NUS Law is the No. 1 Law School in Asia and No. 14 Law School in the World.

Source: Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings by Subject 2015
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As Asia’s global law school, NUS Law’s graduate programme is an integral part of that vision. Every year, we welcome lawyers from dozens of countries around the world to Singapore – one of the most dynamic and open economies in the world, and the gateway for many multinational corporations to Asia.

By joining one of our Master of Laws programmes you will be part of a global conversation about the study and practice of law, taught by experts in the field and sitting beside future leaders of the profession.

NUS Law’s LL.M. offers an opportunity to upgrade qualifications, to develop new skills, and to form professional and personal connections that will last a lifetime. Specialisations offer a programme of study tailored to develop expertise in a particular area, whether it is Corporate and Financial Services, International Arbitration and Dispute Resolution, Intellectual Property and Technology, International and Comparative Law, Maritime Law, or Asian Legal Studies. Or you can design your own LL.M. programme, choosing from more than 100 courses offered by NUS faculty and visitors.

“By joining one of our Master of Laws programmes you will be part of a global conversation about the study and practice of law, taught by experts in the field and sitting beside future leaders of the profession.”

Dean’s Message
Students who want to combine their NUS degree with significant time in China should consider the LL.M. in International Business Law, in which you spend one semester in Singapore and a second semester in Shanghai, offered in partnership with the East China University of Political Science and Law.

Graduate school should be about more than just study, however. We are fortunate that NUS Law enjoys a beautiful campus that is adjacent to Singapore’s first UNESCO World Heritage site, the Botanic Gardens. Many students also use their time in Singapore to explore the region.

Whatever your reason for considering a graduate degree, I hope you will take the time to explore what NUS Law has to offer.

Simon Chesterman
Dean and Professor of Law, National University of Singapore
“Our ambition is to be the best law school in Asia and one of the best in the world. This is where civilisations of the world meet and co-mingle. We offer faculty and students a unique multi-cultural milieu for study, research and mutual learning.”

Professor Tommy Koh
Class of 1961
Ambassador-at-Large
Former Dean of NUS Law
Tradition and History

The Faculty of Law is part of the National University of Singapore (NUS), the oldest tertiary institution in Singapore. NUS traces its rich history to the founding of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Government Medical School in 1905. The Medical School was renamed the King Edward VII College of Medicine in 1912. In 1949, it merged with Raffles College (itself set up in 1929) to form the University of Malaya.

The roots of the Faculty of Law lie in the establishment of the Department of Law in the then University of Malaya in 1956. The first law students were admitted to the Bukit Timah campus of the University in 1957. In 1959, the Department attained Faculty status with Professor Lionel Astor ("Lee") Sheridan serving as the founding Dean. The pioneer class of law students graduated in 1961, counting among its most illustrious members Professor Tommy Koh (Ambassador-at-Large and former Dean), former Chief Justice Chan Sek Keong, former Dean Thio Su-Mien, and Emeritus Professor Koh Kheng Lian.

In the early 1960s, the governments of Singapore and Malaya announced their desire for the Singapore and Kuala Lumpur divisions of the University of Malaya to become autonomous national universities in their respective territories. Thus, on 1 January 1962, the University of Singapore was born. Singapore was admitted to the Federation of Malaysia on 16 September 1963. The union lasted until 9 August 1965, when Singapore became an independent republic.

Throughout this period and thereafter, the Faculty of Law continued to flourish as part of the University of Singapore. In 1980, the University of Singapore and Nanyang University (Nantah) were merged to form the National University of Singapore (NUS). With that, the Faculty of Law became part of the modern NUS, simultaneously moving to its new Kent Ridge campus.

A quarter century later, it was announced that the Bukit Timah campus would be returned to NUS. The Faculty of Law, the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, and several research institutes made the move from Kent Ridge back to the hallowed grounds of Bukit Timah. The University opened its doors there once again on 17 July 2006.
“We have a duty to make sure that our students are prepared to function in the real world, so I try to bring into my teaching the experience I’ve accumulated over the years. This is so that they can have some idea of what it would be like in real life, after they’ve left here.”

