The Faculty of Law embodies the first beginnings in the history of the University of Damascus, and now it celebrates its first centenary, throughout which it has been the centre for the legal sciences. It is a national and scientific event of which we are proud. We recall the past and look to the future, aspiration coupled with hope, and work for the continued advancement of this noble scientific edifice.

The administration of the Faculty of Law, its professors, students and employees regard with respect and gratitude the previous generation of founding professors, who have contributed to the enrichment and development of legal sciences, and enriched with their books the national, Arabic and international legal literature.

And it is a trust that we have to be inherited by future generations, and to contribute to the dissemination of the sciences of truth and human justice. Welcome the advent of the bicentennial era of the future history of the Faculty of Law of the University of Damascus, of which we are proud through the ages and eras.

Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Damascus

First - a historical overview of the Faculty of Law :

The Law School was established on November 1, 1913, after the constitution of the Ottoman Empire was proclaimed and the Arabs asked to open higher institutes. He was based in the building prepared for the Sanayeh school in Beirut. The study began a month after its inauguration and distinguished professors from various Arab countries took office. Its curriculum included core subjects in legal studies at the time. A library was attached to the school, and

teachers and students helped provide it with valuable books, in addition to what it contained.

Following the outbreak of World War I between 1914 and 1918, the school was moved to Damascus and occupied the construction of the school (English-Irish) located on Al-Dawamaneh square in the Bab Touma district. . , until 1918, when it was returned to Beirut. After the end of the war, a first national government was established in Syria and the idea of creating the university was revived. The efforts undertaken by Professor Saed 'Al-Hosary and Dr Reda Saeed resulted in the establishment of an Institute of Medicine and a School of Law.

The school reopened on September 25, 1919 in the building currently occupied by the Ministry of Tourism, located on the bank of the Barada River next to the Sulaymaniyah Tekke. The school occupied part of it, and its management was entrusted to Professor Abdel Latif Salah, and it was decided that the teaching would be done only in Arabic, and the duration of the studies was fixed at three years.

In 1920, the French Mandate government decided to construct a building for the School of Law and appointed Professor Abdul Qadir Al-Azm as Director, and Mr. Nasouh Al-Mu'ayyad as Secretary General of the School. In 1923, its name was changed to Institute of Law, and joined the Institute of Medicine, Scientific Academy and Museum of Damascus, into a single institution called the Syrian University. The presidents of the two institutes and the director of the Scientific Academy chaired it in turn, until 1929, when it was decided that the Head of State, on the proposal of the Minister of Education , is responsible for appointing the president of the Syrian University ; alternately between the two deans of the Institute of Medicine and of the Institute of Law, for a three-year term. The university council was composed of two deans and three professors from each

institute, and the mission of the council was advisory in all matters relating to the management of the university.

In 1930, the administration of the Institute of Law contributed to the reform of the education system, adopting practical lessons and adding new courses such as fundamental and public rights and judicial principles. It also approved a system of oral and written examinations and created specialized divisions in judicial, administrative and legal rights.

In 1946, the Institute of Law became one of the faculties of the Syrian University, and it moved to its present building (Al-Hamidiyah Barracks). In 1949, three branches of the college were created (public law, financial sciences, economics) and the duration of studies became four university years, at the end of which the student obtained a degree (Bachelor of Law) in law, in addition to a specialty certificate of the branch to which it belongs. In 1955, the specialized study was abolished, and the degree of law degree was established instead.

In 1959, Law No. / 148 / was promulgated, according to which the University of Damascus, on a proposal from the Faculty of Law, took charge of issuing postgraduate degrees in public law, private law and administrative sciences. and financial. In addition to a doctorate in law. The college has been teaching these degrees since the 1964-1965 academic year, and on 10/26/1968 granted the first doctorate in law.

In 1971, the College of Law was reorganized by Decree No. 124, which includes a study plan which began to be implemented since the 1971-1972 academic year, followed by the promulgation of the law organizing the universities of 1975 and its executive regulations issued by Decree No. 2059 of 1982, so that the academic year consisted of two semesters at various colleges, starting with the academic year 1985-1986. Accordingly, the academic courses specified in

6. Dr. Bassam Sheikh El Ashra	Cairo	2006	Egypt	air law
7. Dr. Suhair Al Jundi	Toulouse	2002	France	air law
8. Dr. Mohamed Karbach	Cairo	2004	Egypt	commercial companies

Department of International Law				
The name	**university**	**grant year**	**Country of issue of the doctorate**	**Specialization**
1. Dr. Yasser Al Huwaish	Ain shams	2001	Egypt	Public International Law
2. Dr. Jassem zakaria	Ain shams	2001	Egypt	Public International Law
3. Dr. Amal Yaziji	Paris ten	1996	France	international terrorism
4. Dr. Maher Mellandi	Sorbonne	1999	France	International economic law
5. Dr. Emad Al-Din Al-Mohammed	Cairo	2007	Egypt	Public International Law
6. Dr. Maya al dabbas	Damascus	2002	Syrian	international rivers
7. Dr. Noureddin Khazem	Russia	1993	Russia	International humanitarian law
8. Dr. Wafaa Falhout	Damascus	2005	Syrian	Private international law
9. Dr. Sager Al Khabour	Damascus	2009	Syrian	Private international law

10. Dr. Ibrahim Draghi	Ain shams	2002	Egypt	Public International Law
11. Dr. Rana abboud	Damascus	2013	Syrian	International rivers
12. Dr .. Ahmed Omar	Damascus	2015	Syrian	International Criminal Law
Department of Criminal Law				
The name	**university**	**grant year**	**Country of issue of the doctorate**	**Specialization**
1. Dr. Bari'a Al Qudsi	Poitiers	1988	France	Principles of criminal proceedings
2. Dr. Abdul-Jabbar Al-Hunais	Poitiers	1995	France	juvenile offender rights
3. Dr. Safaa Otani	Poitiers	2002	France	Criminology
4. Dr. Issa Makhoul	Third Lyon	2009	France	Special Penal Code
5. Dr. Tamim Mikaël	Grenoble	2010	France	Comparative criminal law
6. Dr. Youssef Al-Rifai	Paul Cézanne	2009	France	General penal code
7. Dr. Hossam El Din Sarij	Mansoura	2005	Egypt	economic crimes
8. Dr. Razan al-Olabi	Damascus	2017	Syrian	Special Penal Code

Sixth - Graduate system:

The higher education system was approved under the Minister of Higher Education Resolution No. 5 / and dated 02/10/2008, which was published on the basis of the Higher Education Council decision no. / 53 of 15 / 1/2008.

1- Academic diplomas:

The University of Damascus, at the request of the Council of the Faculty of Law and on the proposal of the department concerned, issues the following two university degrees:

1. A Master's degree in one of the following specializations :
   - -Private right , affiliated with the Private Law Department.
   - -Public Law , affiliated with the Department of Public Law.
   - -International law , affiliated with the International Law Department.
   - -Trade Law , affiliated with the Commercial Law department.
   - -Criminal Law , affiliated with the Department of Criminal Law.
2. Doctorate in law in the specializations indicated in paragraph (a) .

2- Academic courses :

In each of the master's specializations referred to in paragraph (a) of Article 1 of this system, four basic courses are offered three hours per week throughout the year, and the course in legal scientific methodology, in addition to two elective courses of three hours per week throughout the year. And can not be less than number of course hours basic and optional theory and practice taught in the first year of Master 21 time , according to following modalities:

Master in private law			
Number of weekly hours			
Basic courses	Total	Practice	Theoretical
In-depth civil law	3	–	3
Comparative civil law	3	–	3
Islamic Sharia (transactions personal and status)	3	–	3
Civil lawsuits	3	–	3
Legal scientific methodology	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**1**	**14**

Number of weekly hours			
Optional courses of	Total	Practice	Theoretical
Intellectual property	3	–	3
Commercial law	3	–	3
Social legislation	3	–	3
Arbitration	3	–	3
History and Philosophy of Law	3	–	3
Conflict of laws	3	–	3
Special contracts	3	–	3
Personal rights	3	–	3

Master of Public Law			
Basic courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	Theoretical
Constitutional law and political systems	3	–	3
Administrative law	3	–	3
Human rights and public freedoms	3	–	3
Public finances and tax legislation	3	–	3

Legal scientific methodology	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**1**	**14**

Optional courses of	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	Theoretical
Public employment	3	–	3
Administrative contracts	3	–	3
Financial policy	3	–	3
Financial monitoring	3	–	3
International administrative law	3	–	3
Environmental legislation	3	–	3
Customs legislation	3	–	3
General Administration	3	–	3
Local administration	3	–	3

Master in International Law			
Basic courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	theoretical
Public International Law	3	–	3
Private international law	3	–	3
Law economic international	3	–	3
International organizations	3	–	3
Legal scientific methodology	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**1**	**14**

Elective courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	Theoretical
International jurisdiction and arbitration	3	–	3

