



Institute of Legal Practice and
Development



Excellence in Legal Practice

Institute of Legal Practice and Development



PROSPECTUS

2024-2025

Rwanda , Nyanza, Southern Province



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A message from the Rector



Dr. Aimé Muyoboke KARIMUNDA

The Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD) plays a vital role in the development of the Rwandan Justice and Legal System. The Institute currently runs fourteen postgraduate Diploma programs. ILPD also runs a wide range of other continuing legal education (CLE) courses to ensure that all legal professionals are kept up to date and have opportunities to refresh and develop their skills.

During this financial year 2024/2025, ILPD will continue to offer its postgraduate courses in Nyanza, Kigali, Musanze and potentially elsewhere

upon demand of the clients. As has been the case all along, trainers for these programs shall be drawn from a few of ILPD's internal but experienced faculty members but also from external experienced legal professionals both within and outside Rwanda.

ILPD is also a research hub of the justice sector, conducting funded research projects on a range of issues relating to justice policy, legal practice and law development.

ILPD is now attracting worldwide attention with its innovative approaches to training and with its high reputation for effective, high quality courses. Students from other East African countries and even beyond are now discovering and benefiting from that wealth and creativity through attending ILPD programs and courses. Indeed, the Institute has been able to maintain its position as Ihuriro - a meeting place- where lawyers from different branches of the legal professions, different legal traditions, including Common law, Civil law and traditional law, meet and learn from each other. Therefore, I encourage you to read this prospectus and discover our wide range of courses.



Our training programs are most of the time, tailored to the stakeholders' needs and as you shall find, the list is constantly being improved. So, should you wish to have a training program or a course to be run, but which does not currently appear in our prospectus as among those already offered, please do not hesitate to get in contact with us to see if we can put together a program that would satisfy your needs.



INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD) is headquartered in Nyanza district, Southern province, in the Republic of Rwanda. It also has premises in Kigali and is hosted in the Ines-Ruhengeri Campus in Musanze. The Institute was established by law in 2006 as an Institution of Higher Learning and has been in operation since 2008. The establishment of this Institute was part of the implementation of judicial reforms that the Government of Rwanda embarked on in early 2000. To meet the demand for a legal workforce with enhanced skills, ILPD was assigned the task of providing the relevant training and research to the fresh graduates beginning their legal careers and to professionals already in practice who had not undertaken the requisite training.

VISION

“To become the leading practice training institution for legal professionals in the spirit of excellence, independence and service to the community, drawing from the diversity and richness of civil and common law traditions.”

MISSION

“To contribute to the development of justice in Rwanda and the region by offering practical legal training to professionals, specifically by offering postgraduate programs to legal service providers in order to raise their standards of practice to meet international levels”.

ILPD is a Higher Learning Institution (HLI) that enjoys financial and managerial autonomy having its Governing Board at the helm, but with the Ministry of Justice as its line Ministry. Its courses and programs are approved by its Academic Senate and accredited by the Higher Education Council (HEC) of Rwanda.

EAST AFRICA AND A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

ILPD’s objective is to become an “IHURIRO”, i.e., a meeting place, for legal professionals from Rwanda, the region, and Africa, as well as the rest of the world. The Institute is an active member of the regional organization that links the East African judicial training institutes, and is at the same time a member of the International Organization for Judicial Training (IOJT), a global body linking judicial training institutes around the world. ILPD attracts students from



other East African countries (Uganda, Kenya, Burundi and South Sudan) and from the rest of other African countries including Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, The Gambia, Togo, Sudan, South Sudan and others.

I. PRACTICAL SKILLS TRAINING AND COURSES

ILPD will continue to offer postgraduate programs. There are 14 available practical courses which are accredited by Higher Education Council.

1.1 Postgraduate Diploma in Legal Practice (DLP)

The DLP is a postgraduate professional training course, which is designed to give lawyers, prosecutors and judges the basic skills and knowledge they need for practice. The Institute of Legal Practice and Development offers the DLP in four different modes: The Full-time mode in Nyanza and Kigali, Part-time mode (The evening schedule in Kigali), Part-time Weekend mode (The weekend schedule of Kigali; Weekend Nyanza), (Weekend Musanze), as well as the Part-time Executive mode run in Kigali. This training course consists of eight modules briefly described below:

S/N	Module	Achievement of level/program outcomes
1	General Legal Culture	This module aims at enabling the trainees to get general knowledge and basic skills in the functioning of common law and civil law legal systems, in international proceedings, in the legal and judicial affairs of the East African Community and in advanced legal research methods.
2	Interviewing	This module aims at enabling students to conduct interviews with clients, witnesses and suspects effectively and efficiently. It will therefore also serve as a foundation for other, subsequent modules which deal with specific areas of practice for which these skills are particularly important.



3	The course of a civil suit	<p>This practical module intends to equip DLP students with hands-on practical skills in dealing with the daily practice of courts, mostly with regard to the management of litigation of civil matters from the first step of filing a claim up to the post-trial procedures. The subjects to be taught are carefully selected and designed to produce the all-round navigator of the civil justice system of the courts. For this purpose, the module treats the ethics and values of the judicial profession and the practice of law in Rwanda and the various skill sets that are befitting to judges, court registrars, practicing advocates and court bailiffs. This module is designed to equip the trainees with a better understanding of civil court proceedings as well as a comparison of the common law and civil law traditions pertaining to civil (non-criminal) litigation. In this regard, highlights on key concepts go hand in hand with a review of principles of a fair trial. The main part of the module's content includes topics on the pre-trial phase in civil cases, trial management, pleading, judgment writing, and post-trial procedures.</p>
4	Criminal process and criminal justice	<p>This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand the pre-trial process, prepare the criminal dossier, correctly characterise criminal behaviour (qualification), to link the relevant facts to the applicable laws in force, to evaluate the evidence, and to prepare a criminal defense case. The entire criminal process is traced from the stage of preliminary investigations to the stage of execution of penalties meted out by the court.</p>
5	Alternative Disputes Resolutions	<p>This module aims at equipping students with the skills needed to participate in negotiations as well as other mechanisms that are short of the level of formality that is characteristic of the court trial, typically known as ADR mechanisms, either as counsel or as mediators/arbitrators, as the case may be. The module will inculcate in the students the ability to decide on which process to adopt in any particular dispute situation; and to efficiently navigate any of these processes in either of the capacities described above.</p>



6	Civil and Commercial transactions	This is a practical module aiming at giving a hands-on experience in the everyday practice of the work as a transactional lawyer. Subjects to be dealt with are land registration, land allocation, lease and land management, land transfer, commercial leases and distribution of household property, incorporation of companies, mergers, and acquisitions, insolvency practices, procedural aspects of intellectual property, financial market, and the use of negotiable instruments.
7	Contract drafting and principles of legislative drafting	This module aims to enable students to understand principles and purposes which govern the drafting of legal documents, with a specific emphasis on contracts and Parliamentary legislations. It is designed to equip the students with the requisite skills to draft the above-described legal documents while fulfilling the required drafting standards.
8	Practice Management	This module on Practice Management aims at introducing DLP students to the practice of Law Firms. It has a particular focus on the Admission and Ethics for Advocates; Advocates' forms of association; Setting up and managing law firms; Dealing with clients' money; Marketing; Client care, and EAC freedom of establishment.



1.1.1 DLP Modes

The Post-graduate Diploma in Legal Practice is delivered through different modes to different groups within the legal market which have differing needs. However, all modes have the same learning outcomes, though they are delivered in different ways.

1.1.1.1 The Full time mode

For all the time during which the Institute of Legal Practice and Development has been running so far, the Full-time DLP Mode has been based in Nyanza. This year however, it was resolved that this mode of delivery of the programme be also offered in Kigali. The Kigali Fulltime DLP Mode is scheduled to start running in September and it will take the duration of 10 months. It should be noted that this time period includes three months of internship, which is a compulsory requirement for all DLP Modes.

1.1.1.2 Part time modes

The Part-time DLP Modes allow ILPD trainees to complete the program within 12 months studying in evenings, or during weekends. As stated above, internship is a compulsory independent component for all DLP Modes. The Part-time Modes are delivered at the ILPD Kigali's Office premises (Former ICTR-Information and Documentation Center, Kiyovu, Nyarugenge)- (Evening and Weekend Modes), in Nyanza (Weekend DLP Mode), Musanze (Weekend DLP Mode), UR Remera and Gikondo Campus (Weekend DLP Mode) and potentially elsewhere upon demand.

ILPD does not think it appropriate to teach fresh graduates and highly experienced legal professionals together in one group and that is why it has differentiated various categories of participants distinctively. This gives each category liberty to freely interact with colleagues. The most experienced among the categories of lawyers to be serviced are currently trained in the Part-time Executive DLP Mode. These are senior lawyers, National Prosecutors, State Attorneys and senior judges who can demonstrate that, by virtue of their experience, they have realised most of the learning outcomes for the DLP programmes.



1.1.2 Internship

After the conclusion of the course modules, all students must complete a 3-month internship. The internship, done under the supervision of a mentor for 3 months, ends with the Internship Report submitted by each candidate.

1.1.3 Attendance and course work

Attendance at lectures, seminars, and practical sessions is obligatory and is monitored. Candidates who attend less than 85% of such sessions are not admitted to sit the relevant module exam. In each module, candidates are assessed on all exercises which must be completed, participation, practical skills, and oral and written assignments, such as moot court and individual presentations.