Professor Walter Woon SC
Class of 1981
Former Attorney-General, David Marshall Professor of Law, Dean of the Singapore Institute of Legal Education, Non-Executive Chairman and a Senior Consultant of RHTLaw Taylor Wessing LLP
Excellence in Teaching and Research

There are many reasons why students seek and value an education at NUS Law. Among them are the strength of our teaching and research, the diverse range of programmes we offer, and the exciting local and international opportunities that a law degree at NUS generates.

With a rich heritage spanning over 50 years, NUS Law is one of the finest law schools in the world and is widely regarded as Asia’s leading law school. We believe in creative and independent learning. Research opportunities, continuous assessment, tutorials, presentations and seminar-style teaching are emphasised, bolstered by the finest law library in all of Asia.

Home to an outstanding permanent faculty with law degrees from more than a dozen jurisdictions, NUS Law is an institution dedicated to building a community and an environment in which faculty and students can discuss and reflect on the fundamental legal issues that affect societies in today’s globalised world.
The LL.M. Programme

In our flagship Master of Laws (LL.M.) by coursework programme, a wide variety of elective modules are available, taught by an internationally distinguished academic faculty.

Students may enrol in the LL.M. programme without a specialisation, or select any of the 7 specialisations on offer. The specialisations are:

- Asian Legal Studies
- Corporate and Financial Services Law
- Intellectual Property and Technology Law
- International Arbitration and Dispute Resolution
- International Business Law
- International and Comparative Law
- Maritime Law

In order to obtain a specialisation, students will have to complete 24 credits or generally, 6 modules (out of a possible 40-44 credits or generally, 10 modules) in a relevant specialisation. These students will then have the option of graduating with an LL.M. degree with the specific specialisation indicated on their degree scrolls, or an LL.M. degree with no specialisation indicated.

Alternatively, students may opt from the outset to take any 40-44 credits of modules and graduate with an LL.M. degree with no specialisation. The latter option affords maximum flexibility in course selection according to the student’s individual preferences and interests.

NUS Law offers the following LL.M. specialisations:

**Asian Legal Studies**

This specialisation adds to the diversity of NUS Law’s graduate offerings, and rides on the momentum generated by the Asian Law Institute (ASLI), established by the law school in 2003. This innovative specialisation – one of only a handful available globally – allows students to study in depth the laws, legal systems, institutions and legal traditions of South, Southeast, and East Asia. It also affords the opportunity to focus on particular areas of law (e.g. commercial law, constitutional law and...
international law) as these are treated across the dynamic continent that is Asia. The specialisation will enable students to understand not only the law in its wider socio-cultural context, but to appreciate its links with regional commerce, trade and politics.

Compulsory Module: Legal Systems of Asia (A)

Corporate and Financial Services Law
This specialisation includes electives in banking (domestic and international), company law and corporate finance, financial services and securities, and taxation. It enables students to acquire both a theoretical base and a practical expertise in the subjects involved. Singapore, as the commercial hub of Asia, is an ideal place for the pursuit of these subjects.

Compulsory Module: Elements of Company Law

Intellectual Property and Technology Law
This specialisation focuses on legal issues raised by the rapid advancement of science and technology. The modules offered include traditional intellectual property law courses, including those on copyright, patents, designs, trademarks and confidential information; as well as others specifically focused on the relevant technologies, such as biomedical law, telecommunications law and internet law.

Compulsory Module: Foundations of IP Law or Law of Intellectual Property

International Arbitration and Dispute Resolution
This new specialisation, to be launched in August 2016, enables a student to get an in-depth understanding of the laws of international arbitration and dispute resolution, and benefits from Singapore's leading edge in the field of arbitration globally. Students will also have access to some of the top arbitrators and academics in the field. The modules offered in this specialisation comprise a mix of public international law and private international law. The increasing opportunity for offshore legal work both in the region and in the world also make the modules offered in this programme particularly relevant to the field.

Compulsory Modules: International Commercial Arbitration and International Dispute Settlement

International and Comparative Law
This specialisation offers a good mix of public and private international law and comparative law modules. There are courses that focus on trade, investment and commercial issues, as well as those covering modules such as public international law, human rights and environmental protection. There are also specialised modules offering a comparative focus on the laws of major countries such as China, the U.S., the European Union, India, Indonesia, Korea and Vietnam.

