

LEBANESE BACHELOR OF LAW

(equivalent to the first year of a Master's degree)

Concentrations:

Private Law

Business Law

Public Law

The Faculty of Law and Political Science (FDSP) awards the Lebanese Bachelor of Law (equivalent to the first year of a Master's degree) after four years of study (240 credits). In the fourth year, students choose one of the following concentrations: Private Law, Business Law, or Public Law.

Main Language of Instruction:

French English Arabic

Campus Where The Program Is Offered: CSS

OBJECTIVES

This program aims to train individuals capable of addressing the legal challenges of our evolving societies.

PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES (COMPETENCIES)

Students will be able to think critically and engage with the law by researching, understanding, explaining, debating, questioning, critiquing, and proposing.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Candidates must hold a Lebanese Baccalaureate or recognized equivalent; demonstrate proficiency in Arabic and French; and rank in category "A" in the French Placement test organized by USJ.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Concentration Private Law: 243 credits - Required courses (216 Cr.). Institution's elective courses (11 Cr.). Open elective courses (16 Cr.)

Concentration Business Law: 244 credits - Required courses (221 Cr.). Institution's elective courses (7 Cr.). Open elective courses (16 Cr.)

Concentration Public Law: 240 credits (Required courses (216 Cr.). Institution's elective courses (7 Cr.). Open elective courses (17 Cr.)

USJ General Education Program (32 Cr.) may be part of one or more of the above categories.

English (4 Cr.)

English Level A (4 Cr.)

Arabic (4 Cr.)

Arabic Language and Culture (2 Cr.)

One course to choose from the following list:

Personal Status (5 Cr.) الأحوال الشخصية

Laws of Arab Countries (5 Cr.) القوانين المقارنة للبلاد العربية

Course taught in Arabic (2 Cr.) القانون الدستوري اللبناني

Lebanese Constitutional Law (4 Cr.)

Humanities (8 Cr.)

Ethics (2 Cr.)

One course to choose from the following list:

Introduction to Law 2 (6 Cr.)

Environmental Law (4 Cr.)



Religious Studies (2 Cr.)

USJ Values in Daily Life (2 Cr.)

Civic and Citizenship Engagement (2 Cr.)

One course to choose from the following list:

Clinical Legal Education (Legal Dispensary) (4 Cr.)

The State is Us (Youth 4 Governance) (4 Cr.)

Public Freedoms and Fundamental Rights (4 Cr.)

Other (2 Cr.)

One course to choose from the following list:

History of Institutions 1 (2 Cr.)

History of Institutions 2 (2 Cr.)

Social Sciences (6 Cr.) (Institution's elective courses)

Professional Integration and Entrepreneurship (2 Cr.)

Labor and Social Security Law I (4 Cr.)

Other (4 Cr.)

Two courses to choose from the following list:

General Criminal Law (4 Cr.)

International Relations (4 Cr.)

Communication Techniques (4 Cr.) (Required)

Methodology (3 Cr.)

Terminology (3 Cr.)

Quantitative Techniques (6 Cr.) (Required)

Business Accounting (3 Cr.)

Common courses (first 3 years: 167 credits (fundamental required courses) and 3 credits (Institutions' elective courses))

Fundamental Required Courses (164 Cr.)

Law of Obligations and Contracts (5 Cr.). Constitutional Law I (6 Cr.). Introduction to Law I (6 Cr.). International Relations Law (4 Cr.). Political Economy I (3 Cr.). History of Institutions I (3 Cr.). Methodology (3 Cr.). Constitutional Law II (6 Cr.). Introduction to Law II (6 Cr.). Lebanese Constitutional Law (4 Cr.). Political Economy II (3 Cr.). History of Institutions II (3 Cr.). Legal Terminology (3 Cr.). Administrative Law I (6 Cr.). Law of Obligations I (6 Cr.). Property Law and Land Law (4 Cr.). Civil Procedure I (4 Cr.). Public Finance (4 Cr.). Administrative Organizations and Jurisdictions in Lebanon (4 Cr.). Administrative Law II (6 Cr.). Law of Obligations II (6 Cr.). General Criminal Law (5 Cr.). Comparative History of Obligations (3 Cr.). Civil Procedure II (4 Cr.). Criminal Procedure in Lebanese Law (4 Cr.). Civil Law I - Special Contracts and Securities (6 Cr.). Commercial Law I (6 Cr.). Labor and Social Security Law (4 Cr.). Public International Law (4 Cr.). Public Freedoms and Fundamental Rights (4 Cr.). Civil Law II - Special Contracts and Securities (6 Cr.). Commercial Law II (6 Cr.). Business Accounting (4 Cr.). Labor and Social Security Law in Lebanon (4 Cr.). Enforcement Procedures (4 Cr.). Special Administrative Law (5 Cr.).

Institution's Elective Courses (3 Cr.)

One course to choose from the following list:

Intellectual Property Law (3 Cr.). Criminology and Penitentiary Sciences (3 Cr.).

Fourth Year (Equivalent to Master 1):

Concentration Private Law – Fundamental Required Courses (52 Credits)

Civil Law I - Inheritance and Gifts (5 Cr.). Commercial Law I - Bankruptcy (5 Cr.). Private International Law I (6 Cr.). Arab Laws (5 Cr.). Special Criminal Law (4 Cr.). Civil Law II - Inheritance and Gifts (5 Cr.). Commercial Law II - Negotiable Instruments (5 Cr.). Private International Law II (6 Cr.). Business Tax Law (3 Cr.). Intercommunity Law (3 Cr.). Personal Status Laws (5 Cr.).

Concentration Private Law – Institution's Elective Courses (8 Credits)


Two courses to choose from the following list:

Banking Law (4 Cr.). Introduction to Common Law (4 Cr.). Introduction to European Law (4 Cr.).

Maritime and Aviation Law (4 Cr.).

Concentration Business Law– Fundamental Required Courses (57 Credits)

Civil Law I - Inheritance and Gifts (5 Cr.). Commercial Law I - Bankruptcy (5 Cr.). Private International Law I (6 Cr.). Banking Law (4 Cr.). International Economic Law (4 Cr.). Special Criminal Law (4 Cr.). Commercial Law II - Negotiable



Instruments (5 Cr.). Private International Law II (6 Cr.). International Trade Law (5 Cr.). Business Tax Law (3 Cr.). Intercommunity Law (3 Cr.). Personal Status Laws (5 Cr.). Introduction to Financial Markets Law (2 Cr.).

Concentration Business Law– Institution’s Elective Courses (4 Credits)

One course to choose from the following list:

Introduction to Common Law (4 Cr.). Introduction to European Law (Closed Elective) (4 Cr.).

Concentration Public Law– Fundamental Required Courses (52 Credits)

Constitutional Litigation (6 Cr.). Public International Law I (6 Cr.). International Economic Law (4 Cr.). Environmental Law (4 Cr.). Arab Laws (5 Cr.). Administrative Litigation (6 Cr.). Public International Law II (6 Cr.). Business Tax Law (3 Cr.). Intercommunity Law (3 Cr.). Personal Status Laws (5 Cr.). Public Service Law (4 Cr.).

Concentration Public Law– Institution’s Elective Courses (4 Credits)

One course to choose from the following list:

Introduction to Common Law (4 Cr.). Introduction to European Law (4 Cr.).