Coursework must be submitted by the due date. Late or non-submission leads to the award of the grade of zero. Exceptions for both insufficient attendance and coursework not submitted are made on a case-by-case basis. As the former requirement for the submission of an academic research paper (dissertation) has been removed, in each module students are required to write down at least one individual research exercise in appropriate form that should help them to acquire skills in professional reporting.

1.1.4 Module assessment

A module is assessed through formative and summative assessments. The weighting of each assessment is expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible final grade for the module as follows:

a) Formative assessment consisting of:

- Continuous assessment tests (CAT) contribute to a maximum of 15%,
- Individual Research exercises contribute also to a maximum of 35%,

b) Summative assessment contributes 50%

Note: For more details about general academic regulations, please visit:

https://ilpd.ac.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/ILPD_Policies/ILPD_General_Academic_Regulations_adopted_by_the_Academic_Senate_on_13_June_2023.pdf



1.1.5 FEES STRUCTURE

FULL TIME MODE:	PART TIME MODE:
1. EAC Citizens: 1,500,000 FRW	1. EAC Citizens: Evening: 1,650,000 FRW Weekend: 1,650,000 FRW Executive Mode: 2,100,000 FRW
2. Non EAC Citizens: 1,650,000 FRW	2. Non EAC Citizens: Evening: 1,815,000 FRW Weekend: 1,815,000 FRW Executive Mode: 2,310,000 FRW

N.B: EAC (East African Community), a regional intergovernmental organisation of 7 Partner States.

1.2 Postgraduate Diploma in Legislative Drafting (DLD)

Alongside the Post-graduate Diploma in Legal Practice Programme, ILPD offers the Post-graduate Diploma in Legislative Drafting.

The government of Rwanda and private sector are in dire need of professional legislative drafters. The drafting skills of Rwandan civil servants at Rwanda Law Reform Commission, other ministries, public institutions, parliament and private sector is unfortunately not yet at the level that should be expected. The vast majority of the legislative drafters have only very little experience, as lawyers but even less as legislative drafters. Legislative Drafting is a field of law that requires special skills in that domain.

Much of the responsibility for drafting falls on the Legal Advisors in line ministries. These lawyers have little to formal drafting training, and often no drafting experience. This means that either the law is poorly drafted, or the law is drafted by an outside consultant who is inexperienced with the substantive area of the law. While a consultant can theoretically provide a high-quality draft, often it may be that he or she does not meet the high performance standards public servants in Rwanda are held to, but rather simply provided the lowest bid in the tender process. In particular, foreign consultants may not be familiar with the Rwandan legal context or style, or issues particular to Rwanda in the area in which they are drafting.



1.2.1 DLD Modules

The DLD is a Postgraduate diploma course, which is designed to give professional skills on legislative drafting to lawyers from Rwanda Law Reform Commission, Ministries, other public institutions, The Parliament and the private sector. More specifically, the programme concerns legal advisors of the institutions and other people interested in the drafting of laws.

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/program outcomes
1	General Context of Legislation	This module deals with; Administrative and house-keeping issues in legislative drafting; the meaning of legislation and legislative drafting; Comparative analysis of common law and civil law in legislative drafting; Role of the legislative drafter within the legislative process in Rwanda; A history of laws and legislation in Rwanda and the EAC; Sources, types and hierarchy of norms in Rwanda; The Legislative process and procedure in Rwanda; Fundamentals of Rwandan law; Fundamentals of EAC law.
2	Professional Responsibility	This module deals with the role of the drafter; the professional responsibilities of drafters; Conflict of interest; the boundaries within which drafters must operate and the practical ways to anticipate, avoid, and resolve professional responsibility problems (specifically, self-preservation for the drafter).
3	Policy Development and the Problem-Solving Approach	This module deals with an introduction to the Problem-solving Approach to legislation; identifying the problem as a step in the problem-solving approach; Explanations as a step in problem-solving; Monitoring and evaluation as a step in problem-solving; and Public lectures on policy development from a Rwandan practical approach.
4	Research before Drafting and Use of IT	This module deals with Putting draft legislation in context; Identifying and using legal research resources; Sources of comparative law; Best practices for computer filing; The Legislative Drafting Support System (Efficient office standards and procedures) and the use of forms and templates; Tracking the status of legislation in Rwanda).



5	Fundamental Principles of Drafting Legislation	This module deals with the legislative sentence, including its syntax and style; Legislative style of writing; Ways to achieve clarity in drafting; The plain-language style of drafting; Importance of consistency in terminology, usage, and style; Legislative drafting rules and conventions used in Rwanda; Legislative drafting rules and conventions used in Rwanda, the East African Community, and the Commonwealth of Nations.
6	Subsidiary Legislation	This module deals with terminology; regulations and rule-making; special considerations when drafting regulations and other subsidiary legislation; adherence to the authorizing law; the application and enforcement of legislation; delegation of authority, limitations on delegation of authority; Subnational legislation (for example, regional or local), authority, methods, and processes.
7	Organization and Structure of Legislation	This module deals with organization generally. It covers the hierarchy and numbering of the parts of a law or regulation; Building blocks of legislation; Grouping and ordering of provisions; Using reading aids, like tables of contents and headings, to assist understanding the structure and content of legislation; Basic structure of a legislative document and Detailed structure of a legislative document.
8	Amendment and Repeal	This module deals with Terminology; Different types or categories of amendments; What to do when the draft legislation conflicts with existing law; Methods of amendment; Drafting amendatory (amending) or repealing language; The mechanics of amendment; Judicial decisions as a source of law (and changes to law through interpretation); Codification, consolidation, law reform, and law revision and Publishing compilations of laws.



9	Statutory Interpretation	<p>This module deals with relationship between legislative drafting and statutory interpretation; How is legislation (in general, not a specific draft) interpreted in Rwanda?; Understanding how the target “audience” for the legislation will interpret the legislative language; Who is interpreting a legislative document?, the drafters and policymakers, the persons subject to regulation under the law, the governmental agency implementing the law; the courts interpreting the law; Who does the interpretation in practice?; What improvements could be made to aid in statutory interpretation in Rwanda?; Rules of construction and general principles (canons) of statutory interpretation, in line with international norms and consistent with relevant canons of interpretation developed judicially in common law countries.</p>
10	International Instruments	<p>This module deals with the types of international instruments; terminology of international instruments; Role of international organizations; processes and procedures applicable to international instruments in Rwanda; International instruments applicable to Rwanda; Sources and methods for researching international instruments and Legislative obligations under international instruments (Harmonization, domestication.); Compliance with (non-legislative) obligations under international instruments; Interpretation of international instruments, in accordance with applicable international law, such as the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 and other interpretations by relevant international organizations; Considerations regarding East African Community treaties and obligations (for example, regional economic integration and drafting of laws).</p>
11	Good Governance	<p>This module deals with the principle of separation of powers (legislative, executive, and judicial authorities), what is the significance of separation of powers? How is this applicable in Rwanda? Are there areas of power overlap in Rwanda?; Oversight of the Government by the Parliament (and the courts); Public participation in the law-making process; the importance of a “paper trail” for the sake of openness, and for better interpretation of legislation; openness through reporting and Drafter’s accountability.</p>



12	Translation Matters	This module deals with rules regarding inconsistencies among the different language versions; Rules regarding drafting, consideration, approval, and publication in multiple official languages; Understanding the meaning in the principle drafting language; Consultation with drafter(s); The drafter's responsibility to assist translator(s); Translation standards and consistency; Matters of layout and style when dealing with multiple languages; Official (and unofficial) translations of international instruments. Who does the official translation? What to do when there is no version in one or more official language; Translation issues in the laws of other East African countries.
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1.2.2 Diploma in Legal Drafting Fees structure:

FULL TIME MODE:	FULL TIME MODE:
1. EAC Citizens: 2,100,000 FRW	2. NonEAC Citizens: 2,310,000 FRW

N.B: EAC (East African Community), a regional intergovernmental organisation of 7 Partner States.

1.3 Postgraduate Diploma in Contract and Tort Law Practice (DCTP)

The Post-graduate Diploma in Contract and Tort Law Practice is a highly practical, information-packed programme that equips trainees with the ability to anticipate and address the risks, issues, and conflicts that arise in entering into and managing contractual relationships as well as the issues and conflicts that may arise in relation to tort situations. Through this programme, trainees will gain advanced skills in creating and working with sound contracts as well as advising and handling issues related to tortious conduct.

1.3.1 DCTP MODULES

The Post-graduate Diploma in Contract and Tort Law Practice Programme is a 6 months Full Time programme or 9 months Part Time programme, depending on the choice of the trainee, designed to produce professionals who are capable of taking sophisticated action that effectively responds to contract and tort-related issues promptly. For a trainee to graduate with a Post-graduate Diploma in Contract and Tort Law Practice, he/she must attain 110 credits worth of lessons from five (5) modules.