Compulsory Module: Public International Law
“After 10 fruitful years, we are proud to have graduated more than 450 international candidates from the LL.M. (International Business Law). Going forward, students can expect scholarships to recognise excellence, more internship opportunities in both Shanghai and Singapore, enhanced engagement with the industry and a greater range of modules to meet the aspirations of an increasingly diverse student population.”

Associate Professor Stephen Phua
Class of 1988
Director
LL.M. (International Business Law)
**Maritime Law**

This specialisation enables students to obtain specialised knowledge in legal matters relating to commercial shipping, marine insurance, shipping regulation and ocean policy. These are areas of great importance to Singapore (given its status as a global port) as well as the region. Overseas students accepted into this specialisation will normally do it full-time within one academic year. Students working for companies based in Singapore who are supported by the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore or other companies will normally do the programme part-time and complete it within two academic years. This flexibility is also open to students in the Graduate Diploma in Maritime Law and Arbitration, which is designed for the non-lawyer professional.

*Compulsory Modules: Carriage of Goods by Sea and Charterparties*

In addition to these specialisations, NUS Law offers:

**LL.M. in International Business Law**

Since 2005, NUS Law has offered a specialised LL.M. in International Business Law which is taught at NUS in Singapore and the East China University of Political Science and Law (ECUPL) in Shanghai. This programme is taught entirely in English, and is offered partly in Singapore, and partly in Shanghai. It is the first overseas degree programme to be offered by NUS Law. Students who successfully complete the degree requirements will obtain an LL.M. (International Business Law) degree conferred solely by NUS (this is not a joint degree).

*Compulsory Module: Elements of Company Law*

**Double Degree Programmes in LL.M.-MPP/MPA**

NUS Law and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy offer two double degree programmes. An LL.M. and Master in Public Administration (MPA) and an LL.M. and Master in Public Policy (MPP). These aim to provide students of law and public administration and public policy broad exposure to the issues and challenges that lawyers and leaders of public institutions face.
One formidable strength of NUS Law is the broad and diverse range of elective modules that we offer. Students choose modules from seven specialisation clusters and from a general cluster. The specialisation clusters are Asian Legal Studies, Corporate and Financial Services Law, Intellectual Property and Technology Law, International Arbitration and Dispute Resolution, International Business Law, International and Comparative Law, and Maritime Law.

While the modules range from the theoretical to the practical, the overriding objective is to provide students with a liberal education through the medium of law that will allow them to maximise their potential to the fullest degree.

Elective Modules

Accordingly, many of the modules integrate relevant cross-disciplinary and policy perspectives so as to give students a deep and rich understanding of how the law operates within society and the factors that influence the development and application of the law.

The elective modules offered are listed on the following pages. Electives offered in any given year are subject to change and students are advised to check on the NUS Law website for an updated list.

Visiting Professors

Every year NUS Law hosts over two dozen visiting professors. They come from some of the top universities in the world including Harvard, Oxford, the LSE, McGill and Hong Kong University among many others.

Our international visiting faculty conduct classes on their area of expertise during their time with us and they add to the cosmopolitan nature of our law school by bringing their own unique perspectives to the legal education offered by NUS Law.
"I look forward to coming to NUS each year. The student body is wonderfully cosmopolitan. I’m glad that many students have kept in touch over the years and some have even visited me in Oxford."

Professor Mindy Chen-Wishart  
Associate Dean of Graduate Studies (Taught)  
Law Faculty, Oxford University
LL.M. Electives

**Asian Legal Studies**

- ASEAN Economic Community Law and Policy
- ASEAN Environmental Law, Policy and Governance
- China, India and International Law
- Chinese Commercial Law
- Chinese Corporate and Securities Law
- Chinese Legal Tradition and Legal Chinese
- Confucianism and Law
- Crossing Borders: Law, Migration and Citizenship
- Human Rights in Asia
- Indian Business Law
- Indonesian Law
- International Law and Asia
- Law and Regional Integration
- Law, Economics, Development, and Geography
- Ocean Law and Policy in Asia