Open Elective Courses – Concentration Private Law (16 Credits)

Open Elective Courses – Concentration Business Law (16 Credits)

Open Elective Courses – Concentration Public Law (17 Credits)

SUGGESTED STUDY PLAN

Semester 1

Code	Course Name	Credits
013COBCL1	Law of Obligations and Contracts	5
013DCONL1	Constitutional Law I	6
013DCIVL1	Introduction to Law I	6
013DRINL2	International Relations Law	4
013ECPOL1	Political Economy I	3
013HINSL1	History of Institutions I	3
013METHL1	Methodology	3
	Total	30

Semester 2

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DCONL2	Constitutional Law II	6
013DCIVL2	Introduction to Law II	6
013DCLIL2	Lebanese Constitutional Law	4
013ECPOL2	Political Economy II	3
013HINSL2	History of Institutions II	3
013TEJUL2	Legal Terminology	3
	Elective Course	4
	Total	29

Semester 3

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DADIL3	Administrative Law I	6
013DOB1L3	Law of Obligations I	6
013DBDFL3	Property Law and Land Law	4
013PCI1L3	Civil Procedure I	4

013FIPUL4	Public Finance	4
013OJALL4	Administrative Organizations and Jurisdictions in Lebanon	4
	Total	28

Semester 4

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DAD2L4	Administrative Law II	6
013DOB2L4	Law of Obligations II	6
013DPEGL4	General Criminal Law	5
013HCOBL4	Comparative History of Obligations	3
013PCI2L4	Civil Procedure II	4
013PPDLL4	Criminal Procedure in Lebanese Law	4
	Elective Course	4
	Total	32

Semester 5

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DCH1L5	Civil Law I - Special Contracts and Securities	6
013DCO1L5	Commercial Law I	6
013DPINL5 013CRSPL6	Intellectual Property Law (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 5) or Criminology and Penitentiary Sciences (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 6)	3
013DTSSL5	Labor and Social Security Law	4
013DIPUL5	Public International Law	4
013LPDFL6	Public Freedoms and Fundamental Rights	4
	Total	27

Semester 6

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DCI2L6	Civil Law II - Special Contracts and Securities	6
013DCO2L6	Commercial Law II	6
013COCOL6	Business Accounting	4
013DTSLL6	Labor and Social Security Law in Lebanon	4
013VOEXL6	Enforcement Procedures	4
013DADSL6	Special Administrative Law	5
	Elective Course	4
	Total	33

Semester 7 (Concentration Private Law)

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DCH1L7	Civil Law I - Inheritance and Gifts	5
013DCOML7	Commercial Law I - Bankruptcy	5
013DIPVL7	Private International Law I	6
013DIBAL8 013IDCCL7	Banking Law (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 7) or Introduction to Common Law (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 7)	4
013DIARL7	Laws of Arab Countries	5
013DIPSL7	Special Criminal Law	4
	Total	29

Semester 7 (Concentration Business Law)

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DCH1L7	Civil Law I - Inheritance and Gifts	5
013DCOML7	Commercial Law I - Bankruptcy	5
013DIPVL7	Private International Law I	6
013DIBAL8	Banking Law	4
013IDCCL7 013DIEUL8	Introduction to Common Law (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 7) ou Introduction to European Law (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 8)	4
013DIEIL8	International Economic Law	4
013DIPSL7	Special Criminal Law	4
	Total	32

Semester 7 (Concentration Public Law)

Code	Course Name	Credits
013COCOL8	Constitutional Litigation	6
013DIPUL7	Public International Law I	6
013DIEIL8	International Economic Law	4
013DENVL7	Environmental Law	4
013IDCCL7 013DIEUL8	Introduction to Common Law (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 7) or Introduction to European Law (Institution's Elective Course – Semester 8)	4
013DIARL7	Laws of Arab Countries	5
	Total	29

Semester 8 (Concentration Private Law)

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DCH1L8	Civil Law II - Inheritance and Gifts	5
013DCOML8	Commercial Law II - Negotiable Instruments	5
013DIPVL8	Private International Law II	6
013DIFAL8	Business Tax Law	3

013DINTL8	Intercommunity Law	3
013DIEUL8 013DIMAL8	Introduction to European Law (Institution's Elective Course) or Maritime and Aviation Law (Institution's Elective Course)	4
013STPEL8	Personal Status Laws	5
	Elective Course	4
	Total	35

Semester 8 (Concentration Business Law)

Code	Course Name	Credits
013DCOML8	Commercial Law II - Negotiable Instruments	5
013DIPVL8	Private International Law II	6
013DCOIL8	International Trade Law	5
013DIFAL8	Business Tax Law	3
013DINTL8	Intercommunity Law	3
013STPEL8	Personal Status Laws	5
013IDMFL7	Introduction to Financial Markets Law	2
	Elective Course	4
	Total	33

Semester 8 (Concentration Public Law)

Code	Course Name	Credits
013COADL7	Administrative Litigation	6
013DIPUL8	Public International Law II	6
013DIFAL8	Business Tax Law	3
013DINTL8	Intercommunity Law	3
013STPEL8	Personal Status Laws	5
013DFPUL8	Public Service Law	4
	Elective Course	5
	Total	32

Student Progression/Prerequisites (See Point VIII of the Special Provisions of the Faculty's Internal Regulations of Study)

Students may only register for module A of the subsequent year if they have successfully validated module A of the previous year, with an overall average of 10/20 or higher in that module. For example, module A1 serves as a **prerequisite for validation** in module A2.

- a- In accordance with Article 12(2) of Decree No. 14729 of June 20, 2005, and Article 27(d) of the USJ Internal Regulations of Study, students who fail a course must validate it in the following academic year. Failure to do so will result in the inability to re-register, unless granted special authorization by the academic jury. For example, if students fail to pass "Constitutional Law I" in 2022-2023 and do not pass it in 2023-2024, they will not be allowed to re-register in 2024-2025.
- b- Registration for modules B2 and C2 requires students to have validated the courses in modules B1 and C1. Thus, modules B1 and C1 are **prerequisites for attendance** in modules B2 and C2.
- c- Registration for modules B3 and C3 requires students to have validated the courses of modules B2 and C2, and passed the courses of modules B1 and C1. Similarly, registration in modules B4 and C4 requires successful validation of the courses of modules B3 and C3, as well as modules B2 and C2.

- d- Some courses are divided into two parts (I and II). For these courses, students may only register for part II if they have validated the courses in part I.
- e- Registration for the courses listed below requires, in addition to the prerequisites outlined in paragraphs a and b of this section, the fulfillment of additional prerequisites (for either validation or attendance, as applicable):

Course	Prerequisite
(Administrative Law (module C3	(General Administrative Law (module A2
(Criminology and Penitentiary Sciences (module C3	(General Criminal Law (module C2
(Special Criminal Law (module B4	(General Criminal Law (module C2
(Enforcement Procedures (module B3	(Private Judicial Law (module B2

COURSE DESCRIPTION

013DCIVL1 Introduction to Law I 6 Cr.

Objective Law

General introduction: Definition of law. Relationship between law and society. Purposes of law. Auxiliary legal sciences. Various meanings of the term “law.”

- I- Identifying law: The rule of law (its criteria; its foundations). The legal system (major legal families; divisions of law; orders of jurisdiction).
- II- Creation of law: Written sources of law. Unwritten sources of law.
- III- Application of law: Determining the applicable legal rule (in space; in time). Interpreting the applicable legal rule (object of interpretation; authors of interpretation; methods of interpretation).