S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Advanced Legal Research Methods	This module introduces students to advanced legal research design processes, including (but not limited to) the development of researchable questions, appropriate research methodologies, critical review of legal scholarship as well as communication of research in an academic format such as a research paper and a short legal research report about client problems design and writing. Also included is a systematic review of the main online research tools for finding primary and secondary legal sources, including foreign legal materials. The acquired skills in this module will assist trainees in their academic course work and prepare them for their professional careers.
2	Advanced Perspectives of Contract Law	<p>The objective of this module is to equip the trainees with advanced perspectives of contract law. Attention will be given to describing contract law as it is, but at certain points, we will consider how certain parts of the law should be (the desirable standard that remains hypothetical).</p> <p>Accordingly, this module has two facets throughout its topics: A normative or aspirational facet and a positive and descriptive facet. The module thus covers formation, terms and interpretation of contracts, privity of contract, vitiating factors, performance and discharge of contract and finally contracting through agents. Although this module covers most aspects of contract law, it omits coverage of some topics like contract drafting, remedies awardable for breach of contract and the assessment of damages for breach of contract. These topics are omitted because they are dealt with in other modules.</p>



3	Drafting, Negotiating and Management of Specific Contracts	<p>The objective of this module is to familiarize the students with how contract provisions act and interact to serve a party's position and interests and with the skills of negotiating, drafting and management of various specific contracts. Accordingly, this module has two facets throughout its topics: The aspect of mastering the language of different types of contracts such as to negotiate or review the provisions of each of these contracts and secondly, acquiring the skills with which to draft these contracts. We make use of documents (actual contracts) as teaching tools and as exemplars of the type and quality of documents a lawyer is likely to encounter in practice (as precedent documents used to draft contracts for a new transaction; as documents reviewed at the behest of a client, etc).</p>
4	Practical Issues of Contract and Tort Liability	<p>This module aims to build upon the existing knowledge, understanding and skills relating to issues often arising in relation to contract and tort liability among legal practitioners in Rwanda and beyond, through a more in-depth examination of some special contracts and a wide range of torts and related issues. It also aims to equip participants with a more detailed and sophisticated knowledge and understanding of how these areas of law are likely to develop in the 21st Century. The participants will be required to demonstrate the ability to apply the knowledge and understanding of the law to analyzing real life contract and tort case scenarios. The module develops the participants' knowledge and understanding of contract and tort situations, the purpose of the underlying law and the corresponding requisite skills in problem-solving, case analysis and communication in the legal context.</p>



5	Contract and Tort Law Remedies	<p>The objective of this module is to enable the participants to master the skills of redressing civil wrongs and of assessment of damages for breach of contract and for torts. The teaching of this module assumes prior knowledge and understanding of the foundational levels of contract and tort law. This prior knowledge is presumed to have been covered partly in the Bachelor of laws degree level and further in this Post-graduate Diploma in Contract and Tort Law Practice Programme- in modules 2 (Advanced Perspectives of Contract Law) and 4 (Practical Issues of Contract and Tort Liability) respectively. The orthodox understanding of damages is that they compensate the injured party for 'loss' caused by the relevant breach of contract or tort. In this context 'loss' is measured by comparing the position the injured party would have been in had the contract been performed or, in the case of a tort, had the tort not been committed, with the position this party now occupies on account of the breach or tort. The participants will be required to analyze real life situations of breach of contract and tort case studies and to determine suitable remedies in each given situation.</p>
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1.4 Postgraduate Diploma in Civil Procedure Practice (DCPP)

The main rationale of this programme is to develop professional, personal, and interdisciplinary competence, as well as practical skills of judges and other actors in justice delivery.

1.4.1 DCPP MODULES

The Post-graduate Diploma in Civil Procedure Practice Programme is comprised of five (5) modules. These five modules are offered successively one after another. The modules to be covered are the following

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Advanced Legal Research Methods	This module introduces students to advanced legal research design processes, including (but not limited to) the development of researchable questions, appropriate research methodologies, critical review of legal scholarship as well as communication of research in an academic format such as a research paper and a short legal research report about client problems design and writing. Also included is a systematic review of the main online research tools for finding primary and secondary legal sources, including foreign legal materials. The acquired skills in this module will assist trainees in their academic course work and prepare them for their professional careers.
2	Legal Ethics and Accountability	This module aims at enabling the trainees to observe legal ethics standards pertaining to the court process. The trainees will be equipped with advanced perspectives of Legal Ethics. This module should enable trainees to identify ethical issues and factors that affect judicial officers in the discharge of their ethical duties. The module will also address complex issues relating to judicial accountability.

3 ADR in the course
of a civil suit

There is a growing recognition that procedure in court has become so intertwined with the alternatives to litigation that the programme of civil procedure practice should include them as a mainstream module. Best legal practice dictates that court proceedings, while wholly necessary in some instances, should ideally be taken as a last resort. The resolution of disputes outside of a court environment is, in most cases, preferable over protracted and costly judicial proceedings.

The Law relating to civil procedure in force in Rwanda entrusts the legislative mandate to the court to refer sub-judice disputes to various ADR mechanisms identified therein where it finds it appropriate to do so, in order to enable the parties to finally resolve their pending cases through well-established dispute resolution methods other than litigation. For instance, paragraph 3 of article 9 of Law No 22/2018 of 29/04/2018 relating to the civil, commercial, labor and administrative procedure provides that A judge may encourage parties to use conciliation if he/she believes that conciliation is the most appropriate way to resolve the dispute. He/she may him/herself mediate between the parties or help them find a mediator of their choice and postpones the hearing for the entire duration of conciliation.

Therefore, the court may at any time suggest that the parties consider settlement, mediation, Recourse to arbitration is based on party consent and not referral by the courts. Without an arbitration agreement, neither a party nor the court can file/defer to arbitration an action that is not founded in an arbitration agreement. or any other form of alternative dispute resolution. If requested by all parties, the court must stay the proceeding while the parties explore those alternatives. Amongst the advantages of ADR are speed, informality and above all, the possibility that the parties will reach a solution which will each side to the dispute (with the exception of arbitration where the arbitrators ultimately impose a decision) unlike a Court where in most cases at least one side will be entirely dissatisfied. For instance, Mediation, the parties themselves control the entire process. A further attraction of ADR is that multi-sided disputes can be easily catered for. It should be remembered that public and legislative policy now favours the transfer of Court proceedings to ADR.



4	Practical Aspect of civil procedure	<p>This module aims at enabling the trainees to cope with the course of civil suits under Rwandan law with particular emphasis on the practical aspects of civil procedure. This module should enable trainees to identify procedural issues and factors that affect the whole process of a civil suit from its filing to the appeal processes and how to navigate these processes. Trainees need to cope with Contemporary Civil Procedure and modernization of the judiciary, like with, for instance, e-justice. Core drivers for these investments are the need for greater efficiency and cost effectiveness in judicial actions, increased transparency, and the fight against corruption in the justice system. Furthermore, to be seen as legitimate, judicial institutions require a high degree of transparency and accountability for their performance, procedure flows, and decision-making processes. Last but not least, judicial procedures can offer an effective remedy to the disputes that emerge in society only if they are accessible to citizens, businesses, and anyone requiring justice.</p>
5	Enforcement of Court Decisions and enforceable titles	<p>A judicial system is not effective if the judge's decisions are not executed. Before embarking on litigation, an important early consideration is the likelihood that a plaintiff or applicant will be able to enforce an order or judgment if he or she is ultimately successful. In considering this question, a plaintiff or applicant will want to consider what they know about the defendant's or respondent's assets and income: does the defendant or respondent own property or have shares in a company, is he or she employed, does he or she have a mortgage?</p> <p>Such considerations are critical, because being successful in court does not automatically translate into payment or recovery of money from a defendant or respondent. For example, a court may order a defendant to pay a plaintiff a certain sum of money, and the defendant may not do so. If a defendant fails to pay an award of damages or costs, or disobeys a court order or judgment, what can be done? The Rules of Civil Procedure provide various methods by which a party may enforce court orders and judgments.</p>



1.5 Postgraduate Diploma in Criminal Process and Sentencing (DCPS)

This programme is tailored to equip criminal investigators, prosecutors, defence lawyers, judges, and other interested criminal law practitioners with high-quality hands-on experience in the criminal process and sentencing that will enable them to professionally fulfil their respective attributions. Our goal is to produce confident and highly skilled criminal law lawyers who have a strong reflective view of the various roles and challenges that criminal law practice presents and thorough knowledge and understanding of how criminal justice works as a system. The ultimate objective is to produce practitioners who demonstrate an ability to think critically in applying relevant substantive and procedural law provisions to individual and concrete criminal cases.

1.5.1 DCPS modules

This programme is comprised of eight (8) modules. these eight modules are offered successively one after another. The modules to be covered under the DCPS programme are the following:

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Advanced Legal Research Methods	This module introduces students to advanced legal research design processes, including (but not limited to) the development of researchable questions, appropriate research methodologies, critical review of legal scholarship as well as communication of research in an academic format such as a research paper and a short legal research report about criminal law-related legal problems design and writing. Also included is a systematic review of the main online research tools for finding primary and secondary legal sources, including foreign legal materials. The acquired skills in this module will assist trainees in their academic course work and prepare them for their professional careers.