International Relations Management	3	–	3
International humanitarian law	3	–	3
The international contracts	3	–	3
International protection of human rights	3	–	3
International environmental protection	3	–	3
International Criminal Law	3	–	3
Law of the sea	3	–	3

Master in Commercial Law			
Basic courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	Theoretical
Commercial land law	3	–	3
Commercial companies	3	–	3
Maritime commercial law	3	–	3
Bank right	3	–	3
Legal scientific methodology	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**1**	**14**

Elective courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	Theoretical
International trade law	3	–	3
Insurance Law	3	–	3
E–commerce	3	–	3
stock Exchange	3	–	3
Competition law	3	–	3
Industrial property	3	–	3
Transport contracts	3	–	3

Master in Criminal Law			
Basic courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	theoretical
general criminal law	3	–	3
Private Criminal Law (Persons)	3	–	3
Special Criminal Law (Good)	3	–	3
Principles of criminal proceedings	3	–	3
Legal scientific methodology	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**1**	**14**

Elective courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	Theoretical
Criminology	3	–	3
Science of punishment	3	–	3
Forensic Sciences	3	–	3
International cooperation in the fight against crime	3	–	3
Criminal policy	3	–	3
Crimes against state security	3	–	3
Criminal law of business affairs	3	–	3
Special criminal legislation	3	–	3

Master in Administrative and Financial Sciences	
	Number of weekly hours

Basic courses	Total	Practice	Theoretical
Public administration	3	–	3
State budget	3	–	3
Tax and customs legislation	3	–	3
Administrative contracts	3	–	3
Legal scientific methodology	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**1**	**14**

Elective courses	Number of weekly hours		
	Total	Practice	Theoretical
Tax policy	3	–	3
Public utility	3	–	3
Financial and administrative control	3	–	3
Local administration	3	–	3
Management decisions	3	–	3
Administrative jurisdiction	3	–	3

3- Study system:

1. A foreign language (French or English) is taught in one or two basic courses at most in each of the specialties of the master, with the exception of the course in legal scientific methodology.

2. At the start of each academic year, the course (s) given in a foreign language are determined by decision of the Law Faculty Council on the proposal of the competent Departmental Council.

3. The elective courses which are opened annually are determined by a decision of the Law Faculty Council on a proposal from the competent departmental

council, provided that the number of open courses is not less than three of the courses specified in this system.

4. The elective course is not open if the number of registered students is less than three, unless the law faculty council decides otherwise on the proposal of the department council concerned.

5. The syllabus of each course in this system consists of a general section and a special section.

6. The special section deals with one or more subjects determined by decision of the competent departmental council on the proposal of the course professor, at the start of each academic year.

7. The Dean's Office announces at the beginning of each academic year and before the start of teaching the subjects of the general section and of the special section for each course of the Master.

4- Admission and registration conditions for the Master:

1. For a student to be enrolled in a Master, the following elements are required :

A- He must have obtained a law degree with the mention " good " at least from one of the universities of the Syrian Arab Republic, or an equivalent diploma from a college or a higher institute recognized by the University Council in accordance with rules set by the Higher Education Council.

B- Pass an examination in a foreign language under the conditions set by the Council for Higher Education.

2. Admission to the Master is made by comparison according to the order of the marks of the general average of the first university degree for the candidates, and the number of students admitted annually in each specialization cannot

exceed three times the number of professors in each specialization. the department to which this Master belongs.

3. A number of non-Syrian students can be accepted by decision of the president of the university, determined by the Council of Higher Education, according to the rules of differentiation for this category of students.

4. A student who has obtained a Master in one of the disciplines does not have the right to register for another Master and a student who fails a Master does not have the right to register for a another Master.

5. For a student to obtain a Master, the following are required:

A- Pursue his studies and pass the examinations of all the fields planned for the master in which he is registered in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of this regime, within a period of at least one academic year and at most two years , after which he is dismissed from the Master

B - Prepare a research after its successful completion in all courses, on a subject approved by the University Council on the proposal of the competent department council and the approval of the Law Faculty Council, provided that the preparation time of research is not less than one year from the date of approval of the University Council to register the research subject, and the maximum period cannot exceed the maximum period in which the student is registered for submit a Master's thesis over a period of three years, failing which his registration will be canceled and his research registration will be canceled. The University Council may maintain the enrollment for another year in certain circumstances which it determines based on the report of the supervising professor and the approval of the Department Council and the Faculty of Law, failing which his enrollment will be canceled and his registration will be canceled.

c- He submits the results of his research in a Research thesis which will be accepted by the jury after public discussion.

6. The student who fails in the first year has the right to retake the courses in which he failed during a period of one academic year. If he fails one of the courses, he will be dismissed from the master. The unsuccessful student is considered de facto registered for the following academic year.

7. The master's student has the right to suspend his registration at the research preparation stage for a period of one year, according to the rules approved by the Council of Higher Education.

5- Admission and registration conditions for the doctorate:

1. In order for a student to be enrolled in a doctorate, the following elements are required :

A- He must have obtained a Master of Law with honors at least, from a university of the Syrian Arab Republic or from a college or higher institute recognized by the university council.

b- Pass an examination in a foreign language under the conditions set by the Council for Higher Education.

2. In order for a student to earn a PhD, the following are required:

a- Prepare an innovative Thesis on a subject closely related to the Master obtained, approved by the University Council on the proposal of the relevant departmental council and the approval of the Law Faculty Council.

b- Publish two research articles related to the subject of his thesis in a specialized scientific journal or obtain the journal's approval to publish them.

C- Submit a letter with the results of his research which will be accepted by the jury and lead a public discussion.

6- Master examination system (year of study):

1. The master's examination takes place once per academic year on the dates specified in the academic calendar.

2. In order for the student to be able to take the course exam, it is necessary that he fulfills a working time percentage of at least 90% of the total hours allocated to the course, otherwise he will be refused entry. at the exam. The department council may, upon request made by the student to the dean's office and with the approval of the course professor, allow him or her to sit for the examination of that course if he has a working time rate of 'at least 75%. student working hours are controlled by the vice-dean for scientific affairs.

3. Examinations are conducted in written and oral form in all courses so that the final mark for each course examination consists of two parts, one for the oral examination of 40 points and the other for the 60-point written exam. not considered successful in the course examination unless he obtains a minimum total in the examination Not less than 60 degrees. It is stipulated that his mark must not be less than 40 points on the written exam and 20 points on the oral exam, and it is not allowed to take an oral exam if he fails the written exam. .

4. The exam of the Legal Scientific Methodology course consists of two parts, one for the student's work during the year and its score is estimated at 40%, and the other is for the presentation. and discussion, and its score is estimated at 60%. presentation and discussion for each student is determined by drawing lots among the topics determined by the professor of the methodology course.

5. The duration of the written test is three hours and the law faculty council may, on the proposal of the department council, extend it to four hours.

6. The oral examination is held for those who have passed the written examination in each course after announcing the results of the written examination at the time and place determined by the dean of the law faculty, before a committee. composed of three examiners appointed by the law faculty. advice on the proposal of the departmental council concerned.

7. The score of the oral examination is determined by the result of the compilation of the scores determined by each member of the committee, and by dividing the total by their number.

8. The professor assigned to the teaching of the course collects the notes of the members of the committee and prepares a statement of the results of this examination for each student, and gives it to the head of the department concerned after the signature by the members of the committee participating in the examination. 'exam.

7- Enrollment at the Thesis or research thesis stage and methods of the defense:

1. The student prepares his research or doctoral thesis in Arabic, and this must be accompanied by an adequate summary in a foreign language (English or French).

2. The University Council, on the proposal of the competent departmental council and the approval of the faculty council, appoints from among the faculty members to supervise the preparation of the thesis, provided that the rank of the thesis director not lower than that of an assistant professor. Another member of the teaching staff, visiting professors or qualified specialists from outside universities working in the field of scientific research may participate in the mentoring, and the assessment of their eligibility rests with the Scientific Affairs Council.

3. At the end of his preparation, the thesis director (and the co-director if applicable) submits a detailed report to the department council specifying its validity for submission to the jury.

4. The student submits ten copies of his thesis, three or five of which are distributed to the jury. After approval of the thesis, one copy is deposited in the faculty library, another in the university library, and the other copies are sent to the secretariat of the Council for Higher Education.

5. The Scientific Affairs Council, on a proposal from the College Council and advice from the Department Council, appoints a committee to judge the thesis of members of the faculty of the law faculty, and one of the committee members may be in office. outside universities, and it is required that it be at the faculty level, and the assessment of this rests with the Scientific Affairs Council.

6. The judging commission for a Master is made up of three members, one of whom is the director, and the judging commission for a doctoral thesis is made up of five members, one of whom is the director.

7. The law faculty council establishes an approved form for printing the dissertation or doctoral thesis and its cover.

8. The date and place of the defense of the thesis are determined by the dean of the faculty, at least one week before the date of the defense.

