

STUDENT GUIDE

In Postgraduate Programmes

2023 - 2024





Student Guide

in Postgraduates Programmes

2023-2024

Kuwait International Law School - KILAW
Kuwait – Doha City – Doha Fast Link – Block 4
Phone: 0096522280222 Fax: 0096522280209
PO Box: 59062 – 93151 Doha – Kuwait.
Website: www.kilaw.edu.kw Email: info@kilaw.edu.kw

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كلية القانون الكويتية العالمية
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL LAW SCHOOL

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INTRODUCTION

Kuwait International Law School (KILAW) was established under the Amiri Decree No.144 of the year 2008, accredited by the Private Universities Council (PUC), and the Ministry of Higher Education. It is the first private law school in the State of Kuwait. It is established on the basis of the combination of the Kuwaiti legal system and the global legal system in order to provide legal education and award academic degrees in law and related fields using the best international means and methods of teaching comparative law. KILAW received its first cohort in March 2011.

KILAW believes that it is important that a law graduate has not only acquired knowledge but also legal skills and is able to develop these skills to practice the legal profession effectively in various national and international forums. KILAW adopts five main elements to maintain its strategic approach, namely:

1. Achieve excellence in legal education based on critical thinking.
2. Enhance the ability to hold comparisons.
3. Teach law in English to improve competitiveness in the labor market.
4. Expand the provision of elective courses in order to keep pace with new legal developments.
5. Develop practical and professional training for students.

KILAW offers the following programmes:

1. Bachelor of Law - LLB
2. Master of Public Law - LLM
3. Master of Private Law - LLM
4. Master of Law and financial transactions
5. Diploma of law

KILAW is subject to the internal and external evaluation procedures of the various accreditation bodies, national and international, as well as the periodic evaluation of the Advisory Board, in which a number of associates universities participate in the framework of cooperation agreements with KILAW.

Vision

A model institution that provides distinguished education develops legal, auditing and norms capabilities, and adopts critical thinking.

Mission Statement

We seek to provide a model for a pioneering and distinguished university that applies best practices in administrative, academic and societal fields, offers distinguished education that depends on critical thinking, and provides the community with individuals who are qualified and distinguished in legal capabilities, with required professional overseeing and auditing skills, in order to contribute effectively in building their country and consolidating the values of justice, integrity and the rule of law.

Objectives

1. Awarding a Bachelor's Degree in Law
2. Awarding a master's degree in Law and related science.
3. Awarding a Paralegal Diploma that qualifies students to perform the duties of the paralegal profession.
4. Integrating theoretical and practical methodology.
5. Enabling high school graduates and other degree holders, by completing a legal education, to secure new jobs within the public and private sectors.
6. Participating in the development of Kuwaiti manpower to meet market needs.
7. Promoting legal awareness and participating in expanding general legal and Sharia'a knowledge in society.
8. Attracting students studying outside Kuwait to seek legal education at home.
9. Expanding the scope of supported research and research projects will constitute a model for academic achievement.

Values

- Maintaining Islamic and Arab values.
- Adhering to the values of diversity, non-discrimination, and implementing the principles of equal opportunity in access to legal education.
- Commitment to the ethics of the legal profession, with focus on maintaining and preserving the profession.
- Recognizing and adhering to the rule of law concept in the profession.
- Commitment to the highest standards of performance.
- Developing the values of responsibility and commitment to standards that enable individuals to fulfill their ambitions for themselves, their community and their country.

Part One

Preliminary Provisions

Article (1)

The introduction and definitions contained in these bylaws are an integral part of it and should be read with it.

Article (2)

These bylaws apply to the postgraduate programmes of the Kuwait International Law School.

Chapter One: Vision and Mission

Article (3)

The vision of these bylaws is to achieve a distinguished legal education based on critical thinking in accordance with international academic standards.

Article (4)

The message of these bylaws is embodied in:

1. Contributing to creating a generation of holders of postgraduate degrees in law and related sciences, in accordance with global development and its requirements, in a way that achieves a global level of specialization and graduates.
2. Providing society with distinguished persons who are qualified in legal and related sciences at the highest academic and professional levels, and with critical thinking about judicial rulings and legal problems, to perform the tasks of the various legal professions in their theoretical and practical aspects.
3. Carrying out the task of achieving justice, defending what is right and establishing its foundations.

Chapter Two: Goals and Values

Article (5)

These bylaws aim to:

1. Grant a master's degree in law and related sciences, which qualifies students to work in various practical, academic and research fields.
2. Inform students on changes and developments in the legal fields and related sciences, and provide distinct methods for studying legal problems and finding appropriate solutions to them.
3. Study the systems and experiences that have been proven successful in international legal systems and related sciences, and compare with them in a way that benefits Kuwaiti law.
4. Combine theoretical and practical preparation within the scope of legal qualification.
5. Qualifying Kuwaiti workers to contribute to the human development of the workforce in society.
6. Spreading legal awareness and contributing to the formation of an advanced public legal and Sharia culture.
7. Provide the opportunity for students and researchers to complete postgraduate studies in Kuwait, and attract students from outside Kuwait to achieve the localization of educational services.

Article (6)

These regulations reflect the following values:

1. Preserving authentic Arab and Islamic values.
2. Commitment to legal and academic principles in the performance of the profession.
3. Respecting the principle of legality and the rule of law in various dealings.
4. Commitment to the ethics of the legal professions, preserving and consolidating them.

5. Embracing the values of the principles of diversity and the realization of the principles of equality in full legal education.

Chapter Three: Definitions

Article (7)

The following terms and phrases, wherever they appear in these bylaws, shall have the meanings indicated beside them, unless the context requires otherwise:

School: Kuwait International Law School.

President: President of the Kuwait International Law School

School Council: Council of the College of Graduate Studies.

Dean: Dean of the Kuwait International Law School.

Deputy: Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

Dean of the College of Graduate Studies: Head of the Executive Office of the College of Graduate Studies, Chairman of the Postgraduate Studies Committee.

Department Council: Academic Department Council.

Head of Department: Head of the academic department.

Academic Committee: A committee concerned with all matters related to the academic aspects of the School.

Graduate Studies Committee: A committee concerned with all scientific and academic aspects of graduate studies programmes in the School.

School Students Association: The annually elected student body in the School.

Study Plan: A set of compulsory, elective, and free courses that, in their total units, constitute the graduation requirements that must be passed successfully in order to obtain the academic degree in the specified specialization.

Course: academic content that is included in a study plan through a specific academic programme, and has a symbol, number, name, and description that distinguishes it from other academic courses.

Credit Hours: A unit of study for each of the academic courses according to the nature of the course and its academic weight.

Master's degree: The academic degree obtained by a student in accordance with the requirements of the provisions of this regulation.

Foundation Programme: A programme offered by the School as a precondition for enrollment in master's programmes in order to ensure students' proficiency in the English language.

Introductory Programme: A programme offered by the School as a precondition for admission to the Master of Law and Financial Operations programme for students not holding a Bachelor of Law. Its courses are determined by the Postgraduate Studies Committee and taught during the Foundation Programme period. **Course:** academic content that is included in a study plan through a specific academic programme, and has a symbol, number, code, and description that distinguishes it from other academic courses.

Credit Hours: A unit of study for each of the academic courses according to the nature of the course and its academic weight.

Master's degree: The academic degree obtained by the student in accordance with the requirements of the provisions of these bylaws.

Foundation Programme: A programme offered by the School as a precondition for enrollment in master's programmes in order to ensure students' proficiency in the English language.

Introductory Programme: A programme offered by the School as a precondition for admission to the Master of Law and Financial Operations programme for students without a Bachelor of Law degree. Its courses are determined by the Postgraduate Studies Committee and taught during the Foundation Programme period.

Qualifying Programme: A programme offered by the School for students to whom it is deemed necessary to study university courses to address the lack of academic training or the required general assessment.

Thesis: The research prepared by the student to complete the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in law.

Graduation project: The research prepared by the student in fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in law and financial operations.

Part Two

The Administrative Structure of Postgraduate Studies and their Systems

Chapter One: The Administrative Structure of Postgraduate Studies

Article (8)

The Executive Office for Graduate Studies (College of Graduate Studies Council) consists of:

1. Head of the Executive Office (Dean of the College of Graduate Studies)
2. Vice Dean for Academic Affairs
3. Three faculty members whose academic ranks are not less than associate professor.

Article (9)

- The Postgraduate Studies Committee is formed to supervise higher studies and it follows the Executive Office. It is composed of:

A - Head of the Executive Office (Chairman)

B - Associate Dean for Academic Affairs,

c - Head of the Public Law Programme,

D - Head of the Private Law Programme

E- Head of the Law and Financial Operations Programme.

2- The Postgraduate Studies Committee conducts periodic reviews of postgraduate programmes, and submits an annual report to the Executive Office for Postgraduate Studies (School Council) that includes its observations on the procedures for implementing the programmes and what it considers recommendations for the success of the programmes in achieving the desired goals.

Chapter Two: Postgraduate Systems

Article (10)

Postgraduate programmes include:

1- Master of Public Law⁽¹⁾:

This programme aims to qualify holders of a bachelor's degree in law and provide them with in-depth legal knowledge and academic and practical experience in the field of public law in its various branches, in both Arabic and English, and to apply this knowledge in a dissertation that proves their knowledge of the principles of the legal approach and the ability to research.

2 - Master of Private Law⁽²⁾:

This programme aims to qualify holders of a bachelor's degree in law and provide them with legal and practical knowledge at a distinguished level in private law in its various branches, in both Arabic and English, and to prepare a dissertation in accordance with the principles of legal research in which they apply the knowledge they acquired in their studies.

3- Master of Law and Financial Operations⁽³⁾:

It aims to prepare and qualify holders of qualifications in law, Sharia, finance, accounting, economics, and the like, with a distinguished level of academic and practical experience in dealing with the realistic overlap between these related disciplines within the scope of contemporary financial operations and services.

Article (11)

The School may offer other postgraduate programmes in the field of law and related sciences.