2	Practical aspects of criminal law	This module aims at equipping trainees with the working key principles in criminal law. It will enable trainees to interpret the criminal law and determine the appropriate modes of liability to the given offences. It will also equip trainees with the skills on the determination of constitutive elements of criminal offences and charge selection. It will again enable trainees to determine the competent court to handle a given criminal offence.
3	Criminal investigation	In this module, trainees shall acquire solid skills for conducting crime investigation, including the ability to identify offences undertaken through complex arrangements and to effectively use sophisticated investigation techniques to trace the links between suspects and their illicit activities. This module will enable trainees to collect, and preserve relevant evidence in the appropriate and professional manner. It will also enable trainees to establish charges, choose and present relevant evidence while preparing the criminal case file to be submitted to the prosecution. The module further takes trainees through every step of identifying and dealing with vulnerable victims and witnesses during the investigation stage.
4	Criminal pre-trial practice	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand the pre-trial process, criminal dossier preparation and the strategies and selection process of criminal charges. It also equips the trainees with practical skills in evidence assessment. It enables the trainees to gain skills in drafting all pre-trial required documents to be filed to the competent court through the IECMS.
5	Criminal trial practice	This module deals with the trial of a criminal case. It is designed to strengthen the trainees' practical skills on how to properly examine witnesses, prepare a case, conduct a trial, and litigate a criminal case. The focus is upon practical trial skills, strategy, and procedure. The module explores the practical aspects of the criminal trial process and provides training in practical skills needed to perform a prosecution, defence and judiciary in criminal trials. The classes focus on the development of specific trial skills in such tasks as fact analysis, the making of arguments before the court, production and admission of evidence, examination and cross-examinations of witnesses, use of justification defence and legal excuse.



6	Judging and sentencing	<p>This module focuses on how judges make or reach their decisions in individual cases. It also deals with sentencing and penalties imposed following conviction. The module is divided into two main units. The first unit deals with judicial decision-making (Judging). This unit is designed to strengthen the trainees' practical skills on how to properly analyze the facts, the arguments of both for the prosecution and the defence, and the law in making decisions. The second unit focuses on sentencing and penalties imposed following conviction. This unit aims at equipping trainees on how to determine an appropriate sentence in consideration of various factors, including aggravating and mitigating circumstances. It also enables trainees to consider the aim of the punishment in determining appropriate sentences.</p>
7	Judgment writing	<p>The judgment writing module is designed to enhance the trainees' practical judgement-writing skills. This module explores the concepts, skills and techniques of judgement writing with an emphasis on essential skills such as writing with clarity and precision, conforming to rules. The contents are intended to provide practical orientation and develop necessary expertise in judgement writing. Specifically, this module deals with the process, method, requirement, skills and principles of judgment writing.</p>
8	Sentence execution	<p>This module focuses on the execution of criminal sentences imposed following conviction. The module is designed to strengthen the trainees' practical skills on methods of enforcing the different penalties. It aims at equipping trainees with skills and knowledge on how the main and accessory penalties such as fine, confiscation, Community service and imprisonment are enforced in order to achieve the purposes of criminal law without affecting the fundamental constitutional and human rights principles. It will also enable trainees to know, among other things, when and how the execution of sentences can be suspended or discontinued.</p>



1.6 Postgraduate Diploma in Corporate and Insolvency Law Practice (DCIP)

This programme is generally intended to equip all with the requisite knowledge and skills sufficient to enable them to professionally dispense their respective responsibilities relating to corporate and insolvency matters. The programme also enhances the capacity of trainees to contribute in the Rwandan business legal environment and the settlement of corporate and insolvency disputes in a professional way. The programme intends to prepare its trainees to contribute to the enhancement of a justice system that diversifies into specialization in various fields.

This programme is designed to help deepen the understanding that law practitioners have on corporate law and Insolvency practice so as to better serve throughout the Rwandan justice system and beyond. In addition, it aims for a wider application of all dispute settlement mechanisms either before courts or outside of them whenever judicial, administrative or any other formal or informal procedure is needed.

1.6.1 DCIP modules

The Post-graduate programme in corporate law and Insolvency Practice is a 9 months Full Time or 15 months Part Time programme, depending on the choice of the trainee, designed to produce graduates who are capable of undertaking practical corporate and insolvency legal tasks.

For a trainee to graduate with a Post-graduate Diploma in Corporate Law and Insolvency, he/she must attain 145 credits, consisting of seven mandatory modules: one of them has 10 credits; one with 15 credits, three with 20 credits each and two modules of 30 credits.



S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Advanced Legal Research Methods	This module introduces students to advanced legal research design processes, including (but not limited to) the development of researchable questions, appropriate research methodologies, critical review of legal scholarship as well as communication of research results in an academic format such as a research paper and a short legal research report about client problems design and writing. Also included is a systematic review of the main online research tools for finding primary and secondary legal sources, including foreign legal materials. The acquired skills in this module will assist trainees in their academic course work and prepare them for their professional careers.
2	Company formation and corporate governance	The aim of this module is to enable trainees to understand the foundational principles of corporate law and handle some practical assignments that lawyers meet in the daily practice of corporate work and related matters. It will also help trainees understand other important areas of law and practice that apply to companies. The module will enable students to deal with various issues and problems associated with Rwandan companies from a practical and legal perspective. To gain an appreciation of these topics or issues, the module deals with issues in a roughly chronological sequence throughout the “life” of a company. It presents the different types of business associations or structures, the formation of a company, corporate governance and management, company contracts and documents, corporate social responsibility and insider dealing, Mechanisms and controls, and the issues surrounding corporate dispute resolutions.
3	Corporate amalgamation, groups and takeovers	The aim of this module is to enable trainees to understand the foundational principles of corporate amalgamation, groups and takeovers and handle some practical aspects that lawyers meet in the daily practice of companies’ amalgamation, groups and takeovers and related matters. It will also help trainees understand other important areas of law and practice that apply to Rwandan companies. The module will enable trainees to deal with various issues and problems associated with Rwandan companies from a practical and legal perspective. To gain an appreciation of these topics or issues, the module deals with issues in a roughly chronological sequence through the following aspects that will be dealt with: principles guiding merger and acquisitions, companies in groups, markets for corporate control and takeovers.



4	Corporate financing, accounting and auditing	The aim of this module is to enable trainees to understand the foundation and principles of corporate financing, accounting and auditing and to handle some practical aspects that lawyers meet in the daily practice of company finance and related matters. It will also help trainees understand other important areas of company financing and practice that apply to companies. The module will consider how to deal with various issues and problems associated with corporate financing, accounting and auditing. To ensure an appreciation of these areas, the module deals with issues in a roughly chronological sequence through the following topics: capital markets, short and long-term finance, investment appraisal, risk management, auditing, accounting and taxes from a practical legal perspective.
5	Corporate winding up, insolvency and bankruptcy procedures	The aim of this module is to enable trainees to understand the foundation and principles of corporate insolvency and procedures and to handle some practical issues that lawyers meet in the daily practice of corporate insolvency procedures and related matters. It will also help trainees understand other important areas of law and practice that apply to companies. The module will consider how to deal with various issues and problems associated with insolvency tests, the context of corporate insolvency, creditors, debtors and reasons for corporate failure, Insolvency and directors' duties, company administration orders, gathering and distribution of assets and cross-border insolvency.
6	Capital Markets and Securities Practice	The aim of this module is to enable trainees to understand the technical underpinnings of how capital markets and securities function so as to provide them a framework for understanding how markets are regulated. The module allows the trainee to gather the key concepts of capital market, its products, pricing, risks and the market participants. The module also provides an in-depth analysis of the rules and principles applicable to listed companies. It discusses various legislative and regulatory safeguards such as Securities Contracts, Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements, Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements, as well as prohibition of Insider Trading.



7	Field attachment	<p>The objective of this module is to get students acquainted with real-life working experiences and to enable them put into practice what they have studied.</p> <p>The module objectives are: to provide practical and job-related competence to the students, to develop and inculcate into students work ethics and experience, to provide an environment where trainers interact with students and where students interact with stakeholders, to enable application of the principles and techniques learnt in theory to obtain solutions that help solve real life problems.</p>
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1.7 Postgraduate Diploma in Criminal Process for International Crimes and Genocide Ideology (DICGI)

This programme aims at training professionals in the legal field in the areas of investigation, prosecution and adjudication of international crimes, mainly genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as the crime of genocide ideology and related crimes. It aims at strengthening the capacity of trainees to investigate, prosecute and try these crimes and to enhance their capacity to protect human rights, including fair trial rights enshrined in international instruments. The programme aims also at ensuring effective and increased international cooperation in the field of international crimes. It seeks to bridge the currently existing gap in knowledge and skills about these crimes, including how to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate them effectively and efficiently, as well as addressing related existing challenges.

In order to achieve this objective, the programme is designed to equip the trainees with a clear and advanced understanding of which crimes are currently classified as international crimes, and those qualified as genocide ideology or genocide ideology-related crimes. Important distinctions will be made between, on the one hand, international crimes and cross border crimes and, on the other hand, genocide ideology and related crimes. The programme is also designed to provide in-depth knowledge and advanced skills in constitutive elements of the above crimes and how to distinguish them in practice, the modes of liability in international criminal law and domestic law, defences to crimes, international cooperation, and how all those are applied in delivering justice, as well as connected issues. It is also designed to provide to trainees advanced practical skills and the competence to address evidentiary problems, issues of jurisdiction, immunities, cumulative convictions and sentences, international cooperation in criminal matters, etc.



1.7.1 DICGI modules

The Post-graduate Diploma Programme in Criminal Process for International Crimes and Genocide Ideology is a 6-months Full-time and 9 months Part-time programme, depending on the choice of the trainee, designed to produce graduates who are capable to work in the field of the programme. For a trainee to graduate with a Post-graduate Diploma in Criminal process for International Crimes and Genocide Ideology, he/she must attain 120 credits, consisting of six mandatory modules of 10, 18, 22, 30, 20 and 20 credits, respectively. All the six modules are offered successively one after another.

