

## Chapter 1 : Executive LLM in International Business Law Program | School of Law

*International treaties and operating regulations: Depending on the countries you trade with, avoiding violations of negotiated treaties and/or business regulations can become "gotchas" without advice from your legal counsel. After becoming familiar with the treaties and regulations of those countries in which you want to do business, you.*

Our students and staff are available to help you with all your questions during the information sessions and at the information market. Admission with an international degree This Master is selective and open to a limited number of students only. The Admission Board selects on merit. Factors which will be taken into account are: GPA at least 3. Applicants who do not have such a degree, but who have considerable experience in the field of law, are also encouraged to apply, provided that they have a sound academic background. Your bachelor education is compared to and valued through the UK Naric comparison system and, if necessary, through the Nuffic comparison and validation programmes. Your previous education is compared to and valued through the UK Naric comparison system and, if necessary, through the Nuffic comparison and validation programmes. Admission on the basis of a degree from a University of Applied Sciences is not possible. The faculty does not offer a pre-master for the IBL Master. This requirement is met if no longer than two years before the start of the programme, the applicant has successfully completed one of the following examinations with at least the scores indicated: The proof of English proficiency can be submitted after the application deadline, but must have been received by the faculty before the start of the programme. Without an English proficiency test score which meets the specifications mentioned above or a waiver, you cannot start the programme. Application with an international diploma is possible from 1 October. The application deadline is: Please note we check application documents for plagiarism. The admission board may ask for additional documentation at a later stage if this is deemed necessary for reviewing your application. Send proof of English proficiency to masters. This may be sent at a later stage see Language requirements for details. As soon as all required application documents have been received, your dossier is submitted to the Admission board. Please note that your dossier must be complete on the application deadline! Incomplete dossiers cannot be taken into consideration. The Admission Board decides monthly on applications. If you have been admitted: You will receive practical information regarding the start of the programme during the summer.

Chapter 2 : LLM International Business Law | Tilburg University

*International Commercial Law is a body of legal rules, conventions, treaties, domestic legislation and commercial customs or usages, that governs international commercial or business transactions. A transaction will qualify to be international if elements of more than one country are involved.*

For any merger, acquisition or joint venture with an international dimension, the management of the merger review process around the world has added significant layers of complexity and expense to deal-making. An increasing number of jurisdictions is now involved in the merger review process; the thresholds for merger filings are many and varied; the timing of merger reviews is very different and subject to different levels of procedural complexity; the scope of remedies is becoming increasingly intrusive; the risks posed by gun-jumping and the submission of incorrect information have assumed significant proportions; while the growth of ever-more-complex theories of harm arising from mergers and the necessity of coordinating remedies to address such concerns around the world is adding greater uncertainty to the merger clearance process. This article seeks to provide an overview of the range of issues that arise in a typical merger review situation, with the aim being to provide a coherent analytical structure through which in-house and external counsel can plan their merger review strategy around the world.

**A Comparative Review of Legislative Development - Norm Keith** The historical background of money laundering legislation began with the drug trade. Initial anti-money laundering AML efforts were introduced primarily to prevent drug cartels from being able to process money gained from illegal drug activity, which cartels often used to build larger drug businesses. The key historical turning point of AML legislation is the Vienna Convention of 1988, where 43 countries agreed on an approach to address money laundering rather than solely focusing on drug trafficking and related monetary issues. The initial change occurred with the adoption of Part XII. The second major change occurred in the early 1990s with the adoption of the Proceeds of Crime Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act. Currently, money laundering prevention efforts focus on increasing international cooperation and addressing terrorist financing. The FATF and World Bank have consistently advocated international unity in addressing organised crime and money laundering by terrorist organisations as a necessary precursor to making any significant change in this global issue. Although there is some harmonisation among countries such as Canada, the US and the UK, there are various other countries, such as the Cayman Islands, whose legislative system is not harmonised.