9. After the defense of the thesis or the research thesis, the jury submits a detailed report including the student's result approved unanimously by the jury or by a majority of its members. This report is presented to the departmental council and then sent back to the faculty council and to the university. Tips for approval. The committee may recommend exchanging the thesis with Arab and foreign universities if it is worthwhile. He may also recommend the printing and publication of the thesis at the expense of the university, in whole or in part, and

give the student copies and reward him, according to the rules set by the Council of the Higher Education.

10. The faculty council, on the proposal of the thesis jury and on the approval of the department council concerned, may authorize the student whose eligibility for a Master or doctorate has not been determined to resubmit his thesis after filling in its gaps within a period of at least six months and at most one year.

Seventh - Professional Master System :

The Professional Master of the Faculty of Law was issued by Ministerial Resolution n ° 24 / of 4/11/2013 AD

1- Objectives and conditions of admission:

1. The Professional Master aims to qualify and train specialists in various aspects of legal, judicial and administrative work, which helps to deepen their legal knowledge and provides the labor market with the required expertise.

2. For a student to be enrolled in a professional Master, the following elements are required :

a- The student must hold a law degree from a public university in the Syrian Arab Republic, or its equivalent from a college or higher institute recognized by the University Council in accordance with the rules set by the Council for Higher Education.

b- The student must not be enrolled in another graduate or professional master's degree at the University of Damascus or in one of the other public universities or higher institutes of the Syrian Arab Republic.

C- The student must apply for a competition conducted by the Faculty of Law, and the differentiation is made on the basis of the average rate of obtaining the license diploma and the standard exam which is carried out by the faculty. of those accepted are approved by a decision of the Council of the University of Damascus on the proposal of the Council of the Faculty of Law.

2- Duration of studies and methods of obtaining the diploma:

1. The study period for obtaining a professional master's degree is two academic years according to the annual study system.

2. To obtain a professional master's degree, the student must pass all the courses of the study plan provided for the master's degree.

The professional Master's study plan includes ten courses for each specialization, spread equally over the first and second year, divided into three teaching hours per course per week, i.e. fifteen teaching hours per week. These courses are:

	Professional Master in Jurisdiction and Advocacy		
	First year		
Course	**Total**	**Number of weekly hours**	
		Practice	**Theoretical**
1. Law of the judicial authority	3	1	2
2. Law on the practice of the profession of lawyer	3	1	2

3. Evidence in civil and commercial matters	3	1	2
4. Real estate jurisdiction	3	1	2
5. Legal fees and insurance	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

The second year			
Course	**Total**	**Number of weekly hours**	
		Practice	**Theoretical**
1. Trial theory in trial procedure	3	1	2
2. Trial theory in criminal procedure	3	1	2
3. Comparative Judicial Systems	3	1	2
4. The role of case law in legal application	3	1	2
5. Research report	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

Professional Master in Real Estate Administrative Law	
First year	

Course	Total	Number of weekly hours	
		Practice	Theoretical
1. Acquisition	3	1	2
2. Urban planning	3	1	2
3. Construction violations	3	1	2
4. Property taxes	3	1	2
5. Local government law	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

The second year			
	Total	**Number of weekly hours**	
Course		**Practice**	**Theoretical**
1. Real estate administrative litigation	3	1	2
2. Public and private property to be managed	3	1	2
3. Building permits and administrative authorizations	3	1	2
4. Real estate development and investment	3	1	2
5. Research report	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

Professional Master in Criminal Justice and Criminal Affairs			
First year			
Course	Total	Number of weekly hours	
		Practice	Theoretical
1. Criminal jurisdiction	3	1	2
2. Crime and its elements	3	1	2
3. Those responsible for the crime	3	1	2
4. Special criminal laws (electronic crimes)	3	1	2
5. The legal status of the personal applicant in the criminal case	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

The second year			
Course	Total	Number of weekly hours	
		Practice	Theoretical
1. Criminal case and judgment	3	1	2
2. Prosecution and investigation of the criminal case	3	1	2
3. Appeal of a criminal case and execution of judgments	3	1	2

4. Evidence in criminal cases	3	1	2
5. Research report	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

Professional Master in Management of International Relations and Diplomacy			
First year			
Course	**Total**	**Number of weekly hours**	
		Practice	**Theoretical**
1. International law	3	1	2
2. International organizations	3	1	2
3. International relations	3	1	2
4. Communication skills	3	1	2
5. International administrative law	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

The second year			
Course	**Total**	**Number of weekly hours**	

		Practice	Theoretical
1. Diplomatic and consular relations	3	1	2
2. International economic relations	3	1	2
3. International crisis management	3	1	2
4. Settlement of international disputes	3	1	2
5. Research report	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

Professional Master in Business Law			
First year			
Course	**Total**	**Number of weekly hours**	
		Practice	**Theoretical**
1. Commercial companies	3	1	2
2. Banking legislation	3	1	2
3. Commercial contracts	3	1	2
4. Insurance provisions	3	1	2
5. business Finance	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

The second year			
Course	**Total**	**Number of weekly hours**	
		Practice	**Theoretical**
1. E-commerce	3	1	2
2. stock Exchange	3	1	2
3. Business and banking	3	1	2
4. Commercial and banking disputes	3	1	2
5. Research report	3	1	2
Total	**15e**	**5**	**10**

3- Provisions relating to studies and exams:

1. The vocabulary of each course is specified in the master's study plan at the start of each academic year, by decision of the Council of the Faculty of Law on a proposal from the Departmental Council concerned.
2. One of the courses in the first and second years is taught in English or French, with the exception of the Research Report course, and this course is determined at the start of each academic year by a decision of the Council of the Faculty of Law. based on the proposal of the departmental council concerned.

3. Experienced specialists may be assigned to the teaching of certain masters by decision of the Council of the Faculty of Law on a proposal from the Departmental Council concerned in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

4. The course examination for the Professional Master takes place once per academic year according to the dates specified in the academic calendar.

5. To obtain a master's degree, the following qualifications and specializations are required :

1- That the student fulfills a percentage of time of at least 90% of the total teaching hours allocated to the course, otherwise he will be prohibited from taking the exam. The competent departmental council may, on request presented by the student to the office of the dean of the faculty and with the approval of the professor of the course, allow him to sit for the examination of this course if he has obtained a percentage of the working time of at least 75%. of the total teaching hours allocated to the course.

2- The student must take the written and oral exams in all the courses of the Master's study plan . The final mark for each course exam consists of two parts, one for the 60-point written exam and the other for the 40-point oral exam. The student is only considered successful in the course exam if he obtains a minimum total in the exam of at least 60% of the final grade after having obtained both parts of the grade. If the student fails the written examination of the course, he is not entitled to apply for the oral examination of the course.

3- The student must take the oral exam for each course before a committee made up of three members appointed by the faculty council on the proposal of the competent departmental council. The score for the oral examination is determined by the result of collecting the scores determined by each member of the committee and dividing the total by their number.

4- That the student obtains a grade of at least 60% of the final grade of the course of the Research Report, and the exam consists of two parts, one of which is for the student's work during the course. year, and its grade must not exceed 40% and determined by the course teacher, and the other is intended for presentation and discussion during the oral exam and must not be less than 60% of the final grade of the course, which is determined by the members of the discussion committee.

6. The student is considered to have passed the second year of the Master if he successfully completes all the courses of the first year. He has the right to take and enroll in the second year if he passes at least four courses of the first year, provided that he takes the exam of the course he failed in the exams of the second. year. A student is considered unsuccessful in the first year if he does not pass at least four courses in the first year.
7. The Law Faculty Council approves the names of those who have passed and failed in the courses of the study plan for the Professional Master on the basis of the proposal of the relevant department council.
8. The duration of registration in the first year of the Professional Master is limited to two academic years only, and in the first and second years to three

years. If the student does not pass all the courses during this period, he will be dismissed from the master.

