

Description of Courses of the Bachelor Programme in Law
For the academic year 2013/2014

First: College Requirements

A) Compulsory Requirements (21 credit hours), namely:

Introduction to Law (111 LAW)

First: the theory of the legal rule: This course tackles the concept of legal rule, its characteristics, the differences between legal rule and other social norms, the scope of the legal rule and its various kinds and divisions, the study of the sources of the legal rule, dividing the legal rule into official and explanatory sources in addition to the study of the mechanism of the application of the legal rule.

Second, Equity jurisprudence: It studies equity through its definition, showing its properties, types, basics and people in addition to the study of proving the legal personality of the man and how it comes to an end, kinship, its types, effects and the civil status of the person, legal capacity, its types, legal protection of the equity and the divisions of the sources of rights to legal facts and legal actions.

Principles of Commercial Law (LAW 121) in English

This courses studies the general principles of commercial law and to what extent it is influenced by globalization and its importance for other specialties such accounting, business management and others. It is also interested in search in the theory of commercial processes and the practical results due to its practice in reality in addition to commercial contracts especially road transport, commercial mortgage and contracts of commercial mediation (agency, brokerage, commission and commercial representation), the merchant: conditions and his professional commitments and finally the commercial premises.

Public International Law (LAW 161) in English

This course deals with the definition of the public international law, bases of its obligation, its resources and relationship with other laws, studying countries and international organizations in terms of elements and types of countries, recognition of such countries and organizations, rights and duties,

responsibility of the country and its disappearance and studying regional, continental and world organizations.

Constitutional Law (1) (LAW 151)

This course aims at studying the general theory of the constitutional law, defining it, its terminology and the application of its rules in addition to defining the constitution in terms of terminology, form, topics and its relationship with other laws, studying the resources of the written and non written constitutional rule, the types of constitutions, the ways they are developed, the sublimity of constitutions and the ways of controlling the constitutionality of laws in addition to modifying constitutions, suspending and applying them and the development of constitutional life in Bahrain. It also deals with the National Action Charter and its content of the elements of the society and the public rights and freedoms, the nature of the regime, the relationship between the different authorities, the terms of reference of both the king and the other authorities; legislative, executive and judicial in addition to formation of the National Council and its competences.

Administrative Law (1) (LAW 141)

This course deals with the definition of administrative law, its connection with the constitutional law, other laws and the science of public administration in addition to its independence, origination, development, basics, scope of its application, characteristics and attributes. It also studies the administrative organization and the theory of the legal persons, its types, centralization, decentralization the administrative concentration and non concentration and the applications of all this in Bahrain. Moreover, this course studies the administrative activities in terms of public facilities, their types, how they are managed, the administrative control and its types, boards and purposes, the limits of the authorities of administrative control, control over them and the applications of this in the Bahraini law.

Criminology and punishment LAW 131

This course studies the crime, the criminal, the dangers of crimes, external and internal factors that drive to committing crimes, the theory of punishment and the various schools of jurisprudence, precautionary measures, punitive treatment and the scientific methods in the implementation of penal punishment.

Methods of Scientific and Legal Research (LAW 201)

The course includes an overview of the legal research, its concepts and methods starting from the stage of preparation, selecting the subject of the search, the stage of gathering sources and references, stage of reading and contemplation, stage of legal writing and finally the stage of printing and discussion.

Second: Requirements of Specialization (90 credit hours) distributed as follows:

A. Compulsory Requirements of Specialization (78 credit hours)

B. Elective Requirements of Specialization (12 credit hours)

A. Compulsory Requirements of Specialization (78 credit hours)

Sources of Obligation (LAW 112)

This course deals with what is called in the Bahraini civil law “Resources of personal rights”. It tackles, in a general introduction, the definition of the civil law, its different topics and the basics of its general directions. In addition, it studies some of the voluntary sources of obligation such as the contract, its definition, elements, conditions, validity, interpretation, effects and termination, the individual will as a general source of obligation, the promise for a reward as the most remarkable practice for the theory of individual willingness. Moreover, it studies the non volunteer sources and the most important of them is the harmful deed (illegal actions) in terms of the responsibility of the individual for his own actions and / or others’ actions, efficient deeds. (Wealth without reason) as a general basis, studying preferences and paying what is not required which is considered as a practice for the theory of being wealthy without reason and finally, studying law as a direct resource for commitment.

