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COURSE BROCHURE

Statutory Interpretation Methods and Persuasive Brief Writing Training Course

21 – 25 March 2027
Amman

Statutory Interpretation Methods and Persuasive Brief Writing Training Course

Ref: 1222_45937 **Date:** 21 – 25 March 2027 **Location:** Amman **Fees:** 3300 GBP

Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing is a 1-week training course for lawyers, legal researchers and legal advisers who construe statutes and contracts and argue for one reading over another, and who leave with an interpretation-led brief ready to adapt. Courts increasingly test the method behind a reading, not only its conclusion, so organisations need advocates who show their reasoning. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course on statutory interpretation and persuasive brief writing.

Why Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing Matters Now

Three forces are changing how legal texts are read. Legislatures produce layered instruments with frequent amendments. Commercial agreements run in several languages and borrow templates from different legal traditions. Judges and arbitrators, facing heavy dockets, reward submissions that state the interpretive method openly and rank authority honestly. An organisation whose advisers read texts with discipline wins arguments, settles disputes earlier and drafts tighter documents. One that relies on instinct risks adverse rulings, inconsistent advice and arguments that collapse under a single counter-reading. The course rests on the recognised textual, purposive and contextual approaches.

Who Gains Most from Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing

- Advocates responsible for written submissions to tribunals
- In-house advisers responsible for opinions on disputed clauses
- Legal researchers responsible for tracing authority and legislative history
- Contract specialists responsible for settling wording with counterparties
- Regulatory counsel responsible for reading new rules against existing duties

Litigation units gain most when several members attend together and leave sharing one interpretive vocabulary.

Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing Capabilities

Participants move from reading a provision to defending it in writing:

- Weigh textual, purposive and contextual readings of a disputed provision — client advice
- Apply canons of construction and presumptions to statutory gaps — the tribunal position
- Assess contract wording against background, recitals and precedence clauses — the settlement stance
- Build a brief around a single theory of the case — the deciding arbitrator
- Rank authorities by binding force and relevance — signing counsel
- Test their own reading against the strongest counter-reading — litigation risk ratings

Key Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing Terms

- Plain meaning rule — clear words take their ordinary sense unless that produces an absurd result.
- Purposive construction — reading a provision in the light of the mischief it targets and the aim its drafters pursued.
- Canons of construction — established maxims, such as ejusdem generis, that guide how listed words are read.
- Extrinsic material — sources outside the text, such as preparatory papers, used cautiously to clarify meaning.
- Contra proferentem — the rule that an ambiguous term is read against the party who drafted or relies on it.
- Theory of the case — the single account of facts and law every section of a brief supports.

Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing Day by Day

Day 1: The Shifting Landscape of Legal Reading

- Textualism and the Plain Meaning Rule — When Words Alone Settle a Dispute
- Purposive Construction and Legislative Intent — Reading Gaps Against Policy Aims
- Contextual Reading of the Whole Instrument — Resolving Clashing Provisions
- Interpretive Presumptions and Canons — Default Positions Courts Still Apply
- Technology, Translation and Multilingual Texts — Pressures Reshaping Construction

Day 2: Construing Statutes and Subordinate Rules

- Ejusdem Generis and Noscitur a Sociis — Narrowing Open General Words
- Hierarchy of Norms and Implied Repeal — Choosing the Governing Provision
- Definitions Sections and Cross-References — Fixing the Reach of Key Terms
- Transitional and Retrospective Provisions — Deciding Which Version Applies
- Preparatory Materials and Explanatory Notes — Weighing Extrinsic Evidence Fairly

Day 3: Construing Contracts and Commercial Documents

- Contra Proferentem and Commercial Common Sense — Settling Ambiguous Clauses
- Entire Agreement and Recitals — Limiting the Admissible Background
- Implied Terms and Business Efficacy — Filling Silence Without Rewriting
- Rectification Versus Interpretation — Choosing the Correct Remedy Route
- Conflicting Language Versions — Applying Precedence Clauses Under Pressure

Day 4: Building the Persuasive Brief

- Issue Framing and Theory of the Case — Shaping the Question Judges Answer
- IRAC and CREAC Argument Structures — Ordering Points for Maximum Force
- Hierarchy of Authority and Precedent Mapping — Ranking Sources by Weight
- Anticipating Counter-Readings — Neutralising the Opponent's Strongest Construction
- Plain Persuasive Style and Headings — Keeping Tribunals Reading to the End

Day 5: Practising the Interpretation-Led Brief

- Applying Textual and Purposive Tests to a Live Statutory Problem
- Applying Contract Construction Rules to a Disputed Supply Clause
- Applying Authority Maps to a Contested Precedent Set
- Peer Critique Against a Brief Quality Rubric — Sharpening Final Drafts
- Completing the Interpretation-Led Brief — Ready for Filing or Advice

Applying Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing After the Course

- Lead a review of one pending matter, setting out textual, purposive and contextual readings side by side with an authority map for each.
- Introduce the brief quality rubric to the unit and use it to critique the next two submissions before filing.

Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing Questions FAQ

What is Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing and why does it matter now?

It is the discipline of choosing and defending a reading of a statute or contract in structured written argument. It matters now because tribunals expect the method stated openly, and layered legislation creates more contested wording.

Which roles gain most from Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing?

Advocates, in-house advisers, legal researchers, contract specialists and regulatory counsel gain most, because each must persuade a judge, arbitrator or board that one construction is correct.

How does Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing differ from a general legal writing course?

It joins interpretation and advocacy in one method. A general legal writing course focuses on clarity and document form; this one starts with how courts construe texts, then builds the argument.

What do you bring back from Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing?

You bring back an interpretation-led brief on a realistic problem, with an authority map, a theory of the case and answers to counter-readings.

Statutory Interpretation and Persuasive Brief Writing: The Way Forward

The interpretation-led brief gives each participant a tested template for the next contested provision, first deciding which reading to advance and which to concede. Senior counsel, in-house teams and clients use it to judge litigation risk before costs mount. After its first filing, revisit how the authority map held up against the opponent's sources and refine the ranking.