and Conciliation

This course focuses on the key methods of resolving disputes. It establishes the context for understanding how parties involved in a dispute can resolve the matter either themselves, or with the involvement of a third party. Topics include the study of the laws supporting each of the methods, and also the styles and ethics of each method. The phases of a typical negotiation/mediation/conciliation are covered in depth and an extensive case study is presented for each.

LAW 706: Award Writing

This is a hands-on course that requires the student to apply knowledge gained from actual practice, rules of procedure, drafting and the processes involved in decision making in ADR. Students will be required to write arbitral awards for different hypothetical scenarios as term papers as part of their continuous assessment.

LAW 707: Law of International Commercial Arbitration

This course deepens the student's knowledge of fundamental principles of international commercial arbitration. Topics include: A Brief History of Commercial Arbitration; Who Decides Arbitrability; The Scope of the Arbitration Agreement; Procedural Issues in Enforcing Domestic Arbitration Agreements; Enforcing International Agreements to Arbitrate; UNCITRAL Model Law; New York Convention.

LAW 708: Customary Arbitration

This course will examine the nature of customary or traditional arbitration and its impact on current trends of ADR, especially in Nigeria. Topics will include Definition, Nature and Scope of Customary Arbitration; Application of Customary Law Generally; Parties and Subjects in Customary Arbitration; Procedure of Customary Arbitration; Enforceability; Jurisdictional Matters; Challenges and Prospects of Customary Arbitration.

LAW 709: Role of Courts in ADR

The course will examine the relationship between conventional courts and institutionalised ADR and how the courts support ADR. Topics will include judicial review of arbitration procedures and awards; judicial enforcement of arbitral awards; analyses of the concepts applied by arbitrators in reaching their respective decisions; neutral evaluation; collaborative law; jurisdictional issues; ADR and lawyers.

LAW 710: Practical Application of ADR Methods and Procedures

This course introduces the student to the rules regulating practice and proceedings at arbitral tribunals. It also teaches the basic rules of drafting and deciding in arbitration matters.

LAW 700: Research Project

PGDArb students shall submit a well-researched and well-written thesis of not less than 70 pages and not more than 100 pages including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography on a topic to be approved by the Faculty Board. The font shall be Times New Roman, size 12 and double spaced typing. Topics will be approved at the beginning of the 1st semester and students are required to submit finished and bound copies to the Manager of the PGArb programme latest four weeks before the first day of the final examinations of the PGArb programme in the second semester.
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN REFUGEE & INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (PGDRIHL)

Programme Manager
Dr. Elijah Oluwatoyin Okebukola

Philosophy of the PGDRIHL Programme

The Postgraduate Diploma in Refugee and International Humanitarian Law (PGDRIHL) is a programme designed to train military, law enforcement, judiciary, civil society and other interested persons in the practical aspects and implementation of Refugee Law as well as International Humanitarian Law. The programme will establish an alumni network of Refugee Law and International Humanitarian Law experts. Students will be encouraged to interact with leading professionals and scholars within and outside Nigeria.

Objectives

The programme seeks to:
I. Expand the theoretical knowledge of the students in fundamental principles of Refugee Law and International Humanitarian Law.
II. Train the students in application of Refugee Law and International Humanitarian Law principles to real life scenarios and cases.
III. Develop students’ capacity for transition to careers in academics and research.
IV. Develop students’ capacity to add value to situations and tasks relevant to or connected to Refugee Law and International Humanitarian Law.
V. Develop students’ capacity to work for International Organisations and International Non-Governmental Organisations dealing with International Humanitarian Law and Refugee situations.

Course Delivery

Lectures will be highly interactive and will rely heavily on the use of: videos of real life scenarios, cinematic depictions of relevant situations, case studies from real life events, facts from judicially determined cases and hypothetical scenarios to be developed by the students. Each course has pre-identified learning outcomes. Course materials will include lecture notes; excerpts of articles, legislation, treaties, decided cases and relevant state practice identified in documents e.g. the ICRC Customary International Law Study; pictures; video or audio clips relevant to each learning outcome; case studies; hypothetical scenarios; and objective self-test questions based on learning outcomes. Classes will adopt the dialectical method, in which case, students will be encouraged to share divergent views on the learning outcome(s) in issue with a view to arriving at the position of the law (the legal truth) at the end of the class. Relevant pictures, video or audio clips will be shown before the question(s) for the class are raised by the lecturer. Students will also participate in seminars and workshops.

Duration of the Programme

The programme will run as a full-time programme for two semesters.