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	General Legal Culture	This module introduces students to advanced legal research design processes, including (but not limited to) the development of researchable questions, appropriate research methodologies, critical review of legal scholarship as well as communication of research results in an academic format such as a research paper and a short legal research report about client problems design and writing. Also included is a systematic review of the main online research tools for finding primary and secondary legal sources, including foreign legal materials. The acquired skills in this module will assist trainees in their academic course work and prepare them for their professional careers.
2	Modes of liability for Core International crimes: genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand what is an international crime, the underlying principles, and constitutive elements of the crime of Genocide and other core international crimes. Trainees will also learn to distinguish International crimes, internationalized crimes, and cross-border crimes. This module also discusses the modes of liability for core international crimes before the ICTR and the ICC. It focuses on the forms of individual criminal responsibility that are charged before international criminal courts. It also comparatively discusses the modes of liability applied before Rwandan courts, as well as defences and grounds for excluding liabilities, recognized by international courts, and in Rwanda.



3	Institutional and legal framework for the prosecution of international crimes: International tribunals, Hybrid Tribunals, and Domestic courts.	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand avenues of investigating and prosecuting genocide and other core international crimes and the practice of prosecuting international crimes before national, regional and international jurisdictions, with a special focus on State criminal jurisdiction under International Law, and how complementarity regime operates.
4	Criminal process for International crimes in International and Rwandan courts: investigation, prosecution, and adjudication	This module aims at providing knowledge and skills to the trainees on the basic structure and the functioning of the procedural and evidentiary system before International criminal courts, focusing on real cases and related issues. It also discusses sentencing and penalties in International criminal courts, as well as victims' and witnesses' support, protection, compensation, and participation. It also covers criminal procedures for international crimes before Rwandan courts, focusing on procedural rules and rules of evidence in practice, witness and victim protection and participation, and International cooperation and assistance.
5	International cooperation and assistance in criminal justice matters	This module aims at providing knowledge and skills to the trainees on procedures and practice of international cooperation and assistance, between states and international courts/tribunals, and between states themselves within the scope of national and international investigation, prosecution and adjudication of International crimes. The module shall discuss the obligation to cooperate, cooperation regimes, different forms of legal assistance, and how all are implemented at domestic level. The module shall also cover issues of extradition, mutual legal assistance, and enforcement of penalties.
6	Practical aspects of Investigation and adjudication of Genocide Ideology and related crimes	This module aims at providing knowledge and skills to the trainees on Genocide ideology and related crimes in Rwanda, and how to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate them. It also discusses practical issues connected to investigation and adjudication of the above crimes. Important distinctions are made between genocide ideology and related crimes, such as discrimination, genocide denial, minimization of genocide, justification of genocide, etc. The module discusses also Genocide denial legislation and case law, in a comparative perspective.

1.8 Postgraduate Diploma in Child Justice (DCJ)

This programme is generally intended to equip the relevant actors who will pursue it with the requisite knowledge and skills sufficient to enable them to professionally discharge their respective duties relating to child justice activities.

This programme will help to deepen the understanding that children have to be better served throughout the justice system. The protection should be afforded from policies, national laws as well as institutions, including the Justice, Security and Social Welfare Sector. It also aims for a full application of international norms and standards to all children who come into contact with the law as suspects, victims, witnesses or otherwise, wherever judicial, administrative or any other procedure is needed.

1.8.1 DCJ modules

This programme is comprised of eight (8) modules. The eight modules are offered successively one after another.

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Child psychology, social development and social justice	This module introduces the candidates to child psychology and social development as well as social justice concepts and issues which are essential for professionals working with/seeking to work with children within the child justice system.
2	Child rights law and policy	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand in detail the scope and development of the concept of child rights as enshrined in relevant international and regional human rights texts namely the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The module aims also at helping candidates to deepen their knowledge of international, regional and Rwandan laws and policies guaranteeing and protecting child rights. The module further deals with the underpinning philosophies associated with how rights are ascribed. It looks at the nature of citizenship and the relationship of the individual to the State along with critiques against this approach and arguments opposing the rights of children. The module provides you with an opportunity to explore from a variety of perspectives the tensions for service providers in balancing competing rights of children, the gap between rhetoric and reality inherent in policy development and legislation, and the theoretical tensions associated with attributing human rights on a universal basis.



3	Child rights and family law	<p>The aim of the course is to provide trainees with a theoretical and practical understanding of contemporary child rights and family law frameworks, identify the most important trends in development of national and international human rights law, and explain the key provisions of the main international instruments that form the standards of family and child law.</p> <p>This course also focuses on the family law aspects of international child law in the context of Child Abduction, Inter-country Adoption, Cross-border Surrogacy and Cross-border Relocation.</p> <p>This course will therefore have an international focus, and draws on examples from Africa as well as other regions (Europe, Americas, etc.). Special attention is paid to the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Hague Children’s Conventions, as well as some East African Community regulations and other international instruments related to child rights.</p>
4	Child rights and digital technology	<p>Digital technologies have reshaped children’s lives, resulting in new opportunities for, and risks to, their well-being and rights. Digital technologies provide children with ample opportunity for learning, having fun, hanging out, social interaction, personal and cognitive development, et cetera. They can, however, also pose risks to them and harm, particularly, vulnerable children. When it comes to evolving digital technologies there is a tendency towards moral panics or techno-panics for that matter and a culture of fear, such as the cases of cyber-harassment and online sexual abuse. This can result in overly restricting children’s freedoms. This course will take a multi-disciplinary perspective on the impact of digital technologies on the lives of children, taking insights from sociology, psychology and communications science to understand the changes technology bring to children’s lives and how children deal with these changes, as well as to reflect on how these changes impact on their fundamental rights as laid down in the Child Rights Convention (CRC).</p>
5	Child in the justice system	<p>Children come into contact with the justice system in many different ways. This can be for family matters such as divorce or adoption, in administrative justice for nationality or immigration issues or in criminal justice as victims, witnesses or perpetrators of crimes. When faced with the justice system, children are thrown into an intimidating adult world which they cannot understand. It is therefore necessary to ensure that both the access to and the processes within the justice system are always friendly towards children. This course therefore offers insight into the many legal standards and practical guidelines in the field of child-friendly justice for all children who come into contact with the law in criminal and civil matters.</p>



6	Child victimology	<p>Victimization of children is as old as mankind itself. Throughout history and until the present day, children have been and are being subjected to a wide variety of abuses, neglect and various forms of maltreatment. Children are easy victims. They are weak, frail, and extremely vulnerable. Under certain age, they are incapable of defending themselves, retaliating or even complaining and constitute, therefore, vulnerable targets for victimization. Childhood victimization can have long-term negative impacts and will in most cases shape the way a person views the world and those surrounding them. Child Victimology is the study of the victimization of children, including the psychological effects on child victims, relationships between child victims and offenders, the interactions between child victims and the criminal justice system—that is, the police and courts, and corrections officials—and the connections between child victims and other social groups and how society meets these needs. The course also focuses on adult victims of crimes perpetrated by children, and the relationship of such victims and child offenders and the concept of restorative justice in such cases.</p>
7	Child offending and theories of punishment	<p>The concept of child offending and that of punishment have been theorized by moral philosophers, social theorists, and criminologists, and the corresponding approaches provide a better basis for understanding the place of punishment within the criminal justice system especially where children are involved. The course will consider the subject of child offending from various perspectives including psychological, physiological and sociological offending. Particular attention will be paid to the role of the family, the school, and the peer group in promoting delinquency.</p> <p>In the philosophical debate about punishment, there are three main types of theories of punishment including: the Social theory, the utilitarian theory and the retributive theory. These philosophical theories have in turn generated further theoretical discussions about punishment concerned with deterrence, retribution, incapacitation, rehabilitation, and more recently, restorative justice. The objective of this course is to introduce trainees to child offending and the application of the different theories of punishment to child offenders.</p>

8	Enforcement and monitoring of child rights	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand and assess the monitoring and enforcement mechanisms of child rights contained in child rights treaties. More specifically, the module is intended to look at the national institutional arrangements for implementation, coordination and monitoring of child rights as provided for in international and national legal texts and policies. It focuses on the challenges with regard to the enforcement of children's rights through reporting and monitoring mechanisms, domestication of children's rights (e.g. law reform), governance and political structures set up to enforce and deliver concrete children's rights, strategic litigation, and access to justice for children including the right to lodge individual communications to treaty bodies, including the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and the Welfare of the Child. Furthermore, with a focus on Rwanda, the module looks at the State Party reporting system established under the treaty bodies for the consideration of country reports by the treaty bodies.
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1.9 Postgraduate Diploma in Criminal Process for Economic Crimes (DCPEC)

The purpose of this programme is to build the capacity of investigators and prosecutors as well as judges in dealing with complex and sophisticated financial and economic crimes. This programme is generally intended to equip the participants with the requisite knowledge and skills sufficient to enable them to professionally dispense their respective responsibilities relating to prevention, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of complex and sophisticated economic and financial crimes. Overall, the programme intends to prepare its trainees to contribute to the enhancement of the justice system by properly investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating complex and sophisticated economic crimes.

This programme provides students with advanced knowledge and an in-depth understanding of economic crimes. The programme will help trainees to improve the capacity to better detect, investigate, and adjudicate complex economic and financial crimes; recover the proceeds of the underlying predicate crimes such as corruption and related offences that require international or national cooperation of various institutions, embezzlement, money laundering, tax offences, public procurement offences, capital markets offences, cyber-crimes and other economic crimes.