**Corporate and Financial Services Law**

- Advanced Contract Law
- Alternative Investment Vehicles
- Arbitration of Investment Disputes
- ASEAN Economic Community Law and Policy
- Bank Documentation
- Banking Law
- Business and Finance for Lawyers
- Chinese Commercial Law
- Chinese Corporate and Securities Law
- Comparative Corporate Governance
- Comparative GST Law and Policy
- Competition Law and Policy
- Construction Law
- Corporate Insolvency Law
- Credit and Security
- Crime and Companies
- Domestic and International Sale of Goods
- European and International Competition Law
- European Company Law
- European Union Law
- Globalization and International Law
- Government Contracts: International and Comparative Perspectives
- Government Regulations: Law, Policy and Practice
- Indian Business Law
- International and Comparative Law of Sale
- International and Comparative Oil and Gas Law
- International Commercial Arbitration
- International Commercial Litigation
- International Financial System: Law and Practice
- International Investment Law
- International Legal Protection of Investment Flows
- International Projects Law and Practice
- International Trusts
- Law and Practice of Investment Treaty Arbitration
- Law of Insurance
- Maritime Conflict of Laws
- Personal Property Law
- Remedies
- Resolution of Transnational Commercial Disputes
- Securities Regulation
- Tax Planning and Policy
- Topics in Law and Economics
- Transactional Lawyering: Architecting Deals
- Wealth Management Law
- World Trade Law
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<td>Competition Law and Policy</td>
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<td>Entertainment Law: Pop Iconography and Celebrity</td>
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<td>European and International Competition Law</td>
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<td>International Commercial Arbitration</td>
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<td>International Investment Law</td>
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<td>China, India and International Law</td>
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<td>Chinese Business Law</td>
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<td>Chinese Corporate and Securities Law</td>
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<td>Financial Regulation and Central Banking</td>
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<td>Foreign Direct Investment Law in Asia</td>
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<td>International and Commercial Trusts Law</td>
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<td>International Commercial Arbitration</td>
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<td>International Commercial Litigation</td>
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<td>International Tax Law</td>
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<td>Mergers and Acquisitions (M&amp;A)</td>
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<td>Securities and Insolvency Law</td>
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Maritime Law

Admiralty Law and Practice
Carriage of Goods by Sea
Charterparties
Domestic and International Sale of Goods
International and Comparative Oil and Gas Law
International Commercial Arbitration
International Regulation of Shipping
Law of Marine Insurance
Maritime Conflict of Laws
Maritime Law
Multimodal Transport Law
Ocean Law and Policy in Asia

Others

Access to Justice
Advanced Criminal Legal Process
Civil Procedure
Criminal Practice
Employment Law and Migrant Workers Clinic
Family Law
Jurisprudence
Legal Argument and Narrative
Medical Law and Ethics
Property Theory
The Law Clinic
Theoretical Foundations of Criminal Law
Theoretical Foundations of Public Law
University Research Opportunities Programme / Directed Research (DR)

Note: This list is only a guide; not all elective modules are offered each semester. Check the latest list on our website. For a full description of each elective module including lecturer, assessment mode and availability, please go to http://law.nus.edu.sg/student_matters/course_listing/elective_subjects.html
"I chose Singapore for three key reasons. First, Singapore signifies globalisation and the shift in economic power towards Asia. Secondly, I hoped to gain valuable cultural experience which would significantly broaden my horizons. Finally, I must admit that Singapore is an excellent place to explore Asia. The tropical climate of Southeast Asia might have played an important role too!"

Andreas Blattmann
Class of 2014
LL.M. (International & Comparative Law)
“With my LL.M. colleagues, our activities ranged from a trip to Yogyakarta to an unexpectedly long hike through MacRitchie Reservoir Park to many (many!) barbecues with Swiss cheese, Pakistani-marinated chicken and Japanese sake. I also hold dear memories of some of the most interesting conversations about South American economies, the legal system and morals in Pakistan and India, and the outsider view of the European continent.”

Bettina Diggelmann
Class of 2014
LL.M. (International & Comparative Law)
“My time at NUS Law was a life-changing experience. The LL.M. and Ph.D. programme prepared me very well for an academic career. I benefited a lot from the wide variety of academic seminars offered at NUS Law and the generous funding for research and conferences. I am very grateful to the extremely dedicated and engaging faculty for the high quality supervision. The incredibly brilliant fellow students and the exceptionally supportive administrative staff also made a great difference to the graduate programmes.”

