



**Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Scientific Supervision and
Scientific Evaluation Apparatus
Directorate of Quality Assurance and Academic Accreditation
Accreditation Department**



Al-Huda University College

Corse Description

Law Program

2026 - 2025

Course Description Form

1. Course name					
English 1					
2. Course code					
LAW1106					
3. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/First Stage					
4. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
5. In-person/Online					
In-person					
6. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
1/30					
7. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Assist. Teacher Ahmed Khalid Buraa					
8. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives			• Define legal concepts and terminology in English • Develop skills in these terms to enhance English language proficiency in the legal and legislative field		
9. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies			Assessment is based on lectures, homework, oral presentations, written examinations, quizzes, and reports.		
10. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feed back	Direct	PREFACE And teaching terms With some important principles.	Terms in law P.6 Using (am/are/is/my/your). P.12 (he/she/they/his/her) and Questions.	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Every day language. Present continues with present simple and their forms.	Family and Friends P.24 (possessive adjectives: your, my, our, their) . The way I live P.32 (present simple: I, we, you, they). P.36 Articles: <i>a</i> and <i>an</i> .	1	week (5-2)
Activities and homework.	Direct	How to using Frequency adverbs, pronouns, and focus on Activities of	Every Day P.40 (present simple: he/she/it) Questions and Negatives, and Adverbs of Frequency: <i>always</i>	1	week (9-6)

		Speaking, Reading and Writing. Sports, Food, Drinks and Law terms.	and <i>Never</i> . My Favorites P.48 (Questions words: who, where, why, how). Pronouns: (subject I/me/my , object we/us/our, possessive they/them/their). Also P.50 <i>this</i> and <i>that</i> . Activities of Speaking, Reading and Writing. Sports, Food, Drinks. Law terms.		
Home works MID EXAM Feed back	Direct	vocabulary and Listening using propositions past simple with its forms regular and irregular verbs Requests and offers Practice language Presentation Production	Where I live p.56 (reading, vocabulary and Listening). Using there is/are and prepositions: in, on , under, next to. Times past P.64: (was, were: past simple with regular and irregular verbs, Negatives and Questions). Saying years, people and Jobs, speaking and reading.	1	week -10) (12
Homework's Research paper Final exam	Direct	Focus on conversations Tenses Future tense	Please and thank you: P.88 In restaurant, opposite verbs, conversations, colors and clothes, I'd like.... , some and any, like and would like. question) It's time to go! P.104 (present simple: negative and question), future plans, Revision: question words.	1	week -13) (15

Reading and Writing activities. Listening conversation and open discussion	Direct	Using alternatives words throughout another meanings which derived from the notification reading text.	Synonyms, expressions with modal verbs, comprehension texts. Using of Articles, notification reading text, listening, law terms.	1	week -16) (20
Homework Writing articles	Direct	Multiple activities	Presentation (class activity). English Practice (class activity). listening and discussion to comprehension text.	1	week -21) (25
Quiz Feedback Final exam	Direct	Discussion every day routine throughout doing habits, increasing words and grammar.	Doing Habits , daily routine, talking about scientific facts. vocabulary, homophones. Tense (passive voice) in details.		week -26) (30
11. Course Evaluation					
First Semester Exam: None Midterm Exam (Half of the semester): 15 marks Second Semester Exam: None Participation: 5 marks Activities and Homework: 10 marks Attendance and Absence: 10 marks Final Exam (End of the semester): 60 marks Total: 100 marks					
12. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Beginner Student's Book New Headway plus John and Liz Soars		
The main book			terms dictionary		
Recommended Books			nothing		
Educational Websites			nothing		

13. Course name					
Constitutional Law					
14. Course code					
LW1208					
15. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/First Stage					
16. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
17. In-person/Online					
In-person					
18. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
90/3					
19. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Qahtan Alawi Abdul					
20. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		• Study the concept of the state, explaining its pillars and established systems of government. Explaining the concept of the constitution, its origins, types, and the principles and provisions it contains, with the aim of developing and enhancing the student's legal knowledge of constitutional law, as it stands at the apex of the legal hierarchy in the state.			
21. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on submitted homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
22. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction	A general introduction to the concept of the state, its pillars and the established systems of government. An introduction to the concept of the constitution, its origins, types, and the principles and provisions related to it.	3	week (1)

Short test	Direct	The constitution defines the basic rules for the organization of the state and the powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities. It outlines the theories on how the state emerged and developed. It explains the process of selecting individuals through voting. It also addresses types of states, such as federal, unitary, and composite.	The origin of the constitutional rule. The origin of the state. The state and its pillars. Elections. Types of states.	3	week (5-2)
homework	Direct	A law that defines the structure and system of the state. The UAE Constitution sets out the basic rules for the organization of the state and the political system, defines the jurisdiction of the federal authorities and the states, and guarantees the rights and freedoms of citizens. Types of constitutions: flexible, rigid, permanent, temporary, etc.	The Swiss Constitution of 1884, as amended. The United Arab Emirates. Sources of constitutional rules. Types of constitutions. Judicial review of the constitutionality of laws.	3	week (10-6)
homework بيتي	Direct	It represents the establishment of the Federal Supreme Court, which oversees the	Judicial oversight in the State Administration	3	week -11) (12

		constitutionality of laws. Interprets constitutional provisions. Protects individual rights and freedoms. Judicial oversight of the Iraqi Administrative Law for the Transitional Period of 2004	Law of 2004		
midterm exam	Direct	The so-called suspension of the constitution, which means not implementing the provisions and texts of the constitution because they are no longer valid if they have become outdated and the constitutional founder has not intervened to amend them. Iraq has known several constitutions since the founding of the Iraqi state, all of which shared several characteristics, most notably their temporary nature and their departure from the democratic method of constitution-making. This led to their downfall along with the ruling powers that drafted them and who had long used	Suspension and termination of constitutional rules. The constitutional situation in Iraq before the issuance of the 1925 Constitution and its amendments. The 1925 Constitution and its constitutional institutions.	3	week -13) (15

		them as a tool to achieve their goals.			
Short test	Direct	Familiarity with the existence of interim constitutions from the July 1958 Revolution until the collapse of the regime and the US occupation of Iraq in 2003. The Iraqi Constitution and laws after 2003. The Iraqi Transitional Administrative Law (TAL) was the interim constitution of Iraq. It was signed on March 8, 2004, by the Iraqi Governing Council and came into effect on June 28, 2004, following the transfer of Iraqi sovereignty from the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) to the Iraqi Interim Government, which the occupying forces considered a sovereign government.	Constitutions of Iraq under the republican system of 1958 until the US occupation of 2003. Governing bodies. The Interim Constitution of July 16, 1970. The political and constitutional system in Iraq after the US occupation. The Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period	3	week -16) (20
homework	Direct	The Governing Body: The judicial body charged with holding sessions and adjudicating cases, which is obligatorily composed of at least one judge. The 2005 Constitution enacts	Governing Bodies 2005 Constitution Federal Authorities Executive Authority Judicial Authority	3	week -21) (25

		this permanent constitution based on the system of values and lofty ideals of divine messages and the latest developments in human science and civilization. Adherence to this Constitution preserves Iraq's free union as a nation, territory, and sovereignty. The executive branch is, in practice, the branch of government responsible for implementing the policies and rules established by the Legislative Council. In addition, the judicial branch...etc.			
final test	Direct	Independent bodies are national bodies that enjoy membership and functional independence. These bodies are subject to judicial oversight. The constitutional systems of federal states have varied in the mechanism by which powers are distributed between the federal government and regional governments. It appears that the aforementioned	Independent bodies. Federal authority. Regions and governorates not organized within a region. Preparing a draft regional constitution.	3	week -26) (30

		constitutional systems have been influenced by several factors that have left a clear impact on the differences in the method used to distribute powers.			
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23. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points

Second semester exam: 15 points

Classroom activities and homework: 5 points

Attendance and participation: 5 points

Final exam (end of year): 60 points

24. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Constitutional Law (Dr. Hamid Hanoun)
The main book	
Recommended Books	Nothing
Educational Websites	Nothing

25. Course name

Introduction to the Study of Sharia

26. Course code

LAW1104

27. Semester/Year/Semester

Annual/First Stage

28. Date of preparation of this description

2025/7/22

29. In-person/Online

In-person

30. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)

2/60

31. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)

Assist. Teacher Hisham Hamed Hussein

32. Course objectives

Core subject objectives	• Defining Islamic law, its characteristics, and explaining the primary and secondary sources of Islamic law. • Explaining the concept of Islamic jurisprudence, its branches, and the basic objectives of Islamic law. Explaining some general Islamic jurisprudential rules.
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33. Teaching and learning strategies

Strategies	Assessment is based on homework, introduction, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes,
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		reports, and seminars.			
Course structure					.34
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction	Defining Sharia law, its characteristics, and explaining the primary and secondary sources of Sharia law. Explaining the concept of Islamic jurisprudence, its branches, and the basic objectives of Islamic law. Explaining some general Islamic jurisprudential rules.	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Sharia law is the discourse of the Lawgiver concerning the actions of those obligated to perform religious duties, whether by necessity, choice, or status. In other words, there are seven types of Sharia law: homework, recommended, permissible, prohibited, disliked, valid, and invalid. The author of Matn al-Waraqat (may God have mercy on him) refers to the two types of rulings:	Definition of Sharia Law Types of Sharia Law And Its Types Elements of Sharia Law Characteristics of Sharia Law, which are distinguished by a set of characteristics that give it a legitimate sanctity and make it distinct from other non-Sharia rulings. The source of Sharia Law is Sharia, meaning the Book of God	2	week (5-2)

		obligatory and status-based. The obligatory rulings are five: homework, recommended, permissible, prohibited, and disliked.	and the Sunnah of His Messenger. No Sharia Law is acceptable unless it is accompanied by evidence that is consistent with the Book of God and the Sunnah of His Prophet.		
homework	Direct	It is the primary source of Islamic law, and it is the word of Allah Almighty revealed to His Messenger Muhammad ibn Abdullah, peace and blessings be upon him, through the trustworthy Gabriel, in wording and meaning, to make it miraculous and in its shortest Surah, and to prove the message of the Messenger, peace and blessings be upon him, that he is the Messenger of Allah, so that it may be a constitution for people to act upon until the Day of Resurrection, and they worship by reciting it. It is written in the Qur'ans, transmitted by continuous	The Holy Quran as a primary source of Islamic law.	2	week (7-6)

		succession (collective transmission) in writing and orally, generation after generation, beginning with Surat Al-Fatihah, ending with Surat An-Nas, and preserved from any change or alteration.			
homework	Direct	The pure Prophetic Sunnah is the second source of Islamic law, and it may even be the first source for many rulings. The Messenger - may God bless him and grant him peace - was given both the Qur'an and the Sunnah.	The Sunnah as a primary source of Islamic law	2	week (10-8)
midterm exam	Direct	Consensus is the third source of legislation. Scholars of the principles of jurisprudence define it as "the agreement of all the jurists of the Ummah in a given era after the death of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) on a legal ruling." Furthermore, analogy is the fourth source of Islamic law, and it is the source of legal rulings after the Book of God, the Sunnah of His	Consensus as a secondary source of Islamic rulings. Analysis. Istihsan. Masalih Mursala. Custom and blocking the means.	2	week -11) (15

		Messenger, and the consensus of the Ummah. Istihsan is a jurisprudential concept that refers to the preference of a particular ruling or opinion over another based on certain considerations. Blocking the Means is a jurisprudential principle that focuses on preventing actions that may lead to forbidden things.			
Short test	Direct	It is defined as the science of the rules by which Islamic rulings are derived from their detailed evidence... etc. The Hanafi School and its principles. The Maliki School and its principles. The Shafi'i School and its principles. The Hanbali School and its principles. The Zaidi School and its principles. The Ja'fari School and its principles.	Definition of Islamic jurisprudence, its origins, and development. Islamic Schools.	2	week -16) (20
homework	Direct	Scholars differ on the use of Sharia law before us. The basic introduction to this topic is the definition of	Sayings of the Companions and the Laws of those before us. Worship and its Preventive	2	week -21) (25

		worship in language and terminology, along with a mention of some types of worship and their levels. Islam also paid great attention to the family. This distinctive attention is evident in the abundance of Islamic legislation, which addresses and addresses all family affairs in various aspects and in the most minute details: - Regarding the establishment and composition of the family, the method of its management, and the definition of the rights and duties of its members. - Addressing the problems and obstacles that may face it. We also addressed the issue of the nature of Sharia punishment, its objectives, and types, and the purpose behind imposing Sharia punishment.	Role. Family Affairs. Financial Transactions. Crimes and Punishments. Relationships Subject to Public Law.		
Comprehensive review	Direct	Islamic Sharia is considered one of the most important legal systems in the	Foundations of Islamic Legislation Rights and Restrictions	2	week -26) (30

final test		world, encompassing a set of religious rulings and teachings that regulate the lives of Muslims in various aspects. Sharia is based on a set of primary sources, namely the Holy Quran, the Sunnah, consensus, and analogy. Islam is keen to guarantee the individual's freedom of movement whenever and wherever he or she wishes, with absolute freedom without restriction except in a few exceptions. In the Islamic system, individualism and collectivism converge in a wonderfully balanced image, in which individual freedom and the interests of the group are balanced, rights and duties are equal, and gains and liabilities are distributed fairly.	Balancing Rights and the Shari'a's Position on Individualism and Socialism Explanation of Some Rules in Islamic Jurisprudence		
35. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points					
Second semester exam: 15 points					
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points					

Attendance and participation: 5 points	
Final exam (end of year): 60 points	
Total: 100 points	
36. Learning and teaching resources	
Required books	Introduction to the Study of Sharia (Dr. Mustafa Al-Zalmi and Abdul-Baqi Al-Bakri)
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

37. Course name					
History of Law					
38. Course code					
LW1102					
39. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/First Stage					
40. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
41. In-person/Online					
In-person					
42. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
2/60					
43. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Khamis Hammad Abdullah					
44. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives	• Addressing the history of the emergence and development of law. • Introducing ancient laws, such as Roman law, and their sources. In addition, introducing the Code of Hammurabi and addressing the most important provisions and principles contained within this code.				
45. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies	Assessment is based on introduction assignments, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.				
46. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction The emergence and development	Addressing the history of the emergence and	2	week (1)

		of law. An introduction to ancient laws, such as Roman law, and its sources. Introduction: An introduction to the Code of Hammurabi, examining the most important provisions and principles contained in its texts.	development of law. Introducing ancient laws, such as Roman law, and their sources. In addition, introducing the Code of Hammurabi and addressing the most important provisions and principles contained in this code.		
Short test	Direct	The history of law is the study of how law has evolved and the reasons for its change. It is closely linked to the development of civilizations and falls within the broader context of social history. The study of law in its past traces the sources that contributed to the formation of the legal rule, the role each played, and the developments they underwent over successive eras until they reached their current form. It also traces legal systems through their various historical stages, with the aim of understanding	The concept of history of law. Historical and prehistoric eras. The primitive legal system.	2	week (5-2)

		the reasons for their emergence, the secrets of their growth, transformation, or demise, the extent to which social and economic development has influenced the development of these systems, and extracting the principles to which they have been subjected in their development.			
homework	Direct	Collective property (tribal property), family property, and individual property. We discuss the origins of law, and of course, we touch on the stages of legal development throughout history. We also discuss the history of law in the ancient world, the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, and the modern era. This article is important and I highly recommend reading it.	Property System The Origin and Development of Law Ancient Laws The Development of Law and its Means	2	week (7-6)
homework بيتي	Direct	Treating all individuals equally, regardless of their ethnic, religious, social,	Principles of Justice Natural Law in Modern Times	2	week (10-8)

		or economic origins. Fairness: ensuring that each individual receives what they are entitled to according to their circumstances and specific needs. Transparency: procedures and laws are clear to all. Accountability. Natural law in the modern era. The idea is free from the religious character it possessed in the Middle Ages. Natural law was defined as "the rule recommended by sound reason, by which we judge an act to be just or unjust, according to whether it is contrary to or in accordance with reason." Natural law was used as a means of directing positive laws toward justice, freeing them from the control of those in power. After the people's dissatisfaction with the monarchy, the Roman Republic	The Political and Legal System of the Roman State		
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		began, governed by a republican government and two consuls as presidents whose terms lasted one year. The republican system in the Roman state consisted of three main divisions. These divisions administered the affairs of the country and its people, under a republican system of government elected by the people.			
midterm exam	Direct	This era began with the establishment of the Republic in 509 BC and ended with the issuance of the Euphrates Law around (130) BC. This constitutional change came about as a result of an aristocratic revolution by the nobles, who sought to monopolize power instead of the kings. This revolution resulted in the establishment of an aristocratic republican system. Legislation Jurisprudence	The Republican Consular Era The Scientific Imperial Era Sources of Roman Law Also in the Imperial Era.	2	week -11) (15