Eighth. Description of the baccalaureate study plan courses:

The material	The description	The goal	Vocabularies
Introduction to legal sciences	The study of the science of law requires defining the scientific bases on which it is founded by explaining its characteristics which distinguish it from other sciences, and by explaining the idea of the rule of law and the provisions which follow it within the framework of generality theory of law.	Clarify the rights of individuals and society and provide them with a first legal culture that helps them to deepen the various aspects of the science of law which legislates rights, defines their borders, imposes their guarantees and consolidates the idea of the relationship between law and law.	- General Theory of Law - Define the rule of law - Sources of law - interpretation of the law - law enforcement - Natural and legal person - The concept of things and money
Major legal systems	Historical monuments indicate the beginnings of the codification of the legal basis in ancient civilizations, then its branching into different schools of jurisprudence within the framework of the so-called major legal systems, which laid down the historical structure of the stability of the legal basis and its contemporary evolution.	Realize the idea of law and understand the nature of the relationship between the laws of peoples and their different circumstances, which has contributed to the development of certain legal concepts, such as systems of government, crimes, penalties, contracts and family. This helps to conduct a	- Stages of the emergence and development of law - Old legal blogs - Babylonian legal system - Roman legal system - Latin legal system - Germanic legal system - Anglo-Saxon legal system - Islamic legal system - Contemporary legal system

		comparative analysis between these systems and what is stable in our contemporary laws.	
Constitutional law and political systems	The constitution is the supreme system of all state laws and regulations. It reflects its ideology and the nature of its system. It defines the rights of the citizen and the relation of the individual to the society and from the leader to the ruled, in addition to explaining the main constitutional and electoral systems in force.	Familiarity with the rules of constitutional law and how to approve and modify them, as well as deepen the legal knowledge of the basic principles that govern states with their different systems, and then conduct a comparative analysis between these systems, with a view to understanding the content of the constitutional and political system of each state and the working mechanism of its institutions.	– Introduction to the constitution and its types – Creation, modification and repeal of the Constitution – Control of the constitutionality of laws – The general theory of the state and sovereignty – Parliamentary constitutional system – Presidential constitutional system – Mixed constitutional system – The Syrian constitutional system

The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Vocabulary**
General rights and freedoms	National legislation is full of texts which ensure the legal protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and guarantee them constitutional guarantees, as well as the determination of responsibility for violations to which these rights and	Provide legal knowledge of the content of public rights and freedoms and enrich them with binding rules resulting from the civilizational specificity of a given society, which helps to establish the rule of law and activate the mechanisms for the legal protection of rights	– Presentation of public rights and freedoms – Evolution of public rights and freedoms – Theories of public rights and freedoms – Legal sources of public rights and freedoms

	freedoms may be the object.	and freedoms fundamentals of citizens.	– Liability for infringement of public rights and freedoms – Mechanisms to protect public rights
General penal code (1) criminality	The Penal Code reflects the evolution of penal thought and philosophy, based on the principle of legality of crimes and penalties. The Penal Code is distinguished by its sources, which depend mainly on written rules, and the characteristic of their application in terms of time and place, which requires studying the concept of crime and determining its causes, elements and types.	Know the basic principles contained in the Penal Code and an account of the reasons which led the legislator to criminalize certain prohibited behaviors that the law classifies into several categories according to criteria determined by the orientations of the penal policy of a given country, which paves the way for the determination of criminal responsibility for committing crimes and the imposition of sanctions against perpetrators and those implicated in them.	– Philosophy of penal thought – Introduction to the Penal Code – Sources of the Penal Code – Interpretation of the Penal Code – Application of criminal law – The principle of legality of crimes and penalties – The principle of non–retroactivity of the Penal Code – The principle of territoriality of the penal code – The concept of crime and its types – Elements of Crime and Attempted Crime
General penal code (2) the punishment	It is not only possible to understand the Penal Code by explaining the concept of crime, but it is also necessary to implement the principle that there is no crime without punishment.	Knowledge of penal policy helps to understand the mechanism adopted by the legislator to discriminate in the imposition of penalties according to the different classifications of offenses, and to understand the purpose of imposing a particular	– Criminal liability and its contraindications – Contributory crime theory – Provisions relating to penalties and classifications – Precautionary and corrective measures – Theory of legitimacy (grounds for justification)

		penalty, as well as to clarify the provisions of penalties. , their application, their timing and their impact on the individual and society.	- Aggravating reasons - Mitigate and replace excuses - Suspension and expiry of sentence
The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Vocabulary**
Education National (Culture)	The civilization of any society expresses its national and national specificity as the product of a people in interaction with its environment. Therefore, Arab nationalism embodies a continuous social and historical existence, resulting from the accumulation of common elements that bring together the components of the nation.	Develop the sense of patriotism and the importance of the citizen's link with his homeland and nation, and show the extent of the internal and external dangers and challenges facing the Arab world in all its countries, and at a time when the nation Arab faces what threatens his fate and existence due to the continued Zionist aggression and foreign plots.	- The concept of civilization and its evolution - Arab nationalism - Arab national security - Arab-Zionist conflict - National parties and movements - the Palestinian affair - international variables - External challenges
Public International Law	It contains a set of legal rules that govern international relations. This requires an explanation of the legal nature of the rules of public international law, its relationship to national law and the binding basis of its rules.	Understand international changes and what is happening in world and regional events, and qualify executives capable of defending the problems of their people in international forums, at a time when some still argue about the existence of this law and question it in question the mandatory rules thereof, taking into account the phenomenon of arbitrariness in the	- Definition and development of international law - Nature and binding international law - The relationship between international law and national law - Sources of public international law - persons of public international law - branches of public international law

		interpretation and application of its provisions.	

The material	the goal	the goal	Vocabulary
international regulations	Know one of the fundamental themes of public international law and the mechanism of action and deal with international organizations and in their shadow, especially after the spread of the phenomenon of international organizations and their enjoyment of an independent legal personality, which have it makes a key player in the development of contemporary international relations. The study of the international organization is also an urgent necessity for those who seek a future for themselves in the fields of political and diplomatic work.	Know one of the fundamental themes of public international law and the mechanism of action and deal with international organizations and in their shadow, especially after the spread of the phenomenon of international organizations and their enjoyment of an independent legal personality, which have it makes a key player in the development of contemporary international relations. The study of the international organization is also an urgent necessity for those who seek a future for themselves in the fields of political and diplomatic work.	- The nature and development of the international organization - International conferences and blocks - Non-governmental organizations - Definition of an international organization and its types - Membership of an international organization - The powers of the international organization - organs of the international organization - United Nations - Specialized International Agencies - Regional and faith-based organizations
social legislation (1) legal Cooperation	Become aware of the importance of the cooperative phenomenon and the extent of its success in achieving the objectives it aims, and motivate its encouragement and use as an effective tool	Become aware of the importance of the cooperative phenomenon and the extent of its success in achieving the objectives it aims, and motivate its	- The concept of the cooperative movement and its evolution - Federations and cooperative societies - The cooperative movement in Syria

	to solve many problems facing the state and the sector private individuals are sometimes unable to find appropriate solutions. In addition to allowing the search for the optimal legal mechanism for the cooperative sector to play its role effectively.	encouragement and use as an effective tool to solve many problems facing the state and the sector private individuals are sometimes unable to find appropriate solutions. In addition to allowing the search for the optimal legal mechanism for the cooperative sector to play its role effectively.	– Syrian cooperation legislation – Agricultural cooperative organization – productive cooperative organization – Consumers cooperative organization – Housing cooperative – Advantages and disadvantages of the cooperative movement

The material	The description	The goal	Vocabulary
Islamic law Islamic	Islamic Sharia is a major source of legislation in most Islamic countries, and it is distinguished by the wealth of its rules governing religious and worldly affairs. Its schools of jurisprudence have contributed to the deduction of its decisions, to the interpretation and statement of its universal rules, which have influenced the development of legal theory and the determination of its content.	Arbitration of reason and reflection after making a comparison between the texts of positive law and the provisions of Islamic Sharia law, in particular with regard to family matters and personal status, the provisions of which are in force in most Islamic and Arab countries, which also enriches the knowledge of those who wish to work in the judicial area of Sharia law.	– Sources of Islamic Law – Different schools of jurisprudence – General rules of case law – The concept of law in Islam – The theory of Dhimma in Islam – Eligibility provisions and restrictions – Provisions relating to prosecution, guardianship and guardianship – Decisions about insanity, insanity, insanity and neglect – The concept of people, things and money
Arabic language	The Arabic language contains a multitude	The mastery of the Arabic language helps	– The science of the senses, rhetoric and eloquence

	of rules governing reading, composition, expression, grammar and morphology, the study of which is in-depth and the content of which is eager for science and knowledge and in all literary disciplines, human and scientific, including the science of law.	to strengthen the link between the Arab citizen and his mother tongue and helps the law student to develop his intellectual and scientific skills during his studies and in his professional life in order to evolve at a pace supported that is not marred by linguistic errors, which can affect the perception and understanding of information.	- Names, verbs and letters - Exclamation and hamza forms - Separation and connection rules - comparison and metonymy - metaphor and metaphor - Expression and morphology - Creation, news, order and query
A foreign language (1)	Foreign languages, in particular English and French, contain many vocabularies that have become fixed terms and recognized in the science of law.	Know the rules of the foreign language and give way to the enhancement and development of skills and perceptions in order to absorb what other civilizations have mastered, and to imitate them with the cultural particularity of the Arabic language.	- General rules - General skills - Read and translate