¹View appendixes1,4,6

²View appendixes2,4,6

³View appendixes 3,5,6

Article (12)

In the interest of the School to prepare students for master's programs in terms of their proficiency in the English language, the School offers the English Foundation Programme consisting of (3) compulsory courses in the English language as a precondition for enrollment in master's programmes, in addition to the course of academic research methods. These courses:

401 Basics of Advanced English

402 Legal Terms in English

403 Advanced Legal English

404 Academic Research Methods in English

Chapter Three: Admission System

Article (13)

1. The principle is that students are accepted as full-time.
2. An exception may be made to accept them as part-time.

Article (14)

The admission of the student shall be final if he/she fulfills the requirements of regular admission.

- 2- The acceptance of the student is conditional if it is bound by a condition.

Article (15)

1. Students may be admitted to enroll in postgraduate courses, without the aim of studying to obtain a master's degree (Non-Degree Student), and this is done in accordance with the controls decided by the Executive Committee, taking into account the following:

A - A student's registration in this system may not exceed (3) academic courses.

- B - To join this system, it is required to fulfill the conditions for joining the School, unless the student is enrolled in another university or transferring his papers to the School from another university or college.
2. For a student registered in the non-registered system, if he is admitted as a regular student, only courses in which he obtained a general average of no less than very good (2.67 points) shall be counted.
 3. The School may grant whoever is registered according to this system a transcript of the courses he had studied, showing that he is an unregistered student and make any clarification that the School deems necessary to include in the transcript.

Article (16)

1. The School may register any applicant to the School by the listening system as a **Listening Student**.
2. Those who register in this system are not subject to the rules of evaluation and tests.
3. The School may grant him/her a statement which explicitly states that the student registered for the course by the listening system, and not as a regular student in the School.

Article (17)

A student enrolled in any of the universities which have an associate relationship with the School may register for some of the courses offered by the School, based on a request submitted to the School, and with the approval of the Academic Affairs Committee.

Chapter Four: Admission Requirements

Article (18)

First - Regular admission to the master's programme in public law and the master's degree in private law.

Admission to the Master of Public Law and Master of Private Law requires:

1. Obtaining a Bachelor's degree in Law or its equivalent, with a general grade of no less than (very good) or 2.67 in the four-point system or its equivalent.
2. Passing the admission test in English.
3. The student must pass the Foundation Programme within one semester before registering for the courses.

Second - Regular admission to the master's programme in law and financial operations.

Admission to the Master of Law and Financial Operations programme requires:

1. Obtaining a bachelor's degree in law (BA), finance, economics, accounting, Sharia (jurisprudence and principles of jurisprudence) or equivalent, with a general grade of no less than (very good) or 2.67 in the four-point system or what equals it.
2. Passing the admission test in English.
3. The student must pass the Foundation Programme during one semester before registering for the courses.
4. Students without a BA in Law pass the course or introductory courses in the basics of law as determined by the Postgraduate Studies Committee during the Foundation Programme period.

Third - the introductory and foundational courses are not counted among the programme requirements, and their grades are not included in the average for the grades of the master's degree.

Article (19)

First: Conditional admission by selecting qualifying courses.

This admission is for those who the School deems necessary to study university courses to address the lack of academic training or the

required general grade (a cumulative average of less than 2.67 points). These courses are not counted among the programme requirements, and their grades are not included in the average for the master's degree grades.

It is required to pass the qualifying courses:

1. The student must obtain a grade of no less than very good (2.67, B-) in each of the qualifying courses.
2. The qualifying courses should not be less than 6 units and not exceed (12) units, as decided by the Postgraduate Studies Committee.
3. That the student completes the qualifying courses before the foundational semester in the master's programme or during this semester, as decided by the Graduate Studies Committee.

Second - Admission conditional on a certain language level.

This admission relates to those who did not obtain the required language level in the programme to be registered in, according to the result of the test held by the School. This acceptance requires:

1. The student must register for the required language courses in the semester preceding the commencement of studies in the master's programme. Provided that these courses are not counted among the requirements of the programme, and their grades are not included in the average for the grades of the master's degree.
2. To achieve the required language level, with an average of no less than very good in these courses, 80% (2.67 points).
3. The average grades for foundation courses are based on whether the student is considered successful or unsuccessful, and is symbolized by (P) or (NP).

Third - Acceptance of persons with special needs

In appreciation of the situation of students with special needs, the School allowed the admission of those who obtained a rate of (2.33),

and conditional admission cases are applied to them in the event that they do not meet the requirements for regular admission, provided that their grade in the university certificate is not less than (2.33) (75%).

Chapter Five: Admission Procedures

Article (20)

1. The applicant fills out the application form, pays the application fees, and takes the language test.
2. He/she submits a copy of the university degree in law, or another university certificate if the programme allows it. If the certificate was issued by a university outside Kuwait, the applicant must submit the necessary attestation and equivalency, and is required to present the original certificate before joining the course.
3. The applicants shall present a recommendation from two professors who taught them previously, according to a special form provided by the School, and only one recommendation certificate may be submitted from an employer.
4. They have to submit a “To Whom It May Concern” certificate from the employer indicating the nature of their work.
5. A copy of the civil ID.
6. Two (2) personal photos.
7. Submitting an undertaking and a declaration in which the student states commitment to attending the lectures and that his work does not affect the study.
8. Tuition fees are paid for all courses in which he/she is registered, and the tuition fees must be paid for each course registered for the first time or re-registered.
9. Taking the compulsory test for the English language, which is set by the School to determine the student’s language competence level (taking into account the score obtained by the applicant in passing

TOEFL/ IELTS).

10. Passing the personal interview successfully.
11. Transfers are not accepted for master's programmes offered by the School from any other programmes.
12. Applications for enrollment and admission are decided upon by the Postgraduate Studies Committee and the School administration, in accordance with the aforementioned criteria and basics, and available capacity.

Chapter Six: Academic Load

Article (21)

1. The number of courses a student registers in any semester may not be less than (3) courses.
2. If he does not obtain the average required to pass two courses in a given semester, he must register for these two courses alone in the next semester.

Article (22)

1. To register the dissertation or graduation project, the student must complete (6) academic courses with a GPA of not less than 2.67 points.
2. Students who successfully passed (5) academic courses and did not achieve the average required for success in the sixth course may register for the dissertation or graduation project and re-register the remaining course, provided that their general average is not less than 2.67 points.

Article (23)

The student is obligated to register at the beginning of each semester and to pay the prescribed fees, throughout the master's preparation period, including defence of the dissertation or graduation project and their final approval.

Chapter 7: Modules for the master's degree in law with or without thesis

Article (24)

1. The minimum number of credits that a student must pass to obtain a master's degree in law with a dissertation is (24) credits, distributed over (6) courses, each of which is assigned (3) credits, in addition to the dissertation for which (6) credits are allocated.
2. The master's dissertation must prove the student's ability to conduct in-depth academic research that addresses a practical problem, and present the results of his research in a clear language and appropriate methodology.

Article (25)

After one semester, the student can register for the dissertation topic, according to the following:

1. The student must have passed at least (3) courses of the programme, with an average GPA of not less than (2.67) points.
2. The approval of the academic supervisor and the concerned academic department on the topic and plan of the thesis.
3. Gain approval of the Graduate Studies Committee to register the dissertation.

Article (26)

The student registered for the dissertation is considered to have fulfilled the requirement of the normal academic load

Article (27)

The student's academic supervisor guides him in preparing the thesis, and submits periodic reports to the Graduate Studies Committee on the student's progress in the thesis, including a "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" rating.

Article (28)

1. The normal duration for preparing the thesis is one semester for full-time students, and two semesters for part-time students.
2. With the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee, it is permissible to extend this period one semester for full-time students and two semesters for part-time students, provided that the renewal period is calculated within the total period of study.
3. The Committee may also grant an exception to the student expected to graduate and extend it for an additional semester, if his delay is due to a force majeure approved by the Graduate Studies Committee.

Article (29)

The minimum number of courses that the student must pass in this case is (7) academic courses (3 credits per course) in specialized fields according to the conditions set by the Graduate Studies Committee.

Chapter 8: Modules for Master's Degree in Law and Financial Operations

Article (30)

Students admitted to the Master's Programme in Law and Financial Operations, after passing the requirements of the programme in accordance with Articles (18) & (2), (24) study units, distributed over (7) courses each allocated (3) study units, in addition to the graduation project to which (3) study units are allotted.

Article (31)

1. After one semester, the student can apply to register the graduation project.
2. The registration of the graduation project shall be subject to the conditions and procedures applicable to the registration of the master's dissertation in law.

Article (32)

1. The usual period for preparing the graduation project - with the remaining courses for the student's graduation - one semester for full-time students, and two semesters for part-time students.
2. With the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee, an extension may be made for another semester, if the student's delay is due to a force majeure approved by the Graduate Studies Committee.

Article (33)

1. The student enrolled under the full-time system must complete the master's programme within four semesters from the date of his acceptance into the programme after passing the preliminary stage.
2. With the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee, the student may be given the opportunity to continue his enrollment in the programme for a period not exceeding two additional semesters, if exceptional circumstances exist that justify an extension.

Chapter Nine: Study Time Limits

Article (34)

1. The student enrolled in the full-time system must complete the master's programme within **(5 study semesters)** from the date of admission to the programme after passing the preparatory stage.
2. With the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee, the student may be given an opportunity to continue his enrolment in the programme for a period not exceeding two additional semesters, if exceptional circumstances exist that justify the extension.

Article (35)

1. The student enrolled in the part-time system must complete the master's programme within (6) semesters from the date of admission to the programme.

2. With the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee, the student may be given an opportunity to continue his enrolment in the programme for a period not exceeding two additional semesters, if there are exceptional circumstances that justify this extension.

Article (36)

The Graduate Studies Committee may reduce the appropriate period from the regular period for a student to obtain a master's degree if the study of higher academic courses is approved for him.⁽⁴⁾

Article (37)

With the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee, an exceptional period not exceeding two semesters may be granted to students who are conditionally accepted with qualifying courses or a specific language level.

Chapter Ten: The language of study, the thesis, and the graduation project.

Article (38)

At least one of the approved qualifying courses is taught in English.

Article (39)

At least one course in the basics of law is taught to students admitted to the Master of Laws and Financial Operations who do not hold a Bachelor of Laws degree, as determined by the Executive Office for Graduate Studies (Graduate Studies Council).

