

LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

2016 – 2017 SYLLABUS



UNIVERSITÉ PARIS II
PANTHÉON-ASSAS

LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

2016 – 2017 SYLLABUS



- Law Diploma for entrance to university undergraduate programmes (1st year) (01101) – Page 4
- Law Diploma for entrance to university undergraduate programmes (2nd year) (01202) – Page 5
- Bachelor's Degree in Law and Political Science (1st year) – Vaugirard - (1110L) – Page 8
- Bachelor's Degree in Law and Political Science with refresher courses (1st year) - Vaugirard 1 (1111L) – Page 17
- Bachelor's Degree in Human and Social Sciences, Main option: Political Science (2nd year) (2181L) – Page 25
- Bachelor's Degree in Law (2nd year) - Paris - (2110L) – Page 29
- Bachelor's Degree in Law (3rd year) - Paris - (3110L) – Page 33
- Bachelor's Degree in Law, Main option: French Public Administration (3120L) – Page 39
- Bachelor's Degree in Human and Social Sciences, Main option: Political Science (3rd year) (3181L) – Page 41
- Master's Degree in Law, Main option: Judicial Careers and Criminal Sciences (1st year) (4155M) – Page 45
- Master's Degree in Law, Main option: Business Law (1st year) (4165M) – Page 54
- Master's Degree in Law, Main option: European Law (1st year) (4131M) – Page 64
- Master's Degree in Law, Main option: International Law (1st year) (4132M) – Page 71

- Master's Degree in Law, Main option: Notarial Law (1st year) (4191M) – Page 79
- Master's Degree in Law, Main option: Private Law (1st year) (4145M) – Page 83
- Master's Degree in Law, Main option: French Public Law (1st year) (4175M) – Page 93
- Master's Degree in Law, Main Option: Employment and Social Welfare Law (1st year) (4190M) – Page 105
- Master's Degree in Political and Social Sciences, Main option: Political Science (1st year) (4180M) – Page 113

Law Diploma for entrance to university undergraduate programmes (1st year) (01101)

Civil Law 1 (1066)

Dr Jean Garrigue, Associate Professor
(October 2015)

Download the syllabus

Commercial Law (1124)

Dr Grégoire Duchange, Associate Professor
(September 2015)

INTRODUCTION

I. Definition

II. History

III. Sources

PART I: BUSINESS PERSONS AFFECTED BY COMMERCIAL LAW

SECTION I: THE CONCEPT OF TRADER

Chapter I: Trading companies

Chapter II: Commercial activities

Chapter III: Non-trading professionals

SECTION II: THE STATUS OF TRADERS

Chapter I: Commercial capacity

Chapter II: The trader's assets

Chapter III: The trader's family

Chapter IV: The traders' obligations

Chapter V: The legal regime of business transactions

Chapter VI: Litigation rules applying to traders

SECTION III: BUSINESS COMPANIES

Chapter I: Rules applying to all business companies

Chapter II: Special rules applying to business companies

PART II: THE TRADERS' PROPERTY

SECTION I: BUSINESS ASSETS

Chapter I: The notion of business assets

Chapter II: Selling business assets

Chapter III: Business leasing management

Chapter IV: Using business assets as a warranty

SECTION II: COMMERCIAL LEASES

Chapter I: Scope of the status of commercial leases

Chapter II: Rights and duties of parties under a lease

Chapter III: Rights and obligations of parties upon termination of the lease

SECTION III: INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

PART III: THE TRADERS' RELATIONSHIPS

SECTION I: THE TRADER'S PARTNERS

SECTION II: THE TRADER'S CLIENTS

SECTION III: THE TRADER'S COMPETITORS

Constitutional Law (2061)

Dr Denis Giraux, Associate Professor with accreditation to supervise research
(June 2013)

- 1) Presentation, bibliography, methodology. Study of some notional uncertainties relating to the individual and the human species: race, ethnic group, people, tribe, clan, etc.
- 2) The essence of the State and the nation in time and space; the different forms of external and internal organisation of modern States.
- 3) Sovereignty and theories on sovereignty. What is a constitution? The different ways of drafting and revising a constitution
- 4) Voting procedures and political parties. Theoretical aspects and the French system today.
- 5) Democracy and its different definitions and forms (representative or direct). Use of the referendum-plebiscite.
- 6) A short history of the French political institutions (1789-1958).
- 7) The creation of the French 5th Republic (1958-1962).
- 8) The Head of State under the French 5th Republic and the presidential regime.
- 9) From Head of Government to Prime Minister in France - the issue of cohabitation.
- 10) The French legislative body and parliamentary regime.
- 11) Constitutionality check and the power of judges.

French Administrative Law 1 (2035)

Dr Denis Giraux, Associate Professor with accreditation to supervise research

- The French administrative organisation
- The French administrative justice system
- The French Civil Service

Law Diploma for entrance to university undergraduate programmes (2nd year) (01202)

French Administrative Law 2 (2036)

Dr Denis Giraux, Associate Professor with accreditation to supervise research
(March 2014)

The syllabus of this diploma will cover the following topics:

- Sources of French administrative law (constitutional, international, legislative, regulatory and case law sources)
- The unilateral administrative measure
- The administrative contract
- The public service
- The administrative police system
- Administrative litigation
- Administrative accountability

Civil Law 2 (1067)

Dr Charles-Edouard Bucher, Associate Professor
(March 2014)

Family property rights.

"Matrimonial regimes": rules that govern the property relationships between spouses, and property relationships between spouses and third parties (asset property, management, several liability, settlement of rights in property) "Successions": rules governing the transmission of someone's estate upon their death (devolution of rights, modes of transmission, settlement of estate assets and liabilities). Donation inter vivos (donation regimes/legal rules relating to gifts made during a donor's life time)

Commercial Law (1126)

Dr Jérôme Chacornac, Associate Professor
(August 2014)

This course on commercial law focuses on both collective proceedings and payment and credit instruments. The study of collective procedures allows the student to gain an understanding of the application of the law to companies in financial difficulty. After looking at this constantly evolving branch of the law from a historical perspective, the course will successively focus on the tools used to help company avoid getting into difficulties, the different judicial proceedings used for dealing with those difficulties (safeguarding the business, judicial settlement and liquidation, and professional recovery). The study of the payment and credit methods will initiate students into the law governing commercial bills (promissory note and bill of exchange), cheque and credit cards payments, and bank transfer.

Tax Law (2085)

Ms Marie-Hélène LAPP
Syllabus not communicated to date.

Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure (1275)

Ms DUBOIS Charlotte
(September 2014)

This course on general criminal law and procedure aims to help students understand and master the fundamental applicable principles. It is divided into two parts. The first part presents an analysis of substantive law which explores the general theory of offence and liability. The students will study and understand the components of an offence, learn to distinguish between the principles authors, accessories to the crime, both co-conspirators and accomplices by attributing them liability, spend time on the criminal offence, be it intentional or reckless, and ponder possible causes for exemption of liability. This study will also include distinguishing the liability of natural persons from that of legal ones, and knowing whether a legally fictitious person may be held criminally liable and if so, under what conditions. The examination of the elements related to sentencing and criminal penalty offer a complete perspective of substantive criminal law. Even though general criminal law is understood to be a legal science which allows for the possibility to understand the criminal phenomenon and attempt to provide solutions to it through incrimination and penalties, such understanding is necessarily achieved through the establishment of a judicial processes and procedures. As one of the aims of criminal law is to protect a certain number of values, the implementation of measures of constraint is necessary to achieve its goals. That is the second part of the course, which focuses on all the rules that mark the trial process, in other words, all the rules related to the organisation, development and attached sentence of an action brought by society against a criminal offender. This subject focuses on a particularly delicate

balance between the , the imperative of trial efficiency and that of the protection of liberties of the offender (for the irreconcilable must be reconciled). The analysis of the trial guiding principles, judicial organisation, investigation and prosecution, inquiry and sentence, are all elements that will make it possible to measure how the procedure has become dependent on different reforms, different crime policies as well as penalties imposed by the highest authorities. Numerous topical issues will support the analysis, e.g. in relation to the status of the public prosecutor, custody, phone tapping, geolocation or the fight against terrorism. In relation to the trial process, the rule of law must be respected thereby ensuring an equitable trial whilst also considering the influence that European rules have on the trial process

French Social Security and Employment Law (1315)

Dr Isabelle Pétel-Teyssié, Associate Professor
(August 2014)

Work relations in private companies, individual relations (conclusion, performance and termination of an employment contract) and collective relations (collective negotiations, representation and conflicts).

Political Economics (4165)

Prof. Sacha Bourgeois-Gironde
(September 2015)

This course presents the basic notions of microeconomics and macroeconomics, and their relations. The following points and notions will be studied:

Modelling the rational consumer: preferences, utility functions, indifference curves;

Edgeworth box;

Production function;

Demand and supply, market, balance, Pareto optimum, role of the State in the economy;

Social justice;

Imbalances: on the labour market, on the money market;

Keneysian approach to macroeconomics, the IS-LM model;

Cycles and crises;

International trade;

Economic growth and development.

Civil Procedure and Enforcement (1415)

Dr Isabelle Pétel-Teyssié, Associate Professor
(August 2014)

Fundamental notions. Judicial organisation. Jurisdiction. Trial development. Basic description of measures of enforcement.

Bachelor's Degree in Law and Political Science (1st year) – Vaugirard - (1110L)

Political Economics (4174)

Prof. Alain Redslob

(September 2015)

See bibliography on the University's Internet website

Civil Law (1381)

Prof. Hervé Lecuyer, team 1

Prof. Denis Mazeaud, team 2

Prof. Patrick Morvan, team 3

Prof. Patrick Morvan

(September 2015)

During the first semester, this course provides an introduction to laws which goes beyond civil law itself. Important notions of the philosophy of law are studied (morals, religion, history, etc.). Indeed, private law (civil, criminal, social, business law etc.), public law (administrative, constitutional law etc.) and European law (EU and ECHR law) are called upon to illustrate the issues arising from the many sources of law (law, case law, jurisprudence, the hierarchy of norms etc.). This course also covers the law of evidence. During the second semester, greater focus is placed on the civil law. The first part presents the persons' civil rights: life and death of the legal personality, identification of the legal personality (name, etc.), rights of the legal personality (right to private life etc.), and protection of adults and minors. The second part centers on civil property law, which deals with the distinctions among goods, property, possession, use rights and neighbourhood.

Prof. Denis Mazeaud

(September 2015)

This first-year course is divided into three parts.

The first part is an "introduction to private law" and is mainly, though not exclusively, an analysis of the sources of law and of the law of evidence.

The second part is focused on the "rights of legal entities". Here, some of the duties that are imposed on private legal entities when they exercise their subjective rights as well as the powers they may use against third parties are broadly studied.

The third part deals with property law and studies the *de jure* and *de facto* rights that private legal entities exercise on moveable property.

Constitutional Law 1 (2062)

Prof. Hugues Portelli, team 1

Prof. Olivier Gohin, team 2

Prof. Philippe Lauvaux, team 3

Prof. Olivier Gohin (team 2)

(September 2015)

Part 1 - General theory of the State

Section 1 - The State

Section 2 - The Constitution

Section 3 - Power

Part 2 - History of the French constitutional law

Section 1 - The first two constitutional cycles (1789-1815 and 1814-1870)

Section 2 - From one republic to the next (1870-1958)

Download the syllabus

Prof. Portelli (team 1)

(October 2008)

First part: Comparative constitutional law

The State;

The Constitution;

The United States institutions;

The genesis of European parliamentarianism;

The current features of the parliamentary regime in Europe;

Selecting representatives;

The French 3rd and 4th Republics.

Second part: the institutions of the French 5th Republic

The genesis of the institutions of the French 5th Republic;

The scope of the Constitution;

The sovereign people;

The President of the Republic;

The Government;

The Parliament;

The judicial power;

Political law.

Prof. Lauvaux (not communicated) (September 2015)

Constitutional Law 2 (2063)

Prof. Hugues Portelli, team 1

Prof. Olivier Gohin, team 2

Prof. Dominique Chagnollaud, team 3

Prof. Portelli

(October 2008)

Constitutional Law 1&2 (team 1)

First part: Comparative constitutional law

The State;

The Constitution;

The United States institutions;

The genesis of European parliamentarianism;

The current features of the parliamentary regime in Europe;
Selecting representatives;
The French 3rd and 4th Republics.

Second part: The institutions of the French 5th Republic

The genesis of the institutions of the French 5th Republic;
The scope of the Constitution;
The sovereign people;
The President of the Republic;
The Government;
The Parliament;
The judicial power;
Political law.
Download the syllabus

Prof. Gohin
(September 2015)

Part 1 The institutions of the French 5th Republic

Section 1 The 1958 constitutional process
Section 2 The President of the Republic
Section 3 The Prime Minister
Section 4 The Government
Section 5 The Parliament
Section 6 The judicial authorities

Part 2 Comparative constitutional law

Section 1 The United States institutions
Section 2 The United Kingdom institutions
Section 3 The German institutions
Download the syllabus

Prof. Dominique Chagnollaud
(October 2015)
Download the syllabus

Political and Social Contemporary History (3035)

Prof. Anthony Mergey
(October 2015)

This course presents the events, moments and controversies that have contributed to the political history of France, from the 1789 Revolution to the end of the 3rd Republic.

History of the Law Applying to Legal Entities and Property Interests (3058)

Dr Jean-Paul Andrieux, Associate Professor with certification to supervise research
(September 2015)

"The world is divided into two categories... ". This well-known formula from Sergio Leone's film "the Good, the Bad and the Ugly" seems to have inspired many law specialists. It is true indeed that "The world is divided into two categories... that of those who divide the world into two categories and the others". Law specialists readily belong to the first category. Following this line

of thought, the history of the law governing legal entities and property interests offers a great variety of categories that can be categorized by opposite pairs: legal entities and property interests, moral and physical persons, dead and living persons, private and public persons, private and public goods, movable and immovable property, etc. This course will go back to the origin of History, to the early days of writing and will question those divisions and the reasons for those divisions. The division into two categories sometimes does not work, however: the divinity (person or property?), the body (person or good?), the king (private or public person?), the currency (private or public property?), the animal (person or property?), the ship (movable or immovable property?) etc. This course is a warning to those who want to divide the world into two categories: imagine there were more than two categories.

Syllabus

Part 1. Legal entities and property interests of the public order

Section 1. Legal entities in public law

Chapter 1. The divine model

Chapter II: The sovereign person

Section II: Property interests in public law

Chapter 1 Public property

Chapter II: Public appropriations

Part II: Property interests and legal entities of the private order

Section 1. Property interests in private law

Chapter I. Private appropriations

Chapter II: Private property

Section II: Legal entities in private law

Chapter I. The human person

Chapter II: The social model

History of Law and Institutions (3040)

Dr Pascal Gourgues, team 1

Prof. Emmanuelle Chevreau, team 2

Dr Céline Combette, team 3

Dr Gourges

Chapter I: Towards the emergence of a royal "State" in the Middle Ages

Section I: Asserting the independence of the king of France

Section II: Recognising the king's authority

Chapter II: The absolute monarchy by divine right in the Modern era (16th-17th c.)

Section I: Triumph of the absolute monarchy

Section II: The king against disintegration forces

Chapter III: Contesting the absolute monarchy by divine right

Download the syllabus

Prof. Chevreau (2015)

This course offers a reflection on the exercise of the political power and on the establishment of the French public institutions. It explains the historical appearance of the notion of State, of the

constitution, of the Cassation technique, etc. It is a historical introduction to the course on constitutional law.

First part: The origins of the French institutions

Chapter 1 - The Frankish Gaul (5th-8th c.)

Chapter 2 - The Carolingian Empire (8th-10th c.)