Assistant Professor Lin Lin
Class of 2006 (LL.M.), 2010 (Ph.D.)
Research at NUS Law

The NUS Bukit Timah campus hosts six Faculty Level Research Centres, a University Level Research Institute and two International Networks which reflect our postgraduate coursework specialisations and research programmes.

They provide a conduit for specialist knowledge for all audiences – legislators, policymakers, judges, international agencies, CEOs, social activists, legal scholars, industry and policy specialists, other law schools, the media – who regularly convene on campus for conferences, symposia and seminars that enrich the intellectual life of the NUS Law community.

Our Centres and Institutes attract a wide range of experts to join the conversation on important areas of law. The ideas and solutions advanced in these incubators of legal innovation have a broad impact in Singapore and around the region. The Centres and Institutes also provide students with valuable research opportunities and the chance to work directly with faculty members on projects at the core of their scholarly agendas.

Research Centres & Institutes

Asian Legal Studies
Centre for Asian Legal Studies (CALS)

Banking and Finance Law
Centre for Banking and Finance Law (CBFL)

Environment Law
Asia Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL)

International Law
Centre for International Law (CIL)

Law and Business
Centre for Law and Business (CLB)

Legal Theory
Centre for Legal Theory (CLT)

Maritime Law
Centre for Maritime Law (CML)

International Networks
Asian Law Institute (ASLI)
Asian Society for International Law (AsianSIL)
Research Centres and Institutes

Centre for Asian Legal Studies (CALS)
The Centre for Asian Legal Studies (CALS) was established in February 2012 to create a significant forum in Asia for the research and discussion of legal issues in Asia from Asian perspectives and with Asian priorities. The centre aims to move the centre of gravity in Asian legal studies to Singapore.

CALS focuses on the development and dissemination of ideas and information about law in Asia. In doing this, the centre seeks to examine issues that speak to justice and the rule of law across Asia, emphasising on themes that have not been explored in Asian legal literature.

The centre was the first of its kind to be established in Asia. It builds on NUS Law’s collaborations with 37 other law schools around the region and beyond in its role as the Secretariat of the Asian Law Institute (ASLI). Key recent achievements include ground-breaking work on legal developments in Myanmar, socio-legal studies in SE Asia, war crimes trials in Asia, and land-grabbing in Asia. It plays a role in developing legal scholarship in the region. It also builds on NUS Law’s capacity-building work in areas such as Myanmar, as well as offering regional scholars opportunities to spend time in Singapore researching, teaching, and participating in conferences. CALS has rapidly become a significant resource for researchers at all levels.

Centre for Banking and Finance Law (CBFL)
The Centre for Banking and Finance Law (CBFL) seeks to generate scholarship and promote thinking about the vibrancy, robustness and soundness of the banking sector, capital markets and other financial services.

Through the research that centre scholars undertake and the events the centre organises, CBFL seeks to create and share knowledge, to engage stakeholders in an exchange of ideas, and to enhance the appreciation of legal and regulatory issues. The centre aims to bring greater theoretical and analytical clarity to these issues, to examine their policy impact, and to be a catalyst for ideas on how to improve banking and financial systems at the national, regional and global levels.

Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL)
Established at the initiative of the Faculty and the World Conservation Union - Commission on Environmental Law (IUCN - CEL), and in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), APCEL was launched on 1 July 1996. This initiative was in response to the call in “Agenda 21” to build capacity in environmental law and to promote awareness of environmental issues. APCEL has since established itself as a centre of excellence in the region for capacity-building in environmental law, and has established a worldwide reputation in the field.

APCEL collaborates with many international, regional and local institutions in developing capacity-building courses in environmental law and management. The centre conducts numerous capacity building courses, including those for the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Singapore Environment Institute aimed at policy makers, senior officials and administrators of the environment in developing countries.

Members of the centre often serve as experts in many workshops and seminars in the region as well as internationally, and have taught at universities in the United States, Australia, Mexico and many others.
Centre for International Law (CIL)

The Centre for International Law (CIL) was established as a university-level research institute at the National University of Singapore (NUS) in 2009 in response to the growing need for international law thought leadership and capacity-building in the Asia-Pacific region. CIL works closely with the NUS Faculty of Law and is located within the Faculty’s premises at the NUS Bukit Timah Campus.