Article (40)

Students accepted into the Master of Laws programme after passing its requirements study (6) legal courses, including (4) courses in the English language and (2) courses in the Arabic language.

⁴The courses for transferring postgraduate studies to the master's programme are not currently equivalent, based on the decision of the Board of Trustees in its meeting No. 1 of 2012.

Article (41)

Students admitted into the Master's programme in Law and Financial Operations, after passing its requirements, shall study (7) courses, including (5) courses in the English language and (2) courses in the Arabic language.

Article (42)

Students accepted into any master's programme - and who hold a university degree in English - may request to study all courses in English.

Article (43)

1. The Executive Office for Postgraduate Studies (School Council) decides which courses are taught in English and which courses are taught in Arabic in master's programmes.
2. It may decide to teach all courses in one of these two languages in one of these programmes.

Article (44)

1. The thesis or graduation project must be prepared in English.
2. It is permissible, as an exception, by a decision of the Graduate Studies Committee to specify some topics for the thesis or graduation project for which there are academic reasons that justify its preparation in the Arabic language.

Chapter Eleven: Scholarships

Article (45)

The Executive Office for Postgraduate Studies may propose allocating a number of scholarships to outstanding students, in accordance with the controls and conditions it approves.

Article (46)

The School bears tuition fees for students who receive a full or partial scholarship, in accordance with what is determined by the organizing regulations.

Chapter Twelve: Admission Postponement

Article (47)

If a student does not register in the semester to which he was accepted, after passing the preliminary stage, he may request to postpone his admission for a period not exceeding one semester, in the event of a compelling excuse, and subject to the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee.

Article (48)

The student is considered to have permanently withdrawn from the study:

1. If he did not register in the semester in which he was accepted and did not postpone his acceptance.
2. If he postponed his acceptance and then did not register in the semester following the postponement period.

Chapter Thirteen: Cases of suspension, cancellation and lapse of registration.

Article (49)

After being accepted into the master's programme and passing its requirements, the student may suspend his enrollment in any semester, except for the period of preparing the thesis. This requires the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee, and the period of suspension must not exceed one semester, otherwise his enrollment in the School shall be cancelled.

Article (50)

- 1 - When suspending enrollment, the following procedures must be taken into account:
 - A. Submitting a request to suspend enrollment by the student after completing the preparatory stage for the master's degree.

- B. The student may not suspend enrollment in the preliminary stage or during the thesis preparation stage, and in the event that he does not enroll in the study in the preliminary semester, his acceptance shall be considered cancelled.
 - C. The period of suspension of re-enrolment is not counted among the years of study.
 - D. The request to suspend enrollment is submitted before the start of the semester in which enrollment is to be suspended.
 - E. The student's registration will be forcibly canceled if he is not registered for a semester, and he must submit a request to the Graduate Studies Committee if he wishes to return to study at the School.
- 2- The Graduate Studies Committee may cancel the student's suspension of enrollment and consider him as if it did not exist if he presents a compelling excuse that is acceptable to the committee.

Article (51)

The student's registration is cancelled in the following cases:

1. If he has not registered for two semesters, and if he wishes to return to study at the School, he must submit a new application. A student who has not registered for any courses in a particular semester may not request suspension of his enrollment in any subsequent semester.
2. If a final judgment was issued against him for a crime violating honesty and honour.
3. If he enrolls in studying at another university, without the School's knowledge and approval.
4. If his enrollment is suspended for the prescribed period and he does not enroll in studies in the following semester.

5. If his acceptance was based on fraud or deception, or if he was previously expelled from a final academic or disciplinary manner ⁽⁵⁾.

Chapter Fourteen: Withdrawal

Article (52)

1. The student is allowed to withdraw from one or more courses if he submits a request to do so during the first (three) weeks of study.
2. A percentage of 25% will be deducted from the paid tuition fees if the withdrawal is in the (first) week, and a percentage of 50% will be deducted if the withdrawal is in the (second) week, provided that the student will not recover any part of the paid fees in the event of withdrawal after the second week.
3. A student who withdraws from the course or courses within the period specified for withdrawal from courses, the symbol (W) will be placed in front of his courses.

Article (53)

1. The student may submit a request to withdraw from all semester courses in which he is registered, if he provides a compelling excuse that justifies this withdrawal.
2. If his excuse is accepted until before the end of the semester, a grade of (W) will be assigned to him based on a decision from the Graduate Studies Committee. If the student withdraws even though his excuse is not accepted or drops out of his studies, an FA grade will be assigned to him for each of the courses in which he is registered.

Article (54)

The student is considered to have withdrawn from the class, after his request to withdraw is approved, and he has registered the courses for the same semester. He obtains a grade of W in the courses registered

⁵The ruling on final academic dismissal does not apply if it is proven that there is a compelling excuse accepted by the Academic Affairs Committee.

This article was added based on the approval of the School Council at its No. 4 meeting for the academic year 2019-2020, held on January 6, 2020.

until the specified date for that. In the event that he withdraws after the specified date for withdrawal, he obtains a grade of FA in the courses which he registered for that semester.

Article (55)

1. The student may withdraw from the School permanently after submitting a request to do so, and upon approval of his withdrawal, he will recover his academic certificates that he submitted. In this case, the FA grade will be monitored for each of the courses he is registered for in the semester in which he withdrew his papers, and his name will be permanently removed from the School. Among the continuing students in the School, he does not return to the School again except with a new application and new admission procedures and conditions in the year in which he applies, and any courses he previously studied in the School are not taken into account.⁽⁶⁾
2. The student has the right to obtain a transcript from the School after settling his financial situation, and it will be noted on the transcript that it is not a graduation transcript.

Article (56)

1. An exception may be made, with the approval of the School's academic committee, to approve courses that the student had previously studied in the School and in which he obtained a grade of no less than 2.67.
2. If the student withdraws his papers after that, he may not be re-enrolled in the School at all.

Chapter Fifteen: Controls for re-registration

Article (57)

1. A student who has withdrawn his papers from the School, and whose overall average is not less than 2.67 points, may submit a request to re-enroll in the School.

⁶The ruling on final academic dismissal does not apply if it is proven that there is a compelling excuse accepted by the Academic Affairs Committee.

2. The School may grant his request, without taking into account the courses he has previously studied at the School.

Article (58)

As an exception, it is permissible, with the approval of the School's academic committee, to approve courses that the student had previously studied at the School, in which he obtained a grade of not less than very good (2.67 points).

Article (59)

If the student withdraws his papers after that, he may never be re-enrolled in the School.

Chapter Sixteen: Attendance and Absence

Article (60)

1. A student who is absent, without an acceptable excuse, for (3) hours in the course will be given a first warning.
2. A student who is absent, without an acceptable excuse, for (6) hours in the course will be given a second warning.
3. A student who is absent, without an acceptable excuse, for (9) hours in the course, will be given a third warning.

Article (61)

If the student's absence without an excuse acceptable to the School exceeds (9) hours (i.e. 20%), he will be barred from the course exam.

Article (62)

The warning or deprivation decision takes effect as soon as it is announced on the School's bulletin board or website or notified by any electronic, postal or other means, and the student is obligated to know the hours of his absence through the aforementioned methods.

Chapter Seventeen: Duties and penalties for breaching them.

Article (63)

The student is committed to the following duties:

1. Respecting study regulations and adhering to the dates of theoretical and practical courses.
2. Adherence to the regulations, decisions, and instructions issued by the School's administration regarding academic and student affairs.
3. Maintaining order and the School's security and safety rules.
4. Maintain good appearance and respect traditions, Islamic, morals, and social values.
5. Observe the rules and etiquette of dealing with faculty, administrative staff, and School classmates.
6. Adherence to appropriate and modest dress required by the School's administration.
7. Refrain from smoking inside the School's campus and classrooms.
8. Not to possess or bring any type of weapon or legally prohibited materials to the School.
9. Not to bring animals to the School.

Article (64)

1. The Dean of the College of Graduate Studies shall form an investigation committee to investigate if the student had violated the provisions of Article (63).
2. The investigation committee submits its recommendations to the Dean of the College of Graduate Studies to take whatever action he deems appropriate.

Article (65)

In the event of a violation of one of the provisions of Article (64), one of the following penalties will be imposed:

1. Notification.
2. Warning.
3. Suspension from studying for a period not exceeding two weeks.
4. Temporary dismissal from the School for one semester.
5. Final dismissal from School.

Article (66)

1. The disciplinary penalties imposed on the student shall be erased upon the expiry of the following periods:
 - A- One month in case of a warning
 - B- The remaining period of the academic semester during which the penalty was imposed.
 - T- A semester in the event of dismissal for one semester.
2. The penalty is erased by a decision issued by the authority that has the authority to impose the penalty. Eradication of the penalty results in it being considered as if it did not exist for the future.
3. The expungement of the penalty does not apply to running for elections for the administrative body of the Student Association.

Part Three

Examination and Student Evaluation System

Chapter One: The System of Tests and Penalties

Article (67)

Anyone who is caught cheating or attempting to cheat, or who assists or agrees with others to do so, as well as anyone who enters the exam hall with mobile phones or modern technological means, is considered a case of cheating in the test.

Article (68)

When any case of cheating or attempted cheating is detected, the exam supervisor records this in a report that mentions the student's name, number, exam syllabus, time and date, along with a description of the incident. Then he submits the report to the Associate Dean of the School, who is responsible for supervising the exams to refer the student to investigation. Make the appropriate recommendation and submit it to the Dean of the School or his representative, to make the final decision.

Article (69)

When the incident of cheating or its attempt is proven, the Dean of the School shall issue a decision to impose one of the following penalties after investigating the student:

1. The student shall be considered to have failed the course in which the violation was committed while taking the exam.
2. The student shall be considered to have failed all courses in which he was registered in the semester in which the case of cheating was detected.
3. Final dismissal from the School.

Article (70)

The Dean of the School's decision shall be notified to the Dean of the College of Graduate Studies and the teaching faculty members.

Article (71)

The Student Affairs Committee may recommend stopping any legal impact of penalties related to cases of test cheating on the student's academic status if it finds justification for doing so.