It equips the trainees with the key tools that are necessary for the process of investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating over sophisticated economic crimes, establishing sources of information and applying the appropriate and modern investigative techniques, tracing the movement of money through complex money transactions, gathering and handling evidence as well as the writing of the related reports.

The programme is designed to provide students with advanced skills and competencies to address the problems encountered in dealing with complex economic crime investigation, prosecution, and adjudication. It prepares graduates to, among others, deal with more complex so-called white-collar crimes such as money laundering, corruption, and related offences.

This programme shall specifically provide specialized training in the concepts and skills involved in the economic crime investigation, advanced research skills to cope with financial statement analysis, money transfer mechanisms, and legal frameworks at national, regional, and international levels.

1.9.1 DCPEC modules

This programme is comprised of eight (8) modules. The eight modules are offered successively one after another.

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Advanced Legal Research Methods	This module introduces students to advanced legal research design processes, including (but not limited to) the development of researchable questions, appropriate research methodologies, critical review of legal scholarship as well as communication of research results in an academic format such as a research paper and a short legal research report about client problems. Also included is a systematic review of the main online research tools for finding primary and secondary legal sources, including foreign legal materials. The acquired skills in this module will assist trainees in their academic course work and prepare them for their professional careers.



2	Accounting and auditing for Lawyers	<p>This module will review which common accounting concepts emerge in legal work and what lawyers should consider when encountering them. This module introduces the students to the role and significance of accounting information, fundamentals and basic accounting procedures, accounting principles and concepts, accounting cycle, which are involved in the preparation of a business entity's financial statements. This module enables the students to understand the basic language of business, measurement of business performance, and the assessment of the financial position of the organization. The module aims at enabling the trainees to understand the law on accounting and auditing in Rwanda. It will also enable the trainees to interpret and analyze economic and financial statement reports. Additionally, participants will have the opportunity to learn the ethical mistakes that should be avoided when dealing with accounting and auditing reports.</p>
3	Corruption offenses	<p>In this module, participants shall acquire solid skills for conducting an investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of corruption offences including the ability to identify cases of corruption undertaken through complex financial arrangements and how to effectively use sophisticated techniques to trace the links between suspects and their illicit activities. This module will enable the participant to initiate corruption case proceedings in appropriate and professional manner. It will also equip trainees with analytical skills as well as skills needed for the assessment of evidence, on the methods of laying charges, presenting the supporting evidence in corruption cases, witness protection techniques, and determination of appropriate sentences in corruption offences.</p>
4	Anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing	<p>This module introduces the fundamental concepts of money laundering and terrorist financing; and the existing international standards and key international players in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. This module examines the financial intelligence center (FIC) and its role in the prevention, detection of money laundering, and terrorism in Rwanda. It will enable the trainees to conduct an investigation, prosecution, and adjudication activities that involve complex and sophisticated money laundering and terrorist financing cases.</p>



5	Specific business offences	<p>In this module, students will acquire solid skills for conducting an investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of economic crimes including the ability to identify and analyse constitutive elements of economic offences undertaken through complex economic transactions and arrangements. It will also equip trainees with analytical skills and the skills of assessment of various economic crimes including those in connection with intellectual property, capital market offences, Tax evasion, illegal award of public tenders and award of unjustified advantages during the execution of public tenders.</p>
6	Cybercrime	<p>This module provides a broad introduction to cybercrime. It examines the relationship between advances in Internet-based and digital technologies and their criminal exploitation within cyberspace. It examines a wide range of cyber threats, attacks and risks, and the strategies employed to mitigate these, including the laws that are in place to protect, prevent, and punish online crimes/cybercrimes.</p> <p>The purpose of this module is to build Rwanda's capacity to address cybercrime. It provides an overview of digital forensics and digital evidence. In particular, it examines the digital forensics process, common digital forensics practices, standards for digital forensics and digital evidence, and good practices in digital forensics.</p> <p>This module will enable the student to initiate cybercrimes case proceedings in the appropriate and professional manner. It will also equip trainees with analytical skills and the skills for assessment of evidence, those pertaining to the methods of laying charges, presenting and supporting evidence in cybercrimes cases, witness protection techniques, and determination of appropriate sentencing for cybercrimes offences.</p>
7	Collection and use of evidence	<p>This module aims at enabling the trainees to conduct an investigation, prosecution, and adjudication for activities that involve economic and financial crimes. The emphasis will be put on investigative techniques, financial investigations, collection and presenting of evidence, and assessment of evidence while judging economic and financial crimes.</p>



1.10 Postgraduate Diploma in Family Law Practice (DFLP)

This programme is generally intended to equip trainees with the requisite knowledge and skills sufficient to enable them to professionally discharge responsibilities relating to family law as a dynamic field of law concerning a basic social institution: the family. It provides a forum for in-depth consideration of critical perspectives on the relationship between law and unequal relations within and among families. The programme will prepare trainees to know how to methodically examine family law complex issues in Rwanda and beyond from varying political, social and economic perspectives all with the aim of knowing that complicating question of how issues of gender, race, sexuality and culture matter in determining the best interests of the family member.

Under this programme trainees will gain advanced knowledge about how family law interlinks with many other fields of law, such as contracts, constitutional law, criminal law, property, tax, and torts, as well as how family law draws on the social sciences. Trainees will experience the role of negotiation, mediation, and other forms of dispute resolution in the practice of family law. The programme will focus on intricate issues pertaining to marriage, non-marital families, divorce, pathways to becoming a parent, and the parent-child relationship.

1.10.1 DFLP Modules

This programme is comprised of seven (7) modules. The seven modules will be offered successively one after another.

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Advanced Legal Research Methods	This module introduces students to advanced legal research design processes, including (but not limited to) the development of researchable questions, appropriate research methodologies, critical review of legal scholarship as well as communication of research results in an academic format such as the research paper and a short legal research report about client problems. Also included is a systematic review of the main online research tools for finding primary and secondary legal sources, including foreign legal materials. The acquired skills in this module will assist trainees in their academic course work and prepare them for their professional careers.



2	Persons' legal identity	This module aims at enabling the trainees to deepen their understanding of persons' legal identity. The trainees will be equipped with advanced knowledge on person's identity, Rwandan nationality and the determination of applicable laws on status, capacity and dual nationality matters.
3	Marriage formation and termination	This module aims at enabling the trainees to identify and deeply understand conditions for marriage, marriage of foreigners celebrated in Rwanda compared to marriage of Rwandans celebrated in a foreign country, opposition to the celebration of marriage, effects of marriage and dissolution of marriage.
4	Filiation and parental responsibilities	This module aims at enabling the trainees to identify and understand at higher level concepts of filiation, presumption of paternity or maternity, adoption and parental responsibility.
5	Household Property transfer and partition	This module aims at enabling the trainees to deepen their understanding of concepts of patrimony of spouses, contribution towards expenses of the household, and management of the household. It aims as well at enabling the trainees to cope with the social-legal dimension of family donation and succession with an emphasis on transfer of ownership rights between people who are alive at one hand, and between the deceased and heirs/ legatees at the other hand. The trainees will acquire knowledge of the transfer of family property and partition in all its complex dimensions.
6	Practical aspects of family disputes	This module aims at enabling the trainees to cope with criminal aspects of family law with an emphasis on the right of every family member to sue another person from the same family who commits an offence against him. The trainees will have an advanced knowledge of various offences distorting tranquility of one's spouse and offences committed by parents towards children.



7	Family mediation	This module aims at enabling the trainees to resolve family disputes with an emphasis on the various methods of resolving disputes between family members. The trainees will acquire advanced knowledge on resolving family disputes either through ADR or litigation mechanisms.
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1.11 Postgraduate Diploma in Bailiffs Practices (DBP)

Ethics is a key element for all law professionals and for that reason, the Law Governing the Bailiff practice required the Association “to elaborate the code of ethics of professional bailiffs.” Quite often, Rwandan media has reported that some beneficiaries of bailiff services have complained of a lack of professionalism among bailiffs. Is the lack of professionalism the result of poor or ineffective legal training or the absence of ethical values? Whatever the case, a training programme for bailiffs is needed. It is for that reason that the Professional Bailiffs Association has called for the designing of a training programme on Bailiffs Practice.

Furthermore, with the introduction of receivership practice which requires trained professionals, there is a need for a tailored programme to equip the said professionals with solid skills in property management, and insolvency practice.

This programme provide is designed to quip trainees with an in depth understanding of the background of bailiffs practice in both civil and common law systems, seizable properties, enforcement titles & enforcement procedures, receivership, insolvency practices and practice management.

1.11.1 DBP Modules

The postgraduate diploma programme in bailiffs practice is a nine (9) months Full Time or fifteen (15) months Part Time programme designed to produce graduates capable to undertake all bailiffs, receiverships, and liquidation and trustee practices responsibilities. In order to obtain a Postgraduate diploma in bailiffs practice, trainees must acquire 140 credits worth of six mandatory modules: three (3) of which have 20 credits each, two (2) with 25 credits each and lastly, one module with 30 credits.