Graduation Requirements

To qualify for an award of PGDRIHL a candidate must offer and pass 24 credit units of course work and a research project.
Course Content

FIRST SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rule Formation in International Law</td>
<td>LAW 711</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fundamentals of International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>LAW 712</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Refugee Law</td>
<td>LAW 713</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Classification of Armed Conflicts</td>
<td>LAW 714</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Refugees and Armed Conflict</td>
<td>LAW 715</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Children in Armed Conflict</td>
<td>LAW 716</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECOND SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Law on Asylum and Statelessness</td>
<td>LAW 717</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>LAW 718</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>War Crimes, Human Rights and Armed Conflict</td>
<td>LAW 719</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Internally Displaced People</td>
<td>LAW 720</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Project</td>
<td>LAW 700</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COURSE DESCRIPTION

LAW 711: Rule Formation in International Law

Nature and Development of International Law; Law and Politics in the World Community; Legal Personality; Legal Distinction Between International Law and Municipal Law; Role of National and International Institutions in Treaty Making; Custom; State Practice; Opinio Juris; Protest, Acquiescence and Change in Customary Law; Regional and Local Custom; Treaty-Making Procedure; Invalid Treaties; Reservations to Treaties; Renunciation of Treaties; General Principles; Subsidiary Means for the Determination of Rules; The role of Municipal Rules in International Law; Succession to Obligations; Hierarchy of Rules and Jus Cogens; etc.

LAW 712: Fundamentals of International Humanitarian Law

Definition of IHL; History of IHL, The Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols; Equality of Belligerents and Non-Reciprocity; Distinction; Precaution; Proportionality Balancing Military Necessity and Humanity; IHL, Prohibition on the Use of Force and the Law of Neutrality; History of IHL; Contemporary Challenges; Prohibited Means and Methods of Warfare; Combatant’s Status and Combatant’s Privilege; Protection of Civilian Objects, and of Certain Areas and Institutions; Protected Persons in General.
LAW 713: Fundamentals of Refugee Law

International Legal Regime for the Protection Of Involuntary Migrants; Interrelationship between Refugee-Specific Rights and General Norms of International Human Rights Law; Gender & Sexual Identity In Refugee Law; The principle of Non-Refoulement.

LAW 714: Classification of Armed Conflicts

Relevance and Definition of the Term “Armed Conflict”; Distinction Between International and Non-International Armed Conflicts; International Armed Conflicts; Belligerent Occupation; Non-International Armed Conflicts; Armed Conflicts Involving Foreign Intervention; Civilian Participation in Hostilities; Unprivileged Combatancy; Status of Mercenaries in Armed Conflict; Participants in Peace Operations; Definition of Civilians; Specific Prohibitions; Interplay Between the Conduct of Hostilities and the Law Enforcement Paradigms; Legal Status and Capacity of Non-State Armed Groups; The Relevance of “status” in the Context of Detention; The Special Role of the ICRC.

LAW 715: Refugees and Armed Conflict

Unaccompanied Refugee Children; Emerging Issues in International Protection of Refugees; Refugees in International Armed Conflict; Refugees in Non-International Armed Conflict; Attacks on Refugee Settlements; Militarization of Refugee Settlements; Starvation of Refugee Population; Recruitment of Refugees in Armed Forces; Prisoners of War Who refuse to be Repatriated and Apply for Asylum; War Crimes and Refugee Status; Protection of Refugee women under International Humanitarian Law; Protection of Refugee Children in International Humanitarian Law.

LAW 716: Children in Armed Conflict

Protection Prior to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols; Duty to Provide Protection and Care; Recruitment and Use for Armed Conflict; Minimum Age of International Criminal Responsibility; Prosecution for War Crimes; Victims or Perpetrators; Support Roles in Armed Conflict; Evacuation; Training for Armed Conflict; Child Rights During Armed Conflict; Rehabilitation and Demobilisation of Child Soldiers; Children in International and Non-International Armed Conflicts; Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Against Children; Cape Town Principles.

LAW 717: Law on Asylum and Statelessness

Asylum and Refugee Status; International, Regional and Nigerian Legal Regimes; The History of International Protection of Asylum Seekers and Stateless People; Definition of Persecution; The role of key Actors Including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the National Assembly and the Nigerian Immigration Service; the Role of the Judiciary; Relationship between Asylum, Statelessness and Human Rights Law; Forced Migrants Who Do Not fit Within the Regimes for Asylum and Statelessness; Balancing International Obligations with National Security; The ECOWAS Context.