Rules of Obligation LAW 210

This course is interested in studying the rules of obligation which is called in Bahrain's civil law "Effects of Right" and deals with the effects of obligation in terms of methods of execution and the legal ways of protecting the execution. It also studies the characteristics of obligation in terms of conditions, duration, voluntary obligation, substitute obligation and joint liability. This course also tackles the ways and effects of transition of obligation, and finally it addresses the ways of lapse of the obligation of commitment and its equivalents.

Nominated contracts (Sale and Rent) (LAW 212)

This course generally studies nominated contracts and especially focuses on the two most important contracts; sale and rent. It studies the nominated contracts in terms of their characteristics and differentiation between these contracts and the non nominated contracts in addition to adapting contracts. Also, it studies the purchase contract in terms of its formation and what is related to it, selling through a sample and selling on the condition of experiment, the study of the obligations of both the vendor and purchaser and what is related to such obligations. Moreover, it studies some types of sales such as forward sale, heritage sale and selling other's ownership. It also studies the lease contract in terms of its elements, conditions and obligations of both the lessor and the lessee. Finally, it studies Bahrain's law of owners and leaseholders since it's a special exceptional law which applicable on the rent of real estates in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Contracts of Insurance and Guarantee (LAW 411)

First: Insurance contract:

This course points out the meaning of insurance, its definition and its legal specifications as it is considered one of the aleatory contracts, insurance types including air, land and maritime insurance, differentiating between insurance against damages and insurance on individuals showing that insurance on damages is divided into insurance on items and insurance against civil responsibility. This course is also interested on studying concluding the insurance contract legally and practically, the insurance document, its date, interpretation, the appendix of insurance document and its effects. In addition, it studies the different parts of the insurance contract, the insured and the beneficiary, the obligations of each of them, dangers insured against, the amount of insurance and the expiration of the insurance contract.

Second: Guarantee Contract

This course studies the guarantee contract, a personal insurance contract, the definition of guarantee, its specifications, comparing this contract with the other kinds of contracts, the elements of guarantee, achieved guarantee, limited sponsorship, self sponsorship and the effects of sponsorship and its expiry.

Law of Labor and Social Insurance (Law 311)

This course deals with the general principles of the labour law in terms of its definition, importance, development, its international organization, the sources of its independence and the scope of its application. It also studies the personal labor contract, its elements, how it is held, its duration and its effects. It also studies the legal organization of group work relationships especially collective work agreements, labor unions, settlement of collective work disputes, social insurance law focusing on the rules related to types of insurances applicable in the Kingdom of Bahrain. (Elderly people- incapacity- death- work injury- sources of financing these types of insurance).

Rights in rem (original & dependent) (LAW 414)

The Curriculum of this course consists of two parts:

The first part: It includes the study of the original rights in rem; property right, disposal right, usufruct right, uses right, residence right and easement right.

The second part: It involves the study of dependent rights in rem, namely insurance mortgage, possessory mortgage and privilege rights.

Private International Law (Law 313)

This course defines the private international law, its sources, the conflict of laws (the law related to the judgment of relations containing a foreign element), adaptation, *renvoi*, obstacles of implementing the foreign law, attribution rules in personal status, in rem status, contractual obligations, tort liability, the conflict between the international judiciary showing the international judiciary connected to the courts of Bahrain, the issue of implementing foreign sentences and the awards issued by the foreign arbitral institutions.

Securities (Law 321)

This course studies the definition of commercial securities, their characteristics, functions, the

basics of the Exchange Act and its concept, differentiation between commercial papers and securities, transferred properties and banknotes. It also tackles the types of commercial papers and studies them in detail, starting from the promissory note pointing out how it is created and accepted, how they are fulfilled, dealt with and how they are refused. Moreover, this course studies the how it is created and accepted, how it is fulfilled, dealt with and how it is rejected. Finally, this course studies the check in terms of its origination, its types, how it is fulfilled and dealt with.

Penal Code, Private section (1) Law 231

This course is considered a detailed study of some of the offenses against the right of humans to life namely murders, their different kinds, aggravating and mitigating circumstances as well as offenses against the right of humans in the safety of their bodies; the crimes of abuse and their aggravating and mitigating circumstances. This course also deals with the most important crimes against ethics and morals including the crimes of adultery, rape, indecent assault, and crimes against dignity and reputation.