		Praetorian Law			
Short test	Direct	This research examines the concept of natural law from a historical philosophical perspective, arguing that ancient societies considered this law sacred and valid for all times and places. The research highlights the evolution of the view of natural law over the ages, focusing on the role of philosophers in regulating social relations. Acquiring property by force, i.e., by seizure, is an ancient cause of ownership known to humanity since ancient times, and it was of particular importance to primitive peoples. Ancient laws also recognized war and conquest as reasons for seizing the property of a defeated enemy.	Kinship by Nature in the History of Law Expiration of Parental Authority Rules Regulating Financial Relations in Roman Law Methods of Acquiring Property in Ancient Law	2	week -16) (20
homework	Direct	The right of ownership consists of three elements: use, exploitation, and disposition. Use	Methods of protecting property in ancient law. The theory of obligations in	2	week -21) (25

		refers to the owner's right to use and benefit directly from his property for the purpose for which it was intended, such as inhabiting a house or cultivating agricultural land. Exploitation refers to the right to benefit from the yield of that property, such as renting a house or land. Obligations have always given the creditor full authority over the debtor's body, not just his property. This broad authority included the right to enslave the debtor, and punishment for failure to fulfill an obligation or repay a debt could reach the level of death. However, life evolved, and ideas based on the human right to life and other rights prevailed. Thus, the creditor had the right to imprison the debtor in the event of non-payment of a debt.	ancient law. Divisions of contracts.		
Comprehensive	Direct	The origin and development of	History of Iraqi Law after the	2	week -26)

review final test		ancient Iraqi civilization in the field of Sharia and legal codes. The emergence of the concept of the Islamic financial system as part of the overall Islamic economic system and the possibility of its application today. The research included a discussion of the origins of the Islamic financial system, its unique characteristics, objectives, and functions. It also identified the institutional framework governing the operation of this system and the most important institutions within it.	Islamic Conquest Sources of Islamic Law Islamic Legal System Financial System The Flourishing of Schools of Islamic Jurisprudence The British Occupation		(30)
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47. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

48. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	History of Law (Dr. Hashem Al-Hafez)
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

49. Course name					
Introduction to the Study of law					
50. Course code					
LW1103					
51. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/First Stage					
52. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
53. In-person/Online					
In-person					
54. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
3/90					
55. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Ali Hammadi					
56. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		• An introductory study aimed at clarifying the concept of law, its types, sources, and scope of application. • How law regulates relationships between individuals in society. • An explanation of the general principles common to legal sciences to help students understand the law and comprehend its provisions.			
57. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on homework, introduction, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
58. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction	Explaining the concept of law, its types, sources, and scope of application. How law regulates relationships between individuals in society. Stating the general principles common to	3	week (1)

			legal sciences.		
Short test	Direct	A legal rule consists of two parts: the premise and the ruling. The premise is the problem or phenomenon addressed by the legal rule, while the ruling is the solution the rule proposes to the problem or phenomenon it confronts. For example, the rule that states: "Every error that causes harm to another obligates the perpetrator to pay compensation." The dialectic between ethics and religion is among the fundamental problems that have attracted the attention of philosophers, thinkers, and researchers interested in philosophical and intellectual issues, especially those related to the dialectical relationship between ethics and religion. Primary (official) sources: legislation. Reserve sources: Islamic law, custom, natural law, and the rules	Definition of law Explaining the characteristics of legal rules Distinguishing between legal rules, religious rules, moral rules, and rules of justice Formal sources of law Informal sources of law	3	week (5-2)

		of justice.			
homework	Direct	The field of law has several branches, which we summarize as follows: Financial Law: Regulates financial matters in the state treasury. Administrative Law: Regulates all matters pertaining to the executive authority. Constitutional Law: Studying the rules related to the state's system of government. Therefore, jurists divide law into two main branches: 1. Private Law. 2. Public Law. Private law regulates the rights and obligations that arise from the relationships between members of society. Public law, on the other hand, concerns the rights and obligations that arise for people as members and citizens of society.	The Function of Law Divisions and Branches of Law	3	week (7-6)
homework	Direct	Highlighting custom as a legislative source in Islamic law and positive law.	Definition of a legal rule Characteristics of a legal rule Legislation,	3	week (10-8)

		Custom is considered a legislative source under the provisions of Islamic Sharia and positive law, and influences both, in addition to its authoritative nature. The research examines the advantages, pillars, and effects of custom.	custom, and principles of Sharia		
midterm exam	Direct	The judiciary is an informal source of law whose rulings legislators may refer to when enacting or amending a law. The judiciary has contributed to discovering the shortcomings and difficulties facing the application of legal provisions and resolving some of them. Jurisprudence has played an important role in uncovering deficiencies in legal provisions, explaining their ambiguities, and developing previously nonexistent theories. Indeed, legislative texts are, in essence, merely a translation of the writings and	Informal sources of law Function of law Branches of law Divisions of law	3	week -11) (15

		viewpoints of legal scholars.			
Short test	Direct	This doctrine is based on the sanctification of individual freedom and its consideration as a fundamental and natural right of individuals that the state may not infringe upon. The socialist theory believes that all people should have equal access to participation in the decisions that affect their lives. This should not only be at the level of government institutions, but also in various fields. The subject of the right is the second pillar of the right, after the first pillar, which is the right holders (natural persons and legal entities).	Definition of Right Nature of Right in Individualism Nature of Right in Socialism Elements of Right and Divisions of Right in Terms of Legal Protection Pillars of Right and Subject of Right	3	week -16) (20
homework بحثي	Direct	Sources of right: The origin of the right is the facts that lead to the emergence of the right, whether it is a personal right or a real right. Each has a different source from the other. For example, the sources of personal right are	Sources of Right Legal Facts Definition of Contract Explaining the Elements of Contract	3	week -21) (25

		five, which are: the contract, the unilateral act, the harmful act, the beneficial act, and the law. As for the sources of real right, they are: the acquisition of permissible things, connection (contract), possession, pre-emption, priority, inheritance, and will.			
Comprehensive review final test	Direct	The effects of a contract relate to the obligations of the contracting parties. A valid contract is created once its elements and conditions for validity are met, resulting in legal effects. Dissolution of a contract is the premature expiration of a contract, i.e., the dissolution of the contractual bond before implementation or before the expiration of the contract's term. A contract is dissolved either by rescission, termination, cancellation, or revocation. Dissolution occurs when a contract is	Effects of the Contract Dissolution of the Contract Legal Terms	3	week -26) (30

		binding on both parties and one party fails to fulfill their obligation. The basic principle is that once a contract is valid, neither party may withdraw from it, amend its terms, or terminate it except by mutual consent.			
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59. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

60. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Introduction to the Study of Law (Dr. Abdul-Baqi Al-Bakri)
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

61. Course name

Criminology and Punishment

62. Course code

LAW1105

63. Semester/Year/Semester

Annual/First Stage

64. Date of preparation of this description

2025/7/22

65. In-person/Online

In-person

66. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)

2/60

67. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)

Dr. Khamis Hammad Abdullah

68. Course objectives

Core subject objectives	Criminology and Punishment is a field of study that addresses: • Understanding crime and its causes
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			• In addition to the penalties prescribed for crimes.		
69. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies			Assessment is based on homework, introduction, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.		
Course structure .70					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction It is a branch of social and legal sciences concerned with the study of crime, its causes and consequences, as well as criminal justice systems and penalties. This science seeks to understand criminal behavior, the motivating factors and reasons that lead to its commission, in addition to studying the legal systems and penalties that apply to criminals.	Criminology and Punishment, also known as criminology or criminal science.	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Understanding the environmental, social, and economic characteristics of crime and criminals. Identifying the circumstances and context of crime, recognizing and	Objectives of Criminology and Punishment Impact of Criminology and Punishment Studies Scientific Research Methods of Criminal Behavior Social Research	2	week (5-2)

		confronting them. Identifying the victim's role in the crime. Defining the relationship between crime and social and economic development plans. Understanding criminal behavior is not an easy task. It requires continuous practice and a spirit of objectivity to the fullest extent, especially since this behavior itself is complex and intertwined in terms of its causes, effects, and consequences. Therefore, those who follow the literature that addresses the sources and methods of research into criminal behavior will find it to be very diverse and characterized by many obstacles that require researchers to exercise caution and care.	Methods		
homework	Direct	The scientific study of this phenomenon has evolved, beginning with biological and psychological	Scientific trends in explaining criminal behavior Biological explanation	2	week (7-6)

		explanations, in addition to the most important social explanations, and leading to modern theories that are considered more comprehensive in their explanation of criminal behavior.			
homework بيتي	Direct	Like other social phenomena, criminality is analyzed and interpreted based on theories of the sociology of crime and deviance. Despite their diversity and diversity, it is essential to explore the most important classical and modern theories in order to study reality and gather information about the criminal behavior we wish to understand. Criminal factors are divided into internal or individual (subjective) factors and external (environmental) factors. Internal factors represent the sum of the traits and characteristics associated with the natural makeup of the criminal,	The Social Interpretation of Criminal Behavior The Integrative Interpretation of Criminal Behavior Factors of Criminal Behavior	2	week (10-8)

		specifically (heredity, gender, sex, etc.).			
midterm exam	Direct	An individual's organic makeup contributes to the formation of a criminal personality, whether genetic or acquired, which contributes to shaping individual behavior. From this, we conclude that individual factors include internal genetic factors, on the one hand, and internal, individual factors specific to the individual. Growth and change influence human behavior and, in turn, the criminal phenomenon. Criminologists have continued to research the stages of life and the extent to which they influence the rate of crime, whether it increases or decreases, although they have not agreed on the stages of human development.	Individual factors Genetics and gender Age and physiology External environmental factors	2	week -11) (15
Short test	Direct	Introduction Penology is the science concerned with the study of methods for	The Concept of Penology Stages and Factors in the Development	2	week -16) (20

		punishing, suppressing, and preventing criminal behavior, and the treatment of prisoners. Penology is an important science in the lives of individuals and societies. Without it, we would lose our sense of security and comfort, and crime and brutality would increase among people, along with hatred and malice. Penology is a relatively recent science, dating back to the seventeenth century. Since then, it has gone through many stages, and many factors have contributed to its development. The Origin of Penology: Penal studies began in the seventeenth century as a result of the spread of custodial penalties in penal legislation.	of Penology Historical Development of Penal Institutions Penal Institution Systems Collective and Individual Systems		
homework	Direct	Penal institutions differ from one country to another, because convicts vary in their circumstances and the requirements of	Mixed and Gradual System Types of Penal Institutions Open and Semi-Open Penal Institutions The Role of	2	week -21) (25

		their treatment, and the difference between them reaches the point that it is necessary to allocate a different system for each category of them, which requires a place specially prepared for the implementation of this category of convicts' punishment. Modern penal policy is moving towards the idea of increasing the types of penal institutions, as recent research shows criteria for distinguishing convicts, and thus proves the need for a special system and a distinct type of penal institutions.	Penal Institutions in Enforcing Sentences The Role of Penal Institutions in Enforcement and Precautionary Measures		
Comprehensive review final test	Direct	In the current era, the goal is to reform, rehabilitate, and socially reintegrate convicts. To achieve the purpose of implementing these penalties, it is imperative that legislation develop methods consistent with this objective. Therefore, the Algerian penal system includes	Treatment Methods Within Correctional Institutions Screening and Classification System Social Care and Inmate Communication Punitive Treatment Methods Outside Correctional Institutions Parole,	2	week -26) (30

		provisions that ensure the achievement of these goals. It stipulates methods for punitive treatment within institutions, including health and psychosocial care, and a disciplinary system for convicts. It also stipulates other methods for punitive treatment outside these institutions, including partial execution of the sentence and aftercare for those released. The release of the convict before the end of his sentence is also stipulated, provided that his behavior remains upright and that he adheres to the obligations imposed on him during the period of release. If his behavior deteriorates or he violates the obligations imposed on him during this period, the release is cancelled, and he subsequently returns to the penal institution to serve the remaining term of	Suspension of Execution, and Judicial Probation		
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		the sentence.			
71. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points					
Second semester exam: 15 points					
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points					
Attendance and participation: 5 points					
Final exam (end of year): 60 points					
Total: 100 points					
Learning and teaching resources .72					
Required books			Contemporary Criminology and Punishment (Prof. Jamal Al-Haidari)		
The main book					
Recommended Books			Criminology and Punishment (Mohamed Shalal)		
Educational Websites			Nothing		

73. Course name	
الديمقراطية و Democracy and Human Rights	
74. Course code	
LAW1107	
75. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/First Stage	
76. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
77. In-person/Online	
In-person	
78. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
2/60	
79. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Dr. Falah Shihab Hamad	
80. Course objectives	
Core subject objectives	• Democracy, development, the rule of law, and respect for democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. • Democracy aims to: establish a climate conducive to international peace. • Democracy, as a form of government, is a fundamental reference for all to protect democracy and human rights; it provides an environment for the protection and effective implementation of democracy and human rights.
81. Teaching and learning strategies	
Strategies	• Democracy, development, the rule of law, and respect for democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

