



LAWS601

International Law

S2 External 2018

Dept of Law

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Disclaimer

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General Information

Unit convenor and teaching staff

Lecturer

Dora Shipley

dora.shipley@mq.edu.au

Contact via email

TBA

Thursdays 3:30 - 4:30 pm

Credit points

4

Prerequisites

Admission to JD or GradDipLaw or GradCertLaw

Corequisites

LAWS600

Co-badged status

Unit description

This unit provides an introduction to public international law's key principles, rules, norms and practices. Its coverage includes the role of the United Nations, the law of treaties, the rights and responsibilities of states vis-à-vis each other, their own nationals and those of other states, the limits of state jurisdiction, state and diplomatic immunity, international dispute settlement, international use of force, international criminal law and the relationship between international law and Australia's legal system. Through independent research, students evaluate the effectiveness of international law in addressing real problems that confront the international community.

Important Academic Dates

Information about important academic dates including deadlines for withdrawing from units are available at <https://www.mq.edu.au/study/calendar-of-dates>

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this unit, you will be able to:

Demonstrate advanced knowledge of the general characteristics and principles of public international law.

Identify, find and correctly cite key primary sources of international law.

Describe the role, rights and responsibilities of some major international organisations under international law.

Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states vis-a-vis other states and international institutions.

Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states when it comes to the treatment of their own nationals and corporations, as well as those of other states.

Analyse the relationship between international and national law, particularly Australian law.

Describe various means for the non-violent settlement of disputes between states.

Advise on international law under time constraints and using limited resources.

General Assessment Information

Special Consideration Policy:

Applications for Special Consideration are made electronically via ask.mq.edu.au and should be accompanied by supporting documentation. Students should refer to the Special Consideration Policy for complete details of the policy and a description of the supporting documentation required. The Policy is available here: <https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policies/special-consideration>

The Special Consideration Policy is effective from 4th December 2017 and replaces the Disruption to Studies Policy.

Late Assessment Penalty

Unless a Special Consideration request has been submitted and approved:

(a) a penalty for lateness will apply - two (2) marks out of 100 will be deducted per day for assignment submitted after the due date - and

(b) no assignment will be accepted more than seven (7) days (incl. weekends) after the original submission deadline.

No late submissions will be accepted for timed assessments - e.g. quizzes, online tests.

Assessment Tasks

Name	Weighting	Hurdle	Due
<u>Class Participation</u>	20%	No	Ongoing
<u>Take-home Exam</u>	30%	No	11:59 pm 23 September 2018
<u>Final Essay</u>	50%	No	11:59 pm 11 November 2018

Class Participation

Due: **Ongoing**

Weighting: **20%**

(a) Substantive requirements in relation to class participation

Students will be assessed on the basis of their knowledge, understanding and critical ability to evaluate the issues raised in each topic, as demonstrated through participation in on-campus sessions (OCS). Students **will also be assessed** on the basis of their understanding and ability to critically analyse issues in the iLearn online forums under each topic. Students should generally be prepared to talk about the assigned readings, provide their own assessment of those readings, and contribute to the discussion of questions and problems set in relation to these readings. Students are also encouraged to participate in discussions that extend beyond these set questions and readings through their own evaluation of the issues raised.

(b) Formal requirements in relation to class participation

Attendance at OCS is compulsory. Students are required to attend OCS that the unit runs during the term.

(c) Assessment value of class participation

Class participation will count for 20% of a student's final mark in the subject.

Class participation marks for all students will be posted on the unit webpage at the end of the term. Students will be provided feedback in relation to their participation at the end of week 7.

(d) Formal requirements in relation to online participation

Participation in the online forums is compulsory. Students are required to post a response to the online question(s) posted by the teaching staff in the forum for each week. The maximum word limit is 200 per post. Plagiarism detection software is used in this unit. Students' posts should be their own understanding of the legal rules.

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Demonstrate advanced knowledge of the general characteristics and principles of public international law.
- Identify, find and correctly cite key primary sources of international law.
- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states vis-a-vis other states and international institutions.
- Analyse the relationship between international and national law, particularly Australian law.

Take-home Exam

Due: **11:59 pm 23 September 2018**

Weighting: **30%**

Students will write a 2,000-word answer in relation to a hypothetical situation. Guidance on how to succeed in relation to the take-home exam, along with the marking rubric, will be posted online at the time of the question's release. The assignment will relate to issues covered in Topics 1 – 6 (inclusive).