Penal Code, Private section (2) Law 231

The course covers the elements of the crimes of bribery, embezzlement, influence peddling, forgery, theft, fraud and breach of trust, other related crimes, the punishment of each, their aggravating and mitigating circumstances in addition to other new crimes such as money laundering.

Finance and Taxation legislation (LAW 371)

This course tackles the definition of public finance in terms of its origination, evolution and its close and exchanged relationship with other sciences that affect and are affected by it. It also studies the overhead expenses in terms of the definition, elements, the different classifications and determining their different economic and social effects. In addition, it examines the various revenues of the state including taxes, fees, charges, general loans and the issuance of new cash and addresses the identification of these various revenues, their characteristics, importance and all other issues related to or resulting therefrom. It also deals with the study of the general budget of the state in terms of its definition, elements, importance, preparation, approving and implementation in addition to income tax, taxes on capital, taxes on consumption and customs in the Kingdom of Bahrain and the comparative legislations.

Constitutional Law (2) LAW 251

This course studies the definition of the state, its elements, specifications, the theories explaining the sovereignty of the state, types of states in terms of kind and formation in addition to studying the origins of the state, its origination, the nature of the authority in the state, the theories that have emerged for the explanation of this in addition to the roles of

both the traditional and developed countries in satisfying the needs of the community. It also tackles the principle of the state's compliance with law, the elements of the traditional state and the applications of this in the constitution of Bahrain in addition to studying the government, its various interpretations and types of governments and kinds of rule; democratic, non democratic and mixed. In addition, this course examines the types of democracy in terms of people's participation in the governing authorities, the interrelationships between them, the development of the fields of authorities, their purposes, intellectual doctrines which gives their own interpretation for that, the status of individuals, public freedoms, equality principle and its components, political parties and the applications of all this in Bahrain's political life.

Administrative Law (2) LAW 241

This course studies the administrative decisions in terms of definition, elements, the criteria upon which they are distinguished from other businesses, elements, types, validity, implementation and expiry as well as the administrative contract in terms of its definition, elements, methods of its conclusion, types, management authorities towards the contracted with and the obligations of the contracted with towards the administration, the rights of the contractor against the administration, the expiry of the administrative contract and general situation in terms of the concept and the definition of the public employee, namely in the Kingdom of Bahrain, its components and the nature of the relationship between the employee and the state, the conditions of appointment in the public job, the duties of the employee, his rights, conditions and cases of termination of the employment in addition to the public funds in terms of their identity, characteristics, uses and protection.

Code of Procedure in Civil and Commercial Provisions (LAW 413)

This course is interested in the definition of law of civil procedure, its development, sources, relation to other laws in addition to studying the judiciary organization in terms of the formation of the courts, litigation, the judiciary, the rules of jurisdiction, the study of the theory of the case, litigation, judicial sentences and methods of appealing against them.

Administrative Judiciary LAW 341

This course studies the principle of legitimacy, how it is applied and the subordination of the general administration to Law. It also addresses the sources of written and unwritten legitimacy, balancing the principle of legality through the study of the theory of discretion, the theory of special circumstances, the theory of sovereignty as well as introducing the systems of judicial control over the work of the public administration, nonsuit, its characteristics and consequences of judgment of nonsuit in Bahraini law in addition to the formal conditions of the nonsuit for

cancellation known as the conditions of accepting the lawsuit, the objective conditions known as the reasons for the cancellation , the study of the compensation claim, the basis for the responsibility of the state, the applications of this in Bahrain, and the procedures for filing the nonsuit and rendering a sentence in it.

Code of Criminal Procedures (LAW 431)

This course deals with the definition of the Code of Criminal Procedures, the public suit in terms of its parties, conditions, reasons for its lapse, the study of the rules of jurisdiction, nullity and evidence, the study of criminal proceedings through the stages of investigation, inference, preliminary investigation and the trial and the study of the criminal provisions and methods of appealing against them.

