National Revised Curriculum of the LL.B Program

Prepared by the Ethiopian Law Schools' Consortium

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1. BACKGROUND

It is now approximately 60 years since the LL.B (Bachelor of Laws) program of the Faculty of Law, Addis Ababa University was established. Following its establishment, the expansion of higher institutions of legal education had stagnated, except that it started to proliferate only in the past decades with the introduction of new law schools/colleges across the country. The new schools/colleges had the objective of producing competent, ethical, responsible and entrepreneur legal professionals who ethically and professionally interpret, analyze and apply the laws and thereby serve justice, and to fill the gap for the nation's pressing demands for qualified legal manpower.

The regular LL.B program of the law schools/colleges takes five years to complete. Since 2012/13, legal education has been guided by the national harmonized curriculum of law schools/colleges, which adopted a modular approach to instruction and the European Credit Accumulation and transfer System (ECTS). However, the need to address emerging legal issues; the adoption of the new Ethiopian Education Roadmap with its inclusion of the freshman program; and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MoSHE) adoption of the 10 years Strategy (2020/21-2030/31) that aspires, *inter alia*, to create peaceful and lawful order in the country through education development have necessitated the revision of the 2013 harmonized curriculum of the LL.B program.

This revised syllabus aims at producing competent legal professionals who will make effective contribution to the realization of rule of law and justice, democracy, human rights, good governance, social justice and development in legal world. The revision is further backed by a desire to gauge whether the LL.B program possess the qualities needed to become a successful law student and legal professional. The revision also intends to raise future generation of lawyers who will be able to use their skills to play a positive role in Ethiopia and the world, use their critical thinking skills to innovate and be a well-rounded, ethical individual who is an asset to the workplace and society.

2. RATIONALE FOR THE PROGRAM

The schools/colleges of law across the country aspire to prepare a competent legal professional who works for the prevalence of rule of law, democracy, constitutionalism, human rights, good

governance, tolerance, social justice and development. They train and graduate adequate manpower at different levels to meet the ever-increasing needs of the Ethiopian society in the field of law. Moreover, the law schools'/colleges' endeavor to produce vibrant research community so as to generate knowledge through research and publication. The Law Schools/colleges also produce the generation of lawyers who could promote community-based activities so as to solve pressing socio-legal problems. The knowledge and skills gained from studying law also facilitate students to analyze both sides of complex legal situations or problems and to devise the best solution based on strong reasoning and critical thinking.

3. ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

The schools/colleges of law currently run the law first degree (LL.B) both in the regular and continuing education programs.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

The general objective of the program is to produce competent, entrepreneur and responsible legal professionals. Upon completion of the program, students will be equipped with basic legal knowledge, skill and professional ethics to serve the society. More specifically, the program aspires to: -

- train students, who serve society with the highest heed to ethical values, strive to defend rights and liberties and uphold the fundamentals of rule of law and justice;
- equip students with basic knowledge of major national legislations and procedures, along with the skills of legal interpretation required to solve legal problems;
- produce qualified and competent legal professionals who will be able to prepare memorandums and legislative drafts;
- enhance the critical thinking abilities of students so that they can understand and implement laws as judges, practicing lawyers, prosecutors, public defenders or academicians;
- produce professionals who can deliver effective legal advice and consultancy to public institutions, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector or individuals;

- educate individuals who will be able to speak to and advise clients with professionalism, understanding and responsibility;
- prepare competent lawyers who undertake legal research and publish their work, and hence reinforce Ethiopian legal jurisprudence.

5. PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Up on completing the program of the study law graduate is expected to:

- acquire basic knowledge of national and international laws, principles and competing theories;
- have skills of critical legal analysis and interpretation, reasoning, and problem solving; and other fundamental skills necessary to participate effectively in the legal profession;
- attain critical thinking abilities in the implementation of laws as judge, prosecutor, practicing lawyer, public defender or any other legal profession;
- acquire Language proficiency and effective (oral & written) communication skill;
- deliver legal advice in public and private laws at national and international level;
- undertake independent research in areas of law and hence contribute to the development of Ethiopian as well as international jurisprudence;
- engage in drafting, revising, commenting laws and policies;
- act ethically as judges, prosecutors, representatives of clients, officers of the courts, and other public institutions responsible for the quality and availability of justice.

6. GRADUATE PROFILE

After completing the program of study, LL.B graduates will acquire legal knowledge, skill, attitude and professional ethics which would enable them to:

- work as judges and prosecutors at various levels of the Federal and State court structures in Ethiopia;
- serve as public defenders, legal drafting professionals, legal practitioners, arbitrator, contract administrator, corporate lawyers;

- provide services as legal analyst, legal advisors, and consultants to public institutions, business corporations, international organizations, intergovernmental, nongovernmental organizations, and other institutions;
- engage in teaching Law and related courses in higher education institutions, research institutes and other academic institutions across the nation;
- undertake high-quality research works and community services, and technology transfer;
- Design, engage and implement appropriate projects with a view to promote fundamental human rights, the rule of law and justice, good governance, and the deepening of constitutionalism and democratic values through research, education, advocacy and awareness-raising enterprises.

7. REQUIRMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOLS

Students who have completed the national preparatory/\high school education and freshman first semester courses and wish to join law schools will be selected from a list of students assigned to the social sciences streams on a competitive basis. To this end the following minimum admission criteria are set:

7.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. Freshman first semester GPA: 2.75 and above for Female, Students with Disabilities, and students from emerging regions, and 3.0 and above for Male Students.
2. National Higher Education Entrance Exam result Score 50% and above.

7.2 WEIGHT (Admission point score)

1. First Semester GPA----------50%
2. Comprehensive Law School Entrance Exam; ----------30%
3. National Higher Education Entrance Exam result -----20%
4. Affirmative Action----------5% (from the total score)

All law schools shall have an Admissions Committee which will undertake the admission process. Notwithstanding to the above admission requirements, law schools will reduce eligibility criteria where the number of applicants is below one section based on applicable

standards of respective law school. However, under no circumstance the eligibility criteria for male and female/students with disabilities /emerging region students shall be less than 2.8 and 2.6, respectively.

The respective laws schools, due to capacity constraints, reserve the right to limit the number of students admitted into the schools. This is to mean that, prospective students who comply with the minimum requirements may not necessarily be admitted to the law schools.

The admission requirements for the continuing education program are set by the Admission Committees of each School of Law, with due regard to gender compositions and regular program admission requirements to the extent of its applicability.

8. DURATION OF THE PROGRAM

The regular program of the schools of law leading to the award of the LL.B Degree takes five years of two semesters each to complete.. The duration of the program for continuing education shall be determined by particular university legislations.

9. COURSE POLICY

Course Policy	**Attendance**: The attendance policy may vary across courses depending on the nature of the course. For all taught courses, attendance for each class during the duration of the course is mandatory to make the student receive important information communicated verbally during class. A student who misses any part of a class is responsible for making arrangements with a classmate to catch up. Nevertheless, each absence without permission or good cause shall entail reduction of one mark until the maximum of 5 points. A student who attended less than 80% of the class will be ineligible to sit for final examination. For practice-oriented courses, tasks accomplished by a student, individually or as a member of a group, will be counted in lieu of class attendance. For clinical courses, the assigned instructor must place attendance sheet at the legal clinic center, court, prisoner or other institution where the student

works for the program and must make sure that a student works before signing. When sending students for Externship, all Law Schools must send attendance sheet enclosed in official envelope to the receiving institution, which will be placed with the immediate supervisor and signed by a student every day. The field supervisor must check the attendance and give students feedback on their performance. At the end of the program, the student must bring the attendance sheet in official envelope sealed and signed by the receiving institution.

Continuous Assessments

Continuous assessment in the form of tests, mid-exams, reports, assignments, presentations, etc. will be conducted; which shall count for a minimum of 50% of the total module/course mark. The remaining 50% shall be allotted for a final exam at the end of each course. However, each school may determine the modalities of the assessment in line with their respective legislations.

Missing Tests/Quizzes: Where a student misses or is unable to sit for a continuous assessment(s) for extenuating circumstances, such as hospitalization or accidents; the case of the student shall be decided by the instructor of the course and the head of the School/college before the final examination.

Submission of Assignments: Students must do and submit their assignments on time. Assignment(s) submitted after the deadline will only be accepted at the discretion of the course instructor and if the student provides valid reason for failure to submit on time.

Language: The English language shall be the medium of instruction in all law schools/colleges.

Cheating: Students must do their own work and not copy and get answers from someone else. Any act of cheating will entail liability as per pertinent provisions of the senate legislation of the respective university.

Class Room Norm: Chewing gum, eating, listening to recorders or CD players, wearing sunglasses, or any other act of disturbance are strictly forbidden. Students are supposed to turn off pages and cell

	phones before class and exam sessions!

10. TEACHING METHODOLOGIES

1. Lectures

Lecture covers everything from the traditional model where an academic staff of the schools of law or an affiliate introduces ideas or delivers facts to a group of students, to a much more interactive approach involving a variety of contributors. Lecture can make use of a range of media and technologies. In general, it engages larger groups of students than do seminars and tutorials, but the size will vary depending on the nature of what is being taught, the size of the overall student cohort and other practical concerns.

2. Seminar

Seminars are sessions that provide students the opportunity to engage in discussions on a particular topic and to explore same in more detail than in lectures. The extent of interaction depends on the delivery method; a typical model would involve a guided, tutor-led discussion in a small group. However, seminars could also encompass student or peer-led classes with a staff member or affiliate present.

3. Tutorial

Tutorial is a meeting involving one-to-one or small group supervision, feedback or detailed discussion on a particular topic or project. Tutorials may be distinguished from seminars for the stronger emphasis they place on the role of the tutor in giving direction or feedbacks. As in lectures and seminars, tutorials can be conducted in a virtual as well as face-to-face setting.

4. Project supervision

Project supervision refers to meetings that a student or group of students would have with a supervisor to plan, discuss and monitor progress on a particular piece of work, such as a term paper or dissertation. The size of a project supervision meeting depends on the number of students involved in the work concerned and the nature of that work, but supervisions can also take place on a one-to-one basis.

5. Practical classes and workshops

Practical classes and workshops incorporate elements of teaching or guided learning, and are likely to be supervised or observed. Most often, these sessions take place in person, but depending on the nature of the subject, they may also be conducted without the physical presence of a supervisor. The size of a practical class or workshop depends upon the nature of the activity. Workshops are likely to involve a small group of students, while practical classes could take place on a one-to-one basis.

6. Supervised time in institutions and external visit

This involves time in which students work independently but under supervision, in a specialist facility such as a studio or workshop. Practical work conducted at an external site may include time spent in courts, prisons, police stations, legal clinics, legal aid centres, etc. It covers visits to a location outside of the usual learning spaces where students experience a particular environment, event or exhibition relevant to the course of study. It could be scheduled or take place on an ad hoc basis. Peers as well as staff or affiliates may be involved. Supervised time in such institutions may involve a group or an individual.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND EHANCEMENT MECHANISM

With a view to achieve the set objectives of the curriculum, proper quality assurance and enhancement mechanisms should be devised. All law schools/colleges should work with a strong diligence and commitment to enhance quality legal education cognizant of quality standards set nationally as well as standards indicated in respective University legislations. The schools/colleges work together to apply quality enhancement mechanisms to be implemented

commonly across all schools owing to the nature of legal education. Accordingly, all law schools/colleges must:

- Endeavor to ensure that the staff comprises variety of specializations to effectively teach all courses;
- Undertake program review at least every two years in cooperation with Quality Enhancement or Academic Program Affairs Directorate of their University;
- Establish a Moot Court Hall organized in a similar way with real court room;
- Engage students in moot court competitions by organizing interact competition at least once a year and participating in the National Moot Court Competition organized annually by Justice and Legal Research and Training Institute (JLRTI) and the Ethiopian Law Schools' Consortium/Association;
- Involve students in free legal aid services in free legal aid or legal clinic centers;
- Ensure that students are placed for externship with institutions that will transfer practical knowledge/skill and conduct supervision at least twice during the duration of externship;
- Review final examinations by exam committee before administering it.

The Ethiopian Law Schools' Consortium/Association, together with FDRE JLRTI and other stakeholders, will work to ensure that this curriculum is reviewed every five years. It also works to ensure that teaching materials are developed by qualified professionals, reviewed periodically and that sufficient copy is available for all Law Schools according to the number of their students. The Consortium will also ensure that National LLB Exit Exam is developed by experienced and qualified professionals and will be capable of testing the legal knowledge of the candidates. It works with JLRTI and National Educational Assessment and Examination Agency to make sure that the marking of the examination is handled in professional and responsible way.

12. GRADUATION REQUIREMENT

Students, who have successfully completed both the core and elective courses listed under the LL.B Curriculum, earn passing grades in the National Exit Examination and fulfill the Externship program with a passing score - all with a minimum CGPA of 2.00 and no un-removed "F" grade - shall be eligible for graduation.

The National Exit Examination carries 5 credit hours ; the Externship Program carries 12 credit hours for a work performance extending over a 3 months period during the second semester of Year-V. The grades for the National Exit Exam and Externship Program are only noted in the academic record of students.

Under the new LL. B Curriculum, students are required to fulfill a total of 182 credit hours or 298 ECTS study works to be eligible for graduation.

13. STAFF PROFILE

No.	Staff Name	Sex	Specialization	Rank
1				

14. DEGREE NOMENCLATURE

The degree awarded to students who have successfully completed the program of study is designated as **'The Degree of Bachelor of Laws' (LL.B).**

Its Amharic equivalent is designated as **'የህግ ባችለር ዲግሪ' (ኤል.ኤል.ቢ)**

15. SEQUENCING AND SEMESTER BREAKDOWN AND SYLLABUS OF COURSES

15.1COURSE SEQUENCING

I. Major Courses

No	Major Courses	Credit Hour
1.	Communicative English Language Skills I	3
2.	Introduction to Economics	3
3.	General Psychology	3

4.	Mathematics for Social Sciences	3
5.	Critical Thinking	3
6.	Physical Fitness	P/F
7.	Geography of Ethiopia and the Horn	3
8.	Communicative English Language Skills II	3
9.	Social Anthropology	2
10.	Entrepreneurship	3
11.	Inclusiveness	2
12.	Introduction to Emerging Technologies	3
13.	Global Trends	2
14.	Moral and Civic Education	2
15.	Law of Persons	2
16.	Introduction to Law and Ethiopian Legal System	3
17.	Family Law	3
18.	Succession Law	3
19.	General Property Law	4
20.	Contract I	3
21.	Contract II	3
22.	Law of Special Contracts	4
23.	Law of Extra Contractual Liability	3

24.	Land Law	2
25.	Law of Intellectual Property	3
26.	Law of Traders and Business Organization	5
27.	Banking, Insurance and Negotiable Instrument	4
28.	Legal History and Customary Law	3
29.	Jurisprudence	3
30.	Gender and the Law	2
31.	Pre-trial, Trial and Appellate Advocacy/Moot Court	2
32.	Legal Ethics	2
33.	Law of Civil Procedure I	3
34.	Law of Civil Procedure II	3
35.	Law of Criminal Procedure	3
36.	Conflicts of Laws	3
37.	Evidence Law	3
38.	Alternative Dispute Resolution	2
39.	Introduction to Information Technology Law	2
40.	Legislative Drafting	2
41.	Legal Research Methodology	3
42.	Environmental and Natural Resources Law	3
43.	Criminal Law I	3

44.	Criminal Law II	3
45.	Tax Law	5
46.	Administrative Law	3
47.	Public International Law	5
48.	International Human Rights Law	4
49.	International Trade Law	3
50.	Investment Law	3
51.	Employment Law	3
52.	International Humanitarian Law	2
53.	Federalism	2
54.	Constitutional Law	4
55.	Senior Thesis	3
56.	Externship	12
57.	Exit Exam	5
Total		176

II. Elective Courses

No.	Elective Courses	Credit Hour
1.	Construction Law	2
2.	Administrative Contract	2
3.	Law of Non-Profit Organization	2
4.	Micro-Finance and Public Enterprise	2
5.	Criminology	2
6.	Islamic Law	2
7.	Law and Development	2
8.	Military Law	2
9.	Media Law	2
10.	Electoral Law	2
11.	Refugee Law	2
12.	Maritime Law	2
Total		**24**

15.2 COURSE BREAKDOWN

Year I; Semester I

No	Semester I	Course Code	CrHr	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1	Communicative English Language Skills I*	FLEn 1011	3	5	Parallel
2	Introduction to Economics	Econ-1011	3	5	Parallel
3	General Psychology	Psyc 1011	3	5	Parallel
4	Mathematics for Social Sciences	Math 1011	3	5	Parallel
5	Critical Thinking	LoCT 1011	3	5	Parallel

6	Physical Fitness	SpSc 1011	P/F	P/F	Parallel
7	Geography of Ethiopia and the Horn	GeES 1011	3	5	Parallel
Total			**18**	**30**	

* Pre requisite for Communicative English Language Skills II

Year I; Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1	Communicative English Language Skills II	FLEn1012	3	5	Parallel
2	Social Anthropology	Anth1012	2	3	Parallel
3.	Entrepreneurship	MGMT1012	3	5	Parallel
4	Introduction to law and Ethiopian legal system	Laws1012	3	5	Parallel
5.	Introduction to Emerging Technologies	EmTe1012	3	5	Parallel
6	Global Trends	GITr1012	2	3	Parallel
7	Moral and Civic Education	MCiE1012	2	3	Parallel
Total			**18**	**29**	

Year II; Semester I

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1	Law of Persons*	Laws2011	2	3	Block
2	Legal History and Customary Law	Laws2012	3	5	Parallel
3.	Jurisprudence	Laws2013	3	5	Parallel
4	Law of Contracts I**	Laws2014	3	5	Parallel
5.	Constitutional Law	Laws2015	4	7	Parallel
7.	Inclusiveness	SNIE 1012	2	3	Parallel
Total			**17**	**28**	

* Concentrated Delivery, Pre-requisite for Law of Contracts I, Family Law and Succession Law.

** Pre-requisite for Law of Contract II and Law of Special Contracts

Year II; Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1.	Family Law	Laws2021	3	5	Parallel
2.	Succession law	Laws2022	3	5	Parallel
3.	Contracts Law II*	Laws2023	3	5	Parallel
4.	Criminal Law I	Laws2024	3	5	Parallel
5.	Property Law	Laws2025	4	7	Parallel
6.	Legal Research Methodology	Laws2026	3	5	Parallel

Total	**19**	**32**	

* Pre-requisite for Criminal Law II

Year III; Semester I

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1.	Land Law	Laws3031	2	3	Parallel
2.	Law of Extra Contractual Liability	Laws3032	3	5	Parallel
3.	Law of Special Contracts	Laws3033	4	7	Parallel
4.	Criminal Law II	Laws3034	3	5	Parallel
5.	Civil Procedure I*	Laws3035	3	5	Parallel
6.	Law of Traders and Business Organization	Laws3036	5	8	Parallel
Total			**20**	**33**	

* Pre-requisite for Civil Procedure II.

Year III; Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1.	Civil Procedure II	Laws3041	3	5	Parallel
2.	Criminal Procedure	Laws3042	3	5	Parallel
3.	Law of Evidence	Laws3043	3	5	Parallel

4.	Public International Law	Laws3044	5	8	Parallel
5.	Law of Banking, Insurance and Negotiable	Laws3045	4	7	Parallel
6.	Federalism	Laws3046	2	3	Parallel
Total			**20**	**33**	

Year IV; Semester I

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1.	Conflict of Laws	Laws4021	3	5	Parallel
2.	Tax Law	Laws4022	5	8	Parallel
3.	Intellectual Property Law	Laws4023	3	5	Parallel
4.	International Human Rights Law	Laws4024	4	7	Parallel
5.	International Humanitarian Law	Laws4025	2	3	Parallel
6.	Gender and the Law	Laws4026	2	3	Parallel
Total			**19**	**31**	

Year IV; Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1.	Investment Law	Laws4031	3	5	Parallel
2.	International Trade Law	Laws4032	3	5	Parallel

3.	Employment Law	Laws4033	3	5	Parallel
4.	Senior Thesis	Laws4034	3	5	Parallel
5.	Environmental and Natural Resource Law	Laws4035	3	5	Parallel
6.	Introduction to Information Technology Law	Laws4036	2	3	Parallel
7.	Elective Course (E)*	Laws4037	2	3	Parallel
Total			**19**	**31**	

*Elective Course (E)

- Construction Law, Administrative Contract, Law of Non- Profit Organizations, Law of Micro-Finance and Public Enterprise.

Year V; Semester I

No	**Course Title**	**Course Code**	**Credit**	**ECTS**	**Mode of Delivery**
1.	Alternative Dispute Resolution	Laws5021	2	3	Parallel
2.	Legal Ethics	Laws5022	2	3	Parallel
3.	Pretrial, Trial and Appellate Advocacy	Laws5023	2	3	Parallel
4.	Legal Clinics *	Laws5024	2	3	Parallel
5.	Legislative Drafting	Laws5025	2	3	Parallel
6.	Administrative Law	Laws5026	3	5	Parallel
7.	Elective Course (E)**	Laws5027	2	3	Parallel
Total			**15**	**23**	

- Legal Clinics (E) *
    - Clinical Program on Domestic Violence, Clinical Program on Child Rights, Clinical Program on Restorative Justice, Clinical Program on Rights of Prisoners
- Elective Course (E)**
    - Criminology, Islamic Law, Law and Development, Military Law, Refugees, Electoral Law, Media Law, Maritime Law

Year V; Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1.	Exit Exam	Laws5031	5	8	Tutorial
2.	Externship	Laws5031	12	20	3 months Practice
Total			**17**	**28**	

16 APPENDIX

16.1COURSE SYLLABUS

FIRST YEAR

FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS I

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS I	
Course code	**FLEnM1011**
Course Title	**Communicative English Language Skills I**
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**
Lecturer	

ETCTS Credits	5	
Contact Hours (per week)	3	
Course Objectives	After completed this course you will be ✓ express yourself in social and academic events in English; ✓ use English with reasonable level of fluency and accuracy; ✓ listen to talks related to social and academic events given in English; ✓ read academic and other texts written in English; ✓ write in English as academically and socially appropriate; and ✓ develop your English on your own.	
Course Description	The course Communicative English Skills I (EnLa101) is intended to be given in the first semester for all first-year students joining Ethiopian universities. The course focuses on listening and reading skills and integrates these two skills with speaking and writing activities. The course is prepared to enable you, the student, to communicate in English with acceptable accuracy and fluency by using English appropriately in different contexts. The course aims to develop your English language proficiency through language learning activities designed to help you use English for your academic and social needs. The language learning activities encourage you to learn by doing things in English and by reflecting on the activities you do in each unit. Grammar and vocabulary learning activities are also included in the course syllabus.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**
2WEEKS	**UNIT 1: Study Skills** 1.1 Listening: What is a lecture? 1.2 Grammar focus: Modals and infinitives for giving advice 1.3 Reading: Reading for study 1.4 Grammar focus: Present perfect tense 1.5 Reflections 1.6 Self-assessment	

3 WEEKS	**Unit 2: Health and Fitness** 2.1 Listening: Zinedine Zidane 2.2 Grammar focus: Conditionals 2.3 Reading: Health and fitness 2.4 Vocabulary: Guessing meaning from context 2.5 Reflections 2.6 Self-assessment	
2 WEEKS	**Unit 3: Cultural Values** 3.1 Listening: Cultural tourism 3.2 Grammar focus: The present simple, past simple, present perfect and past perfect in contrast 3.3 Strategies for improving English grammar knowledge 3.4 Reading: The Awramba community 3.5 Reflections 3.6 Self-assessment	
3 WEEKS	**Unit 4: Wildlife** 4.1 Listening: Human-wildlife interaction 4.2 Reading: Africa‘s wild animals 4.3 Vocabulary: Denotative and connotative meanings 4.4 Grammar focus: Conditionals revised 4.5 Reflections 4.6 Self-assessment	
2 WEEKS	**Unit 5: Population** 5.1 Listening: Population density 5.2 Reading: Population pyramid 5.3 Vocabulary: Collocation 5.4 Grammar focus: Voice 5.5 Reflections 5.6 Self-assessment	
Teaching & Learning	The teaching and learning methodology include lecturing, discussions, problem solving, and analysis. Take-home assignment will be given at the end of each	

<table>
<tr><td>Methods/strategy</td><td>chapter for submission within a week. Solution to the assignments will be given once assignments are collected. Cases with local relevance will also be given for each chapter for group of students to present in a class room. The full and active participation of students is highly encouraged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment/Evaluation</td><td>The evaluation scheme will be as follows:
<table>
<tr><td>Component</td><td>Weight</td><td>Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 1</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 1 & 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 2</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assignment</td><td>15%</td><td>Chapter 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quiz</td><td>5%</td><td>Chapter 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Final Exam</td><td>40%</td><td>All chapters</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Work load in hours</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">Hours Required</td><td rowspan="2">Total Hrs</td><td rowspan="2">ECTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lectures</td><td>Lab</td><td>Assessments</td><td>Tutorials</td><td>Self-Studies</td><td>Assignment</td><td>Advising</td></tr>
<tr><td>48</td><td>-</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>55</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>135</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the Instructor</td><td>He/she will come to the class regularly on time and deliver the lecture in a well-organized manner. Besides, at the end of each class he/she gives reading assignment for the next class. He/she will make sure that proper assessment is given. He/she is also responsible to give feedback for each.</td></tr>
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Text and reference books	✓ Alfassi, M. 2004. Reading to learn: Effects of combined strategy instruction on high school students. *Journal of Educational Research*, 97(4):171-184. ✓ Anderson, N. 1999. *Exploring second language reading: Issues and strategies.* Toronto: Heinle & Heinle Publisher. ✓ Bade, M. 2008. Grammar and good language learners. In C. Griffiths (Eds.). *Lessons from good language learners* (pp. 174-184). Cambridge University Press. *https//doi.org/10.107*/CBO9780511497667.016 ✓ Bouchard, M. 2005. *Reading comprehension strategies for English language learners: 30research-based reading strategies that held students read, understand and really learn content from their textbooks and other nonfiction materials.* New York: Scholastic. ✓ Cameron, L. 2001. *Teaching languages to young learners. Cambridge*: Cambridge University Press.

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

Course code	**EconM1011**
Course Title	**Introduction to Economics**
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**
Lecturer	
ETCTS Credits	5
Contact Hours (per week)	3

Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students will be able to:** ✓ Understand the concept and nature of economics; ✓ Analyze how resources are efficiently used in producing output; ✓ Identify the different methods of economic analysis ; ✓ Distinguish and appreciate the different economic systems; ✓ Understand the basic economic problems and how they can be solved; and ✓ Identify the different decision making units and how they interact with each other ✓ Understand the concept of demand and the factors affecting it; ✓ Explain the supply side of a market and the determinants of supply; ✓ Understand how the market reaches equilibrium condition, and the possible factors that ✓ Could cause a change in equilibrium and ✓ Explain the elasticity of demand and supply ✓ Explain consumer preferences and utility ✓ Differentiate between cardinal and ordinal utility approach ✓ Define indifference curve and discuss its properties ✓ Derive and explain the budget line describe the equilibrium condition of a consumer	
Course Description	This course is designed to introduce students to principles essential to understanding the basic economizing problems, specific economic issues, and policy alternatives available for dealing with them. Even though it is a difficult task to cover all the issues contained in the course in one semester under graduate course, a lot of effort will be exerted to acquaint students with the basics of economics. The students are expected to use the reserve materials with the appropriate care and due consideration to your fellow students. You are expected to read the assigned materials before you come to class and actively participate in class discussion.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**

2WEEKS {1ST&2ND }	**CHAPTER ONE: BASICS OF ECONOMICS** 1.1 Definition of economics 1.2 The rationales of economics 1.3 Scope and method of analysis in economics 1.3.1 Scope of economics 1.3.2 Positive and normative analysis 1.3.3 Inductive and deductive reasoning in economics 1.4 Scarcity, choice, opportunity cost and production possibilities frontier 1.5 Basic economic questions 1.6 Economic systems 1.6.1 Capitalist economy 1.6.2 Command economy. 1.6.3 Mixed economy 1.7 Decision making units and the circular flow model	
3 WEEKS {3RD, 4TH & 5TH}	**CHAPTER TWO: THEORY OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY** 2.1 Theory of demand 2.1.1 Demand schedule, demand curve and demand function 2.1.2 Determinants of demand 2.1.3 Elasticity of demand 2.2 Theory of supply 2.2.1 Supply schedule, supply curve and supply function 2.2.2 Determinants of supply 2.2.3 Elasticity of supply 2.3 Market equilibrium	
2 WEEKS {6TH & 7TH}	**CHAPTER THREE: THEORY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR** 3.1 Consumer preferences 3.2 The concept of utility 3.3 Approaches of measuring utility	

	3.3.1 The cardinal utility theory	
3 WEEKS {8TH, 9TH & 10TH}	**CHAPTER FOUR: THE THEORY OF PRODUCTION AND COST** 4.1 Theory of production in the short run 4.1.1 Definition of production 4.1.2 Production function 4.1.3 Total, average, and marginal product 4.1.4 The law of variable proportions 4.1.5 Stages of production 4.2 Theory of costs in the short run 4.2.1 Definition and types of costs 4.2.2 Total, average and marginal costs in the short run 4.2.3 The relationship between short run production and cost curves	
2 WEEKS {11TH &12TH}	**CHAPTER FIVE: MARKET STRUCTURE** 5.1. The concept of market in physical and digital space 5.2. Perfectly competitive market 5.2.1 Assumptions of perfectly competitive market 5.2.2 Short run equilibrium of the firm 5.2.3 Short run equilibrium of the industry 5.3. Monopoly market 5.3.1. Definition and characteristics 5.3.2. Sources of monopoly 5.4. Monopolistically competitive market 5.5. Oligopoly market	
	CHAPTER SIX: FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF MACROECONOMICS 6.1. Goals of macroeconomics 6.2. The National Income Accounting 6.2.1. Approaches to measure national income (GDP/GNP)	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>6.2.2. Other income accounts
6.2.3. Nominal versus Real GDP
6.2.4 The GDP Deflator and the Consumer Price Index(CPI)
6.3 Major Macroeconomic Problems
6.3.1 The Business Cycle
6.6.2. Unemployment
6.6.3. Inflation
6.6.4. Trade deficit and budget deficit
6.4. Macroeconomic policy instruments
6.4.1. Monetary policy
6.4.2. Fiscal policy</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Teaching & Learning Methods/strategy</td><td colspan="2">The teaching and learning methodology include lecturing, discussions, problem solving, and analysis. Take-home assignment will be given at the end of each chapter for submission within a week. Solution to the assignments will be given once assignments are collected. Cases with local relevance will also be given for each chapter for group of students to present in a class room. The full and active participation of students is highly encouraged.</td></tr>
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	Final Exam	40%	All chapters
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Roles of the students	The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.		
Text and reference books	✓ MC Connell – Bruce, Economics Principles, Problems, and Policies, 1999 14thed. The McGraw – Hill co. Inc. ✓ P.A. Samuelson and W.D. Nordhaus, Economics, 13 thed, 1989, The McGraw-Hill co. Inc. ✓ Edward Shapiro, Macroeconomic Analysis, 5thed ✓ Gregory, Paul R-F. Ruffin, J. Roy, Principles of Macroeconomics, Foreman and co. 3rded. 1988 ✓ David Hymn, Principles of Economics (any edition) ✓ Haile HagosBeyene. Fundamental Concepts of Economics, Revised Edition, 1996 E.C		

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY	
Course code	**Psyc1011**

Course Title	**General Psychology**	
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**	
Lecturer		
ETCTS Credits	5	
Contact Hours (per week)	3	
Course Objectives	Up on the completion of this course, students will be able to: ✓ Describe basic psychological concepts; ✓ Compare and contrast the major theoretical perspectives in psychology ✓ Discuss different aspects of human development ✓ Compare and contrast different learning theories ✓ Summarize motivational and emotional processes ✓ Demonstrate social and interpersonal skills in everyday life ✓ Set an adaptive goal and plan for future ✓ Apply knowledge of psychology in their life; and ✓ Develop their life skills	
Course Description	This introductory course will provide students with an overview of the current body of knowledge and methods of the science of psychology. This course examines the role of biological factors, environmental factors and the interaction of nature and nurture in determining behaviors and mental processes. Areas discussed include: research in psychology, sensation and perception, principles of learning, memory, language & thought, motivation and emotion, intelligence, human development, theories of personality, stress & coping, psychological disorder, adjustments and treatments, and social behavior & life skills	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**
1 week	**CHAPTER ONE : ESSENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY** 1.1. Definition of Psychology and Related Concepts 1.2. Goals of Psychology 1.3. Historical Background and Major Perspectives in	

	Psychology 1.3.1. Early schools of psychology 1.3.2. Modern schools of psychology 1.4. Branches/Sub Fields of Psychology 1.5. Research Methods in Psychology	
1 week	**CHAPTER TWO : SENSATION AND PERCEPTION** 2.1.The meanings of sensation and perception 2.2. The sensory laws: Sensory thresholds and sensory adaptation. 2.3.Perception 2.3.1.Selectivity of perception 2.3.2.From perception 2.3.3.Depth perception 2.3.4.Perceptual Constancies 2.3.5.Perceptual Illusion	
1 week	**CHAPTER THREE: LEARNING AND THEORIES OF LEARNING** 3.1. Definition, Characteristics and Principles of Learning 3.1.1. Definitions of learning 3.1.2. Characteristics of learning 3.1.3. Principles of learning 3.2. Factors Influencing Learning 3.3. Theories of Learning and their Applications 3.3.1. Behavioral Theory of Learning 3.3.2. Social Learning Theory (observational learning) theory 3.3.3. Cognitive Learning Theory	

1 week	**CHAPTER FOUR : MEMORY AND FORGETTING** 5.1 Memory 5.1.1 Meaning and Processes of Memory 5.1.2 Stages/Structure of Memory 5.1.3 Factors Affecting Memory 5.2 Forgetting 5.2.1 Meaning and Concepts of Forgetting 5.2.2. Theories of Forgetting 5.3. Improving Memory	
1 week	**CHAPTER FIVE :MOTIVATION AND EMOTION** 5.1. Motivation 5.1.1. Definition and types of motivation 5.1.2. Approaches to motivation (theories of motivation) 5.1.3. Conflict of motives and frustration 5.2. Emotions 5.2.1. Definition of emotion 5.2.2. Theories of emotion	
1 week	**CHAPTER SIX : PERSONALITY** 6.1. Meaning of Personality 6.2. Theories of Personality 6.2.1. The psychoanalytic theory of personality 6.2.2. The trait theory of personality 6.2.3. Humanistic theory of personality	
1 week	**CHAPTER SEVEN : PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS AND TREATMENT TECHNIQUES** 7.1 Nature of Psychological Disorders 7.2. Causes of Psychological Disorders (Based on Perspectives) 7.2.1 The Biological Perspective 7.2.2 Psychological Perspectives 7.3. Types of Psychological Disorders	

	7.4 Treatment Techniques	
1 week	**CHAPTER EIGHT :INTRODUCTION TO LIFE SKILLS** 8.1. Nature and Definition of Life skills 8.3. Components of Life Skills 8.2. Goals of Life Skills	
1 week	**CHAPTER NINE : INTRA-PERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL SKILLS** 9.1. Self-Concept and Self-Awareness 9.2. Self-esteem and self-confidence 9.3. Self-Control 9.4. Anger Management 9.5. Emotional Intelligence and Managing Emotion 9.6. Stress, Coping with Stress and Resilience 9.7. Critical and Creative Thinking 9.8. Problem Solving and Decision Making	
1 week	**CHAPTER TEN :ACADEMIC SKILLS** 10.1. Time Management 10.2. Note-taking and Study Skills 10.3. Test-Taking Skill 10.4. Test Anxiety and Overcoming Test Anxiety 10.5. Goal Setting 10.6. Career Development Skill	

<table>
<tr><td>1 week</td><td>CHAPTER ELEVEN :SOCIAL SKILLS
11.1. Understanding cultural Diversity
11.2. Gender and Social Inclusion
11.3. Interpersonal Communication Skills
11.4. Social Influences
11.5. Peer Pressure
11.6. Assertiveness
11.7. Conflict and Conflict Resolution
11.8. Team Work
11.9. Overcoming Risky Behavio</td><td></td></tr>
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Roles of the students	The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.
Text and reference books	Ψ Asian Development Bank. (2017). Understanding and Developing Emotional Intelligence. http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/igo/. Ψ Baron, R. A. & Branscombe N. R. (2012). Social Psychology. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc. Ψ Benard, S., et al. (2007).Social Psychology of Gender Advances in Group Processes Advances in Group Processes. Ψ Bernstein, D. A. & Nash, P. W. (2008). Essentials of Psychology (4th edit.). New York: Houghton Mifflin Company Ψ Bruno, F.J. (2002). Psychology: A Self teaching Guide. New Jersey.

MATHEMATICS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

Course code	**Math1011**
Course Title	**Mathematics for Social Science**
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**
Lecturer	

ETCTS Credits	5	
Contact Hours (per week)	3	
Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students will be able to:** ✓ Determine the basic concepts of mathematical logic. ✓ Appreciate the methods and procedures in combining the validity of statements. ✓ Apply rules of operations on sets to find the result. ✓ use basic properties of different types of functions to solve problems ✓ Apply matrices and determinants to solve real life problems ✓ Evaluate the integrals of functions using the techniques of integration ✓ Apply the concepts of definite integrals to find areas of regions bounded by continuous functions.	
Course Description	Mathematics for social science is one of the preliminary quantitative aids to decision making that offers the decision-maker a method of evaluating every possible alternative (act or course of action) by using various techniques to know the potential outcomes, this course is designed to expose accounting and finance students to the basic concepts and area of managerial application of mathematics for decision making.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**
2WEEKS {1ST&2ND }	**Chapter 1: Propositional Logic and set Theory (12 lecture hours)** 1.1. Propositional Logic 1.1.1 Definition and examples of Propositions 1.1.2 Logical connectives 1.1.3 Compound (or complex) proposition 1.1.4 Tautology and contradiction 1.2. Open propositions and quantifiers	

	1.3. Arguments and Validity 1.4. Set Theory 1.4.1 The Concept of a set 1.4.2 Description of sets 1.4.3 Set operations and Venn diagrams	
3 WEEKS {3RD, 4TH & 5TH}	**Chapter 2: Functions (9 lecture hours)** 2.1 The real number system 2.2. Solving equations and inequalities; linear and quadratic equations 2.3 Review of relations and functions 2.4 Real valued functions and their properties 2.5 Types of functions and inverse of a function 2.6 Polynomials, zeros of polynomials, rational functions and their graphs 2.7 Definition and basic properties of logarithmic, exponential, trigonometric functions and their graphs.	
2 WEEKS {6TH & 7TH}	**Chapter 3: Matrices and determinant (12 lecture hours)** 3.1 Definition of a matrix 3.2 Matrix Algebra 3.3 Types of matrices 3.4 Elementary row operations 3.5 Row echelon form and reduced row echelon form of a matrix 3.6 Rank of a matrix using elementary row operations 3.7 Determinant and its properties 3.8 Adjoint and inverse of a matrix 3.9 System of linear equations 3.9.1Gaussian elimination 3.9.2 Cramer's rule 3.9.3 Inverse method	

<table>
<tr><td>3 WEEKS {8TH, 9TH & 10TH}</td><td>Chapter 4: Introduction to Calculus(15 lecture hours)
4.1 Limit and continuity
4.2 Derivatives
4.3 Application of derivative
4.4 Integrals and their applications</td><td></td></tr>
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Text and reference books	✓ Alemayehu Haile and Yismaw Alemu, Mathematics an Introductory Course, Department of Mathematics, Addis Ababa University ✓ Demisu Gemeda and Seid Mohammed, Fundamental Concepts of Algebra, AAU ✓ Edwin J. Purcell, Dale Varberg, Calculus with Analytic Geometry ✓ G. Chartrand, A. D. Polimeni and P. Zihang, Mathematical proofs: a transition to advanced mathematics 3rd edition, Pearson Education. Inc. ✓ Goodman Hirsch, Precalculus-Understanding functions, 2000

CRITICAL THINKING

CRITICAL THINKING	
Course code	**LoCT 1011**
Course Title	**Critical Thinking**
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**
Lecturer	
ETCTS Credits	3
Contact Hours (per	2

week)	
Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students should be able to:** ➢ Understand the relationship of logic and philosophy, ➢ Recognize the core areas of philosophy, ➢ Appreciate the necessity learning logic and philosophy, ➢ Understand basic logical concepts, arguments, ➢ Understand deductions, inductiveness, validity, strength, soundness, and cogency, ➢ Develop the skill to construct sound argument and evaluate arguments; ➢ Cultivate the habits of critical thinking and develop sensitivity to clear and accurate usage of language; ➢ Differentiate cognitive meanings from emotive meanings of words, ➢ Differentiate standard forms of categorical propositions from other types of sentences used in any language, ➢ Apply symbols to denote standard forms of categorical propositions to form further logical assertions ➢ Develop logical and open-mind that weighs ideas and people rationally; ➢ Develop logical reasoning skill in their day to day life, and ➢ Appreciate logical reasoning, disproving mob-mentality and avoid social prejudice.
Course Description	Logic and Critical Thinking is an inquiry that takes arguments as its basic objects of investigation. Logic is concerned with the study of arguments, and it seeks to establish the conditions under which an argument may be considered acceptable or good. Critical thinking is an exercise, a habit, a manner of perception and reasoning that has principles of logic as its fulcrum, and dynamically involves various reasoning skills that ought to be human approach to issues and events of life. To think critically is to examine ideas, evaluate them against what you already know and make decisions about their merit. The aim of logic and critical thinking course is to maintaining an 'objective' position. When you think critically, you weigh up all sides of an argument and evaluate its validity,

	strengths and weaknesses. Thus, critical thinking skills entail actively seeking all sides of an argument evaluating the soundness of the claims asserted and the evidence used to support the claims. The primary aim of this course is to teach students essential skills of analyzing, evaluating, and constructing arguments, and to sharpen their ability to execute the skills in thinking and writing.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**
2WEEKS	**Chapter One: Logic and Philosophy** **1.1** Introduction. **1.2** Meaning and Definition of philosophy **1.3** Core Branches of Philosophy **1.4** Importance of Learning Logic and Philosophy	
3 WEEKS	**Chapter Two: Basic Concepts of Logic Introduction** **2.1** Basic Concepts of Logic **2.2** Techniques of recognizing arguments. 2.3 Types of Arguments 2.3.1 Deductive Arguments 2.3.2 Inductive Arguments **2.3** Evaluation of Arguments 2.3.1 Evaluating Deductive Argument 2.3.2 Evaluating Inductive Arguments	
2 WEEKS	**Chapter Three: Logic and Language Introduction** **3.1** Logic and Meaning **3.1.1** Cognitive and Emotive Meaning of Words **3.1.2** Intentional and Extensional Meaning of Terms **3.2** Logic and Definition **3.2.1** Types and Purposes of Definition **3.2.2** Techniques of Definition **3.2.2.1** Extensional Techniques of Definition	

	3.2.2.2 Intentional Techniques of Definition	
3 WEEKS **{8TH, 9TH & 10TH}**	**Chapter Four: Basic Concepts of Critical Thinking** **Introduction** 4.1. Meaning and Definition of Critical Thinking 4.2. Principles of Critical Thinking 4.3. Criterion/Standard of Good Argument 4.4. Factors Affecting Critical Thinking 4.5. Relevance of Critical Thinking	
2 WEEKS	**Chapter Five: Logical Reasoning and Fallacies Induction** 5.1 Types of Fallacies: Formal and Informal 5.2 Categories of Informal Fallacies 5.2.1 Fallacies of Relevance 5.2.2 Fallacies of Weak Induction 5.2.3 Fallacies of Presumption 5.2.4 Fallacies of Ambiguity 5.2.5 Fallacies of Grammatical Analogy	
2 WEEKS	**Chapter Six: Categorical Propositions Introduction** 6.1 Categorical Propositions 6.1.1 The Components of Categorical Propositions 6.1.2 Attributes of Categorical Propositions: Quality, Quantity, and Distribution 6.1.3 Representing Categorical Propositions 6.1.3.1 Venn Diagrams 6.1.3.2 Boolean and Aristotelian Square of Oppositions	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>6.1.4 Evaluating Immediate Inferences: Venn Diagrams and Square of Oppositions
6.1.5 Logical Operations: Conversion, Obversion , and Contraposition</td><td></td></tr>
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	given. He/she is also responsible to give feedback for each.
Roles of the students	The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.
Text and reference books	*Textbook* ✓ Hurley, Patrick J. (2014) A Concise Introduction to Logic, 12th Edition, Wadsworth, Cengage Learning. ✓ Hurley, Patrick J. (2012) A Concise Introduction to Logic, 11th Edition, Wadsworth, Cengage Learning. *Books* ✓ Copi, Irving M. and Carl Cohen, (1990) Introduction to Logic, New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. ✓ Damer, Edward. (2005). Attacking faulty reasoning. A practical guide to fallacy free argument. Wadsworth Cengage learning, USA. ✓ Fogelin, Robert, J, (1987) Understanding Arguments: An Introduction to Informal Logic, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publisher. ✓ Guttenplan, Samuel: (1991) the Language of Logic. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Stephen, C.(200) The Power of Logic. London and Toronto: Mayfield Publishing Company.

GEOGRAPHY OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN

GEOGRAPHY OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN		
Course code	**GsES1011**	
Course Title	**Geography of Ethiopia and the Horn**	
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**	
Lecturer		
ETCTS Credits	5	
Contact Hours (per week)	3	
Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students will be able to:** ✓ Describe the location, size and shape of Ethiopia and the horn ✓ Elaborate .the major geological events of Ethiopia and the Horn. ✓ Examining the distribute of natural vegetation, wildlife and Soil resources of Ethiopia. ✓ Explain the major types of economic activities in Ethiopia. ✓ Identify the major drainage system and water resource of Ethiopian ✓ Discuss the demographic attribute and dynamic of Ethiopia	
Course Description	This course attempts to familiarize students with the basic geographic concepts particularly in relation to Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. The course consists of four parts. The first part provides a brief description on the location, shape and size of Ethiopia. Part two introduces the physical background and natural resource. The third part of the course focuses on the demographic characteristics of the country and its implications on economic development. The fourth component of the course offers treatment of the various economic activities of Ethiopia and the Horn.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**

2WEEKS	**INTRODUCTION** 1.1. Geography: Definition, scope, themes and approaches 1.2. Location, Shape and Size of Ethiopia and the Horn 1.3. Basic Skills of Map Reading Critical Theories	
3 WEEKS	**CHAPTER TWO: THE GEOLOGY OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN** 2.1. Introduction 2.2. The Geologic Processes: Endogenic and Exogenic Forces 2.3. The Geological Time scale, Processes the Resulting Landforms 2.3.1. The Precambrian Era geologic processes and resultant features 2.3.2. The Paleozoic Era geologic processes and resultant features 2.3.3. The Mesozoic Era geologic processes and resultant features 2.3.4. The Cenozoic Era geologic processes and resultant features 2.5. Rock and Mineral Resources of Ethiopia	
2 WEEKS	**CHAPTER THREE: THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN** 3.1. Introduction 3.2. Physiographic Divisions 3.2.1 The Western Highlands and Lowlands 3.2.2 The Southeastern Highlands and Lowlands 3.2.3 The Rift Valley 3.3. The Impacts of Relief on Biophysical and Socioeconomic Conditions	
3 WEEKS	**CHAPTER FOUR: DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND WATER RESOURCES OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN** 4.1. Introduction 4.2. Major Drainage Systems of Ethiopia 4.3. Water Resources: Rivers, Lakes, and Subsurface Water 4.4. General Characteristics of Ethiopian Rivers	

	4.5. Water Resources Potentials and Development in Ethiopia	
2 WEEKS	**CHAPTER FIVE: THE CLIMATE OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN (7hrs)** 5.1. Introduction 5.2. Elements and Controls of Weather and Climate 5.3. Spatiotemporal Patterns and Distribution of Temperature and Rainfall in Ethiopia 5.4. Agro-ecological Zones of Ethiopia 5.5. Climate Change/Global Warming: Causes, Consequences and Response Mechanisms	
	CHAPTER SIX: SOILS, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE OF ETHIOPIA 6.1. Introduction 6.2. Ethiopian Soils: Types, Degradation and Conservation 6.3. Types and Distribution of Natural Vegetation in Ethiopia 6.4. Natural vegetation: Uses, Degradation and Conservation Strategies 6.5. Wildlife Resources of Ethiopia: Types, Importance, and Conservation Strategies	
	CHAPTER SEVEN: POPULATION OF ETHIOPIA AND THE HORN 7.1. Introduction 7.2. Population Data: Uses and Sources 7.3. Population Dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and Migration 7.4. Population Distribution and Composition 7.5. Sociocultural Aspects of Ethiopian Population: Education, Health and Languages 7.6. Settlement Types and Patterns	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>CHAPTER EIGHT: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN ETHIOPIA
8.1. Introduction
8.2. Mining, Fishing and Forestry
8.3. Agriculture in Ethiopian
8.4. Manufacturing in Ethiopia
8.5. The Service Sector in Ethiopia</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Teaching & Learning Methods/strategy</td><td colspan="2">The teaching and learning methodology include lecturing, discussions, problem solving, and analysis. Take-home assignment will be given at the end of each chapter for submission within a week. Solution to the assignments will be given once assignments are collected. Cases with local relevance will also be given for each chapter for group of students to present in a class room. The full and active participation of students is highly encouraged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment/Evaluation</td><td colspan="2">The evaluation scheme will be as follows:
<table>
<tr><td>Component</td><td>Weight</td><td>Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 1</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 1 & 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 2</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 3 and 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assignment</td><td>15%</td><td>Chapter 5 and 6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quiz</td><td>5%</td><td>Chapter 7 and 8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Final Exam</td><td>40%</td><td>All chapters</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Work load in hours</td><td colspan="2">
<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">Hours Required</td><td rowspan="2">Total Hrs</td><td rowspan="2">ECTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lectures</td><td>Lab</td><td>Assessments</td><td>Tutorials</td><td>Self-Studies</td><td>Assignment</td><td>Advising</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>32</td><td>10</td><td>-</td><td>23</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>81</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the Instructor</td><td colspan="2">He/she will come to the class regularly on time and deliver the lecture in a well-organized manner. Besides, at the end of each class he/she gives reading assignment for the next class. He/she will make sure that proper assessment is given. He/she is also responsible to give feedback for each</td></tr>
</table>

Roles of the students	The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.
Text and reference books	✓ Addis Ababa University (2001). Introductory Geography of Ethiopia, Teaching Text. ✓ B. D, Ray (1989). Economics for Agriculture: Food, Farming and the Rural Economy. ✓ Laurence G., and Kenneth M.(2012). Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Highlands of ✓ Eastern Africa; From Concept to Practice. New York. ✓ Ministry of Agriculture /MOA/ (1998). Agro-ecological zones of Ethiopia: Natural Resources ✓ Management and Regulatory Department, Addis Ababa. ✓ Morgan R.P.C (2005). Soil Erosion and Conservation. National Soil Resources Institute, ✓ Carnfield University. Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, UK. ✓ Robert, E.G, James, F.P & L. Michael T.(2007). Essentials of Physical Geography. Thomson Higher ✓ Education, Belmont, 8th edition. ✓ UNDP, FAO (1984) Ethiopia Forest Resources and Potential for Development; An assistance to land use planning.

FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS II

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS II		
Course code	**FLEn 1012**	
Course Title	**Communicative English Language Skills II**	
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**	
Lecturer		
ETCTS Credits	5	
Contact Hours (per week)	3	
Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students will be able to:** ✓ Develop their speaking, listening, reading and writing abilities in different areas. ✓ Know the 'voices' in grammar and apply them in academic writing to enhance their writing and reporting quality. ✓ Know the future tense forms and use them in their speech and writing, when appropriate. ✓ Understand and employ modal verbs in academic discussions and academic writing. ✓ Understand and use direct and indirect speech in speaking and writing.	
Course Description	Communicative English Language Skills II Module is a continuation of Communicative English I Module, and it mainly aims to provide first year University students proficiency with reading, speaking and writing skills. It also aims to help students learn vocabularies that are assumed unfamiliar to them. In the grammar part, with the intention of providing explanations, brief notes are given in each unit.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**

<table>
<tr><td>2WEEKS</td><td>Unit I : Life Skills 1
Part I Reading passage: The concept of life skills
Part II Grammar: Active and passive voices
Part III Speaking
Part IV Writing</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3 WEEKS</td><td>Unit II: Speculations about the future of Science
Part I Reading passage: Grassroots attack in bilharzia
Part II Grammar: Future Tense
Part III Speaking
Part IV Writing</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2 WEEKS</td><td>Unit III: Environmental protection
Part I Reading: Environmental Challenges: A river run through it
Part II Grammar: Modal verbs
Part III Speaking
Part IV Writing</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3 WEEKS</td><td>Unit IV: Indigenous Knowledge
Part I Reading: A local Pathway to Global Development
Part II Grammar: Reported Speech
Part III Speaking</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Teaching & Learning Methods/strategy</td><td colspan="2">The teaching and learning methodology include lecturing, discussions, problem solving, and analysis. Take-home assignment will be given at the end of each chapter for submission within a week. Solution to the assignments will be given once assignments are collected. Cases with local relevance will also be given for each chapter for group of students to present in a class room. The full and active participation of students is highly encouraged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment/Evaluation</td><td colspan="2">The evaluation scheme will be as follows:
<table>
<tr><td>Component</td><td>Weight</td><td>Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 1</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 2</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assignment</td><td>15%</td><td>Chapter 3</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Quiz</td><td>5%</td><td>Chapter 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Final Exam</td><td>40%</td><td>All chapters</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Work load in hours</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="8">Hours Required</td><td rowspan="2">Total Hrs</td><td rowspan="2">ECTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lectures</td><td>Lab</td><td>Assessments</td><td>Tutorials</td><td>Self-Studies</td><td>Assignment</td><td>Advising</td></tr>
<tr><td>48</td><td>-</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>55</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>135</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the Instructor</td><td>He/she will come to the class regularly on time and deliver the lecture in a well-organized manner. Besides, at the end of each class he/she gives reading assignment for the next class. He/she will make sure that proper assessment is given. He/she is also responsible to give feedback for each</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the students</td><td>The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Text and reference books</td><td>

✓ Azar, B. S. (2003). Fundamentals of English grammar. Longman.
✓ Eggenschwiler, J.,& Biggs, E.D. (2001). Writing: Grammar, Usage, and Style. New York. Hungry Minds. Inc
✓ Lucy, J. A., & Lucy, L. A. (Eds.). (1993). Reflexive Language: Reported Speech and Meta pragmatics. Cambridge University Press.
✓ Murphy, R. (2012). English Grammar in Use. Ernst Klett Sprachen.
✓ Naylor, H., & Murphy, R. (2007). Essential Grammar in Use. Supplementary Exercises. With Answers. Ernst Klett Sprachen

</td></tr>
</table>

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY	
Course code	**Anth 1012**
Course Title	**Introduction to Social Anthropology**
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**
Lecturer	
ETCTS Credits	3
Contact Hours (per week)	2
Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students will be able to:** ✓ Develop an understanding of the nature of anthropology and its broader scope in making sense of humanity in a global perspective; ✓ Understand the cultural and biological diversity of humanity and unity in diversity across the world and in Ethiopia; ✓ Analyze the problems of ethnocentrism against the backdrop of cultural relativism; ✓ Realize the socially constructed nature of identities & social categories such as gender, ethnicity, race and sexuality; ✓ Explore the various peoples and cultures of Ethiopia; ✓ Understand the social, cultural, political, religious& economic life of different ethno-linguistic & cultural groups of Ethiopia; ✓ Understand different forms marginalization and develop skills inclusiveness; ✓ Appreciate the customary systems of governance and conflict resolution institutions of the various peoples of Ethiopia;

	✓ Know about values, norms and cultural practices that maintain society together; ✓ Recognize the culture area of peoples of Ethiopia and the forms of interaction developed over time among themselves; and ✓ Develop broader views and skills to deal with people from a wide variety of socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.	
Course Description	The course is expected to acquaint you with essential concept of anthropology covering a wide array of questions revolving around our very existence. It cover issues such as what makes human beings similar to each other? How do we differ one another? What do anthropologist mean when they talk about diversity, multiculturalism, marginalization, inclusion and exclusion? The course will enable learners grasp the different ways of being human by dealing with themes such as culture, kinship, marriage, cultural relativism, ethnocentrism, humanity, human origins, cosmologies, race, ethnicity, ethnic relations, ethnic boundaries, marginalization, minorities, local systems of governance, legal pluralism, indigenous knowledge systems, and indigenous practices and development.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**
2WEEKS	**CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY** 1. What is Anthropology? 2. Misconceptions about Anthropology 3. History of Anthropology 4. Subject- matter and Scope of Anthropology 5. Distinguishing Features of Anthropology 6. The Sub-Fields of Anthropology • Physical Anthropology • Sociocultural Anthropology • Archaeological Anthropology • Linguistic Anthropology	

	• Applied Anthropology 7. Contributions of Anthropology 8. The Relationship of Anthropology to Other Disciplines • Similarities and Differences between Anthropology Other Disciplines	
3 WEEKS	**CHAPTER TWO: THEORIES IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY** ❖ Theories in Sociocultural Anthropology 1. Evolutionism 2. Diffusionism 3. Historical Particualrism 4. Functionalism 5. Neo-functionalism 6. Marxist anthropology 7. Cultural Ecology 8. Cultural Materialism 9. Structuralism 10. Symbolic Anthropology	
2 WEEKS	**CHAPTER THREE: THE CONCEPT OF CULTURE** 1. The Concept Culture 2. Main Features of Culture 3. Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism ✓ Ethnocentrism ✓ Cultural Relativism 4. Culture Region 5. Culture and Its Different Levels ✓Cultural Universals ✓Generalized Culture ✓Localized Culture ✓Culture Shock	

	6. Language and Culture ✓ Culture and Its Influence on People's Behavior	
3 WEEKS	**CHAPTER FOUR: KINSHIP, MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY** 1. What is Kinship? 2. Defining Marriage 3. Types of Marriage 4. Rules of Marriage 5. Marriage Payments 6. Definition and Types of the Family 7. The Functions of Family 8. Trends in and Problems of Contemporary Marriage and the Family	
2 WEEKS	**CHAPTER FIVE: GENDER, ETHNICITY AND RACE** 1. Defining the Concept of Gender 2. Gender Role Socialization 3. Gender Stereotypes and Stratification 4. Gender Stereotypes 5. Gender Stratification 6. Differentiating Ethnicity and Race	
	CHAPTER SIX: THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF RELIGION 1. What is the Anthropology of Religion? 2. Definition of Religion 3. Types and Functions of Religion	
Teaching & Learning Methods/strategy	The teaching and learning methodology include lecturing, discussions, problem solving, and analysis. Take-home assignment will be given at the end of each chapter for submission within a week. Solution to the assignments will be given once assignments are collected. Cases with local relevance will also be given for each chapter for group of students to present in a class room. The full and active participation of students is highly encouraged.	
Assessment/E	The evaluation scheme will be as follows:	

<table>
<tr><td>valuation</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Component</td><td>Weight</td><td>Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 1</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 1 & 2</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Assignment</td><td>15%</td><td>Chapter 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quiz</td><td>5%</td><td>Chapter 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Final Exam</td><td>40%</td><td>All chapters</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Work load in hours</td><td>
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<tr><td>Roles of the Instructor</td><td>He/she will come to the class regularly on time and deliver the lecture in a well-organized manner. Besides, at the end of each class he/she gives reading assignment for the next class. He/she will make sure that proper assessment is given. He/she is also responsible to give feedback for each</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the students</td><td>The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.</td></tr>
</table>

Text and reference books	✓ Bryan, Richard. 1995. The Thinking Ape. Evolutionary Origins of Intelligence. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ✓ Hammond, Peter. 1971. An Introduction to Cultural and Social Anthropology. New York: The McMillan Company ✓ Howard, Michael C and Janet D.H.1992. Anthropology. Understanding Human Adaptation. New York: Harper Collins ✓ Introduction to Sociocultural Anthropology, Zerihun D. Doffana M.A., Social Anthropology, MA, June 2005 ✓ Indigenous Religions, Identity and Biodiversity in Southwest Ethiopia Lessons from Council of Nationalities-SNNPRS1 commissioned studies Zerihun Doda ✓ Kotttak, Conrad P. 1994. Anthropology, the Exploration of Human Diversity. New York: McGraw- Hill.. 2002. Anthropology. The Exploration of Human Diversity. 9th ed. Boston: McGraw-Hill

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

ENTREPRENEURSHIP	
Course Information	
Course Number	**Mgmt-1012**
Course Title	**Entrepreneurship**
Course Status	Mandatory
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**

Lecturer	
ECTS	5
Credit Hours	3
Course Description	This interdisciplinary course is designed to introduce students to the concept of sustainable entrepreneurship, a manageable process that can be applied across careers and work settings. It focuses on building entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviors that will lead to creative solution within community and organizational environments. Course topics include the history of entrepreneurship, the role of entrepreneurs in the 21st century global economy, and the identification of entrepreneurial opportunities. The elements of creative problem solving, the development of a business concept/model, the examination of feasibility studies and the social /moral/ethical implication of entrepreneurship will be incorporated. Besides, issues related to starting and financing a new venture is included. Finally, managing growth, transition and sustainability of the venture are considered. And forms of business organizations, legal and regulatory frameworks of governing the whole system are also encompassed in the course syllabus.
Course Objectives & Competences to be Acquired	❖ Upon the completion of this course, students will be able to: ➢ Define entrepreneurship within the context of society ➢ Identify business opportunities ➢ Prepare business plan ➢ Distinguish forms of business ownership ➢ Comprehend intellectual property rights in business practices ➢ Define basic marketing concepts ➢ Formulate context-based marketing strategies ➢ Identify and evaluate sources of financing new ventures ➢ Manage business growth and transition ➢ Practice ethical business with all stakeholders

WEEKS	Course Contents
1&2	**Chapter One – Overview of Entrepreneurship** 1.1. Definition and philosophy of Entrepreneurship Vs Entrepreneurs 1.1.1. Historical origin of entrepreneurship 1.2. Type of Entrepreneurs 1.3. Role within the economy 1.4. Entrepreneurial Competence and Environment 1.4.1. Entrepreneurial Mindset 1.4.2. Demographic Factors 1.4.3. Entrepreneurial Environment 1.5. Entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation
3, 4 & 5	**Chapter Two - Business Planning** 2.1. Opportunity Identification and Evaluation 2.2. Business Idea Development 2.2.1 Business Idea Identification 2.2.2 Sources of Business Ideas 2.2.3 Methods for generating Business Ideas 2.3. The Concept of Business Planning 2.4. Business Feasibility 2.5. The Business-plan 2.6. Developing a business plan
6, 7 & 8	**Chapter Three - Business Formation**

	3.1. The Concept of Business Development 3.2. Forms of Business (a short explanation) 3.3. Definition and Importance of SMEs 3.4. Setting up small scale business 3.5 Roles of SMEs 3.6. Business failure and success factors. 3.6.1 Problems of small-scale business in Ethiopia 3.7 Organizational structure and entrepreneurial team formation
9 &10	**Chapter Four - Product or Services Development** 4.1. The Concept of product or service technology 4.2. Product or service development Process 4.3 Legal and regulatory frameworks 4.4 Intellectual Property Protection/Product or service protection 4.4.1 Patent 4.4.2 Trademarks 4.4.3 Copyrighting
11 &12	**Chapter Five - Marketing** 5.1. The Concept and philosophy of marketing 5.2. Marketing Mix and Strategies 5.3 Marketing Information System 5.3.1 Marketing intelligence 5.3.2 Marketing research 5.5. Competitive analysis 5.6 Selling and Customer Service

13 & 14	**Chapter Six - Financing the New Venture** 6.1 Overview of Business Financing 6.2 Source of financing 6.2.1 Equity financing 6.2.2 Debt financing 6.2.2.1 Trade credit 6.2.2.2 Lease financing 6.3 Traditional Financing (Equib/Edir, etc.) 6.4 Crowd Funding 6.5 Micro finance in Ethiopia
15 &16	**Chapter Seven – Managing Growth and Transition** 7.1. Managing business growth 7.2. New venture expansion strategies 7.3. Business Ethics and Social Responsibility
Course Teaching Learning Methods	Listen to a lecture and take notes on the lesson treated, take part in reading assignment, Group Discussion, Individual reflection, Debate among groups, Case study discussion and analysis, Assignment presentation. The instructor takes more of a facilitation role in case discussions and may act as one of the participants.
Commitment of Instructors and Learners	You must come to class prepared by bringing with you the appropriate materials like handouts, worksheets and exercises given, text books and completed assignments. Complete the individual and group assignments and other activities on time. You must plan your own learning through reading various course related materials and chapters in books. You are expected to work much individually to meet the requirement of the course. You have to use your time for group work and home study effectively. Make active participation during discussions (you must participate in class). You are not participating if you are simply talking to a friend, doing

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>homework, daydreaming, or not doing what the rest of the class is doing. If you are working in a group or with a partner, you must talk to your group members or partner and be a part of the group. Always be ready and willing to give constructive feedback to partners'/group members and to listen to their comments on your work

Medium: Use only English, which is the medium of instruction, especially in the class room.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Evaluation Schemes</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Component</td><td>Weight</td><td>Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 1</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 1 & 2</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Quiz</td><td>5%</td><td>Chapter 5</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Working hour</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">Hours Required</td><td rowspan="2">Total Hrs</td><td rowspan="2">ECTS</td></tr>
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<tr><td>48</td><td>-</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>55</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>135</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reference books</td><td>Text book: Hailay Gebretinsae, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, 2nd Edition.

• Donald F. Kutatko and Richard M. Hodgetts, "Entrepreneurship: A Cotemporary Approach" Fourth Edition.
• Hirsh Robert D. And D. and Peters Michael P. "Entrepreneurship" Fifth Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Edition, 2002.</td></tr>
</table>

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND THE ETHIOPIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

<table>
<tr><td colspan="8">INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND THE ETHIOPIAN LEGAL SYSTEM</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Introduction to Law and the Ethiopian Legal System
Course Code: Laws -1012
Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: I
Academic Year:
Semester: II
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location (R. No):
Consultation Hrs:
Phone No.:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">This course Seeks to provide students with theoretical as well as basic conceptual and practical understanding of laws and the Ethiopian legal system. It addresses the nature of law in general, basic features of law, sources of law, the making, and repeal of laws, hierarchy, interpretation and classification of laws. Besides, Students shall also be introduced to the modern legal systems of the world in general and familiarize with the Ethiopian Legal system in particular. To this end, it will first announce the legal framework in Ethiopia - discussing common features of the African legal custom in general and the Ethiopian legal belief in particular. Concepts like legal pluralism and legal transplantation will be introduced. This part will also consider one of the issues of interest in federal systems, i.e. the hierarchical relationship between federal and state laws. Obviously, legal frameworks need institutions to implement the laws under various jurisdictions. Hence, the course shall present on the federal as well as state institutional setups, their respective roles and powers. The administration of justice in Ethiopia and problems associated with it shall also be examined.</td></tr>
</table>

	Finally, the course introduces major dispute resolution mechanisms applied outside the court. This part is intended to provide a general conception of alternative dispute resolution procedures. More attention shall be laid on examining customary dispute resolution mechanisms in Ethiopia and their interplay with the formal mechanisms.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: ➢ the nature of law; ➢ the distinction between legal norms and non-legal norms; ➢ the significance of material sources of Ethiopian laws; ➢ how to compose ideas on formal sources of our laws; ➢ classification and law-making process in Ethiopia; ➢ laws in their hierarchical order; ➢ the process of making of laws in Ethiopia; ➢ rules of interpretation of Ethiopian laws; and ➢ the common rules applicable to all juridical acts ➢ the salient features of Ethiopian legal system; ➢ the contradiction between federal and state laws in Ethiopia; ➢ the federal and state institutions in Ethiopia along with their respective roles and powers; and the traditionally co-existing dispute resolution mechanisms in Ethiopia.
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	The mode of delivery in this course will be predominantly a Socrates method of teaching. Hence, students are highly required to actively participate in the class. The teaching method will naturally involve a detailed discussion of the basic concepts of law and the Ethiopian legal system through lecture methods.Furthermore, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions techniques will be employed to ensure that students to think critically and not merely absorb information.
Mode of Assessment	• ClassParticipation……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam ……..20% • Exam(s)……50%

Course outline	**I. Introduction to law** **Chapter I: Nature and Functions of Law** 1.1. Definition of Law 1.2. Basic Features of Law 1.3. Theories of Law 1.4. Function of Law 1.5. Relationship between Law and State 1.6. Difference between Legal Norms and Non-legal Norms **Chapter II: Sources of Law** 2.1. Managing of the term source 2.2. Material sources of Law 2.2. 1.Custom as sources of Law 2.2.2. Definition and import of custom 2.2.3. Requirements for custom to be recognized as Law 2.3. Theories regarding mechanisms of transformation of custom into Law 2.3.1. Religion as source of Law 2.3.4. Islamic Law 2.4. Christianity: Roman law origin of Ethiopian Laws 2.5. Formal sources of Law 2.5.1. Concept of formal sources 2.5.2. Elements of formal sources a) The Federal Constitution as source of Ethiopian Laws b) International agreements as sources of Ethiopia c) Legislation as sources of Law d) Court decisions as source of Law and the doctrine of Stare Decisis e) The role of court decisions as source of Law in Ethiopia **Chapter III: Classification of Laws** 3.1. General introduction 3.2. Public and private Law 3.3. International and national law 3.4. Substantive and adjective laws law **Chapter IV: The Making and Repeal of Laws** 4.1. Introduction 4.2. Steps in law making

	4.3. Comparative study of law making process in Ethiopia 4.4. Civil and Criminal Law 4.5. General concepts of repeal of laws 4.6. Types of repeal 4.7. Effects of repeal **Chapter V: Hierarchy of Laws** 5.1. General overview 5.2. Supremacy of Constitution in the hierarchy of Laws: substantial and formal reasons 5.3. Comparative study of hierarchy of laws in Ethiopia **Chapter VI: Interpretation of Laws** 6.1. General concepts of interpretation of laws 6.2. Types of interpretation 6.3. Constitutional interpretation 6.4. Who interprets the Constitution? 6.5. The role of international agreements in interpreting the Constitution 6.6. Rules/techniques of statutory interpretation **Chapter VII: Juridical Acts** 7.1. Definition and importance 7.2. Rules common to all types of juridical acts 7.3. Effects of juridical acts **Chapter VIII: Introduction to Major Legal Systems in the World** 8.1. Legal system defined 8.2. The Anglo-American Legal System (Common Law) 8.2. The Civil Law Legal System 8.3. Merits and Demerits of Case Law and Statutory systems **II. The Ethiopian Legal system** **Chapter IX: The Legal Framework in Ethiopia** 9.1. A General survey of common features in African Legal Tradition 9.2. Legal pluralism and legal transplantation: pros and cons 9.3. Overview of laws and practices in Ethiopia 9.4. The Federal legal system, laws and practices 9.5. Regional laws and practices 9.6. Conflict between federal laws and regional laws 9.7. Conflict between official and unofficial norms **Chapter X: The Institutional Framework in Ethiopia**

	10.1. Federal institutions and responsibilities 10.2. The lawmaking, executive and judicial organs 10.3 The relationship between federal and regional institutions 10.4. Conflict between federal and regional powers 10.5. Administration of justice in Ethiopia **Chapter IX: Customary Co-existent Mechanisms of Dispute Resolution in Ethiopia** 11.1. General concepts of Alternate Dispute Resolutions (ADR) 11.2. Modes and nature of customary co-existing mechanisms of dispute settlement in Ethiopia 11.3. Conflict between formal and customary dispute resolution mechanisms
References	**Books** G.W. Paton, A Text Book of Jurisprudence, Oxford (1967) K.Aweigert and H. Hotz, An Introduction to Comparative Law (Second Edition), Clarendon Press, Oxford (1992) Rene David and John E.C. Brierlly, Major Legal Systems in the World Today: An Introduction to the Comparative Study of Law (Second Edition), The Free Press, New York (1978) G.W. Paton, A Text Book of Jurisprudence, 3rd edition, Oxford, 1967 Rene David and John E.C. Brierlly, Major Legal Systems in the World Today: An Introduction to the Comparative Study of Law (Second Edition), the Free Press, New York, 1978 **Journal Articles and Proceedings** An Introduction to the Sources of Ethiopian Law from the 13th Century, JEL Vol. IV, P.341 P.H Sand, Roman Origins of the Ethiopian 'Law of the Kings' (FethaNagest), JEL Vol 11, pp 71-82 George Krzeczunowiez, Code and Custom in Ethiopia,JEL Vol. II No2, pp.425-439 UgoMattei, The Patterns of Law: Taxonomy and Change in the World's Legal Systems, The American Journal of Comparative Law, Vol. 45, No,1 (1997) George Krzeczunowiez, 'Code and Custom in Ethiopia, JEL, Vol. II No2, pp.425-439. HarqaHaroye, Our Criminal Charge: the Past and the Future", Higawinet, Vol. 3, No. 1, Ministry of Justice, 2005

Alen Watson, Aspects of Reception of Law, the American Journal of Comparative Law, Vol. 44, No.2
AbebeMulatu, The Court System and Questions of Jurisdiction under FDRE Constitution and Proclamation No. 25/96, Proceedings of Symposium on the Role of Courts in the Enforcement of the Constitution, May 2000.

KelemeworkTafere, Indigenous Institutions of Conflict Resolution Among the Ab'ala Afar of North-Eastern Ethiopia, Addis Ababa University (2006)

N.V. Paranjape, Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Central Law Agency (2001)

WoldetensayWoldemelak, Perspectives on the Ethiopian Legal System, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2005)
KelemeworkTafere, Indigenous Institutions of Conflict Resolution Among the Ab'ala Afar of North-eastern Ethiopia, Addis Ababa University, 2006

MenberetsehaiTadesse, Aspects of Ethiopian Law Justice, 2006

WoldetensayWoldemelak, Perspectives on the Ethiopian Legal System, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2005
GidayDegefuKoraro, Traditional Mechanisms of Conflict Resolution in Ethiopia, E11PD (2000)

Reports

Federal Supreme Court Law Report (1990)

Federal Supreme Court Law Report (1996)

Notes

Heinrich Scholler, Notes on Constitutional Interpretation in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, (2003)

Others

Ministry of Justice, Profile of the Justice/Legal Institutions of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2005

A.N. Yiannoppulos, An Introduction to Civil Law, A Compiled Material.

INTRODUCTION TO EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Course code	**Eme Tec1012**
Course Title	**Introduction to Emerging Technologies**
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**
Lecturer	
ETCTS Credits	5
Contact Hours (per week)	3
Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students will be able to:** ✓ The course enables students to have an understanding on: ✓ Develop knowledge about the era of industrial evolutions ✓ Identify the technological advances that made the industrial revolution possible ✓ Analyze the changing conditions created by the industrial revolution in both Europe and the united states ✓ Understand the causes of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, continental Europe, and the United States. ✓ Describe the technological innovations that spurred industrialization Identifies and understand the programmable device ✓ Develop general knowledge about emerging technologies facing entrepreneurs. ✓ . Describe what data science is and the role of data scientists. ✓ Differentiate data and information. ✓ Describe data processing life cycle ✓ Understand different data types from diverse perspectives ✓ Describe data value chain in emerging era of big data.

Course Description	Emerging technology is a term generally used to describe a new technology, but it may also refer to the continuing development of existing technology; it can have slightly different meanings when used in different areas, such as media, business, science, or education. So in this course students are expected to familiarize themselves with basics of current technological advancements and future expectations.	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**
2WEEKS {1ST&2ND }	**Chapter One –** Introduction to Emerging Technologies 1.1. Evolution of Technologies 1.2. Role of Data for Emerging Technologies 1.3. Enabling devices and network (Programmable devices) 1.4 Human to Machine Interaction 1.5 Future Trends in Emerging TechnologiesLevels of Analysis in the International Relations	
3 WEEKS	**Chapter Two – Data Science** 2.1 An Overview of Data 2.2 Data Processing Cycle 2.3 Data types and their representation . 2.4 Data value Chain 2.5 Basic concepts of big data 2.5.1 What Is Big Data? 2.5.2 What project an Entrepreneur should have?	
2 weeks	**Chapter Three – Artificial Intelligence (AI)** 3.1.What is Artificial Intelligence (AI) 3.2. History of AI 3.3.Levels of AI 3.4.Types of AI 3.5.Influencers of artificial intelligence 3.6.Applications of AI 3.7.AI tools and platforms	

	3.8.Sample AI application	
2 weeks	**Chapter Four – Internet of Things** 4.1.Overview of IoT. 4.2.How does it work? 4.3.IoT Tools and Platforms 4.3.1. IoT Based Smart Home. 4.3.2. IoT Based Smart City 4.3.3. IoT Based Smart Farming	
2 WEEKS	**Chapter Five – Augmented Reality** 5.1. Overview of augmented 5.2. Virtual reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR) vs Mixed reality (MR) 5.3.The architecture of AR Systems 5.4.Applications of AR Systems 5.4.1. AR In education 5.4.2. AR In Medicine 5.4.3. AR In Entertainment	
3 WEEKS	**Chapter Six –** ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES 6.1.Technology and ethics 6.2.New ethical questions 6.3.Digital privacy	
Teaching & Learning Methods/strategy	The teaching and learning methodology include lecturing, discussions, problem solving, and analysis. Take-home assignment will be given at the end of each chapter for submission within a week. Solution to the assignments will be given once assignments are collected. Cases with local relevance will also be given for	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>each chapter for group of students to present in a class room. The full and active participation of students is highly encouraged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment/Evaluation</td><td>The evaluation scheme will be as follows:
<table>
<tr><td>Component</td><td>Weight</td><td>Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 1</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 1 & 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 2</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 3 and 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assignment</td><td>15%</td><td>Chapter 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quiz</td><td>5%</td><td>Chapter 6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Final Exam</td><td>40%</td><td>All chapters</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Work load in hours</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">Hours Required</td><td rowspan="2">Total Hrs</td><td rowspan="2">ECTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lectures</td><td>Lab</td><td>Assessments</td><td>Tutorials</td><td>Self-Studies</td><td>Assignment</td><td>Advising</td></tr>
<tr><td>48</td><td>-</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>55</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>135</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the Instructor</td><td>He/she will come to the class regularly on time and deliver the lecture in a well-organized manner. Besides, at the end of each class he/she gives reading assignment for the next class. He/she will make sure that proper assessment is given. He/she is also responsible to give feedback for each</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the students</td><td>The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.</td></tr>
</table>

Text and reference books	✓ E. S. Ruiz and F. M. U. R. Perez, "German carro fernandez, sergio martin gutierrez, elio sancristobal ruiz, francisco mur perez, and manuel castro gil ©," no. June, pp. 51–58, 2012. ✓ F. Griffiths and M. Ooi, "The fourth industrial revolution - Industry 4.0 and IoT [Trends in Future I&M]," *IEEE Instrum. Meas. Mag.*, vol. 21, pp. 29–43. ✓ M. Maier, S. Member, and M. Lévesque, "Dependable Fiber-Wireless (FiWi) Access Networks and Their Role in a Sustainable Third Industrial Revolution Economy," vol. 63, no. 2, pp. 386–400, 2014. ✓ S. Product, "Revolution Impact : Technology," no. April, pp. 51–56, 2017. ✓ J. Y. Park, J. Song, E. Seol, M. Seok, and K. Song, "MON-PO326: Constructing Standardized Nursing Practice on Korean Nutrition Support Nurses," *Clin. Nutr.*, vol. 38, no. 2019, pp. S178–S179. ✓ J. Hoerni, "Semiconductors and the second industrial revolution," pp. 38–39, 1982.

GLOBAL TRENDS

Course code	**GITr 1012**
Course Title	**Global Trends**
Degree Program	**The Degree of Bachelor of Laws**
Lecturer	
ETCTS Credits	3
Contact Hours (per week)	2

Course Objectives	**At the end of the course, students will be able to:** ✓ understand nation, nationalism and state, ✓ explain the nature and historical development of international relations, ✓ gain basic knowledge of the major theories in the discipline of International Relations and develop the ability to critically evaluate and apply such theories, ✓ elucidate national interest, foreign policy and diplomacy, ✓ explicate the nature and elements of international political economy and international law, ✓ examine the extent and degree of influence of state and non-state actors in the international system, ✓ examine the roles major international and regional institutions play in world politics, ✓ critically evaluate the major contemporary global issues, ✓ assess the overriding foreign policy guidelines of Ethiopia in the past and present and ✓ explore Ethiopia's role in regional, continental and global institutions and affairs.
Course Description	The course is designed to familiarize learners on the nature and development of international relations and global issues. It deals with nations, states, national interest, cooperation, and conflict among states, and the role of state and non-state actors in the international system. Additionally, it explains the nature of international law, global political economy and the nexus between regionalism and globalization. It also critically examines the contemporary global issues and how the international community is trying to address them. It is organized to systematically examine international issues by employing different theories and providing concrete examples from different parts of the world. Moreover, after providing rigorous understanding of how the international system functions, it will equip learners to consciously observe and critically understand Ethiopia's

	relations with the outside world. As the saying goes "think globally and act locally".	
WEEKS	**Course Contents**	**Reading**
2WEEKS	**Chapter One: Understanding International Relations** 1.1 Conceptualizing Nation, Nationalism and State 1.2 The Nature and Evolution of International Relations 1.3 Actors of International Relations - State Actors - Non-State Actors 1.4 Levels of Analysis in the International Relations 1.5 Power, Anarchy and Sovereignty in the International System 1.6 The Structure of International System 1.7 Theories of International relations 1.7.1 Idealism 1.7.2 Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism 1.7.3 Realism and Neo- realism 1.7.4 Structuralism/Marxism 1.7.5 Constructivism 1.7.6 Critical Theories	
3 WEEKS	**Chapter Two: Understanding Foreign Policy and Diplomacy** 2.1 Conceptualizing National Interest, Foreign Policy and Diplomacy 2.2 Foreign Policy objectives 2.3 Foreign policy behaviors; patterns and trends 2.4 Foreign policy dimensions 2.5 Instruments of foreign policy 2.6 Overview of Ethiopian foreign policy 2.6.1 Foreign policy during Tewodros II (1855-1868)	

	2.6.2 Foreign Policy during Yohannes IV (1872-1889) 2.6.3 Foreign Policy during Menelik II (1889-93) 2.6.4 Foreign Policy during Emperor Haile Selassie I (1916-1974) 2.6.5 Foreign Policy during the Military Government (1974—1991) 2.6.6 The Foreign Policy of Ethiopia in the Post 1991	
2 WEEKS	**Chapter Three: The International Political Economy (IPE)** 3.1 Meaning and Nature of IPE 3.2 Theoretical Perspectives of International Political Economy 3.3 Survey of the Most Influential National Political Economy Systems in the World 3.3.1 The American System of Market-Oriented Capitalism 3.3.2 The Japanese System of Developmental Capitalism 3.3.3 The German System of Social Market Capitalism 3.3.4 Differences among National Political Economy Systems 3.4 Core Issues, Governing Institutions and Governance of International Political Economy 3.4.1 International Trade and the WTO 3.4.2 International Investment and the WB 3.4.3 International Finance and the IMF 3.4.4 Exchange Rates and the Exchange-Rate System	
3 WEEKS	**Chapter Four: Regionalism and Globalization** 4.1. Defining Globalization 4.2. The Globalization Debates 4.2.1. The Hyper-globalists 4.2.2. The Skeptics	

	4.2.3. The Transformationalists 4.3. Impacts of Globalization on Africa 4.4. Ethiopia in a Globalized World 4.5. Pros and Cons of Globalization 4.6. Defining Regionalism and Regional Integration 4.6.1. The Old Regionalism 4.6.2. New Regionalism 4.7. Major Theories of Regional Integrations 4.7.1. Functionalism 4.7.2. Neo-functionalism 4.8. Selected Cases of Regional Integration 4.9. The Relations between Regionalization and Globalization 4.10. Regionalization, Globalization, and the State	
2 WEEKS	**Chapter Five: Major Contemporary Global Issues** 5.1. Survey of Major Contemporary Global Issues 5.1.1. Global Security Issues ➢ Terrorism, Religious Fundamentalism and Political Extremism ➢ Weapons of Mass Destruction and The Nuclear Power Paradox 5.1.2. Global Environmental Issues 5.1.3. Global Socio-economic Issues 5.2.6 Global Cultural Issues	
Teaching & Learning Methods/strategy	The teaching and learning methodology include lecturing, discussions, problem solving, and analysis. Take-home assignment will be given at the end of each chapter for submission within a week. Solution to the assignments will be given once assignments are collected. Cases with local relevance will also be given for each chapter for group of students to present in a class room. The full and active participation of students is highly encouraged.	
Assessment/E	The evaluation scheme will be as follows:	

<table>
<tr><td>valuation</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Component</td><td>Weight</td><td>Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test 1</td><td>20%</td><td>Chapter 1 & 2</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Final Exam</td><td>40%</td><td>All chapters</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Work load in hours</td><td>
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<tr><td>16</td><td>32</td><td>10</td><td>-</td><td>23</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>81</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the Instructor</td><td>He/she will come to the class regularly on time and deliver the lecture in a well-organized manner. Besides, at the end of each class he/she gives reading assignment for the next class. He/she will make sure that proper assessment is given. He/she is also responsible to give feedback for each</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roles of the students</td><td>The success of this course depends on the students' individual and collective contribution to the class discussions. Students are expected to participate voluntarily, or will be called upon, to contribute to set exercises and problems. Students are also expected to read the assigned readings and prepare the cases before each class so that they could contribute effectively to class discussions. Students must attempt assignments by their own. Proficiency in this course comes from individual knowledge and understanding. Copying the works of others is considered as serious offence and leads to disciplinary actions.</td></tr>
</table>

Text and reference books	✓ Altinay, Hakan (2011) *Global Civics: Responsibilities and Rights in an Interdependent World.* The Brookings institution: Washington ✓ Armstrong, David (ed.)(2009). Routledge Handbook of International Law. London: Routledge ✓ Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (1997).The Globalization of World Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Browlie, Ian (2003). Principles of Public International Law. (6th ed.). New York: Oxford University ✓ Copson, Raymond w.(2007)The United States in Africa: Bush's policy and beyond in association with International African Institute Royal ✓ African Society of Social Science Research Council, Zed Books: London

MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

MORAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION	
Course Information	Course Title: Moral and Civic Education Course Code: MCiE2015 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor's Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone No:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="7">Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Workload</td><td>Lecture</td><td>Tutorials problem-solving</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent Study</td><td>Continuous & final</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">Course Description

This course is designed for undergraduate students with the aim of producing good citizens. It emphasizes on equipping learners with the necessary civic competence and active participation in public life. It will also help them to exercise their democratic rights and discharging their responsibilities effectively by familiarizing them with necessary civic knowledge and skills. In countries such as ours, where the process of cultivating modern constitutional and democratic values in the minds of citizens is experiencing serious challenges, largely because the country had no established civic culture and partly because these values and principles are not yet well-institutionalized, civics and ethical education remains to be imperative. To this end, the course introduces learners to the basics of civics and ethics, citizenship, morality and the goals of studying civics and ethics. It exposes students to the meanings, foundations, approaches, values and principles of ethics and civic virtue that learners must be equipped with both as citizens and professionals in their encounter with real life situations both to be morally matured and responsible while making decisions and taking actions. The course also elucidate the nature, purpose and forms of state and government, constitution, democracy and human rights, the nature of democratic citizenship, modes of cultivating civic-virtues in our citizens mainly within the context of Ethiopia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course objectives, competenc</td><td colspan="7">After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:</td></tr>
</table>

e achieved	➢ Understand the subject matter of Civics and Ethics; ➢ Cultivate certain moral values and civic virtues that enable them to be morally matured and competent in their professional and citizenry lives by practically exposing them to moral and civic debates/discussions and engagements. ➢ Develop such values/ virtues as recognition, appreciation and tolerance towards diversity and also build culture of peace ➢ Gain knowledge about the theoretical discourses and practices of state, government and citizenship, and their mutual interplay especially in the context of Ethiopia; ➢ Develop individual and/or collective potential of becoming self-confident citizens who can effectively participate in their legal-political, socio-economic and cultural lives; ➢ Understand the essences of such values and principles as democracy and human rights, multiculturalism and constitution and constitutionalism with especial reference to Ethiopia; ➢ Develop analytical and reflective skill of identifying global or national level development, democracy/governance and peace related issues of civics and ethics and then be able to produce or evaluate policies and practices in a civically and ethically responsible manner.
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.

Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…… 5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…….15% • Student Presentations……15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays……...…15% • Final Exam…… 50%
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Understanding Civics and Ethics** 1.1. Defining Civics, Ethics, Morality and amorality 1.2. The Origin and Development of Civics and ethical education 1.3. The purpose of civics and ethical education 1.4. Citizen: Rights and responsibilities 1.5. Competences of good citizen **Chapter II: Approaches to Ethics** **2.1.** Normative ethics **2.1.1.** Teleological Ethics (Consequentialist) ➢ Hedonism ➢ Ethical and psychological Egoism: Epicureanism and Cyrenaicism ➢ Social Hedonism: Utilitarianism **2.1.2.** Deontological Ethics (Non Consequentialist) ➢ Performance of One's own Duty ➢ Devine-based Morality ➢ Kant's Categorical Imperative ➢ W.D. Ross's Prima Facie duty **2.1.3.** Virtue Ethics and Civic Virtues ➢ Basic Principles of Civic Virtues ➢ How to be virtuous person?

	2.2. Non-Normative Ethics ➢ Meta Ethics ➢ Absolutism/Objectivism ➢ Relativism/Subjectivism and Conventionalism ➢ Naturalism and Non-naturalism **Chapter III: Chapter three: Ethical decision making and moral judgment** 3.1 How can we make ethical decisions and actions ➢ Ethical principles and values of moral judgment ➢ Moral institutions and critical reasoning ➢ Rationalization ➢ Types of reasoning ➢ Ethics and religious faith ➢ Testing moral arguments 3.2 Thinking ethically: a framework for decision making ➢ Fairness and Justice Approach ➢ The Common Good Approach ➢ The Rights Approach 3.3. To Whom or What Does Morality Apply? ➢ Religious Morality ➢ Morality and Nature ➢ Individual Morality ➢ Social Morality 3.4. Who is Morally/Ethically Responsible? ➢ Moral Judgments ➢ What Makes an Action Moral? 3.5 Why Should Human Beings Be Moral? ➢ Argument from Enlightened Self-Interest ➢ Argument from Tradition and Law ➢ Common Human Needs Chapter Four: State, Government and Citizenship 4.1. Defining State

	4.2. Rival Theories of State ➢ The Pluralist State ➢ The Capitalist State ➢ The Leviathan State ➢ The Patriarchal State 4.3. The Role of the State ➢ Minimal States ➢ Developmental States ➢ Social Democratic (Welfare) States ➢ Collectivized States ➢ Totalitarian States ➢ Religious States 4.4. Understanding Government ➢ What is Government? ➢ Purposes and Functions of Government 4.5. Understanding Citizenship ➢ Defining Citizenship ➢ Theorizing Citizenship ➢ Citizenship in Liberal Thought ➢ Citizenship in Communitarian Thought ➢ Citizenship in Republican Thought ➢ Multicultural Citizenship ➢ Modes/Ways of Acquiring and Loosing Citizenship ➢ Ways of Acquiring Citizenship ➢ The Modes of Acquiring Ethiopian Citizenship ➢ Dual Citizenship ➢ Ways of Loosing Citizenship ➢ Statelessness **Chapter V: Constitution, Democracy and Human Rights** **5.1.**Constitution and Constitutionalism

	➢ Peculiar features of Constitution ➢ Major Purpose and Functions of ➢ Classification of Constitutions ➢ The Constitutional Experience of Ethiopia: pre and post 1931 **5.2.** Democracy and Democratization ➢ Definitions and Forms of Democracy ➢ Views on Democracy: Substantive and Procedural Views ➢ Fundamental Values and Principles of Democracy ➢ Democratization and Its Waves ➢ Major actors in Democratization Process ➢ Democracy and Good Governance in Ethiopia **5.3.** Human Rights ➢ Definitions and Nature of Human Rights ➢ Basic Characteristics of Human Rights ➢ Dimensions of Human Rights ➢ The Protection and Promotion of Human Rights ➢ Human Rights Instruments: Documents ➢ Oversight Mechanisms: Institutions
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SECOND YEAR

SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

LAW OF PERSONS

LAW OF PERSONS	
Course Information	Course Title: Law of Persons Course Code: Laws2011 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: Exists

<table>
<tr><td>Instructor’s Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone No:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Workload</td><td>Lecture</td><td>Tutorials problem-solving</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent Study</td><td>Continuous & final</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">Course Description

Law of Persons is a branch of private law and serves as a foundation for many branches of the law such as contracts, family law and others. The course on the Law of Persons introduces concepts, relevant provisions and principles on Ethiopian Law of Persons and targets a comparative analysis of various issues relevant to law of persons. The course acquaints students with the important concept of personality without which the possibility of entering into and/ or performing juridical acts becomes inconceivable. Law of Persons lays down the conceptual foundation for various courses delivered through the semesters since law, as a normative science, fundamentally deals with the relations between persons, both physical and juridical. The course will specifically treat areas like the concept of persons, acquisition of physical personality, rights and duties of physical persons, capacity of physical persons, as well as issues related to the beginning and end of judicial personality.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course objectives, competence</td><td colspan="7">After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:

➢ define physical and juridical persons as subjects of law</td></tr>
</table>

achieved	➢ explain the *beginning* and *end* of physical and juridical personality ➢ discuss registration of birth and death in law and practice ➢ explain name, residence, domicile and rights in relation with personality ➢ identify the key constitutional provisions, international instruments, the Civil Code, the Revised Family Code and other laws that are applicable to the law of persons ➢ distinguish between the concepts of holding and exercising rights ➢ explain categories of persons with various degrees of lessened capacity to exercise rights ➢ discuss the organs of protection of persons with lessened capacity ➢ discuss termination of grounds for lessened capacity ➢ analyze the declaration, effects and termination of absence ➢ Analyze and comment on documents relating to law of persons including birth certificates, death certificates, declaration of absence and declaration of death. ➢ appreciate the role of Law of Persons in everyday life and juridical interactions ➢ synthesize the learning outcomes stated from 'a' to 'l' in order to propose practical solutions to problems associated with the Law of Persons ➢ write brief legal opinion based on learning outcome 'm' ➢ be convinced that legal issues require thorough attention to the various perspectives that need to be considered.
Pre-requisite	Law of Contracts I, Family Law, and Succession Law
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Mode of	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group

Delivery	tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…… 5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…….15% • Student Presentations……15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays……...…15% • Final Exam…… 50%
Course Contents	**Chapter I- Introductory concepts and acquisition of physical personality** 1.1- Course syllabus and introductory discussion on the course 1.2- Introductory concepts: 1.2.1- Objects of law (anything that is protected by the law) 1.2.2- Subjects of law (persons or entities that have rights and duties) 1.2.3- Definition and classification of persons: Physical persons and Juridical persons 1.3- Acquisition of physical personality 1.3.1- Birth (definition, proof, registration) 1.3.2- Conception and viability **Chapter II: Identifying and locating physical persons** 2.1- Name 2.2- Residence and Domicile **Chapter III: Rights of physical personality** 3.1- Provisions of FDRE Constitution and International Instruments relevant to rights of personality 3.2- Rights of personality under the Civil Code: (Rights concerning the body, privacy, thought, religion, action, inaction, image, etc...) **Chapter IV: Lessened Capacity of physical persons** 4.1- Holding rights –versus- the capacity to exercise them

	4.2- General principles and exceptions regarding the capacity to exercise rights 4.3- General incapacity and special incapacity 4.4- Classification of General incapacities 4.4.1. Minority 4.4.2. Insanity and Infirmity 4.4.3. Judicial Interdiction 4.4.4. Legal Interdiction 4.5- Organs of protection (Assignment of organs, functions, termination) 4.6- Termination of lessened capacity **Chapter V**: **End of physical personality** 5.1. Absence 5.1.1. Declaration of Absence 5.1.2. Effects of Absence 5.1.3. Termination of Absence and its effects. 5.2. Death 5.2.1. Definition of death 5.2.2. Proof and registration of death **Chapter VI: An overview of juridical personality** 6.1. Definition of personality 6.2. Types of juridical persons under Ethiopian law 6.2.1. Public administrative bodies 6.2.2. Religious institutions, Non-profit entities and associations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) 6.2.3. Property with specific destination (endowment, trusts and others) 6.2.4. Business Organizations 6.2.5. Public enterprises, cooperatives and small business entities. 6.3. The beginning of juridical personality (establishment, registration and publicity) 6.4. Theories about the rights and liabilities of juridical persons 6.5. Suspension, dissolution and winding up of juridical persons 6.6- International personality: an overview

	-
References	1. The Civil Code of Ethiopia, 1960 (Articles 1 to 549) 2. The Federal Revised Family Code, 2000 (Articles 215 to 323) 3. Revised Family Codes of Regional States 4. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 1995 (Articles 13 to 44) 5. Selected articles of international instruments as assigned by the instructor 6. E. Stebek, *Ethiopian Law of Persons: Brief Notes and Materials* (Justice and Legal System Research Institute), February 2007 7. Jacques Vanderlinden, *Commentaries Upon (Ethiopian) Law of Physical Persons* (HSIU, 1969) 8. Katherine O'Donovan: *Problems in the Law of Persons* (Unpublished, HSIU), 1971 9. Robert Allen Sedler, *Nationality, Domicile and the Personal Law in Ethiopia*, Journal of Ethiopian Law, Vol. II, No.1, Summer 1965 10. Mehari Redaie, Some Remarks on the Revised Family Code (Amharic), Volume II, 1999 Eth. Cal. 11. M. Planiol, *Treatises on Civil law*, Volume I, Part I (2nd part), Louisiana State Law Institute, 1959, pp. 243-383 *12.* Yohannes Heroui, *Law of Names: A Comparative Study* (Amharic), Ethiopian Bar Review, Volume 2, No. 1, August 2007, (pp. 1 to 57) 13. DSP Cronje & J. Heaton, *The South Africa Law of Persons* (2003), 2nd Edition, LexisNexis Butterworths: Durban. 14. Introduction to Swiss Law (Edited by F. Dessenmontet and T. Ansay), 2nd Revised Edition, Kluwner/ Schulthess Publishers, Hague: 1995 15. Maurice Sheldon Amos and Frederick Parker Walton, *Introduction to French Law*, (Oxford University Press: London, 1935) pp. 29-54 16. Max Kaser, *Roman Private Law*, Hamburg 1962 (Translated from German by Rolf Dannenbring, Durban 1965), Pages 60-79

	17. Rudolf Huebner, *A History of Germanic Private Law*, The Law Book Exchange Ltd. 2000), Pp. 61-159 18. Cases on change of names 19. Cases on residence and domicile 20. Cases on capacity 21. Cases on organs of protection of persons with lessened capacity 22. Cases on absence 23. Birth certificate, death certificates, application for change of names, declaration of absence and others. (Demonstration of documents) 24. Others recommended by the instructor.

LEGAL HISTORY AND CUSTOMARY LAW

LEGAL HISTORY AND CUSTOMARY LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Legal History and Customary Law Course Code: Laws2012 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor's Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone No: Email Address:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Workload</td><td>Lecture</td><td>Tutorials problem-solving</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent Study</td><td>Continuous & final</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">Course Description

As a response to the national policy demand and law schools' consortium deliberations, the 2013 LL.B syllabus is under review. Accordingly, previously independent courses such as Legal History and Traditions; and Customary Law are decided to be merged together. Thus, this course knits two legal themes: legal history and customary law. As such it is designed to acquaint students with necessary knowledge about the history of major legal systems of the world vis-à-vis customary laws in Ethiopian context and beyond. In other words, it highlights historical developments of legal systems ranging from the Babylonian legal system to Greek legal system; from the Roman legal system to and the common law and civil law legal system. On the other hand it introduces the notion custom and customary law; customary law and legal system; domestic and regional customary law experiences; and special customary laws.

However, for the sake of convenience, this course shall be given into two parts. Part one lay down foundation to understand a particular legal system. In this part an explanation will be offered on the history and development of civil law (exemplified by the French and German legal systems) and common law traditions (illustrated by the British and US legal systems), the socialist law tradition, and the Islamic law tradition. Part two, following the general account of the first part, this part introduces African and Ethiopian customary laws. Across several developing countries, customary laws have shown resilience in the face of influence from alien cultural and legal systems. In fact, in the last few decades, customary laws dealing with land, environment, natural</td></tr>
</table>

	resources, succession, persons, family, customary justice systems and customary governance systems have returned to the fore in several African countries.
Course objectives, competence achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: ➢ the key concepts in legal history; ➢ the background of the major legal systems of the world; ➢ the distinguishing characteristics of the major legal systems in the world; ➢ the notion of custom, customary law, and legal system; ➢ the its viability, recognition ➢ the history of recognition and application of customary law as part of the national legal system; ➢ the relevance of legal pluralism as analytical tool in the study of customary law.
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…… 5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…….15% • Student Presentations……15%

	• Assignments / Project/ Essays……...…15% • Final Exam…… 50%
Course Contents	**CHAPTER ONE** **1.Understanding Legal History and Legal Systems** 1.1 Defining Legal History 1.2 Approaches to Legal History 1.3 Relevance of Legal History 1.4 Defining Legal Systems 1.5 Classification of Legal Systems 1.6 Legal Convergence and Divergence 1.7 Approaches to Divergence and Convergence 1.9 Legal tradition, transplantation, penetration and extension 1.10 Challenges in the Study of Legal History 1.11 Summary **CHAPTER TWO** **2. Major Legal Systems of the World** **2.1 Ancient Legal Systems** 2.1.1 The Babylonian legal system 2.1.2 The Greek legal system 2.1.3 The Roman legal system 2.1.4 The Attributes of Law in the Early Legal Systems **2.2 Civil Law Legal Systems** 2.2.1. The French Legal System 2,2,2 The German Legal System **2.3 Common Law Legal System**

	3.2.1 The British legal system 3.2.2 The American Legal System 3.2.3 Shared Features of the Western Legal Traditions **2.4 Non-Western Legal Traditions** 2.4.1 The Socialist Legal Tradition 2.4.2 The Islamic Legal Tradition 2.4.3 The African Legal [Tradition] 2.5 Summary **CHAPTER THREE** **3. Legal Systems and Customary Law** 3.1 Customary Law in Jurisprudence 3.2 Customary Law and Legal Transplantation 3.4 Habit, Convention, Custom and Customary Law 3.5 Nature of African Customary Laws and Its Limitations 3.6 Approaches to the Study of Customary Law 3.7 Legal Transplantation vis-à-vis Customary Laws 3.8 Misconceptions towards Customary Laws 3.9 Cultural Universalism and Relativism 3.10 Ascertainment of Customary Laws in some African Countries 3.11 Summary **CHAPTER FOUR** **4. African Legal System** 4.1 Colonization and African Customary Law 4.2 The Barbaric Test 4.3 The Repugnancy Doctrine in pre and post-colonial Africa 4.4 The Human Rights Test 4.5 The Constitutional Test 4.6 Post-colonial Africa and the Debates over Customary Law

4.7 Customary Law in Regional and International Instruments

4.8 Summary

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Legal Pluralism

5.1 What is Legal Pluralism?

5.2 The Essence of Legal Pluralism

5.3 Conceptual confusion in legal pluralism

5.4 Themes of Domestic Legal Pluralism

5.5 Themes of Global Legal Pluralism

5.6 Attributes of Legal Pluralism in Ethiopia

5.7 Summary

CHAPTER SIX

6. Ethiopian Legal System

6.1 Conceptions of Law in Ethiopia

6.2 Does Ethiopia have a legal system?

6.3 The Development of the Six Codes

6.4 The Ethiopian Penal Law

6.5 The Civil Code

6.6 The Commercial Code

6.7 The Civil Procedure Code

6.8 The Criminal Procedure Code

6.9 The 1955 Revised Constitution

6.10 State and Customary Laws in Ethiopia

6.11 Customary Courts in Ethiopia

6.12 Advantages and Pitfalls of Customary Courts

6.13 Customary Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Ethiopia

6.14 Some selected ethnic based CDRM in Ethiopia

6.15 Summary

CHAPTER SEVEN

7. Customary Property Law and Law of Succession

7.1 Introduction

7.2 The Notion of Ownership

7.3 Land Tenure Systems under Customary Law

7.4 Traditional Leadership, Land Tenure and Statutory Laws

7.5 Protected Areas, Legal Pluralism and Conflicts

7.6 Customary Succession Law

7.6.1 Customary Law of Intestate Succession

7.6.2 The Principle of Primogeniture

7.6.3 Rights and Duties of Successors under Customary Law

7.6.4 Order of Succession in Monogamous Marriage

7.6.5 Order of Succession in Polygamous Marriage

7.6.7 Disinheritance

7.6.8 Rights of Women and Process-based Approach

7.6.9 Summary

CHAPTER EIGHT

8. Customary Criminal Law

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Ambiguous nature of Customary Criminal law

8.3 Customary Criminal Law vis-à-vis Positive Criminal Law

8.4 Grass Roots Justice in Ethiopia

8.5 Homicide and Human Rights Issues

8.6 *Gacaca*: The Neo-Customary Criminal Court in Rwanda

8.9 Summary

CHAPTER NINE

	9. Customary Governance System 9.1 Introduction 9.2 Debates on the relevance of Customary Governance System 9.3 The Neo-Traditionalist Position 9.4 The School of Democratic Pragmatism/Neo-liberalism 9.5 Traditional Institutions of Governance in Africa 9.6 The *Gadaa* System: The Ethiopian Experience 9.7 The *Bogosi* System: The Botswana Experience 9.8 Summary
References	A.S. Oppe (ed.), (1937). Wharton's Lexicon, (4th eds.). London. p. 292. Aberra Jembere, (1998). Legal History of Ethiopia 1434-1974: Some Aspects of Substantive and Procedural Laws. Adelle Blackett, (2001). Global Governance, Legal Pluralism and the Decentred State: A Labor Law Critique of Codes of Corporate Conduct. 8 Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies. Vol. 8, P. 401. Agrawal, Arun (1995). Dismantling the divide between indigenous and scientific knowledge. in: Development and Change, Vol. No. 26, pp. 413-439. Akufo, Kwame (2009). The Conception of Land Ownership in African Customary Law and its Implication for development. 17 RADIC (2009) DOI: 10.3366/E0954889009000280 Alen Watson, Aspects of Reception of Law, the American Journal of Comparative Law, Vol. 44, No.2 Allen, Carleton Kemp (1964) Law In the Making. Oxford: Oxford Univer-sity Press, at 67-70. Allot, A. N., et. al. (1969) Introduction. In: Ideas and Procedures in African Customary Law. Max Gluckman (eds.), Oxford University Press, London.

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JURISPRUDENCE

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">JURISPRUDENCE</th></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Jurisprudence
Course Code: Laws2013
Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: II
Academic Year:
Semester: I
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor's Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone No:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Workload</td><td>Lecture</td><td>Tutorials problem-solving</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent Study</td><td>Continuous & final</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">Course Description

Jurisprudence is a course that relates to philosophy, political theory and moral theory. It is about theories of law, legal system and justice. Generally speaking it raises and discuses issues on the nature, source, purpose, significance of law. It moreover discusses on the relationship of law and morality, justice, and other social norms. The course is divided into two main parts. Part I covers crucial points in the history of legal theory and its present state, from natural law theory to positivism and the emergence of</td></tr>
</table>

	legal realism. In this part, different theories of law advocated by various school of jurisprudence will be discussed. Hence, the nature of law and its relations to such values as morality and justice will be discussed from the perspective of natural law, legal positivism, and legal realism. Part II deals with modern ideas of law such as morality, liberty, justice and equality.
Course objectives, competence achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: ➢ To introduce the kinds of argument which have been prominent throughout the history of law, ➢ To give a student the insight as to the connection between legal theory and legal practice. ➢ To enable students to understand the connection between law and other values such as morality, justice, social norms etc. ➢ To develop insight in to the jurisprudential foundations of the Ethiopian legal system ➢ Providing a deeper understanding of the jurisprudential foundation for the choices made in drafting the Ethiopian constitution. ➢ To develop the ability to analyze and to think critically and creatively about the law. ➢ To enable students to reflect and understand on what they would do and what their role is within society. ➢ Helps students to understand the justifications behind the principles of equality, liberty, affirmative action etc, which are enshrined in the FDRE constitution. ➢ Understand the nature and significance of law ➢ Explain the different theories of law discussing law ➢ Identify the differences among the various school of law ➢ Appreciate the influence and significance of different jurists ➢ Compare and contrast the different theories raised by various schools of law ➢ Appreciate and understand the nature of justice, liberty and equality ➢ Apply his/her knowledge in formulating and developing legal ideas and rules

Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…… 5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…….15% • Student Presentations……15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays……...…15% • Final Exam…… 50%
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Introduction to Philosophy** • Defining philosophy • Branches of philosophy • Logic • Metaphysics • Epistemology • Ethics and Morality • Aesthetics

	Chapter II: The Nature of Jurisprudence • Jurisprudence: what and why study? **Chapter III: Classical Natural Law Theory** • The notion of natural law • Ancient Greece-natural law as source of justice and virtue • Socrates • Plato • Aristotle • The Stoics-natural law as a reason • Cicero • Seneca • Christianity-natural law as morality • St. Augustine of Hippo • St. Thomas Aquinas • Nature of man and justification for law • Thomas Hobbes • John Locke **Chapter IV: The Revival of Natural Law Theory** • Procedural natural law: Lon L. Fuller • Morality of aspiration • Fuller's law making criteria • The inner morality of law • Criticism on Fuller • Substantive natural law: John Finnis • Finnis' defense of naturalism

	• The basic goods of human nature **Chapter V: Positivism/Analytical School** • Influence of David Hume • Jermy Bentham • John Austin • Positive law and positive morality • Austin's concept of law • Positivism • Criticism on Austin • Pure theory of law: Hans Kelsen • H.L.A Hart- the concept of law • Dworkin's' criticism on Hart **Chapter VI: Historical and Sociological Legal Theories** • Historical School • The Spirit of the people: Savigny • The Changing process of Ancient Law: Henry Maine • Sociological school • Living Law: Eugen Ehrlich • Law in Action: Roscoe Pound **Chapter VII: Legal Realism** • American realism • Pragmatist approach • Law as prophesy of the court: Oliver W. Holmes • Centrality of the judge: John Chipman Gray

	• Rule Skepticism: Karl Llewellyn • Fact Skepticism: Jerome Frank **Chapter VIII: Enforcement of Morality** • Liberalization and the Wolfenden Report • John Stuart Mill and liberty • Lord Patric Devlin on consent and justification for legal enforcement of morality **Chapter IX: African and Ethiopian Jurisprudence** • An overview of African Philosophy • The Characterizing Features of African Jurisprudence • Misconceptions on African jurisprudence • Ethiopian Philosophy of Law • Zara Yacob's Conception of Law • Wolde Hiwot's Concept of the Law of Nature **Chapter X: Justice** • John Rawls: justice as fairness • Will Kymlicka: justice and minority rights • The equality argument • The role of historical arguments • Rawls revisited **Chapter X: Liberty** • Isaiah Berlin: Two concepts of liberty - negative and positive

	Chapter XI: Equality • Equality: defining the concept • Principles of equality and justice • Formal equality • Proportional equality • Moral equality • Presumption of equality • Conceptions of distributive equality: equality of what? • Simple equality and objections to equality in general • Libertarianism • Utilitarianism • Equality of welfare • Equality of resources • Equality of opportunity for welfare or advantage • Capabilities approaches • Equality among whom? • The value of equality: why equality?
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LAW OF CONTRACTS I

LAW OF CONTRACTS I							
Course Information	Course Title: Law of Contracts I Course Code: Laws2014 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None						
Instructor's Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone No: Email Address:						
ECTS	5						
Student Workload	Lecture	Tutorials problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent Study	Continuous & final assessme	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course	**Course Description**						

Description	Contract is an institution whereby people voluntarily assume proprietary obligation, and is basically premised upon principles of freedom of contract and equality of bargaining power. The purpose of the course is to study and assess the extent to which the law incorporates and enforces these two principles vis-à-vis other legitimate interests. The Course shall begin with discussions about the meaning, sources and types of obligations in general. It shall also deal with the meaning of contract as one source of obligation and assess the purposes & scope of contract law as well as the economic analysis of contract law. It shall then discuss the pre-contractual negotiations, formation of contracts, the similarity and difference between various types of contracts, the effects of contracts including interpretation, variation and performance, non-performance and its remedies. Besides, the modes of extinction of obligation will also be covered. The study shall, in general, be made in a comparative discussion about theoretical foundations, legal principles and rules and landmark cases. An emphasis shall be made on contemporary issues emerging within the Ethiopian legal system, where the pertinent Cassation Decisions of Federal and Regional Supreme Court, if available, will be dealt.
Course objectives, competence achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: ➢ Explain the basic principles of law of contracts and contract law; ➢ Discuss the theoretical foundations, legal principles, rules and land mark cases ➢ Discuss the types, sources and nature of obligations ➢ Pinpoint the pre-contractual negations and their respective effects comparatively ➢ Identify strengths and weaknesses of the civil code provisions dealing with formation and effects of contract, ➢ Understand the contract interpretation principles embodied in Ethiopian Contract law ➢ Appreciate the strength and recommend solution for the weaknesses and gaps

	➢ Comprehend how the Ethiopian courts are interpreting contract rules and principles. ➢ Identify remedies of breach of negotiations and non-performance ➢ Know the modes of extinction of contracts under Ethiopian Law ➢ Explain land mark case interpretations They will have broader view of Ethiopian contract law by undertaking comparative discussion about theoretical foundations, legal principles and rules and landmark cases
Pre-requisite	Pre-requisite for Law of Contracts II and Law of Special Contracts
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…… 5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…….15% • Student Presentations……15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays……...…15% • Final Exam…… 50%
Course	**Chapter I: Introduction to Obligation**

Contents	1:1 Definition & Nature of Obligation 1:2 Sources of Obligation 1:3 Definition & Nature of Contract 1:4 Types of Contract 1:5 Importance of Contract Law 1:6 Historical Development of Contract Law 1:7 Jurisdictions on Contract Law in Ethiopia 1:8 Economic Analysis of Contract law **Chapter II: Formation of Contract** 2:1 Requirements of Contract 2:1:1 Capacity 2:1:1 General incapacity 2:1:2 Special Incapacity 2:1:3 Effects of Incapacity 2:1:2 Consent 2:1:2:1 Theories of Consent 2:1:2:2 Communication of Consent 2.1.2.1.1. Pre-contractual negotiation 2.1.2.1.2. Offer vis-à-vis intention to offer 2.1.2.1.3. Acceptance vis-à-vis Defective Acceptance 2.1.2.1.4. Theories of acceptance 2.1.2.1.5. Withdrawal of Offer and Acceptance 2.1.2.2. Defects in Consent & Available Remedies

	2.1.2.2.1. Mistake 2.1.2.2.2. Fraud 2.1.2.2.3. Duress 2.1.2.2.4. Misrepresentation 2.1.2.2.5. Lesion 2:1:3 Object of Contract 2:1:3:1 Freedom of Contracts and its Limits 2.1.3.1.1. Clarity 2.1.3.1.2. Possibility 2.1.3.1.3. Morality 2.1.3.1.4. Legality 2:1:4 Form of Contract 2.2 Consequences of Non-fulfillment of Requirements of Contract **Chapter III: Effects of Contract** 3:1 Interpretation of Contract 3:2 Variation of Contract 3:3 Performance of contract 3:4 Consequences of Non-performance **Chapter IV: Non-Performance and its Consequences** 4:1 Definition of Non-Performance vis-à-vis remedies for negotiation breach 4.2 Default Notice: Requirement and Exceptions 4:2 Remedies of Non-Performance

	4:2:1 Specific Performance 4:2:2 Cancellations 4:2:3 Damages **Chapter V: Extinction of Contract** 5.1. Performances of Contracts 5.2. Invalidation and Cancellation 5.3 Termination of Contracts 5.6. Remission of Debts 5.7 Novation 5.8. Set-off 5.9. Merger 5.10 Limitation of Actions
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S.N	***F.N.***	***Vol***	***Issue***
1	103910	19	interpretation of contracts
2	98348	19	re-instatement
3	99124	19	Form
4	103541	18	Form of contract
5	100671	18	Object of contract

6	102778	18	Pre-existing contractual relation ship
7	96858	17	Pre-existing contractual relation ship
8	102711	17	Void contract
9	58258	12	Liquidated damages
10	64203	12	Setoff
11	46574	12	Binding effect of contract
12	57356	12	Form of contract
13	58157	12	Object of contract
14	62146	12	Public promise of reward
15	48012	12	Sspecific period of limitation
16	43379	12	I Invalidation of contracts
17	59882	12	Liquidated damages and interest rates
18	61808	13	Reinstatement and third party in GF
19	62162	13	Higher interest Vs. Contract
20	57280	13	Unilateral Cancellation
21	71375	13	Form of communication
22	75902	13	Judicial Cancellation
23	36887	13	Form of contract:

24	78398	14	Form of contract
25	76825	14	Winning property in telethon: time and lace of conclusion of contracts
26	80642	14	Novation
27	79794	15	Contractual compensation and equity
28	29233	7	Effect of contract
29	39336	8	Invalidation of contract
30	57356	12	Attestation of written contract

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Constitutional Law Course Code: Laws2015 Credit Hours: 4 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	7

Course Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	43	27	43	20	50	6	189
Course Description	The course on constitutional law covers the rules that establish and regulate a government and establish the form of a state. It also discusses the relationship between the individual and the state through the establishment of a regime of fundamental rights and freedoms, focusing on how constitutions structure such rights, organize the state and the government, and bestow powers in principal organs of a government. The course also analyses how power is allocated both horizontally and vertically. Likewise, the course addresses themes relating to the making and amendment of constitutions, electoral systems and constitutional interpretation, correlating the discussions to the Ethiopian context.						
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: ✓ A constitution and its various forms; ✓ The many political theories on state and constitutions; ✓ The Ethiopian constitutional development; ✓ The role and function of government institutions; ✓ The various forms of government such as parliamentary, presidential and semi presidential; ✓ The major electoral systems - including the Ethiopian electoral organization, together with their merits and demerits; ✓ The procedures of adopting and amending constitutions; ✓ The horizontal and vertical distribution of powers; ✓ The division of powers in the Ethiopian federal setup;						

	✓ Constitutional interpretation in general and constitutional interpretation in Ethiopia; ✓ The constitutionally recognized set of fundamental rights and freedoms and their enforcement; and ✓ The techniques of composing constitutional petitions and analysis of constitutional cases.
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	4 Credit Hours
Chapters to be Covered	**Chapter I: Introduction to Constitutional Law** • Brief history of constitutional law • Definition of constitution • Basic features and functions of constitutions • Sources of constitutional law • Classifications of constitutions • General principles of constitutional law • Contents of constitutions **Chapter II: Constitutional Law and Some related concepts** • The Concept of state and Government • Democracy • Rule of law • Constitutionalism • Challenges to constitutionalism in Africa: focus on Ethiopia **Chapter III: Constitutional Development in Ethiopia**

	• Pre 1931 • The 1931 Constitution • The 1955 Revised Constitution • The Proclamation establishing the PMAC • The 1987 PDRE Constitution • The Transitional Charter **Chapter IV: The FDRE Constitution : Overview, Principles and policy Objectives** • Overview and Salient features of the FDRE Constitution • Fundamental principles of the FDRE constitution • Policy objectives under the FDRE Constitution **Chapter V: The Making and Amendment of Constitutions** • The constitutional making process: An Overview • The making of FDRE Constitution • Amendment of constitutions: General Overview • Amendment under the FDRE Constitution **Chapter VI: Forms of state, System of Government, and Electoral Systems** • Forms of state (unitary, federal, and confederal) • The presidential system • The parliamentary system • The semi-presidential system • Reflections on the Ethiopian Constitution • Electoral systems: an overview • Ethiopian electoral regime

	Chapter VII: Doctrine of Separation of power • The concept and origin of separation of powers • Importance of the doctrine • Separation of powers in parliamentary and presidential systems • Separation of powers under the FDRE Constitution • The legislative organ (Composition, power and function) • The Executive Organ(Composition, power and function) • The Judiciary (power and function) **Chapter VIII: Fundamental Rights and Freedoms under the FDRE Constitution** • Human Rights: An Overview • International human rights instruments under the FDRE Constitution • Individual and group rights • Enforcement of Human rights • Human rights institutions/Organs of control • Human rights during a state of emergency • Grounds for state of emergency • Derogable and non-derogable rights **Chapter IX: Constitutional Interpretation** • Concepts of constitutional interpretation • Modes of constitutional interpretation • Organs with the powers of constitutional interpretation • Courts and Constitutional Interpretation(Judicial Review) • The FDRE Constitution and its interpretation
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.

Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…10% • Student Presentations…10% • Test/Quiz...10% • Assignments / Project/ Essays/Mid-term exam…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Getachew Aseffa: Ethiopian Constitutional Law, Text Book. • Tadese Meleku, Introduction to constitutional law Vol.1 • Tadesse Melaku, Ethiopian Constitutional law past and present Vol2 • A. Sachs, Constitutional Development in South Africa, International Law and Politics, Vol. 28, 1996 • Abera Jembere, An Introduction to the Legal History of Ethiopia 1434-1974, 2nd ed., 2000 • Alemante Gebreselassie, Ethiopia: Problems and Prospects for Democracy, W M and Bill Rts, Vol. 1 , No. 2, 192-93 • Alemante Gebresellassie, Ethnic Federalism: Its Promises and Pitfalls for Africa, 28 Yale J. of Int'l L. 51, 2003 • Andras Sajo, Limiting Government: An Introduction to Constitutionalism, CEU, 1999 • Arend Lijphart (ed.), Parliamentary *vs* Presidential Government, 1998 • Aristotle, Politics, 350 B.C.E, Translate by Benjamin Jowett • Assefa Fiseha, Federalism and the Accommodation of Diversity in Ethiopia: A Comparative Study, Wolf Legal Publishers, 2006 • Brian K. Landsber and Leslie G. Jacobs, Global Issues in Constitutional Law, Thomson West, 2007

	• C.F Stong, A history of Modern Political Constitutions, Capricorn Books, 1963 • Cass R. Sunstein, Designing Democracy: What Constitutions Do, Oxford University Press, 2001 • Charles de Montesquieu, The Spirit of Laws, 1748 • D. Beaty , Constitutional Law in Theory and Practice, 1995 • D. S Lutz, Toward a Theory of Constitutional Amendment, American Political Science Review, Vol. 88(2), 1994 • D. V. Wyk *et al* (eds.), Rights and Constitutionalism: The New south African Legal Order, 1995 • Fasil Nahom, Constitution for a Nation of Nations, 1997 • G. Casper, Changing Concepts of Constitutionalism: 18th to 20th Century, The Supreme Court Review, 1989 • Giovani Sartori, Constitutionalism: A Preliminary Discussion, American Political Science Review, Vol. 56 , No. 4, 1962 • Gunther and Sullivan, Constitutional Law, 1995 • Heneric Scholler, Ethiopian Constitutional and Legal Development, Vol I and II • H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, Constitutions without Constitutionalism, Constitutionalism and Democracy Transitions in the Contemporary World, Ed. D. Greenberg et al, Oxford University Press, 1993 • J. Agresto, The supreme Court and Constitutional Democracy, 1986 • J.C.N. Paul and C. Clapham, Ethiopian Constitutional Development, vols. I & II, 1967, 1971 • J.C.N. Paul, Developing Constitutional Order in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Unofficial Report, Third World Legal studies, 1988 • J. Elster, Forces and Mechanisms in the Constitution-Making Process, Duke Law Journal Vol. 45, 1995 • J.J Rousseau, The Social Contract • J. Locke, The Second Treatise of Civil Government, 1690

	• K.C. Wheare, Federal Governments, 1963 • Kommers D .P, The Constitutional Jurisprudence of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2nd. ed., 1997 • M. Ndulo, Presidentialism in the Southern African States and Constitutional Restraint on Presidential Power, Vermont Law Review Vol. 26, 2001-2002 • M.V. Tushnet, Constitutional Law, 1992 • Martin Cohen, Political Philosophy From Plato to Mao, Pluto Press, 2001 • Michel Rosenfeld *et al*, Comparative Constitutionalism: Cases and Materials, 1ST ed. 2003 • Monica Claes, Constitutional Law, Elgar Encyclopedia of Comparative Law, Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2006 • Neil Parpworth, Constitutional and Administrative Law, 2000 • Solomon Negussie, Fiscal Federalism in the Ethiopian Ethnic Based Federalism, Wolf Legal Publishers, 2006 • S. Adelman, Constitutionalism, Pluralism and Democracy in Africa, Journal of Legal Pluralism Vol. 42, 1998 • Proceedings of a Symposium on the Role of Courts in the Enforcement of the Constitution, Law Faculty, Eth. Civ. Service College, February 2001 • The Constitution of Ethiopia of 1931 • The Revised Constitution of Ethiopia 1955 • A Proclamation To Provide For the Establishment of A provisional Military Government of Ethiopia, Proclamation No. 1, 1974 • Definition of Powers of the Provisional Military Administration Council and Its Chairman, Proclamation No. 2, 1974

INCLUSIVENESS

INCLUSIVENESS							
Course Information	Course Title: Inclusiveness Course Code: Laws2016 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None						
Instructor's Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone No: Email Address:						
ECTS	3						
Student Workload	Lecture	Tutorials problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent Study	Continuous & final assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	**Course Description** Development efforts of any organization need to include and benefit people with various types of disabilities, people at risks of exclusion/discrimination and marginalization, through providing quality education and training, creating equity, accessibility, employability, promoting prosperity, reducing poverty and enhancing peace, stability and						

	creating inclusive society. Unfortunately, this has not been the practice for the majority of people with disabilities and vulnerable groups, due to unfavorable attitude, negligence, inaccessibility and exclusion from all development endeavors. It is obvious that people with disabilities are the large stand most disadvantaged minority in the world. They are about 15 percent of the global population (about one billion people), and 17.6 million in Ethiopia, with most extended families including someone with a disability (World Health Organization and World Bank and 2011). An exclusion practice of this large number of persons with disabilities in Ethiopia is an indicator of violating fundamental human rights that undermines their potential/ability to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth within their household, their community and the country. It is clear that it is not impairment, but the exclusion practices that has contributed for insecurity (conflict), poverty aggravation for persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities, that has highly demanding inclusive practices. Exclusion practices of persons with disabilities have a long history, affecting the life of people with disabilities and the society at large. In the past and even today people have been discriminated due to their disabilities. Inclusiveness promotes effective developments through full participation of all members of a population, people with disabilities and vulnerabilities, where all are equal contributors of development and equitable beneficiaries. Through inclusive practices, it is possible to identify and remove social and physical barriers so that people with disabilities and vulnerabilities can participate and benefit from all developments. Genuine inclusion of people with disabilities and vulnerabilities allow of them to actively participate in development processes and eliminate dependence syndrome, leads to broader benefits for families and communities, reduces the impacts of poverty, and positively contributes to a country's economic growth, development and ultimately create inclusive society. All stages of

	development processes of any organization should be inclusive through creating equal access to education, health care services, work and employment, social protection and all development center of human being. Hence, in this course, the higher education students will learn how to assess, understand and address the needs of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities; and provide relevant support or seek extra support from experts. He/she also learns how to adapt and implementing services for an inclusive environment that aimed to develop holistic development such as affective, cognitive and psychosocial skills of the population with disabilities and vulnerabilities. Identification and removal/management of environmental barriers would find a crucial place in the course. The students learn how to give more attention and support for persons with; hearing impairments, visual impairment, deaf-Blind, autism, physical and health impairments, intellectually challenged, emotional and behavior disorders, learning difficulty, communication disorders, vulnerable persons including gifted and talented, and those at risk due to different reason (persons who are environmentally and culturally deprived, abused, torched, abandoned, and orphaned..etc.). All University students should be given the chance to study the specific developmental characteristics of each group of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities. Furth more, they also identify the major environmental and social barriers that hinder the development of individuals; and come up with appropriate intervention strategies in inclusive settings of their respective professional environment and any development settings where all citizens are equally benefited.
Course objectives, competence achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: ➢ Identify the needs and potentials of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities. ➢ Identify environmental and social barriers that hinder the needs,

	potentials and full participations, in all aspects of life of persons disabilities and vulnerabilities ➢ Demonstrate desirable inclusive attitude towards all persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities in full participations ➢ Apply various assessment strategies for service provisions for evidence-based planning and implementation to meet the needs of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities ➢ Adapt environments and services according to the need and potential of the persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities ➢ Utilize appropriate assistive technology and other support mechanisms that address the needs of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities ➢ Respect and advocate for the right of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities ➢ Collaboratively work with special needs experts and significant others for the life success of all persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities in every endeavor and in all environments. ➢ Create and maintain successful inclusive environment for persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities ➢ Promote the process of building inclusive society
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in

Assessment	the following activities: • Class Participation…… 5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…….15% • Student Presentations……15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays……...…15% • Final Exam…… 50%
Course Contents	**Chapter 1: Understanding Disabilities and Vulnerabilities** 1.1 Definitions of disability and vulnerability 1.2 Types of disabilities and vulnerabilities 1.3 Causes of disability and vulnerability 1.4 Historical movements from segregation to inclusion 1.5 The effects of attitude on the move towards inclusion 1.6 Models of disability **Chapter 2: Concept of Inclusion** 2.1 Definition inclusion 2.2 Principles of inclusion 2.3 Rationale for inclusion 2.4 Features inclusive environment **Chapter 3: Identification, Assessment and Differentiated Services** 3.1 Level of disabilities for support 3.2 Needs and potentials of persons with disabilities 3.3 Needs and potentials of persons with vulnerabilities 3.4 Assessment and evaluation Availability of legal frameworks in line with inclusion 3.5 Assessment and evaluation inclusiveness of the sector plans

	3.6 Assessment and evaluation attitude towards inclusion 3.7 Assessment and evaluation of accessibilities of social and physical environments 3.8 Assessment and evaluation of strategies and plans that remove social and physical barriers to facilitate inclusiveness 3.9 The components and purpose of differentiated service plans 3.10, Assistive technologies and software to enhance inclusion **Chapter 4: Promoting Inclusive Culture** 4.1 Definition of Inclusive Culture 4.2 Dimensions of Inclusive culture 4.3 Policy related to Inclusive Culture 4.4 Building Inclusive Community 4.5 Means of Establishing Inclusive Culture 4.6 Inclusive Values 4.7 Indigenous Inclusive Values and Practices **Chapter 5: Inclusion for Peace, Democracy and Development** 5.1. Definition of Peace, Democracy and development from the perspective of Inclusiveness 5.2. Sources of exclusionary practices 5.3. Exclusionary practices in the community 5.4. Respecting diverse needs, culture, values, demands and ideas 5.5. Conflict emanated from exclusion 5.6. The full participation of the marginalized group of people 5.7. The democratic principles for inclusive practices 5.8. The importance of inclusion for psychosocial development

	5.9. The importance of inclusion for economic development 5.10. The importance of inclusion for peace **Chapter 6: Legal Framework** 6.1. Components of legal framework 6.2. International legal frame works in relation to inclusiveness 6.3. National legal frame works in relation to inclusiveness **Chapter 7 Resources Management for Inclusion** 7.1. Resources for inclusion 7.2. Planning for inclusion services **Chapter 8: Collaborative Partnerships with stakeholders** 8.1. Definition of collaboration, partnership and stack holder 8.2. Key elements of successful collaboration 8.3. The benefits and challenges of collaboration for various stakeholders for the success of inclusion 8.4. The strategies for effective co-planning and team working 8.5. Characteristics of successful stockholders' partnerships 8.6. Strategies for community involvement
References	1. Alemayehu Teklemariam and Temsegen Fereja (2011). Special Need Education in Ethiopia: Practice of Special Needs Education around the World. Washington: Gallaudet University Press. 2. Alemayehu Teklemariam (2019). Inclusive Education in Ethiopia: WILEY and Blackwell: Singapore 3. A Teachers Guide (2001). UNESCO. Inclusive Education and Classroom Practice in Secondary Education (2004). 4. Berit H. Johanson and Alemayehu Teklemariam (2006). Towards Special Needs Education as a University Discipline: An Important

	step on the way to Education for All. In When All Means All. Hakapaino Oy: Helsinki 5. Tirussew Teferra and Alemayehu Teklemariam (2007). Including the Excluded: Integrating disability into EFA Fast Track Initiative Process and National Education Plans in Ethiopia. World Vision 6. MOE (2007). School Improvement Program 7. MOE (2010). Special Needs Program strategies implementation guide. 8. MOE (Ministry of Education). (2006). Special *Needs Education Program Strategy*. Addis Ababa 9. Understanding and responding to children's need in inclusive classroom (2010). www.european-agency.org 10. ዓለማየሁ ትክለማርያም (2009). በመተባበር መማር፡- አንድ ለሁሉም፣ ሁሉም ለአንድ፣ አዲስ አበባ፡- ፋር ኢስት ኣታሚ 11. ዓለማየሁ ትክለማርያም (2011). አካቶ ትምህርት ለምን፣ ምን፣ ለነማን እንዴት፤ አዲስ አበባ፡- ፋር ኢስት ኣታሚ

SECOND YEAR

SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

FAMILY LAW

FAMILY LAW

<table>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Family Law
Course Code: Laws2021
Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: II
Academic Year:
Semester: I
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The Course on Family law deals with the relationships between spouses and between children and their parents. The family being an indivisible unit of society attracts interdisciplinary consideration. The course would focus on the principles followed in founding a family through marriage or irregular union. Although marriage or irregular unions have certain elements of a contract, the course is more is about the status created vis-à-vis groups of people. There are three main concerns about the status which shall be the subjects of consideration: firstly, how a status is obtained or acquired;</td></tr>
</table>

	secondly, what the legal consequences of such a status is; and thirdly, how a status is extinguished or terminated. Ethiopia, emphasizing the significance of regulating family matters, has put in place laws which have recognized and protected the family. This course will expose students to the basic principles of family law incorporated under the Ethiopian legal system (the FDRE Constitution, Regional Constitutions, the Revised Family Code of the FDRE and other regional family laws). The course shall deal with the rationale behind recognizing and protecting the family, sources of familial relationship, formation and effects of marriage and irregular union, issues pertaining to filiations, adoption, the obligation to supply maintenance and settlement of disputes.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: ✓ The rationale behind recognition and protection of the family; ✓ The sources of family relationship; ✓ The effects of such relationships as incorporated under Ethiopian family laws; ✓ Marriage and the essence of the institution of marriage; ✓ The essential conditions for the validity of all forms of marriage; ✓ Irregular union and its distinguishing features; ✓ The departure instituted by the new family laws of Ethiopia from the 1960's Civil Code particularly with regard to rights of women and the protection of children; ✓ The rules pertaining to ascertainment of maternal and paternal filiations; ✓ The mechanisms designed by the family laws to resolve disputes arising in marriage and irregular union; ✓ Adoption and the essential conditions for the establishment of adoption, its effects as well as the causes for revocation of adoption; ✓ The obligation to supply maintenance and the rationale behind such

	obligation.
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Introduction to family and family relations** 1. Introduction to Family and Family Law 2. Definition and Sources of family law 3. Rationale behind Protection and regulation of the family 4. Sources of family relationships 5. Relationship by consanguinity 6. Relationship by Affinity 7. Relationship by Adoption 8. Effect of Family Relationship **Chapter II: The concept, modes and essential conditions of marriage** 1. Betrothal 2. Definition of Marriage 3. Modes of Conclusion of Marriage 4. Civil Marriage 5. Religious Marriage 6. Customary marriage 7. Marriage celebrated abroad 8. Essential Conditions of Marriage 9. Consent 10. Age 11. Absence of other Impediments to Marriage **Chapter III: Non-observance of essential conditions of marriage** 1. Opposition to Marriage 2. Effects of Violation of Essential Conditions of Marriage

	Chapter IV: Personal and pecuniary effects of marriage under the RFC of Ethiopia 1. General Overview 2. Personal Effects of Marriage 3. Respect, support and assistance 4. Family Management 5. Cohabitation 6. Duty of Fidelity 7. Pecuniary Effects 8. Personal Property of Spouses 9. Common Property of Spouses 10. Management of Personal and Common property of Spouses 11. Debts of Spouses **Chapter V: Proof of marriage under the RFC of Ethiopia** 1. Registration of Marriage 2. Proof of Marriage by Certificate of Marriage 3. Proof of Marriage by Possession of Status **Chapter VI: Dissolution of Marriage** 1. Grounds of Dissolution 2. Dissolution by operation of the law 3. Divorce 4. Divorce by Mutual Consent 5. Divorce by Petition 6. Effects of Dissolution of Marriage 7. Child Custody 8. Liquidation of Pecuniary Relations 9. Partition of Matrimonial Property **Chapter VII: Irregular Union** 1. Introduction 2. Objectives 3. The Concept of Irregular Union

	4. Why Do People Live in An Irregular Union? 5. The Need to Protect Irregular Union 6. Legal Effects of Irregular Union 7. Proof of Irregular Union 8. Termination of the Union 9. Sources, types and proof of filiations **Chapter VIII: Filiation** 1. Introduction 2. Objectives 3. Maternal Filiation 4. Paternal Filiation 5. Presumption of Paternity 6. Acknowledgment of Paternity 7. Judicial Declaration 8. Regulation of Conflict of Paternity 9. Disowning 10. Proof of Filiation 11. General 12. Proof by Record to Birth **Chapter IX: Adoption** 1. Introduction 2. Objectives 3. Adoptions Defined 4. Essential Conditions and Effects of Adoption 5. Essential Conditions 6. Effects of Adoption 7. Inter-country Adoption and Safeguards of children 8. Inter-country Adoption in General 9. Placement of the Child 10. Selection of Adoptive Parents 11. Safeguards for Children in Inter Country Adoption

	12. Follow –Up 13. The Child's Right to Identity and Secrecy 14. Prevention of Unlawful acts in Inter-Country Adoption 15. Revocation of Adoption **Chapter X: OBLIGATIONS OF SUPPLY MAINTENANCE 9.1** 1. Introduction 2. Objectives 3. Rationale behind the Obligation 4. Subject Matter of the Obligation 5. Persons between whom the Obligation Exists 6. Termination of the Obligations **Chapter XI: Settlement of disputes of family matters** 1. Introduction 2. Objectives 3. Settlement of Disputes Arising out of Marriage and Irregular Union 4. Preliminaries 5. Settlement of Disputes by Court 6. Settlement by Arbitration 7. Settlement of other Family Disputes 8. Preliminary 9. Child Custody 10. Maintenance Allowance 11. Visitation Right
Methods of	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and

Delivery	group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• መሃሪ ረዳኢ፡ የተሻሻለውን የቤተሰብ ህግ ለመገንዘብ የሚረዱ አንዳንድ ነጥቦች 1995 ዓ ም • Aschalew Ashagrie and Martha Belete: Family law Course Material, JLSRI, 2008 • The Revised Family Code of Ethiopia (RFC) (2000)

LAW OF SUCCESSIONS

LAW OF SUCCESSIONS	
Course Information	Course Title: Law of Successions Course Code: Laws2022 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor	Name:

<table>
<tr><td>Information</td><td colspan="7">Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The Course on the Law of Successions is a study of how Ethiopian Law regulates the devolution of succession of a person. As a matter of rule, succession relates only to the disposition of the estate of a deceased; it has nothing to do with the rights and obligations of a living person. Those rights and duties that devolve by succession are acquired by a deceased person during his lifetime and are generally of proprietary nature. Moreover, they devolve to persons validly designated by him, or in default of such designation, in accordance with the provisions of the law. The successors are mostly the deceased’s next of kin, i.e., people who are related to him pursuant to either of the lines of familial relationship stipulated by law.

Generally, the course explores how the Ethiopian Law of Successions strives to strike a balance between two apparently contradictory objectives: the right of the deceased to dispose of his property in whatever lawful manner he thinks fit after his death and the interests of rightful successors and creditors who have legitimate claims over the succession.

In connection with testate successions, the course researches not only the power of the deceased to stipulate the modalities for devolution of his own</td></tr>
</table>

	succession, but also the types and validity requirements of wills, the powers of dishersion, the designation of recipients of inheritance and conditions attached. The course also presents on the manner in which the law regulates intestate successions and possible scenarios of a partly testate and partly intestate successions. The course also discusses in detail the law governing the winding up of the deceased's affairs in which the assets and claims owned are identified and collected, debts and taxes ascertained and paid, maintenance claims are entertained, and singular legacies ordered by the deceased, if any, are paid before right of the inheritance is delivered to successors. Furthermore, the course looks into the prescriptions of the law on the treatment of issues that may arise subsequent to liquidation, particularly focusing on the manner of partition of the property of the inheritance that remains after the liquidation process.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the meaning, time, place, and manner of opening of a succession; • the things that make up inheritance of a dead person and those that do not; • the types of successions recognized by law; • the meaning of capacity to succeed and the conditions required; • the features of intestate succession and order of persons called to the succession of a person who died intestate; • the kinds and validity requirements of wills recognized by law; • the legal methods to prove the existence and contents of a will; • the grounds for the partial or full invalidation of a will; • the meaning of liquidation of a succession, and the modes of

	appointment, duties, liabilities and scope of power of a liquidator; • the types and modes of payment of debts of a succession; • the meaning of partition and the manners of its conduct; • the nature of conventions relating to inheritance and the rationale for the prohibition of pacts on future successions; and • the rights of women and children with respect to succession.
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Introduction and Devolution of Succession** • General considerations of devolution of a succession • The Concept of patrimony • Opening of a succession • Things making up a succession • Intestate succession • Devolution according to the degree of relation • Rule of 'paterna-paternis, maternal-maternis' • Escheat • Representation and renunciation • Wills: conditions for validity, form and proof • Revocation and lapse of wills • Content and interpretation of wills • Conditional legacies, charges, substititio vulgaris, entails and disherison **Chapter II: Liquidation of Succession and Determination of Rightful Successors** • Liquidation and guiding principles

	• The liquidator of a succession • Identifying legitimate successors • Administration of the succession • Payment of debts claimed from the succession • Order of payment of debts • Funeral expense • Expenses of administration and liquidation • Debts of the deceased • Debts relating to maintenance • Payment of singular legacies • Closure of liquidation **Chapter III: Partition of a Succession** • Community of hereditary estate • Collation • The modalities of partition • The relation between co-heirs after partition • Warranty due by co-heir • Revision and annulment of partition • The right of creditors coming after partition • Conventions relating to inheritance • Pacts on future successions • Partitions made by donations • Assignment of rights to a succession
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5%

	• Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• The 1960 Civil Code of the Empire of Ethiopia • The FDRE Constitution 1995 • The Federal Supreme Court Cassation Decisions Vol.3, No.17429; Vol.4, No.22712; Vol.5, No.32337; Vol.7, No.30991; Vol.8, N0.32817,No.37562; Vol.10, No.4425, No.45587, No. 47957, No.49851, No.49831, No.59268, No.53279, No.42691, No.47487, No.41893, No.43069, No.42546; Vol. 11, No.49713, No.50971, No.54385, No.57836, No.55648, No.58338; • Planiol, M. Traite Elemetare de Droit Civil, Vol.III, Part I; • አበረ አበበ፣ መሰረታዊ የውርስ ህግ ማብራሪያ፣2ኛ እትም (2000); • Law of Successions Teaching Material(2009); • Minasse Haile, The New Ethiopian Constitution: Its Impacts up on Unity, Human Rights and Development, Suffolk Transnat'l L. Rev., Vol. 20, No.1, pp. 67-68, pp. 2203-2462, 1996;

CONTRACT LAW II

CONTRACT LAW II	
Course	Course Title: Contract Law II

<table>
<tr><td>Information</td><td>Course Code: Laws2023
Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: II
Academic Year:
Semester: I
Prerequisite: Contract Law I</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td>Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Lectures</th><th>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</th><th>Project works</th><th>Presentation</th><th>Independent study</th><th>Continuous and final Assessment</th><th>Total</th></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td>As a continuation of law of Contracts I, this course, law of Contracts II, examines the special terms of obligation of contracts. It raises issues related to time provisions, conditions, alternative obligations, Earnest and provisions as to liability. Furthermore, it discusses the case of plurality of debtors and creditors and their effects. Moreover, a remarkable place will be given to the Surety law and status of third parties in relation to contracts that include issues on stipulations for the benefit of third parties, assignment of rights, delegation of obligations, subrogation and creditors of the parties. Finally, it analyses issues related to proof in relation to contracts. In all cases, the discussions in the</td></tr>
</table>

	material presuppose equal protection of law given by the FDRE Constitution to everybody without discrimination to secure business transaction (Art. 25), right to use, own, transfer, and dispose of private property(Art.40(1&2)), freedom to engage in any economic activity of once own choice(Art.41(1)) etc.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	At the end of this course, students are expected to: explain the special terms of obligations; • Explain the rules dealing with plurality of debtors and/or creditors; • Distinguish joint and non-joint obligations; • Surety and third party guarantees to contractual relations • Analyse rules applied on third parties in relation to contracts; • Explain burden of proof, admissibility of evidence and the role of presumption of payment. • Discuss: alternative obligations, status of earnest and effect of liability clauses in contract; • Differentiate between joint and non- joint obligations and their effect; • Identify the treatment and effect of plurality of debtors and creditors comparatively • Explain surety in comparison to other security devices • Distinguish among various types guarantors degree of their guarantee; • Distinguish among assignment, subrogation, and delegation; • Discuss the rights of heirs and creditors of the parties; • Explain up on whom shall burden of proof of contract lays; • Understand the probative value of written evidence; • Differentiate between period of limitation and presumption of payment.

Pre-requisite	Contract I
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Special Provisions Relating to Contracts** • Time provisions • Conditional Contractual Obligations • Alternative Obligations • Earnest • Penalty Clause **Chapter II: Joint and Several Liabilities** • Joint Obligations • Joint and Several Obligations-General • Joint and Several Obligations between or Among Co debtor • Effects on/of: • Res Judicata • Default Notice • Void and Voidable Obligations • Limitation of Actions • Remission of Debts • Novation • Set-off • Merger • Relations between or among co-debtors • Relations between or Among co-creditors

	Chapter III: Suretyship • General • Features of Suretyship • Defenses available to the Surety • Benefit of Discussion • Benefit of Division • Summons to proceed • Surety debtor Relationship • Relationship between or Among Sureties • Types of guarantees **Chapter IV: Third Parties in Relation to Contracts** • Contracts for the Benefit of Third Party • Subrogation • Promise for Another • Delegation of Performance • Transmission of Obligations • Heirs of the Parties • Creditors of the Parties **Chapter V: Proof of Contracts** • Evidence in Contracts • Onus of Proof and admissibility of Evidence • The Role presumption • Effects • Presumptions of Payment • Solemn Contracts and Affiliated issues
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.

Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, • Civil Code of the Empire of Ethiopia,1960 Artt.1675-1805 • A Proclamation to Provide for the Authentication and Registration of Documents Pro. No. 922/2015 • Hary Cohen, Solidary Obligations, 25 (2) Tulane Law review • Artur L Corbin, Contracts for the Benefit of Third Parties, 25 Yale Law Journal • Girma W/Sellassie, Creditor-Guarantor Relationship Under Ethiopian Law, 13 Journal of Ethiopian Law • Jonathan A. Eddy, Payment with Subrogation under the Ethiopian Civil Code, 9(1) Journal of Ethiopian Law • TilahunTeshome: Basic Principles of Ethiopian Contracts Laws, 1996 • Rene David Commentary on Contracts in Ethiopia ,Hailesellasie I University, 1973 • GirmaGizaw Ethiopian Contract Law, General Provisions Commercial Printing Press,Addis Ababa,2002 • Jan Smits, 2014, Contract Law: A Comparative Introduction, Edward Elgar Publishing • BaşakBaşoğlu (Ed.), 2016, The Effects of Financial Crises on the Binding Force of Contracts - Renegotiation, Rescission or Revision, International

Academy of Comparative Law, (Springer, Switzerland)

- Paul Richards, 2017, Law of Contracts, Pearson (Thirteenth Edition)
- Jan M. Smiths, 2014, Contract law: a Comparative Introduction, USA
- James Gordley (Ed.), The Enforceability of Promises in European Contract Law, Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative Law: the Common Core of European Private Law
- Richard Stone and James Devenley, (2015), The Modern Contract Law of Contract, (11th Ed), Routledge
- Gregory Klass et al. (Ed.), 2014, Philosophical foundations of Contract Law, (Oxford, UK),

Cases

FDRE Supreme Court Cassation Decisions volume1-22 For instance

S.N	***F.N.***	***Vol.***	***Issue***
1	109392	20	Surety
2	114553	20	Proof of contracts
3	104061	19	Surety
4	111778	19	Surety
5	106535	19	Proof of contracts
6	112168	19	Force majeure
7	99634	18	Reinstatement impossible
8	133203	22	Legal notice
9	56794	12	Earnest
10	79907	14	Surety and one witness

		11	81857	14	Legal interest and contractual interest in non-monetary obligations
		12	69797	14	Inflation rate
		13	84330	15	Proof of contracts
		14	83674	15	Proof of contracts
		15	94837	16	Surety: exceeding the principal debt and future contracts
		16	131151	22	Limitation of action and land

CRIMINAL LAW -I

CRIMINAL LAW –I	
Course Information	Course Title: Criminal Law -I Course Code: Laws2024 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructors Information	Name: Title:

	Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:						
Course status	Mandatory						
Total course ECTS	5						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final	Total
	60	40	60	30	70	10	270
Course Description	The course on Criminal Law I has been designed to give students a thorough understanding of the nature, origins and purposes of criminal law, the general principles of criminal liability and complicity to liability. It covers several considerations including the place of criminal law in criminal science, the definition of crime, and the distinction between civil and criminal wrongs. An account of the historical development of criminal law in Ethiopia will be provided; the purpose and scheme of the Revised Criminal Code of the FDRE (2004) and the classification of offences under the Code shall be discussed. The course also covers detailed discussions of the basic principles of criminal law such as legality, equality, individual autonomy and jurisdiction. Establishing criminal liability, degrees in the commission of crime and participation, defenses available to the accused, types of punishments under the Revised Criminal Code of the FDRE, the determination of penalties, suspension of sentences, pardon, amnesty and reinstatement are some of the						

	main themes of analyses. The theories of punishment - including the objectives of prevention, deterrence, reformation and rehabilitation will likewise be provided emphasis with a special reference to the principle of individualization of criminal punishment. The course also explains specific crimes, defenses raised to negate responsibility, and finally presents on the Petty Code, its distinction from crimes and the purposes of petty code system.
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the meaning of Criminal Law; • the character, function and principles of Criminal Law; • the main categories of defenses against criminal liability; • the scope and essentials of defences; • punishment, the general and specific objectives and categories of punishment under the Criminal Code; • the principles guiding the determination of punishment; • the circumstances under which penalty may be reduced or increased; • the distinction between criminal law, private law and morality; • the skills required to interpret criminal legislations and constructing criminal liability; • the different kinds of criminal behaviour, the Constitutional guarantees of the right to life, liberty, property and special protections accorded to vulnerable groups such as women and children.
Pre-requisite	None
Schedule	
Contact Hours	
Course	**Chapter I: Introduction to Criminal Law**

Contents	• General Considerations • The Place of Criminal Law In Criminal Science • Nature and Scope of Criminal Law • General Objectives of Criminal Law • Criminal Law, Private law and Morality-Distinguished • The Concept of Crime • Crime Distinguished From Civil Wrongs **Chapter II: The Development of Criminal Law of Ethiopia** • Historical Background • The Criminal Code of the FDRE Proclamation No. 414/ 2004 • Scheme of the Criminal Code of the FDRE • Classification of Crimes under the Criminal Code **Chapter III: Basic Principles of Criminal Law** • Principle of Legality • Nullum Crimen Sine Lege • Certainty in Legislation • Accessibility of Law • The Rule of Strict Construction • Non-retroactivity of Criminal Law • *Nulla poena sine lege* • *Non bis in idem* (The Doctrine of Double Jeopardy) • The Principle of Equality Before Law • Exceptions by Virtue of Recognized Immunities • Immunities Sanctioned by Public International Law • Requirements of Individualization of Criminal Justice • Special Treatment of Women, Young Persons and the Feeble Minded • The Principle of Individual Autonomy **Chapter IV: Jurisdiction under the Ethiopian Criminal Code**

	• Fundamental Principles of Application of Jurisdiction • Territorial Application of Principal Jurisdiction • Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction • Subsidiary Jurisdiction (Arts.17-20) • Extradition (Art.21) **Chapter V: Prerequisites for Criminal Liability** • Crime and its Commission • Essential Elements of Crime • Legal Ingredients of Crime • Material and Moral Elements of Crime • Analysis of Provisions Related to Ingredients of Crime • Intention and Negligence • Relationship of Cause and Effect and Tests • Factors Break ing the Chain of Causation • Difficulties in the Assessment of Physical Element of Crime • Concurrence of Crimes • Guilt in Cases of Crimes • Concurrence of Criminal Provisions • Corporate Criminal Responsibility: Goals, Kinds and Principles **Chapter VI: Degrees in the Commission of Crime** • Different Stages in the Commission of Crime • Preparation, Attempt, Renunciation and Active Repentance • Impossible Offences Chapter VII: Participation in the Commission of Crime • Participation in Principal Capacity • The Material Offender

	• The Moral Offender • The Indirect offender • Participation in Secondary Capacity • Incitement, Complicity and Criminal Conspiracy • Participation of Juridical Persons in a Crime • Accessories After the Fact
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Philippe Graven, An Introduction To Ethiopian Penal Code, Addis Ababa, 1965 • Lowenstein Stephen, Materials for Study of the Penal Law of Ethiopia, 1965 • Wayne R. Lafave, Criminal Law,West Publishing Co.2003 • C.M.V. Clarkson and H.M. Keating, Criminal Law, Fourth Edition, 1999 • Andrew Ashworth, Principles of Criminal Law, 5th Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2006 • J.C. Smith and Hogen, Criminal Law, 1992 • Andargatchew Tesfaye, The Crime Problem and its Correction, Vol. II 2004 • Friedmann.W, Law in Changing Society, 2nd Edition, Sweet &

	Maxwell Ltd., UK, 2003 • Graven, J., The Penal Code of The Empire of Ethiopia, JEL Vol.I,No.2, 1964 • Strauss, PL., Interpreting the Ethiopian Penal Code, JEL Vol.5, No.2, 1965 • Lowenstein, S., The Penal System of Ethiopia, JEL Vol. II, No.2, 1965 • Skir ,R ., Desire, Knowledge and Certainty, JEL Vol. VIII , No.2, 1972 • Fasil, N., Punishment and Society: A Developmental Approach, JEL Vol .I, No. 2, 1982

GENERAL PROPERTY LAW

GENERAL PROPERTY LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Criminal Law -I Course Code: Laws2025 Credit Hours: 4hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:

<table>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">7</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>42</td><td>28</td><td>42</td><td>21</td><td>49</td><td>7</td><td>189</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The course on general property law focuses on the legal regime governing the rights of a person in relation to things or objects with economic value. It covers the regulation of such rights as possession, ownership (including joint ownership), usufruct, servitude, use, habitation, recovery, rights of pre-emption and rights arising out of promise of sale. It specifies the objects or things in relation to which property rights may be exercised, their classification, the types of rights considered as property rights, the modes of acquisition, transfer and extinction of property rights, the rights and obligations of property right-holders, and the obligation of persons towards right-holders.

The course also analyses the theoretical basis of fundamental legal concepts relevant to property law in general, with a particular emphasis on the situation in Ethiopia. It assesses the major changes made in property relationships since the fall the imperial regime in Ethiopia in 1974 and the coming in to force of the FDRE Constitution in 1995, and identifying the broad range of contemporary laws that govern such relationships.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objectives, Competence Achieved</td><td colspan="7">After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:
the relevant concepts, rules and principles governing property and property relationships;
the types, nature and scope of the various property rights protected under the FDRE Constitution and property laws;
the value and importance of the recognition and protection of private property to individuals in particular and the state;
the importance of an efficient and all-inclusive system of property law in facilitating commercial transactions,</td></tr>
</table>

	ensuring security of property rights, and in facilitating investment, economic development and the eradication of poverty; • the scope of property law as distinguished from other laws governing relations between persons in relation to objects; • the major changes introduced in property relations since 1974 and the adoption of the FDRE Constitution in 1995; • the skills required to interpret and apply rules and principles in the analysis of disputes involving property relations; • the methods required to advise clients, draft contracts and other acts creating, transferring, extinguishing or restricting property rights;
Pre-requisite	
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	4
Course content	**Chapter I: Introduction** • Rights protected under the civil law and the concept of patrimony • The concept of property • Definition and scope of property law • Theories of property • Objects of property: things/goods **Chapter II: Classification of Rights: Possession** • Possession • Definition and theories of possession • Acquisition of possession • Defects and effects of possession • Protection of possession • Transfer and loss of possession

	Chapter III: Classification of Rights: Ownership • Definition and content of right of ownership • Acquisition, transfer and extinction of ownership • Proof of ownership • Restrictions on ownership rights • Property rights over water and land resources • Joint ownership: definition, scope and sources • Advantages and disadvantages of joint ownership • Rights and duties of joint owners • Special cases of joint ownership • Extinction of joint ownership **Chapter IV: Classification of Rights: Usufruct** • Definition and nature • Sources of usufruct • Rights and obligations of usufructuary • Rights and obligations of (bare) owner • Extinction of usufruct • Right of use and habitation of premises **Chapter V: Classification of Rights: Servitude** • Definition and nature of servitude • Purpose and sources of servitude • Types of servitude • Rights and obligations of parties • Extinction of servitude **Chapter VI: Right of Recovery, Promise of Sale and Right of Preemption** • Right of recovery: definition and source • Persons with right of recovery • Conditions for exercise of right • Effects and loss of right of recovery • Promise of sale and right of pre-emption: definition

	• Validity requirements • rights and duties of parties • Extinction of right **Chapter VII: Public Domain and Expropriation** • Legal regime applicable to private domain and public domain • Definition and nature of propertyforming part of public domain • Effect of public domain • Cessation of public domain • Expropriation • Theoretical approach to concept of expropriation • Procedural and substantive requirements to expropriate under the Civil Code • Expropriation of land holdings • Registration of properties • Definition and types of registration • Purpose of registration • Legal and economic relevance of registration of properties • Objects registered
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Larry May, Nancy E. Snow and Angela Bolte, Legal Philosophy, Multiple Principles, Mayfield Publishing Corporation, London, 2000 • Robert C. Ellickson, Carol M. Rose and Bruce A.

	Ackerman,Perspectives on Property Law, Aspen publishers Inc, second edition 1995 • Joseph William Singer, Property Law, Rules, Policies and Practices, Aspen Publishers Inc ,1997 • Aubry and Rau, Droit Civil Francais, Volume II Seventh Edition, Paul Esmein, West Publishing Corporation 1966 • G.W.F. Hegel, Elements of Philosophy of Rights, ed. by Allen W. Wood, Cambrige University Press, 1991 • Cylke, Own, Property Law, Introductory Sources, Vol.I and II, Law Fcaulty Publications • Dunning, H.C, Property Law of Ethiopia, Materials for the Study of Book III of the Civil Code, Law Faculty Publications • Kruser Fr. Vinding, The Right of Property, London: Oxford University Press, 1939 • Lawson E.H., Introduction to the Law of Property, London: Oxford University Press, 1958 • Planiol, M, Treatise on the Civil Law, Vol. I part, II, 12^{th}ed. • Yianno-poulus, Louisiana Civil Law Treatise, Vol.II, West Publication company, 1967 • Bililign Mandefro, The Unofficial Translation of Book III of the Civil Code of Ethiopia, 1960, Unpublished, AAU • The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 1995 • The Civil Code of Ethiopia, Proclamation No. 165/1960 • The Commercial Code of Ethiopia, Proclamation No. 166/1960 • The Condominium Proclamation No 370/2003 • Antiquities Protection and Preservation Proclamation No 229/1966 • Forest and Wild Life Conservation and Development Proclamation No 192/1980 • Government Ownership of Urban Land and Extra Houses Pro No 47/1975 • Government Ownership of Rural Land Proclamation no 35/1975 • Re-enactment of Urban Land Lease Holding Proclamation No 272/2002

	• Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation No 89/1997 • Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation No 197/2000 • Expropriation of Land Holdings For Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No 455/2005 • Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority Re-establishment Proclamation No 273/2002 • Commercial Registration and Business licensing Proclamation No 980/2016

LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
Course Information	Course Title: Legal Research Methodology Course Code: Laws2026 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: II Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:

<table>
<tr><td>Course status</td><td colspan="7">Mandatory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total course ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and Final</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">A contemporary state perceives law as effective instrument of social control and socio-economic change. The complex nature of law and its operation require systematic approach to the ‘understanding’ of law and its ‘operational facets’. A methodical investigation into these aspects of law helps in knowing the existing and emerging legislative policies, laws, their social relevance and efficacy. Legal research is an important tool to accomplish these jobs. The course on Legal Research Methods intends to explain the nature, scope, significance, types, tools, and models of legal research and scientific methods of inquiry into the law.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Objectives, Competence Acquired</td><td colspan="7">By the end of this course, it is expected that students will be able to:
explain the concept, purpose and problems of scientific legal research;
discuss fundamental elements and rules of legal research methods, their scope and application;
explain the different categories and types of legal research;
converse on the significance of legal research for identification and solving legal and socio-legal problems;
itemise the basic techniques of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in legal and socio-legal research;
identify legal issues emerging from application or non-application of</td></tr>
</table>

	law; • explain the significance and role of legal research in the reform and development of law and in the socio-economic development of the country;
Pre-requisite	None
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Introduction** • Law and society: mutual relationship and interaction • Legal system: of norms and social system • Role of law in a planned socio-economic development **Chapter II: Legal Research** • Definition • Types of research • Scope and relevance of legal research • Purpose of legal research • Legal research and methodology • Sources of information • Major stages in legal research • Legal research in Ethiopia: perspectives and problems **Chapter III: Types of Legal Research: Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal** • Doctrinal legal research: introduction • Aims and basic tools • Advantages and limitations • Socio-legal research • Inter-relation between doctrinal and non-doctrinal legal research **Chapter IV: Models of Legal Research and Current Trends in Legal Research**

	• Models of legal research • Evaluative • Identification and impact studies • Current trends in legal research **Chapter V: Hypothesis** • Introduction • Sources of hypothesis • Characteristics of a workable hypothesis • Utility of hypothesis **Chapter VI: Research Design** • Introduction • Major contents of research design • Role of research design • Sampling techniques: random and non-random • Factors considered in drawing sample **Chapter VII: Basic Tools of Data Collection** • Interview • Interview schedule • Questionnaire • Observation • Participant observation: advantages and limitations • Non-participant observation: advantages and limitations **Chapter VIII: Analysis and Interpretation of Data** • Doctrinal legal research • Non-doctrinal legal research • Analysis and interpretation of data inter-dependence and inter-relation **Chapter IX: Writing Research Report**

	• Structural outlay of research report • The preliminaries • Preface and acknowledgement • Table of contents • Table of cases • Table of statutes • Abbreviations • List of tables • The text • Introduction, chapters and sub-headings • Conclusion and recommendations • Footnotes or Endnotes • References and bibliography • Appendix and Index
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	Students' assessment would focus less on traditional written evaluations, particularly in the form of time-constrained exams; greater emphasis shall be placed on assessment instruments that measure students' abilities to use the material they have learned in live situations. The assessment modality will be formative and informal, undertaken continuously as an integral part of the teaching-learning process (as opposed to one or two examinations at the end of a term), and involves student reflections, presentations, formal exams and paper works. The assessments will also be criterion-referenced, in contrast to norm-referenced, so that students' performance would be compared against pre-determined criteria, with possibilities for feedbacks and improvements.

	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Arthur Goldblatt, Introduction to the Legal Method in Ethiopia HSIU, Unpublished, 1967 • Christina L. Kunz et al., The Process of Legal Research, 6th Ed., Aspen Publishers, New York, 2004 • Gold Blat, Legal Methods in Ethiopia, 1965 • Goode and Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGrew Hills, New York, 1952 • Kothari, C R, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques WishwaPrakashan, New Delhi, 1990 • Michael D Murray and Christy H DeSanctis, Legal Research and Writing, Foundation Press, 2006 • Morris L Cohen and Kent C Olson, Legal Research in a Nutshell, Thompson West, 2000 • S K Verma and M AfzalWani (eds), Legal Research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute, 2001 • Seltiz, Jahoda *et al*, Research Methods in Social Relations, Methuen, UK, 1972 • Yalew Endaweke, Basic Principles and Applications of Research Methodologies, Alpha Printing, 2006

13.3.1 THIRD YEAR

THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

LAND LAW							
Course Information	**Course Title**: **Land Law** **Course Code**: **Laws- 3031** **Credit Hours**: **2 hrs. /week** **Class Schedules**: **Classroom Location**: **Year:** III **Academic Year**: **Semester**: I **Prerequisite: General Property Law**						
Instructor Information	**Name:** **Title:** **Office Location (R. No):** **Consultation Hrs:** **Phone No.:** **E-mail:**						
ECTS	3						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	Land is treated as a specific object of regulation under Ethiopian law; the law consists of rules governing real property. The course on land law treats real properties which include land and buildings in both private or public law domains. The legal regime of land law which this course propounds is constituted in the Civil Code and other principal and subsidiary legislations of recent enactments. Art 40 of the FDRE Constitution provides for the right of property of every citizen - including ownership, while other proclamations regulate rural land administration, urban land lease holding systems and dispute settlement mechanisms. The course explains the regulation and control of land usage - including the creation, changing, registration and transaction of property units and their leases, and the usage of land for different purposes such as roads and pipelines. The course will in particular focus on land - a property which may not be privately owned, sold, transferred or disposed in any other manner but still held and used for various purposes. The course also elaborates on the rights regime entitling Ethiopians to own certain parts of immovable properties and the permanent improvements made on lands; such property rights include the right to alienate and encumber them with charges - rights which may not be infringed by the government unless required for public purposes and with commensurate compensation paid in advance.						
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the basic issues on the question of land ownership;						

	• the socio-economic benefits of land-related transactions; • cadastral and land registration practices into the Ethiopian free market economic system; • the various types of rural land rights and urban land rights; • the meaning and usefulness of rural and urban land register and cadaster; • the institutions administering land; • the advantages of land registration in the Ethiopian economic context; • the major types of land legislations and their main contents; • dispute settlements mechanisms with regards to land rights; and issues relating to expropriation.
Pre-requisite	General Property Law
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Mode of Delivery	The mode of delivery in this course will be predominantly a Socrates method of teaching. Hence, students are highly required to actively participate in the class. The teaching method will naturally involve a detailed discussion of the basic concepts of law and the Ethiopian legal system through lecture methods.Furthermore, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions techniques will be employed to ensure that students to think critically and not merely absorb information.
Mode of Assessment	• ClassParticipation……..……..……...……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……..……...…..…15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam ……..20% • Exam(s)……..…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Land Law in General** **1.** Introduction to Major Concepts • What is property, Land, Real Property, Real Estate and Immovables • Theories of Property Rights from Land Perspectives **2.** Types of Land Ownership and Relative Merits and Demerits • Private Ownership • Communal Ownership • State Ownership • Open access/public domain. **3.** Nature and scope of Land Right in Ethiopia 3.1 Scope of Land Right 3.2 Ownership of Land Right 4. Implication of Land Rights on Human Rights, Environment, and Development **Chapter II: Rural Land Laws** 2.1. Ethiopian Rural Land Tenure History in Brief 2.1.1. The pre-1974 Revolution Era 2.1.2 Rural Land Tenure during Derg Era 2.2 The Present Land Tenure System 2.2.1. Current Land Policy: Debates on the Land Policy 2.2.2 Nature and Scope of land rights • Modes of acquisition • Modes of Transfer ✓ Land Inheritance ✓ Donation

	✓ Rent ✓ Land Consolidation ✓ Prescription (Adverse Possession) • Restrictions and loss of landholding rights 2.2.3. Comparative analysis of Rural Land Laws of the Regions 2.4. Large-Scale Agricultural Land Transfer • Nature, scope, and genesis of large-scale agricultural land lease in the world • Policy rational and legal basis of large-scale agricultural land lease in Ethiopia • Pros and cons (debate) of the system • Critics and alternative models 2.5. Pastoralists Land Tenure System **Chapter III: Rural Land Information System** 3.1. Meaning, Type and Purpose of Cadastre and Land Registration 3.2. Rural land Registration and Cadastre in Ethiopia 3.2.1. Levels of Rural Land Registrations Rural Land Administering/Registering Authorities **Chapter IV: Rural Land Dispute Resolution Mechanisms** 4.1 Land Dispute in General (Causes and Prevalence) 4.2 Procedures of Land Dispute Settlement Under Rural Land Laws 4.2.1 Types of Rural Land Dispute Resolution Mechanisms • Formal Rural Land Dispute Mechanisms • Informal Land Dispute Settlement Mechanisms • Mixed Approach • Advantage and disadvantage of each Approaches 4.2.2. Comparative analysis of Rural Land Dispute Settlement Mechanisms of Regions **Chapter V: Urban Land Laws** 5.1 Brief History of Urban Land Tenure System 5.1.1 Pre 1974 Urban Land Tenure System 5.1.2 During Derg Regime Urban Land Tenure System 5.1.3 Urban land Governance System since 1993 • Scope, Nature and Advantage of Lease System • Over View of Previous Lease Proclamations 5.2. Current Urban Land Laws 5.2.1 Modes of Acquisition 5.2.2 Urban Land Rights and Restrictions 5.2.3 Transfer of Urban Land Right 5.2.3 Loss of Urban Land Right 5.3. Urban Land Register and Cadastre

	Chapter VI: Expropriation 6.1. Concepts of Expropriation 6.2. Justification and Preconditions for Expropriation 6.3. Procedural Steps in Expropriation 6.4. Compensable Interests and Payment of Compensation 6.5. Issues of Complains and Appeal During Expropriation Process
References	**Books** Appraisal Institute (2001). *The Appraisal of Real Estate.* Appraisal Institute, Chicago, Illinois, 12th ed. ISBN 0-922154-67-8. Campbell, H. B. (1991).*Black's Law Dictionary*. Sixth edition, ST. PAUL, MINN. WEST PUBLISHING CO. USA. ISBN 0-314-88536-6 Crummey, Donald (2000) *Land and society in the Christian kingdom of Ethiopia, from the thirteenth to the twentieth century*, AAu press. De Soto, Hernando(2000) *The Mystery of Capital* Enemark, S. (1997) Cadastral Systems-the Nordic Approach. FIG (1991) Surveyor's Contribution to Land Management, Pub. No. 4. FIG (1995) The FIG Statement on the Cadastre, Pub. No. 11. FIG, UN(1999) Land Tenure and Cadastral Infrastructures for Sustainable Development Hager, Richard (2005) *Introduction to Real Estate Law* Kaufmann, Jurg, and Steudler, Daniel, (1998) Cadastre 2014: A Vision for Future Cadastral System, FIG Kitay, M.G. (1985). *Land Acquisition in Developing Countries: Policies and Procedures of the Public Sector.* A Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Book. Oelgeschager, Gunn & Hain, Publishers, Inc. USA. ISBN0-89946-192-1. K. W. Ryan, *An introduction to the Civil Law*, the law book of Australasia PTY Ltd, 1962. Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction: A World Bank Policy Research Report (2003) Larsson, Gerhard, *Land Registration and Cadastral Systems*: Tools for Land Information and Management(2000), Stockholm Markakis, J. (1974). *Ethiopia: Anatomy of a Traditional Polity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Olsson, O. (1995) Cadastral Mapping in Sweden Ostberg, T. (1997) Cadastral Systems in Developing Countries-Legal Options Perrins Bryn (1995). *Introduction to Land Law*, Cavendish Publishing Limited, London ISBN 1-85941-029-4 Simpson, S.R. (1976) Land Law and Registration Smith, R.J. (2006). *Property Law.* 5th edition. Pearson Longman, Longman Law Series. London. ISBN-13:978-1-40580-114-0. PP. 31-32. Siedel G., Aalberts, R.J. & Cheezem, J.K (2003). *Real Estate Law*, Thomson, south west, 5th ed. Swedish Land and Cadastral Legislation (2004), Stockholm Thomas Kalbro, *Real Estate Planning and Development: Papers on Property Rights* (2007), 2nd ed., KTH, Stockholm Zewde, B. (2000). *A History of Modern Ethiopia:1855-1974.* Addis Ababa University Printing Press, Addis Ababa. ISBN 0-85255-067-7. P 14. **Journals** Deininger, K. & Binswanger, H. (1999).The evolution of the World Bank's land policy: principles, experience, and future challenges. *In Research Observer*, Vol. 14, No. 2. Washington, DC, World Bank. Hallowell, *The Nature and Function of Property as a Social Institution*, J. Leg. & Polit. Soc. 115 (1943)

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Laws

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- Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purpose, payment of compensation, and resettlement of displaced people. Proclamation No 1161/2019, Negarit Gazeta 25th year, No. 90
- The Revised ANRS Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation, Proc. 251/2011
- SSPR RURAL LAND ADMINISTRATION AND UTILIZATION PROCLAMATION NO 110/2007
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- A Proclamation to Provide for the Public Ownership of Rural Land. Proclamation 31/1975. *Negarit Gazeta Year 31*
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LAW OF EXTRA-CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">LAW OF EXTRA-CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY</th></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Law of Extra-Contractual Liability
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Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: III
Academic Year:
Semester: I
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
</table>

Course Description	The course deals with the notion and basic principles of non-contractual liability laws, and discusses the differences between non-contractual liability law and criminal laws as well as contract laws. It explores the various sources of extra contractual liability, the circumstances that give rise to liability under the Ethiopian non-contractual liability law in general, and examines whether injuries related to emotional distress, toxic substance exposure, tobacco, etc. are governed and redressed under the Ethiopian law. The course also presents on the principle of causation, the assessment of damages and the various defences.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the meaning, nature, principles, characteristics and sources of non-contractual liability; • the existing legal provisions of non-contractual liability in relation to the Constitution of FDRE; • the similarities and differences between non-contractual liability law and criminal and contract laws; • the sources of non-contractual liability by giving appropriate examples; • the notion of damage and the modalities of assessment of compensation; • the mode and extent of compensation for various types of damages;
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3

Course Contents	**Chapter I: Definition and Principles of Non- Contractual Liability Law** • Definition and Principles of Tort Law **Chapter II: Constitutional Rights** • Personal Security • Interest in Property • Economic Interests • Reputation and Privacy **Chapter III: Conducts That Give Rise to Liability** • Intention and Negligence • Reasonable and Prudent Person • Statutory Standard **Chapter IV: Causation and Remoteness of Damage** • Causation: The 'But for' Test • Remoteness of Damage • Exceptions to The Forceeabilty Test • The Egg Shell Skull rule • Economic Lose Consequent on Physical Injury • Psychiatric Illness • Intentional Tort • Statutory Torts **Chapter V: Boundaries of Non-Contractual Liability Law** • Non-Contractual Liability Law v Contractual Law • Non-Contractual Liability Law v Criminal Law **Chapter VI: Sources and Types of Non-Contractual Liability** • Liability for Fault: General Rules • Professional Fault • Intent to Injure

	• Diversion of Power • Purpose of Rights • Infringement of Law • Chain of Command • Non-Performance of a Contract • Special Cases: Trespass to Person, Physical Assault and Defenses • Unforeseen Objection • Self Defense • Corporeal Punishment • Dangerous Lunatic • Other Justifications • Interference with Liberty of Others and Defenses • Lawful Authority • Criminal Offence • Bail • Defamation and Defenses • Public Concern • Truth of the Alleged Fact • Immunity • Publication • Trespass to Goods and Assault on Property **Chapter VII: Interference against Economic Interest** • Pre-Contractual Negotiations • Inducement to Breach of a Contract • Unfair Competition • Simulation • False Information • Exceptions • Witnesses • Advice or Recommendation

	• Seizer of Another's Property • Execution of Court Order • Prescription **Chapter VIII: Other Interests** • Injury to The Rights of Spouses • Duty to Educate and Supervise **Chapter IX: Liability Irrespective of Fault** • Necessity • Bodily Harm and Defenses • Act Causing Harm Ordered by Law • Self Defense • Harm Caused by Fault of Victim • Sport Activities • Dangerous Activities • Types of Instruments • Liability for Animals • Custodian • Transferring Ownership • Transferring of Liability • Victim's Guarantee • Liability for Buildings • Machines and Motor Vehicles • Liability for Manufactured Goods • Defenses and Justifications **Chapter X: Vicarious Liability** • Rationale for Holding Someone Liable for Wrong Committed by Another • The Control Test • Analogy with Causation

	• Deep Pockets • Economic and Moral Considerations • Loss-Spreading • Liability of Parents and Others • Liability of the State • Liability of Bodies Corporate and Employers • Defamation **Chapter XI: Introduction to the Basic Notion of Damage** • Conceptual Analysis of Damage • Classifications of Damage • Material Damage • Moral Damage **Chapter XII: Modes of Compensation** • Modes of Compensation for Material Damage • The Rule of Pecuniary Compensation • Non-Pecuniary Compensation • Modes of Compensation for Moral Damage • The Rule of Non-Pecuniary Compensation • Pecuniary Compensation as an Exception **Chapter XIII: Quantum/ Extent of Compensation** • Quantum of Compensation for Material Damage • The Rule of Equivalence • Departures from the Rule of Equivalence • Quantum of Compensation for Moral Damage • Finality of Assessment and Appeals • Modes of Payment **Chapter XIV: Action for Compensation**

	• Who May Claim Compensation? • Independent Claimants • Derivative Claimants • Who May Be Sued in Tort? • The Author of the Damage • The Vicarious Defendant • Heirs of the Person Liable • Immunities • Period of Limitation **Chapter XV: Unjust Enrichment** • Doctrinal Foundation • General Provisions Applicable to Unjust Enrichment • Grounds of Unjust Enrichment
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Cooke John, Law of Torts, 8th ed., London, New York, Pearson Longman, 2007 • Cooke John, Law Torts, 3rd ed., London, San Francisco, Finacial Times Pitman Publishing, 2007 • Dagon Hanoch, Unjust Enrichment, Cambridge University Press, 1997

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- Pannet Alan, Law of Torts, 7th ed., London, The M & E Hand Book Series, 1995
- Shulman, Harry,Fleming James, Jr. Oscar S. Gray, Donald G. Gifford, Cases and Materials on the Law of Torts, 4th ed., New York: Foundation Press, 2003
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- RFV Husten & Buckley RA, Salmond and Husten on the Law of Torts, 20th Ed, London: Sweet and Makwell, 1992
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LAW OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Course Title	**LAW OF SPECIAL CONTRACTS**					
Course Information	Course Code: **Laws3032** Credit Hours: 4 **Credit Hours** Course status: **Mandatory** Prerequisite: **Contract I and II** Academic Year: Year: III Semester: **I** Class Schedule: Class Room Location:					
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:					
ECTS	7					
Student Work Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Total
42	28	42	21	49	7	189
Course	The Special Contracts incorporates agency law, laws of sales and security					

Description	device. The law of agency covers rules applicable when one acts through another in juridical relations either because the agent's expertise is called for or because the principal cannot act himself. The relationship that gives rise to the power of acting on behalf of another, the relationship that the representative creates in dealing with third parties on behalf of the principal and the rules governing this complex two-tier relationship would be the central focus. Law of Sales is designed to deal with rules and principles formulated to foster and regulate the smooth functioning of various business transactions involving the sale of goods. Law of sales regulates the relationship between the buyer and seller of goods. It is a collection of rules pertaining to the formation, performance and breach of contract of sale. It imposes certain duties on the buyers and sellers the breach of which gives rise to remedy. The law of security on the other hand is designed to deal with the features and regulations of the relationship between creditors and debtors regarding the performance of various obligations.
Course Objectives	By the end of this course, it is expected that students will be able to: o Explain how agency relationship is created, o Distinguish between different types of agents, o Grasp the role and nature of agency, the legal rules governing contract of agency, the rights and duties of parties involved in agency, and the extinction of agency; o develop the required professional skills for drafting and preparing contracts of agency and for solving problems emanating from the interpretation and enforcement of laws and contracts of agency; o comprehend the basic rules regulating contracts of sales of goods and contracts for creating securities of obligations;
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, Seminars, group discussions, tutorials, assignments and presentations.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities:

	☛ Quizzes and mid exam (30%) ☛ Assignment and presentations (15%) ☛ Class participation (5%) ☛ Final exam (50%)
Chapters to be Covered	**Part 1: Law of Agency** **Chapter 1: The Concept of Agency** 1.1. Definition of agency 1.2. Theories and Historical development of agency 1.3. Importance of agency 1.4. Source of Agency **Chapter 2: Contractual Agency under Ethiopian Law** 2.1.Scope of authority 2.2.Authorities of an Agent 2.3.Modes of representation **Chapter 3: Effects of Agency** 3.1. Rights and duties of the agent and the principal 3.2. The interrelationships between the principal, the agent and third parties **Chapter 4: Extinction of Agency Relationship** 4.1. Termination by act of the parties 4.2. Termination by the operation of the law 4.3. Liability to one another and to third parties **Chapter 5: Special Agency / Agency in Trade** 5.1.Commission agent 5.2.Forwarding agent 5.3. Commercial travelers **Part 2: Law of Sales** **Chapter 6: Contract for Sale of Goods** 6.1.The Subject matter of law of sales 6.2. Scope of law of sales 6.3.Formation of Contract of Sales **Chapter 7: Effects of Contract of sales**

	7.1.Performance 7.1.1. Obligation of the seller 7.1.2. Obligation of the buyer 7.1.3. Common obligations 7.2. Transfer of risk under contract of sale 7.3. Non - performance and its legal effects **Part 3: Law of Security Devices** **Chapter 8: Introduction to Security Devices** 8.1.Nature and Subject matter of law of security devices 8.2.Importance of security devices **Chapter 9: Types of security devices** 9.1.Introduction 9.2.Pledge (Security on Movables) 9.2.1. Definition, subject matter and nature of pledge 9.2.2. Requirements for a valid creation of contract of pledge 9.2.3. Rights and Duties of the parties to the contract of pledge 9.2.4. Execution of pledge - Sale of pledge 9.3.Mortgage 9.3.1. Definition, subject matter, and nature of mortgage 9.3.2. The essential requirements for the creation and enforcement of mortgage 9.3.3. Types of Mortgage 9.3.4. Effects of mortgage 9.3.5. Extinction of mortgage 9.4. Antichresis
References	▪ The Commercial Code of Ethiopia, Proclamation No. 166/1960 ▪ The Commercial Code of Ethiopia, Proclamation No. 166/1960 ▪ The Federal Negarit Gazeta Year 4 No. 16, Proclamation to Provide for Properties Mortgaged/Pledged with Banks, Proclamation No. 97/98 ▪ The Federal Negarit Gazeta Year 4, No. 17, Proclamation to Provide for

	Business Mortgage, Proclamation No. 98/98 ▪ Barnes, A. James, et. al Law for Business , 7th ed., 2000 ▪ Davidson, et al, Business Law Principles and Cases in the Legal Environment, 8th ed., 2004 ▪ David, Rene, Commentary on Contracts in Ethiopia, Hailesellasie I University, Addis Ababa, 1973 ▪ Dobson A. P., Sales of Goods and Consumer Credit, 3rd Ed ▪ Eric Rasmusen, The Economics of Agency Law and Contract Formation, Indiana University, 1995 ▪ Krzeczunowicz, George, Formation and Effect of Contracts in Ethiopian Law, Addis Ababa University, 1983 ▪ Lynda, J Oswald, The Law of Marketing, West Thomson Learning, Australia, 2000 ▪ Marion W. Benfield, Sales: Cases and Materials, 4th ed., Foundation Press, New York, 2004 ▪ Mekbib Tsegaw, Contracts Relating to an Immovable and Question of Form: Current Issues, Ethiopian Bar Review Vol. 2 No. 1, 2007 ▪ Mulugeta M. Ayalew, Commentary on the Ethiopian Law of Contracts, Walters Klawer, 2010 ▪ Professor Michael Furmsto, Sale and Supply of Goods, 3rd ed, Cavendish Publishing Limited, 2000. ▪ Paula J. Dalley, Theory of Agency Law, University of Pittsburgh Law Review, Vol.72, 2001 ▪ Tilahun Teshome, Basic Principles of Ethiopian Contract Law (in Ahmaric), ▪ Willaim L. Church, A Commentary on the Law of Agency Representation in Ethiopia, JEL Vol.3, No.1 ▪ ZekariasKeneaa, Basic Features of the Ethiopian Law on Commission Agency, JEL Vol. XXII, No. 2, 2008 ▪ Zekarias Kenna, Material for the Study of Law of Sales and Security Devices (compilation), Addis Ababa University

CRIMINAL LAW II

Course Title	**CRIMINAL LAW II**							
Course Information	Course Code: **Laws3033** Credit Hours: **3 Hrs./Week** Course Status: **Mandatory** Prerequisite: **Criminal Law I** Academic Year: Year: **III** Semester: **I** Class Schedule: Class Room Location:							
Instructors Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:							
ECTS	5							
Students Work Load	Lecturers	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent Study	Continuous & Final Exam	Continuous & Final	Total
Course Descriptions	In criminal cases before ascertaining that the criminals have committed the crime intentionally or by negligence, it is necessary to assure the responsibility							

	or irresponsibility of the criminals. The course clearly presents who are responsible and who are not, how irresponsibility is established and why there is irresponsibility. The theories of punishment - including the objectives of prevention, deterrence, reformation and rehabilitation will likewise be provided emphasis with a special reference to the principle of individualization of criminal punishment. The course also explains specific crimes, defenses raised to negate responsibility, and finally presents on the Petty Code, its distinction from crimes and the purposes of petty code system.
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: o The concept and parameters of criminal irresponsibility; o The idea of affirmative defense and its related issues. particularly, about the issue of Lawful, Justifiable and Excusable Acts, Necessity and Legitimate Defense, Mistake of fact, Mistake of law and Ignorance of law; o punishment, the general and specific objectives and categories of punishment under the Criminal Code; o the principles guiding the determination of punishment; o the circumstances under which penalty may be reduced or increased; o the distinction between criminal law, private law and morality; The different kinds of criminal behavior, the Constitutional o Guarantees of the right to life, liberty, property and special protections accorded to vulnerable groups such as women and children. o The special part of criminal code is also the issue of discussion. chiefly focus on, general considerations, crimes against the state, crimes against life, crimes against person, crimes against women and children and crimes against property. o Principles & Policies of Sentencing in criminal law o The Role of Wings of Government in Determination of Sentence

Modes of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions and presentations, individual and group assignments.
Modes of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: ☛ Class Participation…5% ☛ Chapter Reflections / Summaries…10% ☛ Individual student Presentations….10% ☛ Test……..10% ☛ Assignments / Essays……15% ☛ Exam(s)…….50%
Course Content	**Chapter I : Criminal Responsibility** 1.1 Criminal Responsibility and Irresponsibility 1.1.2. Insanity 1.1.3. Absolute Irresponsibility 1.1.4. Limited Responsibility 1.1.5. Intoxication 1.1.6. Infancy **Chapter II: Affirmative Defenses** 2.1. Lawful Acts 2.2. Justifiable and Excusable acts 2.3. Professional Duty 2.4. Consent as a Defense 2.5. Coercion/Duress 2.6. Absolute Coercion 2.7. Resistible Coercion 2.8. Superior orders 2.9. Necessity 2.10. Legitimate Defense 2.11. Mistake

	Chapter III: Criminal Punishment and its Application 3.1. Theories of Punishment 3.2. Retributive Theory 3.3. Deterrent Theory 3.4. Preventive Theory 3.5. Reformative Theory 3.6. Kinds of Punishment 3.7. Principal and Secondary Punishments 3.8. Special Measures 3.9. Determination and Suspension of Penalty 3.10. Discontinuance and Extinction of Penalty **Chapter IV: Special Part of Criminal Code** 4.1.The Relationship between General and Special Parts 4.2.Finding the Relevant Law 4.3.Interrelationship of Provisions 4.4.Cross-references Within the Code 4.5.Crimes Against the State 4.5.1. Treason 4.5.2. Espionage 4.6.Crimes Against Life 4.7.Right to Life Under the Constitution 4.8.Constitutionality of the Death Penalty 4.9.Crimes Against Person 4.10. Crimes Against Women and Children 4.11. Crimes Against Property **Chapter V: The Code of Petty Offences** 5. Petty Offences - Definition 5.1.Jurisdiction of Petty Code 5.2.General Principles of Liability in case of Petty Offences

	5.3.Penalties and Measures under the Petty Code 5.4.Procedural Requirements in Petty Offences 5.5.Enforcement of Penalties under the Petty Code **Chapter VI: Principles & Policies of Sentencing** 6.1.Introduction 6.2.The principle of Law being Legitimate & Lawful :Legality 6.3.The principle of Equality before the Law 6.4.The principle of Respect for Human Dignity 6.5. The principle of Rule of law & Due Process of Law 6.6.Consistency, Proportionality & Transparency 6.7. The Policy of Public Expenditure **Chapter VI :The Role of Wings of Government in Determination of Sentence** 7. Introduction 7.1.The Role of the Legislature 7.2.The Role of the Judiciary 7.3.The Role of the Executive **Chapter VII: Criminal Law in a Changing World** 8. Social Values and the Ambit of Criminal Law 8.1. Economic Crimes against Community 8.2.Environment Pollution and the Criminal Law 8.3.Sexual Permissiveness and the Criminal Law 8.4.Criminal Law in a Welfare State

	8.5.Modern Science and Responsibility of the Individual 8.6.Modern Psychology, Control over Behavior and the Criminal Law 8.7.Changing Purposes of Punishment 8.8.Alternatives to the Criminal Sanction 8.9.What Future for the Criminal Law?
References	• Philippe Graven, An Introduction To Ethiopian Penal Code, Addis Ababa, 1965 • Lowenstein Stephen, Materials for Study of the Penal Law of Ethiopia, 1965 • Wayne R. Lafave, Criminal Law,West Publishing Co.2003 • C.M.V. Clarkson and H.M. Keating, Criminal Law, Fourth Edition, 1999 • Andrew Ashworth, Principles of Criminal Law, 5th Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2006 • J.C. Smith and Hogen, Criminal Law, 1992 • Andargatchew Tesfaye, The Crime Problem and its Correction, Vol. II 2004 • Friedmann.W, Law in Changing Society, 2nd Edition, Sweet & Maxwell Ltd., UK, 2003 • Graven, J., The Penal Code of The Empire of Ethiopia, JEL Vol.I,No.2, 1964 • Strauss, PL., Interpreting the Ethiopian Penal Code, JEL Vol.5, No.2, 1965 • Lowenstein, S., The Penal System of Ethiopia, JEL Vol. II, No.2, 1965 • Skir ,R ., Desire, Knowledge and Certainty, JEL Vol. VIII , No.2, 1972 • Fasil, N., Punishment and Society: A Developmental Approach, JEL Vol .I, No. 2, 1982 • Dejene Girma, Hand Book of Ethiopian criminal law, • Elias N.tsbeke, Ethiopian criminal law,

LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE I

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE I</th></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Code: Laws3034
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Course Status: Mandatory
Pre-requisite: None
Academic Year:
Year: III
Semester: I
Class Schedule: (days and time)
Class Room Location:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructors Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>40</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>45</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The Course on the Law of Civil Procedure discusses concepts pertaining to procedural rules in general and the Ethiopian judicial system in particular; important themes of consideration including the purpose civil procedure, historical development, power of courts (jurisdiction) to hear and render binding decisions, essential requirements to be parties to a civil suit and dimension of</td></tr>
</table>

	the suit, rules governing the formalities of framing pleadings and pre-trial procedures.
Objectives and Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge, skills and competence regarding: o the purpose and nature of civil procedure law; o the power of courts to entertain civil suits and render binding decision; o who and what can be joined in a particular civil litigation and the legal effects of non-joinder or misjoinder; o the types of representative suits and the requirements thereto; o the essential conditions for and the types of interventions; o the requirements for a third-party practice; o the general rules of pleading; o first hearing and the proceedings applied in it; o the power of the court in hearing suits; o the effects of non-appearance of parties in litigation; o the procedural issues that must be solved before a proceeding is transferred to the trial stage; o the techniques of raising objections and providing responses; o the type of cases adjudicated without the need for full-scale trial;
	Chapters to be Covered
	Chapter I: Conceptual Underpinnings 1.1.Civil Procedure: Definitional Aspects 1.2.Nature, Significance and Scope of Application 1.3.Fundamental Procedural Rules 1.4.Rules of Procedure Vis-à-vis Modes of Proceedings 1.5.Civil Procedure in Ethiopia and the Judicial Systems: Historical development **Chapter 2: Jurisdiction of Courts**

	2.1.Bases of Judicial Jurisdiction 2.2.Bases of Material Jurisdiction 2.3.Bases of Local Jurisdiction 2.4.Change of Venue and Removal of Judges 2.5.Conflicts of Jurisdiction **Chapter III: Parties to and the Dimensions of Suits** 3.1.Parties to a Civil Suit 3.2.Representation in Civil Suits: Types and Requirements 3.3.Joinder of Parties and Causes of Action 3.4.Interventions: Conditions and Types 3.5.Third-Party Practice: Purpose, Requirements & Consequences 3.6.Interpleader: Conditions and Procedure 3.7.Change of Parties **Chapter IV: Institution of Suit, Service of Process and Pleadings** 4.1.Pleading 4.2.Institution of suit and service of process 4.3.Splitting of suits **Chapter V: Pre Trial Proceedings** 5.1.The First hearing 5.2.Non-Appearance 5.3.Examination of the parties 5.4.Ruling on preliminary objections 5.5.Framing of issues 5.6.Adjudication without trial 5.7.Agreement on issue 5.8.Parties not at issue 5.9.Disposition of issues at the first hearing

	5.10. Compromise and withdrawal
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: ☛ Test/Quiz/Assignment 15% ☛ Project/report on court observation 15% ☛ Mid-exam 20% ☛ Final Exam…50%
References	▪ Alem A. and Tafesse H., Law of Civil Procedure I and II, Teaching Materials, Justice and Legal System Research Institute Addis Ababa, 2009 ▪ *Sedler, A.R., Ethiopian Civil Procedure, Oxford University Press, AAU, 1968* ▪ Field, R.H., Civil Procedure, 6th ed., The Foundation Press. Inc., New York, 1990 ▪ Frieden L, H., et al, Civil Procedure, 5th ed., West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1993 ▪ Harrison, Cases and Notes on Ethiopian Civil Procedure, AAU ▪ Robert, M.C. et al., Procedure, The Foundation Press Inc., New York, 1988 ▪ Venkatarma, A.T.L, Mulla on the Civil Procedure, N.M.T. Pub. Ltd, Bombay, 1965 ▪ የፍት/ሥ/ሥ ሕግ መሠረታዊ ችግሮችና ማሻሻያዎች ላይ የቀረቡ የምርምር ጽሁፎች አ.አ 1998. ▪ የኢትዮጲያ ጠ/ፍ/ቤቶች ምርጥ ፍርዶች የፍትሐብሔር ጉዳዮች አአዩ፣ (ጥራዞች) ▪ Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, West Pub. Co., Minn., 1954 ▪ Merryman, J.H, et al., The Civil Law Tradition, Michie Co., Law Pub., Virginia, 1994 ▪ Neil, H., Andrews, English Civil Procedure: Three Aspects of the Long Revolution, Suggi, Rome, 20001 ▪ Saha, A.N., Code of Civil Procedure, 4th ed., Calcuta, 1989

	▪ The Civil Procedure Code, Decree No. 52/1965, Negarit Gazeta-Extra ordinary Issue No.3 of 1965, Addis Ababa 1965 ▪ Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proc., No., 1/1995, Federal Negarit Gazeta 1st Year, No.1/1995 ▪ Federal Court Proclamation, Proc., No., 25/96, Federal Negarit Gazeta 2nd Year, No.13/1996 ▪ Federal Courts Proclamation Re-amendment Proclamation, Proc. No. 454/2005\ ▪ Abebe Mulatu, Who is the Interested Party to Initiate a Challenge to the Constitutionality of Laws in Ethiopia, The Law Student Bulletin, Vol. 1, No., 2, AAU, 1999 ▪ መንበረፀሐይ ታደሰ ፤በኢትዮጲያ የፍትሐብሔር ሥ/ሥ ሕግ ትኩረት የሚሹ አብይ ነጥቦች፤ ዐውደ ፍትህ፤1ኛ ዓመት ቁ.001፤ ሐምሌ፤ 1996

LAW OF TRADERS AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

LAW OF TRADERS AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS	
Course Information	Course code: **Laws3035** Credit Hours: **5 Credit Hours** Course status: **Mandatory** Prerequisite: **None** Academic Year: Year: **III** Semester: **I** Class Schedule: Class Room Location:
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="7">Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">8</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent Study</td><td>Continuous & Final Exam</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>48</td><td>32</td><td>48</td><td>24</td><td>56</td><td>8</td><td>216</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The course on the Law of Traders and Business Organizations deals with a body of laws that apply to the rights, relations and conduct of persons engaged in commerce, merchandizing, trade and sales. The course examines laws regulating operation of trading activities by sole proprietors and business organizations as enshrined in the Commercial Code of Ethiopia and other relevant laws. The course also explores laws regulating consumer protection and bankruptcy proceedings.

This course focuses on Titles of Book I and II of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia that deal with traders and business organizations, covering the definition and concepts related to trading activities, traders and the rights and obligations of persons with the status of a trader. It shall also deal with the protection of consumers. The concept of business, elements of business, sale and mortgage of business, the concept of business organization and its distinction from sole proprietorship and other civic associations, types of partnerships, the formation and management of partnerships, liability of partners, dissolution and winding-up shall also be discussed.