LAW 718: Implementation of International Humanitarian Law

Beginning and End of IHL Application; Factors Influencing Compliance with IHL; Principle Governing the Enforcement and Implementation of IHL; National Implementation and Enforcement; International Implementation and Enforcement; The Distinctive Emblems; The Missing and the Dead; Hospital, Safety and Neutralized Zones; Civilians in Enemy Controlled Territory; Special Protection for Specific Categories of Persons; Dissemination of IHL; The Role and Status of the ICRC; State Responsibility; Judicial Enforcement; Non-Judicial Enforcement; Role of Humanitarian and Non-Governmental Organizations.
LAW 719: War Crimes, Human Rights and Armed Conflict

Individual Criminal Responsibility; Responsibility of Superiors and Commanders; War Crimes; Grave Breaches; Aut Dedere Aut Judicare; Human Rights of Protected Persons; Human Rights of Belligerents; History of War Crimes Prosecution; International, National and Mixed Tribunals; Conflict Between IHL and Human Rights; Conflict Between National Criminal Law and IHL; Belligerent Reprisals; Prosecution Under the Armed Forces Act; Corporate Financing of Armed Conflict; Nuremberg Principles; Nuclear Weapons; Biological and Chemical Weapons.

LAW 720: Internally Displaced People

UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; Prohibition of Forced Movement of Civilians; Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in International Humanitarian Law; Safe Havens; Neutralized or Demilitarised zones; Legal Rights of IDPs; Applicable Laws to IDP Camps; Responsibility to Protect and Assist; Difference Between Internally Displaced Person and Refugee; International Protection for the Displaced; National Protection for the Displaced; Internal Displacement in Peace Building; Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Internally Displaced Persons.

LAW 700: Research Project

Students of the Postgraduate Diploma in International Humanitarian and Refugee Law (PGDIHRL) shall submit a well-researched and well-written thesis of not less than 70 pages and not more than 100 pages including references and appendices but excluding the bibliography on a topic to be approved by the Faculty Board. The font shall be Times New Roman, size 12 and double spaced typing.

Topics will be approved at the beginning of the 1st semester and students are required to submit finished and bound copies to the Manager of the PGArb programme latest four weeks before the first day of the final examinations of the PGArb programme in the second semester. Independent research project on a topic approved by the Faculty and supervised by a lecturer.
OTHER NSUK LAW PROGRAMMES

1. MASTER OF CORPORATE LAW AND GOVERNANCE (MCLG)

The faculty runs the Master of Corporate Law and Governance degree in partnership with the Institute of Governance and Development Studies of the university.

For further details on the programme including admission requirements, duration, course content, etc, see the website of the Institute of Governance and Development Studies of the university at www.igads.nsuk.org.ng

2. IN-HOUSE COURSES AND PROGRAMMES

The Faculty designs and runs in-house academic and training courses and programmes for public and private institutions and organisations and business firms. These courses and programmes are designed and structured to meet the special needs of public and private institutions and organisations and corporate firms that require them.

Such courses and programmes are largely based on existing courses and programmes and the resource persons are faculty members.
## APPENDIX I

### POSTGRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURERS 2016/2017

1. **LL.M. Courses & Lecturers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 801</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Research Methodology and Legal Writing</td>
<td>L. 802</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. Okutepa (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Theory and Practice of the Nigerian Constitution</td>
<td>L. 803</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Comparative Constitutional Law</td>
<td>L. 804</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>International Human Rights Law</td>
<td>L. 805</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Raji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I. J. Viko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>International Crimes Law and Jurisdiction</td>
<td>L. 806</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. P. Akper (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Structure and Processes of Nigerian Government</td>
<td>L. 807</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Professor M. Gidado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. S. Shat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Government Lawyer</td>
<td>L. 808</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. N. Waya (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Local Government Law</td>
<td>L. 809</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Shat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Election Law</td>
<td>L. 810</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Liman (SAN) (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Principles of Taxation Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 811</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. Zubairu (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. A. E. Adaji (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Law of International Taxation</td>
<td>L. 812</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. D. Asada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Law of International Commercial and Financial Transactions</td>
<td>L. 813</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. Amupitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>International Environmental Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 814</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. Y. Isa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. M. Shishi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Oil and Gas Law and Policy</td>
<td>L.815</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. I. J. Viko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Solid Minerals Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 816</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. P. Akper (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Energy Law</td>
<td>L. 817</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Zakari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. A. Gusau (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>International Intellectual Property Law</td>
<td>L.819</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. M. Nasir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Litigation, Negotiation and Drafting of Documents</td>
<td>L. 820</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Ibrahim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Entertainment Law and Policy</td>
<td>L.821</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Zakari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sports and Recreation Law</td>
<td>L. 822</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>M. Zakari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coach Bassey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Police and Policing Law</td>
<td>L. 823</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. Epu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Regulation of Financial Institutions</td>
<td>L. 824</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Arbitration and Conciliation Law</td>
<td>L. 825</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Oguche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Law of International Commercial Arbitration</td>
<td>L.826</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Ojukwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Comparative Civil Procedure Law</td>
<td>L. 827</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D. G. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Principles of Banking Law</td>
<td>L. 828</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ms. A. E. Adaji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>International and Comparative Banking Law</td>
<td>L.829</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ms. A. E. Adaji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>L. 830</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Akinseye-George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/N</td>
<td>Course</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Credit Units</td>
<td>Lecturer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Private International Law</td>
<td>L.831</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. E. Okebukola Dr. F. Ladipo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>International Economic Law</td>
<td>L. 832</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. M. Nasir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Diplomatic and Consular Law</td>
<td>L. 833</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. I. J. Essien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>L. 834</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Doma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Foreign Relations Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 835</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. N. Waya (Adjunct) M. Omeri (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Securities and Capital Markets Law</td>
<td>L. 836</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Mohammed (Adjunct) S. Shehu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Comparative Criminal Law and Procedure</td>
<td>L. 837</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Kana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Comparative Civil Procedure Law</td>
<td>L. 838</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D. G. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Administration and Policy</td>
<td>L. 839</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>H. Doma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Economic and Financial Crimes Law</td>
<td>L. 840</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Kana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Evidence and Forensic Law</td>
<td>L. 841</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D. G. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>The Judicial Process</td>
<td>L. 842</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Justices Ateze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Principles of Corporate Law</td>
<td>L. 843</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Law and Practice of Corporate Management</td>
<td>L.844</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. J. Amupitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Security Policy and Strategy</td>
<td>L. 845</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A. Garba (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Military Law</td>
<td>L.846</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. J. Akaagerger (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Violent Conflicts Management and Prevention</td>
<td>L. 847</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Gwamna (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Law and Policy</td>
<td>L. 849</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>R. Walbe (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Principles of Insurance Law</td>
<td>L. 850</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Y. Isa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Sources and Application of Islamic Law in Nigeria</td>
<td>L. 851</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. M. Sadiq Dr. A. T. Getso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Principles and Concepts of Islamic Commerce and Finance</td>
<td>L. 852</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Regulation and Practice of Islamic Banking and Finance in Nigeria</td>
<td>L. 853</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S. Mohammed (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Media Law</td>
<td>L. 854</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Ibrahim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Telecommunications Law and Policy</td>
<td>L.855</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. J. Asaghe (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Labour Law and Industrial Relations</td>
<td>L. 856</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dr. A. Ibrahim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Law of the Sea</td>
<td>L. 857</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Raji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Admiralty Law</td>
<td>L. 858</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DG, Shipping Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carriage of Goods by Sea, Charter Parties and Marine Insurance</td>
<td>L. 859</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Isa/Dr. Onu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law of International Organisations and Institutions</td>
<td>L. 860</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prof. Raji Assoc. Prof. Essien</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2. Postgraduate Diploma Courses & Lecturers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Credit Units</th>
<th>Lecturer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Written Thesis (Long Essay)</td>
<td>L. 700</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assigned Supervisor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>L. 701</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Doma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fundamental Principles of Arbitration</td>
<td>L. 702</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. A. Kana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Law of Evidence</td>
<td>L. 703</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. D. Shigaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Law of Obligations</td>
<td>L. 704</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. S. C. Okoronkwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Negotiation, Mediation and Conciliation</td>
<td>L. 705</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. Abdul Kareem (Visiting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Award Writing</td>
<td>L. 706</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mrs. F. Sodangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>International Commercial Arbitration</td>
<td>L. 707</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof Y. Isa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Customary Arbitration</td>
<td>L. 708</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Role of Courts in ADR</td>
<td>L. 709</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Justice Ateze (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Practical Application of ADR Methods</td>
<td>L. 710</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. Oguche (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rule Formation in International Law</td>
<td>L. 711</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prof. Akinseye-George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Fundamentals of International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>L. 712</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. E. Okebukola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Refugee Law</td>
<td>L. 713</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Doma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Classification of Armed Conflicts</td>
<td>L. 714</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. J. Akaakerger (Adjunct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Refugees and Armed Conflict</td>
<td>L. 715</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. A. Epu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Children in Armed Conflict</td>
<td>L. 716</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Law on Asylum and Statelessness</td>
<td>L. 717</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. I. J. Viko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</td>
<td>L. 718</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prof. Raji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>War Crimes, Human Rights and Armed Conflict</td>
<td>L. 719</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. S. Nchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Internally Displaced People</td>
<td>L. 720</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. S. C. Okoronkwo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>