Law of Commercial Companies and Bankruptcy LAW 220

This course deals with the provisions related to the law of commercial companies, their development and types in terms of their characteristics, formation, management, dissolution, liquidation and expiration, as well as studying the establishment of commercial companies and their various forms in Bahrain Law of Commercial Companies No. (21) of 2001, namely: (General Partnership - Limited Partnership - Joint Venture - public Shareholding - Closed - Holding Company - Limited Liability Company - single person company - a company limited by shares - companies with foreign capital and foreign companies).

Practical Applications in Public Law (LAW 432)

This course deals with the principles of legal writing, judicial work, judicial control, the principles of legal profession and practical applications in the criminal judicial work through training trials in the mock courtroom.

Practical Applications in Private Law (LAW 415)

This course concentrates on the theoretical principles in the laws of evidence and Civil Procedures which pave the way for their application in practice and it includes an analysis of judicial sentences, commenting on them, and studying the principles endorsed by the Court of Cassation in Bahrain leading to the knowledge and application of preparing the pleadings of the different instances, regulations of appeal , drafting the judicial ruling, the application of the temporary summary measures in addition to training students on how to attest the power of attorney, organization of communications, memoranda of the travel ban and the application of procedures for the implementation of judicial rulings. This course also includes presentation of the judicial applications related to some of the contracts and determining the legal status of the foreign partner, the international jurisdiction and the acquisition of the foreign judgment of the executive formula as well as the briefing of the proceedings of courts and public ethics of the legal profession.

Forced implementation and Evidence (Law 410)

This course tackles the legal means by which individuals can obtain their rights by force through implementation on the debtor's assets. The course also identifies the standards and regulations set by the legislator in order to achieve a balance between the interests of the creditor and the debtor, showing the judicial institutions that carry out this task, their powers and the jurisdiction of the related courts.

Public Penal Code (LAW 132)

The purpose of this course is to define the penalties law, its aims and development, crime, its types, elements, participation in it and its reasons. This course also studies criminal penalties, punishments, precautionary measures, types and methods of its expiry.

Internship (LAW 401)

This course focuses on training the students in one of the legal communities to enable students to translate the theoretical ideas they have learnt through the study of some of the courses in the college to practice reflected in the mechanism of dealing with and handling the lawsuit whether civil, commercial or criminal. This leads to achieving the desired objectives of the internship represented in the student's ability to deal with the legal text in terms of the practical application and providing the students with the skill of dealing with the client, the suit, the court and the opponent enabling the student to move from the purely theoretical material of the course to the practical side in terms of application. This course requires the student to prepare a special report for the internship in which the student explains the works which he has trained on, the outcomes of the training and to what extent he has benefited from it.

Introduction to the Islamic Sharia LAW 181

This course defines Islamic Sharia, its characteristics, the definition of Islamic jurisprudence and its properties, the roles of jurisprudence and prosperity in addition to explaining some of the rules in Islamic jurisprudence, examining the sources of Sharia whether traditional or mental, the contracting party, eligibility, guardianship, sections of the contract, alternatives, crimes, penalties and the theory of crime and punishment.

Fundamentals of Islamic Jurisprudence (LAW 381)

This course defines the fundamentals of jurisprudence, its subject matter, origination and the difference between the rules of Islamic jurisprudence and other jurisprudence. It also deals with the study of the legitimate sentence, the original and dependent evidences and the method of deducting the legitimate provisions from these evidences. The study also discusses briefly the semantics. In addition, this course studies the significance of words, interpretive judgment, its divisions and conditions.

Law of Personal status (LAW 281)

This course tackles the laws of marriage, its effects and divorce in sharia and law. It explains the concept of marriage, the wisdom behind it, its preliminaries, marriage contract in terms of its concept, components, conditions, words and sections in addition to the ways of separation between the couple, divorce and its provisions.

Inheritances , bequests, and endowment (LAW 282)

This course aims to introduce the provisions of legacies, inheritances, bequests, and endowment and it deals with the concept of inheritance, rights related thereto, inheritance in terms of its legitimacy, conditions, causes, impediments, the heirs and their entitlements, support, rebut, obscuration and separation. It also deals with wills in terms of their concept, their provisions, legitimacy and conditions. This course also deals with endowment in terms of its conditions, validity, how to use the endowed money, guardianship on the endowment, its provisions and the end of the moratorium.