The mission of CIL is to enable Singapore and the Asia-Pacific region to play a more significant role in the promotion and development of international law. CIL’s vision is to become a regional intellectual hub and thought leader for research on and teaching of international law.

CIL engages in research and training, as well as consultancy on key international law and policy developments in the following focus areas:

- Ocean Law and Policy
- ASEAN Law and Policy
- Trade and Investment Law and Policy
- International Dispute Resolution

The centre organises conferences, workshops and seminars on international legal issues that have an impact on Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. CIL collaborates closely with a network of established partner and stakeholder organisations in Singapore and overseas to further the development of international law thought leadership in the region.

The centre also makes available to the public, at no cost, the CIL Database of ASEAN and International Law Documents by way of the CIL website, which includes over 500 ASEAN documents and 300 International Law documents. The Database is an excellent resource for researchers and officials seeking regional and international legal instruments.

Centre for Law and Business (CLB)

The Centre for Law and Business seeks to enhance and promote research and educational opportunities for faculty, students, legal practitioners and business executives who share a common interest in the fields of Law, Business and Economics. These opportunities will be encouraged through the centre’s work and sponsorship of seminars, conferences and research endeavours. CLB will also engage in appropriate research projects commissioned by industry from time to time.

The vision of CLB is to be the leading law centre in Asia in the field of Law and Business, and one of the leading research institutions in this field globally. It does this through inter-disciplinary work that has a strong comparative law focus, which includes examining the extent to which legal convergence is taking place in a globalised and interconnected world.

Areas of interest include:

- Business Organisations: Company Law (including corporate governance and corporate insolvency), Partnership, and other organisational vehicles
- Competition Law and Policy, and Mergers and Acquisitions
- Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law and Policy
- International Business, and International Commercial Litigation
- Logistics and Transportation Law and Policy
- Taxation: Legal, Regulatory, and Accounting Aspects
Centre for Legal Theory (CLT)
The Centre for Legal Theory at NUS Law brings together colleagues in the Faculty of Law interested in a variety of theoretical approaches to law, including those informed by related disciplines. CLT exists to promote formal and informal exchanges on theoretical work by members of the centre and other colleagues.

Among the research projects currently undertaken by CLT members, particular strengths can be noted in work relating to: Authority, Civil Obligations, Constitutional Law, Comparative Law, Criminal Law/Criminal Justice, Criminal Procedure, Evidence, Global/Transnational Law, International Law, Jurisprudence/General Legal Theory, Private Law, Religion, Rights, Social Theory, and Sociology of Law.

The centre fosters connections with colleagues across NUS, and co-ordinates an informal network for those working in legal and political philosophy; it also seeks to promote international collaboration with colleagues elsewhere, through a variety of initiatives.

Centre for Maritime Law (CML)
The Centre for Maritime Law (CML), which is the sixth research centre under the NUS Faculty of Law, focuses on commercial maritime law. Established with funding from the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (MPA) and the Ministry of Law, CML spearheads maritime law research in Singapore and in the region and enhance the knowledge and expertise amongst the shipping community in Singapore.

In addition to its research programme, the centre also takes the lead in NUS Law’s existing three programmes – the undergraduate LL.B programme, the LLM (Master of Laws) in Maritime Law, and the Graduate Diploma in Maritime Law and Arbitration (GDMLA).
International Networks

Asian Law Institute (ASLI)
The Asian Law Institute (ASLI) facilitates collaboration between Asian law schools and encourages excellence in research and teaching in Asian law. It is based on a co-operative enterprise and has at its heart the ethos of being true to its roots. It prides itself as an indigenous institute of Asian law, created in Asia by Asian law schools and open to the world.

Asian Society for International Law (AsianSIL)
The Asian Society of International Law (AsianSIL) is an international non-partisan, non-profit and non-governmental organisation that promotes research, education and practice of international law by serving as a centre of activities among international law scholars and practitioners in Asia and elsewhere, in a spirit of partnership with other relevant international, regional and national societies and organisations.