The take-home exam is intended to provide students with an opportunity to develop independent understanding of legal rules and principles and their application in a given factual or hypothetical situation, and enhance their writing abilities through explanation, analysis, and argument. Students will then be in a position to understand how international law operates in the world today, and how it may develop in the future.

The maximum word limit for the take-home exam will be 2000 words, which will be strictly adhered to, and anything beyond 2000 words will not be read. Footnotes are excluded from the word count (but substantive text in footnotes will be counted).

Clarity of expression, presentation of argument, use of legal sources and correct and consistent reference style will also be taken into account. The paper should be appropriately structured using the IRAC or HIRAC method.

The take-home exam should be submitted **by 11:59 pm Sunday 23 September 2018**.

Unless a Special Consideration request has been submitted and approved, (a) a penalty for lateness will apply – two marks out of 100 will be deducted per day for answers submitted after the due date – and (b) no answers will be accepted more than seven days (incl. weekends) after the original submission deadline.

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Demonstrate advanced knowledge of the general characteristics and principles of public international law.
- Identify, find and correctly cite key primary sources of international law.
- Describe the role, rights and responsibilities of some major international organisations under international law.
- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states vis-a-vis other states and international institutions.
- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states when it comes to the treatment of their own nationals and corporations, as well as those of other states.
- Analyse the relationship between international and national law, particularly Australian law.
- Describe various means for the non-violent settlement of disputes between states.

Final Essay

Due: **11:59 pm 11 November 2018**

Weighting: **50%**

Students are required to submit an essay paper that critically analyses a current issue or development in international law. The topic for the final essay will be posted in iLearn at the end of week 8. The maximum word limit for the research paper will be 3500 words, which will be strictly adhered to, and anything beyond 3500 words will not be read. Footnotes are excluded from the word count (but substantive text in footnotes will be counted).

Students will be assessed on their understanding, explanation and analysis of the legal issues presented, the depth of their research as well as their critical evaluation of the relevant issues. Research should extend beyond the prescribed books and course materials (the recommended books and journals provide a starting point for further research). Clarity of expression, presentation of argument, use of legal sources and correct and consistent reference style will also be taken into account. The paper should be appropriately structured, with sub-headings included, a clear introduction and conclusion, and a clear central thesis. Detailed marking rubrics will be made available on iLearn.

The Final Essay should be submitted **by 11:59 pm Sunday 11 November 2018**

Unless a Special Consideration request has been submitted and approved, (a) a penalty for lateness will apply – two marks out of 100 will be deducted per day for answers submitted after the due date – and (b) no answers will be accepted more than seven days (incl. weekends) after the original submission deadline.

On successful completion you will be able to:

- Demonstrate advanced knowledge of the general characteristics and principles of public international law.
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- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states when it comes to the treatment of their own nationals and corporations, as well as those of other states.
- Analyse the relationship between international and national law, particularly Australian law.
- Describe various means for the non-violent settlement of disputes between states.
- Advise on international law under time constraints and using limited resources.

Delivery and Resources

Lectures

This unit consists of 13 topics, as set out on the iLearn website. Each topic is divided into sub-topics. Most sub-topics are accompanied by a short, recorded lecture. These are available for download from iLearn (see the Echo active learning platform). Lectures are intended to give you an overview of the topic, indicate its most important aspects and, hopefully, make the related readings more interesting and accessible.

Accompanying the lectures are lecture slides. These are available from iLearn in .pptx (Powerpoint) and .pdf format. The two are identical, so you need not download both versions. When listening to lectures, be sure to have the accompanying slides in front of you, since they will be referred to during lectures. Each slide has a number, which you will find in the bottom right hand corner. Note that the slides for all sub-topics are combined together in one file, which is downloadable from the top of each topic in iLearn.

Readings

The lectures should give you a broad overview of the subject, but it is vital that you then develop your understanding by completing the related readings. The **prescribed textbook** for this unit is:

- Stephen Hall, *Principles of International Law* (LexisNexis, 5th ed, 2016, ISBN: 978-0-409-34324-3).

If you would like to acquire a second book, you are recommended the following as an affordable and interesting survey of the issues we study (and more):

- Jan Klabbbers, *International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2nd ed, 2017, ISBN: 978-1-316-50660-8).

The pages of the readings that relate to each sub-topic are set out in iLearn. References to 'Hall' and 'Klabbbers' refer to the above books.

In relation to each topic, students are expected to read the following so as to ensure that they gain at least two perspectives on the issues we study:

1. the prescribed extract from the primary textbook (Hall, see above), and
2. at least one out of the following:
 1. the relevant extract from Klabbbers (see above), or
 2. the relevant chapter from another leading textbook, those chapters being available to students online in pdf format from the Macquarie library website (via Multisearch: <http://libguides.mq.edu.au/MultiSearch>).

The above is intended to afford students some choice: buy Klabbbers or rely on the pdf chapters from the library. Klabbbers tends to be rather more succinct than the chapters obtainable via the library website. Obviously students would, in an ideal world, read Klabbbers and the pdf chapters

(as well as Hall). Even so, priority should be given to the readings from Hall.

In addition to completing the readings, you should appropriately consult the primary legal sources referred to in the lecture and readings (ie treaties, cases, etc). I would say that study of the primary sources is more valuable than trying to read three different textbook chapters relating to the same topic. All relevant primary materials are available online and you are expected to have sufficient research skills to locate and download them. If you are having problems finding and citing international material, then the library website and staff are likely to be your best source of assistance.

OCS Tutorial Participation

Having developed a basic understanding of each topic by completing the readings, lectures and participating in the online forums, OCS are your chance to discuss the issues raised, as well as ask questions in order to clear up any lingering doubts as to whether you understand the material correctly. Seminars are meant to come towards the end of the learning process, not the beginning. Certainly they are no substitute for listening to the lectures or doing the readings, although if you are totally stumped by even a basic point then there is no shame in raising it in a seminar.

Please try not to be late arriving at OCS. They will start promptly at five minutes after their advertised commencement time.

How to make OCS interesting and useful

OCS only succeed if students actively participate. OCS are not meant to be simple rehashes of the lecture. In order to participate you need to adequately prepare for each session. This means listening to the lecture, completing the readings and online activities and thinking about the issues covered before you arrive.

Participation can take the form of answering tutor's questions, but you are also free to pose your own questions, either to tutors or fellow students. You should also regularly contribute appropriately to discussions. This involves listening respectfully to what others say and responding courteously.

Unit Schedule

This schedule sets out the essential and additional reading for each topic. This information supplements that on iLearn, which provides precise essential and additional reading page numbers for each sub-topic.

General notes:

- *Lectures are delivered only via iLearn: there are no 'live' lectures in this unit.*
- *'Hall' refers to the prescribed textbook:*
 - *Stephen Hall, Principles of International Law (LexisNexis, 5th ed, 2016, ISBN: 978-0-409-34324-3).*
- *'Klabbers' refers to the recommended additional book:*

- *Jan Klabbers, International Law (Cambridge University Press, 2nd ed, 2017, ISBN: 978-1-316-50660-8).*
- Other readings are available from Macquarie University library as a unit reading. You can find them using MultiSearch: <http://libguides.mq.edu.au/MultiSearch>.

Topic 1: The Nature of International Law

A primary purpose of international law is to govern the relationship between different sovereign states. We begin by examining the scope and history of this fascinating subject. Besides introducing some key institutions such as the United Nations, this topic also addresses the oft raised question: are international relations really under the rule of law, or is it more a matter of might equalling right?

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 1 (part), paras 1.1 1.78 (pp 2 – 26);
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 1;
 - Malcolm N Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge Uni Press, 8th ed, 2017), chapters 1 & 2 (pp 1 – 48);
 - Gillian D Triggs, *International Law: Contemporary Principles and Practices* (LexisNexis, 2nd ed, 2011), chapter 1 (pp 1 – 19);
 - Martin Dixon, Robert McCorquodale & Sarah Williams, *Cases & Materials on International Law* (Oxford Uni Press, 6th ed, 2016), chapter 1 (pp 1 – 17)

Topic 2: Sources of International Law

All systems of law require a degree of certainty as to what rules govern any particular act or event. This topic considers how those rules are created and where they can be found. It also looks at some basic principles of international law which, though traceable back to classical times, are very much alive today.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 1 (part), para 1.79 onwards (pp 26 – 74)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 2;
 - James Crawford, *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law* (Oxford Uni Press, 8th ed, 2012), chapter 2 (pp 20 – 47)

Topic 3: The Formation of Treaties

Treaties form much of the substance of international law. But what are treaties, how are they formed and how do they impact on states that sign them as well as those that do not? This topic also considers the issue of reservations: mechanisms whereby states seek to modify or avoid certain effects of treaties.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 2 (part), paras 2.1 – 2.74 (pp 80 – 108)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 3 (part);
 - Martin Dixon, Robert McCorquodale & Sarah Williams, *Cases & Materials on International Law* (Oxford Uni Press, 6th ed, 2011), chapter 3 (pp 55 – 82)

Topic 4: Interpretation and Enforceability of Treaties

Continuing our examination of the law as it relates to treaties, this topic looks at what is probably the most difficult issue of all: their interpretation. It also explores the various ways in which states might try to escape liability under a treaty, for instance by declaring it invalid, or by simply refusing to comply with it.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 2 (part), para 2.75 onwards (pp 108 – 139)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 3 (part);
 - Martin Dixon, Robert McCorquodale & Sarah Williams, *Cases & Materials on International Law* (Oxford Uni Press, 6th ed, 2016), chapter 3 (pp 82 – 102)

Topic 5: International and National Law

What is the relationship between national and international law? If Australia were to breach international law, what effect can that have on the rights and responsibilities of ordinary Australians? This topic answers those questions, also giving thought to the part played by international law in other legal systems, such as those found in civil law countries.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 3 (pp 149 – 209)

- Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 16;
 - Donald R Rothwell et al, *International Law: Cases and Materials with Australian Perspectives* (Cambridge Uni Press, 2nd ed, 2014), chapter 4 (pp 196 – 267)

Topic 6: Statehood and Personality

The concept of state sovereignty is central to international law. What is more, much is made of the right of certain peoples to self-determination. But what is a state? And what does it mean to have legal personality in international law? This topic considers issues such as what is involved when a state decides to recognise the existence of another state or government, as well as the increasing role of international organisations in international law.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 4 (pp 213 – 252)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 4 (part) and chapter 6 (part);
 - Martin Dixon, *Textbook on International Law* (Oxford Uni Press, 7th ed, 2013), chapter 5 (pp 115 – 147)

Topic 7: International Responsibility

To what extent can a state or an international organisation be blamed for the wrongdoings of its agents or officials? Are states responsible for the acts of their citizens or corporations? If foreign property is damaged in a riot or an insurrection, can the state be required to make restitution? This topic answers these and other questions relating to the responsibilities of states and international organisations in international law.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 5 (part), paras 5.1 – 5.114 (pp 260 – 297)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 7 (available from the library website)

Topic 8: Diplomatic Protection

Diplomatic protection refers to the right of a state to intervene on behalf of its nationals when they face mistreatment by other states. In this topic we consider the standard of treatment that you should receive when you visit a foreign country, and the circumstances in which your country can intercede on your behalf if those standards are not met. We also look at a state's ability to nationalise foreign-owned industries or other assets.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 5 (part), paras 5.115 onwards (pp 297 – 329)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 6 (part);
 - James Crawford, *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law* (Oxford Uni Press, 8th ed, 2012), chapter 28 (pp 607 – 633)

Topic 9: State Jurisdiction and Immunity

Jurisdiction refers to the scope of a state's lawful authority. This topic considers issues such as the extent to which one state can make laws relating to events that occur in another, as well as what laws apply on a ship or onboard a plane. It also explains concepts such as sovereign, diplomatic and consular immunity.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 6 (pp 337 – 370)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 5 (part) (available from the library website);
 - Gillian D Triggs, *International Law: Contemporary Principles and Practices* (LexisNexis, 2nd ed, 2011), chapter 8 (pp 427 – 503)

Topic 10: International Dispute Settlement

Ultimately, states can settle their differences by going to war. Since 1945, however, concerted efforts have been made to find peaceful means of dispute resolution. This topic looks at institutions such as the International Court of Justice, as well as mechanisms designed to encourage negotiation and compromise.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 8 (pp 405 – 437)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 8;
 - Ademola Abass, *International Law: Text, Cases, and Materials* (Oxford Uni Press, 2nd ed, 2014), chapter 14 (pp 489 – 522)

Topic 11: International Use of Force

Despite humanity's efforts, the scourge of international armed conflict is yet to be eradicated. This topic examines the general prohibition on the use or threat of force, as well as exceptions to that rule in cases such as self defence or when military action is authorised by the United

Nations. It also looks at situations that raise difficult legal and moral questions, such as the disputed right to anticipatory self defence, as well as military interventions against oppressive regimes or to prevent humanitarian disasters.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Hall, chapter 9 (pp 443 – 486)
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapters 10 and 12;
 - Ademola Abass, *International Law: Text, Cases, and Materials* (Oxford Uni Press, 2nd ed, 2014), chapter 10 (pp 333 – 370);
 - Yoram Dinstein, *War, Aggression and Self-Defence* (Cambridge Uni Press, 6th ed, 2017), chapter 4 (pp 87 – 130)

Topic 12: International Criminal Law

Traditionally, individuals were merely the objects of international law. The 20th century saw a growing concern for the protection of the individual under human rights conventions. The signs are that the 21st century will be the age of individual responsibility under international law, as the global community becomes increasingly reluctant to allow those who commit the most heinous of crimes to escape personal responsibility.

- Readings:
 - Essential:
 - Malcolm N Shaw, *International Law* (Cambridge Uni Press, 8th ed, 2017), chapter 8
 - Additional:
 - Klabbers, chapter 12 (part);
 - James Crawford, *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law* (Oxford Uni Press, 8th ed, 2012), chapter 30 (pp 671 – 690);
 - Hall, chapter 10 (pp 491 – 596)

Topic 13: Revision

Policies and Procedures

Macquarie University policies and procedures are accessible from [Policy Central \(https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central\)](https://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central). Students should be aware of the following policies in particular with regard to Learning and Teaching:

- [Academic Appeals Policy](#)
- [Academic Integrity Policy](#)

- [Academic Progression Policy](#)
- [Assessment Policy](#)
- [Fitness to Practice Procedure](#)
- [Grade Appeal Policy](#)
- [Complaint Management Procedure for Students and Members of the Public](#)
- [Special Consideration Policy](#) (**Note:** *The Special Consideration Policy is effective from 4 December 2017 and replaces the Disruption to Studies Policy.*)

Undergraduate students seeking more policy resources can visit the [Student Policy Gateway](https://students.mq.edu.au/support/study/student-policy-gateway) (<https://students.mq.edu.au/support/study/student-policy-gateway>). It is your one-stop-shop for the key policies you need to know about throughout your undergraduate student journey.

If you would like to see all the policies relevant to Learning and Teaching visit [Policy Central](http://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central) (<http://staff.mq.edu.au/work/strategy-planning-and-governance/university-policies-and-procedures/policy-central>).

Student Code of Conduct

Macquarie University students have a responsibility to be familiar with the Student Code of Conduct: <https://students.mq.edu.au/study/getting-started/student-conduct>

Results

Results shown in *iLearn*, or released directly by your Unit Convenor, are not confirmed as they are subject to final approval by the University. Once approved, final results will be sent to your student email address and will be made available in [eStudent](#). For more information visit ask.mq.edu.au.

Communicating with teaching staff

By far the best way to communicate with the convenor is via **email**: dora.shipley@mq.edu.au

The convenor checks her emails regularly and you can expect a response within a few business days. If you do not hear within four business days then it is likely that your email has gone missing. Only then should you send another chasing it up.

When emailing, it is vital that you use your Macquarie email account ([student.name]@students.mq.edu.au). Messages sent from other accounts (Hotmail, etc) generally go straight to spam. You can set up your Macquarie account so that emails received there are forwarded to your regular account.

Word limits and submission of work

Word limits will be strictly applied and work above the word limit will not be marked. All assessments in the unit are to be submitted electronically. Plagiarism detection software is used in this unit.

Moderation

Detailed marking rubrics will be made available on iLearn. Markers in this unit undertake a

process of 'blind marking' to establish a common marking standard and all Fail papers are double marked.

Special Consideration Policy:

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(b) no assignment will be accepted more than seven (7) days (incl. weekends) after the original submission deadline.

No late submissions will be accepted for timed assessments - e.g. quizzes, online tests.

Student Support

Macquarie University provides a range of support services for students. For details, visit <http://students.mq.edu.au/support/>

Learning Skills

Learning Skills (mq.edu.au/learningskills) provides academic writing resources and study strategies to improve your marks and take control of your study.

- [Workshops](#)
- [StudyWise](#)
- [Academic Integrity Module for Students](#)
- [Ask a Learning Adviser](#)

Student Services and Support

Students with a disability are encouraged to contact the [Disability Service](#) who can provide appropriate help with any issues that arise during their studies.

Student Enquiries

For all student enquiries, visit Student Connect at ask.mq.edu.au

IT Help

For help with University computer systems and technology, visit http://www.mq.edu.au/about_us/offices_and_units/information_technology/help/.

When using the University's IT, you must adhere to the [Acceptable Use of IT Resources Policy](#). The policy applies to all who connect to the MQ network including students.

Graduate Capabilities

Creative and Innovative

Our graduates will also be capable of creative thinking and of creating knowledge. They will be imaginative and open to experience and capable of innovation at work and in the community. We want them to be engaged in applying their critical, creative thinking.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Assessment task

- Class Participation

Capable of Professional and Personal Judgement and Initiative

We want our graduates to have emotional intelligence and sound interpersonal skills and to demonstrate discernment and common sense in their professional and personal judgement. They will exercise initiative as needed. They will be capable of risk assessment, and be able to handle ambiguity and complexity, enabling them to be adaptable in diverse and changing environments.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Assessment tasks

- Class Participation
- Take-home Exam
- Final Essay

Commitment to Continuous Learning

Our graduates will have enquiring minds and a literate curiosity which will lead them to pursue knowledge for its own sake. They will continue to pursue learning in their careers and as they participate in the world. They will be capable of reflecting on their experiences and relationships with others and the environment, learning from them, and growing - personally, professionally and socially.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Assessment task

- Class Participation

Discipline Specific Knowledge and Skills

Our graduates will take with them the intellectual development, depth and breadth of knowledge, scholarly understanding, and specific subject content in their chosen fields to make them competent and confident in their subject or profession. They will be able to demonstrate, where relevant, professional technical competence and meet professional standards. They will be able to articulate the structure of knowledge of their discipline, be able to adapt discipline-specific knowledge to novel situations, and be able to contribute from their discipline to inter-disciplinary solutions to problems.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Demonstrate advanced knowledge of the general characteristics and principles of public international law.
- Identify, find and correctly cite key primary sources of international law.
- Describe the role, rights and responsibilities of some major international organisations under international law.
- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states vis-a-vis other states and international institutions.
- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states when it comes to the treatment of their own nationals and corporations, as well as those of other states.
- Analyse the relationship between international and national law, particularly Australian law.
- Describe various means for the non-violent settlement of disputes between states.
- Advise on international law under time constraints and using limited resources.

Assessment tasks

- Take-home Exam
- Final Essay

Critical, Analytical and Integrative Thinking

We want our graduates to be capable of reasoning, questioning and analysing, and to integrate and synthesise learning and knowledge from a range of sources and environments; to be able to critique constraints, assumptions and limitations; to be able to think independently and systemically in relation to scholarly activity, in the workplace, and in the world. We want them to have a level of scientific and information technology literacy.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Assessment tasks

- Take-home Exam
- Final Essay

Problem Solving and Research Capability

Our graduates should be capable of researching; of analysing, and interpreting and assessing data and information in various forms; of drawing connections across fields of knowledge; and they should be able to relate their knowledge to complex situations at work or in the world, in order to diagnose and solve problems. We want them to have the confidence to take the initiative in doing so, within an awareness of their own limitations.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Learning outcomes

- Identify, find and correctly cite key primary sources of international law.
- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states vis-a-vis other states and international institutions.
- Explain and apply to complex situations international law as it relates to the rights and responsibilities of states when it comes to the treatment of their own nationals and corporations, as well as those of other states.
- Analyse the relationship between international and national law, particularly Australian law.
- Describe various means for the non-violent settlement of disputes between states.
- Advise on international law under time constraints and using limited resources.

Assessment tasks

- Take-home Exam
- Final Essay

Effective Communication

We want to develop in our students the ability to communicate and convey their views in forms effective with different audiences. We want our graduates to take with them the capability to read, listen, question, gather and evaluate information resources in a variety of formats, assess, write clearly, speak effectively, and to use visual communication and communication technologies as appropriate.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Assessment tasks

- Class Participation
- Final Essay

Engaged and Ethical Local and Global citizens

As local citizens our graduates will be aware of indigenous perspectives and of the nation's historical context. They will be engaged with the challenges of contemporary society and with knowledge and ideas. We want our graduates to have respect for diversity, to be open-minded, sensitive to others and inclusive, and to be open to other cultures and perspectives: they should have a level of cultural literacy. Our graduates should be aware of disadvantage and social justice, and be willing to participate to help create a wiser and better society.

This graduate capability is supported by:

Assessment task

- Class Participation

Changes from Previous Offering

The following changes have been made since the last offering in Session 2, 2017:

1. the system of marking has been amended;
2. penalties for late submission have been changed to accord with Faculty policy;

Changes since First Published

Date	Description
22/07/2018	There won't be an Introduction as this recorded lecture it's all about the quizzes. We should go straight to what topic 2 would have been and the last topic will be a revision.