		• Democracy aims to: establish a climate conducive to international peace. • Democracy, as a form of government, is a fundamental reference for all to protect democracy and human rights; it provides an environment for the protection and effective implementation of democracy and human rights.			
82. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction Democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their political, economic, social, and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. Respect for democracy and human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of association.	Democracy, development, the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Democracy and Human Rights are the rights that all human beings should possess. These rights are universal and inherent to all human beings, regardless of their differences. They range from basic rights to those that make life worth living and surviving, such as the right to food.	The Concept of Rights The Concept of Human Being Democracy and Human Rights Democracy and Human Rights in Ancient Times The Idea of Democracy and Human Rights in the Middle Ages	2	week (5-2)

		education, work, health, and freedom. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Democracy and Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations and issued the first document defining fundamental rights and their protection globally. At the beginning of the fourth century BC, large cities emerged in ancient Iraq, and with them began the emergence of laws that constitute the basis for guaranteeing rights, including Democracy and Human Rights. Iraq is considered the first country to establish law; it initially took the form of customary rules, then evolved into legal rules. Among the laws approved during that period were Democracy and Human Rights.			
homework	Direct	If we want to address Democracy and Human Rights in the heavenly religions, we must first distinguish between religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam) as religions that	The Idea of Democracy and Human Rights in Divine Laws The Development of Democracy and Human Rights in Ancient and	2	week (7-6)

		contributed to establishing awareness of human freedom and his right to live freely and with dignity, and liberating him from all restrictions, as these religions with a single source made man the center of the universe and the subject of honor in his human capacity, and we must differentiate between the history of applying these religions to the lives of societies, and the extremism and injustice that accompanied it against those who differed in opinion, belief and doctrine (and this even within a single religion).	Medieval Times		
homework	Direct	Renaissance philosophers criticized the intellectual trends prevalent in the Middle Ages, particularly the philosophical tradition based on the works of the Greek philosopher Aristotle, known as Aristotelianism, which dominated scientific knowledge in the Middle Ages. These criticisms	Intellectual and Philosophical Contributions to the Renaissance and Early Modern Era Traditional Public Rights and Freedoms	2	week (10-8)

		paved the way for a new philosophy. Traditional public rights and freedoms: These rights and freedoms take many forms and are divided into four main categories: personal rights and freedoms, intellectual rights and freedoms, the right to participate in the management of public affairs, and the right to equality.			
midterm exam	Direct	Intellectual freedom includes the freedom to hold, receive, and impart ideas without restriction. Intellectual freedom is viewed as an essential part of a democratic society. Intellectual freedom protects the individual's right to access, explore, consider, and express ideas and information, a foundation for informed citizenship. The international community has affirmed the right to participate in numerous agreements, as evidenced by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Democracy and	Intellectual Rights and Freedoms The Right to Participate in the Management of Public Affairs Economic Freedoms Social Rights Democracy and Human Rights Declarations	2	week -11) (15

		Human Rights. Article 21, paragraph 1, states: "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country." The Universal Declaration of Democracy and Human Rights is one of the most important international documents dedicated to preserving democracy and human rights everywhere and at all times. It is the universal foundation from which international constitutions and systems derive the rights and freedoms guaranteed to individuals, which may not be violated under any circumstances. Violation of these rights and freedoms constitutes a crime without a statute of limitations, and the perpetrator cannot escape punishment.			
Short test	Direct	International law on democracy and human rights defines the obligations that states must respect. By joining international treaties, states	Declarations of National and Regional Rights Democracy and Human Rights in Regional Conventions.	2	week -16) (20

		assume obligations and duties under international law regarding the respect, protection, and implementation of democracy and human rights. The American Convention on Democracy and Human Rights, also known as the Pact of San José, is an international instrument on democracy and human rights. It was adopted by many countries in the Western Hemisphere in San José, Costa Rica, on November 22, 1969. It entered into force on July 18, 1978, following the deposit of the eleventh instrument of consent (the Grenada Instrument).	The American Convention on Democracy and Human Rights. The African Charter on Democracy and Human Rights of 1981. African states adopted the African Charter on Democracy and Human Rights at the 18th Session of the Organization of African Unity in Nairobi, Kenya. The Charter entered into force on October 21, 1986, after being ratified by 25 African states.		
homework بحثي	Direct	In the era of the flourishing of individualism, rights and freedoms were called individual rights and freedoms on the basis that they were established for the individual to enjoy. They were also called civil rights to indicate their content, because	Public Rights and Freedoms Intellectual Rights and Freedom The Right to Participate in Public Affairs The Right to Equality	2	week -21) (25

		the individual is a member of an organized civil group. However, the term more commonly used in modern constitutions is public rights and freedoms, on the basis that they guarantee the privileges of individuals in the face of public authorities and guarantee equality without discrimination or differentiation between citizens.			
Comprehensive review final test	Direct	Monitoring and reporting mechanisms in international democracy and human rights treaties are essential tools for ensuring compliance with international standards and protecting democracy and human rights worldwide. These mechanisms include a variety of procedures and bodies that monitor states' implementation of their obligations under international treaties and submit periodic reports on their adherence to these standards. Through these mechanisms, the	Legal Means to Protect Democracy and Human Rights Judicial Means Political Means	2	week -26) (30

		international community can assess states' respect for democracy and human rights and take appropriate action in the event of violations.			
83. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
Learning and teaching resources					.84
Required books			Democracy and Human Rights (Dr. Hamid Hanoun)		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

85. Course name	
Arabic 1	
86. Course code	
LAW1213	
87. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/First Stage	
88. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
89. In-person/Online	
In-person	
90. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
1/30	
91. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Dr. Imad Abdullah Mansi	
92. Course objectives	
Core subject objectives	• Introduction to the basic rules of Arabic grammar • Literature Principles of legal correspondence.
93. Teaching and learning strategies	
Strategies	Assessment is based on homework, the introduction by the course instructor, student attendance, and class participation. Written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars are also included.

94. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to grammar and morphology is one of the fundamentals that anyone seeking to master the Arabic language relies on, whether in writing or speaking. By mastering grammar and morphology, you can construct grammatically correct sentences and express your ideas accurately and accurately.	Introduction to the basic rules of the Arabic language in grammar, literature, and the principles of legal correspondence .	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Noun - Verb - Participle, followed by details in the explanation. Verbal Sentence Nominal Sentence Appositive - Conjunction - Emphasis - Adjective	Parts of Speech in the Arabic Language The Arabic Sentence Grammatical Dependents	1	week (5-2)
homework	Direct	Object Object of place Object with accompaniment Object for	Effects in the Arabic language	1	week (7-6)
homework بيتي	Direct	There are several tools that affect the inflection of verbs in the Arabic language: Tools that make the present tense verb accusative, such as "an" and "lan." Tools that make	Tools of accusative and jussive	1	week (10-8)

		the present tense verb jussive, such as "lam" and "lama."			
midterm exam	Direct	The most important morphological rules Derivatives Applied examples	The most important morphological rules Derivatives Applied examples	1	week -11) (15
Short test	Direct	Introducing the most important spelling skills that learners need when writing, such as writing the hamza in all its forms, writing the soft alif, the accusative tanween alif, the dual alif, and distinguishing between the closed taa' and the open taa'.	The most important spelling rules Indeclinable nouns, the five nouns, and dependent nouns	1	week -16) (20
homework	Direct	They are conventional symbols used between words and sentences to mark places of separation and pause, and help us better understand meanings.	Punctuation marks in Arabic writing. Types of indefinite nouns Conditional nouns are indefinite nouns, except for "any," which is inflected. All relative pronouns are indefinite, except for "alladhina" and "allatana," which are inflected. All pronouns are indefinite nouns.	1	week -21) (25

Comprehensive review final test	Direct	An imperative is the opposite of a prohibition, which is a request from a superior to a lower-ranking person. The imperative is always in the passive voice. However, the inflectional marker may differ depending on the pronoun attached to the verb. Definition of conditional tools and their types.	What is an imperative verb? Definition of the imperative verb technically Parsing of the imperative verb What are the imperative and non-imperative conditional tools?	1	week -26) (30
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95. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

96. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Qatar Al-Nada (Ibn Hisham Al-Ansa
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

97. Course name

Computer 1

98. Course code

LAW1107

99. Semester/Year/Semester

Annual/First Stage

100. Date of preparation of this description

2025/7/22

101. In-person/Online

In-person

102. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)

2/60

103. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)

Assist. Teacher Rafid Qahtan Alawi					
104. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives			• The student should know the computer • The components of the computer • How its programs work • Types of computers and how to use them		
105. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies			•The student should know the computer •The components of the computer •How its programs work •Types of computers and how to use them		
106. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Computer Basics	Knowledge and understanding of computer basics	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Generations of computers	Knowing and understanding the evolution of computer generations	2	week (2)
homework	Direct	Types of computers	Knowing and understanding the reason for the diversity in computer shapes	2	week (3)
homework	Direct	Treatment unit and departments	Knowing and understanding the central processing unit and its divisions	2	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Computer Components Operating Systems Input and Output Systems Windows Operating System Operation Boards	Knowledge and understanding of computer components Knowledge and understanding of the best operating	2	week (10-6)

			systems Knowledge and understanding of input and output systems Knowledge and understanding of the basics of the operating system Key keyboard shortcuts		
Short test	Direct	Computer Security Printing Programs Printing Lists and Tabs Excel	Knowledge and understanding of computer security and viruses. Knowledge and understanding of printing and Word programs and how they work. Understand the printing program menus and how they work.	2	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Practical application of Excel	Know and understand how to make administrative books and create a table that calculates the total and average grades.	2	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review final test	Direct	Excel Lists and Tabs Practical Application of Word	Know and understand how Excel works. Excel menus. Understand how to design,	2	week -26) (30

			print, and create arguments in a Word file.		
107. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
108. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Computer Learning Book from Scratch to Professionalism		
The main book			book to learn Word and Excel from scratch to professionalism		
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

109. Course name	
Administrative Law	
110. Course code	
LAW2101	
111. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/second stage	
112. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
113. In-person/Online	
In-person	
114. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
3/90	
115. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Dr. Falah Shihab Hamad	
116. Course objectives	
Core subject objectives	The course aims to introduce the student to the nature of an employee's job position and how they join the job, as well as to learn the important legal details related to job conditions, employee discipline mechanisms, and the nature of disciplinary violations. The student will learn about management's methods for achieving goals and will understand the rules and regulations pertaining to public employees.
117. Teaching and learning strategies	
Strategies	Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports,

			and seminars.		
Course structure .118					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction Administrative law (sometimes referred to as “common law”) is a body of law that establishes principles that seek to ensure that public bodies act in a legal, reasonable, and just manner.	Introduction to the definition of administrative law	3	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Explaining the principles of administrative law, its origins, sources, scope of application, and characteristics	The origin and characteristics of administrative law	3	week (2)
homework	Direct	Legislation - Custom - Judiciary - Jurisprudence	Sources of administrative law	3	week (3)
homework	Direct	It reinforces the autonomy of administrative law as an independent, self-contained law, by imposing itself and influencing various branches of law. The nature of legal personality	The Basis of Administrative Law and Its Relationship to Other Branches of Law Legal Personality – Its Nature – Its Division – Its Consequences	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Transformations of Administrative Systems. The study aims to clarify the official functions of public administration.	Administrative Organization in Iraq and Its Concept Administrative Control Bodies Public Utility	3	week (10-6)

		The concept of public utilities is one of the most important topics in administrative law, and most of the theories and principles developed by the administrative judiciary can be traced back to it. Explaining the concept of function.	Theories – Definition and Elements Public Function and Its Concept		
Short test	Direct	Legal relationship with the employee. Public office. Homework assigned to public employees. Employee rights and benefits. State Employees Regulation Law.	The nature of the legal relationship between an employee and the state Taking up a public position Homework for a public employee Employee rights and benefits Disciplinary system in the public service	3	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Appealing penalties. Employment relationship. Public funds. Protecting public funds. Public funds.	Appealing a decision to impose a disciplinary penalty Termination of a job relationship Definition of public funds Civil and criminal protection of public funds Use of public funds	3	week -16) (20
Comprehensive	Direct	Conclusion of administrative decisions	Administrative decisions: definition and	3	week -21) (25

review final test		Administrative contracts and their meaning	types Elements of administrative decisions Implementation of administrative decisions		
final test	Direct	Administrative Contracts Administrative Authority General Provisions Contractual Rights	Types of Administrative Contracts Administrative Authority in Administrative Contracts General Provisions for Implementing Administrative Contracts Contracting Rights with the Administration	3	week -26) (30

119. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

120. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Administrative Law Dr. Mohamed A Badir
The main book	Administrative Law Dr. Al-Issam Al-Barzanji
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

121. Course name					
Commercial Law					
122. Course code					
LAW2104					
123. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/second stage					
124. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
125. In-person/Online					
In-person					
126. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
2/60					
127. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Qahtan Alawi Abdul					
128. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		Providing students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal rules governing commercial transactions, companies, and other commercial activities. This includes a study of the nature of commercial law, its types, and sources, as well as a study of the merchant, his types, and his obligations. The course also covers commercial papers, commercial companies, bankruptcy, and commercial court systems.			
Teaching and learning strategies .129					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
130. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction: The legal rules governing commercial transactions, companies, and other commercial activities, the nature of commercial law, its types, and sources, in addition to a study of the merchant, his types and obligations, a	Providing students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal rules governing commercial transactions, companies, and other business activities. This includes a	2	week (1)

		study of commercial papers, commercial companies, bankruptcy, and commercial court systems.	study of the nature of commercial law, its types, and sources, as well as a study of the merchant, his types, and his obligations. The course covers commercial papers, commercial companies, bankruptcy, and commercial court systems.		
Short test	Direct	The Legal Evolution of Commercial Law Through the Ages Merchant's Business	The Evolution of Commercial Law Business and the Trader	2	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	The principle of commercial law is based primarily on encompassing and regulating the forms of dealing, whether between merchants and merchants or between merchants and third parties, in a way that allows the law to address anything that impedes freedom of trade. Businesses that the law considers commercial based on their form, regardless of the nature of the business or the capacity of the person performing it.	Legal System for Business Business in the Form of a Project	2	week (5-4)

midterm exam	Direct	Definition of a merchant - the basic elements of a merchant. The legal capacity of the person to conduct business. Following the specified procedures for delisting. Defining records	Merchant Commercial Capacity Legal Person Merchant Deletion of Registration from the Commercial Register Commercial Books	2	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Basic rules to ensure accuracy and transparency in recording merchant financial transactions. Avoid using illegal or unethical methods in commercial competition.	Commercial Bookkeeping Principles Abstaining from Unfair Competition Parties to the Contract of Carriage Carrier Obligations and Rights Passenger Obligations and Rights	2	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Types of Commercial Agency Contractual or Legal Obligations Parties to the Contract Insurer and Insured Termination of the Insurance Contract	Commission Agency Guarantees For Parties to a Sales Contract Legal Effects of an Insurance Contract Termination of an Insurance Contract	2	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Contract Form Commercial Transactions Banking Transactions International Trade to Secure Payments Between Seller and Buyer	Legal Form of Sales Contract (CIF) Sales in Banking Transactions Documentary Credit	2	week -21) (25

final test	Direct	Regulation of commercial activities by the state or society. The socialist sector Trade exchange Regulation of economic activity	The Socialist Commercial Sector Legal System for Socialist Sector Units The Socialist Commercial Sector in Iraq	2	week -26) (30
131. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
132. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Commercial Law / Prof. Dr. Basem Mohamed Saleh		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

133. Course name	
Civil Law (Obligations)	
134. Course code	
LAW2102	
135. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/second stage	
136. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
137. In-person/Online	
In-person	
138. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
3/90	
139. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Ali Hammadi	
140. Course objectives	
Core subject objectives	The Obligations course aims to provide the student with a comprehensive understanding of the concepts of obligations, their types, sources, and how they expire, in addition to their effects and how they are implemented. It also aims to familiarize the student with how to guarantee the rights of creditors and

			the debtor to fulfill his obligations.		
141. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .142					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to Legal Rules Debtor Creditor	Definition of commitment theory	4	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Regulating relationships between individuals Personal bond Financial bond	Familiarity with the types of obligations, definition of obligation and its characteristics	4	week (3-2)
homework بيتي	Direct	Legal homework obligation Executive homework obligation Subject of obligation Contract Single will Harmful act (tort liability)	Conditions of Obligation Types of Obligation Sources Voluntary Sources	4	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Offer and acceptance Capacity of the parties Subject matter Legitimate cause of the contract...etc.	Terms and Conditions of the Contract Effects of the Contract Termination of the Contract Obligations Resulting from Unilateral Will	4	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Non-contractual liability. Positive or negative actions Benefiting one party at the expense of another without legal justification.	Tort Liability Personal Act Liability Animal Act Liability Unjust Enrichment General Review	4	week -11) (15

homework بحثي	Direct	The nature of the obligation, its sources, its effects, and how it is terminated. Financial or non-financial obligations. Joint or non-joint obligations.	Obligation Provisions Descriptions of Obligations Obligations Describing Conditions and Terms Guarantees for Fulfilling Obligations Multiple Debtors	4	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review final test	Direct	Positive solidarity among creditors Indivisible obligation Fulfillment of obligation Transfer of obligation (debt) from the original debtor (assignor)	Multiple creditors Multiple locations of obligations Transfer of obligations Transfer of obligations by debt assignment	4	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Transfer of debt: assignor, assignee, and creditor. New creditor. Expiration of obligation without payment Expiration of obligations in law	Provisions for the Transfer of Debt Provisions for the Transfer of Rights Expiration of the Obligation with Fulfillment Cases in Which the Obligation Expires Without Fulfillment Unification of the Assets and the Limitation Period	4	week -26) (30

143. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

144. Learning and teaching resources	
Required books	ivil Law (Obligations) Abdul Majeed Al-Hakim and Abdul Baqi Al-Bakri
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

145. Course name					
Public Finance					
146. Course code					
LAW2103					
147. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/second stage					
148. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
149. In-person/Online					
In-person					
150. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
2/60					
151. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Assist. Teacher Omar Taha Yassin					
152. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives			Public finance aims to achieve economic stability, distribute income fairly, achieve optimal allocation of resources, support economic growth, contribute to meeting public needs, and help achieve development goals.		
153. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
154. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to Public Finance aims to achieve economic stability, distribute income fairly, achieve optimal allocation of resources, support economic growth, and contribute to meeting public	Public finance and economic stability.	2	week (1)

		needs.			
Short test	Direct	Government revenues and expenditures and how they impact the economy. Public and private sectors	The scope of public finance: The nature of public needs and the method of satisfying them Public needs and private needs	2	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	Estimated financial plan for the state. Projected revenues and expenditures. Expenses incurred by the state to operate public facilities and provide services.	General Budget Evolution of the Concept of Public Finance Public Expenditures	2	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Taxes, fees, and other revenues. Cash expenditures by the government and taxes.	Public revenues. Fiscal policy. The functional concept of fiscal policy. Public expenditures. The nature of public expenditures.	2	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Satisfying public needs and providing services to society. Individual services. Collective services. Production and national income. Consumption and savings	Public Expenditure Limits Public Expenditures The Phenomenon of Increasing Public Expenditures Economic Effects of Public Expenditures Economic Effects of Public Expenditures	2	week -11) (15)

homework	Direct	Using state funds to finance public expenditures and achieve economic and social goals. Taxes, fees, profits from government institutions, investment returns, grants, and loans.	Public Revenue Public Revenue Images General Theory of Taxation Public Loans: Meaning, Types, and Nature	2	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review final test	Direct	Domestic loans. External loans. Bonds. Achieving fiscal balance. Spending. Budgeting and achieving financial stability	Public Loans: Meaning, Types, and Nature General Budget General Budget and Balance Strategies Importance of the General Budget and its Role in the Modern State	2	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	General Budget. Financial Planning. Expenditure Control. Achieving Sustainable Development. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability. Unity Rule, Comprehensiveness Rule, Balance Rule, Annuality Rule, and Non-Appropriation Rule.	The Importance of the General Budget and its Role in the Modern State. General Budget Rules General Budget Rules	2	week -26) (30
155. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					

156. Learning and teaching resources	
Required books	Public Finance and Financial Legislation by Prof. Dr. Raed Naji
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

157. Course name					
Personal status (inheritance status)					
158. Course code					
LAW2105					
159. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/second stage					
160. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
161. In-person/Online					
In-person					
162. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
3/90					
163. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Assist. teacher Hisham Hamed Hussein					
164. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives			The Personal Status Law aims to regulate family relations and guarantee the rights of family members. This law covers issues of marriage, divorce, custody, alimony, inheritance, and wills, and seeks to achieve justice and family stability.		
Teaching and learning strategies .165					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
166. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Regulating family relations and ensuring the rights of its members.	General principles of personal status	3	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Offer and acceptance, guardian, dowry, and witnesses. Legal capacity relates to the ability to exercise	Marriage and its pillars Eligibility	3	week (3-2)

		legal rights and duties.			
homework	Direct	Marriage Contract Documentation Mechanisms Types of Prohibited Acts Sharia's Position on Marriage to Women of the Book	Marriage Contract Registration and Guardianship Prohibited Marriages and Marriage to Women of the Book	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	A woman's right to a dowry The husband's financial obligation towards his wife and children. Termination of the marital relationship between the spouses. Judicial separation. Khula is an agreement between the spouses to terminate the marriage contract.	Dowry Maximum support Divorce Judicial separation Khula	3	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	The waiting period Children's rights and the mother's homework Relatives, parents, and grandparents Reasons for inheritance Conditions of inheritance Pillars of inheritance	Legal waiting period Lineage Breastfeeding and custody Maintenance of ascendants, descendants, and relatives Inheritance: its causes, conditions, and pillars	3	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Estate Rights Estate Rights for Spouses Daughter's Inheritance Son's Daughter's Inheritance Son's Grandchildren's Inheritance	Rights related to the estate The entitlement of spouses and parents to the estate The entitlement of a daughter and	3	week -16) (20

			a son's daughter The entitlement of grandchildren to the estate The entitlement of a half-sister and a paternal sister		
Comprehensive review final test	Direct	Grandparents' inheritance Maternal siblings' inheritance Relative relatives' inheritance Distribution of inheritance shares Delivery and an increase in the shares of the prescribed share (shares determined by Sharia law)	The entitlement of the grandfather, grandmother, brothers and sisters from the mother's side, the agnates, and how to inherit them from the uterine relatives. The principles of the universal issues.	3	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Division among the heirs without a fraction. Distribution of estates in Islamic jurisprudence. Definition of a will, its conditions, pillars, nature, and provisions.	Correction and Response to Issues Exit and Abrogation Cautions in Distribution and Inheritance Wills – Conditions, Pillars, and Nature Provisions of Wills	3	week -26) (30
167. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
168. Learning and teaching resources					

Required books	Conditions and Legacy of Prof. Dr. Ahmed Al-Kubaisi
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

169. Course name					
political systems					
170. Course code					
LAW2213					
171. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/second stage					
172. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
173. In-person/Online					
In-person					
174. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
1/30					
175. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Assist. Teacher Zamel Amash Hussein					
176. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives					
177. Teaching and learning strategies					
		Strategies	Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.		
Course structure .178					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to the analysis of the nature of different political systems, including their structures, functions, and relationship to society. It also aims to provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary to compare and analyze these systems, and to understand how they affect	Study of the basic concepts and principles related to political systems	1	week (1)

		political and social life.			
Short test	Direct	Systems: democracy, autocracy, monarchy, totalitarianism, parliamentary system, presidential system, semi-presidential system, one-party system, multi-party system.	Types of Political Systems Unitarian and Dictatorship Systems	1	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	Democracy is a system of government based on the principle that power resides with the people. Direct democracy, semi-direct democracy, and representative democracy	Democratic systems of government Images of democracy	1	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Election mechanism. Electoral body. Election preparations. Parliamentary system Presidential system Mixed (or semi-presidential) system Powers (legislative, executive, and judicial)	Elections Composition of the Electoral College Preliminary Procedures for Elections Types of Systems Based on the Separation of Powers Concept of the Separation of Powers Principle	1	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Parliamentary System - Presidential System Council System A legal state is a state governed by law, where all its	Types of Political Systems - Parliamentary and Presidential Systems Assembly	1	week -11) (15

		authorities are subject to the law and apply it to everyone without exception.	Government - Council System Legal State		
homework بحثي	Direct	Adhere to the law in all its aspects. The basis for the state's submission to the law is based on the principle that all authorities and individuals in the state, including rulers, must be subject to the law. The state's legal guarantees are a set of mechanisms and procedures aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals.	Characteristics of the Legal State The Basis of the State's Subordination to the Law The Guarantees of the Legal State Political Parties Their Definition and Origins	1	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Pillars and Elements. Membership Mechanism. Party organization refers to the internal structure of a political party. Party ideology is the set of ideas, beliefs, and values. Single-party system, two-party system, and multi-party system	Party Pillars and Elements Party Membership Party Organization Party Ideology Types of Party Systems	1	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	A political system in which a single party governs the country. A political system characterized by two major parties	One-party system Bi-party system Multi-party system	1	week -26) (30

		competing for power. A multiparty system is a political system that allows multiple political parties to compete for power.			
179. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
180. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Political Systems Dr. Hamid Hanoun		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

181. Course name						
Crimes of the dissolved Baath Party						
182. Course code						
LAW2107						
183. Semester/Year/Semester						
Annual/second stage						
184. Date of preparation of this description						
2025/7/22						
185. In-person/Online						
In-person						
186. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)						
1/30						
187. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)						
Assist. Teacher Zamel Amash Hussein						
188. Course objectives						
تهدف هذه المادة للتعرف والاطلاع على مجموعة من الجرائم التي ارتكبتها حزب البعث البائد والمنحل بحق أبناء الشعب العراقي ومن مختلف المكونات					Core subject objectives	
189. Teaching and learning strategies						
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.				
190. Course structure						
Evaluation method	Learnin g	Name of units or	Desired learning	hours	week	

	method	topic	outcomes		
Feedback	Direct	Introduction About a violation of criminal law or other laws that define unacceptable and punishable behavior.	Definition of the concept of crime	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and violations of Iraqi laws. Felonies, misdemeanors, and contraventions	Ba'ath Party Crimes under the Iraqi Supreme Criminal Court Law of 2005 Criminal Sections	1	week (3-2)
homework بيتي	Direct	Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression. Crimes related to his security at home or abroad, and crimes of forgery of official documents or seals.	Types of International Crimes Decisions Issued by the Supreme Criminal Court	1	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Actions and behaviors that cause psychological or emotional harm to the	Psychological Crimes Mechanisms of Psychological Crimes Social	1	week (10-6)

		victim. Motives, perceptions, emotions, and cognitive processes, as well as social and psychological impacts.	Crimes		
Short test	Direct	Militarization of society. Mobilization of the masses. Sectarian violations. Prisons. Field executions.	The Ba'ath regime's stance on religion Violations of Iraqi laws Images of violations of democracy and human rights and crimes of power Some decisions of the regime's political and military violations Prison and detention facilities of the Ba'ath regime	1	week (15-11)
homework	Direct	Military courts against civilians. Environmental damage. Radioactive contamination. Mine victims. Scorched earth policy. Demolition	Some of the Ba'ath regime's political and military violations: War and radioactive contamination and mine victims. Destruction of cities and villages -	1	week (20-16)

		and intimidation.	scorched earth policy Destruction of palm groves and trees and the horrors		
Comprehensive review	Direct	Field executions. The events of 1990 and executions. The genocide against the Fayli Kurds. Forced displacement. Revocation of citizenship.	Mass Graves Crimes Execution of Iraqi Traders Anfal Operations Crimes of Draining the Marshes Chronological Classification of Genocide Graves	1	week (25-21)
final test	Direct	Violation of Democracy and Human Rights Mass Murder Elimination of Opposition Members Use of Internationally Prohibited Weapons Prison	Torture and Forced Confessions The Use of Chemicals in Halabja Prison and Detention Facilities	1	-26) week (30

191. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
 Second semester exam: 15 points
 Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
 Attendance and participation: 5 points
 Final exam (end of year): 60 points
 Total: 100 points

192. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Baath Party crimes - Wikipedia
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

193. Course name					
Arabic 2					
194. Course code					
LAW2213					
195. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/second stage					
196. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
197. In-person/Online					
In-person					
198. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
1/30					
199. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Imad Abdullah Mansi					
200. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		Study of vocabulary in grammar and language. The student's knowledge of Arabic language dictionaries. Study of the general characteristics of ancient and modern Arabic literature. Study of rhetorical styles in poetry and the Holy Quran Knowledge of Arabic grammar rules.			
Teaching and learning strategies .201					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .202					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Common language mistakes	Common language mistakes	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Spelling errors Errors in the use of words or grammatical structures.	Spelling errors Linguistic errors	1	week (3-2)
homework بيتي	Direct	Errors in sentence and phrase formulation. Spelling or typing errors resulting from printing errors.	Stylistic errors Typographical errors	1	week (5-4)

midterm exam	Direct	Justifying Personal Actions Classical Arabic Poetry Poets of the Mu'allaqat (Amr ibn Kulthum)	Semantic Errors Pre-Islamic Poetry Mu'allaqat Pre-Islamic Arabic Poems Umar Ibn Kulthum, His Life, and His Mu'allaqat Poetry	1	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	The poem addresses multiple themes, such as repentance, regret, longing for family and homeland, and preparation for death. Abbasid Poetry / Al-Mutanabbi Free Verse / Al-Sayyab	Islamic Poetry: Malik ibn al-Rayb His Life Explanation of His Millennium Poem and Its Artistic Characteristics Abbasid Poetry Al-Mutanabbi and His Poem "O Burning Hearts" Free Verse: Badr Shakir al-Sayyab, His Life, and Analysis of His Poem "Rain Anthem."	1	week -11) (15
homework بحثي	Direct	Past, Present, and Imperative Verbs Transitive and Intransitive Verbs Explained	Verb Rules Verb Marks Transitive and Intransitive Verbs Complete Review	1	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Number Rules in Detail What is a dictionary, when did it appear, and what are its types?	Past, Present, and Imperative Verbs Transitive and Intransitive Verbs Explained	1	week -21) (25

final test	Direct	Vocabulary Differentiation by Spelling Punctuation Formal Writing Mechanism Prose (Articles and Stories)	How to identify a word How to write the letters Ḍād and Ḍād Punctuation How to write reports How to write minutes of a meeting Prose / Article Prose / Story	1	week -26) (30
203. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
204. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Arabic Language - Grammar Lessons		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
			Educational Websites Nothing		

205. Course name	
Computer 2	
206. Course code	
LAW2214	
207. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/second stage	
208. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
209. In-person/Online	
In-person	
210. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
1/30	
211. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Assist. Teacher Rafid Qahtan Allawi	
Course objectives .212	
Core subject objectives	Using computers in various aspects of daily life. Knowledge and the nature of computer operation. Benefit from its various fields. Learn computer ethics. Knowledge of computer operating systems.

213. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .214					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to the use of computers in general fields.	Using computers in light of development	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Learning Work Local Area Network (LAN), Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), Personal Area Network (PAN), Regional Area Network (MAN), Wide Area Network (WAN), Virtual Private Network (VPN)	Computer Use in the Age of Development Network Computers and Their Types	1	week (3-2)
homework بيتي	Direct	Software Documents Recycle bin Memory	Software Documents Recycle Bin Memory	1	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Motherboard in details (PCB) ROM	The importance and quality of the motherboard in a computer Secondary storage unit	1	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Internal components in details	Hard Disk Floppy Disk and it types CPU	1	week -11) (15)
homework	Direct	Managing memory, files, and peripherals	Computer operating systems	1	week -16) (20)
Comprehensive	Direct	Run applications and execute commands	Computer operating functions	1	week -21) (25)

review					
final test	Direct	Cash memory DVD CD ROM and it types	Cash memory DVD CD ROM and it types	1	week -26) (30

215. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

Learning and teaching resources .216

Required books	Computer Basics and Applications I Ziad Mohammed Abboud
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

217. Course name

General Penal Code

218. Course code

LAW2106

219. Semester/Year/Semester

Annual/second stage

220. Date of preparation of this description

2025/7/22

221. In-person/Online

In-person

222. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)

3/90

223. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)

Dr. Khamis Hamad Abdullah

224. Course objectives

Core subject objectives	It achieves several primary purposes, most importantly protecting society from crime, achieving justice, deterring criminals, and reforming and rehabilitating them. It also contributes to achieving social stability and preventing personal revenge.
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Teaching and learning strategies .225

Strategies	Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes,
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		reports, and seminars.			
Course structure					.226
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	An act is not considered a crime and is not subject to punishment unless there is an explicit law that defines this act as a crime and punishes it.	The principle of no crime or punishment without a text	3	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Felonies, misdemeanors, and violations. The type of crime is determined by the type of punishment prescribed for it by law.	Application of the Penal Code Crimes by Nature	3	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	The two basic elements of every crime	Material element Moral element	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	A person may not be punished for an act unless that act was criminalized by a legal provision prior to its occurrence. Criminal Contribution Criminal Agreement Reasons for Permissibility	Legal pillar Criminal contribution Criminal agreement Reasons for permissibility	3	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Use of necessary force The individual must have the mental capacity to understand the nature of the act he or she committed, and the act must	Obtaining Rights Legitimate Defense Conditions of Legitimate Defense Criminal Liability	3	week -11) (15

		have been performed of free will.			
homework	Direct	An act against one's will. Necessity is an exceptional circumstance that compels a person to commit a certain act to avoid greater harm. Age, on the other hand, is a factor that determines a person's legal capacity and ability to bear responsibility. Improvements: loss of awareness or will, or due to external circumstances that make the act justifiable or not entirely intentional. Felonies, Misdemeanors, and Violations	Coercion Necessity Age Exclusions of Liability Types of Crimes	3	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Criminal Intent Principal and Discretionary Penalties Principal Penalties Accessory Penalties	Criminal Intent Types of Penalties Principal Penalties Accessory Penalties	3	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Assigning a penalty commensurate with each criminal and the circumstances of their crime. Conducting urgent	Individualization of penalties Necessity surrounding the investigation Aggravating circumstances Mitigating circumstances	3	week -26) (30

		investigations. Circumstances that make the penalty imposed for a particular crime more severe than that provided for by law.			
227. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points					
Second semester exam: 15 points					
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points					
Attendance and participation: 5 points					
Final exam (end of year): 60 points					
Total: 100 points					
228. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			General Principles of Penal Code Dr. Sultan Al-Shawi		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

1. Course Name:	
English 2	
2. Course Code:	
LAW2215	
3. Semester / Year:	
Annual	
4. Description Preparation Date:	
22/7/2025	
5. Available Attendance Forms:	
Presence- second stage	
6. Number of Credit Hours (Total) / Number of Units (Total)	
30/1	
7. Course administrator's name (mention all, if more than one name)	
Name: Assist. Teacher Ahmed Khalid Buraa Email:	
8. Course Objectives	
Course Objectives	The study of the English language aims to develop student skills in English, including reading, writing, speaking, and listening as well as understanding and comprehending linguistic and literary

	texts. It also seeks to enable students to use English in their daily life and real-life situations, in addition to enhancing critical thinking and analytical skills.				
9. Teaching and Learning Strategies					
Strategy	The evaluation is based on submitted assignments, student attendance, the class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.				
10. Course Structure					
Week	Hours	Required Learning Outcomes	Unit or subject name	Learning method	Evaluation method
1	1	The tense system	Active and passive Informal language	Direct	Feedback
2	1	Language focus Vocabulary Reading	Spoken English Fillers	Direct	quiz
3-6	1	Narrative tenses	Books and films News and responses The use of important terms. Active and passive	Direct	Feedback
7-9	1	What a story	Questions negatives. Class activities	Direct	Homework
10-13	1	Every day English	On the phone Making suggestions Agreeing and disagreeing Compound words	Direct	Research paper
14-18	1	Relationships	Modal verbs Must, could, might can't. Law terms Political terms	Direct	Quiz
19-23	1	How to write formal text	Punctuation marks Report speech Reported / requested commands. Birth, marriage, death(vocabulary)	Direct	Class activity
24-27	1	Skills development	Discussion- what the news today. Exchanging information's. Law terms. Class activities	direct	Homework

28-30	1	Reading and speaking	Discussion connected with customs, weddings, funerals. Radio program. Law text translation	direct	Final exam
11. Course Evaluation					
Distributing the score out of 100 according to the tasks assigned to the student such as daily preparation, daily oral, monthly, or written exams, reports etc					
12. Learning and Teaching Resources					
Required textbooks (curricular books, if any)		ad way plus – upper intermediate and progressive – z and John Soars			
Main references (sources)		Dictionary of law terms.			
Recommended books and references (scientific journals, reports...)					
Electronic References, Websites					

229. Course name					
أصول البحث القانوني					
230. Course code					
Law4122					
231. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 3					
232. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
233. In-person/Online					
In-person					
234. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
1/30					
235. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Imad Abdullah Mansi					
236. Course objectives					
The subject objectives		The student demonstrates an interest in legal research. The student recognizes the importance of learning the rules and principles of writing legal research. The student participates with his or her peers in preparing a specific research project. The student appreciates the value of legal research.			
237. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
238. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week

Feedback	Direct	Introduction to the principles of research	Introduction	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	The researcher must first identify his or her personal and legal interests, then choose a problem that aligns with those interests. The public prosecutor is the public prosecutor's representative in handling public prosecutions on behalf of society.	Selecting a Legal Problem Public Prosecutor	1	week (3-2)
homework بيتي	Direct	The importance of the problem, the feasibility of research, its originality, and the availability of the scientific material necessary to study it. Scientific research adds new ideas and knowledge and contributes to the development of existing knowledge by completing what other researchers have begun.	Considerations governing the selection of a legal problem. What new information does the research add?	1	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Study and analyze various legal issues with the aim of reaching solutions to legal problems. Obtain accurate and meaningful data through a questionnaire. Courts of Appeal, in their capacity as courts of cassation, are courts specializing in reviewing appeals against judgments	Research and distribution of legal research materials. Preparation of questionnaires. Study of the courts of appeal in their capacity as courts of cassation. Obtaining	1	week (10-6)

		and decisions issued by primary courts. Obtain a judicial ruling for alimony from the Sharia court, then submit this ruling to the competent execution directorate for enforcement action. Statistics collection is a systematic process of gathering data and information from various sources with the aim of analyzing and interpreting them to make informed decisions.	spousal support from enforcement directorates. Collecting statistics.		
Short test	Direct	A systematic process of collecting data and information from various sources for the purpose of analyzing and interpreting them to make informed decisions. 1.1. Determine the type of reference: 2.2. Gather reference information: 3. Choose a documentation method	Compiling information and references. Writing a list of references and sources. Preparing a research plan. Stating the research plan.	1	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Distribution and consistency in the research plan.	Distribution and consistency in the research plan.	1	week -16) (20

Comprehensive review	Direct	Steps required for writing a research paper Mechanism for writing footnotes How to write sources. Mechanism for writing sources.	Writing Legal Research Referencing Footnotes Sources Sources in Final Form	1	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Selecting reputable journals with relevant expertise Submitting the publication free of errors and plagiarism	Method for Studying Journals Suitable for Publication Submitting Legal Research Integrity Formal Aspects	1	week -26) (30

239. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

240. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Principles of Legal Research - Dr. Esmat Abdel Majeed
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

241. Course name

Criminal Procedure Principles

242. Course code

Law4102

243. Semester/Year/Semester

Annual/stage 3

244. Date of preparation of this description

2025/7/22

245. In-person/Online

In-person

246. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)

2/60

247. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)

Dr. Falah Shihab Hamad

248. Course objectives					
The subject objectives		The principles of criminal trial aim to achieve criminal justice by regulating the procedures followed in collecting evidence, investigation, trial, issuing judgments, and appealing them, in order to guarantee the rights of the accused, achieve general and specific deterrence, and maintain the stability of society.			
249. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
250. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction and definition of the criminal lawsuit	Criminal Case - Definition and Complaint Receiving Authorities	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	A lawsuit filed by the victim of a crime to claim compensation for the damage he suffered, before the court hearing the criminal case.	Civil action ancillary to a criminal action Expiration of a criminal action - general and specific reasons	2	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	Investigating crimes involves several aspects, from collecting evidence to identifying suspects and bringing them to justice. The preliminary investigation is the first stage of the legal process in criminal cases.	Crime Investigation Preliminary Investigation	2	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Jurisdiction determines which court has jurisdiction over a particular case, while transfer of a	Jurisdiction and Transfer of Case Investigation Procedures and Evidence Collection	2	week (10-6)

		case means transferring a case from one court to another. Investigating judge decisions are the orders and actions taken by an investigating judge within the framework of an investigation into a criminal case. They aim to uncover the truth, gather evidence, and make appropriate decisions regarding the accused.	Methods of Compelling the Attendance and Arrest of the Accused Decisions of the Investigating Judge		
Short test	Direct	Criminal Courts of First Instance, Criminal Court of Appeal, and the Supreme Court (Court of Cassation). Courts of first instance primarily hear criminal cases, while courts of appeal hear introductory appeals against judgments of the courts of first instance. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body that reviews final judgments.	Types of Criminal Courts Criminal Trial Procedures Review and Test Criminal Order	2	week -11) (15

homework	Direct	To secure the rights of parties affected by the crime...etc.	Seizing the assets of a fugitive defendant The ruling and its reasons The validity of rulings and decisions The trial of persons lacking legal capacity	2	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	The enforcement of court rulings and penalties in Dubai includes a set of legal procedures aimed at implementing court decisions and enforcing penalties imposed on convicts. This includes receiving rulings, referring them to the competent authorities for implementation, determining the type of penalty (imprisonment, fine, etc.), and handling any objections to the enforcement.	Implementation of judgments and penalties Implementation of precautionary measures Pledge of good behavior Parole and its conditions	2	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	A judicial delegation is the authorization of one judge to another judge or judicial police officer to carry out a judicial act on their	Judicial delegation Extradition of criminals Public prosecution Characteristics of the public prosecution	2	week -26) (30

		behalf, often due to circumstances related to distance or cost. The Public Prosecution is an independent judicial body that represents society in criminal cases. Its most important characteristics are unity, independence, and integrity. It is also responsible for initiating, filing, and directing cases before the courts, in addition to its role in monitoring prisons and the implementation of sentences.			
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251. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
 Second semester exam: 15 points
 Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
 Attendance and participation: 5 points
 Final exam (end of year): 60 points
 Total: 100 points

252. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Principles of Criminal Procedure - Dr Esmat Abdel Majeed
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

253. Course name					
العقود المسماة					
254. Course code					
LAW3103					
255. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 3					
256. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
257. In-person/Online					
In-person					
258. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
3/90					
259. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Assist. Teacher Zamel Amash Hussein					
260. Course objectives					
The subject objectives		Named contracts, which are contracts regulated in detail by law, aim to achieve several main purposes: First, to facilitate legal transactions for individuals and spare them the hassle of drafting each contract from scratch. Second, to standardize the provisions related to the most commonly used types of contracts, ensuring transaction stability and reducing disputes. Third, to apply general rules within the framework of these contracts in a clearer and more specific manner, reducing the potential for misunderstanding or interpretation. Fourth, to guide and develop contracts to keep pace with social and economic developments and ensure their compatibility with the principles of public order.			
261. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .262					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	General introduction	Introduction to named contracts	3	week (1)
Short test	Direct	A sales contract is an agreement by which the seller undertakes to transfer ownership of a thing or financial right to the buyer.	The concept of a sales contract and its distinction from other types Elements of	3	week (3-2)

		Explanation of the elements of a sales contract.	a sales contract		
homework	Direct	The integrity of consent means that the will is free from any defects that may taint it. Details of the description in the sales contract.	Safety of satisfaction from defects Description in the sales contract	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Transfer of ownership and delivery of the sold item, warranty against interference, and warranty against hidden defects. The buyer is bound by several obligations under the sales contract, the most important of which is paying the agreed price and receiving the sold item. He is also bound to bear the costs of the contract, its registration, and the costs of receiving the sold item.	Seller's Obligations Warranty Provisions in the Sales Contract Buyer's Obligations Completion of Buyer's Obligations	3	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	The sale of property by guardians, trustees, and disputed rights is subject to special legal rules aimed at protecting the interests of minors and persons under guardianship and preventing their exploitation. Details of rental contracts.	Sale of guardians and trustees and conflicting rights Barter and sale of others' property Rental contracts	3	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	A contract binding on both parties Consent, subject	What is a lease contract?	3	week -16) (20

		matter, and cause.	Elements of a lease contract Determining the rent and term Landlord's obligations to deliver		
Comprehensive review	Direct	Exposure and latent defects warranty. Tenant Obligations Nature of Tenant Rights Subletting: The original tenant remains liable for the original contract.	Landlord's Obligation to Guarantee Tenant's Obligations Nature of Tenant's Rights Subletting	3	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Non-payment of rent, use of the leased property for purposes other than those agreed upon, damage to the leased property, or violation of the terms of the contract. The contractor's obligations under the contract include several basic aspects, including the obligation to perform the agreed-upon work in accordance with the terms and specifications specified in the contract, to deliver the work on time and with high quality, and to ensure the safety of the site and workers.	Lease Contract and Reasons for Vacation Concept of Contracting Contract and Its Elements Contractor's Obligations	3	week -26) (30
263. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points					

Second semester exam: 15 points	
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points	
Attendance and participation: 5 points	
Final exam (end of year): 60 points	
Total: 100 points	
264. Learning and teaching resources	
Required books	amed Contracts - Dr. Saeed Abdel Karim Mubarak
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

265. Course name					
Public international law					
266. Course code					
					LAW3101
267. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 3					
268. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
269. In-person/Online					
In-person					
270. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
3/90					
271. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Qahtan Alawi Abdul					
272. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		Public international law aims to regulate relations between states and international organizations. It seeks to achieve several fundamental objectives, including maintaining international peace and security, promoting international cooperation, protecting democracy and human rights, regulating international economic and trade transactions, ensuring state sovereignty and respect for their borders, and regulating environmental laws.			
273. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure					274
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week

Feedback	irect	General Introduction to Public International Law.	Introduction to Public International Law	3	week (1)
Short test	irect	It aims to achieve international peace and security and promote cooperation among states. It differs from the domestic law of states in that there is no central legislative, executive, or judicial authority, and derives its authority from various sources, such as treaties, binding resolutions of international organizations, and customary law.	The Nature of Public International Law The Basis of Public International Law	3	week (3-2)
homework	irect	The main areas covered by public international law. The stages of treaty conclusion.	Scope of Public International Law Concluding Treaties	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	irect	Capacity, consent, and legitimacy of the subject matter of the treaty. Treaties may be amended if there is no provision in the treaty specifying and clarifying the method for amending it. Amendments may be made by agreement of the parties.	Conditions for the validity of treaties Effects of treaties Amendments to treaties	3	week (10-6)
Short test	irect	International custom is one of the main sources of international law, along with treaties and general principles of law.	International Custom Codification of Public International Law Historical	3	week -11) (15

		It develops rules that regulate international relations and promote cooperation. Treaty of Westphalia Subjects of public international law are entities addressed by the rules of international law, subject to its obligations, and enjoying its rights. In general, this includes states, international organizations, and certain other entities of importance in international relations.	Development of Public International Law Modern Era: From the Treaty of Westphalia to World War I Public International Law		
homework	irect	The Socialist Sea Treaty in detail.	Rivers Seas Air Types of Countries Characteristics and Nature of the Soviet Union	3	week -16) (20
Comprehensiv e review	irect	The functions of international law are constantly changing to keep pace with rapid global developments. These changes can be summarized in several key points.	Life of States Types of Recognition Changes in States International Responsibility	3	week -21) (25
final test	irect	Diplomatic protection is the right of a state to protect the interests and interests of its citizens abroad by taking diplomatic or legal action against another state that has caused harm to those	Diplomatic Protection Public International Law Subjects Other Than States International Organizations Peaceful	3	week -26) (30

		citizens. Examples include international organizations. International arbitration is a means of resolving disputes between parties from different countries. A judicial settlement is a legal agreement reached between two disputing parties in a case pending before the courts.	Methods of Settling International Disputes Arbitration Judicial Settlement		
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275. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

276. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Public International Law - Dr. Essam Al-Attiyah
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

277. Course name

Administrative judiciary

278. Course code

LAW3102

279. Semester/Year/Semester

Annual/stage 3

280. Date of preparation of this description

2025/7/22

281. In-person/Online

In-person

282. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)

2/60

283. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)

Hameed Abdul Hammadi

284. Course objectives

the subject objectives	Administrative
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				judiciary ensures the rule of law and the application of justice, and protects individuals from administrative arbitrariness.	
285. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
286. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	The administration is subject to the law in all its actions, and the written sources of legitimacy include the constitution, ordinary laws, and regulations (systems).	The principle of legitimacy - the sources of legality	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Unwritten sources of legitimacy are the sources upon which the administration bases its actions and behavior. These sources are not written in the form of laws or regulations, but are derived from custom and general principles of law. The hierarchy of legal rules is a fundamental principle of law,	Uncodified sources of legitimacy Legal rules are listed.	2	week (3-2)

		whereby legal rules are ranked from highest to lowest based on their strength and source. The highest legal rule (such as the constitution) represents the basis upon which lower rules (such as laws and regulations) are based.			
homework بيتي	Direct	The principle of legality means that the administration is subject to the law in all its actions. However, there are exceptions, particularly in cases of necessity or exceptional circumstances, where the administration may be forced to take measures beyond normal rules. These exceptions are subject to judicial oversight to ensure they do not exceed necessary limits and are linked to a specific exceptional circumstance.	Scope of the Principle of Legality State of Necessity or Exceptional Circumstances	2	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Administrative actions in exceptional circumstances	Administrative Judicial Oversight of Administrative	2	week (10-6)

		are subject to oversight by the administrative judiciary, with the aim of achieving a balance between protecting public order and preserving individual rights and freedoms. The administrative judiciary monitors the legality of administrative decisions issued under these circumstances, taking into account the nature of the exceptional circumstances. The mechanism by which administrative decisions and procedures are subject to judicial oversight to ensure their legality and compliance with the law.	Actions in Exceptional Circumstances Criteria for Distinguishing Acts of Sovereignty Guarantees for Achieving and Protecting the Principle of Legality Organizing Judicial Oversight of Administrative Actions Dual Judicial System		
Short test	Direct	Administrative courts are specialized courts in administrative law, specializing in adjudicating disputes between individuals and the administration and determining whether	Administrative Courts The Judicial System in Iraq Administrative Judiciary in Iraq Legal Basis for Jurisdiction Conflict of Jurisdiction	2	week -11) (15

		administrative decisions are legally compliant. The mechanism of the judicial system in Iraq. The legal basis for judicial jurisdiction in the United Arab Emirates is based on three main pillars: the Constitution and federal laws, local laws, and judicial precedents. Together, these elements determine the courts' authority to hear and adjudicate cases.			
homework بحثي	Direct	Administrative jurisdiction refers to the scope or authority granted to the administrative judiciary to adjudicate disputes arising between individuals and the administration or between administrations themselves. This includes oversight of administrative decisions, adjudication of administrative contracts, and	Administrative Jurisdiction Annulment Judiciary Conditions for Filing an Annulment Suit Appeal to the Administrative Authority Date for Filing a Parallel or Countersuit	2	week -16) (20

		appeals related to public office. Annulment jurisdiction is a branch of the administrative judiciary, specializing in reviewing requests to annul administrative decisions issued by administrative bodies. The parallel or equivalent filing period is the legal period specified for filing a lawsuit after the expiry of the appeal period against an administrative decision or after the rejection of such an appeal.			
Comprehensive review	Direct	The absence of a parallel or counter-appeal. The theory of parallel or counter-appeal implies that the administrative judge may dismiss a case if he finds that the plaintiff can file a lawsuit other than the annulment lawsuit. Formal and procedural defect Reason defect For a case to be admissible, the administrative	Lack of Appeal Aspects of Appeal for Cancellation Formal and Procedural Defects Reasonable Defects Procedures for Cancellation Suits and Their Resolution	2	week -21) (25

		decision must be final, the plaintiff must have a personal and direct interest, and the case must be filed within the specified legal period.			
final test	Direct	Procedures for implementing a cancellation ruling. Elements of a compensation claim. Mechanism for imposing disciplinary sanctions. Disciplinary sanctions are a series of steps taken by an employer to address unacceptable employee behavior or violations. These procedures aim to correct misconduct and maintain discipline within the workplace.	Implementing a Cancellation Judgment Compensation Judiciary Administrative Liability Without Fault in Iraq Disciplinary Judiciary Procedures for Imposing Disciplinary Sanctions	2	week -26) (30

287. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

288. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Administrative Judiciary - Dr. Wissam Sabbar
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

289. Course name					
Civil pleadings					
290. Course code					
Law4106					
291. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 3					
292. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
293. In-person/Online					
In-person					
294. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
3/90					
295. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Hisham Hamed Hussein					
296. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		Civil litigation aims to achieve several fundamental objectives in the judicial system. Among the most important of these objectives is ensuring justice for litigants by providing fair and equitable legal procedures, expediting resolution of disputes, facilitating judicial procedures, and granting judges a positive role in judicial work.			
297. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Civil litigation aims to achieve several fundamental objectives in the judicial system. Among the most important of these objectives is ensuring justice for litigants by providing fair and equitable legal procedures, expediting the resolution of disputes, facilitating judicial procedures, and granting judges a positive role in judicial work.			
298. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Definition of the Code of Civil Procedure, its foundations and objectives	Definition of the Code of Civil Procedure, its foundations and objectives	3	week (1)
Short test	Direct	The basic foundations of the judiciary, as defined by legislation and judicial principles, include judicial independence, impartiality,	The basic foundations of the judiciary Judicial divisions	3	week (3-2)

		guarantees of rights, and the application of the law to all. Courts of First Instance, Courts of Appeal, and the Federal Supreme Court at the federal level			
homework	Direct	The international jurisdiction of Iraqi courts is determined based on a set of criteria that determine the competence of Iraqi courts to hear disputes with a foreign element. Functional jurisdiction determines the type of judicial process (civil, criminal, administrative, etc.).	International Jurisdiction of Iraqi Courts Functional, Subject-Matter, and Territorial Jurisdiction	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	A civil lawsuit is a legal proceeding by which a person (the plaintiff) seeks compensation for harm suffered by another person (the defendant) before a court. Judicial service is the process by which the parties involved in a lawsuit are notified of information related to hearings and legal proceedings. Defenses fall into three main categories: formal defenses, substantive	The nature of a civil lawsuit and the procedures for filing it Judicial notifications Implications of attendance, absence, and representation in litigation Session and hearing procedures Definition and types of defenses	3	week (10-6)

		defenses, and defenses of inadmissibility.			
Short test	Direct	The joined claim (from the plaintiff), the counterclaim (from the defendant), and the intervention claim (from a third party). Conditions for accepting the joined claim. Arbitration is an alternative dispute resolution method where the parties agree to refer the dispute to a neutral third party (arbitrator or arbitral tribunal) for adjudication, instead of resorting to the courts.	New lawsuits: definition and types Conditions for accepting and ruling on new lawsuits Emergent circumstances affecting lawsuits Submission and filing – definition, procedures, and effects Definition of arbitration and determining its scope	3	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Arbitration Procedure Steps Legal Effects of an Arbitration Decision Precautionary attachment is a legal precautionary measure aimed at preventing a debtor from disposing of their assets, whether movable or immovable, thus ensuring that the creditor can recover their rights in the future. This measure is taken before a final court ruling is issued in the dispute between the creditor and debtor. It aims to preserve	Arbitration Procedures Effects of the Arbitration Award Definition and Conditions of Precautionary Attachment Procedures for Requesting Precautionary Attachment Expedited Judiciary	3	week -16) (20

		the creditor's rights by preventing the debtor from evading their assets or disposing of them in a manner detrimental to the creditor's interests. The Importance of Urgent Justice.			
Comprehensive review	Direct	Procedure Details A detailed explanation of the definition of a judicial ruling and the procedures for issuing it Types of appeals against rulings and decisions.	Urgent Action Procedures Jurisdiction Definition of Judicial Rulings and Procedures for Issuing Them Expedited Enforcement of Rulings, Correction and Interpretation of Rulings General Provisions for Appealing Rulings and Decisions	3	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Procedures for objecting to a judgment in absentia. Appeal procedures. Correction of a cassation decision is an unusual way to appeal a decision issued by the Court of Cassation itself, to correct any material, arithmetical, or legal errors that may be contained therein.	Objection to a judgment in absentia Appeal Retrial Cassation and correction of the cassation decision Third party objection	3	week -26) (30
299. Course Evaluation					

First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points	
Learning and teaching resources .300	
Required books	Civil Litigation - Dr. Adam Wahib Al-Nadawi
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

301. Course name					
Special penalties					
302. Course code					
LAW3104					
303. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 3					
304. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
305. In-person/Online					
In-person					
306. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
3/90					
307. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
د. خميس حماد عبدالله					
308. Course objectives					
Special penalties aim to achieve general and specific deterrence, reform the offender, achieve justice, and protect society.				Core subject objectives	
309. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .310					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Forgery of documents, using them with knowledge of their forgery, counterfeiting currency, and some types of fraud and bribery.	crimes against public trust	3	week (1)

Short test	Direct	The damage resulting from the crime of forgery can be material, moral or social.	Methods of Material Forgery Damage Resulting from the Crime of Forgery	3	week (3-2)
homework بيتي	Direct	Bribery, embezzlement, exceeding the limits of one's duties, neglect of duty, and other acts that are inconsistent with the principles of integrity and responsibility. The crime of bribery occurs when an employee or person entrusted with a public service requests a gift or benefit for themselves or another, even if the employee intends not to perform the work, refrain from doing so, or refrain from performing the duties of their job.	Crimes against homework and employment. Attempted bribery.	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	The moral requirements for the crime of bribery require criminal intent on the part of both the briber and the bribed, i.e., knowledge and will. Exploitation of official influence. Crimes against morals and public	The moral requirements for the crime of bribery. Crimes involving material gain from one's position. Crimes involving harm to the public interest. To obtain a	3	week (10-6)

		decency are acts that violate the prevailing social norms and values in society and are considered an assault on public order.	benefit. Crimes involving morals and public decency.		
Short test	Direct	Penalties for this crime vary depending on the age of the victim and the severity of the act, and may reach life imprisonment in some cases.	The crime of indecent assault. The crime of indecent acts. Crimes against persons. Direct intent for the crime of murder. The killing of two or more people by a single act.	3	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Details of this crime, its elements, the prescribed penalty, the cases in which this penalty is applied, and an important societal issue related to one of the most important objectives of the aforementioned crimes.	The crime of incitement and aiding suicide. The crime of manslaughter. The crime of concealing a corpse. The crime of minor assault. The crime of kidnapping a female.	3	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Examples of crimes against property. Legal liability for embezzlement, theft, and breach of trust.	Crimes against property. The crime of embezzlement. The temporal circumstances of the crime of theft. The crime of breach of trust.	3	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Definition of the crime and elements of the crime of fraud.	The crime of fraud. The moral requirements	3	week -26) (30

		Explanation of the moral requirements. Crimes associated with the crime of fraud are crimes that are similar to or overlap with the crime of fraud in some of their elements, but may differ from it in some other aspects. Harm to the interests of a minor or a third party.	of the crime of fraud. Offenses associated with the crime of fraud. The crime of exploitation of a minor. Comprehensive review		
311. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
312. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Special Penalties - Dr. Jamal Al-Haidari		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Nothing			Educational Websites		

313. Course name
commercial companies
314. Course code
LAW3105
315. Semester/Year/Semester
Annual/stage 3
316. Date of preparation of this description
2025/7/22
317. In-person/Online
In-person
318. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)
1/60
319. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)
Dr. Samir Abboud Farhan
320. Course objectives
Core subject objectives
Businesses aim to achieve a variety of objectives,

		which can be categorized into primary, strategic, and operational objectives. Primary objectives focus on achieving profitability, increasing revenue, and improving efficiency. Strategic objectives focus on achieving a sustainable competitive advantage and long-term growth. Operational objectives relate to improving internal processes and increasing productivity.			
321. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .322					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	The evolution of companies throughout history has witnessed major transformations. A detailed explanation.	General Principles of Business - Historical Development of Businesses	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	The evolution of businesses throughout history has witnessed major transformations, from small companies to multinational corporations, from a focus on production to marketing and services, and from local to global, with the increasing influence of technology and innovation.	The company in general. The objective terms of the company's contract.	1	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	Intention to participate - distinguishing oneself from others. Establishing a company. A partnership is a type of business enterprise based on trust and personal consideration	Intention to participate in company formation. Company subscription results. Private companies.	1	week (5-4)

		between partners, with each partner having an active role in managing the company and being responsible for its debts.			
midterm exam	Direct	Steps for forming a general partnership. Reasons for dissolution of a general partnership. Limited partnership.	Formation of a general partnership. Dissolution and liquidation of a general partnership. Simple company.	1	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Sole Proprietorship (Sole Proprietorship). Establishing Private Equity Companies. Initial Public Offering - Objective.	One-person company or sole proprietorship. Money companies. Definition and characteristics of a limited company. Establishment of private or mixed money companies. Share subscription.	1	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Minimum. Maximum. Extension. Company formation procedures. Company name. Dividend distribution by share.	Subscription period. Notes on incorporation procedures. Substantive conditions for company incorporation. Offering shares. Profit sharing.	1	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	The invalidity of the company's establishment or the presence of fundamental defects in its contract may	Intention to subscribe. Avoidance of the company and liability of the founder.	1	week -21) (25

		lead to its dissolution or its being deemed nonexistent. The invalidity of the company entails liability for the partners and founders toward third parties, especially if the invalidity resulted from their own fault. Increasing company capital is a process undertaken by companies to increase their available funds.	Capital. Capital increase.		
final test	Direct	Reasons for capital reduction. Differences in structure and mandate. Steps for establishing socialist sector companies in Iraq.	Capital reduction. Management of joint-stock and limited companies. Board of directors of joint-stock companies. Authorized manager of joint-stock limited companies. Formation of socialist sector companies.	1	week -26) (30

323. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points
Total: 100 points

324. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	Commercial Companies - Dr. Basem Mohammed Saleh
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

325. Course name					
Virtual court.					
326. Course code					
Law4123					
327. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 3					
328. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
329. In-person/Online					
In-person					
330. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
1/60					
331. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Khamis Hamad Abdullah					
332. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		The virtual court aims to provide a training environment for students in the field of law, where they practice litigation procedures in practice and apply what they have learned theoretically. The virtual court also aims to boost students' self-confidence, develop their teamwork skills, deepen their understanding of legal procedures, and interact with real-life cases.			
Teaching and learning strategies .333					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .334					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	The virtual court is a digital environment that simulates the work of traditional courts. It aims to train students and lawyers in legal procedures and pleadings, and to provide remote judicial services.	Definition of virtual court.	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	The legal requirements for admission to the Judicial Institute	Legal requirements for admission to the Judicial	1	week (3-2)

		include a set of basic requirements related to nationality, age, academic qualifications, health status, criminal record, and morals. In addition, the requirements may include passing written and oral examinations, a personal interview, and submitting certain documents. Homework Lawyer: Honesty Truthfulness Justice Integrity	Institute.		
homework	Direct	Contributes to the achievement of justice by following up on criminal investigations, monitoring the progress of judicial proceedings, and expressing opinions on various cases. The most important aspects of civil litigation	Duties of the Public Prosecution. Civil lawsuit.	1	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	General Courts Criminal Courts Courts of Appeal Personal Status Courts Personal Status Courts Investigative Courts Misdemeanor Courts	First-instance courts. Procedure of the competent judge. Second-instance courts. Methods of appeal against judgments.	1	week (10-6)