013DCIVL2 Introduction to Law II 6 Cr.

Subjective Rights

- I- Holders of rights
 - A) Subjects of law: 1) Natural persons; 2) Legal entities
 - B) Proof of rights: 1) Burden of proof; 2) Methods of proof
- II- Types of rights
 - A) Non-pecuniary rights: 1) Rights and freedoms; 2) Personality rights
 - B) Pecuniary rights: 1) Personal rights; 2) Real rights

013DCONL1 Constitutional Law I 6 Cr.

Constitutional law is one of the fundamental branches of public law. The course covers the basic theoretical concepts of this branch of law, and the main contemporary political systems. It examines successively the concepts of the state, the constitution, and democracy. The study of the state begins with the concept itself, then moves on to the functions of the state, and finally to the forms of state. Regarding the constitution, its conceptual aspects are addressed, including both the historical evolution of the concept and its various definitions, the procedures for its drafting and revision, and the control of the constitutionality of laws. This includes the theory of control, with its various forms, functions, and questions of legitimacy, as well as concrete examples of types and bodies of control, such as the U.S. Supreme Court, the French Constitutional Council, and the Karlsruhe Court, among others. The chapter on democracy examines not only the concept itself, through its origins, definitions, and the conditions necessary for its establishment, but also the different manifestations of democracy, including the people’s participation in power (sovereignty-based foundations and exclusive or mixed systems of participation) and in the selection of leaders (voting procedures and electoral systems).

013DCONL2 Constitutional Law II 6 Cr.

The course focuses on the theory of the separation of powers, the classification of political systems, and the study of the main Western political systems (United States, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, and France).

013COBCL1	Law of Obligations and Contracts	5 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

This course introduces the modern Lebanese codification through the genesis and characteristics of the Code of Obligations and Contracts, comparing it to the previous Ottoman “Medjellé.” It then explores the various categories of obligations, followed by the study of civil liability, including both tort and quasi-tort liability.

013DCLIL2	Lebanese Constitutional Law	4 Cr.
------------------	------------------------------------	--------------

A- Lebanese Constitutional History:

- The evolution of Lebanese political institutions from the Ottoman period to the Taif Agreement of 1989, including the Emirate, the Caïmacanat, the Moutasarrifiya, the Mandate, the First Republic, and the Second Republic.
- The genesis of the Lebanese Constitution: its context, sources, key guiding principles, the revision procedure, and successive amendments.

B- Current Political Institutions:

- The political powers: legislative and executive branches, their competencies, and the relationships of collaboration and mutual pressure.
- Specialized institutions: the Constitutional Council and the High Court.

013ECPOL1	Political Economy I	3 Cr.
------------------	----------------------------	--------------

Economy and Society: A Political and Intellectual History (18th – 21st centuries)

This course aims to introduce students to the major debates in political-economic thought of the past two centuries, particularly around capitalism and the questions it raises (stability, conflict, inequality, etc.), through a critical and pluralistic approach. Each chapter focuses on how past debates have influenced contemporary public policies (not only economic but also social, educational, military, judicial, etc.). The course explores the intersection between economic questions and major legal and political themes such as private property, the state, justice, law, equality, and domination.

The course begins with an epistemological reflection on the “scientific” nature of economics, through recent debates on the subject.

Chapter I addresses the historical emergence of capitalism and the first attempts to understand it.

Chapter II examines classical economic thought (Smith, Ricardo, Malthus).

Chapter III delves into the first wave of challenges to classical ideas and the labor theory of value, from the emerging neoclassical school. It explores the rise of utilitarian philosophy (Bentham) and its economist followers (Say, Senior, Bastiat).

Chapter IV presents intellectual resistance to the pre-IV socialist critiques of working conditions and life (Thompson, Saint-Simon, Proudhon, etc.).

Chapter V focuses on Marxist contributions to the debate, as well as its influence on political conflicts and social movements in the 20th century.

Chapter VI discusses the marginalist revolution and its dominance in contemporary political economy (Jevons, Menger, Walras, Marshall).

Chapter VII introduces two critical schools of thought from the early 20th century: Thorstein Veblen, one of the founders of institutional economics, and authors like Luxembourg, Hobson, or Lenin, who critiqued the imperialism of capitalist nations and exposed the colonial hypocrisy that masked political and economic domination.

In the aftermath of the 1929 crisis and Roosevelt’s New Deal, Chapter VIII explores Keynesian thought, especially its consequences for the role and place of the state until the 1970s.

Chapter IX shows how intellectual dominance did not preclude the development of several schools of thought under the Keynesian framework. On one hand, the economics of development (following Arthur Lewis); on the other hand, Samuelson’s synthesis of Keynesian and neoclassical approaches. In contrast, Austrian and Chicago schools of economics become more radical, criticizing state intervention or even the state’s existence in certain areas (Hayek and Friedman). Finally, the concluding chapter presents new attempts to build a critical political economy within diverse institutions (family, school, government, etc.).

013ECPOL2	Political Economy II	3 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------	--------------

States, Economies, and Civil Societies in the Middle East

The political economy of the Middle East and North Africa is introduced to students using the concepts, notions, and analytical tools developed in the previous semester’s course (Political Economy I). The economy, politics,

law, and justice in the region are examined in their reciprocal influences during the 20th and 21st centuries, with a particular focus on the Lebanese case and the social implications of legal transformations. Various economic issues (such as services, agriculture, water, oil, demographics, military concerns, labor markets, justice, etc.) are studied through the analytical framework provided in the course, which highlights the role of political actors and civil society.

Students will be introduced to the political-economic history of the contemporary “Arab world,” from the colonial era to the socialist turn of independence and through to the 2011 uprisings. The course presents key aspects of the neoliberal shift in the 1980s and 1990s arising from the “Washington Consensus” and its actors (international financial institutions, political regimes, etc.), as well as the concept of “crony capitalism” and its economic and political implications.

The course enables students to analyze the complex links between authoritarianism, capitalism, and democracy, and to assess the political and social implications of the economic choices made by Arab regimes. It seeks to understand the relative role of economic and social issues in the genesis of social movements and the political and economic challenges in each sector studied. The course concludes with an analytical awareness of the issue of inequalities in Lebanon and the Arab world.

013HINSL1	History of Institutions I	3 Cr.
------------------	----------------------------------	--------------

Institutions, Law, and Power in Antiquity

This course aims to familiarize students with the historicity of law and institutions and the temporalities inherent in legal matters and the problems they raise, such as evolutionism, causal links, and Eurocentrism. These methodological and epistemological concerns accompany the various chapters of the course, particularly when comparing different historical experiences or explaining the present of law by drawing on its multiple pasts.

The first introductory chapter addresses the interest and challenges of the historical approach to studying institutions and law. Chapter II outlines the main features of ancient Eastern laws, particularly Babylonian and Hebrew law. In Chapter III, the course focuses on Greek political institutions within the context of city-states, before turning in Chapter IV to the philosophical and moral influence of Greek thought on ancient law. In its second part, the course presents Roman political institutions under the Republic (Chapter V) and Roman law from that period, particularly regarding its sources, sanctions, and primary procedures (Chapter VI). Chapters VII and VIII explore Roman political institutions and law during the Classical period and the Late Empire. The concluding chapter briefly discusses Roman influences on the laws of the Early Middle Ages within the context of the emerging feudal system.

Throughout this historical overview, the course emphasizes the reciprocal links and influences between politics and its institutionalization on the one hand, and legal developments on the other. Political and intellectual history, along with legal history, are thus shown to be closely intertwined, introducing students to the value of a historical sociology of law.

013HINSL2	History of Institutions II	3 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

Law and Power: A History of the State

This course, driven by similar epistemological concerns as the previous course (HI 1), focuses on the medieval and modern periods, from the fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution and its consequences on the 19th-century legal and political landscape. It emphasizes the slow and complex processes of state formation, allowing students to grasp their historicity, as well as that of major institutions, while understanding the interactions between legal, military, economic, intellectual, and political actors and processes in different contexts. Special attention is given to the tumultuous establishment of normative and judicial powers.

The course explores the relationships between emerging states and the Church, feudalism and its pluralistic legal and customary systems, the role of jurists in the construction of the absolutist state, and the main medieval and modern institutions. These aspects allow students to trace the historical origins of the diversity of contemporary state and political forms. This process is neither linear nor uncontested, and the course devotes significant attention to major medieval and modern movements of resistance to the state, thus presenting it in all its complexity (as it is no longer the inevitable and ultimate outcome of institutional history) and its violence (since it is constructed against other forms of social, political, and cultural organization).

In the final part of the course, the presentation of the colonial moment facilitates the transition to Lebanese and Middle Eastern institutions, emphasizing the importance of intellectual and institutional imports between the 19th and 20th centuries, while being sensitive to the phenomena of political and legal hybridization (local, Ottoman, Islamic influences, etc.).

013DRINL2	International Relations Law	4 Cr.
------------------	------------------------------------	--------------

A - The Historical Evolution of International Society and Its Law

This section examines the early signs of international society and its law, starting from antiquity. It traces the formation of a European international society with the fall of the Roman Empire, the gradual development of international law, and the emergence of the modern state following the Westphalian model. The impact of colonization is explored, alongside the formulation of a doctrine of international law. The expansion of international society under European domination, the mechanisms of international cooperation, and key institutions such as the League of Nations (SDN) and the mandate system are studied. The institutionalization of international society, the East/West contradiction during the Cold War, decolonization, and the proliferation of international legal norms are discussed. The course also addresses globalization and the North/South divide in contemporary international relations.

B - Actors of International Society

Main actors:

- The State
- International Organizations

Secondary actors:

- Individuals
- NGOs
- Multinational Corporations

013TEJUL2	Legal Terminology	3 Cr.
------------------	--------------------------	--------------

A- Main Arabic and French Terms Relating to Different Branches of Law:

- Private Law: civil law, commercial law, labor law, civil procedure
- Criminal Law: general criminal law, special criminal law, criminal procedure
- Public Law: constitutional law, administrative law, budgetary law and financial legislation, public international law

B- Thematic Overview of Main Legal Terms in English

C- Main Latin Legal Phrases

013METHL1	Methodology	3 Cr.
------------------	--------------------	--------------

This course teaches students the working methods used by legal professionals in their practice. They need guidance both to obtain their degree and to prepare for their professional life. This course aims to provide them with the necessary tools to succeed in written exams (text commentary, analysis of a court decision, case study, dissertation) and oral exams (oral consultation, oral presentation), which they will face throughout their studies, either in the context of tutorials or at the end of the semester. The course also aims to develop their research, reasoning, and thought structuring skills, which are essential for any legal professional.

Second Year of Bachelor's Degree

013DADIL3	Administrative Law I	6 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------	--------------

General Introduction:

- Administrative Justice
- Administrative Legality
- Administrative Liability

013DAD2L4	Administrative Law II	6 Cr.
------------------	------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- Public Service
- Administrative Police
- Unilateral Administrative Acts
- Administrative Contracts

013DOB1L3	Law of Obligations I	6 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------	--------------

- I- Introduction to the Law of Obligations
 - The origins of the Lebanese Code of Obligations and Contracts
 - The concept of obligation, sources of obligations, classifications of obligations.
- II- The Formation of the Contract
 - The constitutive elements of the agreement of wills (offer and acceptance); the process of meeting wills (negotiations, pre-contracts); vices of consent (error, fraud, duress); object; cause.
 - Sanctions of contract formation: nullity, non-existence.

013DOB2L4	Law of Obligations II	6 Cr.
------------------	------------------------------	--------------

- I- The Effects of the Contract
 - The execution of the contract: binding force of the contract; the impact of the contract; circulation of the contract. Non-performance of the contract: general regime of contractual liability; specific rules for reciprocal contracts.
- II- Tortious Civil Liability
 - The damaging act: damage; causal event; causal link - Liability regime: general regimes (personal act, act of others, act of things); special regimes. The legal effect of liability: the obligation to repair.

013PCI1L3	Civil Procedure I	4 Cr.
------------------	--------------------------	--------------

- General Principles
- Action (interest, quality, capacity)
- The claim for justice (initial claim; incidental claims)
- Defenses (defenses on the merits; procedural exceptions; grounds for inadmissibility)
- Jurisdiction (international jurisdiction; subject-matter jurisdiction or *ratione materiae*; territorial jurisdiction or *ratione loci*).

013PCI2L4	Civil Procedure II	4 Cr.
------------------	---------------------------	--------------

- Evidence (written evidence; confession and personal appearance; oath; testimonial evidence; presumptions; findings and expertise)
- The proceedings (general concepts; legal representation; service or notification; deadlines; procedural incidents)
- Judgments
- The interim judge
- Gratuitous decisions and orders on request.

013OJALL4	Administrative Organizations and Jurisdictions in Lebanon	4 Cr.
------------------	--	--------------

The course on administrative organization and administrative jurisdictions is divided into two sections. The first section, dedicated to administrative organization, covers centralized and decentralized power, on the one hand, and decentralized powers, on the other. These developments are preceded by an overview of public service and legal personality. The second section focuses on administrative litigation, specifically the procedural rules developed in the status of the Council of State. This section is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the introductory petition, the second with the course of the proceedings, and the third with the judgment phase.

013DBDFL3	Property Law and Land Law	4 Cr.
------------------	----------------------------------	--------------

- I- Real Property
 - Delimitation and registration
 - Land registry
 - Different real rights
 - Various categories of real property
 - Legal nature of lands. General theory of waqf (endowments)
 - Nuisance
 - Property rights: co-ownership, joint ownership, building permits, land consolidation and subdivision.

II- Personal Property

Currency

Possession (In terms of personal property, possession serves as title).

013PPDLL4	Criminal Procedure in Lebanese Law	4 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

This course presents the rules that define how individuals suspected of being the authors or accomplices of an offense are investigated, prosecuted, and judged, starting from the police inquiry through to the trial. The course is divided into five parts:

- The organization of the criminal jurisdiction
- The action before the criminal judge
- The investigation in criminal proceedings
- The avenues for appeal
- The outcomes of the criminal trial.

013FIPUL4	Public Finance	4 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------	--------------

This course addresses the following topics:

Definition, object, and normative sources (legal, political, economic environment, evolution, and challenges)

The concept of the budget: political definition, legal definition, key characteristics, and historical overview

Budgetary principles: unity, universality, annuality, balance, sincerity

Budget preparation: competent authorities, preparation procedure, presentation, and content

Budget adoption: scope of parliamentary prerogatives, role of the finance and budget committee, discussion and vote, constitutional litigation

Budget execution: principles, revenue execution, expenditure execution

Control of budget execution: administrative control, control by the Court of Auditors, parliamentary control

Budget financing instruments: state financing through taxes (brief study of taxes); state financing through borrowing (Treasury and public borrowing)

013DPEGL4	General Criminal Law	5 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------	--------------

This course covers the following topics:

Foundation and evolution of the right to punish. The different schools of criminal law. General principles of criminal law. Complementary sciences. The relationship between criminal law and other branches of law, as well as other human sciences. The Lebanese Penal Code: development, content, and structure.

The constitutive elements of the offense. The legal element. The material element. Attempt. The moral element. Criminal responsibility. Justifying facts. Different types of offenses.

Overview and general characteristics of penalties and security measures. Measurement of penalties. Aggravating circumstances, excuses, and mitigating circumstances. Complicity. Concurrent offenses. Recidivism and proof of recidivism. Causes for suspension or extinction of penalties and convictions. Responsibility of minors.

Major systems of criminal procedure.

013HCOBL4	Comparative History of Obligations	3 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

Introduction: Roman law as a common foundation for the law of obligations in the civil law tradition. Roman law and the French Civil Code. Roman law and the Lebanese Code of Obligations and Contracts.

Chapter 1: Major developments in Roman private law

- 1- Ancient Roman law
- 2- Classical Roman law
- 3- Late Roman law.

Chapter 2: Definitions and classifications of obligations

- 1- The concept of obligation
- 2- The invention of the contract
- 3- Classifications of obligations.

Chapter 3: Formalistic contracts

- 1- Contractual formalism
- 2- The paradigm of stipulation.

Chapter 4: Real contracts

- 1- Mutuum (loan for consumption)
- 2- Real contracts of good faith.

Chapter 5: The invention of the consensual contract

- 1- Good faith
- 2- The numerus clausus of consensual contracts based on good faith.

Third Year of Bachelor's Degree

013DCO1L5	Commercial Law I	6 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------	--------------

This course consists of an introduction and two parts.

The introduction focuses on the essential question: is commercial law distinct from civil law and, therefore, deserving of separate study? A positive answer to this question is given through an examination of the history and evolution of commercial law, its sources, which are not the same as those of civil law, and finally through a demonstration that the rules of commercial law are distinct from those of civil law. Once the distinction between civil and commercial law is established, the criteria for applying commercial law are outlined.

The first part is entitled "Acts of Commerce and the Merchant". It addresses the determination of acts of commerce (acts of commerce by nature, by accessory, by form, and by function) and their legal regime, followed by the merchant in terms of both their quality and status.

The second part is entitled "The Merchant's Assets". This section examines the commercial fund, its components, and the main operations it can be involved in (sale, contribution to a company, lease-management, and pledge). A brief study of other professional funds (artisanal, agricultural, and liberal funds) is also included, as well as an explanation of the means by which a merchant or professional can protect their personal assets from the risks of their commercial or professional activity.

The course is complemented by supervised work, which focus on the practical aspects of the points mentioned above, as well as additional concepts such as arbitration, commercial representation, and competition.

013DCO2L6	Commercial Law II	6 Cr.
------------------	--------------------------	--------------

This part focuses on company law.

It begins by introducing the concept of a company (as a contract or an institution) and proceeds to examine the main elements of the company contract.

The course then considers the rules applicable to companies in general, whether regarding their creation, operation, or dissolution.

In the third section, the study focuses on a detailed examination of the three main types of companies: the general partnership (a type of partnership company), the limited liability company (a mixed-type company), and the public limited company (a capital company).

013DCI1L5	Civil Law I - Special Contracts and Securities	6 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

This course studies of the main special contracts in Lebanese and French law:

- Sale: formation and effects
- Mandate

013DCI2L6	Civil Law II - Special Contracts and Securities	6 Cr.
------------------	--	--------------

Topics covered include:

- Contract of employment
- Lease contract
- Securities: definition of securities, right of retention, personal securities, real securities

013VOEXL6	Enforcement Procedures	4 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------------	--------------

Introduction:

- I- Regulation of enforcement procedures in Lebanese law
- II- Conservatory seizure

- III- Claim seizure
- IV- Garnishment
- V- Executory seizure

013DTSSL5	Labor and Social Security Law	4 Cr.
------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------

This course focuses on labor law and its main concepts, including the individual employment contract, its termination, and the resolution of individual and collective labor disputes, as well as workplace accidents. It begins with an overview of labor law in both France and Lebanon, examining key elements such as the concept of the company, its social structure, and the events that impact its operations. The course also discusses the obligations of both employers and employees, along with collective labor relations, including unions, strikes, and lockouts.

Additionally, the course covers social security, focusing on the administrative organization of the National Social Security Fund in Lebanon. It explores the different branches of social security, the affiliated individuals, their contributions, and the litigation related to retirement, particularly in front of the Lebanese Court of Cassation.

013DTSLL6	Labor and Social Security Law in Lebanon	4 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

Labor law is a specific area of law with many particularities, influenced by both public and private law principles. The search for solutions must occur within the framework of labor law alone, as a coherent set of provisions, to avoid disregarding the social purpose of legal rules.

Therefore, the labor law course in the first semester, taught in Arabic, is a practical and precise course that explains to students the rationale behind labor law, the spirit that should guide the interpretation of legal texts, the elements of the individual employment contract, the termination of the employment contract, individual and collective labor dispute resolution, and workplace accidents. The course also reviews the main issues faced by labor arbitration tribunals in Lebanon and the solutions provided by the social chamber of the Court of Cassation.

013DIPUL5	Public International Law	4 Cr.
------------------	---------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- General introduction to public international law
- The subjects of international law:
 - 1) States: definition, sovereignty, territory, competencies, formation, and transformation of states.
 - 2) International organizations: the status of international organizations, their legal personality, structure, and competencies.
 - 3) Individuals: international protection of individuals through the development of human rights and humanitarian law, international prosecution of individuals, and the creation of international criminal tribunals.

013COCOL6	Business Accounting	4 Cr.
------------------	----------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- I - The main accounting documents
 - 1- The opening balance sheet
 - 2- The accounts
 - 3- The journal
 - 4- The general ledger
 - 5- The chart of accounts
 - 6- The trial balance
- II - The main accounting tasks for December 31 of the year
 - 1- The main inventory tasks and the pre-inventory trial balance
 - 2- The determination of the result
 - 3- The post-inventory trial balance
 - 4- The final balance sheet
 - 5- The main financial ratios

013DADSL6	Special Administrative Law	5 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- 1) Public property ownership: public domain and private domain, along with the management methods for the private domain.
- 2) Public works and public infrastructure: execution methods and liability arising from public works.
- 3) Expropriation and requisition.

013LPDFL6	Public Freedoms and Fundamental Rights	4 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

Topics covered include:

- 1) The concept of individual and social public rights: its history, and its philosophical and legal foundations.
- 2) The various legal techniques for recognizing and protecting public freedoms in comparative law.

013DPINL5	Intellectual Property Law	3 Cr.
------------------	----------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

General Introduction

1. Definitions - Current state and connections with other branches of law
2. Branches of intellectual property law
3. History and sources of intellectual property law
4. Characteristics of the intellectual property concept
5. Nature of intellectual property rights
6. Philosophical foundations of intellectual property law

Title I: Literary and Artistic Property

1. Conditions for protection
2. Scope of protection
3. Beneficiaries of protection
4. Content of protection
5. Sanctions for intellectual property rights

Title II: Industrial Property

Introduction: Definitions; history

1. Industrial creations
 - a. Industrial designs and models
 - b. Invention patents
2. Distinctive signs
 - a. Trademarks
 - b. Geographical indications

013CRSPL6	Criminology and Penitentiary Sciences	3 Cr.
------------------	--	--------------

I- Criminology

General Introduction

- Crime: sociological approach and religious and ethical sources
- Criminology: definitions, links with other legal disciplines and human sciences, and subject scope
- Historiography or history of thought on crime
- Chronological philosophical views on crime: various schools of criminology
- Scope of criminology
- Different categories of criminology (biological, psychological, and sociological)
- Criminology methods (19th, 20th, and 21st centuries)

Part One: The Study of Crime or Micro-Criminality

Chapter 1: Classification of Crimes

Part Two: The Study of Criminality or Macro-Criminality

- Chapter 1: Criminality in Developing Countries
- Chapter 2: Criminality in Developed Countries

Part Three: The Study of the Criminal

Chapter 1: Offenders with Mental Disorders

Chapter 2: Habitual and Occasional Offenders

Chapter 3: Young Offenders and Adult Offenders

Part Four: Means of Combating Criminality

Chapter 1: Links between Criminality and Criminal Law

Chapter 2: Functions of Punishment

Chapter 3: Preventive Criminology

Chapter 4: Clinical Criminology

Chapter 5: Major Current Criminological Issues

II- Penitentiary Science

General Introduction

Definition and Evolution of Penitentiary Science

Chapter 1: Various Types of Sanctions

Chapter 2: Penitentiary Institutions

Fourth Year of Bachelor's Degree

The fourth year of the Lebanese Bachelor of Law program is divided into two parts, each culminating in a separate exam. The first part offers a certificate in either private law or public law, allowing candidates to choose between the two. The second part focuses on Lebanese law and results in a certificate of specialization. The first part is taught entirely in French, while the second part is taught entirely in Arabic.

I- Concentration: Private Law

013DCOML7	Commercial Law I - Bankruptcy	5 Cr.
------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------

This course explores collective proceedings (bankruptcy and preventive concordat) in light of advances in special banking legislation and modern French law on companies in difficulty.

013DCOML8	Commercial Law II - Negotiable Instruments	5 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

This course examines commercial effects (including checks), followed by two models of common business transactions: the autonomous guarantee and the "FIDIC" contract.

013DCI1L7	Civil Law I - Inheritance and Gifts	5 Cr.
------------------	--	--------------

Topics covered include:

Introduction: The relationship between inheritance law and the law of gifts.

The rules applicable to the succession of "non-Muslims" (Law of June 23, 1959).

Succession devolvement:

- 1) Legal succession (the requirements for succession, the principles for designating heirs, and the scope of heirs' rights).
- 2) Voluntary succession (pacts on future successions, the will, and the reserved portion).

013DCI1L8	Civil Law II - Inheritance and Gifts	5 Cr.
------------------	---	--------------

This course covers the settlement of succession:

- 1) Amicable settlement (handling the succession, the treatment of the succession liabilities, the treatment of the succession assets).
- 2) Judicial settlement.

013DIPVL7	Private International Law I	6 Cr.
------------------	------------------------------------	--------------

This course includes a general introduction, presenting private international law (its object, sources) and the historical development of conflicts of laws (from the Italian school of statutes to contemporary times). The course

then delves into the study of the general theory of conflicts of laws, particularly the characteristics of the classic conflict rule and modern competing techniques (such as laws of police, proper law, material-purpose conflict rules, etc.). It also examines the functioning of conflict rules, addressing issues arising from the divergence of national systems (especially the problem of qualification and renvoi), as well as those related to time (changes in the conflict rule and mobile conflicts). Finally, the course covers the study of foreign law: its application before the court of jurisdiction (automatic application, proof of the foreign law's content, controls exercised by the Court of Cassation over lower courts, etc.), and the potential displacement of foreign law (international public policy exceptions and fraud to the law, etc.).

013DIPVL8	Private International Law II	6 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------

This course examines jurisdictional conflicts from the perspectives of international competence, procedural conflicts, and the recognition of foreign judgments. It also explores the special aspects of private international law, specifically personal status and international contracts, with a focus on Lebanese and French law.

013DIFAL8	Business Tax Law	3 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------	--------------

This course covers all legal rules related to taxation. It presents the principles and techniques specific to the field, including its history, definition, characteristics, and the particularities of the sources of tax law. It also discusses how these rules are interpreted by both competent jurisdictions and the administration. The course introduces the basic concepts of public finances and budgeting, examines the main taxes forming the Lebanese tax system, and focuses on business taxation with its mechanisms and specificities. Additionally, it incorporates an international and comparative perspective, enabling students to understand recent developments in tax and financial regulations. This approach also equips students with the skills to manage their personal tax obligations, as well as social and business taxation within the context of their professional legal advisory and assistance roles. Finally, the course addresses methods of taxpayer control and verification, as well as tax litigation.

013IDCLL7	Introduction to Common Law	4 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- Introduction to English Law: its history, distinctive features (the role of the jury, differences in the conception of the rule of law), and its sources (case law, statutes, and other sources).
- Introduction to American Law: a historical overview, the structure of American law (at the legislative and judicial levels), and its sources (case law, written rules).
- Practical seminars on American Law: Anglo-Saxon legal terms, the U.S. Constitution and major U.S. Supreme Court decisions, U.S. legislation, contracts and corporations in American practice, and alternative dispute resolution methods in the United States.

013DIBAL8	Banking Law	4 Cr.
------------------	--------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- Regulation of the banking profession: banks (definition, access to the banking profession, practice of the banking profession, and deregistration) and the governing and supervisory bodies (the Banque du Liban and other public entities).
- Bank accounts: common rules for all types of bank accounts (opening, operation, closure), specific rules for current accounts and deposit accounts.

013DIEUL8	Introduction to European Law	4 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- General introduction: A recurring debate: which Europe? - The historical roots of Europe - The dual dimension of European law: the European Union, the Council of Europe.
- The Community legal order: organs of the European Union - European Union law: direct effect and primacy of community law, sanctions for breaches of community law.
- European human rights law: Origins and foundations of European human rights protection - The European Convention on Human Rights: objective nature, direct applicability, primacy over domestic law - The European Court of Human Rights: compulsory jurisdiction; individual right of petition, authority of the Court's judgments - Protected rights: inviolable rights, conditional rights, indirect rights.

II- Concentration: Business Law

013DCOML7 Commercial Law I - Bankruptcy	5 Cr.
--	--------------

This course explores collective proceedings (bankruptcy and preventive concordat) in light of advances in special banking legislation and modern French law on companies in difficulty.

013DCOML8 Commercial Law II - Negotiable Instruments	5 Cr.
---	--------------

This course examines commercial effects (including checks), followed by two models of common business transactions: the autonomous guarantee and the “FIDIC” contract.

013DCHL7 Civil Law I - Inheritance and Gifts	5 Cr.
---	--------------

Topics covered include:

Introduction: The relationship between inheritance law and the law of gifts.

The rules applicable to the succession of “non-Muslims” (Law of June 23, 1959).

Succession devolvement:

- 1) Legal succession (the requirements for succession, the principles for designating heirs, and the scope of heirs’ rights).
- 2) Voluntary succession (pacts on future successions, the will, and the reserved portion).

013DIPVL7 Private International Law I	6 Cr.
--	--------------

This course includes a general introduction, presenting private international law (its object, sources) and the historical development of conflicts of laws (from the Italian school of statutes to contemporary times). The course then delves into the study of the general theory of conflicts of laws, particularly the characteristics of the classic conflict rule and modern competing techniques (such as laws of police, proper law, material-purpose conflict rules, etc.). It also examines the functioning of conflict rules, addressing issues arising from the divergence of national systems (especially the problem of qualification and renvoi), as well as those related to time (changes in the conflict rule and mobile conflicts). Finally, the course covers the study of foreign law: its application before the court of jurisdiction (automatic application, proof of the foreign law’s content, controls exercised by the Court of Cassation over lower courts, etc.), and the potential displacement of foreign law (international public policy exceptions and fraud to the law, etc.).

013DIPVL8 Private International Law II	6 Cr.
---	--------------

This course examines jurisdictional conflicts from the perspectives of international competence, procedural conflicts, and the recognition of foreign judgments. It also explores the special aspects of private international law, specifically personal status and international contracts, with a focus on Lebanese and French law.

013DCOIL8 International Trade Law	5 Cr.
--	--------------

This course is a required course in the fourth year of the Lebanese Bachelor of Law program for students who choose the business law concentration. It is aimed at students who aspire to become business lawyers in an increasingly globalized world. The course allows for an in-depth study of international private business law, particularly focusing on international contracts, torts, and companies, as well as international arbitration, which has become the primary method for resolving international commercial disputes today. Additionally, the course covers various practical topics particularly useful in international commercial law, including international negotiation and mediation, joint ventures, and various international contracts.

013IDMFL7 Introduction to Financial Markets Law	2 Cr.
--	--------------

Topics covered include: Study of the activities, actors, authorities, and regulation of financial markets.

013DIFAL8

Business Tax Law

3 Cr.

This course covers all legal rules related to taxation. It presents the principles and techniques specific to the field, including its history, definition, characteristics, and the particularities of the sources of tax law. It also discusses how these rules are interpreted by both competent jurisdictions and the administration. The course introduces the basic concepts of public finances and budgeting, examines the main taxes forming the Lebanese tax system, and focuses on business taxation with its mechanisms and specificities. Additionally, it incorporates an international and comparative perspective, enabling students to understand recent developments in tax and financial regulations. This approach also equips students with the skills to manage their personal tax obligations, as well as social and business taxation within the context of their professional legal advisory and assistance roles. Finally, the course addresses methods of taxpayer control and verification, as well as tax litigation.

013IDCIL7

Introduction to Common Law

4 Cr.

Topics covered include:

- Introduction to English Law: its history, distinctive features (the role of the jury, differences in the conception of the rule of law), and its sources (case law, statutes, and other sources).
- Introduction to American Law: a historical overview, the structure of American law (at the legislative and judicial levels), and its sources (case law, written rules).
- Practical seminars on American Law: Anglo-Saxon legal terms, the U.S. Constitution and major U.S. Supreme Court decisions, U.S. legislation, contracts and corporations in American practice, and alternative dispute resolution methods in the United States.

013DIBAL8

Banking Law

4 Cr.

Topics covered include:

- Regulation of the banking profession: banks (definition, access to the banking profession, practice of the banking profession, and deregistration) and the governing and supervisory bodies (the Banque du Liban and other public entities).
- Bank accounts: common rules for all types of bank accounts (opening, operation, closure), specific rules for current accounts and deposit accounts.

013DIEUL8

Introduction to European Law

4 Cr.

Topics covered include:

- General introduction: A recurring debate: which Europe? - The historical roots of Europe - The dual dimension of European law: the European Union, the Council of Europe.
- The Community legal order: organs of the European Union - European Union law: direct effect and primacy of community law, sanctions for breaches of community law.
- European human rights law: Origins and foundations of European human rights protection - The European Convention on Human Rights: objective nature, direct applicability, primacy over domestic law - The European Court of Human Rights: compulsory jurisdiction; individual right of petition, authority of the Court's judgments
- Protected rights: inviolable rights, conditional rights, indirect rights.

III- Concentration: Public Law

013DIPUL7

Public International Law I

6 Cr.

Topics covered include:

- The sources of public international law or the formal process of creating international norms: conventional sources, unwritten sources (customary law and general principles of law), unilateral acts, and subsidiary sources (doctrine and jurisprudence).
- The international responsibility of States as a sanction for the violation of international law: the internationally wrongful act and its effects, the obligation of reparation, countermeasures.

013DIPUL8	Public International Law II	6 Cr.
------------------	------------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- The peaceful settlement of disputes: diplomatic methods (negotiation, mediation, inquiry, conciliation) and judicial methods (arbitration, judicial resolution) for dispute settlement.
- The regulation of the use of armed force: the prohibition of the use of armed force and the collective security system; self-defense as an exception to the prohibition of the use of force. The extension of the use of armed force: a transgression or evolution of international law: terrorism or the uncontrolled use of force, humanitarian intervention, and invited intervention. Disarmament for preventive collective security.

013COADL7	Administrative Litigation	6 Cr.
------------------	----------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- 1) Jurisdiction of the administrative court
- 2) Appeals before the administrative judge
- 3) Initiating administrative proceedings
- 4) Proceedings in administrative cases
- 5) Administrative judicial decisions
- 6) Alternative dispute resolution methods in administrative law

013COCOL8	Constitutional Litigation	6 Cr.
------------------	----------------------------------	--------------

This course provides an in-depth study of constitutional justice, from its historical and doctrinal development to its implementation, including its most recent evolutions, such as the establishment of the QPC (Priority Question of Constitutionality) in France. Primarily based on a comparative approach to the French and Lebanese constitutional councils, the course offers a detailed examination of the functioning of constitutional justice, particularly through the study of reference norms and procedural rules for judicial review of the constitutionality of laws. It also encourages students to reflect on the role of the constitutional judge within the public authorities.

013DENVL7	Environmental Law	4 Cr.
------------------	--------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

Introduction

Understanding environmental law – Conceptualizing environmental law.

I- The principles of environmental law:

Primitive principles – Active principles.

II- The objectives of environmental law:

The right to a healthy environment – Sustainable development – Protection of the common heritage of humanity.

III- Environmental damage compensation:

Civil compensation for ecological damage – Administrative compensation for ecological damage.

013DIEIL8	International Economic Law	5 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

General Introduction

I- International Trade

- 1) Institutional law of the WTO
- 2) Substantive law of the WTO

II- International Investments

- 1) Sources of international investment law
- 2) Concepts of investor and investment
- 3) Legal framework for investments

013IDCLL7	Introduction to Common Law	4 Cr.
------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- Introduction to English Law: its history, distinctive features (the role of the jury, differences in the conception of the rule of law), and its sources (case law, statutes, and other sources).
- Introduction to American Law: a historical overview, the structure of American law (at the legislative and judicial levels), and its sources (case law, written rules).
- Practical seminars on American Law: Anglo-Saxon legal terms, the U.S. Constitution and major U.S. Supreme Court decisions, U.S. legislation, contracts and corporations in American practice, and alternative dispute resolution methods in the United States.

013DIEUL8	Introduction to European Law	4 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------

Topics covered include:

- General introduction: A recurring debate: which Europe? - The historical roots of Europe - The dual dimension of European law: the European Union, the Council of Europe.
- The Community legal order: organs of the European Union - European Union law: direct effect and primacy of community law, sanctions for breaches of community law.
- European human rights law: Origins and foundations of European human rights protection - The European Convention on Human Rights: objective nature, direct applicability, primacy over domestic law - The European Court of Human Rights: compulsory jurisdiction; individual right of petition, authority of the Court's judgments - Protected rights: inviolable rights, conditional rights, indirect rights.

013DIFAL8	Business Tax Law	3 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------	--------------

This course covers all legal rules related to taxation. It presents the principles and techniques specific to the field, including its history, definition, characteristics, and the particularities of the sources of tax law. It also discusses how these rules are interpreted by both competent jurisdictions and the administration. The course introduces the basic concepts of public finances and budgeting, examines the main taxes forming the Lebanese tax system, and focuses on business taxation with its mechanisms and specificities. Additionally, it incorporates an international and comparative perspective, enabling students to understand recent developments in tax and financial regulations. This approach also equips students with the skills to manage their personal tax obligations, as well as social and business taxation within the context of their professional legal advisory and assistance roles. Finally, the course addresses methods of taxpayer control and verification, as well as tax litigation.

IV - Certificate of Specialization Common to the Three Concentrations: Private Law, Business Law, and Public Law (courses taught in Arabic)

013DIARL7	Laws of Arab Countries	5 Cr.
------------------	-------------------------------	--------------

This course explores a comparative study of the legal systems across Arab countries, focusing on both public law and private law.

013DINTL8	Intercommunity Law	3 Cr.
------------------	---------------------------	--------------

This course focuses on the relationship between civil law and the various confessional laws concerning personal status.

It begins with a historical overview of the emergence of various religious communities in Lebanon and the gradual development of their legislative and judicial powers, examining the specificities of the community bond in Lebanon. The course then reviews the legislative and judicial competences of religious communities through the study of the texts that established them. A chapter is dedicated to confessional courts, studying their competences and the procedures followed therein. The enforcement of community decisions is also addressed.

Finally, the course examines jurisdictional conflicts, whether *ratione personae* or *ratione materiae*, between the two judicial systems and offers an analysis of the various judicial decisions in this regard.

The community bond, its characteristics and civil consequences, the evolution of community law, and conflicts of laws and jurisdictions—both state and confessional, as well as intercommunity—are also explored.

013STPEL8**Personal Status Laws****5 Cr.****Personal Status of Christian Communities**

- 1) Introduction to the Personal Status Regime
 - * Religious communities recognized by Decree 60 L.R.
 - * Jurisdiction of religious authorities to rule on marital disputes under the law of April 2, 1951
- 2) The Sacrament of Marriage
- 3) The Requirements for Marriage Celebration
- 4) The Diriment Impediments to Marriage
- 5) The Laws Governing Marriage Contracts
- 6) The Personal and Financial Effects of Marriage: Custody of Children – Separation of Property – Alimony – Right of Visitation
- 7) Marriage Annulment in Catholic Communities
- 8) Causes for Divorce in Orthodox, Coptic, Evangelical, and Jewish Communities
- 9) Separation Between Spouses
- 10) Adoption
- 11) Guardianship of Minors
- 12) Legitimate and Illegitimate Filiation
- 13) Damages Resulting from Marriage Annulment and Divorce Decree
- 14) Enforcement of Religious Judgments
- 15) The Power of the Court of Cassation (joined chambers) to review judgments issued by religious courts
- 16) Mixed Marriages – Jurisdictional Conflicts Between Civil and Religious Courts
- 17) The Crisis of the Personal Status Regime

Personal Status of Muslim Communities

Introduction: Study of the concepts: personal status, confessionality, and Muslim communities.

Powers granted to religious communities in personal status matters, the history of Islamic judicial institutions, judicial independence of the Shiites and Druze, organization of Shari'a courts.

- 1) The modalities of marriage before Islam and the classification of marriage in Islam between obligatory and prohibited.
- 2) Provisions concerning engagements.
- 3) Constitutive elements of marriage and conditions required for its validity: matrimonial guardianship, mahr (dowry), marriage impediments.
 - Administrative formalities prior to marriage.
 - Sanctions for conditions of marriage validity. Effects of marriage.
- 4) Dissolution of marriage and its effects: repudiation, divorce, repudiation with compensation "khul'a", different forms of repudiation and their effects, effects of marriage dissolution, "idda" (legal waiting period).
- 5) Alimony.
- 6) Child custody "hadana".
- 7) Filiation and its effects, recognition of parentage.
- 8) Mixed marriage.

013DIPSL7**Special Criminal Law****4 Cr.**


Topics covered include:

- Offenses Against Property: theft, fraud, embezzlement, and related offenses (Lebanese Penal Code, Book II, Title II).
- Offenses Against Persons and Morality: offenses against bodily integrity, assaults, and offenses against morals, etc. (Lebanese Penal Code, Book II, Titles VII, VIII, and IX).
- Offenses Against Public Order: offenses against state security, public safety, and offenses against public administration. Administration of justice, public faith, religion, and family (Lebanese Penal Code, Book II, Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI). General concepts of contraventions.

013DFPUL8**Public Service Law****4 Cr.**

This course is focused on the public service law in Lebanon. It covers the conditions for entering the public service, the rights and obligations of public servants, the progression of careers within the public service, and disciplinary powers, which are the main topics of this subject.

Open Elective Courses at the FDSP



013ADREL1

Alternative Dispute Resolution

2 Cr.

This course introduces alternative conflict resolution techniques that occur outside the traditional judicial trial framework. It includes both amicable and jurisdictional methods such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation, settlement, and techniques imposed by public and private law, among others.

The sources studied include Lebanese Law (both national and international), French Law, and comparative law through the principles embedded in various UNCITRAL model laws.

By the end of the course, students will be familiar with the various alternative dispute resolution techniques in Lebanon, France, and comparative law.

013ECLDL1

Clinical Legal Education

4 Cr.

Students will participate in the activities of the Legal Dispensary, applying their legal knowledge to assist vulnerable, marginalized, or disadvantaged individuals. Under the supervision of faculty members who are also practicing lawyers, students will engage in practical legal work, including case preparation and follow-up, legal research on procedural or substantive issues, the creation of practical guides, outreach awareness sessions, and more.

Based on the “Learning by Doing” pedagogical approach, this course adds significant value to the students’ education. It also enhances their CVs by demonstrating their practical legal experience and their civic commitment to supporting vulnerable groups.

013ETATL5

The State is Us (Youth 4 Governance)

4 Cr.

This course involves completing a two-month internship in fields such as technology, communication, social sciences, or others, with a focus on reform and modernization of the state. The internships are designed and planned by a group of USJ alumni currently working on public sector reform, in collaboration with faculty members from USJ and the Central Inspection, as part of the Youth 4 Governance program.