The last parts shall expound the definition and nature of share companies, the formation formalities of share companies, the roles, rights and liabilities of founders, the definitions of shares and debentures, the forms and transfer of shares, forms of debentures, classes of shares and rights conferred on shareholders, rights and duties of shareholders, the administration of a share company, procedures for changing companies, the formation and regulation of private limited company, and the liability and reorganization and liquidation of business organizations.</td></tr>
</table>

Course Objectives and Competence Acquired	By the end of this course , it is expected that students will be able to: ▪ Understand the definition, rights and duties of traders ▪ Understand different forms of business organizations and legal principles on the nature, formation, administration and dissolution of business organizations; ▪ categorize persons who have the status of a trader and their rights and obligations; ▪ Advise traders as to their rights and obligations under the Commercial Code and other relevant legislations; ▪ Have a comprehensive understanding on the existing laws regulating consumer protection in Ethiopia and basic procedures for handling consumer disputes ▪ Draft partnership agreements for each type of business organization; ▪ Counsel founders on formalities in forming business organizations and their rights and liabilities as founders; ▪ Render decisions on business disputes involving persons and business organizations; ▪ identify the legal lacunas witnessed in the Commercial Code in the regulation of corporate entities; ▪ acquaint with the types of business organizations recognized under the Commercial Code of Ethiopia; ▪ Understand the dissolution and winding up of business organizations. ▪ List and apply the cardinal and subsidiary principles of bankruptcy to different practical cases; and compare and contrast bankruptcy and winding up; ▪ Enumerate and discuss the grounds for the judgment of bankruptcy effects of the judgment;
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group assignments and project work.
Modes of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: ▪ Class Participation and attendance…5% ▪ Mid Exam/Test/Quize……..25% ▪ Individual and group assignments/ Presentation…20% ▪ Final Exam……50%

Course Contents	**Chapter I: General Introduction** 1.1.The civil v. commercial law dichotomy 1.2.Definition of Trader and Exclusion from the Definition of Traders 1.3.Rights and Duties of Traders 1.4.The Concept of Business and Definition of Business under Ethiopian Law 1.5.Elements of Business **Chapter II: Consumer Protection and Trade Competition** 2.1.Introduction to consumer protection law and policies: historical development 2.2.Legislative, institutional and policy framework on consumer protection in Ethiopia 2.3.Anti-competitive and unfair trade practice and their effects 2.4.Emerging issues on consumer protection and law **Chapter III: Business Organizations** 3.1 Definition of business organizations 3.2 Types of business organizations 3.3 Comparing partnerships with companies **Chapter IV: Ordinary Partnership** 4.1.Contribution and management 4.2.Rights and duties of partners 4.3.Distribution of profit 4.4.Control of partnership 4.5.Duty to good faith, diligence and non-competition 4.6.Partnership's relations with third parties 4.7.Dissolution and winding-up **Chapter V: Joint Venture** 5.1 Basic characteristics of joint venture 5.2 Formation, administration and dissolution **Chapter VI: General and Limited Partnership**

	6.1. General features 6.2. Transfer of shares 6.3. Management 6.4.Dissolution and winding up **Chapter VII: Share Company** 7.1 Definition and nature 7.2 The fiction theory of legal personality; 7.3 Formation of share companies 7.4 Kinds of formation 7.5 Promotional activities 7.6 General and special formation formalities 7.7 Defective formation and its effects 7.8 Founders: rights and liabilities 7.9 Securities and security holders 7.10 Definition and nature of shares 7.11 Types of shares 7.12 Transfer of shares 7.13 Definition and nature of debentures **Chapter VIII: Governance of Share Company** 8.1.Governance by a body of shareholders 8.2.Procedures for conduct of company meetings 8.3.Business conducted at company meetings 8.4.Governance by the board of directors 8.5.Appointment of directors 8.6.Powers of board of directors 8.7.Rights of a company director 8.8.Duties and liabilities of directors 8.9.Amendments of company constitutional documents **Chapter IX: Private Limited Company**

	9.1 Nature, formation and management 9.2 Shares of PLC 9.3 Dissolution and winding up of share 9.4 Companies and PLC **Chapter X: Reorganization and Liquidation of Business Organizations** 10.1Introduction to bankruptcy 10.2Judgment of Bankruptcy and its Effects 10.3Settling the bankruptcy 10.4Scheme of Arrangement 10.5Cross-border bankruptcy proceedings
References	▪ Commercial Code of Ethiopia 1960 ▪ Civil Code of Ethiopia 1960 ▪ Commercial Registration and Business Licensing Proclamation No. 980/2016 ▪ Trade Competition and Consumer Protection Proclamation No. 813/2013 ▪ Food and Medicine Administration Proclamation No. 1112/2019 ▪ Elias N. Stebek, Consumer Protection Law in Ethiopia: The normative regime and the Way Forward, ▪ Commercial Registration and Licensing, Council of Ministers Regulation No. 392/2016 ▪ Advertisement proclamation No. 759/2012 ▪ Trade Marks Registration and Protection Proclamation No. 501/2006 ▪ Arthur D. Wolf and Frederick J. Nafziger, The Law of American Business Organizations: An Environmental Approach, 1984 ▪ Davies Paul, Principles of Company Law, 1997 ▪ Denis Keenan, Company Law, 2005 ▪ Fekadu Petros G.meskel, Ethiopian Company Law (Amharic),Far East Trading plc, Addis Ababa, Feb. 2011 ▪ Fekadu Petros Gebremeskel, Emerging Separation of Ownership And Control in Ethiopian Share Companies: Legal And Policy Implications, 4 MizanL.Rev., 1,

2010

- Getahun Seifu, Revisiting Company Law With The Advent of Ethiopian Commodity Exchange: An Overview, 4(1) Mizan Law Rev. 103, 2010
- Getahun Walelign, Exit Rights of Minority Shareholders in Closely held Corporations: Comparative Study of England, Germany and Ethiopian Laws, Fukouka Japan, 2012 (unpublished)
- Goldberg Everett, An Introduction to the Ethiopian Commercial Code: Companies Limited by Shares, AAU, Law Faculty (unpublished)
- Gower, L.C.B., Principles of Modern Company Law, 1992
- Goulding Simon, Principles of Company Law, London, Cavendish Pub.ltd, 1996
- Harry G. Henn and John R. Alexander, Law of Corporations and other Business Enterprises, 1983
- Jauffret, Alfred in Peter Winship (trans.), Background Documents to the Ethiopian Commercial Code of 1960, Artistic Printers, Addis Ababa: 1974
- Karg, K.C., Vijay Gupta and Chawla, Company Law and Secretarial Practice, 2002
- Kenneth W. Clarson et al, West's Business Law: Alternate UCC Comprehensive Edition, 1981
- Melvin Aron Eisenberg, Contractual Freedom in Corporate Law: Articles and Comments,89 Colum. L. Rev. 1461, 1989
- Powell Smith, V., the Law and Practice Relating to Company Directors, 1969
- Ronald Anderson et al., Business Law and The Regulatory Environment: Principle and cases, 1998
- SeyoumYohannes, On Formation of Share Company, Journal of Ethiopian Law, Vol.22 No.2, 2008
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- Anderson, Fox and Twomey, Business Law Principles, Cases, Environment 8th ed., UCC, Southwestern Pub. Co., Cincinnati Ohio, 1983
- Andrew Muscat, The ability of Holding Companies for the Debt of Insolvent Subsidiaries, Aldershot, Brookfield, USA, Dartmouth, 1996
- Koen Grens and Bart Sarvees, Corporations and Partnerships in Belgium, Int'l

	Bruxelles Bruyelent, 1997 ▪ Avtarsingh, Company Law, 12th ed.,Lucknow, Eastern Book Co., 1999 ▪ Robert W. Hamiltonm, The Law of Corporations in Nutshell, 5th ed., St Paul Minn, West Publishing Company, 2000 ▪ John E. Moye, The law of Business Organizations, 4th ed. St Paul Minn West Publishing Co, 1994 ▪ Brian R. Cheffins, company law: theory, structure and operation, Oxford, Clarendon Press , New York, Oxford University Press, 1999 ▪ Ethiopian Insurance Compnay Vs Radia International PLC and Yasin Mohammed, Federal First Instance court, Civil case No. 70/89 of 2000 ▪ Mamo Telila, Federal First Instance Court, Civil Case File No. 106/92 ▪ Mr. Zang de KuanVs Get Yan PLC and members, Federal Supreme Court, Civil Case Appeal No. 28921 of 2000 ▪ Habib KebirVs Daniel Egu, Imperial Supreme Court, Civil Case Appeal No. 533-60 ▪ Mr.Zang De kaunVs Get yan PLC and et al, Federal First Instance court, Civil case No. 53642 of 2006 ▪ Legese Sherefapvt. Ltd. Vs Awad Hassan successors, Federal Supreme Court of Ethiopia, civil app. file No. 14196 of 1996 E.C ▪ Tessema, E, Gaps and Challenges in the Enforcement Framework for Consumer Protection in Ethiopia, Mizan Law Review 9:1 , 2015 ▪ Adera D, The Legal and Institutional framework for Consumer Protection in Ethiopia, LLM Thesis submitted to AAU (unpublished), 2011 ▪ Tadesse Lencho, Ethiopian Bankruptcy Law: Commentary, Journal of Ethiopian Law, Vol. XXII No. 2, 2008 ▪ Getahun Walelign, Consumer Bankruptcy Law for Ethiopia: Lessons from the United States and Germany, Haramaya Law Review Vol. 3, 2014

THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE II

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE II</th></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Law of Civil Procedure II
Course Code: Laws -3041
Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: III
Academic Year:
Semester: II
Prerequisite: Law of Civil Procedure I</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location (R. No):
Consultation Hrs:
Phone No.:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>40</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>45</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course</td><td colspan="7">The Course on Law of Civil Procedure II discusses concepts pertaining to procedural rules</td></tr>
</table>

Description	related with trial in particular; important themes of consideration include ordinary and special proceedings, the production of evidence, the rendering of judgments and decrees, review of judgments, the execution of decrees.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regard • the basic differences between pre-trial and trail proceedings; • ordinary and special procedures; • how evidences are produced in courts of law; • the power of the courts in production of evidences • the rules on review of judgment, types, procedures and requirements; • how execution of decree proceeds • issues of jurisdiction in execution of court decree • how attachment and sale of properties effected during execution of decree
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions
Mode of Assessment	• Class Participation.……...……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…….……...…..…15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam..20% • Exam(s)…… ……...…50%

Course outline	**Chapter I: The Trial and Other Proceedings** • Ordinary proceedings • Special proceedings • Summary procedure • Accelerated procedure • Other procedural matters **Chapter II: Review of Judgments** • Review by the court of rendition • Review by the appellate (higher) court • Review by court of cassation **Chapter III: Execution of Decrees** • Jurisdiction in execution • Proceedings in execution • Attachment and sale
References	**Books** • Alem A. and Tafesse H., Law of Civil Procedure I and II, Teaching Materials, Justice and Legal System Research Institute Addis Ababa, 2009 • ***Sedler, A.R., Ethiopian Civil Procedure, Oxford University Press, AAU, 1968*** • Field, R.H., Civil Procedure, 6th ed., The Foundation Press. Inc., New York, 1990 • Frieden L, H., et al, Civil Procedure, 5th ed., West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1993 • Harrison, Cases and Notes on Ethiopian Civil Procedure, AAU • Robert, M.C. et al., Procedure, The Foundation Press Inc., New York, 1988 • Venkatarma, A.T.L, Mulla on the Civil Procedure, N.M.T. Pub. Ltd, Bombay, 1965 • የፍት/ሥ/ሥ ሕግ መሠረታዊ ችግሮችና ማሻሻያዎች ላይ የቀረቡ የምርምር ጽሁፎች አ.አ 1998. • የኢትዮጲያ ጠ/ፍ/ቤቶች ምርጥ ፍርዶች የፍትሐብሔር ጉዳዮች አአዩ፣ (ጥራዞች)

	• **Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, West Pub. Co., Minn., 1954** • **Merryman, J.H, et al., The Civil Law Tradition, Michie Co., Law Pub., Virginia, 1994** • **Neil, H., Andrews, English Civil Procedure: Three Aspects of the Long Revolution, Suggi, Rome, 20001** • **Saha, A.N., Code of Civil Procedure, 4th ed., Calcuta, 1989** • The Civil Procedure Code, Decree No. 52/1965, Negarit Gazeta-Extra ordinary Issue No.3 of 1965, Addis Ababa 1965 • Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proc., No., 1/1995, Federal Negarit Gazeta 1st Year, No.1/1995 • Federal Court Proclamation, Proc., No., 25/96, Federal Negarit Gazeta 2nd Year, No.13/1996 • Federal Courts Proclamation Re-amendment Proclamation, Proc. No. 454/2005 • The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as amended by Act, 1999 and 2002 (Civil Procedure Code of India) • Addis Ababa City Government Proclamation., Proc. No. 87/97, Federal Negarit Gazeta 3rd Year, No.52/1997 • Addis Ababa Kebele Social Courts Proc., Proc. No. 87/97 • Civil Code of Ethiopia, Proc. No.,16, Negarit Gazeta, 19th Year,No.2,1960 • Sharia Courts Consolidation Proclamation, Proc. No., 188/1999, Federal Negarit Gazeta, 6th Year, No. 10/1999 • Federal Civil Servants Proclamation., Proc. No., 515/2007, Federal Negarit Gazeta, 13th Year, No. 15/2007 • Labour Proclamation, Proc. No., 377/2003, Federal Negarit Gazeta, 10th Year, No. 12/2004 • Privatization Agency Proclamation, Proc. No., 110/1995 • Income Tax Proclamation, Proc. No., 286/2002; Federal Negarit Gazeta, 8th Year, No. 34/2002 • Commercial Code of Ethiopia, Proc. No., 166/1960, Negarit Gazeta, 19th Year, No. 3/1960

	• Abebe Mulatu, Who is the Interested Party to Initiate a Challenge to the Constitutionality of Laws in Ethiopia, The Law Student Bulletin, Vol. 1, No., 2, AAU, 1999 • መንበረፀሐይ ታደሰ ፤በኢትዮጲያ የፍትሐብሔር ሥ/ሥ ሕግ ትኩረት የሚሹ አብይ ነጥቦች፤ ዐውደ ፍትህ፤1ኛ ዓመት ቁ.001፤ ሐምሌ፤ 1996

LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	
Course Information	Course Title: Law of Criminal Procedure Course Code: Laws -3042 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: III Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.:

	E-mail:						
ECTS	5						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	40	20	15	10	45	5	135
Course Description	This course has been designed to acquaint students with the principles and rules of modern criminal procedure in general; it examines the pertinent provisions of the FDRE Constitution and the Criminal Procedure Code. The course also explores the laws and practices of selected jurisdictions, and exposes the underlying structures of modern criminal procedure - throwing light on three major processes of criminal procedure: the adversarial, inquisitorial and mixed systems. The themes of concentrated discussion shall be principles and rules relating to the initiation of the criminal justice process (accusation, complaint and flagrant offense), summons and arrest, police investigation, confession, search and seizure, identification procedure, remedies for illegal arrest and search, remand, bail, habeas corpus, jurisdiction, change of venue, charge, pretrial process in court, trial, no-case motion, judgment writing and sentencing. Standards observed to ensure fairness of the criminal proceedings such as the right to defense counsel, impartial tribunal, speedy trial; equality and public trial are also included. Besides, determining sentence as well as special cases involving private prosecution, anticorruption, juvenile justice and in absentia hearing have been incorporated in this course. Finally, matters concerning post-judgment procedures like appeal, execution, probation, parole and reinstatement shall be explored.						
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding • The distinction between modern and traditional criminal dispute resolution mechanisms;						

	• The 'adversarial', 'inquisitorial', and 'mixed' systems of criminal procedure; • The nature, structure and purposes of criminal procedure; • Sources of criminal procedure rules; • Pre-trial, trial and post trial criminal procedures; • Constitutional and legal guarantees for the realization of fairness of the criminal justice system; • The roles and functions of individuals, witnesses, victims, police, suspects, defense counsel, Public prosecutor and judges in criminal proceedings; •The conditions required to set the criminal justice in motion; • The procedures used to gather evidence lawfully; • The legal requirements for arrest; • The rules applicable to remand in custody, bail, and habeas corpus; • Remedies available for illegal arrest and search; • Judicial, material and local jurisdictions, and division of the federal and state criminal Jurisdictions; • The principles and rules that govern the determination of sufficiency of evidence to support Criminal charges and convictions; • The grant of arrest and search warrants, framing of criminal charges, holding of trial and delivery of judgment; Acquire techniques of sentencing and execution of judgment of criminal proceeding
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions. Learning by doing in work shop rooms on hypnotically cases, mini moot court computations and justice institutions (police stations, General

	Attorney Offices, Courts and Prisons) academic study visit.
Mode of Assessment	• Class Participation……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……..…..…15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam …20% • Exam(s)…… ……...…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Introduction** • Definition, Nature and Development of Criminal Procedure of Criminal Procedure Rules • Models of Criminal Justice Systems: - 'Due Process' and 'Crime Control'**.** Victim model • Systems of Criminal Procedure: Adversarial/Accusatorial, Inquisitorial and Mixed • Structure, Purposes, and Fundamental Principles of Modern Criminal Procedure • History of Ethiopian Criminal Procedure **Chapter II: Setting Justice in Motion:-Intake Procedures and Investigative Activities** • Setting Justice in Motion • Summons and Arrest • Police Investigation • **Police Investigation Report** **Chapter III: - Treatment of Persons in Police Detention** • Remand in Custody • Release on Bail • Habeas Corpus **Chapter IV: - Prosecution Responsibility and Preliminary Inquiry** • Prosecutorial Responsibility • The Preliminary Inquiry **Chapter V: -Prosecution**

	• Framing the Charge: Form and Content • Amendment • Withdrawal **Chapter VI:-The Federal System and Jurisdiction of Courts** • An Overview of the Court System in the Ethiopian Federal Set Up • Criminal Jurisdiction of Courts **Chapter VII:- The Trial** • Fairness of the Trial Process • Pre-Trial Stage • Trial-Stage **Chapter VIII:- Sentencing** • Sentencing Statutes • Kinds of Punishment • Determination of Sentence • Fixing Deserved Punishment **Chapter IX: - Review of Judgment** • Review of Judgment by the Court of Rendition • Right of Appeal and Powers of the Appellate Court • Review in Cassation **Chapter X:- Special Procedures** • Private Prosecutions • Default Proceedings • Summary Proceedings: Petty Offences and Contempt • Juvenile Procedures • Anti-Corruption Cases, anti-terrorism, and computer crime. **Chapter XI:- Execution of Criminal Sentence** • Mode of execution of penalties • Suspension and Discontinuance of Penalties • Prisoner's RightReinstatement

References	Abera Jembere, Legal history of Ethiopia 1434-1974: some aspects of substantive and procedural law • Yonas Tesfa and Tilahun Weldie ,Criminal Procedure Text Book • Wondwessen Demisie, , Ethiopian Criminal Procedure Law Text Book, September, 2012 • Bloom, R. Searches, Seizures and Warrants, Westport, CT: Greenwood, 2003 • Bridegam, M. & Marzilli, A. (Eds.) Search and Seizure, NY: Chelsea House Publishers, 2004 • Creamer, S., The Law of Arrest, Search and Seizure, NY: Holt, 1980 • Del Carmen, R. Criminal Procedure: Law and Practice, Belmont: Wadsworth, 1998 • Dressler, J. & Thomas, G. Criminal Procedure, 3e., Minneapolis: West, 2005 Ferdico, John N., Criminal Procedure for the Criminal Justice Professional 8th ed., Wadsworth Group, 2002 • Fisher, Stanely Z., Ethiopian Criminal Procedure: A Sourcebook, Haile Sellassie I University, 1969 • Hickey, T. Criminal Procedure, Boston: McGraw-Hill, 1998 • Ingraham, Barton L., The Structure of Criminal Procedure: Laws and Practices of France, the Soviet Union, China and the United States, Greenwood press, 1987 • Israel, J., Kamisar, Y., Lafave, W. & King, N. Criminal Procedure and the Constitution, Eagan, MN: Thomson West, 2005 • Johnson, P. & Cloud, M. Constitutional Criminal Procedure**:**- From Investigation to Trial, Eagan, MN: Thomson West, 2005 • Negatu Tesfaye, Materials for the Study of Ethiopian Criminal Procedure (In Amharic), Addis Ababa University, 1991 • Roberson, Cliff, Criminal Procedure Today, Issues and Cases, 2nd ed., 2003 • Samaha, J. Criminal Procedure. 4th ed. Belmont, CA: West/Wadsworth, 1999 • Scheb, J. and J. Criminal Procedure, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1999 • Wyngaert, Van Den, Criminal Procedure Systems in the European Community, Butterworth's, 1993 • Andrew J. Involuntary Confessions and Illegally Obtained Evidence in Criminal Cases, Crim.

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	• The Ethiopian Criminal Procedure Code, 1961 • Criminal Code of FDRE 2005 • Federal Attorney General Establishment Proclamation no 943/2016 • The Federal Courts Establishment Proclamation No. 25/1996 • The Federal High Court Establishment Proclamation No. 322/2003 • The Federal Police Commission Proclamation No. 313/2003 • The Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Pro No. 365/2003 • International Convention on Civil and Political Rights 1966 • The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1980 • Proclamation to provide computer crime 958/2016 • Anti- terrorism proclamation number 652/2009 • Revised- anti- corruption procedure and evidence proclamation No - 882/2015 • Revised sentencing directive number 2/ 2006 E.C **Cassation Decisions On Criminal Procedure Matters**

LAW OF EVIDENCE

LAW OF EVIDENCE	
Course	Course Title: Law of Evidence

<table>
<tr><td>Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Code: Laws -3043
Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: III
Academic Year:
Semester: II
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location (R. No):
Consultation Hrs:
Phone No.:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The course on Law of Evidence equips students with knowledge of the meaning, nature, development and classification of evidence in various legal systems. It covers such themes as proof without evidence, admission, judicial notice, presumptions and proof with evidence; it shall give special focus to relevancy and admissibility of facts in various aspects. Oral evidence encompassing competence of witnesses and grounds of incompetence, privilege and status of hearsay as evidence are also integral parts of the course. Documentary, scientific, real and demonstrative evidences, and burden and standard of proof of facts in civil and criminal cases will likewise be dicussed in conjunction with constitutional rights and protections</td></tr>
</table>

	afforded to persons subjected to investigations, searches, or the seizure of materials. It also deals about nature, meaning and historical development of forensic science. Sub-fields of foresnsic science, protection and investigation of crime scence, finger print, DNA, blood and other fluid evidence, and post-mortem examination are also an intergral part of the course.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding • the various situation in which proof without evidence is possible; • what relevance and admissibility mean; • demonstrative and documentary evidences; • the burden of proof and persuasion in civil and criminal cases and the standard of proof required in each case; • constitutional values which guide law of evidence; • the nature, development, and application of evidence law in criminal and civil cases in civil and common law legal system including Ethiopia; • admission, judicial notice and presumptions as means of proof without evidence; • rebutable and irrebutable presumptions; • the policy considerations and prohibitions for admissibility of some relevant facts as evidence; • who could be a witness and the grounds of incompetence in witnesses, privileges, and rules on hearsay; • the various types of privileges; • the status of hearsay evidence and its constitutionality in Ethiopia; • demonstrative evidence and the various considerations in assigning it weight; • define and discuss forensic science including its goals and importance in the justice system, and explain concerns of the forensic science • familiarize them with application of basic science in forensic science. • appreciate how the forensic science applies basic science for legal issue and concern
Pre-	None

requisite	
Course Status	Mandatory
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions. Learning by doing in work shop rooms on hypnotically cases, mini moot court computations and justice institutions (police stations, General Attorney Offices, Courts and Prisons) academic study visit.
Mode of Assessment	• Class Participation……...……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……...…..…15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam ……..20% • Exam(s)…… ……...…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Evidence Law General Introduction** • Meaning, purpose and nature of evidence law • Development of evidence • Evidence in civil and common law legal system • Evidence law in Ethiopia • Evidence in civil and criminal cases • Classification of Evidence **Chapter II: Proof Without Need to Establish Evidence** • Admission of facts • Presumptions • Judicial Notice

Chapter III: Relevance and Admissibility

- Fact in issue
- Relevant fact (Relevancy and admissibility)
- Facts relevant to facts in issue
- Relevancy of circumstantial evidence
- Relevancy of character evidence
- Relevancy of criminal conviction in civil cases
- Relevancy of similar occurrences
- Relevancy of statements made under special circumstances
- Relevant but inadmissible facts

Chapter IV: Oral Evidence

- Oral evidence: General
- Examination of witnesses
- Competence of witnesses
- Test of competence
- Grounds in competence
- Hearsay
- Exclusionary rules: Privileges

Chapter V: Real Evidence

- General
- Demonstrative evidence
- Documentary evidence
- Role of Evidences in Providing the Criminal /Suspect/ and Guilt
- Best evidence Rule

	Chapter VI: Forensic Science and Crime Investigation • The Meanings, Goals, and Historical Development of Forensic Science • Sub-fields of Forensic Science • Protecting, Investigation and Examination of Crime Scene • Documenting the Crime Scene • Videotaping the Crime Scene • Photography the Crime Scene • Crime Scene Sketching • Collection and Preservation of Evidence • Fingerprints and DNA Evidence ✓ Meanings, Principles and Historical Developments of Fingerprint ✓ Types and Individuality of Fingerprint ✓ DNA and its Application in Justice system • Blood and other Body Fluid Evidences ✓ Blood as a Physical Evidence ✓ Species Identification ✓ The Discovery of ABO Blood Groups ✓ Paternity ✓ Semen as Physical Evidence • Ballistics and Trace Evidence • Investigation of Arson and Explosive • Medico-legal aspects of Death and Toxicology **Chapter VII: Burden and Degree of Proof** • Burden of proof • Standard of proof: General
References	

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PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Public International Law Course Code: Laws -3044 Credit Hours: 5 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: III Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor	Name:

<table>
<tr><td>Information</td><td colspan="7">Title:
Office Location (R. No):
Consultation Hrs:
Phone No.:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">8</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>40</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">Public International Law traditionally deals with the laws that affect the political relations of nations on the international plane. The basic unit in the international system is the state, which acts similar to the way an individual acts under national law. States establish rights through treaties and customary practices, make claims against other states before arbitral panels and international courts, and defend. Public International law has increased in use and importance vastly over the twentieth and twenty first century, due to the increase in global trade, armed conflict, environmental deterioration on a worldwide scale, awareness of human rights violations, rapid and vast increase in international transportation and a boom in global communications. The course public international law is offered with a view to introducing students with the fundamentals of international law and to enable them understand how the fundamentals of international legal system works. To this effect, a wide range of issues (from sources, relationship between international law and municipal law, subjects of international law, jurisdiction, immunity, state responsibility, state succession, the law of treaties and dispute settlement to the UN system and peaceful settlement of international disputes) will be covered. Themselves against accusations of wrongdoing. International organizations like the United Nations have now become international actors too, with the ability to enter into treaties with states and other international organizations, and to make claims before international tribunals. Increasingly, international law applies to individuals directly, through human rights</td></tr>
</table>

	and international criminal tribunals, and indirectly to corporations through controls on trade and rules relating to national jurisdiction over the activities of multinational companies. Complex topics in international law must be built on a foundation of basic rules and structures. International law derives its nature from its constituent parts - individual states. So, students will first be introduced to the idea of state sovereignty and the traditional view of the international legal order as a Westphalian system of independent and sovereign states. Next, students will learn about the major subjects of international law-states and international organizations - and how these subjects are constituted. States make international laws through their actions and choices, and students from the beginning will appreciate the political nature of this process. The actions of states provide the groundwork for the sources of international law, and at this point, students will examine the major sources of international law in detail with emphasis on the two most important sources, customary law and treaty law. Once familiarized with the basic rules, how these rules are applied in national and international contexts will also be explained; the initial reaction by injured states to an international wrong will be considered. State responsibility for a particular action must be confirmed and then possible remedies applied by the injured State. Often, states will resort to courts and arbitral panels to resolve their disputes. Matters of court jurisdiction are especially complex when dealing with international issues, and in some cases, adjudication can take place simultaneously at the national and international levels with inconsistent results. This would presume understanding adjudication at the international level by students and how international laws apply in domestic courts of Ethiopia, including the applicability of international customs and treaties under the FDRE Constitution. The bases for jurisdiction of domestic courts over international issues will also be elaborated. Further, the issue of war will be taken up, with consideration of the prohibition on the threat or use of force under the UN Charter and the modern challenge presented by terrorist warfare. This course highlights the key legal principles governing international organizations, their nature and functioning. The course deals with themes related to the legal personality of international organizations, their competence, responsibility, privileges, immunities, dissolution and succession. The course further explores questions relating to the role of the United Nations in the enforcement of international law, the role of global and regional

	organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and the role of the African Union and other African regional and sub-regional organizations as specific areas of study. This course deals with the basic principles of African Union Law. It is designed to give students a working knowledge of AU law and among other things, the evolution, structure, institutions, subject matter, sources of AU law and the position of AU law in the legal systems of the member states. It examines the position of the AU within the structure of international law, specifically in relation to other international institutions such as the United Nations, Organization of American States, the EU, the Council of Europe, and the World Trade Organization. Students will acquire the skills needed to do research on AU law as affecting states, national legal systems, businesses and individuals, focusing on current events in the AU with a view to establishing the role of law in all activities carried out by the AU.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding • the nature and functioning of the international legal system; • the political and legal elements of international law; • the legal arguments involved with respect to sources of international law; • the scope and applicability of international laws; • the overlapping authority and interplay of domestic and international court systems; • the rules of international law governing international organizations; • the current trends in the development of international institutional law; • the effects of membership in international organizations in the Ethiopian context; • the diverse types and functions of international organizations; • the acquisition of legal personality by and the powers of international organizations; • the grounds for the termination of membership in international organizations; • the role of regional and sub-regional organizations under the auspices of the UN; • the nature, subject matter, characteristics and sources of AU law;

	And the required professional skills for negotiation, advising and researching different aspects of the AU Law;
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	5
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions. Learning by doing in work shop rooms on hypnotically cases, mini moot court computations and justice institutions (police stations, General Attorney Offices, Courts and Prisons) academic study visit.
Mode of Assessment	• Class Participation……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……..…..…15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam ……..20% • Exam(s)…… 50%
Course Outline	**Chapter I: The Nature and Development of International Law** • Conceptual Definition of International Law • Historical Development of International Law • Nature and Scope of Public International Law • Is international Law Really Law? o Naturalism v. Positivism

	• Purpose of Public International Law
	• Weakness and Criticism of International Law
	Chapter II: Sources of International Law
	• What is source of law
	  o Formal Sources of International Law
	  o Material Sources of International Law
	• Sources of International Law
	  o Customary International LawTreatyGeneral Principles of LawJudicial Decision and Writings of Scholar
	• Other Sources of International Law
	  o Equity
	• Hierarchy of Sources of International LawHierarchy of Norms: *Jus Cogens*
	Chapter III: Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
	• Theories developed to address the nexus between International and Municipal Law
	  o The Monist School of Thought
	  o The Dualist School of Thought
	  o The Third Position
	• Municipal Laws before International Law
	• International Law before Municipal
	• The Context of Ethiopia
	Chapter IV: Subjects of International Law
	• The Concepts of Legal Personality and Subjects of International Law
	• International Legal Persons
	• Creation of States: Statehood
	• Permanent Population
	• Defined Territory
	• Effective Government
	• Capacity to enter into international relations
	• Recognition of States

	○ The Constitutive Theory ○ The Declarative (Evidentiary) Theory • Recognition of Government ○ Tobar Doctrine ○ Estrada Doctrine • Premature Recognition • The Legal Effects of Recognition • Extinction of Statehood ○ Merger ○ Dissolution ○ Dismemberment • State Succession ○ Predecessor v. Successor State ○ Universal Succession ○ Clean slate Succession • International Organizations, Multinational Corporations, NGO's and Individuals as International legal persons **Chapter V: Territory Under International Law** • Concept of Territorial Integrity • Territorial Sovereignty • New States and Title to Territory • Acquisition of Territory ○ Boundary Treaties and Boundary Awards ○ Accretion ○ Cession ○ Conquest ○ Effective Control • Territorial Integrity and Self Determination ○ The Doctrine of Uti Possidetis ○ Beyond Uti posidetis

	• International Boundary Rivers
	• The Common Heritage of Man Kind
	• The Polar Regions
	• Leases and Servitudes
	• Outer Space
	Chapter VII: State Responsibility Under International Law
	• The Concept, Nature and Meaning ofState Responsibility
	• Rules of State Responsibility
	  o Primary Rule (Substantive Rules of International Law)
	  o Secondary Rule (The Law of State Responsibility)
	• Elements of State Responsibility
	  o Attribution of Conduct to the State
	  o Breach of an International Obligation
	  o Defense (Circumstances precluding wrongfulness)
	• The Legal Consequence of an International Wrongful Act
	  o Reparation
	  o Cession
	  o Serious Breaches of Jus Cogens norms
	  o Diplomatic Protection and Nationality Claims
	  o Diplomatic
	• Individual Responsibility
	Chapter VIII: Use of Force under International Law
	• The Historical Developments of Use of Force International Law
	• Jus ad Bellum v. Jus in Bello
	• The Concept, Nature and Meaning of Use of Force under IL
	• Views on Interpretation of the Prohibition of the threat and of force (Article 2(4) of the UN Charter)
	  o Permissive Approach
	  o Restrictive Approach

- Exceptions to the Prohibition of the threat and use of force
- Categories of Use of Force
    - Restoration
    - Reprisal
- Self Defense in case of Use of Force
- Individual Self Defense (Immediacy, Necessity, Proportionality and attribution)
- Collective Self Defense
- Self Defense in case of Use of Threat
- Anticipatory Use of Military force
- Primitive Use of Military Force
- Modalities of Intervention
    - The Responsibility to Protect Doctrine (R2P)
    - Humanitarian Intervention
    - The Unwilling and Unable Test Doctrine
    - Civil Wars
    - Aid to Authorities of a State
    - Aid to Rebels
- Modern Trends and Practices of the Use of Threat or Force
- The UN Peace Keeping v. Use of Force
- Terrorism
- Air and Space Law

Chapter IX: Law of Treaties

- The Concept, Nature and Definition of Law of Treaties under International Law
- Classifications of Treaty
    - Law Making Treaty
    - Treaty Contracts
- Formations of Treaties
    - Formalities/Basic Elements
    - Consent by Signature, Exchange of Instruments, Ratification, Accession

- Reservation
- Entry into force of treaties

- Application of Treaties
- Third States
- Interpretation of treaties
- Invalidation and Termination of Treaties
- Disputes Settlement
  - Treaties between States and International Organizations

Chapter X: International Dispute Resolution

- Diplomatic methods of dispute settlement (Negotiation, good office, conciliation arbitration and mediation)
- Legal methods of dispute settlement
- Introduction to the International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- Contentious Jurisdiction
- Advisory Jurisdiction
- Other International Tribunals
- Justiciability and mootness
- National courts and international law issues

Chapter XI: Law of International Organizations

- Meaning and Scope of International Organizations
- The Historical Development of International Organizations
- The rise of modern organizations
- Approaches to international institutions
- Chief functions of international organization
- Classification of international organizations
  - Classification based on functions
  - Classification based on Membership
  - Classification based on the type of contracting parties

	○ Classification based on intergovernmental or supranational **Chapter XII: Common Institutional Issues of International Organizations** ▪ International personality of International Organizations ▪ Law governing the activities of an international organization in national jurisdictions and international Jurisdictions ▪ Powers and functions of international organizations ▪ Privileges and immunities before International Organizations ▪ Responsibility of international organizations ▪ Membership ▪ Admission to membership ▪ Continuity, creation and succession of States ▪ Suspension, termination, withdrawal and expulsion ▪ Non-ratification of an amendment to the Constitution ▪ Disappearance or Loss of essential characteristics Representation **Chapter XII: The United Nations System and its Specialized Agencies** ▪ Origin, purposes of the UN ▪ Principles of the UN ▪ Membership of the UN ▪ Amendment of UN Charter ▪ Organs of the United Nations ▪ The General nature of specialized agencies ▪ The legislative processes of specialized agencies ▪ Interpretation of constitutional texts ▪ Sanction and enforcement Procedures ▪ Development of international laws by specialized agencies **Chapter XIV: Regional Organizations: The Africa Union** ▪ The Concept, Nature and Evolutions of Regional Organizations

- The European Union
- The Organization of American States (OAS)
- The Latin American Integration Association
- The Arab League
- The Africa Union
    - The Historical background of the AU
    - OAU as a predecessor to the AU
    - The strengths and weaknesses of the OAU
    - The Rational for the establishment of the AU
    - The position of AU in the classification of international organizations
    - The AU and Regional Economic Communities

Chapter XV: Institutional Structure of the AU

The Assembly
The Executive Council
The Commission
The Pan-African Parliament
The African Court of Justice
The Permanent Representatives' Committee
The Specialized Technical Committees
The Economic, Social and Cultural Council
The Peace and Security Council
Financial Institutions: African Central Bank, the African Monetary Fund and the African Investment Bank

Chapter XVI: The Role of the AU in Peace and Security in Africa

- The competence of the AU in terms of Peace and Security
- The power to intervene in the affairs of member states
- Peace Keeping mission and operations

Relationship of AU with other international human rights organizations

	Chapter XVII: Amendment of the Constitution of the AU ▪ The consequence of the Principles in customary law ▪ The consent principle ▪ The majority principle The consent and majority principles combined
References	▪ Abdulqawi A. Yusuf, African Yearbook of International Law, (Volume 11, 2005) ▪ Abdulqawi A. Yusuf *et a*l, The African Union: Legal and Institutional Framework: A Manual on the Pan-African Organization, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2012 ▪ Anthony D'Amato, International Law Today: A Handbook, 2006. ▪ D.W.Bowett, The Law of International Institutions, 4th Edition, 2003 ▪ Girmachew Alemu Aneme**,** A Study of the African Union`s Right of Intervention against Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes**,** WLP Legal Publishers, 2011 ▪ Hathaway and Koh, Foundations of International Law and Politics, 2005. ▪ Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, 6th Edition, 2003 ▪ James Crawford, Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law (Oxford University Press, 8th ed, 2012). ▪ James R. Crawford, Principles of Public International Law, (Oxford University Press, 8th Edition, 2008). ▪ Jeffrey Dunoff, International Law: Norms, Actors, Process, 2002. ▪ Lorence W. Gormley, Introduction to Law of the European Communities, 3rd Edition ▪ Lori F. Damrosch, International Law, Cases and Materials, 4th Edition, 2001. ▪ Malcolm N Shaw, International Law, (Cambridge University Press, 6th ed, 2008). ▪ Stephen C. McCaffrey, Understanding International Law, 2006. ▪ Stephen Hall, Principles of International Law (LexisNexis 5th ed, 2016). ▪ Tim Hillier Sources Book on Public International Law, (Cavendish Publishing Limited, 1998) ▪ William R. Slomanson, Fundamental Perspectives on International Law, 5th Edition, 2007

LAW OF INSURANCE, BANKING AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

<table>
<tr><td colspan="8">LAW OF INSURANCE, BANKING AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Law of Insurance, Banking and Negotiable Instruments

Course Code: Laws -3045
Credit Hours: 4 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: III
Academic Year:
Semester: II
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location (R. No):
Consultation Hrs:
Phone No.:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">7</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>42</td><td>28</td><td>42</td><td>21</td><td>49</td><td>7</td><td>189</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course</td><td colspan="7">This course comprises three parts. The first part deals with banks and banking transactions.</td></tr>
</table>

Description	This part covers such banking activities as accepting money, valuable things and documents on deposit, lending money accepted on deposit, depositing and managing securities, buying and selling foreign exchanges, gold and silver bullions, and discounting commercial instruments and transferable securities having a future maturity date The second part deals with the Law of Negotiable Instruments and Banking is another area of financial laws in Ethiopia. It governs the nature and function of negotiable instruments and banks.The law that governs negotiable instruments address issues relating to documents or papers incorporating various types of rights that are transferred by endorsement and delivery or by mere delivery of a document. The Ethiopian Commercial Code recognizes three classes of documents as negotiable instruments: commercial instruments (bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, travellers' checks); transferable securities (shares or stocks, bonds); and documents of title to goods (bills of lading and other types of way bills, ware house goods' deposit certificates). However, the focus in this course would be on the first class of negotiable instruments. Finally, the issue of the Law of Insurance is also incorporated under part three. It is an area of financial Law governing the nature and function of insurance. It basically deals with the definition and types of insurance, the requirements for the formation of a valid contract of insurance, the requirements for the establishment and operation of an insurance business, the basic principles governing insurance contracts and the rights and duties of the parties to the insurance contract. It begins with a highlight on laws regulating the establishment and operation of the insurance business, and proceeds to sections that deal with the law determining the rights and duties of the insurer and insured in insurance contracts as embodied in the Ethiopian Commercial Code.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding • The blueprint of banks, banking transactions and major banking operations; • The specific legal requirements for the establishment and operation of banking business; • The economic significance of banks, the various types of banks, i.e., commercial

	banks and central or national banks and their functions, the powers and duties of central or national banks; • The various types of banking transactions or operations such as deposit of funds, bank transfers, deposit and management of securities, lending, deposit of valuable things and documents, discount of commercial instruments and securities; and • The legal aspects of negotiable instruments, the definition and types of negotiable instruments; • The similarity and differences between and among bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes; • The economic significance of negotiable instruments; the formal requirements for the issuance and circulation of valid negotiable instruments; the mode of transfer of negotiable instruments; the definition, form and effect of endorsements; • The definition, form and effects of acceptance, acceptance for honor and payment or acceptance by intervention of negotiable instruments; • The rights and duties of the parties to negotiable instruments the performance of obligations arising out of negotiable instruments; the remedies available to holders of negotiable instruments in cases of nonperformance; • The nature, definition and types of insurance, the requirements for the formation of a valid contract of insurance; • The requirements for the establishment and operation of an insurance business, the basic principles governing insurance contracts, and the rights and duties of the parties to the contract; • The legal elements of insurance law, the establishment and operation of insurance companies, the concept and requisites of insurable interest, the concept of indemnity and utmost good faith, the commencement and duration of insurance contract, and the claim and settlement of issues in relation to insurance.
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory

Schedule	
Contact Hours	4
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions. Learning by doing in work shop rooms on hypnotically cases, mini moot court computations and justice institutions (police stations, General Attorney Offices, Courts and Prisons) academic study visit.
Mode of Assessment	• Class Participation……....……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……...…..…15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam ……..20% • Exam(s)…… ……...…50%
Course outline	**PART ONE: INTRODUCTION TO LAW OF BANKING AND BANKING TRANSACTIONS** **Chapter One: Law Of Banking** 1.1. Definitions 1.2. The Development of Banking Systems 1.3. Types of Banks 1.4. Functions of banks 1.5. Major banking transactions 1.6. Establishment and operation of banking business 1.7. Regulation of banks and banking transaction **PART TWO: LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS** **Chapter One: Introduction To The Law Of Negotiable Instruments**

	1.1 Introduction 1.2 Historical overview 1.3 Definition, nature and parties to negotiable instruments 1.4 Types of negotiable instruments 1.5 Characteristics of negotiable instruments 1.6 Presumptions as to negotiable instruments **Chapter Two: The Form And Parties To Commercial Instruments (Bill Of Exchange)** 2.1 Introduction 2.2 Essential elements of a bill 2.3 Issue, Negotiation, Delivery and Endorsement 2.4 Presentment and Acceptance of Commercial Instruments 2.5 Maturity of Commercial Instruments 2.6 Payment of Commercial Instruments 2.7Dischargeof Commercial Instruments 2.8Dishonour of Commercial Instruments **Chapter Three: Promissory Notes** 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Definition of Promissory Notes 3.3 Essential elements of Promissory Notes 3.4 Functions of the Promissory Note 3.5 Parties to Promissory Notes **Chapter Four: Cheques** 4.1 Definition and Essential Elements of Cheques 4.2 Characteristics of Cheques 4.3 Negotiation and Certification 4.4 Types of Cheques 4.5 Travelers' Cheques **Chapter Five: Enforcement Of Instruments** 5.1 Person Entitled To Enforce Instrument

	5.2 Defenses and Claims in Recoupment 5.3 Enforcement of Lost, Destroyed, or Stolen Instrument 5.4 Lost, Destroyed, or Stolen Cashier's Check, Teller's Check, or Certified Check 5.5 Right of recourse of a holder of commercial instruments 5.6 Loss of Right of Recourse and Alternative Remedies to a Holder **PART THREE: LAW OF INSURANCE** **Chapter One: Introduction to Insurance in General** 1.1 The notion of Insurance 1.2 Significance of Insurance 1.3 Basic principles of Insurance 1.4 Types of insurances 1.5 Contract of insurance and insurance policy 1.6 Parties to contract of insurance 1.7 General obligations and rights of the parties **Chapter Two: Regulation of Insurance and Insurance of objects** 2.1 Who may insure an object? 2.2 Scope of risks covered 2.3 Scope of compensation 2.4 Liability insurance in general 2.5 The compulsory third party liability vehicle insurance 2.6Payment and right of substitution in insurance of damages **Chapter Three: Life Insurance** 3.1 Insurable interest 3.2 The nature and scope of risks insured 3.3 Designation of beneficiaries 3.4 Rights and obligations of parties 3.5 Insurance against illness and accident
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FEDERALISM

FEDERALISM	
Course Information	Course Title: Federalism Course Code: Laws -3046 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: III Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title:

	Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:						
ECTS	3						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	30	10	15	10	30	5	100
Course Description	The course on Federalism covers the meaning, pros and cons of a system of federation, the types of federation, and general features observed in different federal systems. It discusses such issues like whether federalism helps in regulating conflicts, what the historical antecedents of federalism are in Ethiopia, how they contribute to analysis of the present situation, whether lessons could be drawn from other multicultural federations, how legislative and executive powers between the federal and state governments are divided - with particular focus on the Ethiopian federal system and the ongoing debate concerning the authority of the constituent states, how federal polities are distinguished from other forms of polities, the main institutions established in a federation, and the role of second chambers in legitimating federal government and process of policy-making. The course also examines one of the consequences of introducing a federal system, i.e. intergovernmental financial arrangements in decentralized systems. Fiscal federalism analyses the theoretical and empirical basis of the division of expenditures and revenues between the levels of a government. The focus will be on the constitutional allocation and distribution of expenditure responsibilities and revenue-raising powers between the tiers of the government. This shall cover the vertical as well as horizontal fiscal imbalances in revenue capacity and expenditure needs among the constituent units, the processes and institutions of						

	intergovernmental fiscal transfers and borrowing needed to respond to financial imbalances, and corrections for imbalances.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • federalism, the reasons for its introduction and the various types of federation; • the main features that distinguish federations from other polities; • the necessary institutions for making a federation effective; • the distinction between nation-state and multicultural federations; • the manner and techniques of diving power and resources between federal and state governments; • the context under which the 1995 Federal system has been established in Ethiopia as well as its development; • the nature of the political crisis in the past and the challenges of building a multicultural state; • the unique features of the Ethiopian federal system; • the various mechanisms for adjudicating constitutional issues as employed in federal polities and the political choice adopted in Ethiopia; • the principle of revenue sharing and expenditure assignment between the states and the federal government; • the objectives of intergovernmental transfer and the methods for correcting fiscal imbalance.
Pre-requisite	Constitutional Law
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2

Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions
Mode of Assessment	• Class Participation……...……5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……...…..…15% • Quiz----------10% • Assignments/Debate / Project/ Essays and presentations /Mid-term exam ……..20% • Exam(s)…… ……...…50%
Course outline	**Chapter One : General Overview of Federalism** • Meaning and applicability of federalism • Rationale for adopting federalism • Pros and cons of federal system • Formation of federal system • Types of federal system **Chapter Two: Some Common Features among Federations** 2.2 Federalism and Federation 2.3 Some Common Features among Federations 2.3.1 Division of Powers 2.3.1.1 The Notion of Co-ordinate Relationship 2.3.1.2 Limitations to the Co-ordinate Theory 2.3.1.3 Confederations, Federations and Decentralized forms of Governments 2.3.2 Written and Supreme Federal Constitution

	2.3.3 Rigid Constitution 2.3.4 Umpiring the Federation 2.3.5 Origin of Federations and the territorial Autonomy of the States 2.4 Extra-Constitutional Factors -the presence of dominant majority -federal will -democracy and economic development -the degree of incorporation of the federal principle as it can manifest itself in many ways **Chapter Three: Federations and Second Chambers** 3.1 Rationale 3.2 Composition 3.3 Selection of Members 3.4 Powers 3.5 **Chapter Four: Federalism and Accommodation of Diversity: The Ethiopian Experience** 4.2 The Origin of the Federation 4.3 Federal Features 4.4 Some Distinct Features 4.4.1 Unicameral Legislature 4.4.2 Federal Supremacy, Secession and implications for the Unity-Diversity Rational Behind Federations 4.4.3 The Explicit Recognition of Nations/nationalities as Building Bricks of the

	Federation and its Implications 4.5 Limitations and challenges of transition to Democracy The Role of the HoF in Intergovernmental Relations **Chapter Five: Division of Legislative Powers** 5.1 The Form and Scope of Distribution of Legislative Powers 5.2 Exclusive Powers 5.3 Shared Legislative Powers 5.3.1 Framework powers 5.3.2 Concurrent Powers 5.4 Residual Powers **Chapter Six: Division of Executive Power** 6.1 Dual versus Executive Federalism 6.1.1 Dual Federalism 6.1.2 Executive Federalism **Chapter Seven: Federalism and the Adjudication of Disputes** 7.1.1 The Difference Between the Institutions 7.1.2 The House of Federation 7.1.3 On the Jurisdiction and Procedures of the HoF 7.1.4 Organization of the Judiciary in a Federal System 7.1.5 Jurisdiction **Chapter Eight: The Allocation of Public Expenditure Responsibilities in Federations**

	• Meaning public expenditure • Principles and objectives • Roles of layers of governments • Main areas of expenditure responsibility: capital and recurrent • Constitutional methods for division of expenditure responsibility: the USA and German models The division of expenditure responsibility under the FDRE Constitution **Chapter Nine: The Allocation of Public Revenue** • Meaning of public revenue • Revenue sources of a government • Methods of division of revenue sources between federal and state governments • Purpose and types of taxes • The structure of taxation power in Ethiopia • Federal power of taxation • State power of taxation • Concurrent power of taxation • Undesignated power of taxation • Local taxation **Chapter Ten: Fiscal Imbalances and Inter-governmental Revenue Transfer** • Fiscal imbalances in general • Vertical imbalance • Horizontal imbalance • Causes and implications of imbalances • Intergovernmental revenue transfer • Objectives and types of transfer • Revenue sharing, conditional / unconditional grants • Matching and non-matching • Federal-States transfer in Ethiopia

	• Intrastate transfers • Regional Borrowings
References	• Assefa Fiseha, Federalism and the Accommodation of Diversity: A Comparative Study, 2007 • Burgess, Michael; Comparative Federalism: Theory and Practice, London, Rutledge, 2006 • David Turton (ed.), Ethnic Federalism: The Ethiopian Experience in Comparative Perspective, Oxford, James Currey, 2006 • Elazar, Daniel; Exploring Federalism, Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1987 • Hueglin, Thomas and Alan Fenna, Comparative Federalism, A Systematic Inquiry, Broadview Press, 2006 • Linder, Wolf, Swiss Democracy: Possible Solutions to Conflict in Multicultural Societies, 2nd ed., New York: St. Martin's Press, 1998 • Lidija Basta and Thomas Fleiner (eds.), Federalism and Multiethnic States, The Case of Switzerland, Vol. 16, 2nd ed., Fribourg: PIFF, Helbing and Lichtenhahn, 2000 • Watts, Ronald; Comparing Federal Systems, 2nd ed. ,Montreal: Queen's University, 1999 • Wheare, K., Federal Government, 4th ed., London: Oxford University Press, 1963

13.4.1 FOURTH YEAR COURSE

A. FIRST SEMESTER COURSE SYLBUS

CONFLICT OF LAWS

CONFLICT OF LAWS

Course Information	Course Title: Conflict of Laws Course Code: Laws -4021 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None						
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:						
ECTS	5						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	The course on Conflict of Laws covers rules of a national law that comes into operation in civil cases containing foreign elements. Jurisdiction, choice of laws and recognition and enforcement of foreign decisions shall be the most important themes of consideration. There is no unified law in Ethiopia which this course analyses; therefore, the course concentrates on providing students a practical guide about the nature of conflict of laws						

	and internationally accepted principles that direct courts in deciding cases involving foreign elements. The course starts with the discussion of established principles, and proceeds to the study of the nature and functions of conflict of laws, sources of principles of conflict of laws, historical development of the doctrines of private international law and its development in Ethiopia.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the merits of private international law principles in deciding cases with foreign elements; • advise and represent parties seeking to enforce or resist judgments /awards determined by foreign courts.
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	The mode of delivery in this course will be predominantly a Socrates method of teaching. Hence, students are highly required to actively participate in the class. Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15%

	• Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: General Introduction to Conflict of Law** • Naming • Definition and analysis of conflict of laws • Definition of state and law in the context of conflict of laws • Origin and development of conflict of laws • Raison d'être • Nature, scope and subject matter • Interstate and international conflict of laws • Domicile, nationality and habitual residence • The conflicts process **Chapter II: Adjudicatory / Judicial Jurisdiction** • Introduction • Theories of judicial jurisdiction • Grounds of jurisdiction • Categories • Limitations on the exercise of judicial jurisdiction • Judicial jurisdiction of Ethiopian courts **Chapter III: The Choice of Law Process** • Introduction • Choice of law methods (theories)

	• Choice of law in a federal set up **Chapter IV: Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments and Arbitral Awards** • Validity in general • Recognition and execution of foreign judgments • Recognition of foreign judgments • Enforcement of foreign judgments • Defenses to recognition and execution • Recognition and execution of arbitral awards **Chapter V: Contractual Obligations** • Introduction • Choice of applicable law in contract • Protected contracts • The practice of Ethiopian courts **Chapter VI: Non-Contractual Obligations** • Introduction • The main rules governing choice of law in tort • Rules governing choice of Law in tort under the Federal Draft Conflict of Laws • Particular torts • Restitution and equitable wrongs • Various issues related to tort • The practice of Ethiopian courts **Chapter VII: Property: Interstate and International** • Introduction • General rules governing choice of law in property • Particular rules governing dealings with immovable

	• Choice of law rules governing succession • Rules governing choice of law iproperty under the Federal Draft Conflict of Laws • The practice of Ethiopian courts **Chapter VIII: Status: Interstate and International** • Introduction to Status • Marriage • Children **Chapter IX: Agency, Partnerships and Companies** • General introduction • Agency • Partnerships • Companies
References	**Books** • American Law Institute, Restatement of Conflict of Laws 2nd, St. Paul, Minn; American Law Institute Publishers, 1971 • Cheshire, G.C., Private International Law, 6th ed. The English Language Book society, 1963 • Clarson CMV and Hill J., Jeffey on the Conflict of Laws, 2nd ed., Butterworths, Lexis nexis, 2002 • Collier, J.G., Conflict of Laws, 3rd ed., Cambridge University Press, 2001 • Graveson, R.H., The Conflict of Laws, 6th ed., London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1969 • Ibrahim Idris Ibrahim, Materials for the study of Private International Law in Ethiopia (unpublished) • Juenger, F., Choice of Law and Multistate Justice, Dordrecht/Boston, London, 1993 • Norman Singer, Material on Conflict o f Laws, Unpublished

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	Am. J. Comp. L.173 • Yntema, H.E., The Historic Bases of Private International Law, 2 Am. J. Comp. L. 297, 1953

TAX LAW

TAX LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Tax Law Course Code: Laws -4022 Credit Hours: 5 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:
ECTS	8

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	48	32	48	24	56	8	216
Course Description	The course on Tax Law deals with a body of substantive and procedural laws in relation to taxation. It covers legal rules that apply to the levying, accounting and administration of taxes which aim at determining the right-duty relationships between taxpayers and tax authorities. The course introduces students to the basic concepts of tax, the principles, reforms, laws, procedures and the institutions involved in the administration of taxation. On specifics, it explores major tax laws (proclamations, regulations, directives or other laws) regulating income tax, value added tax, turnover tax, excise tax, customs or stump duties as well as agricultural or land urban taxes, and institutions - national, regional or private - vested with powers of tax administration in Ethiopia						
Objectives, Competence Achieved	By the end of this course, it is expected that students will be able to: • depict the place of politics and economics in taxation and explain the relevance of taxation in the study of public finance; • acquaint with the history, theory, principle and development of taxation in Ethiopia; • inform on the division of revenue powers in the Ethiopian federal setting; • be familiar with concepts of the Ethiopian schedular income tax laws, the newly introduced VAT legislations and the application of Turnover Tax (TOT); • explain the various forms of indirect taxes such as excise taxes, customs duties and stamp duties; • understand the major regional tax laws in force, particularly the rural land use and urban land use and agricultural income tax laws; • describe the functioning of the Ethiopian tax administration and tax dispute resolution system; • interpret tax laws correctly, and provide reliable advice to government and citizens.						

Pre-requisite	
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	5
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	Students' assessment would focus less on traditional written evaluations, particularly in the form of time-constrained exams; greater emphasis shall be placed on assessment instruments that measure students' abilities to use the material they have learned in live situations. The assessment modality will be formative and informal, undertaken continuously as an integral part of the teaching-learning process (as opposed to one or two examinations at the end of a term), and involves student reflections, presentations, formal exams and paper works. The assessments will also be criterion-referenced, in contrast to norm-referenced, so that students' performance would be compared against pre-determined criteria, with possibilities for feedbacks and improvements. The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15%

	• Exam(s)…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Public Finance and the State's Economic Role** • The meaning and scope of public finance • Market defects and the economic roles of the state **Chapter II: Forms of Revenue** • Different sources of revenue • Classification of revenue sources **Chapter III: Taxation** • Meaning and history • Principles and theories of taxation • Distribution of tax burden and shiftability • Classification and purposes of taxes • Direct and indirect taxes • *Ad valorem* and *Ad rem* taxes • Proportional, progressive and regressive taxation • Single/multiple and single-stage/multi-stage taxation • Purposes of taxation **Chapter IV: The Ethiopian Tax Legal Regime** • History of taxation and tax reform in Ethiopia • Ethiopian tax laws: organization and characteristics • The sources of Ethiopian tax laws

	• Tax administration in Ethiopia • Fiscal federalism and revenue sharing under the Ethiopian Constitution **Chapter V: Law of Direct Taxation in Ethiopia** • Income tax and its distinction from consumption / expenditure taxes • Basic elements in the Ethiopian income tax law • Income and income tax • Income tax system (schedular vs. global system) • Tax jurisdiction • Income taxation under the various schedules: substantive rules • Schedule A Tax: employment income tax • Schedule C Tax: business income tax • Schedule B Tax: taxation of rental income • Schedule D Tax: taxing other income • Capital gains tax **Chapter VI: Procedural Rules of Income Taxation** • Powers and duties of Tax Authority and taxpayers • Withholding procedures • Tax accounting • Declaration, assessment and notification • Payment of income taxes • Tax collection enforcement **Chapter VII: Law of Indirect Taxes** • The concept, features, history, pros and cons of VAT in Ethiopia • Levying and administration of VAT

	• Turn Over Tax (TOT) and its administration • Meaning and application of Excise Tax and Stamp Duty • Imposition and enforcement of Customs Duty **Chapter VIII: Survey of Some Regional Taxes** • Mining income tax • Agricultural income taxes • Chat tax • Urban and rural land use taxes • Other regional taxes **Chapter IX: Some Issues Common to All Tax Laws of Ethiopia** • Definition of related persons • Rights and duties of the Tax Authority and taxpayer • Rewards and administrative penalties • Criminal (Tax) offences • Tax dispute resolution and execution
References	• Extracts from the 1995 Ethiopian Constitution, Fiscal Provisions • Income Tax Proclamation No. 286/2002 • Council of Ministers Income Tax Regulations No. 78/2002 • Ethiopian VAT Proclamation No. 285/2002 • Council of Ministers VAT Regulations No. 79/2002 • Turnover Tax Proclamation No. 308/2002 • Excise Tax Proclamation No. 307/2002 • Customs Duty Proclamation No. 60/1997

	• Re-establishment and Modernization of Customs Authority Amendment Proclamation No. 368/2003 • Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority Establishment Proclamation No. 587/2008 • Stamp Duty Proclamation No. 110/1998 • Mining Income Tax Proclamation No. 53/1993 • Petroleum Operations Income Tax Proclamation No. 295/1996 (as amended) • Council of Ministers Regulations to Provide for the Obligatory Use of Sales Register Machines No. 139/2007 • Import Sur-Tax Council of Ministers Regulations no. 133/2007 • Eshetu Chole, Underdevelopment in Ethiopia, 2004 • Income Taxation in Pre-and Post-Revolution Ethiopia: A Comparative Review, Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, Vol. 9, No. 1 of 1987 • Bekele H/Sellassie, Ethiopia: The Constitutional Law of Taxation and its Implication for Federal-State Relations, LL.M thesis, University of Wisconsin Law School, unpublished, 1999 • The Salient Features of Ethiopian Income Tax, JEL Vol. 15 • Limitation of Action in Relation to Recovery of Taxes on Income from Sources Chargeable under Schedule "C" of the Ethiopian Income Tax Proclamation, JEL Vol. 16 • Gebrie Worku, Tax Accounting in Ethiopian Context, 1st Ed., 2006 • Misrak Abate, Ethiopian Tax Accounting, 2007 • Hugh J. Ault, Comparative Income Taxation, A Structural Analysis, Kluwer Law International, 1997 • Victor Thuronyi, ed., Tax Law Design and Drafting, International Monetary Fund, multiple volumes, 1998 • Alan Shenck and Oliver Oldman, Value Added Tax: A Comparative Approach, with Materials and Cases, Transnational Publishers, Inc., 2001 • Alan Schenk, Value Added Tax: A Model Statute and Commentary, A Report of the Committee on Value Added Tax of the American Bar Association Section of

	Taxation, 1989 • M. K. Chaturvedi and Nirmala Asakan, Guide to Mastering VAT, Wadhwa and Company Nagpur, 2005

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Intellectual Property Law Course Code: Laws -4023 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:

<table>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The course on Intellectual Property Law will analyze the nature of intellectual property rights, their legal protection and challenges in enforcement. It covers the justifications for protection of intellectual property and its pertinence to countries like Ethiopia, the subject matters protected, requirements for protection, nature of rights accorded, limitations on the rights, procedures for enforcement, remedies for infringement, and institutions involved in the administration and enforcement of rights in the fields of copyright, patent, utility model certificates, industrial designs, trademark, geographical indications, plant breeders' rights and industrial secretes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objectives, Competence Achieved</td><td colspan="7">After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:
the various types of intellectual property rights;
the justifications for intellectual property protection;
the compatibility of policies underlying intellectual property and other regimes of law in Ethiopia;
the technological, cultural, economic and political relevance of intellectual property protection to developing countries;
the protection and limitations to copyrights, patent, industrial designs, trademarks, plant breeders' rights and geographical indications under national and international laws;
the relevance of legal protection relating to community knowledge - including folklore and traditional medicine;
the efficacy of procedures, remedies and institutions for enforcement of intellectual</td></tr>
</table>

	property in Ethiopia; • the relevant international instruments pertaining to intellectual property protection.
Pre-requisite	
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	5
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Introduction** • Definition and Classification of Intellectual Property • Intellectual Property as property Protection • Justifications for and Against Intellectual Property Protection • Intellectual Property and Developing Countries • Introduction to international intellectual property treaties

	Chapter II: Copyright and Neighboring Rights Protection • Overview of Copyright Industry in Ethiopia • Justifications for Copyright • Legislative and Adjudicative Jurisdiction • Subject Matters Protected • Requirements for Protection • Economic and Moral Rights Accorded by Copyright • Limitations to the Exclusive Rights • Ownership of Economic Rights • Assignment and Licensing of Copyright • Neighboring Rights Protection • Subject Matters Protected • Requirements and Rights Accorded • Limitations on Neighboring Rights Protection • Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Ethiopia • Court Jurisdiction • Remedies: Civil and Criminal • Relevance of Folklore Protection in Ethiopia **Chapter III: Patent Law** • Justifications for Patent Protection • Subject Matter Protected • Requirements for Patent Protection • Ownership and Transfer of Patent • Priority of Patent Application • Examination of Patent Applications and Grant of Patent • Rights Accorded by Patent

	• Limitations to Patent Rights • Termination and Invalidation of Patent • Infringement of Patent Rights and Remedies **Chapter IV: Utility Model , Industrial Design and Trade Mark Protection** • Industrial Design Protection • Trade Mark Protection and Registration • Function and Justification for Trademark Protection • Subject Matter Protected • Requirements for Protection: Conditions for Registration and Grounds for Refusal • Procedure for Registration and Publication • Collective Trademarks • Transfer of Mrade marks • Rights Accorded by Trade reMarks • Limitations to the Rights • Transfer of Trade Mark • Renunciation, Cancellation and Invalidation • Infringement and Enforcement Measures **Chapter V: Geographical Indications and Plant Breeders' Rights** • Justifications for Protection • Subject Matter Protected and Requirements • Rights Accorded and Limitations • Enforcement of Rights • Protection of Community Knowledge Relating to Biodiversity • Access and Benefit-Sharing • Justification for Protection • Subject -Matter protected

	• Rights Accorded and Limitations • Enforcement of Rights

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: International Human Rights Law Course Code: Laws -4024 Credit Hours: 4 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:

ECTS	7						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	42	28	42	21	49	7	189
Course Description	The course on Human Rights Law is concerned with the evolution, historical development and justification of the concept of human rights as well as the principles, rules and institutions designed to define and ensure the respect, protection and fulfillment of human rights. It discusses civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as well as the emerging rights to peace and development and the nature of obligation of states and non-state actors. It covers individual and group rights as well as mechanisms of enforcement on the universal, regional and national human rights systems. It also details the systems for the protection of vulnerable groups of society such as women, children, people with disabilities, and minorities. Likewise, the course presents on matters that affect the realization of human rights such as culture and globalization (particularly economic globalization). Finally, the course discusses peculiar features of the human rights system in Ethiopia with the FDRE Constitution as the basis of human rights; the status of human rights treaties in the Ethiopian legal system, group rights / rights of nations, nationalities and peoples, the role the courts, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman will be themes of particular consideration.						
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the concept, nature and philosophical foundations of human rights; the international and domestic systems and mechanisms for the protection and enforcement of human rights norms.						

Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	4
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Introduction to Human Rights Law** • Nature and Definition of Human Rights • Historical Development • Pre-World War II Developments • Post-World War II Developments • Theories of Human Rights • Classification of Human Rights • Sources of Human Rights Law

	Chapter II: Substantive Rights, Institutions and Procedures of Enforcement • The Universal System: The UN • The Legal Framework • **Reservations and Declarations** • Restrictions and Derogations • Institutions and Procedures • Treaty Based Mechanisms • Non-Treaty (Charter) Based Mechanisms • Regional Human Rights Systems • The European Human Rights System • The Inter-American Human Rights System • The African Human Rights System • The Arab and Asian Human Rights Systems • National Systems of Protection Systems of Protection for Vulnerable Groups • Women's Rights • The Rights of the Child • Minority Protection Regime • The Rights of Indigenous People • Protection of Disabled Persons • Elderly Persons, Refugees, Stateless Persons, Migrant workers **Chapter III: Human Rights, Culture and Globalization** • The Universalization of Human rights

	• Culture and Human Rights • The Notion of Culture: Universalism Vs. Cultural Relativism • Globalization and Human Rights • Economic Globalization: Features, Main Actors, and effects Rights **Chapter IV: Responses to Gross Violations of Human Rights** • National Responses -Transitional Justice • International Responses • Universal Jurisdiction • The International Criminal Court • Regional Responses: Africa
References	• GudmundurAlfredsson&AsbjornEide, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, A common Standard of Achievement, Kluwer Law International, The Hague, Netherlands • Henry J. Steiner & Philip Alston, International Human Rights in Context, Law, Politics and Morals, Oxford University Press, 2000 • A.H.Robertson& J.G. Merrilis, Human Rights in the World, An Introduction to the Study of International Protection of Human Rights, Manchester University Press, 1992 1993 • Jack Donnelly, International Human Rights, Dilemmas in World Politics, Westview Press • Bhagabatiprosad Banerjee &AshishKuman Massey, Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Second Edition, 2003 • MashoodA.Baderin, International Human Rights & Islamic Law, Oxford, 2003 • Steve Foster, Human Rights and Civil Liberties, Pearson Education Limited, Edinburgh, 2003 • Mahmood Monshipouri*et al*, Constructing Human Rights in the Age of Globalization, Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi, India, 2004 • Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Selected

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	• Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rightshttp://www.unhchr.org/

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: International Humanitarian Law Course Code: Laws -4025 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:
ECTS	3

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	18	12	18	9	21	3	81
Course Description	This course focuses on the laws applicable to international and non-international armed conflicts. International Humanitarian Law, sometimes referred to as the law of armed conflicts, is a branch of international law limiting the use of violence in armed conflicts by sparing those who do not or are no longer directly participating in hostilities and by limiting the use of violence to the amount necessary to achieve the aim of the conflict, i.e. to weaken the military potential of the enemy. The law consists of principles and rules designed to protect certain categories of persons and property from the effects of hostilities and regulate the conduct of parties to war or armed conflict. The course shall begin with discussion of the concept, purpose, historical development and philosophy of international humanitarian law as well as the sources and principles of this body of law. It shall also discuss the relationship between human rights law and humanitarian law. It shall then discuss protections provided under the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the additional protocols both in international and non-international armed conflicts. Likewise, the course discusses the means and methods of warfare: it shall particularly focus on the prohibited / restricted use of weapons and prohibited methods of warfare. In addition, it shall address the mechanisms for the implementation of international humanitarian law - including the modalities of holding states and individuals accountable for violations. Finally, the status and application of IHL rules under Ethiopian legal regimes will be discussed.						
Objectives, Competence	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:						

Achieved	• the concept, purpose, historical development, philosophy, sources and principles of international humanitarian law, the challenges of international humanitarian law in the modern armed conflicts as well as its relation to international human rights law; • the difference between civilians and combatants, their respective rights and duties as well as the protections they are entitled to; • the kinds and extent of protection provided to protected persons and objects during armed conflict under international humanitarian Law; • how to distinguish legitimate military attacks from prohibited attacks/acts • how to identify prohibited/restricted use of weapons and prohibited methods of warfare; • the analyses and application of laws applicable to non-international armed conflicts; • who can be a prisoner of war and what protections there are for such a person, including the right of repatriation • the mechanisms of enforcement of international humanitarian law • the rules of IHL and their implementation in Ethiopia and the analyses of various domestic legislations in light of the fundamental principles of IHL.
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following

	activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Introduction to International Humanitarian Law** • Concept and purpose of International Humanitarian Law • Historical development and philosophy of IHL • The distinction between Jus ad Bellum and Jus in Bello • Scope of application of IHL • Sources of IHL
	• Fundamental principles of IHL • International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law **Chapter II: Combatants and Civilians** • Who is a combatant? • Who is a civilian? • The basis for Distinction
	• The Duty of Combatants to distinguish themselves from the Civilian Population • The Concept of Distinction in Modern Conflicts **Chapter III: The Protection of Prisoners of War** • Who is a prisoner of war? • Protection/treatment of prisoners of war

	• Duties of Prisoners of War • Repatriation of prisoners of war **Chapter IV: The Protection of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces** • Protection against the Effects of Hostilities • Protection against Arbitrary Treatment
	Chapter V: The Protection of Civilians • The protection of the civilian population against the effects of hostilities • Protection of civilians against arbitrary treatment • Protection of refugees and displaced persons under IHL • Special rules on occupied territories
	Chapter VI: Conduct of Hostilities • The Distinction between the Law of Hague and the Law of Geneva • The Protection of the civilian population against the effects of hostilities during the conduct of armed conflict • Permissible attacks, military objectives and military necessity • Prohibited attacks and acts
	• Precautionary measures • Means and methods of warfare • Prohibited or restricted use of weapons • Prohibited methods of warfare • International Humanitarian Law and humanitarian assistance
	Chapter VII: The Law of Non-International Armed Conflicts • The distinction between International and Non-International armed conflicts

	• The rules applicable to Non-International armed conflict • Rules of Common Article 3 and of Protocol II of the GenevaConvention • Customary laws of Non-International armed conflicts
	• General Principles of International Humanitarian Law • Analogical application of the Law of International armed conflicts • Parties bound by the law of Non-International armed conflicts **Chapter VIII: Implementation of International Humanitarian Law** • General problems of implementation of international law and specific Problems of implementation of International Humanitarian Law • Measures to be taken in peacetime
	• Respect by the parties to the conflict • The obligation to ensure respect • Scrutiny by Protecting Powers and the International Committee of the RedCross
	• The Role of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies • Issues surrounding "Emblems" in International Humanitarian Law
	• The Role of the United Nations & non-governmental organizations • International responsibility for violations • State responsibility • Individual responsibility
	Chapter IX: International Humanitarian Law in the Ethiopian Context • Legal Regimes Governing International Humanitarian Law in Ethiopia • The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia • Criminal law of Ethiopia • International instruments to which Ethiopia is party • Application of International Humanitarian Law in Ethiopia

References	Antoine, A. B. How Does the Law Protect in War: Cases, Documents and Teaching Materials on Contemporary Practice in International Humanitarian Law, Volumes I and II, Geneva, 2006. •Hans-Peter, G. Introduction to International Humanitarian Law. 1993. •Frits, K. and Liesbeth, Z. Constraints on the Waging of War: An Introduction to International Humanitarian Law. March 2001. •International Review of the ICRC, Geneva •African Year Book on International Humanitarian Law •Byron, C. Armed Conflicts: International or Non-international. 2001, Oxford University •James, T.J. Maintaining the Protection of Non-Combatants. 2000, Journal of Peace Research. •Waldemar, A. S. Development of the Protection of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked under the Protocols Additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. •Louis, D. S. and Sylvain, V. International Humanitarian law and Human Rights Law •Francois, B. Humanitarian Law and the Protection of Refugees. 2005 • The Four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 •Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (Protocols I, II, and III) •Convention on Prohibitions or restrictions on the Use of certain Conventional weapons which may be deemed excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, Geneva, 1980 •Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflicts, the Hague, 1954 •Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of bacteriological (Biological) Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, 1972 •Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, Geneva 1925 •Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, 1993 •Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 1997

GENDER AND THE LAW

GENDER AND THE LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Gender and the Law Course Code: Laws -4026 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:
ECTS	3

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	18	12	18	9	21	3	81
Course Description	The course on Gender and Law is not merely about women, nor is it about sex. It is about the cultural and legal attribute that come to associate with the biological facts of sexual violence. The course explores the social consequence of sex that is gender, and the legal system and its effect on the life of women. It endeavors to introduce students with the historical development in the legal status of women, the theories of equality, the role of gender in family, violence against women, gender equality in education, employment and political participation, the health, reproduction and sexual rights of women, and the contemporary international, regional and national laws that affect women's life.						
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the concept of gender and the theoretical foundations of gender equality; • the various forms of gender-based violence and their impact on the rights of women; • the role of the law in bringing about gender equality in general and in education, employment and political participation in particular; • the health and reproductive rights of women recognized in different international, regional and national legal systems.						
Pre-requisite	None						
Course Status	Mandatory						
Schedule							

Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
Course outline	**Chapter I: Gender and History** • Gender defined • Global and historical perspective on legal status of women • Historical perspective on the legal status of women in Ethiopia • National policy and imputes on promotion of gender equality • Impact of globalization on women • Gender socialization and construction • Cultural construction of masculinity and femininity • Patriarchy and its structure • Gender in media and information technology **Chapter II: Theoretical Foundation of Gender Equality** • Gender equality theory • Model of equality and approach

	• Formal equality and substantive equality • Equality of opportunities, of results and rights • Non essentialism • Autonomy **Chapter III: Gender and Family** • Traditional marriage and its consequence on women • Early marriage • Consequence of early marriage on health and wellbeing • Dissolution of marriage and its consequence • Custody and support of Children **Chapter IV: Global and Comparative Approach of Violence Against Women** • Definition of violence against women • Scope and context of violence against women • Social and health consequences of violence against women • Prevalence and circumstance of violence against women • Types of violence • Harmful traditional practice • Domestic violence, abduction, rape, sexual harassment • Female gentile mutilation • Domestic violence • Trafficking and forced prostitution • Forced marriage and dowry abuse **Chapter V: Women and Education** • Education and its importance to human being • The importance of education on women's life

	• Gender based discrimination in education in Ethiopia • Education as human rights • International standards • Universal Declaration of Human Rights • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights • Convention on the Rights of Children • UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education • The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination • Regional instruments • National laws and policies • Right to education and states obligations • Temporary special measure to address gender based discrimination in education **Chapter VI Women and Employment** • Right to employment as a human right • International standard • Universal Declaration of Human Rights • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights • The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination • Regional instruments • National laws and policies • Labor proclamation No 377/2003 • The Civil Service Act • Gender based discrimination in employment and its sources • Temporary special measures to address gender based discrimination in employment • Remedies available for employment discrimination **Chapter VII: Women's Political Participation**

	• Human rights and political participation of citizens • International standards • Universal Declaration of Human Right • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights • The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination • Regional instruments • National laws and policies • Historical background of women's political participation in Ethiopia • Obstacles for participation of women in politics • Temporary special measures to enhance women participation in politics **Chapter VIII: Health, Reproductive and Sexual Rights of Women** • Women and HIV/ AIDS • Contraception • Abortion • Sterilization
References	• Tsehai Weda, Abortion law in Ethiopia: a comparative perspective, Mizan Law Review Vol.2 No.1, Addis Ababa, St.Mary's University College, 2008 • Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, Selected Cases, Vol. 3 • Report on the development of education in Ethiopia to UNESCO, Forty Seventh Session on International Conference on Education, Geneva Switzerland, July 2004 • International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific Occasional Papers Series No.1-12 • Universal Declaration of Human Right, 1948 • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 • Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979 • Beijing Platform of Action 1995

	• Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa 2004 • Protocol to African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women 2003/2005 • Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution 1995 • Criminal Law of Ethiopia 2004 • Labor Proclamation No.377/2000 • Federal Civil Servants Proclamation No.585/2007

FOURTH YEAR

FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

INVESTMENT LAW

INVESTMENT LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Course Code: Laws -4031 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	5

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
	18	12	18	9	21	3	81
Course Description	Ethiopia's recent economic development and prospects for growth largely depend on its ability to attract investment from home and abroad. It is of vital importance, therefore, that Ethiopian lawyers are provided with legal training that will enable them proffer informed advice to clients who wish to invest in Ethiopia's growing private sector. The course on the Law of Investment deals with the economic theories of domestic and foreign investments, the international law on foreign investment, the regulation of foreign investment, and further explores the investment opportunities in Ethiopia and the Ethiopian laws that govern them. The course also discusses themes related to investment incentives and guarantees, dispute resolution, the administration of investment in Ethiopia, and recent developments in investment laws and institutional frameworks of the regime.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the nature of investment and international law on foreign investment; • investment opportunities in Ethiopia, investment incentives, investment regulation and general risks; • new concerning themes related to the law of investment; • the economic theories of investment; • the institutional framework for the supervision and administration of investment in Ethiopia; and • Investment dispute settlement mechanisms: national and international perspectives.						
Pre-requisite	**None**						
Course status	Mandatory						
Schedule							
Contact Hours	3						
Course Content	**Chapter I: General Overview** • Definition and Nature of Investment • Economic Principles of Investment • Types of Investment • Factors that affect the Direction of Foreign Direct Investment • Investment in Developing Countries						

	Chapter II: Economic Theories of Investment • The Classical Theory • The Dependency Theory • The Middle Path • The Liberal Consensus • Others **Chapter III: Risks in Investment** • Political and Ideological Risks • Nationalism • Regime Change • War and Conflict • Taking of Investment Property • Onerous Contracts • Economic Risks **Chapter IV: International Law on Foreign Investment** • Sources of International Law on Foreign Investment • International Norms on Multinational Corporations • OECD Draft Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) • The World Trade Organization and Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) • Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) • Features of Bilateral Investment Treaties BITs Concluded by Ethiopia

	Chapter V: Regulating and Administration of Investment in Ethiopia • Regulating Investment • Definition of Regulation • Principles of Good Regulation • The Need for Regulating Investment • Regulation of Investment in Ethiopia • Constitutional Framework of Investment in Ethiopia • Economic Policy of Ethiopia • Areas of Investment Reserved for Domestic Investors • Sectors Open only to Ethiopian Nationals • Sectors Reserved to the State • Investment Procedures • Business License • Restrictions on Foreign Direct Investment **Chapter VIThe Institutional Framework for the Administration of Investment in Ethiopia** • The Ministry of Trade and Industry • The Investment Board • The Investment Commission • The Regional Investment Organs **Chapter VII: Investment Opportunities and Forms in Ethiopia** • Investment Opportunities in Ethiopia • Major Investment Opportunities in Ethiopia • Favourable Situations to Invest in Ethiopia • Investment Opportunities at the Regional Level • Practical Problems • Investment Forms in Ethiopia • Sole Proprietorship • Business Organizations

	• Public Enterprises • Cooperative Societies • Joint Investment **Chapter VIII: Investment Incentives and guaranties** • Incentives in General • Economic Rationales for Incentives • Incentives under Ethiopian Laws • Rethinking Investment Incentives in Ethiopia • Guarantees to Investors • Repatriation of Capital and Profits • Guarantee Against Expropriation • Federal and Regional Laws **Chapter IX: Concerns Related to the Law of Investment** • Environmental Concerns • Human Rights • Displacement of People **Chapter X: Investment Dispute Settlement** • Settlement of International Investment Disputes • Investment Dispute Settlement under Ethiopian Law • Utilizing Diplomatic Channels • Arbitration
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in

	the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Final Exam(s)…50%
References	Jorun Baumgartnor (2016), Treaty Shopping in International Investment Law (Oxford University Press) Olivier De Schutter, Johan Swinnen and Jan Wouters (Ed) (2017), Foreign Direct Investment and Human Development: The law and economics of international investment agreements (Routledge) Jarrod Hepburn (2017), Domestic Law In International Investment Arbitration (Oxford University Press) Angelos Dimopoulos (2011), EU Foreign Investment Law (Oxford University Press) Campbell McLachlan et al (2007), International Investment Arbitration: Substantive Principles, OUP. M. Sornarajah (2010), International Law on Foreign Investment, 3rd ed., CUP. Rudolf Dolze & ChristophSchreuer (2008), Principles of International Investment Law, OUP. August Reinisch (ed.) (2008), Standards of Investment Protection, OUP. Martha Belete Hailu (2014), Standard of Compensation for Expropriate of Foreign Investment in Ethiopia: The Tension between BITs and Municipal Law, 26 J. Eth. L. No.2 Martha Belete Hailu & Tilahun Ismael Kassahu (2008), Rethinking Ethiopia's Bilateral Investment Treaties in the Light of Recent Developments in International Investment Arbitrations, 8 Mizan L. Rev., 117

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Vandevelde, Kenneth J., Sustainable Liberalism and the International Investment Regime, Michigan Journal of International Law, Winter, 1998

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Cooperative Societies Proclamation No. 147/1998, Federal Negarit Gazeta, 5th Year No. 27, Addis Ababa.

Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 471/2005, Federal Negarit Gazeta, 12th Year, No. 1, Addis Ababa.

Investment Proclamation No. 280/2002, Federal Negarit Gazeta, 8TH Year No. 27, Addis Ababa

Investment (Amendment) Proclamation No. 375/2002, Federal NegaritGazeta,10th Year No. 8, Addis Ababa

Investment Incentives and Investment Areas Reserved for Domestic Investors Council of Ministers Regulations No. 84/2003, Federal Negarit Gazeta, 9th Year No. 34, Addis Ababa

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Draft of the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI)

PDRE, Joint Venture Council of State Special Decree No 11/1989, Negarit Gazeta, Year 48, No 21, Addis Ababa, 5th July 1989 (re-enacted later as Joint Venture Proclamation No 32/1989, Negarit Gazeta, Year 49, No. 2 Addis Ababa, 5th October 1989)

Public Enterprises Proclamation No. 25/1992, Negarit Gazeta, 51st year, No. 21, Addis Ababa

World Bank, Guidelines on the Treatment of Foreign Direct Investment, World Trade Organization, Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Course Code: Laws -4032 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	5

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	The International Trade Law course deals with contemporary theories and laws applicable to trade relations between nations. The course introduces students to major multilateral WTO laws - with a special emphasis laid on how the laws relate to the interests of developing countries. Major topics covered range from the historical foundation of the GATT-1947 and the WTO to the specialized WTO agreements (laws) dealing with trade in goods, services and intellectual property rights. The course also presents an account of the nexus between trade and contemporary issues of human rights, environment, health and investment. Against these backdrops, Ethiopia's accession process to the WTO and the opportunities and challenges thereof shall be discussed. Through a wide variety of cases, texts, and exercises, students will be exposed to the language of international trade law, and to a proper theoretical and problem solving skills that allow them evaluate the wisdom of international trade policies.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the theoretical foundations of international trade law and the basic laws and institutions regulating international trade- mainly in the World Trade Organization (WTO); • the role of international trade law in economic development; • the interplay of such laws with contemporary issues of human rights, environment and investment; • the skills required for dealing with international trade issues both in domestic and international settings; and • the opportunities and challenges posed to Ethiopia's accession to the WTO;						
Pre-requisite	None						
Course status	Mandatory						
Schedule							
Contact Hours	3						
Course Content	**Chapter I: Introduction** • Theory and Policy Debate of International Economic Institutions • Meaning of International Trade						

	• Theories of International Trade • The Free Trade Debate • The Bretton WoodsSystem • Introduction to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1947 & 1994 • Structure of the World Trade Organization **Chapter II: Core Principles and Obligations Under GATT WTO** • Non-Discrimination: Most Favored Nation Treatment and National Treatment • Disciplines on Market Access • Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers • Exceptions to Core Obligations • General Exceptions • Security Exceptions • Regional Economic Integration • Exceptions for Balance-of-Payments Protection • Economic Development Exceptions **Chapter III: Technical Barriers to Trade: TBT and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures** • Nature of TBT and SPS Measures • Basic Principles and Obligations under the Agreement on TBT • Basic Principles and Obligations under SPS Agreements • Delimiting TBT and SPS Measures • Implementation Challenges **Chapter IV: Dispute Settlement in the World Trade Organization** • Historical Background • The WTO Dispute Settlement Body • Substantive and Procedural Rules • Remedies • Enforcement Mechanisms **Chapter V: Trade Remedies** • Safeguard Measures: Meaning and Nature • Substantive and Procedural Requirements • Dumping • Substantive and Procedural Rules • Anti-dumping Investigation and Measures • Subsidies • Substantive and Procedural Rules • Countervailing Measures • Subsidies and the Agreement on Agriculture

	• Critical issues of the Doha Round **Chapter VII: The Trade in Services** • Meaning and Historical Background • Basic Modes of Supply under the General Agreement on Trade in Services • Basic Obligations under GATS • GATS and Developing Countries **Chapter VII : Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs)** • The TRIPS Agreement: Background and Structure • Basic Obligations • TRIPs and Public Health **Chapter VIII: Contemporary Issues in International Trade** • Trade and Human Rights • Trade and Environment • Trade and Investment **Chapter IX: Ethiopia's Accession to the World Trade Organization** • Progress of Ethiopia's Accession • Opportunities, Challenges and Prospects
Methods of Delivery	• Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	Helen Hawthorne, (2013), Least Developed Countries and The WTO: Special Treatment In Trade, (UK, Palgrave Macmillan) P. K. Rao, (2012), International Trade Policies and Climate Change Governance Eugénia Da Conceição-Held (2011), Negotiating Trade Liberalization At The WTO: Domestic Politics And Bargaining Dynamics

Kofi Addo, (2015), Core Labour Standards And International Trade Lessons From The Regional Context, (Switherland, Springer)

Joy Kategekwa, (2014), Opening Markets For Foreign Skills: How Can The WTO Help?: Lessons From The EU and Uganda's Regional Services Deals, (Springer)

Eun Sup Lee, (2012),World Trade Regulation: International Trade Under The WTO Mechanism

Shintaro Hamanaka, (2014), Asian Free Trade Agreements and WTO Compatibility: Goods, Services, Trade Facilitation And Economic Cooperation (Singapore, World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd

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Trebilcock and Howse, (2005), The Regulation Of International Trade, 3rd Ed., (Routledge)

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VAN DEN BOSSCHE, P. and ZDOUC, W., (2013), the Law and Policy of the World Trade Organization, (Cambridge University Press, 3rd Edition).

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Gudrun Monika Zage, WTO and Human Rights: Examining Linkages and Suggesting Convergence, IDLO Voices of Development Jurists Paper Series Vol. 2. No. 2, 2005

Brazil (EC-Tube or Pipe Fittings), WT/DS219/AB/R

Canada - Certain Measures Affecting the Automotive Industry, WT/DS139/AB/R

Canada - Certain Measures Concerning Periodicals, WT/DS31/AB/R

Canada - Patent Protection of Pharmaceutical Products, WT/DS114/R

China - Measures Affecting Trading Rights and Distribution Services for Certain Publications and Audiovisual Entertainment Products, WT/DS363/R and WT/DS363/AB/R

China - Measures Affecting the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, WT/DS362/R,

EC - Measures Affecting Asbestos and Asbestos Containing Products, WT/DS135/AB/R

EC - Conditions for the Granting of Tariff Preferences to Developing Countries, WT/DS246/AB/R

EC - Measures Concerning Meat and Meat Products (Hormones),WT/DS26/AB/R

	EC - Trade Description of Sardines, WT/DS231/AB, Paras 171-195, 217-291 EC - Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas (EC - Bananas III), WT/DS27/AB/R, pars. 132 – 138 EC - Regime for the Importation, Sale and Distribution of Bananas, WT/DS27/AB/R EC - Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs (WT/DS174/R (US) and WT/DS290/R (Australia) Indonesia - Certain Measures Affecting the Automobile Industry, WT/DS54/R Japan - Taxes on Alcoholic Beverages, WT/DS8/AB/R Korea - Measures Affecting Imports of Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef, WT/DS161/AB/R Korea - Definitive Safeguard Measure on Imports of Certain Dairy Products (Korea - Dairy), WT/DS98/AB/R, pars. 114 – 131 Mexico - Measures Affecting Telecommunications Services (Telmex), WT/DS204/R Spain - Tariff Treatment of Unroasted Coffee, BISD 28S/102 United States - Transitional Safeguard Measures on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan (US - Cotton Yarn), WT/DS192/AB/R, pars. 68 - 79 United States - Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000. Arbitration under Article 21.3 (US - Byrd Amendment. Article 21.3(c) Award), WT/DS217/14; WT/DS234/22 United States - Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten from the European Communities (US - Wheat Gluten), WT/DS166/AB/R United States - Safeguard Measures on Imports of Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Lamb from New Zealand and Australia (US-Lamb),

	WT/DS177/AB/R, WT/DS178/AB/R United States - Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan (US - Hot Rolled Steel), WT/DS184/AB/R United States - Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 (US - Offset Act), WT/DS217/AB/R, WT/DS234/AB/R United States - Final Countervailing Duty Determination with Respect to Certain Softwood Lumber from Canada (US - Softwood Lumber IV), WT/DS257/AB/R United States- Measures Affecting the Cross-Border Supply of Gambling and Betting Services, WT/DS258/R and WT/DS258/AB/R United States - Import Prohibition of Certain Shrimp and Shrimp Products, WT/DS58/AB/R United States - Section 110(5) of the US Copyright Act, WT/DS160/R

EMPLOYMENT LAWS

EMPLOYMENT LAWS	
Course Information	Course Title: Employment Law Course Code: Laws -4033 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:

<table>
<tr><td>Total course ECTS</td><td colspan="7">5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and Final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>42</td><td>28</td><td>42</td><td>21</td><td>49</td><td>7</td><td>189</td></tr>
<tr><td>Module Description</td><td colspan="7">The Ethiopian employment law regime has two broad classifications, namely the Labour Law and Civil Service Law. Labour Law predominantly regulates the private sector while the Civil Service Law is intended to govern employment relations in the public service sector.

Labour Law is constituted by a uniform federal proclamation while the Civil Service Law has features of federal and regional nature. The Federal Civil Service Proclamation regulates the employment relations of the Federal Civil Service while the regional ones govern the employment relations of the respective regions with respect to the civil service.

This self-standing module shall be delivered in a comparative approach trying to pinpoint the similarities and differences of the Labour and the Civil Service employment regimes. With this purpose in view, the two main instruments – the new Labour Law Proclamation 1156/2016 and the Federal Civil Servant Proclamation No.1064/2017 and related regional civil service laws will be consulted throughout. The FDRE Constitution, other relevant proclamations and the relevant ILO legal instruments shall also be items consulted during the course.

The module shall introduce the historical development of labour and civil service laws in Ethiopia, their sources, the basic features of contracts of employment and the legal effects of contractual relations. Furthermore, themes related to suspension and termination of employment relations, their legal consequences, the treatment of special category of employees, the minimum working conditions stipulated by law, issues associated with the right to freedom of association, limitations on such a right, matters relating to collective bargaining and collective agreements, and the dispute settlement mechanisms under the two regimes shall be discussed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Module Objectives, Competence Acquired</td><td colspan="7">After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:
• the historical development of employment laws in Ethiopia;
• the forms and contents of contract of employment;
• the legal grounds for suspension and termination of contract of employment;
• the treatment accorded to special categories of employees and the need for</td></tr>
</table>

	their special treatment and protection; • the minimum working conditions under both employment regimes; • the necessary procedures for collective bargaining and agreements; • the modalities for dispute resolution, the organs involved and their respective jurisdictions; and • the role of employment law in maintaining industrial peace, its effects on investment and the delivery of qualitative public service.
Pre-requisite	
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Course Content	**Chapter I: Introduction To Employment And Labour Law** ▪ conceptual and theoretical framework of employment law ▪ historical overview of employment law In Ethiopia ▪ conceptual meanings of employment relationship **Chapter II: Individual Employment Relations** ▪ Formation of employment relationship ▪ suspension and termination of employment contract ▪ effects of lawful and unlawful termination of employment contract **Chapter III: Special Categories Of Workers/Employees** ▪ probationary employees ▪ apprentice ▪ young employees ▪ female employees ▪ employees with disabilities ▪ foreign employees **Chapter IV: Legally Stipulated Minimum Working / Labour Conditions** ▪ minimum wage ▪ employment security ▪ normal working hours ▪ safe and healthy condition (preventive measures) ▪ remedial measures ▪ exemption from liability ▪ extent of liability ▪ disability benefits

	Chapter V: Collective Bargaining And Collective Agreement ▪ conceptual and theoretical frameworks of collective bargaining and collective agreement ▪ the legal status of collective bargaining and collective agreement in Ethiopia **Chapter VI: Employment Dispute Settlement Mechanisms** ▪ Employment dispute settlement In Ethiopia
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	Patricia Leighton (2010), EU Employment Law a Practical Guide Jens Kirchner et al. (Ed.) (2010), Key Aspects of German Employment and Labour Law (springer) Janice Nairn (2011), Employment Law for Business Students (4th Ed.) Dawn D. BennettAlexander (2009), Employment Law for Business (6 th Ed.) Joan Lewis et. Al. (2010), Employment Law and occupational Health: a practical hand book PATRICK J. CIHON et Al. (2011), Employment and Labour, (7th Ed.) Michael Ryley and Edward Goodwyn, (2008) Employment law for the construction industry (2nd Ed.) Rosemarie Feuerbach Twomey, (2010) Employment Law: Going Beyond Compliance to Engagement and Empowerment

DAVID P. TWOMEY, (2010), LABOR & EMPLOYMENT LAW Text and Cases (4th Ed.)

FDRE Labour Proclamation 1156/2019

Labour Proclamation No. 377/2003; Labour Proclamation No. 466/2005; Labour Proclamation No.494/2006

FDRE Civil Servant proclamation No. 1064/2017

Federal Civil Servants' Proclamation No. 515/2006

Public Servants Pension Proclamation No.714/2011

Private Organizations Employees Pension Proclamation No. 715/2011

FDRE Constitution of 1995

Title XVII of the Civil Code 1960

Federal Civil Servants Disciplinary and Grievance Procedure Regulation No. 77/2002

Right to Employment of Persons with Disability Proc.568/2008

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G.H.L. Friedman, The Modern Law of Employment, Stevens and Sons London, 1963

Michael Whincup, Modern Employment Law - A Guide to Job Security and Safety, 1991

Douglas L.Leslie, Labour Law in a Nutshell, fourth ed., 2000

Frank Burchil, Labour Relations, Second Edition, 1997

MehariRedae, Simplified Guide to Ethiopian Labour Law, Published by ILO, 2007

Malcolm Sargeabt, Employment Law, Pearson Education Ltd., 2001

	ILO Constitution, 2001 The Employment Relationship, ILO, 95th Session, 2006 Equality in Employment and Occupation, ILO, 83rd session, 1996 Equal Remuneration, ILO, 72nd session, 1986 Protection Against Unjustified Dismissal, ILO, 1995 Freedom of Association, ILO, Fourth ed., 1996 TilahunTeshome; The law of strike in Ethiopia, Journal of Ethiopian Law, Vol.XVI, 1993 TadesseKassaWoldetsadik, The right to strike: précis review of international standards and restrictions under the Ethiopian labour proclamation, Ethiopian Human Rights Law Series, Faculty of Law, Addis Ababa University, Vol.2, December 2008 Bernard Gernigon, ILO principles concerning the right to strike, International Labour Review, Vol.137, No 4, 1998 Horacio Guido, ILO principles concerning collective bargaining, International Labour Review, Vol.139, No 1, 2000 Daniel Haile, Workers' Participation in management in Ethiopia, Journal of Ethiopian Law

SENIOR THESIS

SENIOR THESIS	
Course Information	Course Code: Laws 4034 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor	Name:

Information	Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:						
ECTS	5						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving -----	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
Course	Senior Thesis is a graduation paper students write in their final year of law studies. Students are encouraged to frame their research working topics beforehand and submit a proposal as they register for the course. They are required to submit a completed thesis by the end of a semester according to a submissions deadline set by their department. The department shall assign an advisor who supervises their work up and grades same according to the criteria approved for the purpose.						
Pre-requisite							
Assessment	• Presentation • Defense						

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND NATURAL RESOURCES LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Environmental and Natural Resources Law Course Code: Laws 4035 Credit Hours: 3 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	5

<table>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and Final Assessment</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">Environmental Law is a principal tool of environmental management which sets forth rules and principles designed to regulate and manage the activities of persons which have impact on the natural cycle of the environment. It lays down the normative frameworks for understanding the environment, damage to the environment, locus standi, legal personality, and administrative and legal remedies in relation to environmental proceedings.

With the right to clean and healthy environment now highlighted in many instruments, the course will identify its essential components and relate it to rights to information, to public participation, and access to justice, and locates these procedural rights within both the environmental and human rights discourses. The course distils principles of environmental law and mechanisms of environmental protection from international treaties, draws on corresponding developments under Ethiopian laws - most notably Articles 44 and 92 of the FDRE Constitution and other proclamations, and discusses remedies for their violation through court litigations.