**Competition Damages Litigation in Europe: Rapid Changes Bring New Uncertainties - Ken Daly and Anne Robert** Although victims of infringements of European Union competition law have had the possibility to pursue damages claims for more than 50 years, for most of this period, such claims were a rarity. However, the last five years has brought significant changes. Following a determined policy push by the European Commission and parallel activities by EU Member States, the practical barriers that used to impede competition litigation are being torn down, and competition damages actions are becoming a day-to-day reality. These rapid changes are creating a range of new opportunities for claimants, and considerable new threats to defendants. Despite these changes, the litigation possibilities still vary greatly across EU Member States. Some have shown themselves willing to experiment with litigation models that are relatively novel in the European context like opt-out class actions and have willingly revolutionised their litigation culture. Others have taken a more cautious approach; although no Member State has remained untouched by the new era of private enforcement. The emerging disparities between the systems available in the EU have created competition between Member States, encouraged forum shopping by claimants and caused defendants to consider a range of new challenges. Unlike just a few years ago, competition law practitioners now routinely advise on litigation risks alongside the more traditional public enforcement risks. This article traces the development of competition damages policy in recent years, and illustrates some of the practical consequences, possibilities and challenges facing those impacted.

**The Law of Illegality in Singapore:** Generally, where a contract is prohibited under statute or an established head of common law public policy, the contract is void and unenforceable. If a contracting party has paid money to its counterparty under such an illegal contract, that party may not be able to recover it. However, the bar against recovery is not absolute and

is subject to exceptions. For example, a contracting party who repents and withdraws from the illegal contract in a timely fashion may still be able to recover under the doctrine of locus poenitentiae a place of repentance. In an area where issues of contract, equity, remedies and public policy intersect, and where the tension between certainty and flexibility in the meting out of justice is ever present, two juridical approaches appear to have emerged. In *Patel v Mirza*, the nine-member UK Supreme Court favoured the early exercise of a judicial discretion based on the analysis of a range of factors including proportionality to determine whether or not to allow the illegality defence in the first place. In *Ochroid Trading Ltd v Chua Siok Lui*, the five-member Singapore Court of Appeal decided not to adopt the range of factors test in *Patel v Mirza* to displace the traditional rule that no recovery is permitted under a prohibited contract. This is not to say that judicial flexibility in awarding recovery in appropriate circumstances would be compromised. The court in *Ochroid Trading v Chua* continued to consider recovery in contracts that involve the commission of a legal wrong but are not prohibited contracts per se as well as recovery on a restitutionary basis, which involves taking into account a range of factors including stultification.

**Chapter 3 : International Business Law and Legal Definition | USLegal, Inc.**

*International Business law is the scope and practice of law in the global business market. International Business law includes a direct focus on economics and the law in relation to international commercial transactions, licensing procedures, tariffs and taxes, and other intricacies which are used to regulate international transactions between.*

International Business is a term used to describe all commercial transactions investments, sales, private and governmental transactions, transportation and logistics that take place between two or more nations or two or more business that operate in different countries. Typically in International Business, corporations or private companies will undertake deals or conduct transactions for profit, while governments undertake such business objectives for political purposes. International Business is a broad term, which refers to all business activities that involve cross border transactions of services, goods, and resources between two or more nations. The transaction of economic resources in International Business include the transfer of capital, skills, assets, people etc. Typically these transactions are conducted for construction, finance, banking, or insurance purposes. Companies that engage in International business are referred to international corporations or multinational enterprises. These companies engage in a worldwide approach to market and produce goods in multiple nations. International Business Law Explained International Business law is the scope and practice of law in the global business market. International Business law includes a direct focus on economics and the law in relation to international commercial transactions, licensing procedures, tariffs and taxes, and other intricacies which are used to regulate international transactions between government entities or multinational enterprises. International law varies between jurisdictions; the premise elaborates basic business law concepts by expanding them to an international field. International law is typically related to trade or commerce that takes place between two nations or two companies that operate in separate countries. The laws of different jurisdictions will come into play in each transaction; an analysis of such laws for each jurisdiction must be observed and understood by the engaging parties prior to the affirmation of the business deal. The foundation of international business law is rooted in trade agreements and the laws which regulate such transactions. In addition to trade agreements, international business law will administer, regulate and subsequently deliver licenses. These licenses are needed to either conduct business in a foreign nation or are required to partake in a transaction for a specific good or service. Additionally, licensing requirements will also encompass various intellectual property or tangible property that is being exchanged between two parties. For instance, a company operating in one country may develop a specific form of intellectual property; this company may then produce their product in another country, or may license other companies the right to produce the product. As each transaction or agreement is negotiated, the licensing rights and the exchange of property are the fundamental aspects of international business law and the primary focus of the commercial transaction. Tariffs, taxes, and other mechanisms which surround a business transaction will vary by jurisdiction. Typically, there are basic provisions for a country that may be modified by trade agreements among different nations; these issues must be considered when a party negotiates each transaction.