The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Vocabulary**
A foreign language (2)	Foreign languages, in particular English and French, contain many vocabularies that have become fixed terms and recognized in the science of law.	Facilitate communication with foreign scientific sources and references to treat or avoid them, then choose what is	- General rules - General skills - Read and translate

		best in the acquisition of knowledge and the monitoring of the scientific and professional process.	
Civil right (1) Intentional Sources of Law and obligations	The general theory of obligations contains provisions relating to the manner in which the civil obligation arises and the conditions, pillars and effects which flow from it, as well as a statement of the role of the unilateral will and of the provisions of contractual liability.	Familiarity with the voluntary sources of obligations and the most elementary principles of civil law, which is the centerpiece of legal theory and its necessary starting point, whether in public or professional life, as it constitutes the main pillar of legal work in various fields.	- The general theory of obligations - Principle of will - Elements of the contract and its effects - Conditions of contract validity - Cases of dissolution, nullity and cancellation of the contract - Termination and termination of the contract - The concept of unilateral will - contractual liability
Civil right (2) Unintentional sources of Law	The general theory of obligations includes, in addition to its voluntary sources, sources outside the principle of will. This is to explain the concept of tort liability resulting from the commission of an error or the occurrence of damage.	Understand the provisions of tort liability so that the student understands the basic principles of engagement, which is a basic foundation for legal work, and gains the necessary legal training for all who practice legal work, whether this either in the field of justice, law or other various areas of life.	- The concept of tort liability - Beneficial and harmful action - Responsibility for personal work - Responsibility for the work of others and things - Supervisor's responsibility - Responsibility of the subordinate for the actions of the subordinate

			– Theory of unreasonable enrichment – undue payment – Provisions of virtue

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
Administrative law (1) General principles	It includes a set of legal rules aimed at regulating the work of the administration, institutions and public services, defining their powers and the limits of their powers, as well as the foundations and persons of the administrative organization.	To know the general principles of administrative law as a substantial component of national legislation regulating the work of the executive in its administrative aspect, and to activate scientific reflection to find appropriate solutions to the shortcomings from which administrative work suffers.	– Definition and development of administrative law – Sources of administrative law – Application of administrative law – Interpretation of administrative law – Foundations of administrative organization – people in public administration – Administrative organization in Syria
Administrative law (2) Management and its workers	The study of administrative organization is an important introduction to deepening knowledge of management and civil service activity, such as issuing decisions, concluding contracts and other administrative work.	Indicate the important role played by the public administration in the delivery of its services and probe the rules governing the exercise of the public service. Which helps in the work of the mind and reflection by explaining the advantages of administrative work and by proposing legal means to correct its flaws and shortcomings.	– Administrative activity – public employment – official – management decisions – Administrative contracts – material behavior of management – Administrative agent – Responsibility of public administration

Special Penal Code (1) Crimes against people and property	The Penal Code regulates certain special categories of crimes, which are distinguished in terms of legal description, grounds of incrimination and punishment. The most important is the incident on people and money.	To know the special provisions for the crimes which most undermine human rights and the protection of private funds, which is essential for anyone working in the field of human rights, as these provisions contribute to a solid legal training and understanding of the content and objectives of criminal policy.	- Murder, abuse and deprivation of liberty - Moral, moral and honor crimes - Defamation crimes, insults and insults - Family related crimes - Theft and fraud crimes - credit abuse offense - Crimes that constitute a global risk

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
Special Penal Code (2) Crimes against the administration and state security	The Penal Code contains provisions for specific categories of offenses, such as those against public administration and internal and external state security.	To deepen the knowledge of certain crimes that cause general disturbances in society and affect the structure of the state, which calls for dealing with them with special provisions and an explanation of the reason for the harsher penalties against their perpetrators and those who are ingest it.	- Crimes against public administration - Crimes against public confidence - Crimes against the public service - Counterfeiting and forgery offenses - Crimes against the internal and external security of the State
Trade Law (1) Commercial work	There are many legal rules governing business relationships. This requires determining the legal status of the trader and his shop, as well as distinguishing between commercial and civil enterprises and their legal validity.	Understand the basic principles of commercial work and its characteristics, and train the student to specialize in this vital area of economic activity on which countries rely to strengthen their material capacities and economic growth, and to solve problems who as a result.	- Introduction to commercial law and its evolution - Sources and applications of commercial law - The company and its types - Legal regulation of business

			– Legal status and liability of the trader – The legal nature of the store – Actions received on the store – Legal protection of the store – The commercial register
Trade Law (2) commercial companies	Commercial law includes certain rules relating to the organization of companies, both in terms of their definition, the conditions for their constitution, dissolution, transformation, merger, liquidation, management and liability arising from their acts.	Allow the student to have the ability to formulate the business contract and distinguish the commercial company from other types of companies, as well as extract all the rights and obligations arising from the business contract, which opens the way for the businessman, shareholder and lawyer to choose what is most appropriate in this area.	– Commercial company law – Presentation of the trading company – Elements and pillars of the company – Conditions of incorporation of the company – Types of trading companies – The legal personality of the company – Business transformation and merger – Dissolution and liquidation of companies – Responsibility of companies for their actions

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
International human rights law	Public international law contains provisions that oblige states to respect the rights and freedoms of individuals. This obligation is no longer an internal matter from which	Make known the importance of respect for human rights and the consolidation of their culture in the systems and behaviors	– Introduction to international human rights law and its development – Sources of international human rights law

	States can derogate, but is rather guaranteed under international law. The international bill for the protection of human rights contains a set of international agreements and resolutions aimed at clarifying these rights and determining the mechanisms for their protection.	of countries and governments, and this is a condition for establishing the rule of law and preparing a generation imbued with moral and respect for the rights of others and ready to defend them in national and regional forums. There is a set of appropriate mechanisms to protect human rights, despite their low effectiveness and subject to political considerations and international conditions.	- Universal Declaration of Human Rights - International Covenants on Human Rights - Conventions Protecting the Rights of Women and Children and Other Groups - Regional human rights protection charters - European court of human rights - The role of NGOs in the protection of human rights
International economic law	It includes a set of rules governing the establishment of the elements of production such as people, goods, services, capital, investments and money, as well as the exchanges that take place between cross-border economic fields and the grassroots. of their funding, in addition to the role of international organizations and economic blocs in the emergence and consolidation of this law and the settlement of international economic disputes resulting from its interpretation and application.	Prepare a generation of lawyers specializing in the management of international economic relations and qualify them to defend their country's position in international forums. And acquire the legal knowledge necessary to manage trade, financial and monetary exchanges, which contributes to the strengthening of economic cooperation between countries and the achievement of lasting prosperity for their populations.	- Introduction to international economic law - Sources of international economic law - Characteristics of international economic law - The development of international economic relations - Restrictions on trade protection - Regulate foreign investment - Balance of payments and exchange rate - global debt - Multi-national companies - international economic blocks - international economic organizations

			– settlement of international economic disputes

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
Social Legislation (2) Labor law	The legal system of any country includes a set of laws regulating labor relations and their consequences, as well as the role of public authorities in the management of these relations, their control and the resolution of the problems which arise from them.	Study the most important provisions related to labor law and social insurance, legal knowledge of the rights and obligations of the worker and the employer, and the role of state institutions and trade union organization in this regard, which affects the securing of economic demands and the achievement of social justice for the individual and society.	– Introduction to labor law and its sources – Employment contract and similar contracts – Workers' rights and obligations – Employer rights and obligations – union organization – Settlement of labor disputes – Syrian labor law – International regulation of labor relations
Personal status (1) Marriage and Divorce	The provisions of Islamic law apply to most matters related to family matters, for which Islamic Sharia has created integrated rules that are in harmony with the spirit of the times and the development of life and societies, in particular with regard to the personal status of the individual and the family such as the provisions relating to marriage and	Know the most important judgments of Islamic jurisprudence with its different schools of thought in order to draw the rules governing personal status from their legal sources, such as matters of marriage and	– Introduction to personal status law – The evolution of personal status law – Sources of personal status law – Scope of the Personal Status Law – Decisions about engagement, marriage and divorce

	divorce and other related matters.	divorce, which allows the student to exercise his professional role of lawyer or legal judge to settle those questions which require in-depth specialized knowledge in law and Sharia law.	- Provisions relating to birth, breastfeeding and care - Arrangements for adoption and foundling - The provisions of number and proportions - Alimony provisions
Foreign language (3)	The foreign language, in particular the English and French languages, comprises many general and specialized vocabularies, which have become fixed and recognized terms in the science of law.	Know the rules of the foreign language, develop thinking skills and become familiar with the intellectual and scientific works in which other civilizations have excelled, which can help to obtain the necessary references and information in the field of legal studies and of professional life.	- General rules - General skills - legal terms

The material	**The description**	**The goal**	**Vocabulary**
Civil right (3) Provision rules	The follow-up to the study of the sources of civil obligations requires an explanation of the most important provisions relating to the origin of the obligation, its characteristics, descriptions, rules of its modification, the cases of its	Knowing the legal rules governing civil obligations and the practical issues that result from them linked to the movement of post-emergence engagement, and this helps to answer many questions of life that require a broad knowledge	- Emergence and transmission of commitment - Characteristics and descriptions of commitments - Obligation and its parts

	transfer and its expiration, and the effects resulting from its implementation.	of the provisions of engagement and its effects.	- Performance and expiration of the obligation - The change in commitment and its effects - transfer of rights - Debt transfer
Civil right (4) Specials contracts	The general theory of obligations revolves around a broad category of contracts around which the rest of the other obligations revolve, this category is called named or common contracts, the most important of which are contracts of sale, lease and barter. .	To study the basic provisions of named contracts and understand the legal mechanism that governs their contract procedures and the interpretation of their provisions and how to implement them and the resolution of disputes arising therefrom, and this is a pressing necessity for any person interested in this field and of scientific and professional interest.	- The concept of named contracts - The provisions of the sales contract and its effects - Conditions of sale and its effects - The concept of price and achievement - Judgments of unfairness in the sale - Provisions and effects of the rental contract - The provisions of the barter contract and its effects
original reals rights	The provisions of the general theory of obligations derive the practice of rights in kind, which relate to things and money, whether immovable or movable. The original real right has specific characteristics within the framework of the general theory of tenure, the most important of which relates to property rights.	Acquire legal knowledge of methods of acquiring property, drafting and managing contracts, in addition to clarifying certain provisions related to ownership, such as foreign ownership of real estate, ownership of agricultural and border real estate and 'other issues related to property rights, which are things that a law student must understand in order to be able to exercise their role within the legal framework.	- Definition of real right and its characteristics - General theory of tenure - The property and its properties - Scope and limitations of property rights - The concept of furniture and its types - Real estate concept and its types - Common ownership provisions - Reasons to acquire and expropriate property

			- Surface rights, endowment and rental - Property rights and claims

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
International humanitarian law in a foreign language	It comprises a set of legal rules aimed at protecting human rights and civilian property during the period of armed conflict, including the definition of methods of warfare, prohibited weapons and the rights of civilians, prisoners and the wounded. .	The study of the rules of international humanitarian law contributes to the consolidation of the achievements on the protection of human rights and the need to respect them in times of armed conflict, as well as to the concretization of the idea of harmonization between national legislation and the rules of international humanitarian law.	- Definition, development and sources of international humanitarian law - The concept of international and non-international armed conflicts - Rules for the protection of prisoners and the wounded - Rules for the protection of civilians, civilian objects , children and women ... - Mechanisms for the implementation of international humanitarian law
Principles of civil trials (1) Judicial and trial	The Code of Procedure includes all procedures relating to the organization of the judiciary, the conduct of cases and the pronouncement of judgments. It is thus a practical translation of the legal principles and rules on which any trial is based, whether before civil justice or before certain judicial jurisdictions. bodies such as those competent to examine labor disputes.	Know the regulatory provisions of the law at the procedural and practical levels. It is not possible for anyone, especially those working in the field of human rights, such as judges and lawyers, to successfully pursue their professional development without being able to know the procedures of the trials and follow their procedures. because they constitute a necessary condition	- Introduction to the Code of Judicial Procedure - Characteristics of the Code of Procedure - Judicial organization and judges - Presentation of the case and its characteristics - Types of proceedings and conditions for their acceptance - Theory of skills

		for the practical application of the principles and rules of law and for the settlement of disputes arising from its interpretation and application of its texts.	- The theory of the trial and its consequences - Legal claims and pleas - Entry and intervention in the file - Suspension and interruption of litigation - Waiver of claim or right - Proof and proof

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
Civil trial procedures (2) Judgments and appeals	In addition to the provisions relating to the judicial structure, the conduct of the case and the trial procedures, the Code of Procedure contains other texts relating to the explanation of the theory of judicial judgments, whether they are related to the issue of adjudication procedures, remedies or the effects thereof.	The study of the theory of judicial decisions within the framework of the Code of Procedure is an important issue for future judges and lawyers, so that they can make the link between theory and reality, and between legal principles and their applications. , which will light the way to success in their scientific and professional career.	- Theory of judgment - Definition and types of judgment - Origins of the judgment - Methods of appealing judgments - Legal effects of judgments - quarrel of the judges - Litigation of public prosecutors - Agency with discount and disclaimer - Litigation and Arbitration Procedures
The origins of criminal trials (1) criminal record	It is not enough to be familiar with the provisions contained in the Penal Code relating to the definition of crimes and penalties, but it is also necessary to explain all the procedural rules to realize the right of the State to inflict	Introduce the procedures for the introduction and conduct of cases before the criminal justice, as well as the principles for the introduction of civil	- Introduction to the Code of Criminal Procedure and its characteristics - The relationship between the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure

	penalties, the right of victims to obtain compensation and to distinguish between (public law) and (personal law).	cases related to the public law case, which ensure the application of the provisions regulating offenses and the imposition of sanctions by the competent state authorities and knowledge of the origins of the conduct of criminal cases.	- Relations between the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code - Criminal case (public law) - Civil lawsuit (personal law)

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
The origins of criminal trials (2) criminal justice	The investigation of the criminal case requires respect for the procedures related to the principles of evidence and pleading, and requires a judicial organization that differs in its general structure and procedures from those in place, whether before the civil justice or administrative, as well as understand the concept of judicial police, the principles of investigation and referral, the mechanisms of judgment and the methods of appeal.	Knowing the fundamentals of criminal justice organization, investigation and trial procedures, provides the judge, lawyer, prosecutors and victims with the legal framework to get what they see right in the course of the case , and guarantees the right of the state to impose sanctions, and the rights of victims to obtain appropriate compensation.	- Criminal justice organization - Criminal jurisdiction - Ordinary and extraordinary criminal courts - Investigating, referral and first instance judges - Federal police - Rules of evidence in criminal cases - Methods of appealing a criminal case - Request for new trial - Execution of criminal judgments
commercial law (3) commercial documents	Continuity of business relationships requires making certain financial transfers through the exchange of business documents, which has	Knowing the legal regime of commercial attributions and distinguishing them	- Definition of commercial documents - Characteristics of trade obligations

	widened the scope of work due to the failure of currency exchange to meet all the demands of business work. This requires knowledge of the legal system of trade obligations, the mechanism of issuance and their treatment, and their effects.	from other documents makes it possible to clarify the usefulness of processing them and to ensure the regularity and speed in the conduct of commercial transactions, which makes it possible to acquire the legal expertise necessary for businessmen, traders, money changers, their clients, and others who are knowledgeable in the legal field.	– Commercial attribution jobs – Types of trade bonds – International system of commercial attributions – bill of exchange – link on order – Check – Guarantees of compliance with commercial obligations – Limitation provisions in commercial documents

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
Administrative judicial	The reasons for the emergence of administrative disputes lie in the difference in the interpretation and application of administrative law sources, such as laws, decrees, decisions and administrative contracts. These disputes are settled in different ways, the most important of which is recourse to administrative justice, which is distinguished by the particularity of its organizational structure, its powers, its methods of recourse, its pleadings and the application of its provisions.	The study of the organization of administrative justice, its specializations and its mechanism of action, opens the way for any interested and interested person to understand the idea of the existence of such a judicial institution specializing in the " the instruction of administrative disputes and the importance of its work, in addition to evaluating the activity of	– The mechanism for controlling the work of the administration – Responsibility of management for its actions – Introduction to administrative justice – The development of administrative justice – Characteristics of administrative justice – Administrative judicial sources – Administrative Judicial Organization

		the public administration by exercising control over its actions, which realizes the public interest and guarantees the rights of individuals in accordance with the rules of public law on dispute settlement.	– Competence of administrative justice – Uniform and double justice – Cancellation and total elimination requests – Administrative procedures – Implementation of administrative provisions
public finance (1) income and expenses	The science of finance was born with the development of societies. For this, it was necessary to adopt the necessary legislation to collect state revenue and secure the necessary expenditure to ensure the continuity of the work of public services , the performance of services to citizens and the advancement of the process of economic and social development. .	The study of the science of public finance in its various aspects helps to form a framework that can contribute to the development of an integrated legal system in order to avoid gaps in securing state public revenue in accordance with the principles of justice. fiscal, and directing public expenditure towards the realization of the interests of the country and the citizen.	– Presentation of the science of public finance and its evolution – Characteristics of the science of public finance – Financial laws in Syria – State revenue from taxes – State parafiscal revenue – state monetary income – State revenue from its property – Government revenue from loans – air

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
public finance (2) Public budget	Public finances are one of the most important tools of the State to ensure the functioning of public services, the performance of their services, and the demands of economic and social	The formation of a legal framework capable of determining the general principles that guarantee the	– The concept of the state budget – Principle of the annual general budget

	development, and the effects it produces, both at the level internal than in relation to the external relations of the State.	preparation of an integrated general budget for the State in accordance with the principles established in the science of public finance, such as the principle of coverage, unity and fiscal regularity, and in a manner that ensures sufficient financial income for the disbursement of public expenditure.	– The principle of the unity of the general budget – The principle of inclusion in the general budget – The principle of balance of the general budget – Principle of expenditure allocation – The stages of budget preparation and approval – Control of the execution of the general budget
Private international law (1) Nationality and legal status of foreigners	Private international law is characterized by the multiplicity of its sources and the diversity of its rules since it is based on various branches of law, in addition to the diversity of its subjects such as conflicts of laws and international jurisdiction, the provisions relating to nationality and the determination of the legal status of foreigners.	The study of questions related to the question of nationality and the determination of the legal status of foreigners helps to clarify the nature of the link between citizens and their country and in such a way as to guarantee the preservation of their rights and the exercise of their rights. his duties, whether he is faced with the country to which he belongs or when he is a foreigner in the event that he is in the territory of a foreign country.	– Introduction to private international law – The general theory of sexuality – Methods of obtaining and losing citizenship – Cases of deprivation of nationality – Provisions relating to naturalization and its effects – The problem of conflicts of nationality – Competence in matters of sexual conflict – Legal Center for Foreigners – Syrian nationality law

Personal status (2) The science of ordinances and estates	The Personal Status Law derives its provisions in most Islamic countries, including Syria, from sources ofIslamic law regulating the affairs of the family, society and the individual, such as the science of statutes, inheritance or inheritance.	The study of inheritance matters provided for by the law on personal status provides the necessary legal knowledge, whether with judges, lawyers or interveners and interveners, in order to preserve the rights of heirs and others.	– Introduction to the science of statutes and successions – Arrangements and pillars of the succession – Succession law and its impediments – Types of inheritance and heirs – Inheritance issues and ways to define and fix them – Legacy transcriptions and outputs

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
Ancillary real rights	From the original rights in kind, in particular the right of ownership, there are ancillary rights which require scientific knowledge of their legal provisions, such as mortgage and franchise rights and other ancillary rights.	Knowing the legal provisions of auxiliary real rights makes it possible to deal with the problems which arise from them, whether in personal or professional life, in a manner that is consistent with the nature of civil transactions and strengthens the legal guarantees for rights holders.	– Insurance in kind – Property insurance agreement – compulsory legal insurances – Mortgage rights – Usufruct and easement rights – endowment rights – Franchise rights
Implementation assets	The Code of Procedure includes, in addition to its rules on the organization of the judiciary and the conduct of business, another set of rules regulating the procedures of evidence and the procedures for the execution of judicial	It is necessary to know the principles of execution of judicial decisions and other legal instruments, in order to be able to deal with many issues that can interfere with	– Executive references – Reservation and reservation – Execution on movable and immovable property – Execution on the person of the debtor – Funds not executed

	judgments and other instruments of judicial acquittal. .	personal life and because they are an inevitable necessity for law graduates, including judges. , lawyers, notaries, a judicial officer and others who practice human rights work.	– debt collection procedures – Division by Muhasa – Execution discount – merit costume
General Administration	The public administration is made up of a set of ministries, institutions and bodies affiliated to the state, which, by virtue of the powers entrusted to them, aim to ensure the functioning of public services and the delivery of services. to citizens. The science of public administration has developed considerably in most countries, in particular by defining the foundations of administrative organization and the powers exercised by public administration at all levels.	The study of the legal provisions governing the science of public administration, helps to master skills and administrative methods and improve administrative work to ensure the efficient exercise of public service and increase performance and productivity rates, in addition to fighting against behavioral imbalances, manifestations of corruption and administrative routine and achieving optimal use of economic resources and human capacities.	– Presentation of the science of public administration. – The development of the science of public administration – Public administration bodies and their activity – Organization of public administration in Syria – Administrative leadership and its methods – public administration decisions – public administration employees – Administrative qualification and training – administrative routine – Administrative reform – management development – The concept of public relations
The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Vocabulary**
commercial law (4) Maritime and air law	It contains a set of legal rules regulating trade in the field of maritime and air transport of persons and goods, in addition to the provisions relating to maritime and air accidents and	Knowing the main provisions of maritime and air commercial law, contributes to substantiate the legal information received in	– Introduction to maritime and air law – Sources of maritime and air law

	the resulting effects which require finding appropriate legal solutions due to of the special nature of the sea and air trade.	the area of land commercial law, and to be able to know the rules governing the work of these two vital facilities in a way that serves the business environment, national and international, and helps to regulate numerous disputes related to maritime and air transport.	- Provisions relating to maritime and air navigation - The legal regime of ships and aircraft - The legal regime of ports and airports - Maritime and air transport contract - Marine and air insurance contract - Provisions relating to naval and air collisions - Help and rescue system - Sea and air sales
tax legislation	The existence of taxes as the main financial resource of the State is linked to the organization and development of societies. Each country has its own tax system compatible with its economic and social philosophy, which requires studying the legal foundations on which taxation is based and the important legal issues arising from it.	Understand the content of the tax system and its adequacy with the nature of the existing system and the local and international environment, and indicate the extent of the benefit of imposing taxes and fees and their positive and negative effects, and explore the gaps in their approval and perception, with a view to the legal treatment of tax problems within its administrative and judicial framework.	- The concept and development of the tax system - Characteristics of tax legislation - fiscal environment - tax administration - tax agreements - The main tax systems in the world - The tax system in Syria - Types of taxes and fees - Methods of collecting taxes - Settlement of tax disputes
Private international law (2) conflict of laws and specialization International Judicial	Relationships between individuals with a foreign element raise the question of resolving the conflict between national laws and international jurisdiction. For this reason, human rights thought has created accompanying rules that	Familiarity with the attributive rules which govern the settlement of the issue of conflicts between national laws or international jurisdiction,	- The concept of conflict of laws and its evolution - Conflicts of laws in comparative legislation - Assignment rules and their properties

	help determine the applicable law and the competent jurisdiction to consider disputes involving a foreign element. .	which allows to acquire knowledge in the settlement of mixed disputes in which several different legislations are mixed and require in-depth legal knowledge ways to resolve them.	- Adaptation in a conflict of laws system - Reasons for the referral and scope - The impact of public order on conflicts of laws - The attribution rules in Syrian law - Conflict of international jurisdiction - Execution of foreign judgments and guarantees
The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Vocabulary**
Bank Legislation	The banking sector constitutes the necessary intermediary for economic activities in the realization of their financial transfers, and the effective force to move the course of the internal and international trade and its development. This requires knowledge of the most important legislation regulating banking operations and the role of monetary and credit laws and financial market regulations in supervising banking work.	The formation of the appropriate legal framework for working in the banking sector, which must have the necessary legal knowledge of those responsible for the management of banks, supervisory or supervisory bodies and their clients, in order to develop the capacities of banking work, perfecting its operations and avoid the shortcomings of its legal system in the service of the development of the national economy.	- What is banking legislation? - Introduction to the banking sector - The legal system of the bank - Provisions relating to the supervision of the work of banks - Bank accounts and transfers - Documentary credits - Deposits, loans and guarantees - Bank cards - bank credit - remission of commercial obligations
Criminology and punishment	It deals with the phenomenon of crime and punishment by explaining criminal behavior, the reasons for committing crimes and the means to combat them, as well as the	Contribute to confronting the criminal phenomenon and its perpetrators, or to work in the field of criminal justice, whether as a	- Introduction to Criminology and Punishment - Criminology and theories of punishment

	definition of forms of punishment, the means of treating criminals and prisoners, and the regular.	judge, lawyer , judicial police, prisons, reform institutes, or in the field of research and penal studies.	- Criminal behavior and ways to deal with it - The role of prisons - Precautionary and corrective measures - Detective precautions for deviant behavior
Diplomacy in a foreign language	Diplomatic and consular relations developed in their traditional form based on customs, before codifying their rules in the two Vienna Conventions regulating the exchange of missions and a statement of their diplomatic tasks, duties, immunities and privileges. The punishment.	Knowledge of the legal rules governing diplomatic and consular relations contributes to the formation of a legal framework capable of understanding the nature and importance of these relations and of working for their development, especially for those who wish to work in the political field. , diplomatic and consular.	- Presentation of diplomatic and consular relations, their development and their bodies - Duties and duties of diplomatic and consular representatives - Diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities - Case of termination of diplomatic and consular missions
The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Elective courses (Private Law Group)**
Law of relations agricultural	The agricultural sector plays an important role in supporting the national economy. Therefore, it is necessary to study the laws of agricultural relations and the relevant judicial system to examine cases related to agricultural relations.	Studying the Agricultural Relations Act and otherRelevant legislation helps to prepare a generation capable of participating in the development of such legislation and which preserves the rights of stakeholders and serves the needs and interests of society.	**Vocabulary**
Social security law	It includes a set of rules aimed at protecting the worker from certain emergency situations and the risks to which he is	The study of social insurance provisions helps to clarify the rights and obligations of the	- Introduction to the Agricultural Relations Law - Land reform law - Agricultural property law

	exposed in the performance of his work, and the institution responsible for managing social insurance affairs.	parties concerned, to spread a culture of social insurance, to ensure stability, social security and economic development.	- Operating and operating contracts - Provisions relating to agricultural investments - Agricultural dispute resolution
Assurance	The insurance phenomenon has spread as a result of the evolution of business thinking and the growing awareness of the importance of insurance, which in itself is a legal job, especially in relation to concerns the insurance contract and disputes resulting from it.	Studying the provisions governing the insurance contract and determining the rights and obligations of the parties concerned contributes to the consolidation of the idea of insurance, its dissemination and its processing. This requires preparing a qualified legal framework to deal with the phenomenon of insurance and creating an appropriate system for it.	- What is social insurance? - Included and excluded categories - Included and excluded cases - Contributions, remuneration and pensions - Social insurance institution - Sanctions system
			- Introduction and development of insurance - Insurance legislation - Insurance companies - Contract and place of insurance and its parts - Rights and obligations of the parties - Premiums and indemnities - insurance claim

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
Evidence in civil and commercial matters	It comprises a set of rules and procedures regulating the	Knowledge of the provisions governing	- Presentation of the law of evidence

	investigation of evidence, presumptions, testimonies and other elements which help the judicial and judicial police to seek the truth and to rule on it. This law constitutes an essential and distinct part of the Code of Procedure.	evidence and proof, whether at the substantive, procedural or practical level. Those who work in prosecution and investigation or in the judiciary cannot uncover the truth about the crimes before them without a thorough knowledge of the principles of investigation and evidence.	– Evolution of the Evidence and Evidence Bases – General rules of proof and proof – Written proof – Non-biblical evidence – Certification and recognition – Indices and the law – Insight and experience

(Group criminal law) Elective courses			
The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Vocabulary**
Military Penal Code	It includes a set of substantive and procedural rules in the field of investigation and trial of military crimes, which requires defining the concept and types of military crimes and clarifying the rules of military trials.	The study of the provisions of the Penal Code and the rules of military trials makes it possible to constitute a legal framework capable of dealing with the military judicial organization and of knowing the procedures for conducting and monitoring cases before military courts, taking into account the different provisions of some of its provisions from those stipulated in the General Penal Code.	– Introduction to the Military Penal Code – Introduction to the rules of military trials – What are military crimes and their types? – Military crime investigation – Military judicial organization – The origins of cases before the military court – Settlement of the trial before the military tribunal – Judgments of military courts – Military sanctions and their types

Economic Penal Code	Economic crimes differ in their elements and the penalties imposed on them from other crimes, because the legislator is strict in determining the modalities of their fight and the resulting criminal liability.	Knowledge of the substantive and procedural rules contained in the economic penal code helps to understand the special nature of this category of dangerous crimes for the economic and social structure of the State and of society, which paves the way for training a legal framework that can deal with and combat them.	- Introduction to the Economic Penal Code - Definition of economic crime and its elements - Types of economic crimes - Sanctions for economic crimes - Procurement, pricing, fraud and fraud crimes - Counterfeiting and counterfeiting offenses - Tax and customs offenses - Commercial and banking crimes

The material	**The description**	**the goal**	**Vocabulary**
juvenile offender rights	One of the insoluble problems is the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. As a result, it is necessary to study and clarify the criminal liability of the minor and his guardian, in addition to explaining the investigation and trial procedures and measures established in this regard.	The study of the law of juvenile delinquents helps to form a legal framework capable of understanding the particular nature of juvenile offenses, which requires sufficient knowledge of the causes of juvenile delinquency, how to deal with them during the investigation and the trial, to impose measures against it and how to apply	- Definition of juvenile delinquency - Presentation of the law on juvenile delinquency - Criminal liability of minors and their parents - Sanctions and corrective measures for young offenders - Juvenile justice and auxiliary institutions - Investigation and prosecution procedures - Judgment procedures in cases of minors - Protection of young offenders

		them to correctional facilities.	
Extradition	It includes a set of extradition rules and procedures, as well as legal procedures for combating transnational crime.	To train the student within the framework of the fight against the criminal phenomenon at the international level. It also qualifies it to deal with this phenomenon and to deal with it in such a way as to guarantee compliance with national laws and the provisions of international law relating to the repression of cross-border offenses. extradition crimes and provisions.	- Presentation of the concept of extradition - Legislative cooperation to fight crime - Judicial cooperation to fight crime - Procedural cooperation to fight crime - Execution of letters rogatory - Extradition provisions - The effect of foreign criminal judgments

(**Public Law Group**) **Elective courses**			
The material	**The description**	**The goal**	**Vocabulary**
Economic legislation	The legal system of economic transactions generally expresses the ideology of the economic and social system of the state. Therefore, being familiar with this system helps to create a legal framework that can take advantage of the	There is a set of laws regulating the establishment and movement of the elements of production in terms of people, capital, goods, services and investments, in order to guarantee the factors of stability and	- Presentation of the science of economics and economic systems - Characteristics of economic legislation - Legislation governing production and consumption - Legislation governing markets and prices

	loopholes to prepare legislation aimed at achieving the appropriate standard of living for people and society.	economic and social development.	– Savings and interest legislation – Investment legislation – Financial and monetary legislation – Legislation regulating economic plans – Legislation governing foreign trade
Customs legislation	Become aware of the content of the customs system and its suitability to the nature of the existing system and the local and international environment, indicate the extent of the benefits of imposing customs duties and their positive and negative effects, and explore the gaps in their approval and perception, in preparation for legal treatment of the resulting issues and problems which require administrative or judicial intervention.	Customs duties constitute a basic financial resource for the State and one of its means of protection for controlling import and export operations. Each country has its own customs system which corresponds to its economic and social philosophy.	– The concept of customs procedure and its evolution – Characteristics of customs legislation – Customs administration – The main customs systems of the world – Customs regulations in Syria – Definition of customs duty and its types – Methods of collecting customs duties – Settlement of customs disputes – customs agreements

The material	The description	The goal	Vocabulary
Local administration	The study of the legal organization of local government contributes to understanding the content of this democratic style of administrative organization and to the formation of a legal	The system of administrative decentralization allows the inhabitants of the regions to manage their local affairs, which requires studying the legal bases for	– Introduction to local administration and its development – The foundations of local government and its applications – Comparative legislation for local government

	framework that can develop the work of local government, which contributes to consolidate the team spirit between the State and community institutions, and deepen the citizen's interest in his local environment and the management of his community's affairs.	organizing local administration and determining its tools and the extent of its powers and effects.	– The law on local government in Syria – local management methods – local administration devices – local administrative authorities – The attachment of local authorities to the central authority – Advantages and disadvantages of local government
Environmental legislation	Prepare a legal framework capable of understanding the ecosystem and the effects of natural hazards and pollutants that affect its balance, then seek the appropriate legal system to protect the environment and crack down on environmental crimes.	The environmental environment is exposed to many risks, which necessitates the search for appropriate legislation to protect it and remove pollutants and harmful infringements.	– The nature of the environment and the ecosystem and its risks – Sources of environmental pollutants and their harmful effects – Introduction to environmental legislation and its evolution – Rules for the protection of the terrestrial, aquatic and air environment – Environmental crimes and their elements – International environmental protection

Elective courses (International Law Group)			
The material	**The goal**	**The description**	**Vocabulary**
international development law	The study of this newly developed branch of international law contributes to knowing the mechanism of formation of its rules which embodied the will of the dominant countries on the capacities of the developing countries, in particular during the colonial	It contains a set of legal rules aimed at guaranteeing human rights and States in various economic and social fields, in a way that meets their aspirations for the optimal use of resources.	– Introduction to international development law and its development – The concept of developed and developing countries – Economic rights and duties of States

	era, and the attempts of the developing countries. to reformulate the rules. of this law in order to meet the aspirations of their peoples to exercise sovereignty over their sources.		- The principle of sovereignty over natural resources - foundations of sustainable development - world economic system - The repercussions of globalization and privatization - Multi-national companies - manifestations of international economic cooperation
International reach (sea, rivers and space)	Knowing the content of this law helps to clarify the rights and duties of States in accordance with the concept of sovereignty and the rights exercised by the State on its land, sea and air territory, which has previously led to the raising of numerous disputes that threaten international peace and security.	It includes a set of rules regulating the use of common resources of seas, rivers and space, which aims to optimize the use of natural resources	- Law of the sea international watercourse law International law of national skies Outer space law Protection of the marine, river and air environment The international responsibility to protect the environment
International Criminal Law	Studying the rules of international criminal law helps to understand the meaning of punishment for committing international crimes, which requires studying the elements of international crimes and the methods of prosecution, investigation and trial, whether either at national or international level.	It includes all the rules aimed at the repression and repression of international crimes, in particular within the framework of international criminal jurisdictions.	Introduction to international criminal law The origin and development of international criminal law Sources of international criminal law The concept of international crime and its elements The principle of universal jurisdiction - International Penal Court

The material	The description	the goal	Vocabulary
contemporary international issues	International relations was established as an independent science when countries recognized the importance of its study, which requires legal analysis of some contemporary international issues.	The study of some contemporary international issues makes it possible to know the specific rules of the policies of foreign countries and the factors which affect them, then to carry out a systematic comparison between theory and practice in order to determine the extent of the legitimacy of a particular one. behavior within the perspective of international law and its principles.	The concept and development of international relations Theories of international relations The concept of international legitimacy The concept of collective security International crisis management - international terrorism - outside interference Problems of current reality