B - Elective Requirements of the Specialization, (12) credit hours according to the student's choice

Principles of Economics (LAW 271)

The course tackles the definition of the basic concepts of microeconomics_ and macroeconomics in terms of the economic problem, its elements, the theory of offer and demand, the factors influencing them, the theory of production, the balance of the consumer, the theory of markets, the economic activity of the national economy as a whole, relations linking the overall variables in the economy such as GNP, national income, total_consumption, total saving and total investment. This course also deals with inflation, its definition, causes, effects and methods of treatment in addition to studying the problem of unemployment, its types, negative effects, the relationship between inflation and unemployment as well as the definition of the concept of money, banks and their development and functions.

Law of International Trade (LAW 323) in English

This Course contains an introduction to the international commercial law, study of its properties and research in the standardization of International Commercial Law. This is accomplished by adopting a study of the methods of standardization and the factors which have assisted concerned organizations to achieve their goals. The course also encompasses a comprehensive study on the sources of International Commercial Law and the competent individuals responsible for enacting the same and the International Commercial Contracts conclusion. Study focus is also laid on the United Nations Convention on the International Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention) and research in commercial arbitration.

National Security Crimes (LAW 331)

This article is considered a detailed study of some of the crimes against internal and external national security including: the crimes of treason, espionage, crimes against international law, crimes of aggression against the king of the country, crimes of aggression against the constitution and offenses against social peace

Forensic LAW 433

This course tackles the criteria of death using scientific methods, means of murder, stages of the dead body, old and new fingerprinting, signs of pregnancy, abortion, wounds, types of poisons and their effects in addition to the role of the investigator and his ethics

International organizations (LAW 261) in English

This course deals with the historical development of the idea of international organizations and the creation of League of Nations in terms of its aims, membership, organs and functions. The course also deals with the definition of the international organizations, their legal personality, international employers and their privileges and immunities. The course also deals with the creation of United Nations, its branches, the general assembly, Security Council, economic council, social council and the international court of justice. In addition, the course deals with the regional organizations such as the Arab league and the cooperation council between the Gulf countries.

Law of Nationality and Foreigners (LAW 342)

This course deals with the general theory of nationality, its conception, development, the nature of nationality law and its place among other laws. It also deals with the position of nationality between the national and the international law and the positive and negative dispute of nationalities and how to prove nationality. In addition, it studies the laws of nationality in Bahrain, its applications, the status of foreigners in the national law of Bahrain plus the international law and the comparative law.

History of Law (LAW 213)

This course is interested in studying the origination of the legal basis, justifications of its rise, systems that had prevailed in the primitive societies such as the patriarchal system, the rule of force and other systems that were prevalent at the time. It also tackles the most important of the old laws that have had a clear impact in the contemporary ordinances and perhaps the most notable of these old laws in this regard are the laws that existed in Mesopotamia, such as the Code of Ishtar, law of Aishnohna and the Code of Hammurabi. In addition, this course is interested in studying the Roman law in terms of its origins, development, stages it had undergone, sources upon which it has relied and the most important provisions of that law.

Economic and Electronic Crimes (LAW 330)

This course is considered a detailed study of some of the cyber crimes and it includes computer and internet related concepts, introducing electronic of crimes, their legal nature, the international efforts for confronting them and some of their forms such as plagiarism, forgery in electronic documents, money laundering and online immoral crimes.

Intellectual Property (LAW 312)

This course is concerned with the study of the issue of the intellectual property in terms of the emergence, concept and scope of the rights of the

intellectual property, the importance of intellectual property rights, the protection of these rights, the copyrights, the legal regulation of the intellectual rights, the legal organization of intellectual rights and updating the laws of intellectual property rights. In addition, this course studies the industrial and commercial property and their most important applications (patent - trademark - industrial designs, etc.).

Maritime Law (LAW 222)

This course deals with the issue of maritime law in terms of its emergence, its subject matter and skills and it also studies the ship as a tool of navigation, identification of the persons of navigation, ways of making full use of and investing the ship, maritime accidents suffered by the ship and finally marine Insurance.