		Methods of Appeal Against Judgments in Absentia Methods of Appeal Against Regular Judgments			
Short test	Direct	The concept of criminal proceedings. Collecting and evaluating information and evidence. Divisions of criminal courts. The state's right to punish. Death of the accused - issuance of a final order. The importance of administrative courts.	Criminal proceedings. Investigation procedures. Criminal courts. General methods for the dissolution of criminal proceedings. Administrative courts.	1	Week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Procedures: Filing a lawsuit before the Civil Service Court. Appealing Protecting employee rights.	Lawsuit before the Civil Service Court. Administrative Court. Appeal before the Administrative Court. Notes for stakeholders regarding civil servants and the administrative judiciary.	1	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Grievance: Elements and Forms. Dispute between the Plaintiff and Defendant. 1. Preparing the Claim Form:	Explanation of a grievance form. Explanation of a form for filing a lawsuit before the Court of First Instance.	1	week -21) (25

		2. Filing the Claim Form: 3. Paying the Court Fees:	Explanation of a form for filing a lawsuit to prevent opposition. How to file a lawsuit for a debt due under a bill of exchange.		
final test	Direct	Conditions for filing a trespass lawsuit. Disclosure. A separate divorce petition. How to write application forms.	A lawsuit to lift a trespass on a property. An urgent inspection form. A request to lift a precautionary seizure. An explanation of the divorce petition form. An explanation of the wife's request for compliance.	1	week -26) (30
335. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
336. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Virtual Court - Wikipedia		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

337. Course name					
commercial papers					
338. Course code					
Law4125					
339. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 4					
340. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
341. In-person/Online					
In-person					
342. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
2/60					
343. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Ali Hammadi					
344. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		The Commercial Papers course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the concept of commercial papers, their types, legal provisions, and their role in facilitating commercial transactions, as well as how to deal with them and resolve related disputes. It also aims to enable participants to understand the regulatory provisions related to commercial papers and how to apply them in practice, with a focus on the legal aspects related to protecting the rights of transacting parties.			
345. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .346					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to Commercial Papers	Functions of commercial papers: commercial transfer, bill of exchange, and check General principles for creating commercial papers	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Bill of Exchange or Bond Non-mandatory terms in negotiable	Mandatory data for commercial papers	2	week (3-2)

		paper are terms that may be included in a negotiable paper but are not necessary for the paper to be legally valid or negotiable.	Non-mandatory conditions in commercial papers		
homework	Direct	Endorsement of negotiable instruments is a legal procedure by which ownership of a negotiable instrument is transferred from one person to another.	Endorsement of commercial papers	2	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	The practical side of commercial papers	Providing information on the practical aspects of commercial papers. Proprietary endorsement of commercial papers. Proxy endorsement of commercial papers. Security endorsement against payment.	2	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	The practical side of commercial papers. Acceptance by intervention in commercial papers is a legal procedure in which a commercial paper, such as a bill of exchange, is accepted.	Acceptance in Commercial Papers Guarantee in Commercial Papers Review and Testing Acceptance by Intervention in Commercial Papers	2	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Drawee Drawer Recognition of liability	Effects of Acceptance in Commercial Papers	2	week -16) (20

بحثي		Transfer of rights Payment	Guarantee in Commercial Papers Payment in Commercial Papers Effects of Payment in Commercial Papers Payment by Intervention in Commercial Papers		
Comprehensive review	Direct	Reasons Cases Failure to pay on the due date Objection Reasons: Lost of the bill of exchange, or declaration of bankruptcy of the legal holder.	Recourse to Commercial Papers Cases of Recourse to Commercial Papers Objection to Payment of Commercial Papers Objection to Payment of Transfer Objection to Payment of Bills of Exchange	2	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Inform the drawee of the loss, stating the reasons and circumstances of the loss, the check number, and any information that may help identify the lost check. Copies Images	Opposition to the Payment of a Check Copies and Copies in Commercial Papers Expiration of Obligations in Commercial Papers	2	week -26) (30
347. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
Learning and teaching resources .348					

Required books	Commercial Papers - Fawzy Mohamed Sami and Faeq Al-Shamaa
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

349. Course name					
Implementation Law					
350. Course code					
Law4132					
351. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 4					
352. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
353. In-person/Online					
In-person					
354. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
1/30					
355. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Hisham Hamed Hussein					
356. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		The enforcement law aims to guarantee the rights of individuals and the state by facilitating enforcement procedures and ensuring respect for the rule of law and the stability of legal transactions, while taking into account the balance between the creditor's interest in fulfilling his right and the debtor's social interest.			
357. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .358					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	The Enforcement Department is the body responsible for implementing judicial rulings, orders, and executive instruments. Its jurisdiction includes implementing rulings issued by various courts, in	Execution Department and Execution Directorates	1	week (1)

		addition to supervising its enforcement directorates.			
Short test	Direct	The Importance of Intelligence and Reports Under Iraqi law, appeals and grievances may be filed against the decisions of the bailiff. A grievance against a bailiff's decision must be filed within three days of the decision's issuance, and the grievance must be submitted to the bailiff himself. An appeal must be filed within seven days of the decision's issuance (or from the date of notification of the decision, if such notification exists) and must be submitted to the regional appeals court.	Intelligence and Notifications Directorates of Execution Grievance and Appeal Against a Justice Executor's Decision	1	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	When may a request be made to correct a discriminatory decision?	Request to correct the discriminatory decision	1	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Government debts are financial dues owed to the government by individuals, businesses, or other institutions. These debts vary in size and include taxes, fees, violations, fines, and other	Government debts and the authorities authorized to collect them	1	week (10-6)

		amounts owed. The entities authorized to collect these debts vary according to local legislation, but typically include: • Ministers and undersecretaries: These are considered senior officials authorized to collect government debts. • Mayor of the capital (Mayor of Baghdad) and municipal directors: In the case of municipal debts. • Governors: Within the governorates they represent. • Heads of institutions and general managers: Within the scope of their institutions.			
Short test	Direct	Executive Bonds Specific Enforcement Compulsory Enforcement Direct Enforcement Key Aspects of the Enforcement Transaction	Executive Documents The Meaning of Execution and Its Types Executive Transactions How to Execute and Use Its Means Executing a Document That Includes an Obligation to Do a	1	week -11) (15

			Specific Thing and to Abstain from a Specific Action		
homework	Direct	The debtor's objection, the change of possession of the assets to be executed, the debtor's refusal to receive the items that must be returned to him, and the debtor's failure to comply with enforcement procedures. Statement: Subject to attachment Precautionary attachment Executive attachments	Cases that impede execution Cases of suspension and delay Subject to seizure Precautionary seizure Executive seizures	1	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Seizure is used to prevent the debtor from disposing of their assets held by others, thus ensuring the creditor can recover their rights. The rules of enforcement law regarding liens determine the order in which debts with a lien on seized assets are to be recovered, and determine which debts have priority for repayment over others.	Seizing the debtor's assets with a third party Seizing salaries and allowances Seizing and selling real estate Selling mortgaged assets Rules of enforcement law regarding privileges	1	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	Consensual Distribution What is the purpose of sufficiency of funds?	How to distribute proceeds of execution Adequacy of	1	week -26) (30

		Possible legal and commercial procedures.	funds collected to settle debts Insufficient funds collected to settle debts		
359. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
360. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Implementation Law - Prof. Dr. Saeed Mubarak		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

361. Course name	
international organizations	
362. Course code	
Law4130	
363. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/stage 4	
364. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
365. In-person/Online	
In-person	
366. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
1/30	
367. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Dr. Samir Abboud Farhan	
368. Course objectives	
Course subject objectives	The International Organizations course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of how international organizations operate and how they impact international relations, as well as to identify their various types, objectives, and basic principles.
369. Teaching and learning strategies	
Strategies	Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.
Course structure .370	

Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	مؤتمر فيينا-1814) 1815) ظهور مؤسسات مؤقتة. تأسيس محكمة التحكيم الدائمة.	The development of international organizations throughout history.	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Introduction Elements of the establishment of an international organization. The nature of the organization in detail.	Definition of an international organization and its components. Legal status of an international organization.	1	week (3-2)
homework بيتي	Direct	Direct responsibility. Indirect responsibility. The Charter of an international organization, in the context of the United Nations, is a founding document that defines the organization's objectives, principles, structure, powers, and the obligations of member states. The Charter of the United Nations is an international treaty that establishes international law and obligates member states to act in accordance with its principles.	Responsibility of the international organization. Charter of the international organization.	1	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	The power to establish internal rules.	The powers of international organizations	1	week (10-6)

		The power to establish branches. Examples of executive bodies in various organizations. The United Nations Secretariat.	and the restrictions thereon. Types of international organizations. The executive body of the organization. Global organizations.		
Short test	Direct	League of Nations · Historical Background · Covenant of the League of Nations · Principal Organs of the League International Staff and Representatives, etc. The organization's projected revenues and expenditures for a specific period, usually a fiscal year.	League of Nations. United Nations. UN bodies. Staff of international organizations. Budget of the international organization.	1	week -11) (15
homework بحثي	Direct	الهدف الرئيسي للجامعة هو "توثيق العلاقات بين الدول الأعضاء وتنسيق التعاون فيما بينها، وحماية استقلالها وسيادتها، والنظر بشكل عام في شؤون ومصالح الدول العربية".		1	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	League of Arab States. Its nature and legal personality. Its immunity. The bodies of the League of Arab States. The Council of the League of Arab States. The powers of the Council of the	Secretary-General of the League of Arab States. General Secretariat. Other organs of the League.	1	week -21) (25

		League. Formation of technical and permanent committees. The tasks of the committees and the nature of their decisions.			
final test	Direct	Appointment, promotions, leave, salaries and allowances, termination of service, and the rights and obligations of staff. The UN Security Council consists of 15 member states. Five of these are permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The other ten members are non-permanent members, elected by the UN General Assembly for two-year terms. The World Court is the highest judicial body of the United Nations.	General provisions for employees of the Arab League. General provisions on the budget and amendments to the Charter. League of Nations. Formation of the UN Security Council. International Court of Justice.	1	week -26) (30

371. Course Evaluation

First semester exam: 15 points
Second semester exam: 15 points
Classroom activities and homework: 5 points
Attendance and participation: 5 points
Final exam (end of year): 60 points

Total: 100 points

372. Learning and teaching resources

Required books	International Organizations - Dr. Fakhri Rashid
The main book	
Recommended Books	
Educational Websites	Nothing

373. Course name					
Real rights.					
374. Course code					
Law4127					
375. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 4					
376. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
377. In-person/Online					
In-person					
378. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
3/90					
379. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Samir Abboud Farhan					
380. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		The Real Rights course aims to provide the student with a comprehensive understanding of: (1) Original real rights, including ownership rights and their types, how they are acquired and protected, restrictions thereon, and rights derived from them such as usufruct and easement. (2) Accessory real rights, such as mortgages and privileges, how they are created, their effects, and their expiration. (3) The distinction between real rights and personal rights. (4) The importance of real rights in practical life, and how they are applied in practical cases.			
381. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
382. Course structure					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	Desired learning outcomes	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to the definition of real rights.	Definition of property rights	3	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Property rights are legal rights that give the owner absolute authority over a physical property. This right includes the right to use, enjoy, and dispose of the property, subject to legal restrictions.	Ownership right. Scope of ownership.	3	week (3-2)

		The scope of ownership refers to the boundaries and area within which the owner exercises authority over his property, whether real or movable.			
homework	Direct	These restrictions may be for public or private benefit, and may be imposed by laws or agreements. Expropriation for public benefit is a legal procedure that allows the state or any public entity to seize private property (real estate, land, buildings) for public purposes.	Restrictions on property rights. Expropriation for public benefit (expropriation)	3	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	Joint ownership usually arises through inheritance, will, gift, or joint purchase. Judicial division. Conventional division. Inheritance as a cause of ownership.	Special types of joint ownership. Expiration of joint ownership. Compulsory joint ownership. Reasons for acquiring ownership. Acquisition of ownership due to death.	3	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Pre-emption Procedures Providing confidence and security in transactions related to movable property. Usufruct, use and habitation rights,	Preemption procedures. Possession - Possession Transfer of possession. The rule of possession in movable property is the	3	week -11) (15

		and easements.	title deed. Real rights arising from the right of ownership.		
homework	Direct	Impediments to Ownership. Vacation/transfer of ownership of a property from one person (the occupier) to another person (the occupier). The right of usufruct, the right of use, and the right of occupation are real rights that allow their holder to benefit from a property owned by another. A right of easement is a real property right that grants its holder (the owner of the servient property) a right over another property (the servient property) owned by another person.	Impediments to transfer of ownership. Vacation subject to maintenance. Effects of usufruct. Right of use and habitation. Easements.	3	week -16) (20
Comprehensive review	Direct	Accessory real rights, also known as real securities, are rights granted to a creditor to secure their right to recover their debt from the debtor. Mortgage accessories include everything connected to the mortgaged property, including buildings, plants, and designated real estate, as well as	Accessory property rights. Real securities. Mortgage accessories. Mortgage rights over mortgaged property. Release procedures for the rule of law.	3	week -21) (25

		any new constructions added to it subsequent to the conclusion of the mortgage contract. The rights of the mortgagor and mortgagee in real estate. The procedures for drafting a judgment of law, which includes drafting and implementing the judgment, require several basic steps.			
final test	Direct	The effects of a mortgage are manifested in the mutual rights and obligations between the mortgagor (debtor) and the mortgagee (creditor). The mortgagor (debtor who provides the mortgage) and the mortgagee (creditor who accepts the mortgage) are bound by several obligations under the mortgage contract. Special liens on real estate: These are rights granted to creditors on specific real estate properties to secure their debts. Amounts secured by the lien:	Effects of a possessory mortgage. Obligations of the mortgagor and mortgagee. Amounts secured by the lien. Special real estate lien rights.	3	week -26) (30

		Special liens on real estate secure the amounts owed to creditors on these properties.			
383. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
384. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Real Rights - Dr. Saad Hussein Abd Melhem		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Nothing			Educational Websites		

385. Course name						
Labor and Social Security Law						
386. Course code						
						Law4133
387. Semester/Year/Semester						
Annual/stage 4						
388. Date of preparation of this description						
2025/7/22						
389. In-person/Online						
In-person						
390. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)						
2/60						
391. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)						
Dr. Samir Abboud Farhan						
392. Course objectives						
Core subject objectives		The Labor and Social Security Law aims to regulate labor relations between employers and workers, protect workers' rights, achieve sustainable development based on social justice and equality, and ensure decent work for all. It also aims to raise community awareness of the importance of social security and develop work mechanisms using modern technologies.				
393. Teaching and learning strategies						
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.				
Course structure .394						
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic		hours	week	

Feedback	Direct	It aims to achieve a balance between the rights and obligations of employers and workers, while providing legal protection for both parties.	The legal system of the employment relationship.	2	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Labor law is the set of legal rules that regulate labor relations between employers and workers. Labor law aims to regulate labor relations between employers and workers, while emphasizing the protection of the rights of workers, as they are the weaker party in the relationship.	What is labor law? The status of labor law among branches of law.	2	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	The most important aspects of the legal system of labor law. The most prominent features of realism and modernity in labor law.	The legal system of labor law. The realism and modernity of labor law.	2	week (5-4)
midterm exam	Direct	National and international legislation regulating labor relations. The most prominent restrictions on labor relations. The importance of occupational health and safety. Special categories protected by labor law.	Sources of Labor Law. Restrictions on Employment Relationships. Occupational Health and Safety. Protection of Special Categories in Labor Law.	2	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Personal protective equipment. The maximum normal working	Protection of mining and quarrying operations.	2	week -11) (15

		hours are 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week. The employment contract is subject to the management and supervision of the employer. Its effects include rights and obligations for both parties, the possibility of termination in certain circumstances, and the worker's entitlement to certain compensation in certain situations, such as contract termination or unfair dismissal.	Working hours and holidays. Individual employment contract. Effects of individual employment contract. Suspension of employment contract.		
homework بحثي	Direct	Termination of an employment contract and disciplinary dismissal are two terms related to the termination of an employment relationship, but they differ in their causes and legal effects. Justice should be achieved as quickly as possible to avoid prolonging labor disputes. Employer powers are the set of rights and powers an employer has over his or her employees.	Termination of employment contract. Disciplinary dismissal. Labor lawsuit. Characteristics and force of labor court decisions. Employer powers.	2	week -16) (20
Comprehensive	Direct	These guarantees include: Labor Law provisions that	Guarantees regarding the employer's	2	week -21) (25

review		define the scope of the employer's authority, grievance and complaint procedures, the right of workers to join trade unions, the provision of a safe and healthy work environment, and the obligation to pay wages and benefits on time. The employer's disciplinary authority is an important aspect of labor relations, and this authority must be limited by safeguards to protect workers' rights. These safeguards aim to prevent the abuse of disciplinary authority and ensure fairness and equity.	exercise of management authority. The nature of disciplinary sanctions and their distinction from other sanctions. Guarantees regarding the employer's disciplinary authority. Collective relations.		
final test	Direct	A collective labor agreement is a written document regulating the terms and conditions of employees' employment, including wages, benefits, and homework. It is negotiated between one or more labor unions and company management or an employer association. Collective disputes are disagreements that arise between a group of workers	Collective labor agreement. The nature of collective disputes and methods of resolving them. Strike.	2	week -26) (30

		and their employers regarding the application or interpretation of labor laws or agreements, or regarding the terms and conditions of employment. There are several methods for resolving these disputes, including collective bargaining, mediation, and arbitration.			
		Work Stoppage: Objectives Type Importance			
395. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
396. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Labor and Social Security Law - D Saba Naaman Rashej		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

397. Course name					
Criminal Investigation and Forensic Medicine					
398. Course code					
Law4126					
399. Semester/Year/Semester					
Annual/stage 4					
400. Date of preparation of this description					
2025/7/22					
401. In-person/Online					
In-person					
402. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)					
1/30					
403. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)					
Dr. Qahtan Adnan Awad					
404. Course objectives					
Core subject objectives		The Criminal Investigation and Forensic Medicine course aims to apply medical knowledge and skills to the field of law, to uncover crimes, identify their causes and perpetrators, and provide evidence that helps achieve justice.			
405. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .406					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic		hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to the mechanism of investigating crimes, each according to its type.	The concept of investigation	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	Investigator Requirements: Experience - Knowledge - Neutrality and Objectivity. The purpose of an investigation is to gather evidence and information to arrive at the truth about a particular event.	Investigator's conditions. The purpose of the investigation.	1	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	A crime scene contains various locations where	Crime scene. Forensic evidence.	1	week (5-4)

		evidence and indications of a criminal act are found. Forensic evidence is the body of evidence collected and analyzed in the course of a criminal investigation to help identify perpetrators and link them to the crime. Types of forensic evidence.			
midterm exam	Direct	The parties to a legal case are: the plaintiff (the person filing the lawsuit), the defendant (the person against whom the lawsuit is filed), witnesses (the individuals with information about the case who are called to testify), and the accused (the person suspected of committing a crime and charged with it). Fingerprint and forensic analysis is a branch of forensic science that focuses on examining and identifying fingerprints and other traces left by individuals at a crime scene.	Parties to the case. Witnesses and the accused. Experts and forensic evidence. Fingerprints or fingerprints. Traditional criminal methods. Investigation methods and lie detectors.	1	week (10-6)

Short test	Direct	Data collection, risk analysis, ROI assessment, predictive analytics, virtual reality technologies, and digital marketing are all examples. Hypnosis is used in the field of investigation and may be used to help witnesses recall details they might not remember in their normal state.	Real estate investigation and analysis methods. Investigation methods and hypnosis. Comprehensive review	1	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	Forensic medicine (or forensic medicine) is a branch of medicine that combines medical knowledge with legal issues. It studies the medical aspects of legal cases, such as determining the cause of death, duration of death, injuries, and other legally relevant matters. Wounds are generally divided into several categories based on their nature and severity. Burns are classified according to the depth of damage they cause to the layers of the skin.	Definition of forensic medicine. Deadly deafness. Wound classifications. Grades of burns.	1	week -16) (20
Comprehensive	Direct	Harm Harassment Exploitation Intentional	Sexual crimes. Abortion. Toxins. Food poisoning	1	week -21) (25

review		abortion is a crime punishable by law in most jurisdictions, including the UAE. Penalties for intentional abortion vary depending on local law and the circumstances surrounding the crime. Penalties often include imprisonment and fines, and may be more severe if the person performing the abortion is a doctor or pharmacist, or if the abortion is performed without the pregnant woman's consent. The crime of food poisoning and its causes.	and its causes. Age estimation. Laboratory tests.		
final test	Direct	Bloodstains can reveal the perpetrator's behavior in a murder by their shedding and spreading throughout the crime scene. The presence of copious bloodstains at a crime scene indicates the use of a sharp instrument, such as a knife, which caused the victim to bleed to such an extent and mortally wound him. This indicates that the perpetrator committed	Blood spots and their sources. Semen spots and their sources. Hair and its sources.	1	week -26) (30

		behavior that constitutes murder or attempted murder.			
		Other evidence, such as hair at a crime scene, can also be found.			
407. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
408. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			riminal Investigation and Forensic medicine - Sultan Al-Shawi Dr. Wasfi Muhammad		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		

409. Course name	
Private International	
410. Course code	
Law4129	
411. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/stage 4	
412. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
413. In-person/Online	
In-person	
414. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
3/90	
415. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Dr. Qahtan Adnan Awad	
416. Course objectives	
Core subject objectives	Private international law aims to regulate legal relationships involving a foreign element, whether these relationships are personal, commercial, or otherwise. It aims to determine the competent court and applicable law in these cases, in addition to regulating issues of nationality and the status of foreigners. It also aims to achieve justice and protect the rights and interests of individuals and companies in cross-border contexts.

417. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies		Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.			
Course structure .418					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	الموضوع	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction	Introduction to the Study of Private International Law	3	week (1)
Short test	Direct	The general theory of nationality studies the legal and social foundations upon which the individual's relationship with the state is based, defining the concept of nationality, its types, and how it is acquired and lost, with a focus on the importance of nationality in achieving stability and national unity. Constitutive and original nationality are two types of nationality.	General theory of nationality. Constitutive and original nationality.	3	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	It is acquired in several ways, including de jure (original) citizenship and acquired (naturalized) citizenship. Loss of citizenship is the loss of a person's citizenship status in a country, while regaining citizenship is the restoration of a person's lost	Cases of imposing and acquiring nationality. Loss and recovery of nationality. Nationality of legal persons and things.	3	week (5-4)

		citizenship. Intangibles and things are two complementary concepts in life, where "intangibles" refers to the spiritual, psychological, or moral aspect of a person, while "things" refers to the tangible, material aspect.			
midterm exam	Direct	Proof of citizenship is the establishment of proof that a person has the citizenship of a country, while loss of citizenship occurs when a person loses their citizenship based on the nationality laws of the country in question. Citizenship is a legal, political, and social relationship between an individual and the country in which they reside, involving reciprocal rights and obligations.	Citizenship issues. Proof of citizenship and its expiration. The concept of citizen, its types, the pillars of domicile, and determining its nature.	3	week (10-6)
Short test	Direct	Acquiring, losing, and restoring citizenship are legal aspects related to citizenship status. Acquiring citizenship is often accomplished through birth, naturalization (acquired upon application and	Acquisition, loss, and recovery of citizenship. Legal status of foreigners. The right of foreigners to enter or exit. Personal rights of foreigners. Private rights	3	week -11) (15

		meeting certain conditions), or marriage to a citizen. Citizenship can be lost for several reasons, including voluntarily renouncing it, acquiring another nationality, or for other legal reasons. Restoring citizenship means regaining the nationality a person has lost, often after meeting certain conditions, such as renouncing the newly acquired nationality. General and Special Rights of Foreigners and Homework	of foreigners.		
homework بحثي	Direct	Qualification and referral are two fundamental concepts in private international law, helping to determine the applicable law in relationships with a foreign element. The law focuses on documenting marriage, divorce, and establishing parentage, and how these are legally handled in the United Arab Emirates. Matters of custody, alimony, inheritance, and wills are regulated	General rights of foreigners and their homework. General principles of conflict of laws. Classification and referral. Attribution of status and capacity. Attribution of spouse, divorce, and lineage. Attribution of custody, alimony, inheritance, and wills.	3	week -16) (20

		by Sharia law and other laws.			
Comprehensive review	Direct	The assignment of movable and immovable property involves the transfer of ownership from one person to another. This involves legal procedures to document and register this transfer with the relevant authorities. Judges may face difficulties in establishing foreign law and may rely on legal expertise and literature. They may also have to interpret foreign law, and their interpretation may be subject to Supreme Court oversight.	Assignment of movable and immovable assets. Assignment of contractual and non-contractual obligations. Application, proof, and interpretation of foreign law.	3	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	The jurisdiction of Iraqi courts refers to the authority granted to Iraqi courts to hear and adjudicate cases. This is determined according to specific legal rules established by Iraqi law. This includes territorial (local), subject-matter, personal, and international jurisdiction. Jurisdiction rules are the set of legal rules that determine which judicial body has jurisdiction over a case or	Jurisdiction of Iraqi courts. Rules of jurisdiction.	3	week -26) (30

		dispute. These rules include functional jurisdiction (who is the competent judge to hear the case), pecuniary jurisdiction (the value of the case), subject-matter jurisdiction (the nature of the case), and local jurisdiction (the geographic location of the court).			
419. Course Evaluation					
First semester exam: 15 points Second semester exam: 15 points Classroom activities and homework: 5 points Attendance and participation: 5 points Final exam (end of year): 60 points Total: 100 points					
420. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			Private International - Dr. Abdul Rasoul Al-Asadi		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Nothing			Educational Websites		

421. Course name	
International Humanitarian Law	
422. Course code	
Law4128	
423. Semester/Year/Semester	
Annual/stage 4	
424. Date of preparation of this description	
2025/7/22	
425. In-person/Online	
In-person	
426. Number of study hours (total) / Number of units / (total)	
1/30	
427. Name of the course supervisor (if there is more than one name, also mention it)	
Assist. Teacher Qahtan Adnan Awad	
428. Course objectives	
Core subject objectives	International humanitarian law aims to limit the effects of armed conflict, protect persons who are not or are no longer participating in the fighting, and restrict the means and methods of warfare. In other words, international humanitarian law d

	not seek to prevent wars, but rather to alleviate the suffer they cause.				
429. Teaching and learning strategies					
Strategies	Assessment is based on introductory homework, student attendance, class participation, written tests, quizzes, reports, and seminars.				
Course structure .430					
Evaluation method	Learning method	Name of units or topic	الموضوع	hours	week
Feedback	Direct	Introduction to International Humanitarian Law	Principles and Fundamentals The Relationship of Law to Others	1	week (1)
Short test	Direct	The principles of international humanitarian law consist of a set of rules and principles aimed at limiting the effects of armed conflict and protecting persons who are not, or are no longer, participating in the fighting. These key principles include: the distinction between civilians and combatants, the prohibition on attacks on those not participating in the fighting, the prohibition on causing unnecessary suffering, the principle of proportionality, and the principle of necessity.	Principles of International Humanitarian Law Persons of International Humanitarian Law	1	week (3-2)
homework	Direct	Mechanisms for implementing international humanitarian law include several aspects, including: national mechanisms (such	Temporal and personal scope Spatial scope Mechanisms for implementing international humanitarian	1	week (5-4)

		as enacting national legislation to implement international humanitarian law, training armed forces, and appointing legal advisors) and international mechanisms (such as the role of protecting powers, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Fact-Finding Mechanism, and the International Criminal Court). These mechanisms aim to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and reduce its violations.	law Oversight mechanisms for implementing international law Legal status ICRC Committee of the Red Cross Committee procedures and requests		
midterm exam	Direct	The Red Cross, also known as the International Committee of the Red Cross, plays a vital role in protecting victims of armed conflict through humanitarian action, providing assistance to those affected, promoting and protecting international humanitarian law, and advocating for respect for democracy and human rights in conflict zones.	Activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the protection of victims of armed conflict. Protecting Power System Legal Basis for Alternatives to Protecting Power International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission Terms of Reference of the International Fact-Finding	1	week (10-6)

			Commission		
Short test	Direct	Individual criminal responsibility for violations of international humanitarian law means that every individual, including military commanders, bears criminal responsibility for their actions in the context of an armed conflict. This means that an individual can be convicted and punished for war crimes, even if they were obeying orders from their superiors or participating in a collective criminal activity.	Individual criminal responsibility for violations of international humanitarian law Means of stopping perpetrators of crimes under international humanitarian law Civil liability for violations and forms of compensation Means of compensation for violations of international humanitarian law Practical application of compensation imposed on Iraq	1	week -11) (15
homework	Direct	International humanitarian law is a set of rules aimed at limiting the effects of armed conflict, protecting persons who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities, and restricting the means and methods of warfare. It is also known as the "law of war" or the "law of armed conflict."	Environmental Protection During Armed Conflict Non-Direct Environmental Protection Dissemination and Publication of International Humanitarian Law Target Groups States' Implementation of Their International Obligations – Legislative Measures	1	week -16) (20

Comprehensive review	Direct	Institutional measures for forming committees include a set of procedures and controls aimed at ensuring the committees' effectiveness and proper functioning. These measures include defining the committee's objectives, selecting experienced and competent members, establishing internal work systems, defining decision-making mechanisms, and avoiding conflicts of interest.	Institutional measures for forming committees Homework for leaders Homework for specialists	1	week -21) (25
final test	Direct	The distinction between civilians and combatants is a fundamental principle of international humanitarian law aimed at protecting civilians in armed conflict. This principle stipulates that parties to a conflict must distinguish between civilians and combatants, and that attacks must only be directed against military objectives and combatants, not against civilians or civilian objects. The protection of	Distinguishing between civilians and combatants Protecting women and children	1	week -26) (30

		women and children is a priority in Dubai, where institutions and organizations specialize in providing support and protection for both groups. This protection includes care, shelter, legal and psychological support, and awareness-raising.			
431. Course Evaluation					
432. Learning and teaching resources					
Required books			International Humanitarian Law - Prof. Dr. Ali Zalan - Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Khalil - Asst. Prof. Dr. Haider Kazim Al-Khafaji		
The main book					
Recommended Books					
Educational Websites			Nothing		