The course in its natural resources law section deals with the various policy and legislative frameworks that govern the sustainable , use and conservation of all forms natural resources - most notably including mining, wildlife, genetic resources, waters, minerals and forests. The discussions shall mainly be conducted taking into consideration the philosophical, constitutional, historical and economic foundations of natural resource law.

International and regional legal and institutional developments relating to the conservation and utilization of natural resources shall also be presented. In this regard, the interplay between regulatory frameworks, sovereign rights of states and the concept of sustainable development would be a point of emphasis.

The economic, social and environmental development aspects of natural resource regulation shall also be discussed, specifically correlating the exploitation of natural resources with economic development, food security and climate change</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Objectives, Competence Acquired</td><td colspan="7">After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:
• the environmental law regime;
• the sources of environmental law, their normative contents, and the</td></tr>
</table>

	mechanisms for environmental protection and enforcement; • environmental rights and remedies, and the scope of environment-related damages and liability; • the interplay of environmental rights with other disciplines, and most notably, with human rights; • whether locus standi in environmental proceeding encompasses public interest litigations; • requirements of exhausting administrative and judicial remedies in international and national contexts in cases of actual or potential damage to the environment; • the law and policy frameworks related to natural resources; • the basic concepts and principles underlying the conservation and use of natural resources at the international, regional and national levels; • the regulation of natural resources within the overall framework of sustainable development; • the use and effects of natural resource on economic, social and environmental aspects of development.
Pre-requisite	
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3

Course Content	**Chapter I: Introduction to environmental law**
	
	• Nature and scope of environmental law
	  • Philosophical and Ethical basis for environmental law
	  • The definition and ambit of environmental law
	  • Environmental law as distinct branch of law
	  • Sources (foundation) of environmental law

- Introduction to environmental law: from international and national law perspectives
- What is international environmental law?
- What is national environmental law
- Factors that gave rise to environmental law
- Historical development of international environment law
- Historical development of environmental law in Ethiopia
- Role of international and national laws in the protection environment
- Does existing environmental law protect the environment adequately?

Chapter II: The law-making process and sources of environmental law

- The law-making process: national and international perspectives
- The law-making process of environmental law in Ethiopia
- The law making process of international environmental law
- The sources of environmental law
    - ✓ International law
    - ✓ Constitutional law
    - ✓ Environmental legislation
    - ✓ Administrative regulations
    - ✓ Customary laws

Chapter III: Nature of environmental damages and liability and compensation related to environmental damage

- Nature of environmental problems
- Liability for environmental damage

Chapter IV: Basic principles of environmental law

- Introduction
- Prevention
- Precaution
- Polluter pays
- Environmental justice and equity
- The integration principle
- The public participation principle
- The obligation of states not to cause trans boundary environmental damage
- States' obligation to cooperate, to inform and consult
- Shared natural resources, common property and common heritage of mankind
- The principle of sustainable development
- The elements of sustainable development
- Environmental rights
- Right to information: national and international law

	• Public participation: national and international law • Access to justice • Environmental quality **Chapter V: Common legal mechanisms of environmental protection** • Prohibiting and restricting activities and substances • Product and processes standards • Emission standards • Ambient quality standards • Prior licensing and permits • Prior informed consent • Environmental impact assessment and monitoring • Land use regulation • National and international regulations • Land use regulation and property rights • Use of economic instruments • Education and awareness raising **Chapter VI: Legal framework of environmental litigation** • Legal personality and standing in environmental proceedings • legal personality and standing: the environment as a legal entity • Legal personality and standing vis-à-vis the future generation • Liberalization of standing in environmental proceedings and public interest litigations • Citizen standing in cases of environmental inaction or abuse: judicial review • Citizen standing before international courts and tribunals • Public interest litigation: APAP vs. Environmental Protection Authority • Judicial activism and environmental rights protection • Judicial activism in the protection of environment in Ethiopia **Chapter VII: Remedies and enforcement** • Criminal sanctions • Administrative measures • Civil measures • Economic instruments and self-regulation **Chapter VIII: Natural and cultural resource law** • Wild animals, forest and plants • Soil • Water law and environment • Mining and environment • Energy and environment • Heritage resources

Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The performance of students shall be evaluated based on the University's assessment regulation. In Particular, it will at least constitute the following activities. For Lecture • Class Participation…… 5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries……15% • Student Presentations……15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays……...…15% • Final Exam…… 50%
References	• Philippe Sands, Principles of International Environmental Law (2nd Edition, *2003)* • Elli Louka, *International Environmental Law: Fairness, Effectiveness, and World Order* (2006) • Daniel Bodansky, *The Arts and Crafts of International Environmental Law* (2010) • Alexander Kiss & Dinah Shelton, *Guide to International Environmental Law* (2007) • Aaron Schwabach, *International Environmental Disputes: A Hand Book* (2006) • Jonas Ebbeson & PheobeOkowa (ed) Environmental Law and Justice in Context (2009) • Day, Martin, Environmental Action: A Citizen Guide, Pluto Press, 1988 • Diven, Shyam and Rosecranz, Armin, Environmental Law and Policy in India, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001 • Dix, H.M., Environmental Pollution, New York, Bribana / Toronto, 1981 • F.Dasman, Raymond, Environmental Conservation, 3rd ed., United States of America,1998 • Frutel, J. William, Environmental Law from Resource to Recovery, West Publishing Co., 1993 • Gunningham, Neil and Grabosky, Petter, Smart Regulation Designing Environmental Policy, Clarendon Press, Oxford,1998

	• H. Rodgers, William, Hand-Book on Environmental Law, West Publishing Co., 1977 • H.P. Brans, Edward, Liability for Damage to Public Natural Resources: Standing, Damage and Damage Assessment, Kluwer Law Int., 2001 • Jain Sampat, Public Interest Litigation, Deep and Deep Publications LTD, 2002 • Jaswal, P.S. and Jaswal, Nishthal, Environmental Law: Environmental Protection, Sustainable Development and the Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 1999 • John, Lawrence, The Global Environment, Mangrove Law Institution, 1971 • Nahum, Fasil, Constitution for Nation of Nations: The Ethiopian Prospect, Red Sea Press Inc., 1997 • S.Menel, Peter and B.Stewart, Richard, Environmental Law and Policy, Little Brown and Company, 1994 • Sharma, P.D., Ecology and Environment, Rakesh Kumar Rastogi pub, 1998 • Stone Christopher, "Should Trees Have Standing? Towards Legal Rights for Natural Objects", Southern California Press, 1972 • Weiss, J., Environmental Change and International Law: New Challenges and Dimensions, United Nations University Press, 1988 • Westing, Arther, Environmental Warfare in Environmental Law, Stockholm Int. Peace Research Institute, 1985 • Michael Mason, Environmental Democracy, Earth Scan Publications, 2006 • The Constitution of the FDRE, 1995, Neg. Gaz., 1st Year, No.1 • The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia, April 1997 • Environnemental Pollution Control Proclamation, Procl. No. 300/2002,Neg. Gaz., 9th Year, No.2 • Environnemental Protection Organs Establishment Proclamation, Procl. No. 295/2002, Neg. Gaz., 9th Year, No.7 • Biosafety Proclamation no. 655/2009, 15th Year No. 63 ADDIS ABABA 9th Septembre, 2009 • River Basin Councils and Authorities Procl No. 534/2007, 13th Year No. 40 ADDIS ABABA 23 July, 2007 • Solid Waste Management Proclamation no. 513/2007 • Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation No. 299/2002 • Proclamation No. 1079/2018 Ethiopian Geospatial Information Agency Re-Establish the Proclamation • Biological Diversity Convention Ratification Proclamation No. 98/1994, Neg. Gaz., Year 53, No.88 • African Charter on Human and Peoples' Right, June 27, 1981 • Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development [the Brutland Report] Our Common Future, 1987 • The First United Nation Conference on Environment and Development, Stockholm, June 1997 • The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 • The World Charter for Nature, Adopted and Solemnly Proclaimed by

	the UN General Assembly, 28 Oct, 1982 • Tokyo Declaration on Financing Global Environment and Development, Tokyo, 15-17 April 1992 • Action-Professionals' Association for the People [APAP] Vs. Environmental Protection Authority. • CERAC Vs Nigerian Government and Shell Oil • International Court of Justice in the Legality of Nuclear Weapons Case, 1996 • John S. Lowe, Oil and Gas Law in a Nutshell, 5th Edition, West Publishing, 2009 • Elena Blanco and Jona Razzaque, Globalisation and Natural Resources Law: Challenges, Key Issues and Perspectives, 2011 • Richard Barnes, Property Rights and Natural Resources, Studies in International Law, 2009 • Aileen McHarget al, Property and the Law in Energy and Natural Resources, 2010 • Tessema Genanew Jember, Natural Resource Policy and Law for Sustainable Development: Integrated Natural Resource Management Experiences, 2011

INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW							
Course Information	Course Code: Laws 4036 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: IV Academic Year: Semester: II Prerequisite: None						
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:						
ECTS	3						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
	18	12	18	9	21	3	81

Course Description	This course is a 'survey course' meant to introduce law students to issues that arise at the intersection of law and Information Technology (IT). It seeks to enable students to critically consider a selection of legal issues in the field of 'computer law' or 'Internet law' or 'information technology law' more broadly. Among such selected issues include: regulation and governance of the digital space, cyber criminality, electronic commerce, (data) privacy and intellectual property rights in the digital economy. The course begins by introducing students to long-running debates in the field such as: is there a need for a new and distinct regulation for the digital environment? Who should (and actually does) govern the Internet? What are the limits of Internet regulation? And what are the various modes of regulation pertinent to the new realities of the digital space? The course then proceeds to consider key issues that rise in the above listed areas of IT regulation. Moreover, given the fast-moving nature of the subject, emerging legal issues relating to — for example, new information and communication technologies — shall be considered. The purpose of this 'survey course', then, is to provide undergraduate law students the starting points for pursuing the subject in further graduate studies. The primary focus of the course shall be Ethiopian law. But laws dealing with information technology in Ethiopia are few and far between. And, most of the relevant pieces of legislation are in the early drafting stage. As a result, the course will draw substantially from other jurisdictions with much developed jurisprudence such as the Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Union (EU) laws as well as domestic legislation such as those in the United States and the United Kingdom. As more relevant Ethiopian 'Internet Laws' come into force, the course content shall be modified accordingly.

Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	The course has the following objectives: • To introduce law students to legal issues relating to information and communication technologies; • To critically evaluate ongoing developments in law relating to IT; • To consider how IT-related socio-legal developments relate to one another; • To examine areas of doctrinal and political debate surrounding rules and theories regarding communication technologies; and • To consider the long-term domestic socio-legal and political implications of global developments in Internet governance discourses, norms and practices.
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter 1: Introduction to Information Technology and the Law** • Unpacking terminologies: Internet Law, Computer Law or Information Technology Law? • The information society and regulation • Regulating IT or regulation by IT? • Internet governance: notions and institutions **Chapter 2: Crime in Cyberspace: Cybercrimes** • Understanding cybercrimes • Types of cybercrimes

	• Emerging trends in cyber criminality **Chapter 3: Human Rights in Cyberspace 1: Privacy and Data Protection** • Understanding data protection • Digital surveillance and the law • Surveillance capitalism and the law **Chapter 4: Human Rights in Cyberspace: Freedom of Expression Online** • Digital rights and the law • Digital speech management: filtering and ranking • Regulating problematic content: hate speech, pornography **Chapter 5: Intellectual Property Rights in the Digital Age** • Copyrights in the digital environment • Trademarks and domain names **Chapter 6: E-commerce and the Law** • Electronic contracts and the law • Electronic signatures and the law • Consumer protection online **Chapter 7: Current Issues in the Digital Economy** • Robotics and the law • Block chain technology and regulation • Cyber warfare and cyber terrorism
Methods of Delivery	The course delivery shall consist of lectures, interactive discussion and student presentations. In light of the subject's fast-moving nature, course instructors shall actively encourage students to follow-up new developments as well as devise group and individual presentations of such developments.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities:

	• Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	**A. Books & Articles** 1. Chris Reed, *Computer Law* (Oxford University Press, 7th Ed, 2011). 2. David Bainbridge, *Introduction to Computer Law* (Pearson Education, 6th Ed., 2008). 3. David Johnson and David Post, *Law and Borders: The Rise of Law in Cyberspace*, *Stanford Law Review*, Vol. 48, 1997. 4. Frank Easterbrook, Cyberspace and the Law of the Horse, *The University of Chicago Law Forum*, 1996. 5. Ian Lloyd, *Information Technology Law* (Oxford University Press, 8th Ed., 2017). 6. Ian Walden, *Telecommunications Law and Regulation* (Oxford University Press, 5th Ed., 2018). 7. Korthals Altes et al, *Information Law: Towards The 21st Century* (Kluwer, 1992). 8. Lawrence Lessig, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace: Version 2.0* (Basic Books, 2006). 9. _____, The Law of the Horse: What Cyberlaw Might Teach, *Harvard Law Review*, Vol. 113, 1999. 10. Lee Bygrave and Jon Bing, *Internet Governance: Infrastructure and Institutions* (Oxford University Press, 2009). 11. Lilian Edwards and Charlotte Waelde, *Law and the Internet* (Hart Publishing, 2009). 12. Kinfe Micheal Yilma, Data Privacy Law and Practice in

Ethiopia, *International Data Privacy Law*, Vol. 5, No. 3, 2015.

13. _____, Developments in Cybercrime Law and Practice in Ethiopia, *Computer Law and Security Review*, Vol. 30, No. 6, 2014.
14. _____, Ethiopia's New Cybercrime Legislation: Some Reflections, *Computer Law and Security Review*, Vol. 33, No. 2, 2017.
15. _____, Some Remarks on Ethiopia's New Cybercrime Proclamation, *Mizan Law Review*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 2016.
16. Right to Privacy Safeguards in Ethiopia: A Critique of Laws and Practices, *Journal of Ethiopian Law*, Vol. 26, No. 1, 2013.
17. The State of Internet Policy Making in Ethiopia: An Introduction, *University of Pennsylvania Center for Global Communication Studies Media Wire*, 14 October 2014.
18. _____, Mollifying the Web in Ethiopia: Matching Practice to Policy, *Horn of Africa Bulletin*, Vol. 29, No. 2, April 2017.
19. _____ and Halefom Hailu Abraha, The Internet and Regulatory Responses in Ethiopia: Telecoms, Cybercrimes, Privacy, E-commerce, and the New Media, *Mizan Law Review*, Vol. 9, No.1, 2015.
20. _____ and Halefom Hailu Abraha, The Internet and Ethiopia's IP Law, Internet Governance and Legal Education: An Overview, *Mizan Law Review*, Vol. 9, No.1, 2015

FIFTH YEAR

FIFTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION</th></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Alternative Dispute Resolution
Course Code: Laws-5021
Credit Hours: 2
Academic Year:
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: V
Semester: I</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prerequisite</td><td colspan="7">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and Final</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The course on Alternative Dispute Resolutions deals with mechanisms which encourage disputants to settle disputes outside the court, without resorting to</td></tr>
</table>

	normal proceeding of litigation. It explores the opportunities available as alternatives to court litigations and administrative tribunals so that parties in a dispute may reach at amicable solutions with a minimum help of outsiders. On specifics, the course discusses the concept of ADR in general, its meaning, historical development, merits and demerits, the drawbacks of court litigation, the different alternatives of dispute resolution mechanisms such as negotiation, mediation (conciliation), arbitration - including their unique features, when and how they applying particular dispute settings, and most importantly, the Ethiopian laws on ADR. Furthermore, the course investigates the recognition of ADR under the Ethiopian legal system.
course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the role of ADR in settling disputes in domestic, regional and international disputes; • the circumstances considered in settling disputes by using ADR; • the alternative dispute resolution methods employed by nation, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia; • the various ADR methods employed to resolve disputes.
Pre-requisite	**None**
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter I: General overview Of ADR** • Definition - what is alternative dispute resolution? • Historical Development of ADR • Purposes of ADR • Demerits of litigation

	• Demerits of ADR **Chapter II: Types of ADR** • Negotiation • Mediation/ conciliation • Arbitration • Arbitrability and arbitration agreement • Role of arbitrator • Arbitration procedure • Legal effects of arbitration **Chapter III: ADR in Ethiopia** • Historical development of ADR in Ethiopia • Constitutionality of ADR in Ethiopia • Customary ways of dispute settlement • Compromise in general • Conciliation in Ethiopia: preliminary points • Conciliators and effects of conciliation • Arbitration • Sources of arbitration and arbitral submission • Arbitrators • Scope of arbitration • Arbitration proceedings • Arbitral award • Institutionalized Practice in Ethiopia • ADR in other laws • Arbitration in family law • Arbitration in labor law • Arbitration under insurance law **Chapter IV: The need for ADR in International Disputes** • Scope and parties to international ADR

	• International documents and organs regulating ADR • New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Award, 1958 • Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (1899 and 1907) and the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) • UNCITRAL documents • International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the International Court of Arbitration • ADR at a Regional Level • Ethiopia's Approach to International ADR
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	Students' assessment would focus less on traditional written evaluations, particularly in the form of time-constrained exams; greater emphasis shall be placed on assessment instruments that measure students' abilities to use the material they have learned in live situations. The assessment modality will be formative and informal, undertaken continuously as an integral part of the teaching-learning process (as opposed to one or two examinations at the end of a term), and involves student reflections, presentations, formal exams and paper works. The assessments will also be criterion-referenced, in contrast to norm-referenced, so that students' performance would be compared against pre-determined criteria, with possibilities for feedbacks and improvements. The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5%

	• Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	**Books and Articles** Dacian C. Dragos Bogdana Neamtu Editors, Alternative Dispute Resolution in European Administrative Law, Springer, 2014 Arthur, W. Ravine Contemporary issues in international mediation and arbitration, The Fordham Papers, 2007 Vesna Lazić Steven Stuij, International Dispute Resolution Vesna Lazić Steven Stuij Editors Short Studies in Private International Law Selected Issues in International Litigation and Arbitration, Springer 2018 Jerome T. Barrett, with Joseph P. Barrett, A History of Alternative Dispute Resolution The Story of a Political, Cultural, and Social Movement, Jossey Bass, 2004 Roger, E. Hartley, Alternative Dispute Resolution in Civil Justice Systems (American Legal Institutions), LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC, 2002 Margaret. L. Mosses,The Principles and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration,Cambrige University Press, 2008 Michael L. Moffitt and Robert C. Bordone Editors, The Handbook of Dispute Resolution, Jossey Bass Publishes, 2005 Bezzawork Shimelash (1994) "The Formation, Content and Effect of an Arbitral Submission under Ethiopian Law" Journal of Ethiopian Law, Giulia, Carbone, The interference of the court of the seat with international arbitration, Journal of dispute resolution, Vol. 2012 issue 1

Carrie Menkeat, Meadow, From legal disputes to conflict resolution and human problem solving; legal dispute resolution in a multidisciplinary context, George town University law center, 54j. Legal educ.7/29(2004)

Birhanu Beyene, Immediate applicability of a court order against arbitration; It should be allowed and even made compulsory, Jimma University Journal of Law, Vol 4, number 1, (2012)

Roger Fisher and William Ury,(Ed. Bruce Pappan), Getting to yes; Negotiating an agreement without giving in, Random House business books, second ed.(1997)

Tecle Hagos, Adjudication and arbitration of government construction disputes. Mizan law review,Vol3 No.1,(2009)

-Birhanu Beyene ; 'The degree of court's control on arbitration under the Ethiopian law: is it to the right amount?'(Unpublished on file with the author)

-Frederic Bachand, journal of Dispute Resolution, court intervention in International Arbitration: the case for compulsory judicial Internationalism symposium, vol. 2012

Giulia Carbone, "Interference of the Court of the Seat with International Arbitration, The Symposium", Journal of Dispute Resolutions, No.1, 2012

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2012, vol. 6 No.3 –

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Moin Ghani, "Court Assistance, Interim Measures, and Public Policy: India's Perspective on International Commercial Arbitration", Arbitration Brief, American University Washington College of Law: volume 2, No. 1, 2012

Pawan Kr Agarwal; An overview of the law on arbitration (unpublished on file with the author)) -Redfern and Hunter, Nigel Blackaby and Constantine Partasides, International arbitration, 5th edition, Kluwer Law International, 2009

Robert Allen Sedler, Ethiopian Civil Proceure ,Ethiopia,Haileselassie University,1968

Tekle Hagos Bahta, recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards in civil and commercial matters in Ethiopia

W. Michel Riesman and Brian Richardson ''the present-commercial arbitration as transnational system of justice: Tribunal and Courts: an Interpretation of the architecture of international commercial arbitration; the Next Fifth years ed Abert Jan Van Den Berg ICCA Congress series, Vol 16.

United Nations, UNCITRAL Model on international commercial arbitration, 1994, the explanatory note by the UNCITRAL secretariat on the Model law on international commercial arbitration

Yazachew Belew (ed), "The resolution of Commercial/ Business Disputes in Ethiopia: Towards 71 Alternative to Adjudication?" Addis Ababa University law school, Ethiopian business law series vol. v, December 2012. –

The Federal Negarit Gazeta 2) , 1st Year No. 1, The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proclamation No 1/1995,

	Laws The Federal Negarit Gazeta, 3) Civil Code of the Empire of Ethiopia, 161/1960 The Federal Negarit Gazeta, 5) Civil Procedure Code of the Empire of Ethiopia, 1965 The Federal Negarit Gazeta, Proclamation No. 1237-2021 Arbitration and Conciliation, Working Procedure The Federal Negarit Gazeta, Proclamation No 1184-2020 - Proclamation to Ratify the Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards The Federal Negarit Gazeta, Proclamation No. 1234/2021- federal Courts proclamation **International conventions –** Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID), Washington Convention, 1965). -ICC rules; Arbitration and ADR rules of English. – United Nations, the UNCITRAL Model Law on international commercial arbitration, 1994 The ICSID convention, regulation and rules; ICSID 15 April 2006 United Nation Convention on International Commercial Arbitration on the ecognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention), 1958. ICC rules; Arbitration and ADR rules of English. – United Kingdom Organization, London Court of International Arbitration, LCIA Arbitration rules ,1998. -UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts.

LEGAL ETHICS

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">LEGAL ETHICS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Legal Ethics
Course Code: Laws-5022
Credit Hours: 2
Academic Year:
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: V
Semester: I
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The course Legal Profession and Ethics discusses basic civil values such as acting with strict impartiality, the rule against taking part in decisions involving personal interest, the rule against accepting bribes and corruption etc. The course will provide awareness and understanding of the meaning and requirements of ethical conduct of legal professionals in the</td></tr>
</table>

	administration of the law, the contributions which ethical professional conduct of officials can make to the realization of the rule of law and the practical ways of achieving these aims. In addition, it explores the meaning and nature of legal profession and the ethics of legal profession in connection with constitutional rights to counsel (Art.20 (5)), legal aid and constitutional duty of courts to enforce fundamental human rights (Art.13). The course also analyzes the federal and regional states' codes of conduct adopted for advocates, prosecutors and judges.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the rules that govern legal professionals and the distinctions between ethical and unethical conduct; • the liabilities of legal professionals for violating codes of conduct of legal professionals; • basic civil values such as impartiality, independence, competence and diligence; • constitutional principles underlying code of professional ethics; • the nature of legal profession by defining and distinguishing it from other occupations; • the basic principles of moral philosophy (ethics); • the purposes and functions of ethics of the legal profession; • the application of ethical rules (codes of conduct) and principles to practical cases; • anti-social ethical practices in general, and particularly, corruption and fraud.

Pre-requisite	None
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter I: Introduction Legal Profession and Ethics** • Historical background • The concept of ethics, professional ethics and legal ethics • Moral issues and moral dilemmas • The philosophy and nature of moral obligations • Utilitarianism • The golden rule • Categorical imperatives **Chapter II: Legal Profession** • Meaning and nature of legal profession • Admission to the legal profession • Constitutional right to exercise legal profession • Dissatisfaction with legal profession • Bar associations and their role in Legal Profession • Unauthorized practice in legal profession **Chapter III: Requirements of Judges in Judicial Activities** • Independence • Independence vis-à-vis accountability • Impartiality • Competence and diligence • Equality • Civility among judges • Ethical requirements of judges in extra-judicial activities • Appointment, withdrawal, transfer, promotion and removal • Factors that influence ethical requirement of judges

	Chapter IV: Liability for Breach of Rules of Conduct • Introduction • Ethical requirements of advocates in relation to their clients • Diligent and competent representation • Conflicts of interest • Confidentiality • Contract of advocacy • Ethical requirements of advocates in relation to courts • Ethical requirements of advocates in relation to the opponent • Ethical requirements of advocates in relation to colleagues • Ethical requirements of advocates in relation to the state • Ethical requirements of advocates in non-professional activities • Liability for breach of rules of conduct • Ethical Requirements of Public Prosecutor • In relation to the accused/suspect/ • In relation to the public • In relation to the police • In relation to the court • Conflict of Interest and subsidiary activities • Ethical duties of paralegals, and others • Liability for breach of rules of conduct
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5%

	• Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Aiyar, P. R. et.al., Legal and Professional Ethics: Legal Ethics, Duties and Privileges of a Lawyer, New Delhi: Wadnwa Nagpur, 2003 • Callahan, J.C. (ed.), Ethical Issues in Professional Life, New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988 • Rai, K., Legal Ethics Accountability of Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations, 7th ed., Allahabad: Centeral Law Publications, 2007 • Mynene, S.R., Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relation, Hyderabad: Asia Law House, 2007 • Schwartz, M.D. et. al., Problems in Legal Ethics, 5th ed., St.Paul, Minn: West Group, 2001 • Pojman, L. Ethics , 4th ed., Canada , Eve Haward, 2002 • Cooper, T., Handbook of Administrative Ethics, USA, Marcel Dekker, inc. 1994 • Head Michael and Scottman, Law in Perispective: Ethics, Society and Critical Thinking, India, Universal Law Publishing co., 2005 • Pojam, L.P. Philosophy: the Pursuit of Wisdom 3rd ed, Canada, 2001 • Midgley's Lawyers' Professional Responsibility, Textbook: Cannon, Ethics & Professional Responsibility for Legal Assistants, Current Edition; Aspen Law and Business • ABA Compendium of Professional Responsibility Rules and Standards, American Bar Association, 1997 • Thomas, G. People, Practice, Attitudes and Problems in the Lower Courts of Ethiopia, JEL, Vol.VI No.2 • Wan, W. Law, Judges and Justice, Australia, 1991 • Ronald D. R., Professional Responsibility, 3rd ed., 1992

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PRE-TRIAL, TRIAL AND APPELLATE ADVOCACY

PRE-TRIAL, TRIAL AND APPELLATE ADVOCACY	
Course Information	Course Title: Pretrial, Trial and Appellate Advocacy Course Code: 5023 Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location (R. No): Consultation Hrs: Phone No.: E-mail:
ECTS	3
Credit Hours	3
Course Description	The course introduces the lawyering and advocacy skills at pretrial, trial and appellate stages. The pre-trail phase of the course involves litigation planning, fact investigation and legal investigation which deal with legal problems and issues communicated by clients, identification of client needs, priorities, potential claims, remedies and sources of proof, and examination of potential defenses and counter-claims of the other party. It also deals with case evaluation, counseling, negotiation,

	litigation strategy, preparation of pleadings and other skills. Trial advocacy constitutes the latter part of the course. By engaging in simulated courtroom situations followed by feedback and recommendations for improvement, students learn to present persuasive opening statements and closing arguments, to conduct forceful direct and cross examination of fact and expert witnesses, and to successfully introduce evidence. Students also become familiar with the technical, ethical, evidentiary, procedural, and substantive aspects of litigation. The course will emphasize practical solutions to typical problems that litigators encounter in the presentation of a case. The course does not, however, cover issues of procedure and evidence, other than making use of the inputs laid down by the various prerequisite courses.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • pretrial and trial phases of client representation and litigation; the structure fact investigations; • the conduct of client and witness interviews; • legal investigation with of substantive and procedural laws; • case evaluation and strategy; • pleadings, motions, pre-trial negotiation and settlements • various phases of the trial process in civil and criminal cases; • the analysis and application of material facts, legal issues and relevantlegal provisions; • the writing of persuasive analysis of legal issues in trial practice; • the conduct of direct examination, re-examination and cross-examinationof witnesses.
Course Status	Compulsory

Course Content	**Part I: Pre-Trial Advocacy** **Chapter 1- Introductory Discussion On Lawyering Skills And Legal Writing** • Introduction • Basics of legal writing • The attorney-client relationship • Client's needs and priorities • Elements of potential claims and remedies • Elements of potential defenses and counter claims • Sources of proof **Chapter 2- Informal Fact Investigation** • Introduction • Structuring fact investigation • Client interviews • Acquisition of material evidence • Witness interviews and expert review **Chapter 3- Legal Investigation** • Introduction • Choice of law • Determining claims, remedies, defenses • Parties in the litigation • Jurisdiction and venue. **Chapter 4- Case Evaluation** • Introduction • Taking the case • Establishing the terms of the client-lawyer agreement • Declining representation • Planning the litigation

- Pre-filing requirements

Chapter 5- Pre-Trial Negotiation And Settlement

- Introduction
- Pre-trial negotiation
- Settlement

Chapter 6- Pleadings

- Introduction
- General pleading requirements
- Statement of claim
- Criminal charge
- Responses
- Counterclaims, cross-claims, interpleader

Part II: Trial Advocacy

Chapter 7- Introductory Concepts: The Trial Process, An Overview

- Introduction
- The trial process of criminal cases, an overview
- The trial process of civil cases, an overview
- Pleading writing skills
- Persuasive oral presentation in opening statements

Chapter 8- Witness Examination and Objections

- Introduction
- Direct and redirect examination
- Elements of direct examination
- Refreshing the recollection of witnesses
- Redirect examination
- Cross examination
- When to cross-examine

	• Purpose and order of cross-examinations • Elements of cross-examination • Objections • When to make objections during trial • How to make objections during trial • Evidentiary objections **Chapter 9- Closing arguments and Final Round Simulations** • Introduction • Strategic considerations • Content and organization of effective closing arguments • Rebuttal • Persuasive closing statements. **Part III: Appellate Advocacy** **Chapter 10: Appellate Advocacy** • Introduction • Structure of the appellate court system • The Federal appellate system • Regional appellate systems • Appellate review on questions of facts and law • Cassation review on basic errors in law; • Scope of appellate review • Appellate review of erroneous factual findings • Appellate review of erroneous findings on issues of law • Appellate review of mixed questions of law and fact • The harmless error doctrine • The role of appellate counsel • Effective assistance of appellate counsel • Assigned defense counsels

	Chapter 11: Appellate Brief • Introduction • Research and identifying the audience • Research on relevant laws, Federal Supreme Court Cassation decisionsand secondary authority • Research into previous decisions of the appellate court • Current jurisprudence of interpretation • Selecting issues for appeal • Identifying the strongest issues • Determining the sequence of issues • Principles of good brief writing • Clarity: Paragraphs, sequence and coherence • Diction and tone • Brevity • Sample briefs • Writing the appellate brief (in civil and criminal cases) • Preliminary preparations to write the appellant's brief • Preliminary preparations to write the respondent's brief • Statement of facts • Summary of arguments • Writing up the argument • Appellate Moot Court (Submission of appellate briefs) **Chapter 12: Oral Argument** • Introduction • Brief introduction of the appellate court system • Knowledge of facts and relevant laws • Selection of points for oral argument • Anticipation of different questions during oral argument • Adequate research

	• Awareness about earlier decisions of the court • Outline of the argument • Practicing some parts of the argument without memorizing terms • Presentation • Introducing oneself properly, audibly, outlining the argument • Main arguments: mastery of laws and fact; • Effective substantive arguments, usage of time • Response to questions • Style and demeanor • Request for proper relief • Appellate Moot Court: oral arguments
Methods of Delivery	The principal methodology employed in this course is a synthesis of introductory lectures, guest speeches and learning by doing. Cases (both real and hypothetical)are used as inputs for classroom discussions. Course delivery is learner centered and requires prior reading, active participation, simulations and discussions. To such end, off-campus activities involving watching of pretrial works and survey of legal documents at law firms, legal departments, public prosecutor offices and submission of observation reports, trial court watching (with particular focus on direct examination, cross examination and redirect examination) would be utilized.
Assessment	Students are assessed progressively. The breakdown of the assessment will be as follows: • Class attendance and participation (5%), • Reading assignment evaluation through oral exams, oral presentations and written tests (20%), • Pre-trial work watching and report (10%), • Drafting criminal charges, statement of claim or a statement of defense, (15%) • Trial and appellate court watching and report (10%), • Group assignments, individual assignments and simulations (40%)

References	• Dickerson, R., The Fundamentals of Legal Drafting, Boston, Toronto: Little Brown and Company,1986 • Goldblatt, A. Introduction to Legal Method in Ethiopia, HSIU • Mauet, Thomas A., Pretrial, 6th Edition, Aspen Publishers, 2005 • Mauet, Thomas A., Trial Techniques, 6th Edition, Aspen Publishers, 2002 • Rogers, Haydock et al., Fundamentals of pretrial Litigation. (3rd ed.), WestPublishing Co., 1994 • Roger, John and John, Sonsteng, Trial: Theories, Tactics, Techniques, WestPublishing Co., 1990 • Mauet, Thomas A. & Warren, Wolfson D., Materials in Trial Advocacy: Problems and Cases (2nd ed), Little, Brown and Company, 1987 • Bentele, Ursula & Eve Cary, Appellate Advocacy Principles and Practice, 2nd Edition, Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1995 • Martineau, Robert J. Fundamentals of Modern Appellate Advocacy, Law Student and Moot Court Edition,1985 • Horstein, Alan D. Appellate Advocacy in a Nutshell, 2nd Edition, 1998 • Mauet, Thomas A., Trial Techniques, 6th Edition, New York: Aspen Publishers, 2002 • Snape, John & Gary Watt, How to Moot: A Student Guide to Mooting, Oxford University Press, 2004

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING	
Course Information	Course Title: Legislative Drafting Course Code: Laws-5025 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Classroom Location:
Year: V
Semester: I
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td>Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving ----</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>9</td><td>21</td><td>3</td><td>81</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td>The Course on Legislative Drafting introduces the drafting process and the tools in legislative drafting. It presents drafting as a tool for social change and as a means of resolving social problems and therefore looks at the drafting process in relation to substantive policy. Furthermore, the course discusses legislative theory and methodology, the research process as an early stage in drafting, and looks into professional responsibility of the drafter as the principal actor in the drafting process. It also covers issues of legislative syntax and techniques in drafting, stressing on the use of simple, clear, coherent, and consistent language in the production of legislative tools. Finally, it the course presents on the use of language in multi-lingual drafting’s in federal systems like Ethiopia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objectives, Competence</td><td>After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding:</td></tr>
</table>

Achieved	• the steps involved in the drafting process; • the role of the drafter in the legislative process; • the necessary skills on researching and drafting bills so as to give solutions to social problems; • the skills of drafting that ensure effective implementation of draft bills; • the importance of language usage in the drafting a process; • the unique features of different legislations and drafting in a federal and multilingual nation like Ethiopia; • the limits in drafting like drafting within the constitution and without violating vested rights. • legal reading, writing, analysis and research skills; • writing clearly, concisely and without inadvertent ambiguity; • the drafting of bills with readable structure;
Pre-requisite	None
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter I: Introduction** • Distinguishing legislative drafting from other forms of legal writing • Legislative drafting as a tool for social change • Policy translations • Problem solving approach to drafting **Chapter II: The Research Process** • The roles of the drafter

	• Ethical responsibility of the drafter • Writing the research report • Developing a check list • Prioritization and others • Comparative analysis of the legislation and legislative processes • Types of legislations • Legislative processes **Chapter III: Techniques in Drafting** • The structure of legislation • Using diagram logic trees to organize ideas • The problems of grouping and ordering • Overall organization and style • Substantive content • Consistency with international principles and human rights • Conformity with other aspects of the constitution • Conformity with other laws of the country **Chapter IV: Linguistic Problems in Drafting** • The plain language movement • General principle • Ambiguity and vagueness • Other problems • Legislative syntax • Legal and preferred usage • The use of particular words **Chapter V: Drafting Particular Provisions** • Drafting social legislation • Drafting penal legislation • Drafting delegated legislation **Chapter VI: Drafting in a Federal and Multilingual State**

	• The special issues of drafting in a federal state • Drafting in multilingual states • Similarity in structure and substantive content
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Reed, D., Fundamental of Legal Drafting, 1969 • Peter, B., Modern Legal Drafting: A Guide to using Clearer Language, 2nd Edition, 2006 • Thornton, von G.C., Legislative Drafting, Butterworth's, 1979 • Wydick, Richard Von C., Plain English for Lawyers, 4th Edition • Peter, B. and Richard, C., Modern Legal Drafting: A Guide to a Clearer Language, Cambridge University Press • Garner, von Bryan A., Legal Writing in Plain English: A Text with Exercises • Bernard, B. and Christo, B., Aspects of Legislative Drafting: Some South African Realities • Enquist and Laurel Currie Oates, Just Writing, Grammar, Punctuation and Style for the Legal Writer, 2001 • Edward A. Nolefi and Pamela R. Tepper, Basic Legal Research and

	Writing, 1993 • Martin, Cutts, Plain English Guide, How to Write Clearly and Communicate Better, Oxford Quick References, 1999 • Dr. Markus, B., Max-Plank Manual on Legislative Drafting at the National level in Sudan, Heidlebrge, 2006 • Massachusetts Senate, Legislative Drafting and Legal Manual, 3rd Ed, 2003 • Geoffrey Bowman, The Art of Legislative Drafting, 2002 • Glenn, S., Legislative Drafting Manual, University of San Francisco, Center for Global Justice, 2003 • Ann, S., Nalin A., Robert S., Assessing Legislation: a Manual for Legislators, 2003 • The Arizona Legislative Bill Drafting Manual, the Arizona Legislative Counsel, 2007 • Paulos Tzadua, H. Scholler, The Fetha Nagast, Faculty of Law., HSIU, A.A., Ethiopia, 1968 • Singh,P.J, Principles of Statutory Interpretation,6th Ed., Wadhwa Law Pub, India, 1996 • Abera Jembere, An Introduction to the Legal History of Ethiopia,, Amsterdam Univ., Phd Thesis, 1998 • Abba Paulos Tzadua, The Fetha Nagast, The Law of the Kings, Faculty of Law, HSIU Addis Abeba Etiopia, 1968 • P. Sand, Origins of the Fetha Nagast, Faculty of Law, Haile Sellasie I University, 1968 • Shiferaw Wolde Michael, Legal Drafting, Unpublished, A.A.U, 1986 • Margery Perham, The Government of Ethiopia, Faber and Faber Limited, London, 1969 • Reed Deickerson, Fundamentals of Legal Writing, Boston: Little Brown & Co.1965

	• Ann Seidman, et al, Legislative Drafting for Democratic Social Change, Kluwer International, London

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW							
Course Information	**Course Title**: Administrative Law **Course Code**: Laws -5026 **Credit Hours**: 3 hrs. /week **Class Schedules**: **Classroom Location**: **Year:** V **Academic Year**: **Semester**: I **Prerequisite: None**						
Instructor Information	**Name:** **Title:** **Office Location (R. No):** **Consultation Hrs:** **Phone No.:** **E-mail:**						
ECTS	5						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135

Course Description	The predominant 19th century concept of *laisse faire* government gives maximum free enterprises and advocates individual liberty where the role of the government was limited to maintaining peace and order and levy tax. However, the 20th century has witnessed unprecedented increases in the role and power of government as provider of basic necessities to citizens. This transformation of the 'police' state traditionally limited to 'maintaining internal peace and security and protection against external enemy' towards the 'welfare state' which assumed new roles like provision of direct services and regulation of private economic activities has resulted in the concentration of power in the executive. Power, though justified on grounds of practical necessities, should be properly controlled or leads to abuse and violation of individual rights and freedoms. The central objective of the course on Administrative Law revolves around the theme of balancing power vs. liberty. Its purpose is expounding on the control of administrative powers so that individual liberty and freedoms are ensured and hence not violated by arbitrary and unjust governmental actions. Although related to constitutional law, the course will focus on the body of detailed rules and principles determining the nature of the relationship between governments and individuals. The balancing mission or the control purpose of administrative law and its role as instrument in implementing constitutions will be highlighted. Knowledge of basic principles such as rule of law, legality, the doctrine of ultra-virus, openness, accountability, transparency in administration and judicial review is a requisite not only in analyzing the administrative process but also in giving a reasoned and sound solution to any disputes involving individual and governments.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • administrative law, its purpose and proper scope under the Ethiopian legal system; • the role of administrative law in ensuring individual liberty and freedom by controlling unjust and arbitrarily action of the government; • how administrative law facilitates efficient and effective administration by providing rules, principles, and procedures guiding the exercising of governmental

	power; • the administrative process and how it is affected by administrative law, including the role of law in shaping the process; • the current situation and future roles of administrative law in Ethiopia, and the need to implement comprehensive system of administrative law; • the different concepts and principles related to administrative justice and administrative law; • the nature and development of administrative law in the common law and civil law legal systems, and the birth and development of the administrative state and administrative law in Ethiopia; • the application of the various modalities of controlling administrative powers in a hypothetical and real situations; • the various remedies available to a person adversely affected by an administrative action; • the existence, scope, application and limitations of the doctrine of judicial review in Ethiopia; • the practical problems of legislative and institutional modes of controlling executive power in Ethiopia.
Pre-requisite	**None**
Course Status	Mandatory
Schedule	
Contact Hours	3
Mode of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Mode of	

Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
Course Outline	**Chapter I: General Introduction** • Historical development of administrative law and the modern welfare state • Definition, purpose, scope and sources of administrative law • Theoretical perspectives • Development of administrative law in civil and common law systems and in Ethiopia • Regional Administrative law in Ethiopia **Chapter II: Constitutional Foundation and Limitation of Administrative Law** • The relationship of administrative law with other concepts • Rule of Law • Separation of powers • Administrative law and implementation of Human Rights • Basic principles of governance • Accountability, Transparency and public participation **Chapter III: Administrative Agencies and Subjects of Administrative Law** • Nature and source of power

	• Meaning, classification, structure, organization and purpose of administrative agencies • Power of administrative agencies • Meaning and purpose of enabling act/proclamation • Classification of powers of administrative agencies • Administrative agencies in Ethiopia **Chapter IV: Rule-Making Powers of Administrative Agencies** • Meaning and justification for delegated legislation • Scope of delegated legislation • Form and classification of rule-making • Rulemaking procedures • Controlling mechanisms • General overview on rule making procedures in Ethiopia • Rulemaking under the Administrative procedure proclamation no.1183/2012 **Chapter VI: Judicial/Quasi-judicial Power of Administrative Agencies** • Nature, meaning and forms of adjudication • Basic principles and system of Administrative decision/action • Administrative action under the Administrative procedure proclamation no.1183/2012 • Tribunals: meaning, nature and jurisdiction • Structure and organization of tribunals in France, Britain, Australia and Ethiopia • Qualification, appointment and dismissal of judges • Inquiries in Ethiopia **Chapter VII: Controlling Mechanisms**

	• The Need for controlling powers of government • Controlling modalities: internal control and external control • Parliamentary control • Executive control • Control by administrative tribunals • Judicial control • Control by Human Rights Commission and ombudsman • Control by the Mass Media • Control by civil societies **Chapter VIII: Judicial Review** • Nature and meaning of judicial review • Judicial review vs. merit review • The Basis of the power of courts to review administrative action • Grounds for judicial review • Limitations on judicial review **Chapter IX: Civil and Administrative Law Remedies** • Government liability and types of remedies • Civil liability remedies • Administrative law remedies • Remedies available under the Administrative procedure Proclamation no.1183/2012
References	• The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia - Constitution of 1995 • The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution of 1987 • The Revised Constitution of 1955 • The 1931 Constitution of Ethiopia

	• Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proc. 256/2001 • Reorganization of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proc. 256/2001 • Definition of Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Proc. 4/1995 • Monetary and Banking Proclamation 83/1994 • Inquiry Commission to Investigate the Conflict that Occurred in Gambela Regional State on December 13,2003 Establishment Proclamation 398/2004 • A proclamation to Ratify the Budget for the Inquiry Commission to Investigate the Incident that Occurred in Gambella Regional State in December Proclamation 199/2000 • Ethiopian Human Rights Commission Establishment Proclamation 210/2000 • Institution of the Ombudsman Establishment proclamation 211/2000 • Federal Tax Appeal Tribunal Establishment Proc. 233/2001 • Social Security Authority Establishment Proc. 38/1996 • Labour Proclamation 377/2006 • Federal Civil Servants Proc. 515/2007 • The Re-establishment and Modernization of Customs Authority Proc. 60/1997 • Federal Civil Servants Disciplinary and Grievance Procedure Regulation 77/2002 • የአስተዳደር ስነ-ስርአት አዋጅ ቁጥር 1183/2012 • የአሰሪ እና ሰራተኛ ጉዳይ የወጣ አዋጅ ቁ.1156/2011 • የህዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት የአሰራር እና የአባላት የስነ ምግባር ደንብ ቁጥር 6/2008 • Directive issued to implement Export Trade Duty Incentive Scheme Proclamation 294/2001, March 2007, Ministry of Trade and Industry • Directives for Bounded Manufacturing Warehouses Permit and Customs Procedures and Formalities, March 8,2000 Customs Authority • Amendment for New Bank Licensing and Approval of Directors and CEO Directives SBB/39/2006, June 1,2006, Natural bank Ethiopia • lmNGST s‰t®C y¸s_ የአጭር g!z@ ydmwZ BDR mM¶Ã q$_R 8/1992 _QMT 1992

	ygNzB ¸n!St&R • lk¸ ymNGST s‰t®C y¸s_ yrJM g!z@ ydmwZ BDR mm¶Ã q$_R 7/1992 _QMT 1992 ygNzB ¸n!St&R • Abraham and Desta, Administrative Law: Teaching Material, Addis Ababa, Justice and Legal System Research Institute, 2009 • አብርሃም ዮሃንስ የአስተዳደር ህግ መግቢያ (2013) አልፋ አሳታሚዎች • H.W.R. Wade & C.F. Forsyth, Administrative Law, 8th ed, 2000 • Adler, John, General Principles of Constitutional and Administrative Law, 5th ed., NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2002 • Assefa Fisaha and Getachew Assefa, Institutionalizing constitutionalism and the rule of law: towards constitutional practice. Addis Ababa: Journal of AAU, Faculty of Law, Ethiopian Constitutional Law Series, Vol. III, 2010 • Hatchard, Ndulo and Slinin, Comparative Constitutionalism and Good Governance in Commonwealth: An Eastern and South African Perspective. NY: Cambridge University Press, 2004 • Scholler, Heinrich, Ethiopian Constitutional and Legal Development, Rudiger Koppe Verlag, Volume I, 2005 • I.P. Massey, Administrative Law, 5th ed. 2001 • Peter Leyland & Terry woods, Text Book on Administrative Law, 4th ed., 2002 • R.g. Lee & M. stall worthy, constitutional & Administrative law, 4th ed. 1995 • Robert N.cortey, O.Lee Reed Peter J. shedd Jere W. Morehead, The legal and regulatory environment of business, 10th ed., 1996 • Al.H. Ringleb Roger T. Meiners, Fraces L. Edwards, Managing in the legal environment 3rd ed., 1996 • Stephen G. Breyer & Richand B. stewart, Administrative law and regulatory policy, 1997 • የኢትዮጵያ መንገዶች ባለስልጣን እና ወ/ሮ እየሩሳሌም ወንዴ 12-47935 (2003 ዓ.ም) • የመንግስት ቤቶች ኤጀንሲ እና እነ አቶ ዳንኤል ካሳ /ሃያ ሁለት ሰዎች/ 12-42150 (2003 ዓ.ም.) • የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ እና እነ ህብረት ኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያ /3 ሰዎች/ 11-44226 (2003 ዓ.ም.) • እነ አቶ ናትናኤል ዘውገ /2 ሰዎች/ እና እነ ወ/ሮ እግዜሩ ገ/ህይወት/2 ሰዎች/ 10-34665 (2002 ዓ.ም.)

	• የኢትዮጵያ አእምሯዊ ንብረቶች ፅሕፈት ቤት እና አቶ ጥበበ አየለ 12-59025(2003 ዓ.ም.) • ደብረ ብርሃን ዩኒቨርሲቲ እና መምህር ባዬ ዋናያ የዳ 14-78945 (2005 ዓ.ም.)

LEGAL CLINICS

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE							
Course Information	Course Title: Clinical program on Restorative Justice Course Code: Laws-5024 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I						
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:						
Prerequisite	None						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
course Description	This course defines what Restorative Justice (RJ) is, identifies the types of RJ and the mechanism utilized by the victim, offender and those affected by the						

	criminal offence to reach into agreement. It explores the relationship between the Modern Criminal Justice (MCJ) and RJ, the role to be played by third parties as mediators or facilitators and the guidelines, standards and fundamental procedural safe guards they apply in the process.
course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • define and understand restorative justice; • enumerate the elements of restorative justice; • identify the principles of the restorative justice programs; • recognize the difference between restorative justice and MCJ; • discuss the benefits to the offender and the community affected by the criminal offence.
Pre-requisite	None
ECTS	3
Course Content	
	Chapter I: Introducing Restorative Justice • Principles of restorative justice • Key values of restorative justice • Encounter, amends • Reintegration, inclusion • Viewing Criminal acts comprehensively • Involvement of offenders, victims and the community • Measuring success by how much harm has been repaired prevented • Recognition of Community involvement **Chapter II: Programs of Restorative Justice** • Victim-offender reconciliation / mediation program [VOMP] • Implementation

	• Description, Elements, Evaluation and Conferencing • Victim-offender panels [VOP] • Victim-assistance program (VAP) • Prisoner assistance program, [PAP] **Chapter III: Restorative Justice Outcomes** • Restitution • Maintaining a restorative vision • Community Service • Victim Compensation funds **Chapter IV: Evaluation** • Means of measuring • Victims experience of justice • Offender's experience of justice • Addressing the victim offender relationship • Taking into account the community concerned • Addressing the future • Empirical Assessment • The proportion given to victims to meet their offenders • The proportion of offenders who maker reparation • How the reparation is made • The victim's wish for reparation • Numbers of hours and values of services to community **Chapter V: Socio-Legal Issues** • Right versus responsibilities • Norms/value explication and clarification

	• Fairness and justice • Discretion **Chapter VI: Legal Issues** • Due process • Presumption of innocence • The Right to a fair trial/coercion • The Right to assistance of council • Equal protection/discrimination • Victim's rights • Proportionality **Chapter VII: Systemic Issues** • Implementation • Modeling • Replacement • Incorporation • Dual-track modeling • Diversion • Implementation • Gaining Support • Developing a credible and diverse coalition • Pursuing strategic goals • Evaluation of restorative programmes. • Revisiting the vision • Re-aligning vision and practice • Staying connecting • Taking obstacles seriously

	• Working towards transformation • Modeling • Unified system • Dual Track system • Safe guard system • Hybrid system • Implementing a model
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The students' performance shall principally be assessed continuously throughout the semester. The supervisor and, if possible, the stakeholders should assess the students based on their performance in each and every breakdown of the outline of the program. The performance of the students, individually and as part of a team, will be assessed as well. Their achievements will specifically be evaluated in accordance with the following formats and the percentage weights stated. Attendance and Participation .....10% Project Works and Presentation .....40% Interview skill.....10% Counseling skill.....10% Drafting skill.....15% Representation skill.....15%
References	• Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution, Proclamation No. 1/1995 • Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Code of Ethiopia, Civil procedure Law • Bony Marshal: Restorative Justice: An overview London; Home office Research Directorate, 1999

	• Howard Zehr, Changing lenses: A new Focus for Crime and Justice, Pennsylvania; Waterloo, Ontario; Herald press, 1990 • John Hley, Crime Prevention ThroughRestorative Justice: Criminal Justice Press and Kugler Publications, 1996 • Burt Galaway and Joe Hudson, Criminal Justice, Restitution and Reconciliation, Criminal Justice Press, 1990 • Kevin Minor and Morrison, A theoretical Study and Critique of Restorative Justice, Criminal Justice Press, 1996 • Mark Umbreit, Avoiding the marginalization and MC-Donalization of Victim – offender mediation, Criminal Justice press, 1999 • Hudson, Joe, etal, Family Group Conference, The Federation Press, Inc. 1996 • Russ Immarigeon, The Impact of Restorative Justice Sanctions on the Lives and Wellbeing of Crime Victims, Criminal Justice press 1999

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
Course Information	Course Title: Clinical Program on Domestic Violence Course Code: Laws5024 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="7">Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prerequisite</td><td colspan="7">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and Final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>course Description</td><td colspan="7">Domestic violence occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Such violence typically happens in the privacy of home affecting men, women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities of all races and social and economic levels. As a result, for many years, society had a strong notion that what happened behind the closed doors of the home should never be interfered with.

This clinical programme will cover violence in intimate relationships ranging from the traditional family situation (like marriage) to alternative family structures (such as irregular union). It will provide students with an overview of the theoretical paradigms examining the definition, cause of and interventions for domestic violence. Although both men and women can be victims of domestic violence, more emphasis will be given to domestic violence against women as the former is less observable as compared to the latter. Further, the pertinent legal regimes governing issues pertaining to domestic violence will be discussed. More importantly, the discussion will be student-oriented and ample use of court cases and data on domestic violence will be utilized to know the magnitude of domestic violence in Ethiopia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Objectives, Competence</td><td colspan="7">Consistent with the essence of the legal education reform document, the objectives of the clinical program include:</td></tr>
</table>

Acquired	• helping students get knowledge of domestic violence; • identify and describe the causes of domestic violence; • assisting students identify the legal regimes relevant to domestic violence; • explaining the role of the law in combating domestic violence; • improving student ability to represent clients by mastering, in the content of domestic violence, skills that are important to effective problem-solving and wise lawyering; • developing the necessary skills to teach on legal workshops about rights of victims of domestic violence; • drafting documents at the request of eligible victim of domestic violence, focusing on writing that is precise, economical, and comprehensive; • developing their abilities to criticize one's own work, learn from experience and understand how personal feelings, background and personal values affect one's performance in a professional role; • enable students plan, execute and reflect on lawyering skills such as interviewing, counselling and drafting; • building up the expertise to work collaboratively on legal problems; • creating in students a sense of voluntarism and service to the community; • enabling students develop self-confidence required to practice law;
Pre-requisite	None
Schedule	

Course Content	**Chapter I: Introduction on Domestic Violence** • The concept of Domestic Violence • Forms of Domestic Violence: Physical, Sexual, Emotional, Economic • Victims of Domestic Violence • Effects of Domestic Violence: Physical and Psychological harm **Chapter II: Cause of Domestic Violence (Theories)** • Psychological Theories • Social Theory • Power and Control Theory • Alcohol and Non-alcohol Related Theory • Sex and Gender Theory **Chapter III: Cycle of Domestic Violence** • Signs of Domestic Violence • Honeymoon Phase • Tension Creation Phase • Acting-out Phase **Chapter IV: National Legal Responses to Domestic Violence** • The FDRE Constitution • Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law • Family law • Law of Persons • Law of Extra-contractual Liability • Other laws

	Chapter VI: Global Legal Responses to Domestic Violence • Universal Declaration of Human Rights • Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights • Convention on the Rights of Child • Other laws, Declarations and Resolutions **Chapter VII: Victims of Domestic Violence Assistance Work** • Medical Assistance • Economic Assistance • Psychological Assistance **Chapter VIII: Case Analysis** • Domestic Violence Cases Against Women • Domestic Violence Cases Against Men • Domestic Violence Cases Against Children • Domestic Violence Cases Against Elderly and Disabled Persons **Chapter IX: Counselling and Handling Real Cases** • Rendering Legal Advice • Handling Civil Cases • Handling Criminal Cases
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.

Assessment	The students' performance shall principally be assessed continuously throughout the semester. The supervisor and, if possible, the stakeholders should assess the students based on their performance in each and every breakdown of the outline of the program. The performance of the students, individually and as part of a team, will be assessed as well. Their achievements will specifically be evaluated in accordance with the following formats and the percentage weights stated. Attendance and Participation .....10% Project Works and Presentation .....40% Interview skill.....10% Counseling skill.....10% Drafting skill.....15% Representation skill.....15%
References	• FDRE Constitution, 1995 • African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981 • African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990 • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 • Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 • FDRE Criminal Code, 2004 • Civil Code of the Empire of Ethiopia, 1960 • Family Laws (Federal and Regional) • Criminal Procedure Code of Ethiopia, 1965 • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 • Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2003 • Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 • Robert, A.R., Battered women and their families: Interventions, strategies, and treatment programs, Springer Publishing Co., 1998

	• Rudo, Z.H., Family violence: A review of literature, available, 1996 • Tjaden, P. and Thoennes, N., Research Report, Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence, 2000 • Priod-Good, M. and Stets, J.E., Violence in dating relationships, Praeger, 1989 • Quinn, M.J. and Tomita, S.K., Elder abuse and neglect: causes, diagnosis, and intervention strategies, (2nd edition), New York, NY: Springer Publishing Co., 1997 • Tatara, T., Understanding elder abuse in minority populations, Philadelphia, PA: Taylor and Francis, 1999

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON CHILD RIGHTS

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON CHILD RIGHTS	
Course Information	Course Title: Clinical Program on the Rights of the Child Course Code: Laws5024 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
Prerequisite	None

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
Course Description	Child rights clinic is one of the skill-oriented courses which require students' involvement in practical legal practices. The first phase of the clinical course would be dedicated to refreshing students with knowledge of legal instruments related to rights of the child such as Constitutional Law, Human Rights law and Family Law. This shall be done by applying different methods of learning that encourages active participation of students. The second phase focuses on students where they will be given instructions on how to conduct interviews and counseling, identify material facts, draft pleadings, and represent clients in courts of law. The role of the supervisor will be to guide, follow up, assist and evaluate students' performance and grade them accordingly.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	Upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to: • understand the problems of children in securing constitutional guarantees; • identify the relevant laws of the country related to rights of the child; • develop their skills on interviewing, counseling of clients and drafting of pleadings; • represent children in courts of law; • identify the gaps between the law and practice and recommend valuable solutions; • see the ways in which he/she can use his/her legal skills to promote justice and further public interest; • develop good professional working habits and learn to accept constructive criticism; • improve time management skills to gain control over work and to						

	enhance ability to work under time pressure.
Pre-requisite	None
Schedule	
Course Content	
	Chapter I: Rights of the Child • National Legal Instruments • Regional Legal Instruments • International Legal Instruments **Chapter II: Preliminary Skills Required for the Program** **Chapter III: Practical Skills** **Chapter IV: Case Analysis** **Chapter V:Counseling and Handling Real Cases**
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The students' performance shall principally be assessed continuously throughout the semester. The supervisor and, if possible, the stakeholders should assess the students based on their performance in each and every breakdown of the outline of the program. The performance of the students, individually and as part of a team, will be assessed as well. Their achievements will specifically be evaluated in accordance with the following formats and the percentage weights stated. Attendance and Participation .....10% Project Works and Presentation 40%

	Interview skill.....10% Counseling skill.....10% Drafting skill.....15% Representation skill.....15%

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON PRISONERS' RIGHTS

CLINICAL PROGRAM ON PRISONERS' RIGHTS	
Course Information	Course Title: **Clinical Program on Prisoners' Rights** Course Code: Laws5024 Credit Hours: Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
Prerequisite	None

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
Course Description	Prisoners' Right Clinic is a skill-oriented course which requires students involve themselves in practical legal practices. The first phase of the clinical program is dedicated to refreshing students of their previous knowledge on legal instruments related with Rights of Prisoners'. The substantive laws covered include Constitutional Law, Human Rights law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure Law, Legal Profession and Ethics. They shall be delivered by applying different methods of learning that encourages active participation of students. The second phase of the course focuses on students, rather than the supervisor. It covers such themes as how students should conduct interviews and counseling, identify material facts, draft pleadings, and represent clients in courts of law. The role of the supervisor will be to guide, follow up, assist and evaluate students' performance and grade them accordingly. The course has been designed to equip students with a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual underpinnings of criminal procedures and enable them engage in a wide range of skill-enhancing factual activities.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	Upon successful completion of the Course, students will be able to: • understand the real problems of prisoners in securing constitutionally guaranteed rights; • identify the relevant applicable laws of the country related to rights of prisoners; • develop skills on interviewing, counselling of clients and drafting of pleadings; • represent prisoners in courts of law;						

	• identify the gaps between the law and practice and recommend solutions; • see the ways in which legal skills can be utilized to promote justice and further public interests; • develop good professional working habits; • improve time management skills to gain control over work and to enhance ability to work under time pressure.
Pre-requisite	None
Schedule	
Chapters to be Covered	Chapter I:Introduction on the Rights of Prisoners Chapter II: National Legal Instruments Chapter III: Regional Legal Instruments Chapter IV: International Legal Instruments Chapter V: Case Analysis Chapter VI: Counseling and Handling Real Cases
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	*Assessment*: The students' performance shall principally be assessed continuously throughout the semester. The supervisor and, if possible, the stakeholders should assess the students based on their performance in each and every breakdown of the outline of the program. The performance of the students, individually and as part of a team, will be assessed as well. Their achievements will specifically be evaluated in accordance with the following formats and the percentage weights stated.

	Attendance and Participation .....10% Project Works and Presentation .....40% Interview skill.....10% Counseling skill.....10% Drafting skill.....15% Representation skill.....15%

ELECTIVE COURSES

ISLAMIC LAW

ISLAMIC LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: **Islamic Law** Course Code: Laws-5027 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	3

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	The course on Islamic Law deals with the historical development and sources of Islamic Law and Islamic schools of thoughts. The rules related to marriage, divorce, succession, maintenance and personal matters as well as the status of women and legitimate and illegitimate children shall be important themes of consideration. Furthermore, the course analyzes the advent of Islam in Ethiopia and its roles, the status and the functioning of the Sharia Courts at different periods, the conception of the right to freedom of religion and the recognition effectedto the Sharia Courts by the FDRE Constitution, and the presentation of problems associated with the operation of the courts. Finally, the course dwells on discussion of the abolition of state religion in Ethiopia, the importance of religious tolerance envisaged under the FDRE Constitution and certain legal issues related to extremism and terrorism.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the historical development and sources of Islamic Law and schools of thoughts that influenced its content and evolution; • the normative frameworks that govern marriage, divorce, succession, maintenance and other personal matters under Islamic Law; • the competence and functioning of the Sharia Courts in Ethiopia; • the scope of recognition rendered to Islamic marriage under the FDRE Constitution and regional family laws; • the right to freedom of religion and problems encountered in practicing such a						

	freedom. •
Pre-requisite	
Course status	Elective
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter I: The Historical Development of Islamic Law** • The Pre-Islamic Period • The Period of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) • The Period of the Caliphs (Khalifs) • Abu baker, Ummer, Uthman, Ali • The Period of the Ummayads • The Period of the Abbasid **Chapter II: Sources of Islamic Law** • Quran- The first Primary source • Sunna (Hadith) the Second Primary Source • Ijma (Consensus) • Qiyas (Judicial Reasoning) **Chapter III: Different Schools** • School of Imam Hanbli • School Imam Maliki • School of Imam Ash Shafi • School of Imam Hanifa

Chapter IV: The Advent of Islam to Ethiopia and its Geographical Distribution

- Ethiopia, the First Country to Receive Muslim Migrants
- Contents of Proclamation No. 12/1942
- Contents of the Proclamation to Consolidate the Shera Court
- Proclamation Issued to Strengthen the Sharia Courts: Proclamation No 18/1999

Chapter V: Islamic Marriage

- Definition and Types of Marriage
- Condition for a Valid Marriage
- Valid Consent
- Free from Impediments
- Dower
- Impediments
- Polygamy
- Effects of Valid Marriage
- Personal Effects
- Husband as Head of the Family
- Maintenance Obligation
- Pecuniary Effects

Chapter VI: Dissolution of Marriage

- Causes for Dissolution of marriage
- Death
- Conversion
- Divorce
- Divorce Defined and its types

	• Khul, Mubarh, Talaq • Grounds of Divorce • Defects in a husband • Defects in a wife • Defects common to both spouse • Other specific causes • Missing of a husband • Cruelty • Absence of maintenance • Effects of Divorce • Remarriage between former spouses • The right to contract another marriage • Maintenance and residence • Dower • Inheritance • Child custody • The status of parents of a child • The conduct of an alleged father • The nature of the marriage • Period of gestation **Chapter VII: Inheritance** • Grounds of heritance • Bars of inheritance • First category • Second category • Third category

	• Classes of inheritance • Female • Male
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• The Holly Qura'an • Hadis of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), Ijma and Qiyas • The 1995 FDRE Constitution • Proclamations related with Sharia courts • The 1960Civil code of the Empire of Ethiopia • The federal Revised Family Code of 2000 and other Regional Family Laws • Trimmingham, J.S, Islam in Ethiopia, Frank case and co ltd, 1965 • Safia, I. Women and Islamic law,Adam publisher and Distributors,2004 • A. Amalik, A theoretical and practical approach to Islamic law, Unique Books, London, 1999 • Imran AhsanKan, N. Islamic jurisprudence, The International Institute of Islamic Thought, Islamabad, 2000

	• Muhammad Al-tahirIbnAshur, Treaties on Maqasid Al-sharib, Landon, Washington, 2000 • Hammudah, Abd al Ali, The Family structure in Islam, American Trust publications, 1995 • Abdurhim. M.A. The principles of Mohammedan jurisprudence, Lahore, 1963 • Ahmed, H. The Early Development of Islamic jurisprudence, Islamabad, 1970 • Ahmed, K.N., The Muslim Law of Divorce, Islamabad, 1972 • Anderson, J. N.D., Islamic law in the modern world, London, 1959

LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

LAW AND DEVELOPMENT	
Course Information	Course Title: Law and Development Course Code: Laws-5027 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	3

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-[illegible]	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final [illegible]	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	The course on Law and development is an interdisciplinary study of law, economics and social development. It examines the relationship between law and development, and analyzes how law can be utilized as an instrument to promote economic and social development, democracy and human rights. The course introduces students to the general notion of law and development, the developmental state, the revival of the neo-classical thoughts, the relationships between development, human rights and democracy,the different strategies of development, and the process of democratization and its impact on the global protection of human rights. By examining law, legal institutions and legal systems, students will also be afforded the opportunity to understand how law may inhibit or foster desired changes and the ways in which legal institutions may be organized to achieve development policy goals.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the relationships between law, development and human rights; • new areas of knowledge and techniques focusing on the advocacy of development and human rights; • the politics of development, democracy and human rights; • how law may inhibit or foster desired changes and the ways in which legal institutions can beorganized to achieve policy goals;						

	• how the world economic order is structured; • the main tenets of a developmental state, neo-classical economic thoughts, its impact on Africa, and the new paradigm shift from the neo-classical lines of thinking; and • whether economic development is a cause to, or consequence of democracy.
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Elective
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter I: Principles and Concepts of Development** • Why study development economics? • The role of values in development economics • Traditional economic measures • The new economic view of development • Economies as social systems: beyond simple economics **Chapter II: Core Values of Development** • Sustenance: the ability to meet basic needs • Self-esteem: to be a person • Freedom from servitude: to be able to choose **Chapter III: Objective of Development** • Dimensions of development of developing countries • An overview of the diverse structures of developing countries • Size and income level

	• Historical background • Physical and human resource • Ethnic and religious composition • Relative importance of the public and private sectors **Chapter IV: Economic Structures** • External dependence: economic, political, and cultural • Political structure, power, and interest groups • Common characteristics of developing countries • Low levels of living • Low levels of productivity • Population growth and dependency burdens • High unemployment and underemployment • Substantial dependence on agricultural production • Imperfect markets and incomplete information • Dominance, dependence, and vulnerability in international relations **Chapter V: Determinants of Economic Development** • Traditional approach to Development • Natural resources • Capital accumulation • Organization • Technological progress • Division of labor and scale of production • Institutional approach to development • Type of Government • Human capital and cultural traits

	Chapter VI: Human Rights and Development • Development as a human right • Contents of the right to development • Controversies regarding the right to development • Right-based approach to development • Gender dimension of development • Implementing the right to development **Chapter VII: Development and Democracy** • Defining democracy: • Direct and representative democracy • Constitutional democracy • The interaction between democracy and development • The law of sustainable development and good governance • From economic development to sustainable development • Sustainable development in international policy • General principles of the law of sustainable development • Good governance and sustainable development **Chapter VIII: Law and Development in Ethiopia** • General overview of Ethiopian economic development • Brief discussion on Ethiopian government plans for poverty reduction • The legal framework of Ethiopia and development • Company, contract, real property, competition laws and policy • Foreign direct investment
Methods of	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group

Delivery	tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Przeworski*et al.*, Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-being in the World, 1950-1990, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000 • M. Lewis-Beck, Applied Regression, An Introduction, London and Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications, 1980 • M. Todaro, Economic Development, London and New York, 1999 • A. Sen, Development as Freedom, New York, OxfordUniversity Press, 2000 • D. Forsythe, Human Rights in International Relations, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000 • T. Beugenthal, International Human Rights in a Nutshell, West Information Pub. Group, 1995 • T. Dunne and N. J. Wheeler, Human Rights in Global Politics, Cambridge: CambridgeUniversity Press, 1999 • M.C. CordonierSeggerandA. Khalfan, Sustainable Development Law, Principles, Practices and Prospects, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004 • Berry Gray, C. (ed.), ThePhilosophy of Law: An Encyclopedia, Vol. II, Garland Publishing, 1995

CRIMINOLOGY

<table>
<tr><th colspan="8">CRIMINOLOGY</th></tr>
<tr><td>Course Information</td><td colspan="7">Course Title: Criminology
Course Code: Laws5027
Credit Hours: 2 hrs. /week
Class Schedules:
Classroom Location:
Year: V
Academic Year:
Semester: I
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving sessions</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>9</td><td>21</td><td>3</td><td>81</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The course on Criminology deals with the making and breaking of law and society’s reaction to such conduct. It studies crime as an individual and social phenomenon, and its causes and consequences, and provides a general overview of the major criminological theories such as biological, psychological, sociological, differential association, strain and subculture</td></tr>
</table>

	etc on the causes of criminality. The course also deals with the Ethiopian criminal justice system in general and the constitutional provisions pertaining to the criminal justice system and the justice administration agencies.
Objectives, Competence Achieved	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • identify crime as an individual and social phenomenon, • clearly understand its causes and consequences crimes • Grasp the substance and implications of major criminological theories. • explain the meaning of criminology and define its nature and scope. • distinguish the fields of criminology, penology, criminal law and their interrelationship; • have a basic understanding of the historical development and the branchs of criminology; • describe the major and school of thought about the criminal behaviour. • Understand different theories developed historically to explain the criminal behaviour. • Differentiate between the objective and subjective factors that influence the behaviour of people. • Appreciate the limitations to the explanation of criminal behaviour. • Identify the importance of personal circumstances in determination of punishment in order to give effective to the principle of individualization of criminal justice. • Identify general typologies of crime. • Realize the philosophy behind the classification of crimes as blue collar crime and white collar crime. • Discuss the policies of criminalizing different harmful conducts.

	• Explain the concept of juvenile delinquency and factors contributing to juvenile delinquency • Identify organizational criminality and goals of corporate criminality. • Appreciate the concept of international crimes and facts about the International Criminal Court. Make out the importance and role of crime statistics in the criminology.
Pre-requisite	
Course Status	Elective
Schedule	
Course Content	**Chapter I- Scope and development of criminology** **Chapter II- Theories of causation of crime** **Chapter III- The typologies and measurement of crime** **Chapter IV- Victims, victimization and victimology and restorative justice** **Chapter V- Correctional administration and treatment of criminals**
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	1. Katherine S. W. (2001) ―A Text Book On Criminology‘, 4th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2. Adler, Mueller, Laufer, ―Criminology‖, 4th edition, 2001, The

	McGraw Hill Companies, Inc. Newyork. 3. Lokesh Rana,-—Encyclopaedia of Criminology‖, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India , 2007. 4. N.V. Paranjape-—Criminology and Penology‖, 13th ed. Central Law Publications, Allahabad, India, 2008. 5. Andargachew Tesfaye, The Crime Problem in Ethiopia (1998) 6. Adler, Muller, Laufer -—Criminology‖, 4th ed. Mc Graw-Hill Companies, New York, 2001. 7. Andargatchew Tesfaye, -—The Crime problem And Its Correction‖, Vol. II, Addis Baba University Press, Addis Ababa, 2004. 8. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey, Principles of Criminology (6th ed, 1960) 9. Freda et al, Criminology, (2nd ed, 1995) 10. Don C. Gibbons, Society, Crime and Criminal Behavior (1992) 11. Paranjape. N.V- —Criminology and Penology‖, 13th ed. Central Law Publications, Allahabad, India, 2007

MEDIA LAW							
MEDIA LAW							
Course Information's	Course code: Laws5027 Credit Hours: 2 Credit Hours (3 ECTS) Course status: Elective Prerequisite: Constitutional law, Criminal law, Torts and Human Rights Academic Year: Year: **V** Semester: **I** Class Schedule: (days and time) Class Room Location:						
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:						
Course Workload	Lectures	Tutorials, & problem-solving session	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous & Final exam	Total
	18	12	18	9	21	3	81
Course Description	In the twentieth century, freedom of expression and information is generally considered as one of the essential principles of a democratic society and one of the basic conditions for its progress and for the development of every man and woman. This freedom consists of the freedom of opinion, freedom to impart and receive information and ideas of public interest. Even though freedom of expression and information is the principle, there is also						

	an assortment of legislation (and jurisprudence applying this legislation) restricting the freedom of expression? These include national security, public safety, prevention of crimes, independence of judiciary, the right to privacy, public morality, public health, protection of the young and information deemed secret. Such restrictions must fulfil the requirements of prescribed by law, legitimate aim and necessary in a democratic society. These measures and regulations are to be understood as a function of a pluralistic media landscape in the promotion of freedom of expression and information and the right of the public to be properly informed on matters of public interest. All these issues, especially the legal framework of the relationship between a democratic society and media freedom will be the focus of the course. In addition, the issue of state interference and the legal problems with regard to freedom of expression and information will be analysed. This being the general framework, the course is designed to discuss particularly: the justification of freedom of expression, article 29 of FDRE Constitution with article 19 of ICCPR (but the best interpretation from ECHR), the media (meaning, type and nature), the new press law, the new broadcasting law, and relevant provisions of the criminal law, torts and commercial law. This extensive emphasis on Ethiopian law has to be mixed with the rich experience and case law of other legal systems such as the European Court of Human Rights.
Course Objectives and Competence Acquired	The general objective of the course is to familiarise students with the meaning and extent of freedom of expression as well as the legitimate restrictions upon its exercise. In doing so, it is expected that students shall be able to consider freedom of expression as a principle and restrictions as exceptions; that the media have duties and responsibilities attached to the right; and they should also identify the various types of media and their shifting significance to freedom of expression. Within this framework students should be able to: • Understand the legitimate aims of restrictions

	• Have good judgment as to whether the restrictions are necessary in a democracy. • Understand the essence of democracy and the level of tolerance and broadmindedness required by it. • Identify classifications of speech, the value of these to a democratic society and the related level of protection accorded to each type of speech. • Get to know both theory and experience of well-developed democracies in the regulation of media. • Analyse the existing regulatory environment in Ethiopia for media such as press law and broadcasting proclamations, with the aim of building a democratic society and a responsible, informative as well as pluralistic media. Know the meaning and type of media. • To understand the interpretation of freedom of expression • Identify the meaning and type of media and how they ought to be regulated • Develop the skills to interpret press (journalistic) freedom and regulation • Identify the means of regulation of broadcasting media • Acquire the appropriate knowledge and skill to provide for free expression to audio-visual media and the internet
Methods of Delivery	In this course, the teaching methods to be employed, particularly to enhance active student participation, are: • Group discussion • Presentation • Lecture • Project work

Mode of Assessment	This course employs mainly a continuous assessment technique to make the necessary follow-up with regard to students' progress by providing them: • Assignment and presentation, which constitute 20% of the grade • Mid exam or project work 20% • Final exam (50%) • In addition, regular class attendance and participation will have 10%

Course Content

Chapter 1: Freedom of Expression

1. Introduction

1.2.Meaning and justifications of freedom of expression

1.3.Interpretation of Freedom of expression and its restrictions

1.4.Expression and state of emergency

1.5.Questions

Chapter 2: What Is Media?

2. Introduction

2.1. The meaning and type of media

2.2. Analogue and digital

2.3. Print, broadcast, audio-visual and internet

2.4. Historical development of media: globally and nationally

2.5. Questions

Chapter 3: Press Law

3. Introduction

3.1. Scope and jurisdiction

3.2. Principles and elements of press freedom

3.3. Regulation, registration and licensing of the press

3.4. Freedom of information

3.5. Responsibility, restrictions and penalty

3.6. Questions

Chapter 4: Broadcasting Law

4. Introduction

4.1. Registrations and licensing of radio and TV

4.2. Content and programming regulation

4.3. The law of advertising (Commercial speech)

4.4. Responsibility, restrictions and penalty

4.5. Competition (anti-trust), transparency and other rules related to broadcasting

4.6. Questions

Chapter 5: Audio-Visual Media and the Internet

5. Introduction

5.1. Scope and jurisdiction

5.2. Regulation of audio-visual media

5.3. Horizontal rating and multi-level classification

5.4. Censorship of films and video

5.5. Regulation of the Internet

5.6. Questions

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- ARTICLE 19 "The legal Framework for Freedom of Expression in Ethiopia", www.article19.org.
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- Barfod v. Denmark, (1989) A 149
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- Eric Barendt *Freedom of Speech* (Oxford, 2005)
- European Court of Human Rights
- FDRE Constitution
- G. Robertson and A. Nicol, On Media Law, Sweet & Maxwell, 2002
- Gaweda v. Poland, 14 March 2002
- Goodwin v. United Kingdom, 22 February 1996, Reports 1996-II
- Handyside v. United Kingdom, (1976) A 24
- *Importing the First Amendment, Freedom of Speech and Expression in Britain, Europe and the USA,* Professor I. Loveland ed. (Oxford, Hart Publishing, 1998)
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- Lingens v. Austria, (1986) A 103
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- Media Proclamation No. 1238/2021
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- Milton, J., 'Areopagitica: A Speech for the Liberty of Unlicenced Printing (1644)' in *Prose Writings* (London, Everyman edn, 1958).
- Observer and Guardian v. United Kingdom, (1991) A 216
- Overbeck, W. G., Belma, G. & Shepard, J.M. (2019). Major Principles of Media Law: 2019 Edition. Boston: Cengage Learning
- Prager and Oberschlick v. Austria, (1995) A 313
- Scanlon, T, 'Freedom of Expression and Categories of Expression' (1979) 40 *U Pittsburgh Law Review* 519
- Schauer, F, *Free Speech: A Philosophical foundation* (Cambridge, CUR1982).
- Shimelis Bonsa, "The State of Private Press in Ethiopia", in Bahru Zewde and Siegfried Pausewavg eds., *Ethiopia: the Challenge of Democracy from below;* Nordiska Afrikainstitute: Uppsala and Forum for social studies: Addis Abeba; 2002
- Stanly Fish, There's no such thing as free speech and it's a good thing, too, Oxford University Press,

1994

- Sunday Times v. United Kingdom, (1979) A 30
- The 1996 Criminal Code of FDRE
- Thorgeir Thorgeirson v. Iceland, (1992) A 239
- W. Sadurksi, Freedom of speech and its limits, 1999

REFUGEE LAW

REFUGEE LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Course Code: Law-5027 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	3

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	The course on International Refugee Law aims at protecting the rights of refugees by striking a balance between two competing principles, namely the principles of state sovereignty, territorial supremacy and self-preservation on the one hand, and humanitarian principles deriving from international law and treaty practices on the other hand. The course presents the international legal framework for refugee and asylum issues, and assesses its evolution with a view to helping students attain knowledge of the principal regional protection regimes. It also covers the legal, policy and institutional frameworks regarding refugee protection in Ethiopia - where national standards on refugees shall be contrasted with international and regional protection regimes. The course shall likewise consider the relationship of refugee and asylum laws with other areas of international law, and most notably the international human rights and humanitarian laws. Progressive issues such as internally displaced persons and the so called development/environmental refugees shall also be presented.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the international legal framework for the protection of refugees; • the regional legal frameworks protecting refugees; • the principal institutions that work on refugees' issues both at the international and regional levels; • the interpretation and implementation of refugee and asylum laws; • fundamental themes such as who may seek asylum, the meaning of a refugee status, the duty of states, the duty of asylum seekers, the shared responsibility of the two, durable solutions etc;						

	• the synergy between refuge and asylum law and other areas of public international law; • internally displaced people and how they may receive protection under refugee law; and • the legal, policy and intuitional aspects of refugee protection in Ethiopia.
Pre-requisite	
Course status	Elective
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter I: The International Legal Framework for Refugee Protection** • Sources of International Refugee Law • Who is a refuge and why protection? • Standards of treatment • International oversight: institutions, mandates and responsibilities • Refugee law, Human Rights law and Humanitarian law: Interplay **Chapter 2: Some Concepts Underpinning Refugee Law** • Asylum and protection • Non-refoulement • Non-discrimination • Family unity • Durable solutions • International cooperation

	Chapter 3: Determination of Refugee Status and Related Issues • Criteria and procedure: introductory remarks • Well-founded fear of and grounds of persecution • The concept of individualized risk • Burden of proof • Absolute creditability v. overall creditability • Shared responsibility • Reception and detentions • Inclusion, exclusion, cessation or withdrawal • Safe country of origin, safe third country and internal flight alternative • Asylum shopping **Chapter Four: Regional Refugee Protection Regimes** • The legal and institutional framework to protect refugees in Europe • The legal and institutional framework to protect refugees in Africa • The legal and institutional framework to protect refugees in America **Chapter Five: The Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework to Protect Refugees in Ethiopia** • The status and importance of international and regional refugee instruments in Ethiopia • Ethiopian legal and institutional framework on the protection of refugees • Ethiopian refugee law in the light of its international and regional commitments
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5%

	• Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Good Win-Gill and Guy. S., The Refugee in International Law, 2nd ed., Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996 • Hathaway, J., The Law of Refugee Status Butterworth, Toronto, 1991 • Gowlland-Debbas, V., (ed.), The Problem of Refugee in the Light of Contemporary International Law Issues, MartinusNijhoff, The Hague, 1995 • Reiterer, M., Protection of Refugees by their State of Asylum, Wilhelm Braumuller, Veinna, 1984 • Garcia-Mora, M.R., International Law and Asylum as Human Rights, Public Affairs Press , Washington D.C., 1956 • Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,Geneva, UNHCR 1979, January 1992 • Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951 • Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1967 • Cartagena Declaration on Refugee, 1984 • OAU Convention Relating to Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1969 • Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 • The UN Convention Against Torture and other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment or punishment • Convention on the Rights of the Child • Convention against the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against

	Women(CEDAW)

ELECTORAL LAW

ELECTORAL LAW							
Course Information	Course Title: Course Code: Laws-5027 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I Prerequisite: None						
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:						
ECTS	3						
Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	This course has been designed to provide students an opportunity to have a thorough understanding of political rights exercised through participation in						

	elections. This process is regulated by electoral law. In general, electoral law is devised to acquaint students with the principles and procedures of election enshrined under the FDRE Constitution and other electoral legislations. The course will examine in detail the methods by which members of the House of People's Representatives, House of Federation and Executive Branches of Ethiopia are elected at both federal and regional levels. It will also present on the right of suffrage as embodied in the Constitution. Likewise, the development of Ethiopian Electoral Law, including issues related to constituencies, polling stations, types of elections, registrations of electors, candidates, campaigning, voting, election observers and dispute resolution shall be briefly traced.
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the constitutional foundation of Ethiopian electoral law; • the principles, procedures and institutional set ups embodied in Ethiopian election legislations, and particularly under Proclamation No. 532/2007; • the interplay between electoral law and rule of law, and its importance to the functioning of a democratic order; • the institutions and procedures of Ethiopian electoral law, and the moral and ethical principles articulated with regard to the conduct of persons, candidates, and organizations involved in electoral processes; • the contribution of election to the strengthening of democratic institutions and ideals in Ethiopian civil society; • the Ethiopian electoral law and its dispute resolution process in comparison to internationally accepted laws, procedures and principles;
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Elective

Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Content	**Chapter I: A Brief History of Democracy and Electoral Law** • History of democracy • Different forms of democracy • The importance of Electoral Law to the Rule of Law • Elements of electoral democracy • Types of electoral systems **Chapter II: International Experience on Electoral Practice** • Electoral law in the United States of America. • Electoral law in Europe • Electoral law in developing countries. **Chapter III: Electoral Law under the FDRE Constitution** • A Brief history of Ethiopian Electoral Law • Constitutional provision concerning election • Electoral law in a country of Multi- Ethnic Federalism • The election of the Legislature and the Executive **Chapter IV: Election and Administrative Organs Under Proclamation532/2007** • Administrative bodies • The national electoral bodies • Secretariat of the Board

	• Regional branch offices • Constituencies and polling stations • General principles and types of election in Ethiopia **Chapter V: Electoral Participants Under Proclamation 532/2007** • Registration of Electors • Candidates • Campaigning • Voting **Chapter VI: Election Observers, Representatives of Candidates, Media Agencies and Voter Education** • The role of political parties. • Election observers • Representatives of candidates and organizations • Journalists
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• Robert M.J., *et al*, Bush *Vs* Gore: The fight for Florida's Vote, Kluwer Law International, 2001

	• Dionne E.J. Jr. and Kristole W. (eds.),Bush *Vs* Gore: The Court Cases and Commentary, Brookings Institution Press, 2001 • Nino, C.S., The Constitution of Deliberative Democracy, Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1996 • Samuel *et al* (eds.); The Internal Governance and Organizational Effectiveness of Labor Union, Kluwer Law International, 2001 • Whitehead L. (ed.), The International Dimensions of Democratization: Europe and the Americas, Oxford Studies in Democratization, Oxford University Press, 2001 • Lintott A., The Constitution of the Roman Republic, Oxford University Press, 1999 • Monshipouri M. *et al* (eds.), The consequences of a constructed universal: democracy and civil rights in the modern state, (in "Constructing Human Rights in the Age of Globalization), Prentice-Hall of India, 2004 • Jowell J. & Oliver D., The changing constitution, 2nd ed. • Clements R. & Jane Kay, Constitutional and administrative law • Colin T.; TheBritish government and the constitution: text, cases and materials, 4th ed.

MILITARY LAW

MILITARY LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Course Code: Laws-5027 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="7">Semester: I
Prerequisite: None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instructor Information</td><td colspan="7">Name:
Title:
Office Location:
Consultation Hour:
Phone Number:
Email Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ECTS</td><td colspan="7">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student Work-Load</td><td>Lectures</td><td>Tutorials, Problem-solving</td><td>Project works</td><td>Presentation</td><td>Independent study</td><td>Continuous and Final Assessment</td><td>Total</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Description</td><td colspan="7">The Armed forces is a key functionary of a state; in fact, it is the most important of all instruments of coercion. It assumes crucial responsibilities and powers, discharges varieties of missions, duties, tasks, and performs myriad functions. As instrument of a state for defense and control of violence through violence, the armed forces is granted with and exercises vast powers, and usually commands huge resources –both material, human and psychological.

In general, military issues have been and still remain serious concerns of the society at large. As a result, a legal regime governing the subject matter has evolved - commonly known as ‘Military Law.’

This course deals with the principles, concepts, objective and scope of military law. It explores the various constitutive elements, factors and sources of military law and discusses features that distinguish military law from other public laws. It also examines the relationship of military law with</td></tr>
</table>

	other laws, both at the national and international levels. In addition, it identifies and explains the existing Ethiopian military law, and investigates whether the law adequately addresses major military issues or not. It tries to analyze the Ethiopian military law from the perspective of pertinent international military laws and normative standards. Moreover, the course introduces the notion of military justice system in general, and presents the current Ethiopian system. Finally, it analyzes the impact of military service on constitutional rights and freedoms of military personnel. In doing so, it emphasizes on the administration of military justice and military discipline in relation to the FDRE constitution and creates the opportunity for students to develop knowledge and skills required for the administration of military law.
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the nature, characteristics, sources and subjects of military law; • the relationships and distinctions between military law and other public laws; • composition of the current Ethiopian military law,including provisions of the Defense Forces Proclamations in relation to relevant provisions of the FDRE constitution; • the nature, purpose, objective, scope and features of military justice and its relation to the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; • the required professional skills for administration of military law and justice; • the organization and leadership levels of the Defense Forces as well as their powers, duties and responsibilities; • the extent of application and relevance of other laws such as criminal

	laws to the armed forces; • the current Ethiopian military Justice system in general and the roles of actors involved in its administration; • the objectives, structure, competence (jurisdiction) of the Ethiopian military courts; and • the impact of military profession on constitutional rights of the military personnel.
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Elective
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Concept and Subject Matter of Military Law** • Meaning and Objective of Military Law • Subjects of Military Law • Historical Development of Military Law • Distinction between Different Armed Organizations • Sources of Military Law • Military Law *Vs* Martial Law **Chapter II: Basic Principles of Military Law** • No-Politicization and No-Ideologization • Civilian Control of the Military • The Minister of Defense and the Chief of Staff

	• Constitutional Control and Responsibilities • Repulsing External Aggression • Preventing Unlawful Assumption of Power - Upholding the Constitution • Maintaining Unusual Peace and Order • Parliamentary Overview • Other Control Mechanisms **Chapter III: The Existing Ethiopian Military Law** • The FDRE Constitution - Guiding Principles • The Commander in Chief • The House of Peoples' Representatives • The President • The Defense Forces • Pertinent Proclamations • Organization Objectives and Scope of Application • Provisions Related to Establishment and Organization of Armed Forces • Provisions concerning Leadership Levels, Powers and Responsibilities • Provisions on Subsidiary Legislation • Provisions relating to Administrative Aspects of the Armed Forces • Regulation of Service Related Issues • Administration of Military Discipline • Uniqueness of Military Discipline • Manner of Administration • Disciplinary Offences and their Consequences • Relation with Criminal Laws, the Criminal Procedure and Subsidiary Legislations

	Chapter IV: Military Justice System • General Features • Meaning and Purpose of Military Justice • Why a Separate Justice System? • Unique/Distinctive Features of the System • Organization of Military Justice System and Civilian Control Mechanisms • The Current Ethiopian Military Justice System • General Establishment and Constitutional Basis • Objectives, Competence and Limitations • Role Players in the Administration of Military Justice • The Administration of Military Justice and Constitutional Rights **Chapter V: Military Courts** • Establishment of Military Courts • Independence of Military Courts • Organizational Structure and Levels of Military Courts • Primary and Appellate Military Courts • Judges in the Ethiopian Military Justice System • Criteria for Eligibility, Number, Composition and Appointment • Jurisdiction of Military CourtsOver Persons and Offences • Punishment and Execution of Decisions **Chapter VI: Putting the Future in Perspective** • The Global Trend towards a Comprehensive Criminal Justice System: ICC • The Ethiopian Perspective
Methods of	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and

Delivery	group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• The Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments under the Auspices of the International Union; Constitutional and Parliamentary Information, Geneva 3rd Series No. 108, 1976 • Huntington Samuel P; The Soldier and the State; the Theory and Politics of Civil-Military Relations, fifth ed., 1972 • John Samuel, The Military Coup d'etat as a Political Process, Ecuador (1948-1966); 1977 • Michael J. Dean; The Political Control of the Soviet Armed Forces, 1977 • Nwabuex B.O, Military Rule and Constitutionalism in Nigeria, 1992 • Andrew Cottey, Democratic Control over the Military in Post-Communist Europe, Guarding Guards, U.K., 2001 • Barnet J. Richard, Security in Disarmament, New Jersey, 1985 • Brietzke Paul H., Law, Development and the Ethiopian Revolution, Associated University Press, New Jersey, 1982 • Chalms, Malcolm and Greene, Owen, Taking Stock; The UN Register Affair Two, West View Press, 1995 • Clapham Christopher, Transformation and Continuity in Revolutionary Ethiopia, Cambridge University Press, 1988 • Derbyshire, Dennis J. and Derbyshire Ian, World Political Systems:

	An Introduction to Comparative Government, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto, 1993 • Fisher Lewis, Constitutional Conflicts between Congress and the President, University Press Kansas, 1977 • Grin, John, Military Technology Choice and Political Implications, Vu University Press, Amsterdam, 1990 • Gunter, Konard; Paul, Denters, R., Erik and Waart, J.I. Mde, Sustainable Development and good Governance, Dorurecht, London, 1995 • Hanson, Gote, The Ethiopian Economy 1994-94, Ethiopia Tikdem and After, Routledge, London, 1995 • Kees, Koonings, Political Armies: The Military and Nation Building in the Age of Democracy, UK, 2001 • Michael, Clarre, Military in Global Politics, U.K, 2000 • Mingay, Gordon and Mingay, G.E. Parliamentary Enclosure in England: An Introduction to its causes,Addison Wesley Pub. Company, 1998 • Paul, C.N. James and Clapham, Christopher, Ethiopian Constitutional development: Source book vols. 1&2, Oxford University press, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1972 • Rosen, Michael and Wolf Jonatan, (ed.), Political thought, Oxford University Press, Oxford,1999 • Rubenson, Seven, The survival of Ethiopian Independence, Kuraz, pub. Agency, Addis Ababa, 1991 • Sinclair, Barbara; Legislators, Leaders and Law making, John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London, 1995 • Ter Borg, Marier and Smit, Willaiam A., Non-Provocative Defense as a Principle of Arms Reduction, Free University Press, Amsterdam, 1989 • Tiruneh, Andargachew, The Ethiopian Revolution 1974-1987: A

	Transformation from Aristocracy to a Totalitarian Autocracy, Cambridge, 1993 • Criminal Code of Ethiopia • Criminal Procedure Code of Ethiopia • Defense Forces Establishment Proclamation

MARITIME LAW

MARITIME LAW	
Course Information	Course Title: Course Code: Laws-5027 Credit Hours: 2 Academic Year: Class Schedules: Classroom Location: Year: V Semester: I Prerequisite: None
Instructor Information	Name: Title: Office Location: Consultation Hour: Phone Number: Email Address:
ECTS	3

Student Work-Load	Lectures	Tutorials, Problem-solving	Project works	Presentation	Independent study	Continuous and Final Assessment	Total
	30	20	30	15	35	5	135
Course Description	Maritime law is a body of law governing private shipping activities. The course on Maritime Law covers nearly the whole of modern shipping law- including ownership and registration of ships, maritime mortgage, maritime liens, maritime employment, ship-owner's limitation of liability, carriage of goods by sea (including carriage of goods by multimodal transport system), marine insurance, general average, collision and salvage in light of the Ethiopian maritime laws. Apart from the 1960 Maritime Code of Ethiopia, recently enacted legislations including the Multimodal Transport of Goods Proclamation and the Maritime Affairs Administration Proclamation will be considered. Wherever appropriate, international maritime conventions would also be studied.						
Course Objectives, Competence Acquired	After a successful completion of the course, students are expected to achieve basic knowledge and competence regarding: • the relevance of maritime legislation for land-locked shipping countries like Ethiopia; • the nature and scope of maritime law; • the different international and national requirements for owning Ethiopian ships, and the importance and legal effects of the same; • the contractual and non-contractual principles involved in maritime law; • the skills needed to solve problems involving maritime matters; • the universal aspects of laws on international shipping; • recent developments in the area of maritime commerce and, in turn, in maritime law; • the required competence for making out rules and their exceptions for the various maritime problems;						

	• the enforcement of rights in rem relating to ships (maritime mortgage and maritime liens); • the different international and national maritime labor standards; • skills required for distinguishing duties and rights of ship owners and charterers in charter parties; carriers and consignees in contract of carriage supported by bill of lading; and MTO and consignee in and MT Contract;
Pre-requisite	None
Course status	Elective
Schedule	
Contact Hours	2
Course Contents	**Chapter I: Introduction to Maritime Law** Definition, Scope, and Characteristics of Maritime Law Historical Development of Maritime Law Ethiopian Maritime Law: a look at its continued relevance **Chapter II: Nationality, Registration and Ownership of ships under Ethiopian law** • Ownership and Nationality of Ships • Registration of Vessel and Rights in *rem* • Rights in rem relating to the Ship and their Enforcement • Maritime Liens and Mortgages • Enforcement of Maritime Liens and Ship Mortgages **Chapter III: Labor and Other Relations of the Ship owner** • Maritime Labor Law • The Captain/Master and the Ship owner • Ship owner's Limitation of Liability5 **Chapter IV: The law on Carriage of Goods by Sea**

	• Charter Parties • Carriage of Goods by Sea under Bill of lading • The Ethiopian Law on Multimodal Transport **Chapter V: Marine Insurance and Other Maritime Matters** • Maritime insurance • Maritime collision, salvage and General Average
Methods of Delivery	Lectures, seminars, student presentations, group discussions, individual and group tutorials, assignments and project supervisions.
Assessment	The final grade shall be determined based on the performance of students in the following activities: • Class Participation…5% • Chapter Reflections / Summaries…15% • Student Presentations…15% • Assignments / Project/ Essays…15% • Exam(s)…50%
References	• William Tetley's Glossary of Maritime Law Terms, 2nd Ed., 2004 • The Interest of Land-locked States in Law of the Seas, 9 San Diego L. Rev. 1971 • An Appraisal of the Right of Access to the Sea Accorded to Landlocked States under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNICLOS III),1 Jimma Univ.J. of Law, Oct.2007 • H. Willes, International Business Law: Environment and Transaction, 2005 • ErlingS.,Towards Strict Ship-owner Liability: Recent Trends in Norwegian Law on Maritime Torts, 1970-71

	• Hill C., Maritime Law, 2nd ed. London: Lloyd's of London Press ltd., 1985 • Dubovec M., The Problems and Possibilities for Using Electronic Bills of Lading as Collateral, 23 Ariz.J.Int. & Comp. Law, 2006 • Hurd H., Law and Practice of Marine Insurance, Calcutta, Eastern Law House pvt.ltd., 1970 • Faber D. *et al*, Multimodal Transport, Avoiding Legal Problems, London, New Edition, 1995 • Parks A., Marine Insurance Principles: Contract Formation and Interpretation, 1977 • Nekeatibeb B., Maritime Collision Under Ethiopian Law (Unpublished undergraduate theses, AAU), 1986

FIFTH YEAR

FIFTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

No	Course Title	Course Code	Credit	ECTS	Mode of Delivery
1.	Exit Exam	Laws5032	5	8	Tutorial
2.	Externship	Laws5032	12	20	3 months Practice
Total			17	28	

17. APPROVAL

For the implementation of curriculum needs validation and approval at least at three stages. The first is the validation of the curriculum in the presence of all stockholders to the legal education. The second is its approval by School Council or College Academic Commission as the case may be. The last and the very important one is the approval of the Senate of respective Universities.

Approved By:

_____	_____	_____
Department	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
School /College	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
University	Signature	Date