More information about our centres and institutes are available on our website at law.nus.edu.sg/institutes_centres

Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury, President of the UK Supreme Court, visits NUS Law
Publications

NUS Law Working Paper Series
The NUS Law Working Paper Series showcases the breadth of scholarship within NUS Law. It allows Faculty members and others in NUS Law to highlight their work, reflecting the broadest range of legal scholarship, to a wider audience.

Singapore Journal of Legal Studies
The Singapore Journal of Legal Studies (SJLS) has been in continuous publication since 1959 when it first appeared as the University of Malaya Law Review. Institutional changes made it necessary for the journal to be re-named twice, first as the Malaya Law Review and then the Singapore Journal of Legal Studies. Together with its predecessor journals, the journal is one of the oldest legal journals in the British Commonwealth. As the first legal journal in Singapore, it has witnessed the legal, political and social development of Singapore. The journal traces the development of common law in Asia, particularly Singapore and Malaysia, and also covers international and comparative legal developments. Its coverage has theoretical or practical appeal or a mixture of both. The journal continues to interest lawyers, academics and observers in and outside the common law world.

Singapore Year Book of International Law
In 1977, the then Malaya Law Review (renamed the Singapore Journal of Legal Studies in 1991) commenced a regular section with the aim of recording Singapore’s growing state practice in international law. In time, a South-East Asian section was also included to reflect the wealth of emergent South-East Asian practice. In 1997, in consideration of the fact that the international law articles and regular sections in the Singapore Journal of Legal Studies had become well-established, the Singapore Journal of International & Comparative Law was founded in its own right.

Beginning with Volume 8 of 2004, the Singapore Year Book of International Law (SYBIL) succeeded the Singapore Journal of International and Comparative Law, thereby completing a process which began with the first scholarly documentation of Singapore’s international law practice in 1977. The final issue of the Singapore Year Book published was Volume 12 of 2008. A complete selection of all articles from current and past volumes is accessible from the SYBIL archives.

Asian Journal of International Law
The Asian Journal of International Law, published by Cambridge University Press since 2011, succeeded the Singapore Year Book of International Law and publishes peer-reviewed scholarly articles and book reviews on public and private international law. The focus on the region is broad; some articles focus specifically on Asian issues while others bring one of the many Asian perspectives to bear on issues of global concern. The journal is intended to be of general interest to scholars, practitioners, and policymakers located in or working on Asia. The journal is produced for the Asian Society of International Law (AsianSIL) by NUS Law.

Asian Journal of Comparative Law
The Asian Journal of Comparative Law was launched in 2006 to further the original mission of the Singapore Journal of International and Comparative Law to provide a platform for comparative law scholarship and a forum for discussion of the law and legal systems of Asia. The journal publishes articles that explore solutions to common legal and social problems and which display an intimate knowledge of Asian legal systems. The journal also publishes theoretical and empirical pieces which describe or analyse Asian perspectives on international law, globalisation and regional integration. The journal is produced for the Asian Law Institute (ASLI) by NUS Law.

For more information about our publications and submission guidelines please look on our website law.nus.edu.sg/research_publications/publications
“The multicultural and multi-religious environment of Singapore, and Southeast Asia more generally, make it a fascinating place in which to think about the interactions of law, religion and culture. And NUS Law provides a stimulating intellectual environment for this work.”

Assistant Professor Arif Jamal
Editor of the Asian Journal of Comparative Law
Associate of the Asian Research Institute, NUS (Religion and Globalization cluster)
Our graduate online application period is from 1 October to 1 December.

For detailed information on how to apply, please visit law.nus.edu.sg/admissions/app_periods_forms.html.

**Programme**

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<tr>
<th>LL.M. (General)</th>
<th>LL.M. (Asian Legal Studies)</th>
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<tr>
<td>LL.M. (Corporate &amp; Financial Services Law)</td>
<td>LL.M. (Intellectual Property &amp; Technology Law)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL.M. (International Arbitration &amp; Dispute Resolution)</td>
<td>LL.M. (International &amp; Comparative Law)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL.M. (Maritime Law)</td>
<td>LL.M. (International Business Law)</td>
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**Admission Requirements**

- A good Bachelor’s degree in Law
- Minimum TOEFL iBT score: 100*

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- Minimum TOEFL iBT score: 100*

- Candidates with strong academic results and relevant industry experience but obtained an TOEFL iBT score of 92-99 or minimum IELTS 7.0 may also apply. However, they may be invited to attend an interview or be required to undertake prescribed intensive English language training course, prior to commencing law studies.