Act of Energy and the Petroleum Contracts (LAW 423)

This course tackles the definition of the law of energy, its importance, properties, research in petroleum contracts in terms of their concept and properties, the mechanism of the conclusion of these contracts in terms of conditions, elements and their parties. It also studies the different forms of the petroleum contracts, such as concession contracts, sharing contracts, entrepreneurial contracts and profit-sharing contracts. In addition, it deals with the effects resulting from the above mentioned contracts in terms of the rights and obligations of the two parties, the conditions that may be included in these contracts in terms of their benefits and risks. Finally, it addresses the mechanisms that can be followed in settling the disputes which may arise between the parties of the oil contracts.

International Humanitarian Law (LAW 262)

This course covers the definition of international humanitarian law, its characteristics, original and substitute sources including the decisions of the international organizations and court rulings. It also tackles the historical development of the international humanitarian law and the emergence of the idea of this law. In addition, it deals with the nature of this law and the international protection of the victims of armed conflicts and the protection of prisoners of war.

The course also examines the international protection of the civilian population, differentiation between combatants and non-combatants, detainees' rights in the occupied territories and the public and private protection to civilian objects. The course also addresses the mechanisms of the application and implementation of international humanitarian law, means of protecting the presidents of states, heads of governments, members of the diplomatic and consular missions and personnel of humanitarian organizations. In addition, the course tackles the international humanitarian law in Islam in terms of its general rules, characteristics, sources, the way of protecting civilian targets in Islam, the way of protecting the funds of the enemies and protecting the cities.

Political Economy (LAW 271)

This course deals with the study of the origination and development of the science of political economy, how it relates to the political concepts and the relationship of economics to other sciences and it also addresses the definition of the economic system, the elements of the economic system including the productive forces, relations of production, distribution relationships, the difficulties facing the study of economic systems, the basis for evaluating economic systems and the types of economic systems.

The course also focuses on the study of the economic thought in the earlier stages of capitalism (primitive system, the system of slavery and the feudal system). In addition, it deals with the study of the capitalist economic system in terms of the factors of its inception, fundamental properties, its evaluation and the basic characteristics of contemporary capitalism. It also deals with the socialist economic system in terms of its properties, evaluation, the mixed economic system in terms of its definition and characteristics as well as the Islamic economic system in terms of its definition and characteristics. Finally, the course covers the economic development in terms of its essence, problems and means of financing.

Law of Banks and Banking Transactions 421 LAW

This course deals with the law of banks and banking transactions carried out by banks in the Kingdom of Bahrain such as bank accounts, the current account, documentary credit, bank guarantees, bank transfer and other banking transactions carried out by banks for the benefit of customers.

Arbitration in Civil and Commercial Matters (LAW 422)

This article introduces the arbitration system in terms of its definition, types, function, advantages on the national and international level, objections against it and its disadvantages, the scope of its effect in terms of time and place. It also explains the concept of domestic and international arbitration, distinguishing arbitration from other similar means of resolving disputes, **the** agreement of arbitration, terms of its validity, its legal effects, arbitration proceedings, the formation of the tribunal, the place of arbitration, determination of law applicable to procedures of arbitration, the start of the course of arbitration proceedings, the obstacles of arbitration procedures. In addition, this course discusses the issuance of the arbitration award through the identification of the law applied by the tribunal on the subject matter of the dispute, the manner of the issuance of the arbitration award, the reasons for the invalidity of the arbitration award and finally the implementation of the arbitration award.

Electronic Commerce Act (LAW 424)

This course studies the Bahraini Electronic Transactions Act No. (28) of 2002, through defining e-commerce, electronic contracts, the methods used in the conclusion of electronic contracts, the formation of electronic contract through the approval and acceptance, the law applicable to electronic contracts, methods of protecting the electronic contracts and the legal validity of electronic records and signatures.

Law of Competition and Preventing of Monopolistic practices (LAW 322) in English

This Course covers the provisions of competition and its concept and images under the economic systems of capitalism, socialism and Islamic view of the same. Emphasis is laid on the methods of protecting legitimate competition, in light of the new world, which is based on sectarian freedom of trade and trade protection, under the World Trade Liberalization agreements and free market economics, which is based on competition whereby attracting the widest possible audience, to achieve higher profits.

The competition achieved through good product development, increased quality, reduced costs and grants and the development of efficient selling and distribution facilities, can lead to monopolistic tendencies and dumping, despite the levels of competition prevalent in the market.