**Chapter 4 : International Business and Economic Law | Tufts Fletcher School**

*International Business and Trade Law* The LLM program in International Business and Trade Law prepares students to meet the challenges of an increasingly global economy by giving them the knowledge and training needed to handle complex transnational transactions that define the current legal and business environment.

International Business Law February 22, Share this Doing business internationally? Here are five things international business lawyers want you to know before doing business abroad. International Business describes all commercial transactions that occur between two or more businesses that operate in different countries. This general definition includes investments, sales, both private company and government transactions, and commercial transportation actions. Corporate counsel should advise senior management about these pitfalls. To find out just what perils may be lying ahead we interviewed corporate law specialist and attorney Tim Moynahan. Specifically, ask your corporate counsel about these issues. Your attorney can examine the concise guidance offered by the U. Ignorance of the Act is not a valid defense to avoid a compliance violation. Always remember that foreign legal systems may not be impartial or immune to political pressure when trying to resolve business or commercial disputes. Ask your lawyer for counsel about the integrity of the court system in the country in which you hope to do business. You need to thoroughly assess your risks with your international business operations. After so doing, you should create strategies and methods to minimize the risks you identify. Study and maximize your Currency Exchange program for buying and selling inventory. Using an international collection company can keep your transaction process operating efficiently. Choose your business location carefully for taxation, talent-pool, and cost reasons. Selecting the wrong location can inflict damage to your revenue, operations, and bottom line. Always keep your maximum strategic benefit at the top of your preferred list. While these items are vital to your business success internationally, there are other considerations you also should address. Sure, you want the best corporate attorney you can find, but, even if you find an outstanding one, you should not expect this lawyer to be perfect, no human has ever been. Become knowledgeable about these items before you become an international business. The reason for this huge judgment: PepsiCo neglected to name a registered agent in Wisconsin. Retain a registered agent in the country s you plan to do business with. The WTO serves as the regulatory foundation for international trade. It also functions as the prime arbiter for international business disputes. Becoming familiar with WTO functions and regulations brings a wealth of useful information to management of international businesses. International treaties and operating regulations: After becoming familiar with the treaties and regulations of those countries in which you want to do business, you should ask your lawyer any questions about these issues that are unclear. Become familiar with local foreign customs, cuisine, and culture in those countries in which you carry on trade or any business. While not technically a legal issue, your attorney can offer advice that may help you avoid costly culture errors with international commercial relationships. Some promising international companies have waited for their attorneys to advise them to their dismay. Do not believe that it is equally efficient to correct legal mistakes after they occur; it always is more expensive to fix if correctable, at all after the error has already been made. Then ask your lawyer for advice on how to avoid legal and corporate behavioral problems before they present themselves. You will be happy you did and your success will reflect this thoughtful preplanning.

*The specialized LLM in International Business Regulation, Litigation and Arbitration is designed for US and foreign-trained lawyers with interests in financial, business, and commercial law in a transnational context.*

Adorable animal families that will make you "aww" International business law is the practice of law in the global business community. It includes a focus on economics and the law, international commercial transactions, licensing, tariffs and taxes, and many other topics. International business law varies by jurisdiction. It builds on top of basic business law concepts by expanding them to an international arena. A study of economics and the law gives an attorney an analytical framework for considering legal and economic aspects of a particular policy as it relates to international commercial law. International business law is almost always related to trade or commerce in one way or another. Public international law issues affect commerce and trade in a variety of ways. The laws of several different jurisdictions come into play in each transaction. An analysis of the specific laws for each jurisdiction must be completed prior to determining which jurisdiction is best for a given transaction. Ad Trade agreements have a significant impact on international business law. Two or more countries may join together for a specific trade agreement in order to define certain aspects of commerce or trade. It is a trilateral agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada intended to reduce trade and investment barriers between the three countries. These types of agreements exist among many different countries and must be considered as one enters into a new set of commercial transactions. Licensing of different property rights is a major issue in the field of international business law. A company in one country may develop a specific intellectual property. This company may then have the item produced in a different country, or it may license other companies the right to produce this item in many different countries. As each of these transactions is negotiated, the rights licensed or maintained by each of the different companies are the primary focus of the commercial transaction. The laws in each of the jurisdictions all play into how the transaction is negotiated. Tariffs, taxes, and other mechanisms for regulating trade vary by jurisdiction. There are usually basic provisions for a country that can be modified by trade agreements among the different countries. These issues must be considered as one negotiates each transaction.

**Chapter 6 : International Business and Trade Law | Fordham**

*Business Law International is edited by Jennifer Wheeler, Counsel in Tax at Linklaters, and Wayne McArdle, Partner at Gibson Dunn. Jennifer and Wayne are assisted by an editorial board of experts in international business law.*

International commercial contracts[ edit ] International commercial contracts are sale transaction agreements made between parties from different countries. Use of foreign agent to sell and distribute. Manufacture products in the foreign country by either setting up business or by acquiring a foreign subsidiary. Enter into a joint venture with a foreign entity. Appoint a franchisee in the foreign country. It is not concerned with the validity or provisions of the contract nor its effect on the property sold. The importance of CISG is its interpretation. International context, uniformity and observance of good faith must be regarded when interpreting the Convention. Matters not expressly settled by CISG are to be determined according to the general principles of CISG; or in such absence, according to rules of private international law. Incoterms While Incoterms were first published in , it has been revised every 10 years. Incoterms , the 8th revision, refers to the newest collection of essential international commercial and trade terms with 11 rules. Incoterm was effective on and from January 1, The terms were devised in recognition of non-uniform standard trade usages between various States. When incorporated into a sale contract, the Incoterm code provides a detailed interpretation of rights and obligations between parties. Any given Incoterm, in most jurisdictions, will not be incorporated into a contract without express or implied reference to it being an Incoterm. Parties should specifically refer to the Incoterms in the sale contract to indicate incorporation. The International Chamber of Commerce ICC is responsible for revising Incoterms periodically to reflect changing practices in international trade. The Incoterms are classified in 4 different classes: The 11 terms can also be classified into two different categories depending on its contents: Contract of carriage of goods[ edit ] In the carriage of goods by sea, air or land, goods may be lost, damaged or deteriorated. The bill of lading transport document used almost exclusively for carriage of goods by sea is a contract of carriage between the consignor, the carrier and consignee that acts as a receipt of transfer of goods and as a negotiable instrument. The bill of lading also determines rights and liabilities agreed between parties to an international sale contract. Also reservations as to the quality and quantity of the goods are marked on the bill when accepting goods so as to stifle any accusations from the consignee of damage in transit. The consignor retains ownership of the goods until the bill of lading is transferred to the consignee. These rules impose minimum responsibilities and liabilities that cannot be softened by contract. Title to sue[ edit ] Where loss or damage to goods is incurred by a party to the contract of carriage, that person may sue directly on that contract. Where loss or damage occurs when risk has passed to the buyer, the buyer may benefit under the contract of carriage with the seller, depending on contract terms between buyer and seller. This will ascertain who has contracted as principal to bring action against the carrier. Where loss or damage occurs before risk passes to the buyer, the seller may benefit under the contract of carriage made with the buyer. Who to sue[ edit ] The party to be sued on a contract of carriage may vary from the shipowner, the charterer or the freight forwarder. A distinction is made between the physical carrier and the legal carrier, the person contractually responsible for the carriage. If the consignee is suing on an implied contract of carriage or there is negligent carriage of goods, it is the physical carrier against whom action is brought. Insurance in international trade[ edit ] Insurance against perils is an important aspect of international commercial transactions. In the event of loss or damage to cargo due to hazards during voyage, an insured party will be able to recover losses from the insurer. The type of insurance required depends on the mode of transport agreed between parties to transport the cargo. Such insurance forms include marine, aviation and land. The type of insurance contract depends on the Incoterm adopted by the parties in a sale contract. A CIF sale contract requires the seller to obtain insurance cover for the voyage. An FOB contract however places no obligation on the buyer or seller to obtain insurance, although it is prudent for the buyer to protect against potential losses. It is not uncommon for the buyer in a FOB contract to request the seller to arrange insurance on an understanding that they will reimburse the insurance costs incurred. Insurance obtained must cover only those goods that are being sold and stipulated in shipping documents. The insurance must also cover the entire

voyage of the sale contract. Where it covers only part of the transit, the buyer will be able to reject the documents upon tender. Marine insurance contracts may be divided into hull insurance or cargo insurance. There is no uniform law or convention for international marine insurance. However commercial customs, usage and practices in international marine insurance have played a significant role in regulating marine insurance internationally. Thus the marine insurance contract is subject to both general principles of contract law and relevant domestic marine insurance law. Aviation Insurance contracts may be divided into hull insurance; cargo insurance; airport owners and operators liability; hovercraft insurance; spacecraft insurance; and commercial aircraft insurance. These conventions together provide guidance to domestic air insurance law.

Payment in international trade [ edit ] Two broad methods of financing international transactions are direct payment between seller and buyer; or finance through banks. Practically, payment is effected by the following methods: The idea is to secure acceptance of the bill of exchange by the buyer; and the buyer is bound to return the bill of lading if he does not honour the bill of exchange. Upon presentation of necessary commercial documents verifying shipment of goods, the bank collects payment for goods on behalf of the seller. In the collection process, the buyer pays for goods in exchange for title documents. It represents a crucial aspect of international commercial law through its objectives of facilitating global trade flow; liberalising trade barriers; and providing an effective dispute settlement mechanism. Major functions of the WTO include to: Implement and administer the WTO and its annexes. Provide a forum for negotiating trade-related issues; and issues arising from the WTO Agreement. GATT is incorporated into the WTO Agreement, and contains three important basic principles in the context of international commercial law: Most-favoured nation principle MFN: Each GATT member must treat all trading partners as well as its most favoured trading partner. The WTO panels consider tariff classifications, product nature, intended use, commercial value, price and sustainability. Regional trade initiatives and economic integration is integral to international commercial law through its impact on commercial transactions. In particular, by the creation of free-trade and preferential trading areas; economic and monetary unions; and common markets. GATT allows the creation of customs unions and free trade areas as an exception to the MFN principle if it facilitates trade and does not raise barriers to trade of other contracting parties. Anti-dumping and countervailing measures [ edit ] Dumping refers to the unfair trading practice of exporting products at a cost below market price. Regulated by GATT , parties cannot introduce products into a foreign country to cause material injury to an established industry or to slow the establishment of a domestic industry. Such measures protect against anti-competitive behaviour but are not a means of trade protection. The regimes are not entirely consistent with WTO-GATT aims to liberalise trade barriers and are declining in use in the international trading arena. However the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices provides a forum for consultation and exchange of information. Anti-dumping measures can only operate where enacted by domestic legislation since they are enforced by the importing country. Countervailing measures [ edit ] A countervailing duty is imposed for the purpose of offsetting a subsidy. Subsidies are not prohibited under WTO unless there is evidence of injury or damage to the importing country. The Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures forms the current regime for imposing countervailing duties on subsidised goods to conform to GATT principles. The Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures exists to carry out tasks assigned under the Agreement International contracts relating to intellectual property IP [ edit ] Developments in international trade through e-commerce have seen an increased emphasis on IP protection. International commercial litigation and conflict of laws [ edit ] The resolution of disputes arising from private international commercial transactions may be conducted through international commercial mediation, litigation or arbitration. Some inherent difficulties of international litigation include the reluctance to litigate in a foreign court due to unfamiliarity or potential bias; and issues of enforcement of a foreign judgment. Like mediation, arbitration is a private dispute resolution process pursuant to an agreement between parties. The arbitrator or arbitral panel derives their authority and jurisdiction from the commercial agreement; and their decision is prima facie binding. Arbitration is divided into institutional and ad hoc arbitration. Institutional Arbitration is conducted through an organisation, such as the ICC. The organisation governs the arbitral process through a set of rules and administrative structures. Resorting to the institution is typically determined by terms of the commercial contract between parties. Ad

Ad hoc Arbitration occurs where parties have not specifically made reference to arbitral institution in the contract but agree to submit their dispute to arbitration. These rules provide coverage of international commercial arbitration and parties do not need to settle on the arbitration rules. Recognition and enforcement of an international commercial arbitral award will be according to the laws of State seeking enforcement. The Convention provides a simple, uniform and effective means of enforcing arbitral awards and processes. In practice, the Convention is the chief means of recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards globally.

Conflict of laws rules in relation to private commercial disputes[ edit ] International conventions or customs govern international sale of goods contracts, depending on the terms of the sale contract. In the absence of an international convention, domestic law applies. This refers to a situation where the application of respective domestic laws in a commercial dispute can produce very different outcomes. Private law is crucial to international commercial transactions by establishing whether a contract exists; rights and obligations between parties; and the extent of liability if the contract is not performed. Disputes between governments in relation to the design and implementation of trade measures: A key role of the WTO in international commercial law is the dispute settlement mechanism for trade disputes. International trade fraud[ edit ] International trade fraud is an incident of international commercial transactions. It affects traders through loss of cargo, increased insurance premiums and shipping expenses, as well as the cost to final consumers. The types of fraud vary from documentary fraud; charter-party fraud; fraudulent insurance claims; scuttling; diversion of cargo; counterfeiting, and money laundering. A notable case in international trade fraud is the Salem Case. This case involved the scuttling of a ship carrying more than , tons of crude oil.

**Chapter 7 : International Business Law | University of Salford, Manchester**

*LLM in International Business Law: Degree Program Information International business law is the study of the laws, regulations, theories and policies that govern international commerce. The.*

International Strategic Management In this era of globalisation it is essential for companies to understand the different international environments of the markets in which they may operate, and how these influence value-adding activities and decision-making. This module will develop your understanding of these different international environments in terms of the opportunities and threats that they present and show you how they can underpin a sustained competitive advantage in the international arena. The module concludes with an analysis of the different ways in which companies can enter their chosen country.

**SEMESTER 2 International Business Law** Depending on your current role or your future career aspirations, you may need a more detailed understanding of the role of law in the sphere of international business.

**International Law of the Sale of Goods** International Law of the Sale of Goods provides you with an advanced knowledge and understanding of the role of law in the sphere of international business transactions. The Industry Collaboration Project offers four different options: You will be allocated a supervisor to mentor you through your chosen project and receive support wherever necessary from the Salford Business School Employability Team. For all options students are encouraged to address a real organisational issue, and to disseminate their work to a wider audience, meaning that you can create real impact through your Industry Collaboration Project.

**Work Placement** The Work Placement gives you the chance to undertake a six month project with an organisation located regionally, nationally or internationally. By exploring a key issue impacting an organisation, you will apply the theoretical knowledge gained through your studies and develop and use appropriate problem-solving skills in a real-world environment. Your work placement will be assessed primarily through the production of a project proposal and an 8,000 word portfolio.

**Internship** The Internship option of the Industry Collaboration Project aims to equip you with the relevant practical skills to critically identify and evaluate key issues impacting organisations and their environments either in the UK or overseas. Over a three month period, you will work alongside an organisation to identify and explore a real organisational issue. Through your project, you will apply your theoretical knowledge in the development of solutions to the identified issue, produce a project proposal and finally an 8,000 word portfolio.

**Dissertation** An advanced-level research pathway based on a real-world business problem. You will create an initial research proposal then produce a 12,000 word dissertation for assessment. The Dissertation path gives you the opportunity to apply the theoretical and practical knowledge gained from the taught elements of the programme to a current organisational issue and deploy and effectively use appropriate problem-solving skills through critical self-reflection and methodical, systematic research.

**Entrepreneurship** Please note, this option is available from September. Through this option, along with applying your theoretical knowledge from the taught elements of the programme, you will develop the transferable skills and qualities required for entrepreneurial behaviour and work on your own innovative business idea. You will reflect on business opportunities, challenges and strategies with the aim of establishing a new businesses, or incorporating entrepreneurial thinking into the management of an existing organisation. The three month Entrepreneurship path will be assessed through the development of an Initial Business Proposal and an 8,000 word Comprehensive Business Proposal accompanied by a 30 minute presentation.

**Entry Requirements** Normally an undergraduate degree in Law or any other appropriate discipline, at class 2. The APL process can be used for entry onto courses or to give you exemptions from parts of your course. Two forms of APL may be used for entry: English Language Requirements International applicants will be required to show a proficiency in English. If the English language qualification is slightly below this level candidates may be able to take one of the many English courses available in the University. For more information search for English on Course Finder.

**Suitable For** The course is suitable for a wide range of recent home, EU and overseas law and non-law graduates as well as professional returners to higher education. The course will suit those who wish to pursue a career in international business or legal practice. The block delivery mechanism enables individuals employed to study

one or more modules in a cost - and time - efficient mode.

*INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAW: CASES AND MATERIALS* is a timely and useful book. Uncounted millions of "international" transactions occur daily, as goods and services are purchased across the national boundaries of some political units.

Intake October International law firms and Company legal departments increasingly demand lawyers with a global perspective, who are able to add value in complex international transactions. This includes combining top quality legal advice with an in-depth understanding of business issues and the highest standards of professional ethics. The LLM in International Business Law prepares students to manage global legal transactions with a business approach by providing an international experience full-filled with worldwide exchanges, legal venture clinics and a practical case methodology applied to large global companies, international law firms, organizations, government and public sector or NGOs. This LLM gives students the opportunity to exceed legal boundaries to outstand in a global system. Through the MBA Module, the International Immersion Weeks, the Moot Courts and the Venture Law Clinic, our students leave prepared to work side by side with clients and be the next leaders in legal practice and innovation at a global level. To cap it off, the trip exposes students to the European political machine with visits to lobbyists and meetings with European Commission regulators themselves. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot Court Competition, one of the largest and most well recognized moot court competitions in the world. Global Law This module is of paramount importance to the academic formation of a global lawyer, since it is designed to introduce students to the most important legal systems globally. As such, it comprises the study of the basics and fundamentals of Common Law, Civil Law and Asian legal systems. Furthermore, it focuses extendedly on the fundamentals and specifics of EU commercial law, and provides general knowledge on the main structures and institutions of international public law. Introduction to Common Law Systems The objective of the course is to understand the basic structural and operational principles of the Common Law System, the basic legal concepts and terminology. Introduction to Civil Law This course intends to give students a general approach to Civil law. It is planned as a first contact with this legal tradition: Introduction to Asian Legal Systems Taking into account the complexity and diversity of India and China, the goal of this course is to identify the key aspects of the business and legal environment in India and China. EU Commercial Law Its objective is to explore the dynamic regulatory environment for businesses operating within the EU, one of the largest trading blocs in the World, and its organizations. International Public Law This course gives students the basic tools that they need to understand the most essential functions and instruments of public international law. In addition, the students gain a deeper understanding of international trade law. In order to do so, an exceptional corporate lawyer needs to dominate the possible scenarios arising from different applicable laws in the international arena. International Arbitration The aim of the course is to acquire deep knowledge about the methods and basic concepts within international arbitration and to get to know how to handle the application of national and international rules of reference within international arbitration. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot. This arbitration competition that simulates the defense of a hypothetical client, intends to give students first-hand knowledge of how an international commercial arbitration functions. It will provide hands-on formation on the different regulations to which corporate institutions are subject to, on the formation, structure and content of international contracts. Finally, the Module will provide insight on the latest advances on the area of compliance that may affect corporations, enabling students to advise clients in the broadest way possible. Comparative Corporations The objective of the course is to provide students with an functional and practical overview of the regulation of corporate institutions, focusing mainly in the United States and the European Union. International Contracts The aim of this course is to provide the student with sufficient skills and critical legal judgement to achieve an adequate methodology in the process of creation of agreements in an international cross-border scenario. Global Corporate Compliance The objectives of the course are: The objective of this course is for the student to become familiar with the most common structures that may be encountered in this area of law. Cross-border Transactions In the international sphere,

cross-border transactions are more frequent than ever. **Venture Capital and Private Equity Transactions** This course focuses on tax, legal, and economic principles relevant to a number of complex and current entrepreneurial transactions, employing venture capital or private equity financing. **Competition Law** This course aims at providing students an overall and in-depth view of the basic rules and institutions of competition policy and a detailed understanding of the relevant features that underlie free competition, market functioning and consumer welfare through different industries. **International Securities Law** The course deals with the regulation of international securities transactions. Some of the topics included are international public offering of securities to investors, periodic disclosure required to issuers whose shares are held by investors located in different jurisdictions, international tender offers, etc. There will be three main areas of study: Distinctive signs, Copyright and Inventions. **International Tax Framework** The course will introduce the legal framework of international taxation and explore the concept of tax residence. Additionally, the course will give a basic view of international tax planning principles and how they are applied by multinational corporations. **Special attention is paid to the entrepreneurial skills necessary to succeed in business.** **Accounting** This course will emphasize the understanding of how financial statements are created and how accounting decisions affect these statements. The course will teach the theory emphasizing the use of accounting as a tool for decision-making and problem solving. **Strategic Management** This strategy introductory course will introduce students to the mission and realities of general management in order to enable them to think strategically and effectively manage companies and business units. **Financial Management** This course helps students understand how Corporations create value and how to enhance it through every day strategies at all levels of the organization. This will be used to build their own powerful business vision. **Project Management** This course will analyze and study the principles, techniques and basic tool governing Project management applied in a changing legal environment, all with a practical approach and through the experience of experienced professionals in the field. **Entrepreneurship** This course provides an examination of activities that constitute the entrepreneurial process from a managerial perspective, covering issues that emerge with identifying opportunities and shaping them to become feasible new ventures. As such, IE offers students tools to develop the interpersonal skills necessary to succeed in interviews, together with team building opportunities, lectures on current and groundbreaking fields, and international networking experiences beyond the classroom. **Global Forum** This series of sessions, carried by renowned professionals dealing with current topics in the areas of Corporate Law, Leadership skills, Compliance, Technology and Entrepreneurship, among others, provides updated knowledge to students, shaping them into well-rounded professionals. **London and Brussels Immersion Weeks** Our Immersion Weeks, where students visit top law firms, multinationals and financial institutions, help them hone their career trajectory by providing a back-drop to the practice of international law in two centers of global legal activity. **Professional Experience Week** Students will be placed during a week in some of the most prestigious international law firms based in Madrid to work on a case that has been developed by partners to reflect the true work of their lawyers. In order to understand what is really required by clients, students shall act as legal advisors. **Corporate Social Responsibility** This module seeks to equip students with the main tools for understanding the drivers and expectations on corporate behavior. Students will learn how to develop a robust CSR strategy and understand how to analyze the connection with governance and integrity. This module opens students to the world of technology and innovation and its role in the legal sphere. The module will include topics like data management, data analytics and data visualization. **Technology for Innovation** The purpose of this module is to give our students an awareness of new and emerging technologies and the ability to visualize how these technologies might be applied to their specific field. This course will give them an innovative edge consistent with our corporate values of innovation and entrepreneurship. Would you like to live the experience? Join us for IE Weekend Edition!

## DOWNLOAD PDF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAW

*\*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. August emphasizes the diversity and similarity of how firms are currently regulated and governed around the world.*