* A minimum TOEFL (paper-based) score of 600 and IELTS of minimum 7.0 will be considered, but we strongly prefer the iBT.
Documents Required

a) Passport copy (clearly reflecting full name and date of birth)

b) Official Bachelor’s degree transcripts (with English translation, if applicable, as well as in its original language)

c) Official ranking / cumulative grade point average / grading system

d) Certified copy of Bachelor’s degree certificate (with English translation, if applicable, as well as in its original language)

e) TOEFL or IELTS test score report

f) Curriculum vitae/ resume

g) Two academic referee’s reports

h) Online application fee payment receipt

i) One recent passport-sized photograph

j) Scholarship statement (mandatory for applicants who indicate ‘Scholarship’ under Source of Finance in online application form)
The tables below reflect the fee structure (per annum) for Graduate Law programmes in the 2015/2016 academic year which commenced in July/August 2015. Fees are subject to change each academic year. Please check in May of the admissions year for the revised fees. law.nus.edu.sg/admissions/fees

### Tuition Fees

The tables below reflect the fee structure (per annum) for Graduate Law programmes in the 2015/2016 academic year which commenced in July/August 2015. Fees are subject to change each academic year. Please check in May of the admissions year for the revised fees.

**Tuition Fees**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coursework Degree Programme (Subsidised)</th>
<th>Singapore Citizens¹</th>
<th>Singapore Permanent Residents²</th>
<th>International Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LL.M. (General)</td>
<td>S$9,200</td>
<td>S$12,900</td>
<td>S$32,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL.M. (Corporate &amp; Financial Services Law)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Coursework Degree Programme (Self-funded)</th>
<th>Fees (Per Annum )</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Full-Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL.M. (Maritime Law)</td>
<td>S$32,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL.M. (Asian Legal Studies)</td>
<td>S$32,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL.M. (International Business Law)</td>
<td>S$17,600</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. All fee amounts quoted here are subsidised by the Singapore government (through the Ministry of Education, MOE) and are exclusive of prevailing GST. The applicable GST is subsidised by MOE.

2. Students who have previously enjoyed government subsidy or sponsorship by a Singapore government agency (such as scholarships offered by the Ministries, Public Service Commission and Statutory Boards) in a graduate programme should refer to the “Eligibility Guidelines for MOE Subsidy” at https://share.nus.edu.sg/registrar/info/gd/GD-Eligibility-Guidelines.pdf.

3. The fees for self-funded programmes (Group 1) are pegged to the fees payable by international students. LL.M. (International Arbitration & Dispute Resolution) is categorised under Group 1.
“I chose NUS for pursuing my LL.M. because it’s the leading law school in Asia and offers a rich array of courses to choose from. I specialise in Corporate and Financial Services Law but was able to opt for courses from other specialisations. Students from a civil law background are also offered an introductory course into the common law and the Singapore legal system. It’s really a wonderful opportunity to meet people from all over Asia and the world, and that has enriched my LL.M. experience immeasurably.”

Andrea Roth
Class of 2015
LL.M. (Corporate and Financial Services Law)
“The renowned faculty helped me form independent opinions and engage in self-study rather than conventional classroom learning. This was complemented by the resource-rich library that served as a promising expedient to achieve it. As a research student, I found the library, especially its online platforms extremely conducive to facilitate legal research. The LL.M. programme at NUS is not a wall, but a window indeed, to have enlightened me with the rays of knowledge and experience.”

Anjali Sugadev
Class of 2015
LL.M. (International and Comparative Law)
“NUS Law aims to produce leaders who can be successful in whatever path they choose. You have an important decision to make. Choose well.”

Simon Chesterman
Dean and Professor of Law
National University of Singapore
FACULTY OF LAW
National University of Singapore
Eu Tong Sen Building
469G Bukit Timah Road
Singapore 259776

Tel: (65) 6601 1503
Fax: (65) 6779 0979

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lawGRADadm@nus.edu.sg

law.nus.edu.sg