Article (72)

1. If the student obtains a general average of less than 2.67 at any stage of his master's studies, he will be given a "first warning."
2. If he does not raise his GPA after that, so that it reaches 2.67, he will be dismissed from the master's programme.

Chapter Two: Student Assessment

Article (73)

Each course is allocated 100 marks, and the student's evaluation is based on measuring the extent to which he has benefited from the course in accordance with the objectives set for the outcomes of each course.

Article (74)

The student's effort during the semester is assessed with one or more written tests, in addition to his activity during the semester such as regular attendance, participation, assignments, research, short tests, and other activities, as approved by the School, and (50) marks are allocated to them.

Article (75)

The student is evaluated at the end-of-semester test in courses that have a final exam. The test should measure the various abilities in the student's theoretical and practical achievement, and (50) marks are allocated for this test.

Article (76)

The student is placed on the warning list if his grade is less than very good (2.67 grade) in any semester.

Article (77)

The registration office - or the guidance office, as the case may be - shall notify the student of his placement on the warning list in writing.

Article (78)

Students are evaluated according to a system of studies, grades, and percentages. In addition to the level of achievement required to obtain each degree in accordance with the classification system applied by British universities as a standard for evaluating students.⁽⁷⁾

Article (79)

The student's grade on the grade scale is calculated according to the four-point system, according to the averages and estimates mentioned in the Appendix (...). In evaluating students, a scale of assessments, grades, and points is used according to the following:

1. (A) A is divided into two segments:
 - First segment: (A) A, 4 points are given.
 - The second bracket: (A-) (A-) is given 3.67 points.
2. (B) B is divided into three segments:
 - First segment: (B+) (B+) and is given 3.33 points.
 - The second segment: (B) (B) is given 3 points.
 - The third segment: (B-) (B-) is given 2.67 points.
3. (C) C and is divided into two segments:
 - First segment: (C+) (C+) and is given 2.33 points.
 - Second segment: (C) (C) 2 points are given.
4. (E) (F) are given zero

⁷ This definition was approved at Board of Trustees Meeting No. 4 for the 2017-2018 academic year held on July 8, 2018.

Article (80)

1. It is permissible to assign grades P (Pass) and NP (Not Pass) for some courses without counting them in the general average or specialization grade. The units for these courses are counted among the passed units if the student obtains a grade of P (Pass) in accordance with the controls and conditions set by the Academic Affairs Committee.
2. The student is assigned a grade of (NA) in cases decided by the Student Affairs Committee, and it is considered a temporary grade until success in the course for which the grade is assigned.
3. The INC's assessment of cases of test postponement is made according to the excuses approved by the Student Affairs Committee.

Article (81)

The student's general grade is calculated during his enrollment in the School, or after completing his studies there, according to the following steps:

1. The number of academic units for each course is multiplied by the number of points obtained by the student, and this process is carried out for each course separately.
2. The result of the various multiplication operations resulting from completing step No. (1) is summed.
3. The result of the addition process in Step No. (2) is divided by the number of units for the courses in which the student is registered.

Article (82)

1. A failing grade (F), equal to zero points, is assigned in the course in which the student takes the exam, and fails.
2. An (FAE) grade is also allotted for courses in which the student is considered to have failed due to absence, and an (FAE) grade is assigned for not taking the final exam.

Article (83)

1. The student may repeat courses in which he obtained a grade of (FA). He may also repeat courses in which he obtained a grade of (C) or less, including a grade of (F). The student is credited with the higher grade after repeating, taking into account not exceeding Maximum duration of study ⁽⁸⁾.

Article (84)

The School's Standing Committee for Final Exams is responsible for administering the exams, supervising their conduct, monitoring their grades, and announcing their results.

Article (85)

The Student Affairs Committee considers requests submitted by students to postpone final exams, as a result of compelling excuses that occurred on the day or days of the exam, in particular admission to an inpatient ward in a hospital, the death of a relative up to the second degree, and maternity cases for female students. The student must provide official evidence proving his/her case.

Article (86)

1. The Student Affairs Committee may, according to its discretion, and in light of the academic status of the application, allow students who are on the warning list to take the supplementary exam. In other cases, the committee may also, based on its assessment of the excuse provided by the student, grant him an opportunity to take the supplementary exam.
2. The student, after the School approves the excuse, retakes the test on the date determined by the School's annual calendar, and a temporary grade of (INC) is assigned to him until the test is taken and the final grade is recorded.

⁸ The number of courses allowed to be repeated was modified from 8 to 10 courses by Board of Trustees Resolution No. (2) for the year

Article (87)

The committee of external examiners is responsible for evaluating student tests, reviewing test forms and student answers, harmonizing the results, submitting a detailed report on the progress of the testing process, and submitting recommendations to the School dean. The committee of examiners is responsible for controlling the results and ensuring their balance and fairness, in accordance with recognized standards.⁽⁹⁾

Article (88)

By a decision of the School President, a special committee shall be established to coordinate the tests submitted by faculty members to supervise the standards for developing tests and their adherence to the guiding model for standards, which includes the guiding rules that must be taken into account in developing tests, in order to measure the academic skills of the student, and the presence of diversity in measuring skills should be taken into account when preparing tests.

Article (89)

By decision of the School President, a committee shall be established to correct notational errors consisting of the Dean of the School or his representative, the Associate Dean for Student Affairs, the Chairman of the Examinations Committee, the Head of the Registration Department, or the General Registrar, as the case may be, in order to review any notational errors that occurred in monitoring the final grades after they were announced, and to make the resulting decisions. Therefore, the committee may correct notational errors at any time during the following two semesters.

Article (90)

1. The categories of outstanding students are determined as follows:
The student graduates from the School if he meets the following conditions:

⁹ In accordance with Board of Trustees Resolution No. (1) of 2013.

- To have successfully passed all (24) academic units required for graduation, including a master's thesis weighing (6) units.
- His overall average should not be below (2.67) points.
- The student must not exceed the specified period for graduation.
- Those who have been accepted must pass the introductory programme on the condition of completing the introductory programme, whether in the English language, legal courses, or both.

Part Four

Graduation Procedures

Chapter One: Following up Graduation Requirements

Article (91)

The student is obliged to following up his study plan with the Guidance Office, and he is responsible for following up on his graduation plan.

Article (92)

The student must submit a graduation application, before the beginning of the final semester of study, to the Office of Graduate Affairs, in order to ensure that he meets the graduation requirements.

Chapter Two: Judging the thesis or graduation project

Article (93)

After a student completes the thesis or graduation project, they are refereed by an external examiner with the same specialty as the subject of each and with the rank of professor, in order to indicate the suitability of either of them for discussion.

Article (94)

If the external examiner decides that the thesis or graduation project is not ready for discussion, they will be re-examined by a second examiner under the same previous conditions.

Article (95)

If the second external examiner decides that the thesis or graduation project is not ready for discussion, the thesis or graduation project shall be rejected. In this case, the student may be granted a postgraduate diploma in accordance with the specified regulations.

Article (96)

In the event that the validity of the thesis or graduation project for discussion is accepted by the first or second external examiner, the

Graduate Studies Committee shall take discussion procedures in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws.

Chapter Three: Discussion of the thesis or graduation project

Article (97)

1. A committee consisting of at least three members shall be formed by a decision of the Graduate Studies Committee, including the thesis supervisor or supervisors and a faculty member from the School.
2. Copies of the thesis or graduation project shall be sent to the discussion committee no less than two weeks before the discussion date.

Article (98)

The committee discusses the student's thesis or graduation project and estimates a grade that is not included in calculating the average. The committee may ask the student to complete some academic shortcomings or make any amendments to the thesis or project if it finds it necessary. It may specify a period of time for him to prepare the amendments and send them to the Chairman of the Discussion Committee. In this case, the thesis or graduation project will not be approved until the required amendments are completed.

Chapter Four: Conditions for Obtaining a master's degree

Article (99)

The following are Required to obtain a Master's degree in Law:

1. The student must pass (24) study units with an overall average of not less than 2.67 points, with (6) study courses each equivalent to (3) study units, in addition to the thesis for which (6) study units are allocated.
2. Pass two compulsory courses and four elective courses with an

overall average of not less than 2.67, provided that the student's grade in any individual course is not less than (C), and the number of courses taught in the English language is not less than (4) courses.

Article (100)

Requirements to obtain a Master's degree in Law and Financial Operations:

1. The student must complete (24) academic units with a general average of no less than 2.67 points, with (7) academic courses, each of which is equivalent to (3) academic units, in addition to the graduation project allocated to him (3) academic units.
2. The student must pass (4) compulsory courses and (3) elective courses, with an overall average of no less than 2.67 points for graduation, provided that his grade in any individual course is not less than (C), and the number of courses taught in the English language is not less than (5) courses.

Article (101)

To obtain any of the previous two degrees, it is required:

1. Not to suspend studying for more than the specified period, without an excuse accepted by the School's administration.
2. The student should have paid all financial dues and fees assigned by the School.

Chapter Five: Conditions for obtaining a postgraduate diploma

Article (102)

In exceptional cases, the School may grant a student who does not meet all the requirements for a master's degree a "postgraduate diploma" on the condition of passing all courses (level 500 and above), with an overall average of no less than (2.67) points. To obtain the diploma, it is not required to complete the thesis or Graduation Project.

Article (103)

The student must submit an application that includes an appropriate justification for his inability to complete the thesis along with a request to be awarded a postgraduate diploma. To grant the student this certificate, he must obtain the approval of the Graduate Studies Committee.

Chapter Six: Rules for preparing a higher studies thesis

Article (104)

The following are followed in supervision and follow-up reports:

1. Every student registered for the thesis must present what he has accomplished in preparing it to the thesis supervisor periodically, at least once a month. The supervisor shall submit a report regarding each student who supervises his thesis at the end of the semester, indicating the stages that the student has completed and the expected date of submission. Finalize the message and send it for arbitration.
2. The supervisor gives the student a rating in the report he submits at the end of each semester in which he shows his assessment of the student's research effort and the extent of his satisfaction with it. The rating is either satisfactory (S) or not satisfactory (N.S.). If the student obtains an N.S. grade twice in a row, he will be dismissed from the master's programme.

Article (105)

In preparing the thesis, the following formal rules must be followed:⁽¹⁰⁾

- A. Number of pages: The average number of pages for a dissertation is 65 to 85 pages in the range of .00023 to 30,000 words, including footnotes, and without a list of references.
- B. Language of the thesis: English, with a summary of the thesis in English and a second summary in Arabic, no more than three pages each.

¹⁰ See Appendix 7.

- C. Paper size: A4.
- D. Printing: The thesis should be printed in font (14) (Times New Roman) in the body, and (10) (Calibri) for the footnotes.
- E. Citation and quotations: If the quotation from the reference is direct (literal), it must be written in the same font as before, and italicized (Italics). They must begin and end with quotation marks and their reference should be noted on the margins. If it is longer than four lines, it must be written in a separate paragraph and not within the main text, and the margin on the left side must be longer than the margin of the original text. In the case of indirect (non-literal) quotation, the student must also cite the source in the footnote as dictated by academic research ethics and academic integrity.
- F. Line spacing: 1.5 cm
- G. Margins: Leave a margin of 3 cm on the left and the rest of the margins are 2.5 cm.
- H. It is the student's responsibility to organize the thesis as follows:
 - (1) Title page: it must contain the Kilaw's logo as the main title, then the title of the thesis, the name of the student, the name of the supervisor, the type of thesis, specialty, and year. The title of the thesis should explain the main topic being discussed in the research.
 - (2) The title page must include the following statement: "This thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of a master's degree in public/private law."
 - (3) The thesis must include an authorization from the student to the School to exchange the thesis with universities and research institutions, as follows: "I, the student... authorize the Kuwait International Law School to provide copies of my thesis entitled "... To university libraries, institutions, bodies, or persons concerned with academic research and studies upon request."

- (4) Name:
- (5) Signature:
- (6) Date: /..../.....
- (7) Summary of the thesis: following the title page, a summary in English and a summary in Arabic.

Each abstract must not exceed 3 pages. The abstract represents a summary of the thesis and includes: the main hypothesis, research questions, methodology used, scope, and main conclusions of this thesis.

- (8) Acknowledgments/Dedications (optional): After the title page, it is possible to include a page in which the student thanks the help he received and/or dedicates the work (this is optional).
- (9) Thesis plan: It contains the main chapters, main titles, and subtitles with page numbers.
- (10) List of terms/abbreviations (optional).
- (11) The body of the thesis: It is the main part of the thesis and represents the basic research in it.
- (12) Reference list: References include information about the research materials used to write the thesis. References must include all sources used, including: laws, regulations, international conventions, case law, books, articles, reports, websites, newspaper articles, etc.
- (13) Appendices (if any): for example, statistical tables, graphs, details of interviews, etc....
- (14) Writing the thesis in the third person, not the first person (not using the separate pronoun "I"). Writing must also be objective and unbiased.
- (15) Page numbering: Pages must be numbered, and the numbering should be in the middle at the bottom of the page. The title page

should not be numbered. The pages preceding the main text are in Roman numbering (eg: I, II, III,) and each chapter in the treatise begins on a new page.

Article (106)

The structure of the thesis follows the following rules:

1. The thesis begins with an introduction that includes the importance of the topic, the thesis plan, the research methodology, the questions asked, the academic and local importance of the topic, the scope of the thesis, and information about how the thesis contributes to the field of law under study.
2. The thesis is divided into chapters to discuss the basic legal issues related to the topic of the thesis. Each chapter is divided into sections, and the section may, if necessary, contain subsections, as determined by the supervisor(s) or graduate studies committee. It is permissible, in some cases, to present an introductory chapter or an introductory section if this is necessary to prepare for the topic of the thesis.
3. The thesis concludes with a conclusion that contains the results of each chapter and a complete conclusion of the thesis. The conclusion should also contain recommendations. The conclusion must also explain its contribution to the specific field of law relevant to the topic of the dissertation.
4. A list of references and an index of topics must be attached.
5. The information presented by the researcher must be fully and correctly documented, such as the texts of the constitution, legislation, regulations, administrative decisions and their numbers, judicial rulings, jurisprudential opinions, and Internet sites, through references in the footnotes of the thesis. Identifying numbers and citations in cases and cases must be used throughout the thesis.

Article (107)

When using abbreviated terms in referring to a specific reference more than once, or to what he himself wrote on earlier or later pages in his thesis, the following rules are followed:

1. When citing a reference for the first time, it must be written with all relevant information (for example, the author's family name, then the personal name, book title, edition, publishing house, place of publication, year, and page) in the footnotes.
2. Use of "supra": If the student wants to refer to this reference again, he should use the abbreviation supra. For example, he could write the author's name, then the word "supra" ("above" in Latin), the footnote number where the reference is mentioned in full, then the page of the reference from which the particular information or idea was quoted. For example, "supra n2 at p15", refers the reader to the reference mentioned previously in footnote 2 and page 15 in this reference.
3. Use of "infra": If the student wants to refer to information that will be discussed later in detail in the thesis, he writes "infra" and specifies the page of the thesis to which he is referring.
4. Use of "ibid": When a student repeats a reference to a specific reference twice in a row without another reference separating them, he uses the term "ibid." ("in the same place" in Latin) and mentions the page of this reference. For example, "ibid., pp. 12 The reader is advised that this reference is the same as that mentioned in the previous footnote, but that page 12 of this reference should be reviewed.
5. If the student mentions the same reference and the same page in two or more consecutive footnotes, he can write "ibid." Just. This indicates to the reader that the reference is in the same place and same page as the previous footnote.
6. Abbreviations can be used in the text of the thesis, but they must be explained when they are mentioned for the first time in the

thesis by writing the abbreviation in parentheses after writing the full name. For example: “The North Atlantic Treaty Council, NATO” was established in 1949.

Article (108)

Footnotes are used to document the source of information in the text of the message. It can also be used to add additional explanation to help the reader understand the point made in the main text. Each footnote must begin with a capital letter and end with a period. References are documented in the footnotes (margins) of the thesis as follows:

1. Books:

- The author’s family name, then his personal name and the first letter of his middle name, then the book’s title, publishing house, place of publication, edition number excluding the first, year, and page.
- In the event that there are two or three authors, their names are indicated in the previous order, and their order is according to what is stated in the book, the title of the book, the edition, the publishing house, the place of publication, the year, and the page.
- In the event that there are more than three authors for one book (i.e. a collective reference), the first author alone is referred to in the manner indicated above, then we write the phrase “et al” after his name, the title of the book, the edition, the publishing house, the place of publication, the year, and the page.
- If the book has no author, we only record the book’s title, edition, publishing house, place of publication, year, and page.

Example of a published book:

Limon, D.W. and McKay, W.R. (eds) et.al., Erskine May Parliamentary Practice, 22nd ed. London, Butterworths Law, 1997, pp 4-7

In this example the publishers are mentioned as authors, because the primary author and his or her name are now included in the title. In the following footnotes, the book may be cited as follows: Erskine, May, *supra* nX, vvv.

2. Academic articles and research by the author:

- The last name is written first, then the personal name and the first letter of the middle name, then the title of the article, the name of the academic journal, the issue, month, year, and page.
- If the article is in a reference that contains a number of articles or research papers by different authors, we write first the last name of the article's author, then his personal name, the first letter of the middle name, the title of the article, the title of the book, the edition, the publishing house, the place of publication, the year, and the page.
- If the article is in a daily or weekly newspaper: We write the last name of the author of the article, then his personal name, the first letter of the middle name, the title of the article, the name of the newspaper, the place of publication, the day, month, year, issue number, and page.
- If the article is in an encyclopedia without an author: we write the name of the encyclopedia, the year of publication, the title of the article, and the page.
- If the author is a government institution: We write the name of the country, the name of the government institution, the title of the book, the edition, the publishing house, the place of publication, the publishing house, the year, and the page.
- If the author is an academic institution or a non-governmental institution: We write the name of the institution, the title of the book, the edition, the publishing house, the place of publication, the year, and the page.

3. Translated books

The family name is written first, then his personal name and the first letter of the middle name, the title of the book, the translator's name, his place, the publishing house, the year, and the page, along with an indication of whether the book has been published or not.

4. University theses

The last name is written first, then the personal name, the first letter of the middle name, the title of the thesis, its nature (master's thesis), School, university, year, and page. If the thesis is published in a regular book, we refer to it as a regular book.

5. Websites

Write the name of the author of the page/article, the page title, the date of the last update (if known), the link (site address) and the date of the last time the student visited the site.

For example:

*See Parliamentary Education Office, "Separation of Powers: Parliament, Executive and Judiciary" available at: <http://www.peo.gov.au/learning/fact-sheets/separation-of-powers.html>, last accessed on 19 November 2014.

5.6 Treaties and International Conventions: the agreement's name; the date of signing; and the source(s) in which the treaty can be found.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, March 3rd, 1973, 993 U.N.T.S. 243 [hereinafter CITES].
<http://www.peo.gov.au/learning/fact-sheets/separation-of-powers.html>

6. List of References

The list of references is included at the end of the thesis after the conclusion and before the list of contents. It is divided into 3 general sections with additional subcategories:

- References in Arabic: We divide them into general references in the specialty in general, then specialized references directly related to the topic of the thesis, then academic dissertations, then articles and research.
- References in English: They must be divided into regulations and laws, cases and cases, books, journals/university theses, academic articles and research by the author, and citations from cases.

- Websites: Pre-write the personal name and the first letter of the middle name, then the author's last name, the title of the article, the publishing journal, the date of publication if available, and the electronic link.
- 7. **The last page of the thesis** is dedicated to the signatures of the members of the committee discussing and judging the thesis. It begins with the phrase: "The undersigned certify that they have reviewed, discussed, and approved the thesis." The title, student's name, and date of discussion are specified. At the end of the page, the signatures of the committee members, their academic degrees, and the status of each of them: supervisor, co-supervisor, and discussants are recorded.
- 8. The title of the thesis must be included, then the student's name and the date of the discussion. At the end of the page, committee members sign and their names, academic degrees and position in the committee (supervisor, co-supervisor and discussing members) are mentioned.
- 9. The number of copies submitted by the student must be equal to the number of members of the discussion and judging committee, plus two copies for the external examiners.
- 10. Copies of the thesis must be joined together on the left side temporarily in the manner of spiral joining or something similar.
- 11. If a student has any questions or needs any clarification about the information included in these rules, he or she must check with the supervisor first. If the issue is not resolved, he may submit a written request to the Graduate Studies Committee.

Article (109)

- 1. The master's thesis preparer must fully comply with these rules in addition to the general rules of honesty and academic integrity.
- 2. The master's thesis must be the student's original work and not the result of academic dishonesty, plagiarism, fabrication, or forgery.

Part Five

Final provisions

Article (110)

The provisions contained in these regulations shall apply to any postgraduate programme whose system does not contain a special provision for any issue.⁽¹¹⁾

Article (111)

Graduation transcripts, the academic calendar, instructions issued by the School, or any similar forms or bulletins are considered binding and have the same legal value stipulated in these regulations, unless they are impossible to implement due to their complete contradiction with any provision contained in these regulations.⁽¹²⁾

Article (112)

Any amendments or decisions issued - in academic matters - after the student actually enrolls in the study, do not apply to him, unless their subject is regulatory in procedures or dates or resolves a subject that does not have a ruling stipulated in these regulations or is in the interest of the student.⁽¹³⁾

Article (113)

Decisions issued by the School's President, by the School Council, or anyone authorized by either of them are considered complementary to and interpretive of the provisions of these regulations and acquire their legal value.

Article (114)

The general regulations for the academic system and student affairs at the School apply to everything that is not specifically provided for in these regulations, unless this conflicts with the nature of graduate studies at the School.

¹¹ In accordance with the decision of the Board of Trustees in Meeting No. 2 of 2013

¹² In accordance with the decision of the Board of Trustees in Meeting No. 2 of 2013

¹³ In accordance with the decision of the Board of Trustees in Meeting No. 2 of 2013

Appendixes

Appendix 1

Graduation Requirements Sheet for the Postgraduate Certificate in Public Law for the Academic Year 2023/2024

Course No	Course Title	No of Units
First: Introductory Programme		
Qualifying Courses		
400E	Legal Research and Writing	-
411A	Constitutional Judiciary	-
413A	Criminal Law	-
Foundation Courses		
401E	English (401)	-
402E	English (402)	-
403E	English (403)	-
404E	Legal Research Methods	-
Second: Postgraduate Programme in Public Law		
First Semester		
510E	Constitutional Law	3
522A	Comparative Political Systems Or Advanced Administrative Law	3
571E	Islamic and Financial Operations	3
Second: Semester		
536E	Advanced Criminal law or environmental legislations	3
538A	Economic Crimes	3

516E	International law with in-depth or International and Regional Organizations	3
Third: Master's Dissertation		
591	Master's Thesis	6
Required Graduation Units: 24 units		

- Items shaded in grey colour are taught in English.
- The student is required to pay the tuition fees at the beginning of each semester, including the semester in which the dissertation is submitted, valid for arbitration, after the approval of its supervisor. He is also obligated to pay the tuition fees until the date of approval of the dissertation by the discussion and judgment committee, and to implement the observations decided by the committee.
- The request to stop registration is not accepted after the student had completed the courses he must complete in order to register the thesis.
- If the student is absent for more than three hours in any course without an acceptable excuse, the professor of the course shall send him a first warning, and if he misses another three hours without an acceptable excuse in the same course, the professor of the course shall send him a second warning. If he is absent for another hour without an acceptable excuse in the same course, he shall be removed from this course for an initial semester, and he shall submit whatever excuses he has to the Student Affairs Committee.
- A student is prohibited from applying for the final exam for any course if he is absent for more than 9 hours or if the percentage of his absence in this course reaches 20% of the lectures and practical exercises, and he is considered to have failed in it, unless he has an excuse accepted by the School administration, according to what is stipulated in the bylaws.

Appendix 2

Graduation Requirements Sheet for the Postgraduate Certificate in Private Law for the Academic Year 2023/2024

Course No	Course Title	No of Units
First: Introductory Programme		
Qualifying Courses		
400E	Research & Legal Writing	-
411A	Constitutional Judiciary	-
413A	Criminal Law	-
Foundation Courses		
401E	English (401)	-
402E	English (402)	-
403E	English (403)	-
404E	Legal Research Methods	-
Second: Graduate Studies Programme in Private Law		
First Semester		
565 A	Intellectual property and electronic transactions	3
575 E	Comparative Legal Systems	3
571 E	Islamic and Financial Transactions	3
Second Semester		
553 E	Commercial Law	3
573 A	Islamic law	3
551 E	civil law	3
Third: Master's Thesis		
591	Master's Thesis	6
Credits required for graduation: 24 credits		

- Items shaded in grey are taught in English.
- The student is required to pay the tuition fees at the beginning of each semester, including the semester in which the dissertation is submitted, valid for arbitration, after the approval of its supervisor. He is also obligated to pay the tuition fees until the date of approval of the dissertation by the discussion and judgment committee, and to implement the observations decided by the committee.
- The request to suspend registration is not accepted after the student had completed the courses he must complete in order to register the thesis.
- If the student is absent for more than three hours without an acceptable excuse from attending three hours in any course, the professor of the course shall send him a first warning, and if he misses another three hours without an acceptable excuse in the same course, the professor of the course shall send him a second warning. If he is absent for another hour without an acceptable excuse in the same course, he shall be dismissed from this course in an initial semester, and he shall submit whatever excuses he has to the Student Affairs Committee.

Appendix 3

Graduation Requirements Sheet for the Postgraduate Certificate in Law and Financial Transactions for the Academic Year 2023/2024

Course No	Course Title	No of Units
First: Introductory Programme		
Qualifying Courses		
Three courses determined by the School each calendar year		
Foundation Courses		
401E	English (401)	-
402E	English (402)	-
403E	English (403)	-
404E	Legal Research Methods	-
408A	Principles of Law	-
Second: Postgraduate Programme in Law & Financial Transactions		
Compulsory Courses		
581E	Financing Systems and Guarantees	3
582	Governance in Financial Institutions	3
583E	Investment Systems and Guarantees	3
584	Tax Systems and the Kuwaiti Tax System	3
Optional Courses (select three courses)		
Group A		
585	Companies Law	3
586E	Capital Markets	3
Group B		
587	Islamic and conventional finance	3
588E	Islamic financial Transactions	3

Group C		
589	Public Institutions	3
590E	International Trade Law	3
Third: Graduation Project		
593	Graduation Project	3
Required Graduation Units: 24 units		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items shaded in grey are taught in English. • The student is required to pay the tuition fees at the beginning of each semester, including the semester in which he submits the dissertation for discussion after the approval of his supervisor. He is also required to pay the tuition fees until the date of approval of the graduation project by the discussion committee and the implementation of the observations decided by the committee. • The request to suspend registration is not accepted after the student has completed the courses he must complete in order to register the graduation project. • If the student is absent for more than three hours without an acceptable excuse from attending three hours in any course, the professor of the course sends him a first warning, and if he misses another three hours without an acceptable excuse in the same course, the professor of the course sends him a second warning. If he is absent for another hour without an acceptable excuse in the same course, he shall be dismissed from this course in an initial semester, and he shall submit whatever excuses he has to the Student Affairs Committee. • The student shall be prohibited from applying for the final exam for any course if he is absent for more than 9 hours, or if the percentage of his absence in the same course reaches 20% of the lectures and practical exercises, and he is deemed to have failed, unless he has an excuse accepted by the School administration, according to what is decided in the bylaws. 		

Appendix 4

Academic Content of the Preparatory and Foundational Courses of the Public and Private Law Programme

Course No	Course Title
Preparatory Courses	
400E	<p>Research and legal writing: This course helps the student to write academic research in an objective and high quality research manner by developing research writing skills, especially those related to studying law in the English language.</p>
411A	<p>Constitutional Judiciary: This course includes a study of one of the topics of judicial control on the constitutionality of laws in comparative systems, such as: the formation of the constitutional judiciary body and its competencies in the field of interpretation of constitutional and legal texts, and control of the constitutionality of laws and regulations, and the means of communication of the constitutional judiciary body with the lawsuit (sub-push, referral from a court, direct lawsuit) and applications from the trends of the comparative constitutional judiciary, and the validity of its provisions and implementation procedures.</p>
412A	<p>Administrative Law: This course deals with the study of one of the topics of comparative administrative law (administrative organization, public office, public money, public utilities, administrative control) or one of the topics of judicial control over public administration (the principle of legality, the jurisdiction and procedures of the administrative judiciary, the lawsuit for the cancellation of administrative decisions, the lawsuit for administrative responsibility).</p>

Course No	Course Title
413A	<p>Criminal Law: This course deals with one of the general theoretical topics of criminal law, or the study of one of the crimes (such as crimes of assault on public funds or assault on persons). Or one of the topics of criminal procedures such as investigation, trial, execution of judgments) and it presents the texts of criminal legislation and applications of the provisions of the criminal courts with a comparison between the different legal systems.</p>
Foundation Programme	
401E	<p>Advanced English Basics: This course aims to improve the student's skills in regularly dealing with legal documents written in English. The course also helps students understand legal English within contemporary written and oral contexts, in addition to using English clearly and accurately in the areas of law and everyday business.</p>
402E	<p>Legal Terms in English: This course aims to</p> <p>A. Familiarize the student with nearly 100 legal terms (or terms used in the legal field).</p> <p>B. Introduce the student to the use of modern terms in a practical and useful way in the English language.</p> <p>The terms used in this course are extracted from the local and international laws specifically related to the State of Kuwait. Thus, the course depends on the Kuwaiti government website as an alternative to the course book. The learning outcomes expected from this course are in line with the qualities that a master's student should possess as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soliciting help from colleagues in the same field (colleagues in the course). • The ability to analyze the course content independently. • Continuing to make efforts in the face of difficulties and frustrations during the study. • Conduct research individually or with the help of colleagues. • Avoiding plagiarism or involvement in it.

Course No	Course Title
403E	<p>Advanced Legal English:</p> <p>This course focuses on legal writing, including the basic elements of essay writing, terminology, legal texts, and critical thinking, which include analysis, summarization, paraphrasing, and logical thinking. Through this course, students will develop their legal knowledge and skills with a focus on developing their ability to communicate in English in its oral and written forms. This course aims to develop knowledge and skills in the field of Legal English.</p>
404E	<p>Legal Research Methods:</p> <p>This course aims to provide the student with the knowledge and skills necessary to prepare legal research. In particular, the course seeks to teach the student how to prepare a research project, including defining an appropriate research topic (title), writing the research problem, defining its objectives and the methodology used to achieve them. The course also aims to teach the student how to conduct research and prepare a list of references related to the research topic.</p>

Appendix 5

Academic Content of Introductory and Foundational Courses for the Master in Law and Financial Transactions

Course No	Course Title
Introductory Courses	
	Two or Three courses determined by the School at the beginning of each academic year for those with a cumulative average of less than 2.67 points.
Foundation Programme	
401E	<p>Advanced English Basics: The course aims to improve the student’s skills in regularly dealing with legal documents written in English. The course also helps students understand legal English within contemporary written and oral contexts, in addition to using English clearly and accurately in the areas of law and everyday business.</p>
402E	<p>Legal terms in English: The course aims to</p> <p>A. Familiarize the student with nearly 100 legal terms (or terms used in the legal field).</p> <p>B. Introduce the student to the use of modern terms in a practical and useful way in the English language.</p> <p>The terms used in this course are extracted from the local and international laws specifically related to the State of Kuwait. Thus, the course depends on the Kuwaiti government website as an alternative to the course book. The learning outcomes expected from this course are in line with the qualities that a master’s student should possess as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for help from colleagues in the same field (colleagues teaching the course). • The ability to analyze the course content independently. • Continuing to make efforts in the face of difficulties and frustrations during the study. • Conduct research individually or with the help of colleagues. • Avoid plagiarism or any contribution to it.

Course No	Course Title
403E	<p>Advanced Legal English:</p> <p>The course focuses on legal writing, including the basic elements of essay writing, terminology, legal texts, and critical thinking, which include analysis, summarization, paraphrasing, and logical thinking. Through this course, students will develop their legal knowledge and skills with a focus on developing their ability to communicate in English in its oral and written forms. This course aims to develop knowledge and skills in the field of Legal English.</p>
404E	<p>Legal Research Methods:</p> <p>This course aims to provide the student with the knowledge and skills necessary to prepare legal research. In particular, the course seeks to teach the student how to prepare a research project, including defining an appropriate research topic (title), writing the research problem, defining its objectives and the methodology used to achieve them. The course also aims to teach the student how to conduct research and prepare a list of references related to the research topic.</p>
408A	<p>Principles of Law Course:</p> <p>This course deals in detail with the theory of law, the definition of the legal rule, its characteristics, the scope of its application, and its interpretation. This course also includes the theory of right, which defines the right and distinguishes it from other legal centers and defines what is meant by persons of right and legal capacity.</p>

Appendix 6

Academic Content of Courses for the MA in Law According to Programmes

1. Master of Public Law

Course No	Course Title
Introductory Courses	
510	<p>Advanced Constitutional Law: It deals with the study of one of the constitutional law topics in depth, such as studying the issue of the relationship between public authorities in the state and the mutual control between them, or the system of government in Kuwait and its position among the comparative constitutional systems, or electoral systems, or parliamentary control over the government.</p>
512	<p>Advanced Administrative Law: It includes an in-depth study of one of the topics of administrative law, such as administrative activity in terms of studying administrative control, public utility, public function, administrative contracts or modern public utility management systems and the role of construction, operation and transfer contracts, or control of legality in terms of researching the constitutional foundations of the regulatory legislation and administrative systems, control and responsibility for it.</p>

Course No	Course Title
514	<p>International Criminal Law</p> <p>In this course, we study the development of international justice after armed conflicts, especially after the First World War, as we present a study of the basic principles of criminal courts established during the First World War as a basis for the rules of international criminal law, in the first chapter. We devoted an extensive study to the International Criminal Court in terms of the development of the steps of its establishment, its system and formation, and its international, procedural, substantive and qualitative jurisdiction, and the various components of the Court as well as the applicable law, with reference to the system of complementarity of jurisdiction between the International Criminal Court and the national judiciary. And it complements the second chapter by dealing with the crimes in which the International Criminal Court is concerned, and informs on detailed procedures and guarantees of litigation brought before the said court, etc.</p>
516	<p>Regional International Organizations:</p> <p>The course focuses on studying special aspects of international law in the field of regional international organizations and their role in the modern international community. In a study of its systems and management, light is cast on its special role in relation to specialized organizations, restrictions and limits to the exercise of its competences on the international level, recognition of non-member states and how to deal with this type of organization.</p>

Course No	Course Title
518	<p>Environmental Legislations:</p> <p>This course is concerned with an in-depth study of the development of environmental legislation at the national, regional and global levels, the role of this specialized legislation in preserving the environment in specific areas, its connection and integration with other local, regional or international environmental legislation, and its relationship with international responsibility in some areas, and the study of cases of compensation for environmental damages claims.</p>
520	<p>Public Finance:</p> <p>The course includes an in-depth study of aspects of public finance in terms of studying the general and special rules in preparing the state's general budget, its constitutional and economic foundations, the exceptions to it, the rules for independent and supplementary budgets, and the previous and subsequent control systems.</p>
522	<p>Comparative Political Systems:</p> <p>The academic content of this course is based on the study of the different political systems, a comparative study that focuses on deepening the philosophy of these systems, the theories that were based on them, and the developments that real experiences introduced them to. It is also concerned with studying the reflection of the choice of the political system on the state's legislative process and its administrative organs and systems.</p>

Course No	Course Title
524	<p>Modern Financial and Accounting Laws and Regulations:</p> <p>In the first part of this course, this course includes a study of developments in the science of public finance in comparative legislation, and the developments introduced by some countries in the field of preparing budgets in terms of public budget revenues and expenditures. In the second part, it deals with the study of modern laws and legislation in the field of accounting systems for the public and private domains of the state, and the development of accounting control systems over them.</p>
526	<p>Financial Control of the State and Public Institutions:</p> <p>The academic content of this course focuses on studying the constitutional aspects of financial control over the state and its public institutions in depth, as well as the state's philosophy in the field of financial control and studying the legislative aspects of implementing this philosophy and study the discrepancy in the different political systems in the practice and nature of financial control over the state between totalitarian regimes and free economic systems. It also presents an in-depth study of modern legislation in the field of protecting public money and the extent to which it achieves the constitutional foundations and the philosophy of the state as well as the extent to which it contradicts it.</p>
528	<p>General Taxes and Double Taxation:</p> <p>This course includes an in-depth study of comparative tax legislation, its development and role in the country's overall economy, and tax legislation in countries with economies based on natural resources and petroleum resources in particular. It also deals with the study of the various systems and international agreements in the field of addressing the problem of double taxation, especially in the field of international investments.</p>

Course No	Course Title
530	<p>E-Government and Freedom of Information Circulation:</p> <p>This course contains the study of e-government regulations and the legislations regulating it, and global experiences in this field of e-government in the first part. In the second part, it also presents an in-depth study of the problem of freedom of information circulation within the framework of e-government and the principle of the right to privacy through constitutional foundations and established legal principles.</p>
532	<p>Reparations in Public International law:</p> <p>This course deals with an in-depth study of the issue of compensation in public international law by studying the general principles of international law established by the Permanent Court of Justice, by the International Court of Justice, or by arbitral tribunals. The course also studies developments in this field of compensation for environmental damages or compensation for war damages and the role of the United Nations and its committees in the area of compensation.</p>
536	<p>Advanced Criminal Law:</p> <p>The course includes an in-depth study of one of the traditional or emerging topics of criminal law. It deals with the study of modern theories in evaluating criminals, or the study of special types of crimes - such as provisions for economic or political crimes - or international criminal law, and research on their substantive and procedural provisions.</p>

Course No	Course Title
538	<p>Economic Crimes</p> <p>This is a study of the legislative development of the intervention of penal laws in the field of economics and the extent to which crime and punishment are linked to the philosophy followed by the penal system in Kuwait by studying the definition of economic crime and the sources of criminalization in the field of economic crimes and examining penal responsibility and criminal and non-penal sanctions in economic crimes with a statement on the procedural provisions for them related to the stage of judicial arrest investigation and trial.</p>
518E	<p>Advanced General International Law</p> <p>The course deals with in-depth study of one of the topics of public international law, such as international treaties and customs, the general principles of international law as they are the most important sources of this law, the persons of public international law, the means of resolving international disputes, internationally recognized human rights, and other important topics in this field.</p>

2. Master of Private Law

Course No	Course Title
551	<p>Civil Law:</p> <p>This course includes an in-depth study of one of the civil law topics, such as the study of original and dependent rights, or a study of in-depth issues in the field of civil contracts and their problems, or as a study of evidence and the use of modern technology in electronic communication in it.</p>

Course No	Course Title
553	<p>Commercial Law</p> <p>The course includes an in-depth study of topics in the field of commercial law, such as studying the subject of corporate transformation, mergers and holding companies, studying the subject of unfair competition, conflicts of interest and exploitation of unannounced information and data, regulating securities trading and modern tools in this field of options systems and others, and the restrictions imposed on board members. Company management and brokers.</p>
555	<p>Procedures Law:</p> <p>The course deals with an in-depth study of one of the topics of pleadings law, such as the study of case theory or the theory of invalidity, or the study of jurisdiction through an in-depth comparative study focusing on the development in this field and the shortcomings in legislation and national jurisprudence.</p>
557	<p>Private International Law:</p> <p>The course includes an in-depth study of one of the topics of private international law, such as the conflict of jurisdiction and the judicial immunity of the state, international state contracts and the law applicable to them, the international contract: a study in the theories of the free international contract, the localization of the contract, the law of merchants or Lex Mercatoria. Implementation of judgments of foreign courts and their recognition in comparative legislation and international conventions.</p>
559	<p>Implementation Disputes:</p> <p>This course includes an in-depth study of one of the topics of implementation disputes in Kuwaiti and comparative law including the study of temporary implementation disputes, substantive implementation disputes, execution bonds and problems in their implementation, and implementation disputes related to seizure.</p>

Course No	Course Title
561	<p>Settlement of International Trade Disputes:</p> <p>This course presents an in-depth study of the mechanisms of settling international trade disputes in their procedural and substantive aspects. This is done by studying dispute settlement mechanisms such as mediation, conciliation and arbitration, the role of existing institutions involved in international trade, and studying international agreements regulating the substantive and procedural rules of international contracts.</p>
563	<p>Maritime Trade:</p> <p>This course deals with an in-depth study of aspects of maritime trade. Such as studying maritime transport contracts, bills of lading and their provisions, electronic bill of lading, maritime trade disputes, and the role of the shipper and insurance company in these disputes.</p>
565	<p>Intellectual Property and Electronic Transactions:</p> <p>This course includes a study of the subject of intellectual property rights and their organization at the national level and at the level of international agreements and organizations specialized in this field. It also deals with the study of the impact of the use of modern means of communication on intellectual property rights especially in the field of the Internet and how to apply the rules for protecting these rights in electronic transactions.</p>
567	<p>Modern Commercial Transactions and Contracts:</p> <p>This course focuses on studying the new forms of commercial transactions and contracts in comparative law or those accepted by the Kuwaiti legislator, such as credit sales, leasing and securitization.</p>

Course No	Course Title
569	<p>International Commercial Arbitration:</p> <p>This course deals with an in-depth study of one of the basic topics in the field of international commercial arbitration, such as the law applicable to the subject and theories related to it, the law applicable to arbitration procedures and conflict of laws in this field, the implementation of international arbitrators' judgments, recognition and disputes.</p>
571	<p>Islamic and Financial Operations E:</p> <p>This course deals with studying the transactions introduced by commercial institutions based on the policy of observing the provisions of Islamic Sharia in their commercial transactions, by studying the general bases of such transactions and models of them, such as sales contracts such as Murabaha, Istisna'a and Salm, and financing contracts such as Ijarah and Diminishing Participation Contracts ending in ownership. It also deals with the study of legal differences between them and traditional transactions in terms of objective conditions and effects.</p>
573	<p>Islamic Law</p> <p>This course includes the study of an important topic at the level of theorizing and comparison, which is the general legal principles of contract theory and their implications for a delicate practical topic, which is the transformation and re-adaptation of contracts and the impact of emergency incidents in that. This course is also considered a model and a practical method for applying Islamic law and enriching available legal solutions to achieve the interests of nations and peoples as a supreme goal for all legal systems.</p>

Course No	Course Title
575	<p>Comparative Legal Systems</p> <p>This course introduces students to comparative law in the context of the English language. It deals with several topics, most notably the definition of comparative law, its history and methodology, the goal and purpose of conducting a comparative legal analysis, classification of legal systems in the world into legal categories, the use of foreign law in local courts, in addition to an overview on the role of courts, lawyers and judges in several legal systems and to study some legal cases related to issues of comparative law.</p>

1. Master's degree in Law and Financial Transactions

Course No	Course Title
405	<p>Principles of Law and Commercial Law A</p> <p>The academic content of this course depends on the definition of the law, its characteristics, the scope of its application in terms of time and place, its divisions, the concept of commercial law and its sources, the difference between commercial work and civil work, the types of commercial papers, the system to which the commercial establishment is subject, and the rules governing competition.</p>
406	<p>Administrative Organization and Public Finance A</p> <p>This course deals with the teaching of administrative centralization and administrative decentralization, regional and annex, the organization of ministries, the Kuwait municipality, public bodies and institutions, the legal system of the state's general budget and the budgets of its affiliated and independent bodies, the system of public revenues and expenditures, and the balance of the general budget.</p>
407	<p>Banks and Securities A</p> <p>This course is based on teaching the student the legal system of banks, the most important operations bankers carry out and the services they provide, the legal aspects of securities such as stocks, bonds, Islamic instruments, electronic banking operations, and how to formulate banking contracts.</p>
581	<p>Financing Systems and Guarantees E</p> <p>This course includes teaching the method of financing through bank loans, the issuance of shares, bonds, and sukuk, and financing guarantees such as official mortgage, possession mortgage, real and personal guarantee, transfers of rights, letters of guarantee, insurance, and deposits.</p>

Course No	Course Title
582	<p>Governance in Financial Institutions</p> <p>This course deals with the study of governance to control business in financial institutions, with knowledge of the principles and rules of governance, its fields and objectives, and the relationship of institutions with supervisory authorities. The course aims to:</p> <p>Introduce the student to the main terms in the course, giving him the ability to prepare a governance report, carrying out the tasks required of the legal in implementing governance, and taking note of all the regulations and instructions related to governance.</p>
583	<p>Investment Systems and Guarantees E</p> <p>This course focuses on studying the concept of investment and its importance in the economy, its types and fields, the phenomenon of globalization and its impact on the increasing importance of foreign investment, and international agreements on investment guarantees and their integration into national law.</p>
584	<p>Tax Systems and the Kuwaiti Tax System A</p> <p>This course deals with the subject of the tax system and the extent of its ability and success in achieving the desired goals, with an indication of the types, features and characteristics of tax systems and their evaluation, and comparative systems for determining tax rates, guarantees of their collection, and what is related to their assessment, and the fight against evasion. The course aims to:</p> <p>Identifying the most important characteristics of tax systems in contemporary financial thought in terms of their goals and objectives, as well as the means of achieving these goals, as well as identifying the tax system in Islam, and then making an analytical comparison between them, from both the theoretical and practical perspectives.</p>

Course No	Course Title
585	<p>Corporate Law A</p> <p>This course includes a study of the general principles of corporate law, the pillars of the company's contract, the types of companies, the methods of managing each type, and modern forms of companies, such as the one-person company, professional companies and non-profit companies, corporate restructuring, transferring them to another company and merging them, as well as the reasons for the expiration of the company and the procedures for its liquidation.</p>
586	<p>Capital Markets E</p> <p>This course contains a study of the nature of capital markets, the legal system of the Capital Markets Authority and its functions, the legal system of the stock exchange, the clearing agency, collective investment systems and investment companies, the system of underwriting of securities, the system of acquisitions, and the merger of companies.</p>
587	<p>Islamic and Conventional Finance A</p> <p>The course deals with the difference between Islamic and conventional finance, and Islamic finance formulas and products through the following objectives:</p> <p>Shedding light on financial crises and the solutions offered under traditional finance, knowing the extent to which financial crises are inherent in the traditional system, and looking at the foundations upon which Islamic finance methods are built and their role in achieving financial stability and reducing financial crises, in a comprehensive comparative study.</p>

Course No	Course Title
588	<p>Islamic and Financial Transactions E</p> <p>This course is concerned with studying the transactions introduced by commercial institutions based on the policy of observing the provisions of Islamic Sharia in their commercial transactions, by studying the general bases of such transactions and models of them, such as sales contracts such as Murabaha, Istisna'a and Salam, and financing contracts such as Ijarah and Diminishing Participation Contracts ending in ownership. It also deals with the study of legal differences between them and traditional transactions in terms of objective conditions and effects</p>
589	<p>Public Institutions A</p> <p>This course includes a study of the concept of public institutions and their basic elements, the legal system applicable to their employees, their decisions and contracts, their funds, their management methods, the principles governing their activities, and methods of resolving disputes to which they are a party.</p>
590	<p>International Trade Law E</p> <p>This course deals with the study of international trade law, its characteristics, sources, global organizations related to it, international agreements on international trade, international commercial contracts, and methods for resolving disputes arising from international trade.</p>

Appendix 7 Dissertation Writing Model



Title

Prepared by

Student's name

Name of supervisor

This dissertation is submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in private/public law

Specialization

Year

Abstract in English

(The abstract is a summary of the dissertation and it includes: the main hypothesis, research questions, the methodology used, the scope and the main conclusions of this thesis.)

(no more than three pages)

Abstract in Arabic

(The abstract is a summary of the dissertation and it includes: the main hypothesis, research questions, the methodology used, the scope and the main conclusions of this dissertation.)

(no more than three pages)

Acknowledgments / Dedications

(optional)

I would like to extend my thanks to...

Glossary of terms/abbreviations

(optional)

GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
Harv. Int'l. L. J.	Harvard International Law
UN	United Nations

Dissertation Text

(65-85 pages)

Introduction

An introduction to the research topic;

the premise of the message and the questions it raises;

- Information about the academic and social significance of the topic;
- Information on the methodology used;
- Information on the structure and scope of the message;
- Information on the contribution of the dissertation to the field of law in question.

Chapter one

Discussing the topical issues of the thesis

-

Chapter II

Discussing the topical issues of the thesis

-

-

Conclusion

- Presentation of all research results from each chapter;
- A comprehensive conclusion of the research topic;
- Any recommendations for a standard change (optional);
- Information on how the reached conclusions contribute to the field of law.

References

1. Arabic references
2. English references

A. Books, Chapters, Studies:

- Limon, D.W. and McKay, W.R. (eds.) et.al., Erskine May Parliamentary Practice, twenty second edition, London, Butterworths Law, 1997, pp4-7.

B. Articles:

-Chesterman, Simon, An International Rule of Law?, The American Journal of Comparative Law, Volume 56, Issue 2, Spring 2008, Pages 331–362.

C. Administrative laws and regulations (if this is necessary according to the nature of the thesis topic)

- Kuwaiti contract law

D. Local Laws & Bylaws

- Kuwaiti Contracts Law
- International legal instruments, reports and other documents
- Charter of the United Nations, 1945, Sixteenth United Nations Treaty Series –

E. Table of Cases (if this is necessary according to the nature of the topic of the thesis.)

A. Comparative Law Cases

-Brown v. Board of Education (US Supreme Court)

B. International Law Issues

- Gambia v. Myanmar (ICJ Reports)

C. Miscellaneous (newspapers, websites, etc.).

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees website...

The Financial Times newspaper...

Appendices (Optional)

Referees Committee

The undersigned acknowledge that they have reviewed, discussed and approved the thesis:

Title

Student's name

Supervisor name

Discussion date

Members of the dissertation discussion committee

1.

2.

3.