S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	General legal culture	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand the legal aspects of bailiff's profession in both civil and common law systems, ethical considerations and conduct tailored professional research.
2	Seizable Properties	This module will enable the trainees to understand the general theories of patrimony, dismembered ownership, and conditions for properties seizure.
3	Enforceable Titles & Enforcement Procedures	This module will enable the students to appreciate different types of enforceable titles, and know the criteria used in property valuation. It will also enable the students to carry out the execution of enforceable titles through the Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) and distribute the proceeds therefrom.
4	Receivership	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand the receivership process vis-a-vis execution of court decisions, learn the best practices from other jurisdictions and understand different types of the receivership processes under Rwandan Law.
5	Insolvency Practices	In this module trainees will understand insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings. It will help the trainees to effectively make a financial analysis of businesses before their distressed situation and be able to advise the business on either reorganization or liquidation after being insolvent.
6	Practice Management	This module shall enable the trainees to understand bailiffs and other enforcement professional practices in and across the borders.

1.12 Postgraduate Diploma in Labor Law Practice (DLLP)

The idea of introducing a Diploma in Labour Law Practice (DLLP) was introduced due to the persistent existence of gaps in the application of labour laws in Rwanda. Rwanda like many of its East African counterparts has no specialised labour courts dealing specifically with labour related matters nor does it have specialised labour law practitioners handling labour-related matters including conciliation and arbitration.

The targeted beneficiaries should be Labour and social security law practitioners (both current and prospective) in Rwanda and those from within the region: labour inspectors and judicial officers, labour administration staff,



Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) experts both at Ministerial and company levels, National Labour Council (NLC) members, employees' delegates at the level of different institutions and companies, members of the Private Sector Federation (PSF) charged with labour related matters, trade unionists, human resource officers, industrial relations practitioners, managers and legal practitioners.

1.12.1 DLLP modules

The programme comprises eight (8) modules. Six of them shall be offered successively one after another, while the other two modules shall cover the whole period of the programme. These are the following:

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Contemporary issues in Labour Law	This module provides an introduction to Labour Law from both a national and international perspective. It helps students gain a better understanding of Rwandan Labour Law, International Labour Law, the International Labour Organization and the concept of Social Justice.
2	Individual Labour Law	This module focuses on Individual Labour Law. Individual Labour Law regulates the relationship between workers, employing entities, trade unions and governments. The objective of this module is for students to have an understanding of individual labour law by being able to identify the elements of the individual contract of employment and having an understanding of the Labour Law legislation and case law in Rwanda.
3	Collective Employment Law	This module focuses on Collective Labour Law. Collective Labour Law deals with matters relating to the tripartite relationship between the employee, employer and unions. The module will enable students to have an understanding of the general principles of collective labour law and Collective Agreements and the relevant Rwandan legislation.
4	Management of Conflict	This module focuses on conflict management in labour related issues. It enables students to gain a better understanding of the principles relating to conflict management.
5	Labour Dispute Resolution	This module focuses on the various mechanisms for labour dispute resolution in and outside work. The module will enable students to gain a better understanding of matters of jurisdiction, types of dismissal, grounds for dismissal and the mechanisms available to resolve labour disputes.



6	Social Security Law, Health and Safety at Work	This module focuses on social security from a wider perspective. It delves into some of the key aspects of social security such as social assistance and protection and occupational health and safety at the work place. The module shall enable students to get a proper insight into the various social security notions from a local and international perspective. They will thereafter be able to compare what they have learnt with the actual practice on ground.
7	Field attachment	The objective of this module is to get students acquainted with real-life working experiences and to enable them to put into practice what they have studied. The module objectives are: to provide practical and job-related competences to the students, to develop and inculcate into students work ethics and allow for experience sharing, to provide an interactive environment for trainers, students and stakeholders and to enable application of the principles and techniques to real life problem-solving solutions.
8	Research project	The objective of this module is to get students acquainted with research skills which would enable them to carry out research in labour and social security matters. Through research, students would be exposed to and try to handle some of the challenges employers and employees encounter in their discharge of work activities.

1.13 Postgraduate Diploma In Tax Investigation (DTI)

This programme provides students with an in-depth understanding of the taxation system and related criminal process in Rwanda, financial accounting, international taxation, financial crimes investigation and intelligence.

This programme will help trainees to improve the capacity to better detect and investigate financial crimes; recover the proceeds of the underlying predicate crimes such as fraud, money laundering, tax evasion, terrorist financing, embezzlement, etc.

It will equip the trainees with the key tools that are necessary in the process of investigating tax-related financial crimes, establishing sources of information and investigative techniques, tracing the movement of money, gathering and handling evidence as well as report writing.



1.13.1 DTI modules

The postgraduate diploma programme in Tax investigation is a 9 months Full Time or 15 months Part Time programme, depending to the choice of the trainee, designed to produce graduates who are capable of undertaking practical tax investigation tasks. For a trainee to graduate with a Post graduate diploma in Tax Investigation, he/she must attain 140 credits worth of six mandatory modules, three of which carry 20 credits each, two with 25 credits each and one module of 30 credits.

S/N	Module title	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Introduction to taxation in Rwanda	This module aims at enabling the trainees to understand the history of taxation in Rwanda, the computation of administered taxes and compliance with tax procedures.
2	Financial accounting	This module introduces the trainees to the role and significance of accounting information, fundamentals and basic accounting procedures, accounting principles and concepts, accounting cycle, which are involved in the preparation of a business entity's financial statements and enabling the students to understand the basic language of the business, measurement of business performance and the assessment of financial position of the organization.
3	Rwandan taxation and criminal process	This module aims at enabling the trainees to cope with Rwandan taxation and the related criminal process with emphasis on natural justice and ethics at one hand and institutional remedies at the other hand. The trainees will be introduced to general knowledge of criminal & tax offences, evidence law and different phases of the trial process for tax offences.
4	International Taxation	This module will enable the students to understand Key principles for the taxation of cross border activities and related party transactions, the underlying General principles and planning considerations from a Rwandan perspective, Tax treaties and importance of exchange of information. It will also enable the students to use and assess transfer pricing, tax evasion and avoidance.
5	Financial Crimes Investigation	In this module students will acquire solid skills for conducting financial crime investigation including the ability to identify cases of money laundering undertaken through complex financial arrangements and how to effectively use sophisticated techniques to trace the links between suspects and their illicit activities.



6	Intelligence principles and techniques	This module aims at enabling the trainees to effectively perform intelligence analysis, connecting and utilizing information, evaluating and analyzing it so as to process into intelligence; and to produce products to support informed decision making. Emphasis will be put on intelligence gathering techniques, intelligence dissemination management, introduction to risk management and strategic intelligence.
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1.14 Post graduate diploma in procurement practice (DPP)

The overall Objective of the DPP is to equip the procurement professionals with a comprehensive knowledge that covers legal and non- legal aspects of Procurement and also best practices in Public Procurement. Delivered in a practical approach that includes learning from each other, the programme will enable participants to develop expertise in Public Procurement. Enhanced skills of procurement professionals will also increase professionalism in the procurement profession.

1.14.1 DPP modules

The programme comprises eight (8) modules. Six of them will be offered in two semesters, while the other two modules will cover the whole period of the programme. These are the following:

S/N	Module name	Achievement of level/programme outcomes
1	Introduction to public procurement and Supply Chain management	This module introduces the trainees to the basic concepts of public procurement and supply chain management that become a basis for advanced topics in this knowledge area.
2	Procurement legal framework	This module aims at equipping participants with knowledge of laws and regulations that are relevant to procurement profession and process. These are not limited to procurement laws but also other laws such as the laws governing public private partnerships, contract, public finance, etc. The module also aims at helping the participants to know the techniques and methods of interpretation of the laws as well as the application of these laws in solving procurement problems.



3	Public Private Partnerships (PPP's)	This module aims at equipping the participants with understanding of PPP models, cycle, structure and financing, procurement strategy and plan as well as the skills to evaluate negotiation and manage the PPP agreement.
4	Contract management and dispute Resolution	This module aims at equipping the participants with the understanding of negotiation, drafting, amendment, interpretation and management of the procurement contract relating to works, supplies, and consultancy and non-consultancy services. It also acquaints them with the skills in resolving the disputes that may arise from the contract management.
5	Electronic procurement	This module aims at equipping the participants with the understanding of the relevant factors to consider in developing the e-procurement strategy as well as practical issues involved in the use of e-procurement.
6	Procurement ethics	The objective of this module is to provide participants with understanding of ethical issues involved in the procurement process.
7	Field attachment	The objective of this part of the programme is to get the learner acquainted with real-life working experience and to enable the learner to apply skills learnt in school at an actual work place. Course objectives are: to provide practical and job-related competences to the students, to develop and inculcate work ethics, employment demand and responsibilities to graduates, to provide an interactive environment for trainers, trainees and stakeholders and to enable application of the principles and techniques to real life problems-solving opportunities.
8	Research project	The objective of this course is to get the participants acquainted with the research experience which would enable them to carry out research and to deal with different procurement challenges that may arise from their daily duties.



II. CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION (CLE)

At ILPD, Continuing Legal Education is understood to mean education and training for adult learners beyond that provided in traditional undergraduate and graduate education. Continuing Legal Education expands and keeps current knowledge attained in degree programmes and designed to sustain learning and knowledge acquisition related to specific professions.

The Institute offers Continuing Legal Education (CLE) courses to judges, prosecutors, lawyers, Rwanda Investigations Bureau (RIB) officers, Court Registrars, Bailiffs, Prisons Officers and Civil Society Organizations' officials that intervene in the Justice Sector. It also organises tailor-made short courses for other public officers and other similar candidates. These courses serve to improve administrative capacity within the justice sector and bolster law enforcement, ultimately benefiting the country as a whole. ILPD aims to improve understanding of the law and the efficiency of CLE participants in the performance of their duties. Many professions recommend or require Continuing Legal Education as a means for members of the profession to stay current on best practices, policy changes, and research findings. This includes professions relevant to the academic offerings of ILPD Continuing Legal Education (CLE) is professional education of lawyers, judges and prosecutors that takes place after their initial admission to the profession or the bar.

In many countries, Rwanda inclusive, CLE participation is required of attorneys to maintain their license to practice law. ILPD has identified over 29 courses that are highly needed to bolster the practice of law whether in Rwanda or even beyond. It should be noted that while Continuing Legal Education was not a requirement to practice law, the Rwanda Bar Association has made Continuing Legal Education compulsory in the profession.

2.1 Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Courses offered at ILPD

1. Administrative Law Course
2. Bailiffs and Auctioneer Course
3. Interviewing Techniques
4. Pleading Techniques
5. Techniques of Negotiation
6. Techniques of Pleading
7. Judging
8. Professional Practice for Judges
9. Professional Practice for Prosecutors



10. Professional Practice for Lawyers
11. Alternative Dispute Resolution
12. Gender-Based Violence
13. Principles of Forensic DNA for Officers of the Court, prosecution and police
14. International Economic Crimes
15. Anti-Money Laundering
16. Initial Training for Judges
17. Initial Training for Prosecutors
18. Investigation Techniques
19. Mediation and other Alternative Dispute Resolutions
20. Victim and Witness Protection
21. Negotiation and Management of Contracts
22. International Economic Law
23. Internet Legal Research
24. Money Laundering and Cyber Crimes
25. Human Rights and Juvenile Justice
26. Good Governance, Corruption and Money Laundering
27. Taxation
28. Human Trafficking
29. Civil and criminal procedures

Notice: The cost for Continuing Legal Education is negotiated between the requesting institution and ILPD but may not go below 140,000Frw per day which includes accommodation, refreshment and course fees.

2.2 Methods that are used during the training:

Learning needs assessment to determine participants' general understanding level, presentation of course syllabus with unit learning outcomes, pair and group discussions, role plays, mock interviews, group presentations, audio visual materials (cds, films, etc.) In class exercises and homework, evaluation of course taken in the middle and at the end of the course, certificate of completion, our training strategy, trained external Faculty in adult teaching methodologies, class observations, evaluation of the course at the end of the training, consumer perceptions survey.



III. RESEARCH

Research is part of the ILPD's mission and mandate. ILPD conducts applied and policy relevant legal research that contributes to the further development of the legal system and the rule of law in Rwanda and the region.

3.1 Researches and consultancies conducted

Over the past years ILPD has gathered significant experience in research and, some of the researches and consultancies conducted include:

- *The impact of gendered legal rights to land on the prevalence and nature of intra-and inter-household disputes;*
- *Study on the end to end process mapping of the criminal Justice system in Rwanda;*
- *Study on the alternative to the imprisonment in Rwanda focusing on the main streaming of TIG and best practice guidelines for Judges in the exercise of their discretion when imposing non-custodial sentences etc.*
- *Consultancy services to develop a curriculum for psycho-social reintegration of ex-prisoners in Rwanda*
- *Consultancy services to develop small procedure bench book*
- *Consultancy services to conduct training and coaching for investigators of the office of ombudsman, on investigation techniques and evidence collection in corruption cases.*

3.2 Main Publications

ILPD's publications are standard reference resources for students, legal professionals, policy makers and the legal community in general.

Listed below are some books that have been published by ILPD:

- The Rwandan Commercial Law Books Series 1. Intellectual Property Law, 2013.
- The Rwandan Commercial Law Books Series 2. New Law Governing Contracts in Rwanda, 2013.



- The Rwandan Commercial Law Books Series 3. Rwanda Company Law 2009.
- The Rwandan Commercial Law Books Series 4. Rwanda Law of Security Interests, 2015.
- The Rwandan Commercial Law Books Series 5. Commercial Dispute Resolution
- The Rwandan Commercial Law Books Series 6. Labour Law and Labour Relations in Rwanda, 2015.
- Bench book on Gender Based Violence, A practical guide for the adjudication of Gender based violence cases.

3.3 Other Publications

In Collaboration with the School of Law- University of Rwanda, ILPD started to publish the Rwandan Law Journal a few years ago. Within this financial year, ILPD will launch the 3rd issue of the well-researched papers in all fields of law.

We have a number of publications, including IHURIRO, both the Magazine and the Newsletter that offer in-depth articles and profiles of alumni, faculty members, Institute leaders and students. It also includes stories on research, law, trends in legal practice and national and global legal issues.

ILPD also wants to stay in touch with all of its constituents (students, prospective students, alumni, faculty, staff, Stakeholders and friends of the Institute) to keep them up to date on what's happening at the Institute.



IV. FACILITIES SERVICES

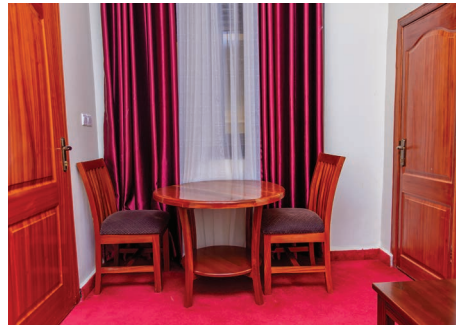
4.1 Accommodation facilities

Accommodation facilities are available at ILPD. They are of very high standards. ILPD rooms are self-contained and they contain warm water showers. Guests and students are accommodated during their stay at the Institute.

All units come with a sitting area, a flat-screen TV and a private bathroom with free toiletries, hot tub, bidet and shower. Accommodation will be accompanied with towels and bed linen.

ILPD -Accommodation provides an ironing service, as well as business facilities like photocopying. In the bedrooms and other ILPD rooms there is fast internet connectivity.

VVIP rooms





VIP rooms



Standard room



Note: ILPD -Accommodation has been welcoming [Booking.com](https://www.booking.com) guests since 21 Dec 2020.



4.2 Computer Laboratories

The ILPD provides well-equipped computer laboratories that are available to students for internet research, assignments and other study-related purposes. The computer labs also serve as classrooms for ICT courses. The IT officers will provide you with all the information needed for the use of computers.



Excellent computer lab of sixty computers with very fast internet connectivity

4.3 Library facility

ILPD Law Libraries facilitate the academic and research functions of ILPD. It also helps to meet the needs of the public and to serve the legal information needs of the local community, the region and the citizens of Rwanda.



Library collection

The following constitute categories of the different types of reading materials available in the ILPD Library:

4.3.1 Print resources:

- Text Books on all subject matters in law. These subjects include Legal drafting; International Law; Constitutional & Administrative Law, Public Finance, Tax, Commerce (trade), Industrial Law; Labour, Social Service, Education; Criminal Law; Private Law; Civil Procedure & Courts, etc. Textbooks are in English or French. Civil and common law materials are available.
- Reviews and Journals
- Teaching materials which include all reading/research materials submitted by:



- The lecturers in connection with subjects of instruction and Students' Theses.
- National Laws through Official Gazettes
- Newspapers and Magazine.

4.3.2 Electronic resources:

Through the ILPD library, our users can access a good number of resources such as INASP Database. Student users are trained on how to access them during the induction week. The library also has some CDs containing useful legal materials which can assist its users.

Access to collection: Access to the shelves and collection is free upon presentation of user card/student card. This is of course with the assistance of librarians who are always there to assist users to find what they need. Access and use of library resources are subject to Library rules and regulations available on the Institute's website and in the Library.

Location: The main library is located in the second phase of the storey building of ILPD in Nyanza Campus. However, the library has another branch in Kigali/ILPD Campus (Former ICTR-Information and Documentation Center, Kiyovu, Nyarugenge). ILPD students can also access and use collections found in NPC Library and MINIJUST Library.

4.3.3 Library Opening Hours

The Library normally opens its doors to the public according to the following schedule:

Days	Opening Hours
Monday- Thursday	9:00 am - 9:00 pm
Friday	9:00 am - 5:00 pm
Weekend	9:30 am - 4:00 pm
Public Holidays	Closed



Notes:

- » Closed during lunch break: 1:00 pm - 2:00pm.
- » The Library can adjust the above working hours, if necessary, for users' convenience in order to meet their information needs.
- » ILPD main Library and its Kigali branch is open to the public, free of charge but subject to library usage regulations.

4.4 Sport and culture

LPD is more than a place where people go to develop their academic skills and knowledge but also a place where sports play an important role. Besides academic training provided to our clients, sports is part of the leisure activities we offer to our clients. We dispose of play grounds for Basketball, Volleyball and football within ILPD premises. If you like being around and involved in sports, ILPD is the right place to be.

4.5 Student Enrollment Registration

Documents required for registration, to be presented to the office of the Registrar, are all available and indicated online on ILPD's websites. These are:

- » A certified copy of the bachelor's degree in law;
- » Academic transcripts;
- » 2 passport photos;
- » A copy of the National Identity card/Passport.

Upon admission and after registration the institute provides a student card. The student card is multi-purpose. It gives you access to:

- » The Institute's premises;
- » Examinations;
- » Research materials;
- » The library and computer rooms of the institute.

Admission at ILPD is granted without any discrimination.

WELCOME TO ILPD!

THE INSTITUTE OF LEGAL PRACTICE AND DEVELOPMENT

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