Second part: The construction of the French state unity (10th-15th c.)

Chapter 1 - The feudal times or the breakdown of the unity of power (10th-13th c.)

Chapter 2 - The birth of the modern State

Third part: The monarchical State (16th-18th c.)

Chapter 1 - The features of the monarchical State

Chapter 2 - The limits of monarchical absolutism

Dr Combette (2015)

Ubi societas, ibi jus.

This course is divided into 3 parts:

First part: The origins of French law and institutions.

Two periods of time are analysed in this first part: the Roman period and the Frankish period. The Roman period started with the legendary foundation of Rome (753 BC) and ended with the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 AD). This is a very theoretical date. The Western Roman Empire went through a crisis starting from the 3rd century which was in good part due to the assaults of German peoples. Those peoples progressively infiltrated the Empire making it totter and then decline. It will be important here to underline the Roman contribution to the establishment of our laws and institutions. This will mostly be shown through the notion of *res publica*. It was also during that period of time that Christianity appeared. It had a tremendous influence on the French legal and institutional system. After being first ignored by the Romans, Christian people were persecuted and eventually recognised. Christianity became a state religion. The second period of time considered is the Frankish one. From 476 onwards, the West was ethnically divided between subjects of German descent and the former romanised population of the Gallo-Romans in Gaul, who were subjected to that occupation. The problems caused by the barbarian presence dominated western history from the 5th century to the end of the 9th century. Those difficulties must be considered differently though, depending on whether one considers the Merovingian times (end of the 5th century-751) or the Carolingian dynasty (751-888). During the Merovingian period, different ethnic groups, which had not yet merged coexisted. The laws of that period were quite symptomatic. Each ethnic group was subjected to its own law. This is called the personality of the laws. However, during that period of time the conception of power was patriarchal. The notion of *res publica* started to disappear. The Carolingian period began with an attempt to reestablish the values of the Antiquity. This attempt failed, which caused new powers to emerge, first through principalities then through seigneuries.

Second part: The feudal times (9th-11th c.).

As we will see, that period was characterised by a hierarchical system of seigneurs which took the place of the State. The notion of State that the Carolingians had tried to restore disappeared. The power was fragmented. First, principalities appeared, then the *pagus*, the entity which guaranteed some unity, disintegrated, which resulted in seigneuries being reestablished. The king was no longer a simple seigneur. He was no longer a seigneur with a certain number of prerogatives, like the other seigneurs. The 12th century was a transitional century. New modes of

thinking led to the developing of the authority of the king of France. From simple seigneur the king became a suzerain, and then a sovereign.

Third part:

Two topics will be dealt with in this part. First, the period of the so-called temperate monarchy (13th-16th c.). The king used the rules inherited from the feudal system to his own advantage in order to assert his power. The State was at last recreated around the king. Between the 16th century and 1789, there was a period of absolute monarchy. It was the period of the flourishing of the authority of the king.

Judicial Systems, Administrative Institutions and Sources of Law (1371)

Dr Matthieu Dubertret and Dr Thibault Guilluy, team 1 and 2

Prof. Pierre Crocq and Dr Benjamin Defoort, team 2

Dr Farah Safi, team 3

Administrative Institutions (team 1)

Dr Thibault Guilluy (team 1 and 2)

(October 2015)

This course provides a very concise presentation of the French administrative institutions. It first presents the origins of the dual system of the courts, which has permitted the development of an autonomous administrative law, then it presents in a more detailed manner the centralised, deconcentrated and devolved administrative institutions. The different reforms which have affected the French administrative organisation are included in that part. The course ends with a brief presentation of the administrative courts and of the judicial review power of the French Administration.

Download the syllabus

Judicial Institutions (team 1)

Dr Matthieu Dubertret, Associate Professor

(November 2008)

Introductory chapter

Part 1 - Justice

Section 1 - State justice

Section 2 - Conventional justice

Part 2 - Domestic courts

Section 1 - The judiciary

Section 2 - The administrative branch

Judicial Institutions (team 2)

Prof. Crocq

(September 2015)

Introduction: The power of doing justice

First part: Courts at the service of justice

Section I: European courts

Section II: Domestic courts

Second part: Men at the service of justice

Section I: The court personnel

Section II: The auxiliaries of the parties
Third part: The qualities of a good justice system

Judicial Institutions (team 3)

Dr Farah Safi
(September 2015)
Download the syllabus

Introduction to Media Studies (6116)

Prof. Rémy Rieffel
(September 2015)

The role of the media and new digital technologies is increasingly visible and determining in our societies. We think we know them well, because they are part of our everyday life. However, there are many commonplaces and hasty judgments made on the subject. This course aims at demystifying the perceived ideas about the media, their role and their influence. In order to do so, it will present the recent evolution of the new information and communication technologies, analyse their *modus operandi* and assess their real impact on our everyday life and, more generally, on the economic, political, social and cultural life of today's societies. It will describe today's French media landscape and examine the situation of the written press, the radio, the telephone the television and the Internet in order to help students understand how the public deals with classical and digital media today. The globalisation of the communication sector will also be studied, together with the stakes of the new political communication, the professional practices of journalists and the increasing influence and success of the Web and social networks.

Introduction to Legal Studies and Civil Law (1380)

Prof. Hervé Lecuyer, team 1
Prof. Denis Mazeaud, team 2
Prof. Patrick Morvan, team 3
Prof. Laurent Leveneur

Prof. Denis Mazeaud
(September 2015)

This first-year course is divided into three parts.

The first part is an "introduction to private law" and is mainly, though not exclusively, an analysis of the sources of law and of the law of evidence.

The second part is focused on the "rights of legal entities". Here, some of the duties that are imposed on private legal entities when they exercise their subjective rights as well as the powers they may use against third parties are broadly studied.

The third part deals with property law and studies the *de jure* and *de facto* rights that private legal entities exercise on moveable property.

Prof. Patrick Morvan
(September 2015)

During the first semester, this course provides an introduction to laws which goes beyond civil law itself. Important notions of the philosophy of law are studied (morals, religion, history, etc.). Indeed, private law (civil, criminal, social, business law etc.), public law (administrative,

constitutional law etc.) and European law (EU and ECHR law) are called upon to illustrate the issues arising from the many sources of law (law, case law, jurisprudence, the hierarchy of norms etc.). This course also covers the law of evidence. During the second semester, greater focus is placed on the civil law. The first part presents the persons' civil rights: life and death of the legal personality, identification of the legal personality (name, etc.), rights of the legal personality (right to private life etc.), and protection of adults and minors. The second part centers on civil property law, which deals with the distinctions among goods, property, possession, use rights and neighbourhood.

Historical Introduction to Law (3000)

Prof. Franck Roumy, team 1

Prof. Sophie Demare-Lafont, team 2

Prof. Anthony Mergey, team 3

(September 2015)

Prof. Roumy - team 1

(September 2015)

The purpose of this introductory course to law from a historical perspective, which is taught during the first semester of the first year, is to present the evolution of the French legal system, from its origins to today, and to show how it was built and how it is related to those of neighbouring countries. Starting from the Antiquity, the course first describes the appearance of the main sources of law - law, case law, custom, jurisprudence - and the part they played afterwards throughout time. In the Middle Ages, when, based on Roman and cannon law, a real European common law was created, then moving to modern times (16th-18th c.) when real national legal systems appeared alongside the affirmation of States, and eventually, from the 19th century onwards, when legal codes, which are still in use today, were drafted.

Download the syllabus

Prof. Demare-Lafont - team 2

(October 2015)

The purpose of this course is to present a history of the sources of French law, from the Roman period to the mid-19th century and the drafting of legal codes. It will focus on the contribution of Roman law, custom, scholarly laws (medieval Roman law and cannon law), law and case law to the building of the French current legal system. Those different sources did not appear at the same time and have not always had the same importance in the French legal system. They have influenced one another and have contributed to the elaboration of the French system as it is today.

Prof. Mergey

(September 2015)

The words, concepts, mechanisms and principles of law were not invented yesterday. The law is rooted in the past, sometimes in the remote past. Each period of history has contributed to the building up of the law. Thus French law, as the other laws in European countries, is the result of a long history. In view of this assessment, this course aims at showing from a historical perspective what is commonly called the sources of law, that is, everything that contributes to creating the set of legal rules that apply in a territory, a city or a State. This course will particularly focus on the rules and principles that have contributed to building up the French law as it still partly exists

today, layer after layer. In other words, the aim here is to understand how the law is being made, how it is created, where it comes from, how it evolves depending on a society, an ideology or superior values, on the governments and the form of the political regime, or on concrete, material and contingent reasons. The foundation dates back to the Roman and German law, to which were added, in the Middle Ages, the contribution of Christianity and of customs of different origins. From the end of the medieval period onwards, and based on that foundation, a modern legal system and what is commonly called the "French law" have been built. To understand and grasp the origins of French law, this course will tackle three periods:

-The birth of French law: the Roman and German roots of French law (8th c. BC - 10th c. AD)

-The fragmentation of French law: the diversity of medieval sources (10th-15th c.)

-The unification of French law: rationalising the sources of French law (15th-19th c.)

Download the syllabus

Contemporary Economic Issues (4341)

Prof. Alain Redslob

See bibliography on the University's Internet website

International Relations (2300)

Prof. Stéphane Rials

(September 2015)

First year

1) There is no syllabus as such: the course will try and situate current events in a perspective that will make them as intelligible as possible, though it will do so speculatively, and in a manner that may be revised, even during the first semester. This course might be entitled "globalisation, imperialisms, and religions at the beginning of the 21st century".

2) What will most probably happen, though, is that the first lesson will be devoted to the large zone situated between Pakistan and the Mediterranean Sea, on the one hand, and on the other, between the Indian Ocean and Anatolia, Causasus and Central Asia. As last year, special attention will be paid, as regularly as is required, to the evolutions of the exchange rate of a few raw materials (in particular hydrocarbon rates) and of some monetary parities (euro-dollar especially, but also evolutions of the yuan, the rouble etc.). Indeed, those evolutions have a special influence on the respective situations of the powers and international relations.

3) In principle, illustrations are shown during classes - maps in particular amongst other resources

4) The exam, a "written oral" one, will consist of a multiple choice questionnaire. Students will have access to the corrected questions of the June and September 2015 exams on the website www.disdog.fr (click on the RI buttons). The exact exam format may change from one year to the other (number and type of questions, correction, etc.).

5) Outside classes, students are expected to undertake a certain amount of personal work without which lessons could seem to be unrelated to time or space. This means that they will have to learn the maps of States and oceans and other significant areas of water and pay attention to the main straits. This is not much to ask: not rivers, nor capitals or the different components of different States (which may be encountered in lessons), but only the States and significant running water areas (it goes without saying that students should have basic geographical and orographic knowledge of land, as well as of the main notions of demography and their evolution, for that is one of the crucial variables of the world in general and of our times in particular). They will build their own timeline of "facts", including "legal" facts, international relations from the fall of the

Berlin Wall (200 dates is a reasonable enough objective, and the Yugoslavian events should not be overlooked, for, with the benefit of hindsight, it seems to have opened new ways that are not only chronological ones). Four or five films or documentaries to be watched online will be indicated at the beginning of classes. Of course, all those aspects of more personal work will be part of the exam, which is advantageous for students who work regularly throughout the year.

6) Given the non dogmatic sort of lesson that has been chosen, no textbook is expected to have been learnt for the exam. However, those who would like to check some detail, especially legal one, or learn more about it, may use the very good and complete textbook by Pr Serge Sur, Relations internationales, Montchrestien pub. (last published in 2011).

Political Science (2315)

Dr Marc Milet, Associate Professor

(May 2014)

The advent of democracy in Western Europe

Democracy as a competition (as a battleground)

Democracy being challenged: crises and revolutions

Political regimes: authoritarianism and totalitarianism

Download the syllabus and the exam questions

Bachelor's Degree in Law and Political Science with refresher courses (1st year) - Vaugirard 1 (1111L)

Constitutional Law 1 (2062)

Prof. Hugues Portelli, team 1

Prof. Olivier Gohin, team 2

Prof. Philippe Lauvaux, team 3

Prof. Olivier Gohin (team 2)

(September 2015)

Part 1 - General theory of the State

Section 1 - The State

Section 2 - The Constitution

Section 3 - Power

Part 2 - History of the French constitutional law

Section 1 - The first two constitutional cycles (1789-1815 and 1814-1870)

Section 2 - From one republic to the next (1870-1958)

Download the syllabus

Prof. Portelli (team 1)

(October 2008)

First part: Comparative constitutional law

The State;

The Constitution;

The United States institutions;

The genesis of European parliamentarianism;

The current features of the parliamentary regime in Europe;
Selecting representatives;
The French 3rd and 4th Republics.
Second part: the institutions of the French 5th Republic
The genesis of the institutions of the French 5th Republic;
The scope of the Constitution;
The sovereign people;
The President of the Republic;
The Government;
The Parliament;
The judicial power;
Political law.

Prof. Lauvaux
Syllabus not communicated to date

Constitutional Law 2 (2063)

Prof. Hugues Portelli, team 1
Prof. Olivier Gohin, team 2
Prof. Dominique Chagnollaud, team 3

Prof. Portelli
(October 2008)
Constitutional Law 1&2 (team 1)
First part: Comparative constitutional law
The State;
The Constitution;
The United States institutions;
The genesis of European parliamentarianism;
The current features of the parliamentarian regime in Europe;
Selecting representatives;
The French 3rd and 4th Republics.
Second part: The institutions of the French 5th Republic
The genesis of the institutions of the French 5th Republic;
The scope of the Constitution;
The sovereign people;
The President of the Republic;
The Government;
The Parliament;
The judicial power;
Political law.
Download the syllabus

Prof. Gohin
(September 2015)
Part 1 The institutions of the French 5th Republic

Section 1 The 1958 constitutional process
Section 2 The President of the Republic
Section 3 The Prime Minister
Section 4 The Government
Section 5 The Parliament
Section 6 The judicial authorities
Part 2 Comparative constitutional law
Section 1 The United States institutions
Section 2 The United Kingdom institutions
Section 3 The German institutions
Download the syllabus

Prof. Dominique Chagnollaud
(October 2015)
Download the syllabus

History of Law and Institutions (3040)

Dr Pascal Gourgues, team 1
Prof. Emmanuelle Chevreau, team 2
Dr Céline Combette, team 3

Dr Gourges
Chapter I: Towards the emergence of a royal "State" in the Middle Ages
Section I: Asserting the independence of the king of France
Section II: Recognising the king's authority
Chapter II: The absolute monarchy by divine right in the Modern era (16th-17th c.)
Section I: Triumph of the absolute monarchy
Section II: The king against disintegration forces
Chapter III: Contesting the absolute monarchy by divine right
Download the syllabus

Prof. Chevreau (2015)

This course offers a reflection on the exercise of the political power and on the establishment of the French public institutions. It explains the historical appearance of the notion of State, of the constitution, of the Cassation technique, etc. It is a historical introduction to the course on constitutional law.

First part: The origins of the French institutions
Chapter 1 - The Frankish Gaul (5th-8th c.)
Chapter 2 - The Carolingian Empire (8th-10th c.)
Second part: The construction of the French state unity (10th-15th c.)
Chapter 1 - The feudal times or the breakdown of the unity of power (10th-13th c.)
Chapter 2 - The birth of the modern State
Third part: The monarchical State (16th-18th c.)
Chapter 1 - The features of the monarchical State
Chapter 2 - The limits of monarchical absolutism

Dr Combette (2015)

Ubi societas, ibi jus.

This course is divided into 3 parts:

First part: The origins of French law and institutions.

Two periods of time are analysed in this first part: the Roman period and the Frankish period. The Roman period started with the legendary foundation of Rome (753 BC) and ended with the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 AD). This is a very theoretical date. The Western Roman Empire went through a crisis starting from the 3rd century which was in good part due to the assaults of German peoples. Those peoples progressively infiltrated the Empire making it totter and then decline. It will be important here to underline the Roman contribution to the establishment of our laws and institutions. This will mostly be shown through the notion of *res publica*. It was also during that period of time that Christianity appeared. It had a tremendous influence on the French legal and institutional system. After being first ignored by the Romans, Christian people were persecuted and eventually recognised. Christianity became a state religion. The second period of time considered is the Frankish one. From 476 onwards, the West was ethnically divided between subjects of German descent and the former romanised population of the Gallo-Romans in Gaul, who were subjected to that occupation. The problems caused by the barbarian presence dominated western history from the 5th century to the end of the 9th century. Those difficulties must be considered differently though, depending on whether one considers the Merovingian times (end of the 5th century-751) or the Carolingian dynasty (751-888). During the Merovingian period, different ethnic groups, which had not yet merged coexisted. The laws of that period were quite symptomatic. Each ethnic group was subjected to its own law. This is called the personality of the laws. However, during that period of time the conception of power was patriarchal. The notion of *res publica* started to disappear. The Carolingian period began with an attempt to reestablish the values of the Antiquity. This attempt failed, which caused new powers to emerge, first through principalities then through seigneuries.

Second part: The feudal times (9th-11th c.).

As we will see, that period was characterised by a hierarchical system of seigneurs which took the place of the State. The notion of State that the Carolingians had tried to restore disappeared. The power was fragmented. First, principalities appeared, then the *pagus*, the entity which guaranteed some unity, disintegrated, which resulted in seigneuries being reestablished. The king was no longer a simple seigneur. He was no longer a seigneur with a certain number of prerogatives, like the other seigneurs. The 12th century was a transitional century. New modes of thinking led to the developing of the authority of the king of France. From simple seigneur the king became a suzerain, and then a sovereign.

Third part:

Two topics will be dealt with in this part. First, the period of the so-called temperate monarchy (13th-16th c.). The king used the rules inherited from the feudal system to his own advantage in order to assert his power. The State was at last recreated around the king. Between the 16th century and 1789, there was a period of absolute monarchy. It was the period of the flourishing of the authority of the king.

Judicial Systems, Administrative Institutions and Sources of Law (1371)

Dr Matthieu Dubertret and Dr Thibault Guilluy, team 1 and 2

Prof. Pierre Crocq and Dr Benjamin Defoort, team 2

Dr Farah Safi, team 3

Administrative Institutions (team 1)

Dr Thibault Guilluy (team 1 and 2)

(October 2015)

This course provides a very concise presentation of the French administrative institutions. It first presents the origins of the dual system of the courts, which has permitted the development of an autonomous administrative law, then it presents in a more detailed manner the centralised, deconcentrated and devolved administrative institutions. The different reforms which have affected the French administrative organisation are included in that part. The course ends with a brief presentation of the administrative courts and of the judicial review power of the French Administration.

Download the syllabus

Judicial Institutions (team 1)

Dr Matthieu Dubertret, Associate Professor

(November 2008)

Introductory chapter

Part 1 - Justice

Section 1 - State justice

Section 2 - Conventional justice

Part 2 - Domestic courts

Section 1 - The judiciary

Section 2 - The administrative branch

Judicial Institutions (team 2)

Prof. Crocq

(September 2015)

Introduction: The power of doing justice

First part: Courts at the service of justice

Section I: European courts

Section II: Domestic courts

Second part: Men at the service of justice

Section I: The court personnel

Section II: The auxiliaries of the parties

Third part: The qualities of a good justice system

Judicial Institutions (team 3)

Dr Farah Safi

(September 2015)

Download the syllabus

Historical Introduction to Law (3000)

Prof. Franck Roumy, team 1

Prof. Sophie Demare-Lafont, team 2

Prof. Anthony Mergey, team 3

(September 2015)

Prof. Roumy - team 1
(September 2015)

The purpose of this introductory course to law from a historical perspective, which is taught during the first semester of the first year, is to present the evolution of the French legal system, from its origins to today, and to show how it was built and how it is related to those of neighbouring countries. Starting from the Antiquity, the course first describes the appearance of the main sources of law - law, case law, custom, jurisprudence - and the part they played afterwards throughout time. In the Middle Ages, when, based on Roman and cannon law, a real European common law was created, then moving to modern times (16th-18th c.) when real national legal systems appeared alongside the affirmation of States, and eventually, from the 19th century onwards, when legal codes, which are still in use today, were drafted.

Download the syllabus

Prof. Demare-Lafont - team 2
(October 2015)

The purpose of this course is to present a history of the sources of French law, from the Roman period to the mid-19th century and the drafting of legal codes. It will focus on the contribution of Roman law, custom, scholarly laws (medieval Roman law and cannon law), law and case law to the building of the French current legal system. Those different sources did not appear at the same time and have not always had the same importance in the French legal system. They have influenced one another and have contributed to the elaboration of the French system as it is today.

Prof. Mergey
(September 2015)

The words, concepts, mechanisms and principles of law were not invented yesterday. The law is rooted in the past, sometimes in the remote past. Each period of history has contributed to the building up of the law. Thus French law, as the other laws in European countries, is the result of a long history. In view of this assessment, this course aims at showing from a historical perspective what is commonly called the sources of law, that is, everything that contributes to creating the set of legal rules that apply in a territory, a city or a State. This course will particularly focus on the rules and principles that have contributed to building up the French law as it still partly exists today, layer after layer. In other words, the aim here is to understand how the law is being made, how it is created, where it comes from, how it evolves depending on a society, an ideology or superior values, on the governments and the form of the political regime, or on concrete, material and contingent reasons. The foundation dates back to the Roman and German law, to which were added, in the Middle Ages, the contribution of Christianity and of customs of different origins. From the end of the medieval period onwards, and based on that foundation, a modern legal system and what is commonly called the "French law" have been built. To understand and grasp the origins of French law, this course will tackle three periods:

- The birth of French law: the Roman and German roots of French law (8th c. BC - 10th c. AD)
- The fragmentation of French law: the diversity of medieval sources (10th-15th c.)
- The unification of French law: rationalising the sources of French law (15th-19th c.)

Download the syllabus

Contemporary Economic Issues (4341)

Prof. Alain Redslob

See bibliography on the University's Internet website

International Relations (2300)

Prof. Stéphane Rials

(September 2015)

First year

1) There is no syllabus as such: the course will try and situate current events in a perspective that will make them as intelligible as possible, though it will do so speculatively, and in a manner that may be revised, even during the first semester. This course might be entitled "globalisation, imperialisms, and religions at the beginning of the 21st century".

2) What will most probably happen, though, is that the first lesson will be devoted to the large zone situated between Pakistan and the Mediterranean Sea, on the one hand, and on the other, between the Indian Ocean and Anatolia, Causasus and Central Asia. As last year, special attention will be paid, as regularly as is required, to the evolutions of the exchange rate of a few raw materials (in particular hydrocarbon rates) and of some monetary parities (euro-dollar especially, but also evolutions of the yuan, the rouble etc.). Indeed, those evolutions have a special influence on the respective situations of the powers and international relations.

3) In principle, illustrations are shown during classes - maps in particular amongst other resources

4) The exam, a "written oral" one, will consist of a multiple choice questionnaire. Students will have access to the corrected questions of the June and September 2015 exams on the website www.disdog.fr (click on the RI buttons). The exact exam format may change from one year to the other (number and type of questions, correction, etc.).

5) Outside classes, students are expected to undertake a certain amount of personal work without which lessons could seem to be unrelated to time or space. This means that they will have to learn the maps of States and oceans and other significant areas of water and pay attention to the main straits. This is not much to ask: not rivers, nor capitals or the different components of different States (which may be encountered in lessons), but only the States and significant running water areas (it goes without saying that students should have basic geographical and orographic knowledge of land, as well as of the main notions of demography and their evolution, for that is one of the crucial variables of the world in general and of our times in particular). They will build their own timeline of "facts", including "legal" facts, international relations from the fall of the Berlin Wall (200 dates is a reasonable enough objective, and the Yugoslavian events should not be overlooked, for, with the benefit of hindsight, it seems to have opened new ways that are not only chronological ones). Four or five films or documentaries to be watched online will be indicated at the beginning of classes. Of course, all those aspects of more personal work will be part of the exam, which is advantageous for students who work regularly throughout the year.

6) Given the non dogmatic sort of lesson that has been chosen, no textbook is expected to have been learnt for the exam. However, those who would like to check some detail, especially legal one, or learn more about it, may use the very good and complete textbook by Pr Serge Sur, *Relations internationales*, Montchrestien pub. (last published in 2011).

Political Science (2315)

Dr Marc Milet, Associate Professor

(May 2014)

The advent of democracy in Western Europe

Democracy as a competition (as a battleground)

Democracy being challenged: crises and revolutions
Political regimes: authoritarianism and totalitarianism
Download the syllabus and the exam questions

Introduction to Legal Studies and Civil Law (1380)

Prof. Hervé Lecuyer, team 1
Prof. Denis Mazeaud, team 2
Prof. Patrick Morvan, team 3
Prof. Laurent Leveneur

Prof. Denis Mazeaud

(September 2015)

This first-year course is divided into three parts.

The first part is an "introduction to private law" and is mainly, though not exclusively, an analysis of the sources of law and of the law of evidence.

The second part is focused on the "rights of legal entities". Here, some of the duties that are imposed on private legal entities when they exercise their subjective rights as well as the powers they may use against third parties are broadly studied.

The third part deals with property law and studies the *de jure* and *de facto* rights that private legal entities exercise on moveable property.

Prof. Patrick Morvan

(September 2015)

During the first semester, this course provides an introduction to laws which goes beyond civil law itself. Important notions of the philosophy of law are studied (morals, religion, history, etc.). Indeed, private law (civil, criminal, social, business law etc.), public law (administrative, constitutional law etc.) and European law (EU and ECHR law) are called upon to illustrate the issues arising from the many sources of law (law, case law, jurisprudence, the hierarchy of norms etc.). This course also covers the law of evidence. During the second semester, greater focus is placed on the civil law. The first part presents the persons' civil rights: life and death of the legal personality, identification of the legal personality (name, etc.), rights of the legal personality (right to private life etc.), and protection of adults and minors. The second part centers on civil property law, which deals with the distinctions among goods, property, possession, use rights and neighbourhood.

Civil Law (1381)

Prof. Hervé Lecuyer, team 1
Prof. Denis Mazeaud, team 2
Prof. Patrick Morvan, team 3

Prof. Patrick Morvan

(September 2015)

During the first semester, this course provides an introduction to laws which goes beyond civil law itself. Important notions of the philosophy of law are studied (morals, religion, history, etc.). Indeed, private law (civil, criminal, social, business law etc.), public law (administrative, constitutional law etc.) and European law (EU and ECHR law) are called upon to illustrate the

issues arising from the many sources of law (law, case law, jurisprudence, the hierarchy of norms etc.). This course also covers the law of evidence. During the second semester, greater focus is placed on the civil law. The first part presents the persons' civil rights: life and death of the legal personality, identification of the legal personality (name, etc.), rights of the legal personality (right to private life etc.), and protection of adults and minors. The second part centers on civil property law, which deals with the distinctions among goods, property, possession, use rights and neighbourhood.

Prof. Denis Mazeaud
(September 2015)

This first-year course is divided into three parts.

The first part is an "introduction to private law" and is mainly, though not exclusively, an analysis of the sources of law and of the law of evidence.

The second part is focused on the "rights of legal entities". Here, some of the duties that are imposed on private legal entities when they exercise their subjective rights as well as the powers they may use against third parties are broadly studied.

The third part deals with property law and studies the *de jure* and *de facto* rights that private legal entities exercise on moveable property.

Bachelor's Degree in Human and Social Sciences, Main option: Political Science (2nd year) (2181L)

French Administrative Law (2055)

Prof. Bertrand Seiller, team 1

NC, team 2

Prof. Bertrand Seiller

(October 2015)

Download the syllabus

NC

(September 2014)

- The French administrative organisation
- The sources of French Administrative Law
- The French unilateral and contractual administrative measures

French Administrative Law - 2nd sem. (2056)

Prof. Bertrand Seiller, team 1

Prof. Olivier Gohin, team 2

Prof. Bertrand Seiller

(October 2015)

Download the syllabus

Prof. Olivier Gohin

(September 2015)

The course will cover the following topics:

- The French Public service
- The French administrative police system
- Administrative accountability
- Judicial and non-judicial internal review of administrative decisions

This syllabus will be handed out in the lecture theater at the beginning of the second semester 2014-15.

Civil Law (1065)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier, team 2

(September 2015)

The two pillars of inheritance law of natural and legal entities are property law and the law of obligations. Property law is part of the first-year syllabus. The second-year syllabus deals with the general theory of obligations and in particular with contract, which is the legal tool *par excellence* of economic exchanges. This year will be quite special as it is a year of reform organised by the Chancellery by way of an order.

The following topics will be studied:

- The notion of obligation (legal relations between two legal entities or more);
- The sources of obligations;
- The contract, requirements for the formation of a contract and legal consequences of a contract;
- Tort law (damage caused to another, the different ways it may be caused and the related obligation of compensation);
- The general regime of obligation and, in particular, its modes;
- Transfer and termination (it is the most technical part and it is most useful for understanding the mechanisms of movements of goods and services).

Civil Law - Law of Obligations (1068)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier, team 2

(September 2015)

The two pillars of inheritance law of natural and legal entities are property law and the law of obligations. Property law is part of the first-year syllabus. The second-year syllabus deals with the general theory of obligations and in particular with contract, which is the legal tool *par excellence* of economic exchanges. This year will be quite special as it is a year of reform organised by the Chancellery by way of an order.

The following topics will be studied:

- The notion of obligation (legal relations between two legal entities or more);
- The sources of obligations;
- The contract, requirements for the formation of a contract and legal consequences of a contract;
- Tort law (damage caused to another, the different ways it may be caused and the related obligation of compensation);
- The general regime of obligation and, in particular, its modes;
- Transfer and termination (it is the most technical part and it is most useful for understanding the mechanisms of movements of goods and services).

Criminal Law (1244)

Prof. Philippe Conte (team 1)

Prof. Edouard Verny (team 2)
(October 2015)

General criminal law covers the principles that are common to all offences, no matter the proper specificities of each of them. The seriousness of facts and applicable sanctions requires in-depth knowledge of the legal rules of that area and especially of the principle that governs it, i.e. the principle of the legality of offences and sentences. This course will deal with the development of criminal law (derived from domestic as well as international sources), with the application of criminal law (in time and space), its interpretation (for which the judge must use certain methods), the legal element and the constitutive (*actus reus* and *mens rea*) elements of the offence and criminal liability (imputing the offence to the criminal offender and their accomplice).

Prof. Conte
Download the syllabus

Public Finances (2160)

Prof. Martin Collet
(September 2014)

Studying public finances means studying all the rules relative to public money flows as well as the economic and political objectives that guide those flows. The aim is to understand how the State and the different public administrations (local authorities, social security agencies, etc.) earn and spend the money that is necessary to the implementation of their diverse activities of general interest. The first part of the course is dedicated to these main objectives followed by the study of the public management persons involved, i.e. ensuring monetary equilibrium as well as budget balance. Special attention is paid to the European framework within which those objectives now fall. The second part is dedicated to observing the different administrations' daily practice of public money management : from the point of view of income (compulsory levy, payments for service rendered, borrowing) and spending (programming, accounting framework, implementing rules, controls).

History of Political and Social Institutions of Ancient Civilisations (3064)

Prof. Philippe Cocatre-Zilgien
(October 2015)

Due to lack of time, the Near-East institutions (Egypt, Israel and Mesopotamia) will not be studied. The course will focus on the three fundamental periods of the political experience in the Antiquity:

- 1 - Democracy in Athens in the 5th and 6th centuries BC;
- 2 - The Roman Republic in the 1st century BC;
- 3 - The Roman Empire, from the 1st to the 3rd century AD. If there is sufficient time, a few classes will be dedicated to the Roman Empire in Late Antiquity (4th and 5th centuries AD).

When relevant, the reusing, or even the instrumentalisation, of the ancient models in modern political thinking and public institutions will be mentioned. Students will be invited to read a certain number of famous political texts they will find on the University's website. It will sometimes be necessary to bring one of those texts to classes to be able to understand the course.

Introduction to Communications Law (6039)

Prof. Emmanuel Derieux, Professor Emeritus
(September 2011)

This "introductory course to communications law" aims at raising students' awareness of the main aspects of this subject. They may come across some of its topics again later in their law studies. They may even specialise in that area of the law, choose it for further in-depth training or for their future professional activity. One of the purposes of this course is not merely the acquisition of legal knowledge but also the development of the student's capacities of comprehension, reflection and analysis which will aid him in his future careers to adapt to the changes of rules (which follow the evolution of techniques) thereby allowing the student to develop critical mind, an essential outcome of university study. Beyond preparing the student for an occupational activity, this is one of the crucial purposes of a University education.

Introduction - Object, sources and characteristics of media law.

Preliminary chapter - Principles of media law

Part 1 - Companies and activities

Part 2 - Journalists

Part 3 - Liability

Part 4 - Copyrights and related rights

Part 5 - European and international law

Sole chapter - European and international media law

Conclusion

General Principles of European Union Law (2100)

Prof. Carlo Santulli
(September 2014)

This course presents the current state of the European organisation and situates it within its historical context. An important number of the classes focus on the European Union, i.e. the essential characteristics of its institutions, its workings and its main achievements, including in the monetary area. However, the course also involves the study of the "other" European organisations, especially the Council of Europe, and special attention is paid to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which was adopted under it. Lastly, political and security issues are presented which shall involve but not be limited to the relationships and position of NATO, the OSCE and the European Union with each other.

Contemporary Social Problems (4355)

Dr Kim Huynh-Besancenot, Associate Professor
(October 2015)

This course deals with several social issues through the analysis of the "risks" that are covered by social protection, i.e. the risks related to family, health, employment and old age. Studying those topics provides the opportunity to touch upon different aspects of French society such as the role and meaning of the family, exclusion, problems related to the social security deficit, the issue of financing pensions, etc.

Criminal Procedure (1429)

Prof. Philippe Conte, team 1
Prof. Édouard Verny (team 2)

(September 2015)

Criminal procedure is comprised of all the rules related to the search for and judgment of people suspected of committing an offence. This subject is especially linked to fundamental rights and freedoms, as there are increasing needs for international cooperation. That is why criminal procedure laws are often tested against constitutional, international and European demands.

This course first presents the principles of the French criminal trial, i.e. the right to a fair trial and the rules of evidence. It then moves on and presents the French criminal trial services, i.e. the French judicial police and criminal courts. The next part deals with the object of a criminal trial in France, i.e., public and civil actions taken following the offence. When this framework has been set, the development of a criminal trial in France is studied, in other words, the function of judges, the prosecutor's prerogatives, the defendant and *partie civile*.

Sociology of Media (2333)

Prof. Géraldine Muhlmann

(October 2015)

[Download the syllabus](#)

Bachelor's Degree in Law (2nd year) - (2110L)

French Administrative Law (2055)

Prof. Bertrand Seiller, team 1

NC, team 2

Prof. Bertrand Seiller

(October 2015)

[Download the syllabus](#)

NC

(September 2014)

- The French administrative organisation
- The sources of French Administrative Law
- The French unilateral and contractual administrative measures

French Administrative Law - 2nd sem. (2056)

Prof. Bertrand Seiller, team 1

Prof. Olivier Gohin, team 2

Prof. Bertrand Seiller

(October 2015)

[Download the syllabus](#)

Prof. Olivier Gohin

(September 2015)

The course will cover the following topics:

- The French Public service
- The French administrative police system
- Administrative accountability

- Judicial and non-judicial internal review of administrative decisions

This syllabus will be handed out in the lecture theater at the beginning of the second semester 2014-15.

Civil Law (1065)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier, team 2

(September 2015)

The two pillars of inheritance law of natural and legal entities are property law and the law of obligations. Property law is part of the first-year syllabus. The second-year syllabus deals with the general theory of obligations and in particular with contract, which is the legal tool *par excellence* of economic exchanges. This year will be quite special as it is a year of reform organised by the Chancellery by way of an order.

The following topics will be studied:

- The notion of obligation (legal relations between two legal entities or more);
- The sources of obligations;
- The contract, requirements for the formation of a contract and legal consequences of a contract;
- Tort law (damage caused to another, the different ways it may be caused and the related obligation of compensation);
- The general regime of obligation and, in particular, its modes;
- Transfer and termination (it is the most technical part and it is most useful for understanding the mechanisms of movements of goods and services).

Civil Law - Law of Obligations (1068)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier, team 2

(September 2015)

The two pillars of inheritance law of natural and legal entities are property law and the law of obligations. Property law is part of the first-year syllabus. The second-year syllabus deals with the general theory of obligations and in particular with contract, which is the legal tool *par excellence* of economic exchanges. This year will be quite special as it is a year of reform organised by the Chancellery by way of an order.

The following topics will be studied:

- The notion of obligation (legal relations between two legal entities or more);
- The sources of obligations;
- The contract, requirements for the formation of a contract and legal consequences of a contract;
- Tort law (damage caused to another, the different ways it may be caused and the related obligation of compensation);
- The general regime of obligation and, in particular, its modes;
- Transfer and termination (it is the most technical part and it is most useful for understanding the mechanisms of movements of goods and services).

Business Law 1 (1046)

Prof. Louis d'Avout

(October 2015)

The introductory course in business law and commercial law deals with

- The normative and institutional framework in the course of trade;
- Businessmen in general and commercial business in particular;

- Company property (professional fund, commercial leases).

A detailed outline is handed out during the semester together with a working document providing the relevant excerpts of the French Commercial Code. At the end of the semester, students should be able to solve practical cases thanks to this compendium.

Textbooks: Those entitled "commercial law" and/or "business law";

The LGDJ "Manuel" from J.-B. Blaise and R. Desgorces (8th edition 2015) is especially adapted to the needs of students finding it difficult to follow the lecture.

Business Law 2 (1052)

Prof. Louis d'Avout

(September 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Criminal Law (1244)

Prof. Philippe Conte (team 1)

Prof. Edouard Verny (team 2)

(October 2015)

General criminal law covers the principles that are common to all offences, no matter the proper specificities of each of them. The seriousness of facts and applicable sanctions requires in-depth knowledge of the legal rules of that area and especially of the principle that governs it, i.e. the principle of the legality of offences and sentences. This course will deal with the development of criminal law (derived from domestic as well as international sources), with the application of criminal law (in time and space), its interpretation (for which the judge must use certain methods), the legal element and the constitutive (*actus reus* and *mens rea*) elements of the offence and criminal liability (imputing the offence to the criminal offender and their accomplice).

Prof. Conte

Download the syllabus

Public Finances (2160)

Prof. Martin Collet

(September 2014)

Studying public finances means studying all the rules relative to public money flows as well as the economic and political objectives that guide those flows. The aim is to understand how the State and the different public administrations (local authorities, social security agencies, etc.) earn and spend the money that is necessary to the implementation of their diverse activities of general interest. The first part of the course is dedicated to these main objectives followed by the study of the public management persons involved, i.e. ensuring monetary equilibrium as well as budget balance. Special attention is paid to the European framework within which those objectives now fall. The second part is dedicated to observing the different administrations' daily practice of public money management : from the point of view of income (compulsory levy, payments for service rendered, borrowing) and spending (programming, accounting framework, implementing rules, controls).

Business Management and Accountancy (4255)

Ms Astrid Masset

Syllabus not communicated to date

History of Political and Social Institutions of Ancient Civilisations (3064)

Prof. Philippe Cocatre-Zilgien

(October 2015)

Due to lack of time, the Near-East institutions (Egypt, Israel and Mesopotamia) will not be studied. The course will focus on the three fundamental periods of the political experience in the Antiquity:

1 - Democracy in Athens in the 5th and 6th centuries BC;

2 - The Roman Republic in the 1st century BC;

3 - The Roman Empire, from the 1st to the 3rd century AD. If there is sufficient time, a few classes will be dedicated to the Roman Empire in Late Antiquity (4th and 5th centuries AD).

When relevant, the reusing, or even the instrumentalisation, of the ancient models in modern political thinking and public institutions will be mentioned. Students will be invited to read a certain number of famous political texts they will find on the University's website. It will sometimes be necessary to bring one of those texts to classes to be able to understand the course.

History of the Law of Obligations (3129)

Prof. Philippe Cocatre-Zilgien

(October 2015)

This course will focus on the origins of the law of obligations as it exists today. Commencing with a review of several principles of the law of obligations the course will then move to an outline of their antecedents in Roman law, the adaptation of these relevant Roman rules in medieval laws, the possible influence of canon law and local customs on their legal status, the method by which they were included into the "French law" of the Ancien Régime and then in the Civil Code of an XII R.F. The course will be based on texts that students will be asked to download from the University's website.

Criminal Procedure (1429)

Prof. Philippe Conte, team 1

Prof. Édouard Verny (team 2)

(September 2015)

Criminal procedure is comprised of all the rules related to the search for and judgment of people suspected of committing an offence. This subject is especially linked to fundamental rights and freedoms, as there are increasing needs for international cooperation. That is why criminal procedure laws are often tested against constitutional, international and European demands.

This course first presents the principles of the French criminal trial, i.e. the right to a fair trial and the rules of evidence. It then moves on and presents the French criminal trial services, i.e. the French judicial police and criminal courts. The next part deals with the object of a criminal trial in France, i.e., public and civil actions taken following the offence. When this framework has been set, the development of a criminal trial in France is studied, in other words, the function of judges, the prosecutor's prerogatives, the defendant and *partie civile*.

Introduction to Communications Law (6039)

Prof. Emmanuel Derieux, Professor Emeritus
(September 2011)

This "introductory course to communications law" aims at raising students' awareness of the main aspects of this subject. They may come across some of its topics again later in their law studies. They may even specialise in that area of the law, choose it for further in-depth training or for their future professional activity. One of the purposes of this course is not merely the acquisition of legal knowledge but also the development of the student's capacities of comprehension, reflection and analysis which will aid him in his future careers to adapt to the changes of rules (which follow the evolution of techniques) thereby allowing the student to develop critical mind, an essential outcome of university study. Beyond preparing the student for an occupational activity, this is one of the crucial purposes of a University education.

Introduction - Object, sources and characteristics of media law.

Preliminary chapter - Principles of media law

Part 1 - Companies and activities

Part 2 - Journalists

Part 3 - Liability

Part 4 - Copyrights and related rights

Part 5 - European and international law

Sole chapter - European and international media law

Conclusion

Bachelor's Degree in Law (3rd year) - Paris - (3110L)

French Administrative Litigation (2020)

Prof. Bertrand Seiller
(October 2015)

This one-semester course is first and foremost for students who intend to specialise in public law, but it is also useful for students who are more interested in private law, especially if they intend to become lawyers.

It is a continuation of the general course in administrative law of the 2nd-year law degree. The second-year courses presented the summary characteristics of administrative courts and the way those courts rule on cases they have been submitted. This course will allow for further in depth study of this area whilst also outlining the logical order of the different phases of an administrative trial.

It commences with a substantial introduction on the sources of administrative litigation, the relations of the French administration and the administrative judge, and the alternative modes of litigation settlement.

The first part deals with what may be called the structures of French administrative litigation, i.e. administrative judges and the cases which are referred to them.

The second part focuses on how actions are brought to the administrative courts, the admissibility of actions and their limits. The procedures for interim relief are also examined - because they are most often implemented at the beginning of legal proceedings - as well as the investigation of the case and the ruling handed down by the court.

The third and last part of the course covers the possible consequences of a ruling. The ruling must be executed by the parties and several mechanisms ensure their compliance, especially the losing party's. The latter may try to reverse the decision by lodging an appeal against it.

At the end of this course, the students will have been presented quite a precise analysis of the different phases of the proceedings before administrative courts, which will allow them to better understand French administrative law, of which administrative courts are the main creators..

French Administrative Law of Property Interests (2043)

Prof. Benoît Delaunay

(September 2015)

The course in French administrative law of property interests, which complements the course in French civil law of property interests, presents the material means of the French administration through the study of public property, public domain, public works and expropriation.

Relying on the doctrinal and case law history of this subject, the course examines the main provisions of the French general Code on public property and highlights major trends, i.e. the evolution of the scope of public property, the development of the public domain and the increasing intervention of the legislator.

Civil Law 1 : Law of Special Contracts (1150)

Dr Nicolas Molfessis, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Civil Law 2 - Family Law (1070)

Prof. Dominique Fenouillet

(August 2014)

This course presents the legal rules which structure the family, all its components (couple, filiation) and all its aspects (property and non-pecuniary aspects such as: support, couple obligation, parental responsibility, etc.), from a technical as well as from an axiological perspective, since the objective of this course is to provide the students with the necessary knowledge and to allow them to develop a personal and critical approach to this domain.

European Union Law 1 (2095)

Prof. Fabrice Picod

Introductory chapter: Frameworks for the elaboration of European Union law

First part: Sources of European Union law

Section I: Identifying the sources of European Union law

Chapter 1. European Union treaties

Chapter 2. Acts of the European Union institutions

Chapter 3. International agreements binding on the European Union and their enforcement

Chapter 4. The non-written sources of European Union law

Section II: Characteristics of the sources of European Union law

Chapter 1. Characteristics resulting from an organised system of law

Chapter 2. Characteristics resulting from an integrated system of law

Third part: Litigation in European Union law

Section I: European litigation within the competency of domestic courts

Chapter 1. Domestic legal framework and European requirements
Chapter 2. Preliminary ruling and modes of jurisdictional cooperation
Section II: Litigation within the competence of the Court of Justice of the European Union
Chapter 1. Judicial organisation and litigation proceedings
Chapter 2. Jurisdictional remedies
Download the syllabus

European Union Law 2 (2096)

Prof. Francesco Martucci

(September 2014)

The course on the European Union 2 for 3rd-year students focuses on internal market law. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union defines the internal market as "an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured". The course focuses on the study of free movements. European Union law is a law which is integrated within national legal systems. The principles of direct effect and primacy give form to the function of national courts, which are ordinary courts under Union law. The TFEU provisions are impressive weapons of litigation for appeal against any domestic measure which hinders or limits free movement. Consequently, European Union law is ever present - no branch of the law escapes its control. For example, the right of establishment has an impact on company law, the freedom to provide services is a determining factor in public procurement law, the free movement of workers has an influence on labour law and on the law governing civil service. The stakes of this area of the law are presented in an introduction and the course covers each freedom of movement. As a laboratory for the internal market, freedom of movement has its own specificities. Being related to the Customs Union, it aims at eliminating customs duties and equivalent duties. The Treaty also forbids non-tariff measures which hinder trade between member States. Since it is at the heart of the European economy, the right of establishment, the freedom to provide services and the freedom of movement of capital allow traders to contest any measure that hinders the exercise of their professional activity. Examples of regulated professions or company taxes show how topical those themes are. The issue of workers' freedom of movement, which is at the heart of social integration, has triggered an important amount of case law which has accompanied the evolution of the labour market within the Union. Because the status of citizen of the Union is a vehicle of political integration, the Court of Justice's rulings go beyond the economic field so that the individual is situated at the heart of the European project. The course relies mainly on case law and examines the most crucial texts so as to show the concrete meaning of the integration into the internal market.

Business Law 1 (1047)

Prof. Dominique Bureau

(September 2015)

1st semester: ordinary company law (typology, constitution, working, dissolution and transformation)

Business Law 2 (1054)

Prof. Davout

(August 2014)

2nd semester: special law of commercial and civil law companies (study of the main types of companies, including joint-stock companies, LLC and PLC)

Law of Fundamental Rights (2140)

NC

Civil liberties are presented as the translation of a philosophy of human rights. They are part of the French legal system. This course provides an analytical perspective on the French legal system of main liberties today, be they individual freedom and its several characteristics or collective freedoms (freedom to associate, of communications, of education or religion). Issues related to the national and international evolution of liberties, their protection or content are numerous.

Labour Relations Law in the Public Sector (2150)

Dr Emmanuel Tawil, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

Unlike what the title would suggest, the course on labour relations in the public sector is dedicated to the law governing the French Civil Service. The course first defines the scope of that area of the law and underlines the reasons why the legal status of civil servants is different from that of salaried employees - governed by the French Labour Code and then focuses on the sources of that legal field. It moves on to examine the rules of access to public service (principle of the competitive examination) and the phases of the career of civil servants until their retirement. An important part of the course is also dedicated to disciplinary measures, and special emphasis is given to the deep unity among the three different types of public service (State public service, local authorities and hospitals).

Employment Law 1: Employment Relationships (1325)

Prof. Jean-François Cesaro

(September 2014)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Employment Law 2 (1326)

Prof. Bernard Teysié

(September 2015)

This course deals with collective labour relationships law, i.e. collective representation of employees, collective bargaining and trade disputes.

Download the syllabus

Tax Law (2086)

Prof. Martin Collet

(September 2015)

The course in tax law deals with all the legal rules relative to taxes. The first part presents the main principles and techniques that are specific to that area of the law (specificity of the sources of tax law, techniques of interpretation of those laws used by French courts and the French administration, techniques of control of taxpayers, litigation, mechanisms of "tax regulation", etc.). The second part focuses on the main taxes that make up today's French tax system, i.e. personal taxes (income tax, property tax) and company taxes (mainly corporate income tax,

value-added tax). The course introduces the main stakes of this area and offers a critical perspective on the different tax policies chosen by successive French governments.

Public International Law 1 (2104)

Prof. Denis Alland

(September 2015)

Download the syllabus

French Social Security and Employment Law (1316)

Prof. Raymonde Vatinet

(October 2015)

This one-semester course presents the fundamental rules governing Employment law:

- Fundamental liberties and rights of employees and employers
- Labour relations law (employment contract law: conclusion, modification, transfer; the law governing wages, disciplinary measures, and redundancy)
- Collective labour relations law (employee representation, collective bargaining, trade disputes).

Some fundamental issues of social welfare law will be briefly studied (accidents at work, health and security of employees, unemployment).

History of Administrative Law (3114)

Prof. Laurent Pfister

This course, which is made up of independent though tightly linked lectures, presents some of the issues related to French administrative law of property interest such as public domain, public works or public service, from the Middle Ages to the 19th century.

History of Family Law (3060)

Prof. Jean-Pierre Coriat

(September 2015)

Download the syllabus

History of Business Law (3051)

Prof. Dalteroche

(September 2015)

What does business law mean? Contemporary doctrine defines business law as "the set of rules that apply to the companies' activities of production and services" (Pascal Oudot). However, this definition is not perfect.. Indeed, many rules that make up what is called business law not only apply to the activities of companies but also to simple private individuals. Thus, in practice, all the parties involved in business life will be affected by business law. History shows that "business law" is a recent expression. Until the middle of the 20th century, there was only commercial law. Business law is actually a modernisation and a broadening of the former term, i.e. commercial law, which was used until mid-20th century. Business law is therefore supposed to include what is called commercial law, most of the rules of which are codified in the Commercial Code. However, the historical heart of business law, its matrix, remains commercial law. The history of commercial law is very long and complex. Strictly speaking, there was no commercial law before the 16th century. However, in reality, a number of the rules that make up that law existed before this date. Many of them were eliminated during the Middle Ages.

Medieval rules nonetheless borrowed a certain number of elements of laws dating back to the Antiquity. Those elements came from Roman law, of course, but also sometimes from Greek law, and even from what one could call private international law or maritime law of the Antiquity. The aim of this course on the history of business law is to present how, based on ancient rules, a whole body of particular provisions related to the relations that governed economic life could be formed.

General Introduction to the German Legal System and the German Law of Obligations and Property Interests (1392)

Ms Bianca Lohmann

(October 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Philosophy of Law (2270)

Dr Philippe Corbier De Lara, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

Introduction: What is the use of philosophy of law?

The practice of law and legal thought.

The concept of legal knowledge.

Presentation of basic works (Villey; Rouvillois, *Le droit*, CORPUS, GF, Philosophie du droit, textes, Vrin, 2015)

I- Defining law I: a few exercises

Plato's conceptions of the law

What does "complying with a rule" mean? (Wittgenstein)

II- Justice in the thought of Ancient philosophers

The constitution, the law and the judge in *Nicomachean Ethics*

The modern reversal

III- Defining law II: rules and principles

Introduction: can the criminal offender inherit from his victim? *Riggs v. Palmer*, New York, 1889

Rules and principles

Law and institutions

IV- Is law a human universal?

The contrast between the notion of pre-legal social order (Kelsen, Hayek, Hart) and lessons in social anthropology (Mauss, Evans-Pritchard, Clastres, Dumont).

The difficulties of making legal positivism universal

V- Is Nazi law law?

VI- Friedrich Hayek, an atypical antipositivist

VII- Conclusion

Civil Procedure (1414)

Prof. Claude Brenner

(September 2015)

Civil procedure may be defined as the body of rules that govern and organise the conduct and phases of private law trials or, more generally speaking, of judicial bodies. The aim of this course is to provide the students with as practical an understanding of them as possible, based on the principles that govern that area of the law in France.

From this perspective, the first part presents the access to the competent judge (Section I), which includes the principle of free access to courts, the theory of legal actions and the rules governing the competence of the French judicial courts.

The second part studies the rules that guide the process leading to a ruling (Section II), i.e. proceedings (general theory, organisation and phases, incidents) and the office of the judge (the theory of jurisdiction, distinction between functions based on litigation and non-litigation, study of the related functions, especially of accessory jurisdiction and the French judicial administration).

The last part examines appeals against decisions (Section III), which includes the study of the general theory on appeals and of the rules that govern them.

Bachelor's Degree in Law, Main option: French Public Administration (3120L)

Public Law 1 (9150)

Dr Marie-Laure Moreau, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

Institut de Préparation à l'Administration Générale I.P.A.G. - U.P.A.II.

2015-2016- 1st semester. Course in constitutional law (public law 1)

FIRST PART: Fundamental concepts of constitutional law

SECOND PART: Political regimes in constitutional law

FIRST PART: Fundamental concepts of constitutional law

Chapter 1: The State

Chapter 2: The Constitution

Chapter 3: Citizens' participation in government - democracy

Chapter 1: The State

Section I: Analysis of the concept of State

Section 2: Organisation of the State.

Chapter 2: The Constitution

Section 1: The idea of the Constitution

Section 2: The life of the Constitution

Section 3: The legal value of the Constitution - constitutional supremacy

Chapter 3: Citizens' participation in government - democracy

Section 1: Theoretical analysis

Section 2: Establishment of democracy

SECOND PART: Political regimes in constitutional law

Chapter 1: Classifications of political regimes

Chapter 2: Political regimes in comparative constitutional law

Chapter 3: Political regimes in French constitutional law

Chapter 1: Classifications of political regimes

Section 1: Multiplicity of the classifying criteria

Section 2: "Liberal" regimes based on freedom of opposition

Section 3: "Authoritarian" regimes refusing freedom of opposition

Chapter 2: Political regimes in comparative constitutional law

Section 1: The political regime of the United States of America

Section 2: The political regime of Great Britain

Section 3: The political regime of the Federal Republic of Germany

Section 4: The political regime of the European Union

Chapter 3: Political regimes in French constitutional law

Section 1: The "first cycle of French constitutional history" (M.Hauriou)

Section 2: The "second cycle of French constitutional history" (M.Hauriou)

N.B.: The political regime of the French 5th Republic is part of the syllabus of the second semester.

Public Law 2 (9350)

Dr Denis Giraux, Associate Professor with accreditation to supervise research

French administrative law: French administrative institutions and general administrative law (sources, acts, activities and liability).

General Economics and Economic Policies 1 (9151)

Dr Sandra Cavaco, Associate Professor

Notions of contemporary economic analysis and economic policies.

General Economics and Economic Policies 2 (9351)

Dr Annick Vignes, Associate Professor

Prof. Aimé Scannavino

Understanding the economy, currency and bank systems, price and inflation, the ISLM model, growth and innovation, market structures and companies.

Public Finances 1 (9152)

Prof. Buisson Jacques, Professor Emeritus at Paris V University

State budget law

Public Finances 2 (9352)

Dr Xavier Badin, Associate Professor

Download the syllabus

Political and Social Problems Today 1 (9153)

Mr Eric Georgin

Contemporary political and social history and economic and human geography. N.B. PPSC 1 tutorials are different from lectures and different from one another. The lectures are held in English.

Political and Social Problems Today 2 (9353)

Dr Maryvonne Bonnard, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

This course focuses on the exercise of political power in France today. It analyses the French institutional framework and the different parties that participate in public life, i.e. citizens, political parties, political leaders, local political elites, the media and public opinion. The second

part of the course deals with political practices, i.e. electoral processes and new forms of public action.

Bachelor's Degree in Human and Social Sciences, Main option: Political Science (3rd year) (3181L)

Analysis of Political Behaviour (2006)

Dr Marc Milet, Associate Professor
(September 2014)

The analysis of political behaviour, which is a sub-discipline of political sociology, is usually divided into two main areas, the political orientation of voters and political participation. This course, which is dedicated to "commitment, mobilisation and collective action", focuses on the second area, while the course on the methods of political science, to which it is associated, tackles election issues during the second semester (Prof. S. Strudel's course). The following points are studied: the mutations of political participation (in relation to the electoral act, new forms of participatory democracy, transformations of commitment), political violence and collective action, structuration of collective action (institutionalisation and groupings), mobilisation and social movements.

At the end of the classes, students should be able to assess the contribution of the explanatory theories and models of the phenomena that will have been studied and to rely on a number of examples taken from the French, European and North-American contexts to do so. The oral lectures question new types of approach (terrorism in the light of the theories of collective action, the contribution of the sociology of interest groups to the analysis of social movements, political behaviour in the French Parliament) which break with the usual chapters of textbooks on the topic.

European Union Law 1 (2095)

Prof. Fabrice Picod

Introductory chapter: Frameworks for the elaboration of European Union law

First part: Sources of European Union law

Section I: Identifying the sources of European Union law

Chapter 1. European Union treaties

Chapter 2. Acts of the European Union institutions

Chapter 3. International agreements binding on the European Union and their enforcement

Chapter 4. The non-written sources of European Union law

Section II: Characteristics of the sources of European Union law

Chapter 1. Characteristics resulting from an organised system of law

Chapter 2. Characteristics resulting from an integrated system of law

Third part: Litigation in European Union law

Section I: European litigation within the competency of domestic courts

Chapter 1. Domestic legal framework and European requirements

Chapter 2. Preliminary ruling and modes of jurisdictional cooperation

Section II: Litigation within the competence of the Court of Justice of the European Union

Chapter 1. Judicial organisation and litigation proceedings

Chapter 2. Jurisdictional remedies
Download the syllabus

Law of Fundamental Rights (2140)

NC

Civil liberties are presented as the translation of a philosophy of human rights. They are part of the French legal system. This course provides an analytical perspective on the French legal system of main liberties today, be they individual freedom and its several characteristics or collective freedoms (freedom to associate, of communications, of education or religion). Issues related to the national and international evolution of liberties, their protection or content are numerous.

Public International Law 1 (2105)

Dr Pascale Martin-Bidou, Associate Professor
(September 2015)

The course in public international law (3rd year - Political Science) is an introduction to international relations law. It begins with the study of the subjects of international law, i.e. States, international organisations - NATO especially - and individuals (protection of human rights, international criminal law).

The second part of the course is dedicated to the sources of international law, i.e. treaties, customs, etc.. The last part of the course deals with the application of international law, i.e. the international liability of States, the resolution of international disputes (use of forbidden force, peaceful settlement, mediation, arbitration, ICJ, etc.).

History of Political Ideas up to 1700 (3101)

Dr Pascal Gourgues, Associate Professor

- Political power: definition, foundations, limits (legal, moral and religious), from the Antiquity to the French Revolution.

- Presentation of the main political "authors" (from Plato, Aristotle and Cicero to Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau) and main political movements (from Stoicism to French Jacobinism).

History of Political Ideas from 1700 (2200)

Prof. Philippe Raynaud

(November 2015)

Master's Degree in Public Law - Bachelor's degree in Human and Social Sciences (Political Science)

SECOND SEMESTER: History of political ideas from the end of the 18th century.

This year, the course focuses on the French and English 19th-century political thought. Starting from the French Revolution, it studies the relations between liberalism, democracy and socialism at the time when the first liberal democracies and first socialist criticisms of liberalism were born. The main authors to be studied will be Benjamin Constant, Saint-Simon and Tocqueville, as well as Bentham, Owen and John Stuart Mill.

Introduction: Liberalism and democracy

- The constitution of classical liberalism

- The Enlightenment and the French Revolution
 - The legacy of the French Revolution and the birth of modern democracy
- First part - Liberalism and socialism in France after the French Revolution
- Chapter 1: The liberal thought, Benjamin Constant and the freedom of the Modern
- The Enlightenment, reason and revolution
 - The freedom of the Modern
 - Diversity of French liberalism: Chateaubriand, Madame de Staël and François Guizot
- Chapter 2. Saint-Simon and socialism
- The systematic project, from Aembert to Saint-Simon
 - The relations between society, politics and religion
- Chapter 3. Tocqueville and democracy
- Introduction: Tocqueville's thought
 - America and freedom
 - The democratic man
 - France and freedom
- Second part - Utilitarianism, socialism and liberalism in England
- Chapter 1: Bentham and utilitarianism
- The principle of utility and the English legacy
 - The Utilitarians' policy
- Chapter 2. Robert Owen and social reform
- The Association
 - Robert Owen's theory and practice
- Chapter 3. John Stuart Mill and freedom
- The evolution of the utilitarian theory
 - The conditions for freedom

Local Administrative Institutions (2221)

Dr Altwegg-Boussac, Associate Professor

General introduction

Part 1: External point of view on the French local administrative institutions, the State and democracy.

Part 2: Internal point of view on the French local administrative institutions - situation and action.

French Political Institutions (2222)

Prof. Philippe Lauvaux, Professor

Syllabus not communicated to date

Methods of Political Science (2256)

Prof. Sylvie Strudel

(October 2014)

This course follows the first-semester "Political Science" course of Prof. Marc Milet. Its first objective is to make students gain knowledge of the fundamental concepts of political sociology. Its second objective, which is more specific, is to explore the "political scientist's workshop" by highlighting the link between the construction of the objects of political science, the elaboration of research protocols and the establishment of results.

1. Introduction: Identification of the political and "discourse on method"

2. Studying political sociology
3. Constructing categories
4. Analytical tools of electoral behaviour
5. Models for the interpretation of election results (1)
6. Models for the interpretation of election results (2)
7. Media and politics
8. Electoral campaigns
9. Mobilisations
10. Socialisation
11. Political parties
12. Politicisation
13. Other ways of participating

International Relations (1) (2301)

Prof. Jean-Jacques Roche
 (September 2015)
 Syllabus not communicated to date

International Relations (2) (2302)

Prof. Jean-Jacques Roche
 (September 2015)
 Syllabus not communicated to date

Political Theory (2368)

Dr Philippe Corbier De Lara, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

POLITICAL THEORY

Democratic experience and political concepts

The central theme of the course will be the paradoxes of democracy, that is, the discrepancy between the democratic principles and ideals and the reality of the democratic experience. Political science today is mainly an answer to those paradoxes.

Introduction:

- a) The concept of politics: the political and politics (political definitions based on political power versus those based on the political community)
- b) From the theory of regimes to democratic paradoxes (continuity and change in the theory of regimes, from Aristotle to comparative politics today). The concept of power: abstract approaches (constraint, influence) versus sociological approaches (authority, legitimacy)
 - 1- What is the State? Institution and machinery (the State as a legal institution versus the State as an object of administrative science)
 - 2- Democracy as a regime and as an ideology (Tocqueville's concepts of social democratic state and passion for equality)
 - 3- Realistic theories of democracy (from Schumpeter to Dahl - strength and limits of the realistic paradigm)
 - 4- Theory of representation (Manin)
 - 5- The theory of political parties within the theory of representative regimes (Dicey, Ostrogorski, Duverger, Avril)

- 6- Lessons from the totalitarian experience (Arendt, Gauchet, Gentile, Snyder)
7- Democratic transitions

Political Life in France (2360)

Dr Maryvonne Bonnard, Associate Professor
(September 2015)

This course describes the evolutions and permanences of French political life starting from 1958. It recounts the evolution of the political practice of politicians and the state of political forces under the French 5th Republic. It analyses the role of the institutional stakeholders (president, government, parliament and constitutional judge), the action of its citizens during elections, the strategies of the political parties, the influence of the media and its consequences on French political life, and the improvement of moral standards in French political life.

Master's Degree in Law, Main option: Judicial Careers and Criminal Sciences (1st year) (4155M)

Elements of Fundamental Rights in the European Union (2002)

Prof. Emmanuel Decaux
(September 2015)

The protection of human rights in Europe, which is founded on the affirmation of common values and universal principles, pervades the collective guarantee of rights and liberties, important societal debates and the management of international crises. In this respect, three regional organisations have complementary roles, in the legal, political and diplomatic fields - the European Union, the European Council and the OSCE. This course provides an institutional description of those three systems and of the litigation guarantees of human rights through the presentation of the European Convention on Human Rights, its recent developments and procedural and substantial characteristics. Pursuant to the principle of subsidiarity - reaffirmed in Protocol 15 to the ECHR - national courts, including French courts, are the first guardians of civil liberties and fundamental rights. However, the Strasbourg Court's dynamic case law is a powerful factor of harmonisation on a continental level, even though the European Union's compliance with the ECHR has reached an impasse following the UECJ's negative ruling. Apart from European litigation, there are numerous other mechanisms of protection of rights in specialised areas of the law or via original institutions, especially a strong culture of European diplomacy concerning human rights within the European Union, which all contribute to the efficiency of human rights protection. That system is nonetheless going through a crisis as it is fragmented and often not well understood by the public. It is increasingly questioned by Member States in the legal field and is too often breached by European States, as human rights and human rights law are being systematically violated, which is illustrated by internal or international armed conflicts and the migration crises affecting the continent. Beyond a technical analysis of institutions, procedures and mechanisms, this course provides an assessment of what is fundamentally at stake for Europe's future - "Europe whole and free" as the Paris Charter (1990) claimed.

Accountancy for Companies (1031)

Mr Fabrice Bruant

This course presents the main operations affecting the lives of companies, from incorporation to dissolution (creation, capital modification, dissolution, tax calculation, dividend payment). Special emphasis is laid on equity operations.

French Administrative Litigation (2020)

Prof. Bertrand Seiller

(October 2015)

This one-semester course is first and foremost for students who intend to specialise in public law, but it is also useful for students who are more interested in private law, especially if they intend to pursue careers as lawyers.

It is a continuation of the general course in administrative law of the 2nd-year law degree. Certain sections of the second-year syllabus -summary characteristics of administrative courts and the way those courts rule on cases - are studied in more detail during the semester. This course follows the logical order of the different phases of the proceedings before an administrative court. It opens with a substantial introduction on the sources of administrative litigation, the relations between the French administration and the administrative judge as well as the alternative modes of litigation settlement.

The first part deals with what may be called the structures of French administrative litigation, i.e. administrative judges and the cases which are referred to them.

The second part focuses on the referral procedure in administrative courts, i.e., the referral to the court itself, the admissibility of actions and their limits. The procedures for interim relief are also examined since they are most often implemented at the beginning of legal proceedings, as well as the investigation of the case and the ruling handed down by the court.

The third and last part of the course covers the possible consequences of a ruling. The ruling must be executed by the parties and several mechanisms ensure their compliance, especially the losing party's, which may try to reverse the decision by lodging an appeal against it.

At the end of this course, the students will have been presented quite a precise analysis of the different phases of the proceedings before administrative courts allowing them to better understand French administrative law, which is mainly developed by administrative courts.

Tax Litigation (1188)

Prof. Pierre Collin

(October 2015)

The Master's Degree (1st year) course on fiscal litigation is for students who intend to become tax specialists as well as for those who are interested in acquiring basic knowledge of that domain. In this course "tax litigation" is understood in a broad sense and the course is similar in scope to a course in tax procedures. The chosen approach is a chronological one: the first part is dedicated to tax control (control procedures, procedures for rectification and penalties tax payers expose themselves to), while the second part is focused on litigation relating to setting and collecting taxes as well as ordinary law remedies. From a practical point of view, this course is taught in a large room, which facilitates student-professor dialogue, and consequently the former's understanding of the subject. At the end of the second semester, there is an oral examination.

Criminology and Correctional Science (1041)

Prof. Edouard Verny

(September 2015)

Criminology is firstly the study of the causes of crime and the manner in which crimes are committed and secondly, the study of the most effective ways of fighting crime.

This course presents what is at stake in criminology and how it is linked to other domain such as the criminal phenomenon, types of criminals and main criminology theories, modes of committing criminal offence in relation to organised crime, and lastly the study of the deprivation of liberty, penal sentences and the manner in which they act as a deterrent to prevent the criminal from reoffending.

Civil Law 1 (Credit Law) (1101)

Prof. Pierre Crocq

(September 2015)

Part I: Personal guarantees

Section I: Surety

Section II: Non-collateral guarantees

Part 1: Physical collaterals

Section I: Traditional physical collaterals

Section II: Property as collaterals

Download the syllabus and the bibliography

Civil Law 3 (French Marital Agreements) (1076)

Prof. Cécile Pérès

(September 2015)

The French law on marital agreements governs money relations between spouses and between them and third parties. Together with inheritance law, bequests and gifts, it is one of the pillars of family property rights. It lies at the crossroads between several domains of civil law: family law, property law, law of obligations, law of guaranty, etc. It is also linked to business life, especially that of married individual businesspersons. All spouses necessarily adopt a matrimonial property scheme but they are subject to a set of imperative rules, whatever their matrimonial property scheme. They are free to choose a matrimonial property scheme and enter into a marriage contract, which provides rules governing matrimonial property and which is agreed between the parties. If not, they are rightfully subject to the legal regime of joint ownership of property. There are specific rules applying to money relations between persons who have entered into a civil solidarity pact (civil partnership).

- Introduction

- Part 1: Rules applying to all spouses

- Part 2: The legal regime

- Part 3: Rules governing matrimonial property regimes

- Part 4: Rules applying to the property of non-married couples

Civil Law 4 (Succession Law, Gifts and Bequests) (1081)

Prof. Michel Grimaldi

Syllabus not communicated to date

Competition Law in the European Union (1136)

Prof. Laurence Idot

(September 2015)

This course in competition law involves the study of the rules which aim to preserve competition in the markets that prevail in all international organisations, in particular the European Union. The course does not include the study of unfair competition. It is primarily based on EU rules of law. The first part presents the legal and institutional framework of the EU (coexistence of EU law and domestic laws, European institutions, role of domestic authorities and courts). The course then mainly focuses on the first component of EU competition law: antitrust law, that is, Articles 101 and 102 TFEU which respectively forbid cartels and abuses of a dominant position. The other components of EU law (control of concentration and State aid) are only briefly covered because of lack of time.

Introduction

1. What is competition?
2. What is competition law?

Preliminary Section: Institutional and legal framework

Chapter 1. Competition law in Europe

Chapter 2: Institutions

[Download the syllabus \(1\)](#)

[Download the syllabus \(2\)](#)

[Download the syllabus \(3\)](#)

Construction Law (1144)

Prof. Hugues Périnet-Marquet

(September 2015)

This course presents the private law rules governing the construction of buildings (architect's role, service contract, subcontracting, builder's liability, builder's risk insurance) and their marketing (sale of buildings to be constructed and renovated, building contract for single-family homes).

[Download the syllabus](#)

Intellectual Property Law (Patents, Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property) (1441)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier

(September 2015)

This course on intellectual property law deals with intangible property that is based on work, ideas and human genius. It is at the heart of the economy, of social life (as is indicated by its role and use on the Internet) and at the crossroads between several branches of private law, which have been studied since first year at university or are being studied in M1. It is considerably topical in every domain, including those which directly affect students' everyday life (music, films, clothes, books, etc.). It is mainly divided into three branches.

1 - Copyright law (copyrighted works, protected persons, conferred subjective rights, contracts - general theory and special contracts - counterfeiting, the Internet, international copyright protection).

2 - Trademark law (choice and acquisition of trademark rights, trademark defence, international trademark protection).

3 - Patent law (patentability conditions, certification, rights and obligations of a patentee, contracts, counterfeiting, international protection).

Urban Planning Law (2355)

Prof. Camille Broyelle

(September 2015)

In France, as elsewhere, the use of land is supervised. When a private citizen wants to build a house, or a building company wants to build a housing estate, or a municipality wants to create a new district, some conditions must be fulfilled (the area must be suitable for development, it must be possible to build the type of intended building in that area) and specific procedures must be followed. Those conditions and procedures are at the heart of this course, which presents the urban planning general rules developed by public authorities (especially the planning documentation established within the law by local authorities), urban planning authorisations (building permit, planning permission) and the legal tools that public authorities have at their disposal for space development.

Business Law (1) (Financial Instruments) (1059)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

Financial company activities

Financial transactions law

Payment instruments (cheques, cards)

Short-term credit tools (transfer and trade debt assignment, bill of exchange, promissory note)

Business Law (2) (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1259)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

- Company financial difficulty prevention (alert, ad hoc mandate, conciliation)
- Safeguard procedure
- Receivership
- Liquidation
- Sanctions

International Trade Law (1115)

Prof. Daniel Cohen

(September 2015)

- Introduction: Importance, historical evolution, aims and definitions of the subject
- Preliminary Section: General framework of international trade: global organisation (parties, fundamental principles); sources of law (rules governing conflicts of laws, material rules, lex mercatoria).
- Part I: International trade parties: companies (taken in isolation, corporate groups, community aspects); States.

- Part II: International trade operations: the international contract in general; international contracts in particular (sale, building, financing, technological transfer, etc.); specific problems of execution (guarantees, international insolvency).
- Part III: International trade litigation settlement (mainly international trade arbitration).

Private International Law 1 (1219)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(September 2015)

Introduction: Object, content, transformations of PIL; diversity of methods and sources (European, international and national); extraterritoriality of law and main contemporary challenges (digital, personal data, cybersecurity, climate)

I. Conflicts of laws

1. Determination of the applicable law through the application of the method of conflict of laws settlement as well as other methods: study of French law in the European and international context

2. Application of the foreign law that has been selected in a dispute : in which cases can or must the French judge apply foreign laws (procedural conditions of the foreign law, corrections of the application of the foreign law, public order exceptions)? Study of French law from a comparative perspective.

II. Jurisdictional conflicts

1. International judicial jurisdiction: which rules of jurisdiction determine the competent court in cases of international litigation?

2. Consequences of foreign decisions: conditions of efficiency and control of conformity. Study of the "Brussels 1" regulation and other sources of law (including French and European case law). Analysis of main contemporary evolutions of the law.

The course in private international law (1) is taught by Professor Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

Private International Law 2 (1220)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

As this course complements the course in private international law (1), students must have studied and know the material from the the first-semester course. Two main topics are developed:

1. Application of the general theory of conflicts of laws and jurisdiction to the different domains of private international relations law:

- Personal status: status and legal capacity of natural persons, family relationships (couple, divorce, filiation, adoption)
- Real status: movable and immovable property
- International contracts
- Extra-contractual liability
- Law of family property and assets: matrimonial regimes, successions.

2. Study of specific topics, especially

- Fundamental rights and private international law
- The anti suit injunction
- International child protection
- Class actions in international law

Comparative Criminal Law (1283)

Ms Lemonnier de Gouville

(September 2014)

Syllabus not communicated to date

International Criminal Law (1437)

Prof. Didier Rebut

(September 2014)

International criminal law is divided into two parts that are at the same time similar but different. The first part deals with prosecuting criminal offences that contain a foreign element. This element makes prosecution more complex because it involves two or more States. From this perspective, the course in international criminal law studies the competence of French criminal law so as to accurately determine the acts and persons that may be judged by French criminal courts, international criminal cooperation (acts and procedures by which a State helps criminal prosecution launched by another State) and the consequences of foreign repressive decisions to determine to what extent they may be positively or negatively taken into account by another State. The second part deals with what is called international criminal law. It deals with international courts (ICTY, ICTR, ICC, etc.) and the criminal offences that those courts are competent to rule upon, i.e. genocides, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Specific Fields of Criminal Law (1281)

Prof. Agathe Lepage

(October 2015)

This course on specific fields of criminal law focuses on criminal offences and their constitutive elements and specific punishment. It is in line with the courses in general criminal law and criminal procedure. Though this domain is a technical one, since it implies an in-depth study of criminal offences, it is also interesting from a sociological point of view since incriminations of the wrongdoer reveal a certain image of the society that has produced them. Criminal offences are mentioned in the Penal Code as well as numerous other codes or in laws that have not been codified. This course deals with some of the criminal offences of the Penal Code, i.e. against persons and against property (Book I and III of the Penal Code).

The study of offences against the person includes the following offences - voluntary offences against life (murder, poisoning), intentional violence, sexual offences, involuntary manslaughter, breach of duty of care leading to endangerment to persons, etc. The section on Offences against property, includes the study of theft, fraud, breach of trust and handling of stolen goods.

Procedural Law (1413)

Prof. Cécile Chainais

(September 2015)

The following outline lays the emphasis on the course and its relations to other courses taken by the students.

1 - Course: Content and method: The course in procedural law is in line with what student have already been taught. They have usually studied judicial institutions, criminal procedure, civil procedure and administrative litigation (or at least two of those subjects), which have familiarised them with procedural technique. Time has now come to step back and look for what may be

common to those different forms of litigation. That is one of the aims of this course in procedural law.

That objective is aimed at in different ways. First, procedural law is understood here in the classic sense that Henri Motulsky gave it, that is, a form of comparative law of internal procedures. Consequently, the course presents the solutions, sometimes identical and sometimes different, which different categories of courts (administrative, civil and criminal) find to resolve identical problems. To give only one example, the issues of impartiality and of the non-respect of the adversarial principle because of the Rapporteur Public and Avocat général are seen in the administrative sphere and in the judicial one in fairly different manners. Similarly, as far as a legal action is concerned, it is interesting to compare the way administrative, civil and criminal law deal with referral to the court or the way a class action – where the parties have a fundamental right for the matter to be heard by a judge – is dealt with in positive law, administrative law and civil law.

For this comparison, supra-legislative sources, whether constitutional ones or stemming from the ECHR (Article 6 section 1 of the ECHR on the right to a fair trial, for example), are especially precious since they may seem to be offering a common basis to the three types of litigation. The main principles and their meaning are therefore studied (right to a judge, right to an independent and impartial court, respect of the defence's rights, reasonable period, etc.)

As far as methodology is concerned, studying them will allow students to learn how to read Strasbourg Court's decisions, the increasing influence of which on all the branches of the law is well known. European case law is critically studied (that is, it is carefully examined) as to whether the ECHR respects, or not, French procedural specificities as they are evident in the different branches of the law, and, conversely, whether it is necessary for French law to adapt to European requirements. From that perspective, comparisons with the law of other countries are made and contribute to the reflection.

2 - Place of the course within the professional path of a law student

This course, which is essential when several branches of the law are compared, is useful to all those who want to choose a judicial career path, in a broad sense, that is, to become a prosecutor, lawyer, registrar, court bailiff, in-house lawyer, etc. as well as those who want to choose a university career and do a PhD on justice in a broad sense (in that case, a Master's Degree (2nd year) on Justice and Trial Procedure is recommended).

The course in procedural law is a necessary step in the training of a lawyer since it prepares the student for the oral exam on fundamental liberties (which is given a lot of weight in the entrance exam to the CRFPA, the regional professional school for lawyers) while consolidating their knowledge for the exam on civil, criminal or administrative procedure (which is an obligatory part of the written entrance exam to the CRFPA). Similarly, it is also necessary to the future prosecutor since it helps prepare him for the two obligatory exams on civil and criminal procedure (which are part of the entrance exam to the French national school for prosecutors) and for the oral exam on "understanding today's world" which includes reflections on judicial ethics and fundamental guarantees of trial.

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré
(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law,

Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

History of Criminal Law and Procedure (3141)

Prof. Dalteroche

(September 2015)

This course in the history of criminal law and procedure describes the history of French criminal law. However, as far as the oldest periods are concerned, it is impossible to take into consideration only France, which only appeared in history as a political entity, in the middle of the 9th century. The origins of French criminal law are obviously older. They are rooted in Roman law from which stems all contemporary western law to different degrees. However, French criminal law, especially its procedural dimensions, also originates from Canon law which is not specifically French and which, like Roman law, has been influential in Western Europe.

It is also important to highlight the ancient laws, also known as German laws that were in force during the Late Middle Ages and had a determining influence on the notions of punishment and compensation. Those so-called "German" laws are not only specific to the territories that later became France but also had an influence in Germany, England, Italy and Spain.

During feudal times, some rules and institutions that were established were not specific to France. It is only possible to start speaking, albeit with reservations, of a specifically French criminal law in the 16th century, that is, in modern times.

For each period history that is studied both offences and punishments, which strictly speaking make up the criminal law as well as criminal procedure, are presented which shows the different evolutions that have led to current principles of criminal law and procedure.

Enforcement Procedures in Civil Law (1416)

Prof. Claude Brenner

(September 2015)

Section I: ORDINARY LAW OF ENFORCEMENT

Chapter I: The "right" to enforcement

1. Existence of the right
2. Efficiency of the right

Chapter II: Enforcement implementation

1. The framework of enforcement
2. The conditions of enforcement
3. The consequences of enforcement

Chapter III: The control of enforcement

1. Jurisdiction of the judge in charge of enforcement
2. Prerogatives of the judge in charge of enforcement
3. Procedure before the judge in charge of enforcement

Section II: Precautionary measures

Chapter I: Basic regime

1. Conditions of precautionary measures
2. Procedure

Chapter II: Preventive seizures

1. Preventive seizure of tangible property

- 2. Preventive seizure of monetary debts
- 3. Preventive seizure of incorporeal rights
- Chapter III: Judicial guarantees
 - 1. General working
 - 2. Special provisions
- Section III: Seizure of movable property
 - Chapter I: Seizures of movable property
 - 1. Seizures of monetary debts
 - 2. Seizure of the other intangible rights
 - 3. Seizures of tangible property
 - Chapter II: Distribution of the proceeds of the seizure of movable property
 - 1. Domain
 - 2. Provisions
- Section IV: Seizure of immovable property
 - Chapter I: Conditions
 - Chapter II: Procedure
 - Chapter III: Distribution of the proceeds

Master's Degree in Law, Main option: Business Law (1st year) (4165M)

Accountancy [Advanced Master's Degree/Magistère in Business Law (2nd year) - 1st semester] (1594)

Mr Philippe Tassi

Syllabus not communicated to date

Accountancy for Companies (1031)

Mr Fabrice Bruant

This course presents the main operations affecting the lives of companies, from incorporation to dissolution (creation, capital modification, dissolution, tax calculation, dividend payment). Special emphasis is laid on equity operations.

Tax Litigation (1188)

Prof. Pierre Collin

(October 2015)

The Master's Degree (1st year) course on fiscal litigation is for students who intend to become tax specialists as well as for those who are interested in acquiring basic knowledge of that domain. In this course "tax litigation" is understood in a broad sense and the course is similar in scope to a course in tax procedures. The chosen approach is a chronological one: the first part is dedicated to tax control (control procedures, procedures for rectification and penalties tax payers expose themselves to), while the second part is focused on litigation relating to setting and collecting taxes as well as ordinary law remedies. From a practical point of view, this course is taught in a

large room, which facilitates student-professor dialogue, and consequently the former's understanding of the subject. At the end of the second semester, there is an oral examination.

Civil Law 1 (Credit Law) (1101)

Prof. Pierre Crocq

(September 2015)

Part I: Personal guarantees

Section I: Surety

Section II: Non-collateral guarantees

Part 1: Physical collaterals

Section I: Traditional physical collaterals

Section II: Property as collaterals

Download the syllabus and the bibliography

Civil Law 2 (Family Law: Property and Assets) (1071)

Dr Thomas Piazzon, Associate Professor

(September 2014)

This course presents matrimonial regimes (especially the primary regime and community of property régime) and the status of property in the civil partnership. It introduces succession law (legal of property) and disposal of property law (gifts, testament).

Competition Law in the European Union (1136)

Prof. Laurence Idot

(September 2015)

This course in competition law involves the study of the rules which aim to preserve competition in the markets that prevail in all international organisations, in particular the European Union. The course does not include the study of unfair competition. It is primarily based on EU rules of law. The first part presents the legal and institutional framework of the EU (coexistence of EU law and domestic laws, European institutions, role of domestic authorities and courts). The course then mainly focuses on the first component of EU competition law: antitrust law, that is, Articles 101 and 102 TFEU which respectively forbid cartels and abuses of a dominant position. The other components of EU law (control of concentration and State aid) are only briefly covered because of lack of time.

Introduction

1. What is competition?

2. What is competition law?

Preliminary Section: Institutional and legal framework

Chapter 1. Competition law in Europe

Chapter 2: Institutions

Download the syllabus (1)

Download the syllabus (2)

Download the syllabus (3)

Construction Law (1144)

Prof. Hugues Périnet-Marquet

(September 2015)

This course presents the private law rules governing the construction of buildings (architect's role, service contract, subcontracting, builder's liability, builder's risk insurance) and their marketing (sale of buildings to be constructed and renovated, building contract for single-family homes).

Download the syllabus

Intellectual Property Law (Patents, Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property) (1441)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier

(September 2015)

This course on intellectual property law deals with intangible property that is based on work, ideas and human genius. It is at the heart of the economy, of social life (as is indicated by its role and use on the Internet) and at the crossroads between several branches of private law, which have been studied since first year at university or are being studied in M1. It is considerably topical in every domain, including those which directly affect students' everyday life (music, films, clothes, books, etc.). It is mainly divided into three branches.

1 - Copyright law (copyrighted works, protected persons, conferred subjective rights, contracts - general theory and special contracts - counterfeiting, the Internet, international copyright protection).

2 - Trademark law (choice and acquisition of trademark rights, trademark defence, international trademark protection).

3 - Patent law (patentability conditions, certification, rights and obligations of a patentee, contracts, counterfeiting, international protection).

Droit de la protection sociale (1317)

Prof. Emeric Jeansen

(October 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Environment Law (2075)

Dr Pascale Martin-Bidou, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

This course gives students a general perspective on environment law. It studies the sources of environment law (domestic, European and international) and the principles of that law, such as the principle of prevention, the precautionary principle or the polluter pays principle. In the second part of the course, the selected issues illustrate the application of those principles: biodiversity, climate, protection of water, waste management, etc.

Urban Planning Law (2355)

Prof. Camille Broyelle

(September 2015)

In France, as elsewhere, the use of land is supervised. When a private citizen wants to build a house, or a building company wants to build a housing estate, or a municipality wants to create a new district, some conditions must be fulfilled (the area must be suitable for development, it must be possible to build the type of intended building in that area) and specific procedures must be followed. Those conditions and procedures are at the heart of this course, which presents the urban planning general rules developed by public authorities (especially the planning

documentation established within the law by local authorities), urban planning authorisations (building permit, planning permission) and the legal tools that public authorities have at their disposal for space development.

Business Law (1) (Financial Instruments) (1059)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

Financial company activities

Financial transactions law

Payment instruments (cheques, cards)

Short-term credit tools (transfer and trade debt assignment, bill of exchange, promissory note)

Business Law (2) (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1259)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

- Company financial difficulty prevention (alert, ad hoc mandate, conciliation)

- Safeguard procedure

- Receivership

- Liquidation

- Sanctions

Insurance Law (1060)

Prof. Laurent Leveneur

(September 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Law of Financial Markets (1175)

Prof. France Drummond

(September 2014)

A general introduction presents the evolution of financial markets and the law that governs them.

The first part presents the financial system, and especially:

- The constitutive elements of financial markets: negotiated instruments, supply and demand, market professionals

- Organisation of financial markets: the different markets and their infrastructure

- National and international supervision of markets

The second part deals with market transactions:

- Primary market transactions: initial public offering, delisting

- Secondary market transactions: sale/purchase, temporary property transfers, public offers

The third part covers market abuses, insider dealing and market manipulations

Land and Air Transport Law (1335)

Prof. Emmanuelle Claudel

(September 2014)

Transport law is a fundamental subject as firstly different modes of, transports carry considerable economic weight. They lie at the heart of exchanges and free movement of goods and people. From a legal point of view, the subject is also an interesting and complex one. Its complexity comes from the fact that transports can be divided into as many units as there are means of transport: road, railway, river, sky and sea (maritime transport is not part of this course), each having its own organisation and liability rules. It also comes from the fact that transportation is made of intertwined contracts which involve several parties: sender, carrier, shipping agent/haulier, broker, etc. It can have multiple sources (international, European or national) and be based on legislation, regulation or contract. That is why transport law is sometimes seen as a "laboratory for ordinary law of obligations, liability and contract" (foreword to *Le droit européen des transports dans tous ses états*, Larcier 2012). It is a sensitive subject and is exposed to and involves other areas such as public security, social and environment issues, none of which can be left aside. This course offers a general overview of the subject, presents the organisation of transports (Part 1) transport contracts (Part 2) and liability rules governing the transport sector (Part 3).

International Trade Law (1115)

Prof. Daniel Cohen

(September 2015)

- Introduction: Importance, historical evolution, aims and definitions of the subject
- Preliminary Section: General framework of international trade: global organisation (parties, fundamental principles); sources of law (rules governing conflicts of laws, material rules, *lex mercatoria*).
- Part I: International trade players: companies (taken in isolation, corporate groups , community aspects); States.
- Part II: International trade operations: the international contract in general; international contracts in particular (sale, building, financing, technological transfer, etc.); specific problems of execution (guarantees, international insolvency).
- Part III: International trade litigation settlement (mainly international trade arbitration).

Law applying to French Public Services (2191)

Prof. Gilles Guglielmi

(September 2015)

The law applying to French public services is defined as the normative framework of public service activities. At the beginning of the 20th century, the notion of public service played a central part in the theory and construction of French administrative law and it was the foundation of many service provider activities aiming to maintain or develop social interdependence. Despite the development of liberal theories and the globalisation which partly occurred as a consequence of these theories, France still has strong public service activities, in public as well as private management, and a strict and protective legal supervision of users. This course covers the status of public service in French and European law and its legal operating modes. The course is divided into ten classes:

1. - Birth of a notion
2. - Identification of public service in positive law
3. - Constitutional public services, national / local public services
4. - Public service and legal categories of EU law

5. - Public service and legal categories of French administrative law
6. - Modes of public management of public service: governance / quasi-governance, public body
7. - Modes of private management of public service: public service devolution, partnership market, institutionalised public-private partnership
8. - Fundamental principles of public service operation
9. - Additional principles of public service operation
10. - Status of the public service user

Banking Law and Economics (1165)

Prof. Thierry Bonneau

(September 2015)

- General introduction presenting the banking sector and the law that governs it
- Authorities, professionals and their activities
- Account agreements (current account, deposit account, overdrafts, bank statement, etc.)
- Domestic and international credit operations (Daily assignment, factoring, documentary credit, etc.)
- Inter-bank relationships and operations for professionals (securitisation, re-purchase agreement, etc.)

Tax Law (Business Law Magister Juris 2nd Year) semester 1 (1186)

Prof. Stéphane Torck

Syllabus not communicated to date

Business Tax Law 1 (1190)

Prof. Gauthier Blanluet

(September 2014)

This course covers the taxes of industrial, commercial and craft companies: taxes that are specific to those companies or with a broader scope (registration, corporate income tax, VAT). It systematically emphasises the essential principles which together are the foundation of taxes applicable to these companies. The rationale, regime and collection rules of the three main types of taxes are explained: registration fees, corporate income tax and VAT.

Business Tax Law 2 (1290)

Prof. Gauthier Blanluet

(September 2014)

This course covers corporate taxes: taxation that is specific to corporate income taxes or with a broader scope (VAT, registration fees). It emphasises the essential principles relating to applicable corporate taxation. The modes of determination and taxation of corporate income, the rules governing the taxation of those profit distributions, deficit management, corporate restructuring and corporate group taxation are examined. Other taxes, such as the VAT and registration fees, insofar as they affect companies, are also studied.

European Union and International Tax Law (2084)

Prof. Benoît Delaunay

(September 2015)

This course is organised around the following topics:

- European tax law
- The Court of Justice's reasoning as to tax freedoms
- The fiscal scope of European freedoms
- State aid with a tax form
- Tax harmonisation and approximation of laws
- VAT
- The European Convention on Human Rights and tax law

International tax law

- Objectives: fight against double taxation and international tax evasion
- Tools: international tax treaties
- Places: territoriality of taxes
- Aim: control of international transactions
- Persons: groups and partnerships

Private International Law 1 (1219)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(September 2015)

Introduction: Object, content, transformations of PIL; diversity of methods and sources (European, international and national); extraterritoriality of law and main contemporary challenges (digital, personal data, cybersecurity, climate)

I. Conflicts of laws

1. Determination of the applicable law through the application of the method of conflict of laws settlement as well as other methods: study of French law in the European and international context

2. Application of the foreign law that has been selected in a dispute : in which cases can or must the French judge apply foreign laws (procedural conditions of the foreign law, corrections of the application of the foreign law, public order exceptions)? Study of French law from a comparative perspective.

II. Jurisdictional conflicts

1. International judicial jurisdiction: which rules of jurisdiction determine the competent court in cases of international litigation?

2. Consequences of foreign decisions: conditions of efficiency and control of conformity. Study of the "Brussels 1" regulation and other sources of law (including French and European case law). Analysis of main contemporary evolutions of the law.

The course in private international law (1) is taught by Professor Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

Private International Law 2 (1220)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

As this course complements the course in private international law (1), students must have studied and know the material from the the first-semester course. Two main topics are developed:

1. Application of the general theory of conflicts of laws and jurisdiction to the different domains of private international relations law:

- Personal status: status and legal capacity of natural persons, family relationships (couple, divorce, filiation, adoption)

- Real status: movable and immovable property
- International contracts
- Extra-contractual liability
- Law of family property and assets: matrimonial regimes, successions.

2. Study of specific topics, especially

- Fundamental rights and private international law
- The anti suit injunction
- International child protection
- Class actions in international law

Maritime Law (1230)

Dr Pierre-Emmanuel Audit, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

Maritime law governs human activities at sea. It includes issues related to people's rights (e.g. the status of sailors), property law (e.g. ship ownership or nationality) and contract law (e.g. contracts related to the transportation of people or goods). This subject may seem mixed, but it is useful and original due to the particular risk it aims to prevent or manage - risk at sea. Maritime law must not be mixed up with the law of the sea, which defines the respective jurisdiction of States and the international community on maritime areas.

Corporate Criminal Law (1254)

Prof. Didier Rebut

(September 2014)

This course presents the corporate criminal offences and the rules of general and special enforcement that apply to them. The first part is dedicated to the assignment of criminal liability in corporate criminal law and the general prosecution rules that are specific to that area of the law. The second part presents corporate criminal offences. Those offences are ordinary law offences the scope of which is not specific to business life, but which are often committed in relation to a business activity, i.e. general offences against property such as fraud, breach of confidence, handling of stolen property and money laundering, and offences related to public administration such as corruption, trading in influence, collusion and nepotism, and offences which are specific to business life, that is, they can only be committed in the course of a corporate activity and are defined in the codes governing those activities (Commercial Code, Monetary and Financial Code, Consumer Code) and not the Penal Code. Those offences are related to commercial companies and are for example misuse of company assets, inaccurate annual accounts or distribution of fictitious dividends. There are also offences related to companies in financial difficulty such as bankruptcy. Other specifically corporate offences are market-related (insider trading, etc.) and consumption-related offences (illicit trading practice). The course presents the elements that constitute those offences as well as the prosecution rules that are specific to them.

Specific Fields of Criminal Law (1281)

Prof. Agathe Lepage

(October 2015)

This course on specific fields of criminal law focuses on criminal offences and their constitutive elements and specific punishment. It is in line with the courses in general criminal law and criminal procedure. Though this domain is a technical one, since it implies an in-depth study of

criminal offences, it is also interesting from a sociological point of view since incriminations of the wrongdoer reveal a certain image of the society that has produced them. Criminal offences are mentioned in the Penal Code as well as numerous other codes or in laws that have not been codified. This course deals with some of the criminal offences of the Penal Code, i.e. against persons and against property (Book I and III of the Penal Code).

The study of offences against the person includes the following offences - voluntary offences against life (murder, poisoning), intentional violence, sexual offences, involuntary manslaughter, breach of duty of care leading to endangerment to persons, etc. The section on Offences against property, includes the study of theft, fraud, breach of trust and handling of stolen goods.

Economic Public Law 1 (2144)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier

(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

1 – Creation and development of economic public law

2 - Structure of economic public law

3 - Objectives

Part 1 Sources of economic public law

Chapter 1: Economic public law and public law

1 - Economic freedoms

2 - General principles with economic consequences (examples)

3 - Economic public law and public finances

Chapter 2: Economic public law and market law

1 - Economic public law and competition law

2 - Economic public law and consumption law

Chapter 3: Economic public law and EU law

1. Development of EU economic public law

2. Opening up to competition of some network services

Part II Regulation and control of economic activities

Chapter 1: Regulation of economic activities

1 - Scope of regulation

2 - Processes of regulation

Chapter 2: Control of economic activities: economic policies

1 - Market framework

2 - Control of the operation of the market

Download the syllabus

Economic Public Law 2 (2146)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier

(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

1 - Impact of public action on economic activities

2 - Development of public action and diversity of economic activities

3 - Objectives

Part 1 Public assets and contracts

Chapter 1: Changes affecting of public assets

- 1 - Diversification of public assets
- 2 - Evolution of the legal framework
- Chapter 2: Economic enhancement of public assets
 - 1 - Public procurement
 - 2 - Public-sector construction
- Part II Economic operators
 - Chapter 1: Financing of economic operators
 - 1. Public financing of economic operators: State aid
 - 2 - Aid to private financing of economic operators
 - Chapter 2: Financing of economic activities by public persons
 - 1 - Diversity of general-interest economic activities
 - 2 - Managing general-interest economic activities
 - Chapter 3: Public or para-public economic operators
 - 1 - National public companies
 - 2 - Local public companies
- Download the syllabus

Financial Management (Advanced Business Law programme, year 2) (1593)

Dr Muriel De Fabrègues, Associate Professor with accreditation to supervise research

Introduction: Elements of the history of financial analysis: from assessment to financial management. Accounting and financial information supply: parties, accounting standards authorities and regulators

Chapter 1. Balance sheet

Chapter 2. Profit and loss account

Chapter 3. Consolidated accounts: a pedagogical case study

Chapter 4. Market financing and stock exchange

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 2 - Common Law (1362)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(August 2014)

English law

- US law
- Political and judicial institutions
- Contracts
- Anti-trust trials

This course presents common law (its origin in English law and distinction from equity), the general structure of US law (constitution, federalism and contemporary evolutions) and other mixed or common law systems from a historical perspective. Common law principles are studied, and special emphasis is laid on contract law, trust law and trial. The issue of the unification of law in Europe is tackled through the comparison of English and French law.

The course on Major systems II (common law) is partly taught by Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson and partly by foreign lecturers from common law jurisdictions who may speak in English.

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law, Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

English Law (Advanced Business Law programme, year 2) (7039)

Mr Anthony Flower

Syllabus not communicated to date

Master's Degree in Law, Main option: European Law (1st year) (4131M)

Elements of Fundamental Rights in the European Union (2002)

Prof. Emmanuel Decaux

(September 2015)

The protection of human rights in Europe, which is founded on the affirmation of common values and universal principles, pervades the collective guarantee of rights and liberties, important societal debates and the management of international crises. In this respect, three regional organisations have complementary roles, in the legal, political and diplomatic fields - the European Union, the European Council and the OSCE. This course provides an institutional description of those three systems and of the litigation guarantees of human rights through the presentation of the European Convention on Human Rights, its recent developments and procedural and substantial characteristics. Pursuant to the principle of subsidiarity - reaffirmed in Protocol 15 to the ECHR - national courts, including French courts, are the first guardians of civil liberties and fundamental rights. However, the Strasbourg Court's dynamic case law is a powerful factor of harmonisation on a continental level, even though the European Union's compliance with the ECHR has reached an impasse following the UECJ's negative ruling. Apart from European litigation, there are numerous other mechanisms of protection of rights in specialised areas of the law or via original institutions, especially a strong culture of European diplomacy concerning human rights within the European Union, which all contribute to the efficiency of human rights protection. That system is nonetheless going through a crisis as it is fragmented and often not well understood by the public. It is increasingly questioned by Member States in the legal field and is too often breached by European States, as human rights and human rights law are being systematically violated, which is illustrated by internal or international armed conflicts and the migration crises affecting the continent. Beyond a technical analysis of institutions, procedures and mechanisms, this course provides an assessment of what is fundamentally at stake for Europe's future - "Europe whole and free" as the Paris Charter (1990) claimed.

Comparative Constitutional Litigation (2022)

Dr Aurélie Duffy-Meunier, Associate Professor

(September 2011)

The priority question on the constitutionality of a promulgated law has put constitutional litigation to the forefront of the French legal scene. This course aims to help students understand constitutional litigation beyond the French context from a global and comparative perspective through the study of the notions of constitutionalism, rule of law, constitutional justice and review of the constitutionality of laws. The selected method aims to reveal, in the legal systems where constitutional litigation exists (in France, of course, but also in other European States, the United States, Latin American States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc.), the convergences and divergences among the different systems and the common issues around which constitutional litigation revolves today. The course covers the different constitutional courts, the constitutional trial, the different forms of constitutional litigation and reference standards / standards of review and constitutionality review techniques. The main trends in constitutional litigation are therefore studied to assess the operation of different constitutional systems and the outlook for their development. The study of these elements enables a better understanding of the French and foreign constitutional systems.

Topics:

- The body in charge of constitutional justice
- The constitutional trial
- Constitutional litigation
- Reference standard of control or constitutional standards of review
- Control techniques
- Efficiency of constitutional justice
- Legitimacy of constitutional justice

Comparative Administrative Law (2045)

Prof. Meryem Deffairi

(September 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Competition Law in the European Union (1136)

Prof. Laurence Idot

(September 2015)

This course in competition law involves the study of the rules which aim to preserve competition in the markets that prevail in all international organisations, in particular the European Union. The course does not include the study of unfair competition. It is primarily based on EU rules of law. The first part presents the legal and institutional framework of the EU (coexistence of EU law and domestic laws, European institutions, role of domestic authorities and courts). The course then mainly focuses on the first component of EU competition law: antitrust law, that is, Articles 101 and 102 TFEU which respectively forbid cartels and abuses of a dominant position. The other components of EU law (control of concentration and State aid) are only briefly covered because of lack of time.

Introduction

1. What is competition?

2. What is competition law?

Preliminary Section: Institutional and legal framework

Chapter 1. Competition law in Europe

Chapter 2: Institutions

Download the syllabus (1)

Download the syllabus (2)

Download the syllabus (3)

Intellectual Property Law (Patents, Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property) (1441)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier

(September 2015)

This course on intellectual property law deals with intangible property that is based on work, ideas and human genius. It is at the heart of the economy, of social life (as is indicated by its role and use on the Internet) and at the crossroads between several branches of private law, which have been studied since first year at university or are being studied in M1. It is considerably topical in every domain, including those which directly affect students' everyday life (music, films, clothes, books, etc.). It is mainly divided into three branches.

1 - Copyright law (copyrighted works, protected persons, conferred subjective rights, contracts - general theory and special contracts - counterfeiting, the Internet, international copyright protection).

2 - Trademark law (choice and acquisition of trademark rights, trademark defence, international trademark protection).

3 - Patent law (patentability conditions, certification, rights and obligations of a patentee, contracts, counterfeiting, international protection).

Business Law (1) (Financial Instruments) (1059)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

Financial company activities

Financial transactions law

Payment instruments (cheques, cards)

Short-term credit tools (transfer and trade debt assignment, bill of exchange, promissory note)

Business Law (2) (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1259)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

- Company financial difficulty prevention (alert, ad hoc mandate, conciliation)

- Safeguard procedure

- Receivership

- Liquidation

- Sanctions

Law of Financial Markets (1175)

Prof. France Drummond

(September 2014)

A general introduction presents the evolution of financial markets and the law that governs them.

The first part presents the financial system, and especially:

- The constitutive elements of financial markets: negotiated instruments, supply and demand, market professionals
 - Organisation of financial markets: the different markets and their infrastructure
 - National and international supervision of markets
- The second part deals with market transactions:
- Primary market transactions: initial public offering, delisting
 - Secondary market transactions: sale/purchase, temporary property transfers, public offers
- The third part covers market abuses, insider dealing and market manipulations

International Trade Law (1115)

Prof. Daniel Cohen

(September 2015)

- Introduction: Importance, historical evolution, aims and definitions of the subject
- Preliminary Section: General framework of international trade: global organisation (parties, fundamental principles); sources of law (rules governing conflicts of laws, material rules, *lex mercatoria*).
- Part I: International trade players: companies (taken in isolation, corporate groups, community aspects); States.
- Part II: International trade operations: the international contract in general; international contracts in particular (sale, building, financing, technological transfer, etc.); specific problems of execution (guarantees, international insolvency).
- Part III: International trade litigation settlement (mainly international trade arbitration).

Banking Law and Economics (1165)

Prof. Thierry Bonneau

(September 2015)

- General introduction presenting the banking sector and the law that governs it
- Authorities, professionals and their activities
- Account agreements (current account, deposit account, overdrafts, bank statement, etc.)
- Domestic and international credit operations (Daily assignment, factoring, documentary credit, etc.)
- Inter-bank relationships and operations for professionals (securitisation, re-purchase agreement, etc.)

European Business Law (1043)

Prof. Emmanuelle Claudel

(October 2015)

European business law is a fundamental subject for any law specialist as it lays the foundation for the understanding of European law and the relations that European law has with domestic laws. It is based on a fundamental freedom that is at the heart of the European project namely, that of freely moving from one Member State to another. This course covers freedom of movement of persons, services, goods and capitals, the study of which complements another course which covers free competition.

Historically speaking, European business law was built around the freedom of movement of goods, since the European founding fathers wanted the economies of Member States to be more interdependent. This course however commences with the study of the freedom of movement of

citizens, since the status of the citizen has recently been granted a fundamental status in the Union. The second part focuses firstly on the freedom of movement of economic agents (workers, service providers, natural or legal persons wishing to establish a primary or secondary establishment in another Member State) and secondly on the equal treatment of E.U citizens or agents without which freedom of movement would be deprived of its efficiency.. The last part of the course consists in the study of the freedom of movement of goods and capitals.

European Union and International Tax Law (2084)

Prof. Benoît Delaunay

(September 2015)

This course is organised around the following topics:

- European tax law
- The Court of Justice's reasoning as to tax freedoms
- The fiscal scope of European freedoms
- State aid with a tax form
- Tax harmonisation and approximation of laws
- VAT
- The European Convention on Human Rights and tax law

International tax law

- Objectives: fight against double taxation and international tax evasion
- Tools: international tax treaties
- Places: territoriality of taxes
- Aim: control of international transactions
- Persons: groups and partnerships

International Economic Law (2113)

Prof. Yves Nouvel

Syllabus not communicated to date

Private International Law 1 (1219)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(September 2015)

Introduction: Object, content, transformations of PIL; diversity of methods and sources (European, international and national); extraterritoriality of law and main contemporary challenges (digital, personal data, cybersecurity, climate)

I. Conflicts of laws

1. Determination of the applicable law through the application of the method of conflict of laws settlement as well as other methods: study of French law in the European and international context

2. Application of the foreign law that has been selected in a dispute : in which cases can or must the French judge apply foreign laws (procedural conditions of the foreign law, corrections of the application of the foreign law, public order exceptions)? Study of French law from a comparative perspective.

II. Jurisdictional conflicts

1. International judicial jurisdiction: which rules of jurisdiction determine the competent court in cases of international litigation?

2. Consequences of foreign decisions: conditions of efficiency and control of conformity. Study of the "Brussels 1" regulation and other sources of law (including French and European case law). Analysis of main contemporary evolutions of the law.

The course in private international law (1) is taught by Professor Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

Private International Law 2 (1220)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

As this course complements the course in private international law (1), students must have studied and know the material from the the first-semester course. Two main topics are developed:

1. Application of the general theory of conflicts of laws and jurisdiction to the different domains of private international relations law:

- Personal status: status and legal capacity of natural persons, family relationships (couple, divorce, filiation, adoption)
- Real status: movable and immovable property
- International contracts
- Extra-contractual liability
- Law of family property and assets: matrimonial regimes, successions.

2. Study of specific topics, especially

- Fundamental rights and private international law
- The anti suit injunction
- International child protection
- Class actions in international law

Public International Law 2 (2111)

Dr Claire Crepet-Daigremont, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

This course in public international law (2) tackles several topics of international law, some of which are not given equal weight as dispute resolution (judicial and arbitration litigation), the supervision of the use of force and the international liability of the State ar The rest of the course deals with diplomatic and consular relations and spaces (identification, distribution, uses).

Economic Public Law 1 (2144)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier

(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

1 – