

Supplementary Matrix of Core Concepts for the Learning Outcome Knowledge and Sources

Protection of human rights and freedoms; Protection from discrimination	Sources of law including statutory interpretation and the doctrine of precedent; relevance of law to context.	The structure of the court system; the role of the courts including judicial review, and (in outline) tribunals, inquiries and dispute resolution	The nature, structure, standards and regulation of the legal profession in Scotland	Routes to qualification as a lawyer in Scotland; differing roles within and outwith the profession; challenges to the profession	
<p>Principles and sources of constitutional law</p> <p>The composition, powers and functions of parliaments and governments in the UK.</p> <p>Outline of the composition, powers and functions of local government in Scotland</p>	<p>The constitutional structure and competencies of the EU and allocation of competencies between the EU and Member States</p> <p>The sources of EU law, EU institutions and the legislative process</p> <p>The relationship of EU law and national law, including domestic and EU remedies</p>	<p>Commercial relationships of agency and partnership</p> <p>Commercial transactions of sale and supply of goods and insurance</p> <p>Nature, operation and regulation of companies</p> <p>Corporate and non-corporate insolvency</p>	<p>Voluntary obligations: unilateral or promise</p> <p>Voluntary obligations: contract formation and formalities, contractual terms, and defective and illegal contracts</p> <p>Breach of voluntary obligations; remedies and title to sue</p>	<p>Involuntary obligations: rules of liability for fault or culpa at common law</p> <p>Involuntary obligations: delicts involving wrongful interference with property, wealth (pure economic loss), reputation and bodily integrity</p> <p>Involuntary obligations: Liability to relatives of a victim</p> <p>Obligations arising from unjustified enrichment</p> <p>Legal capacity of persons</p>	<p>The classification of property – heritable and moveable; corporeal and incorporeal (including intellectual property)</p> <p>Real rights: ownership (including joint or common ownership), lease, liferent, servitudes and burdens, rights in security</p> <p>Original and derivative modes of acquisition of ownership of different types of property</p> <p>Ranking of real rights</p> <p>Extinction of real rights</p> <p>Nature and classification of trusts</p> <p>Creation, operation and termination of trusts</p> <p>Intestate succession</p> <p>Testate succession</p> <p>Legal Rights</p> <p>Executors</p> <p>Parentage, parental responsibilities and rights, and children's rights</p>
<p>Nature and components of crime</p> <p>Concepts of criminal liability and proof of crime</p> <p>Defences to crime</p> <p>Common law crimes against the person and property</p>	<p>The principles of the EU single market</p>				<p>Creation, consequences and termination of marriage and civil partnerships</p>
<p>Statutory crime by reference to example (such as misuse of drugs, road traffic or sexual offences)</p>	<p>Enforcement of obligations including recovery of debt and diligence</p>	<p>Involuntary obligations: breach of statutory duty by reference to example (such as the Occupiers' Liability (Scotland) Act, Consumer Protection Act; Health and Safety Act, Employment Protection Acts)</p>	<p>Extinction of obligations</p> <p>An outline of the effect of the passage of time on obligations and rights: Prescription (positive and negative); limitation</p>		<p>Rights and obligations arising from cohabitation</p>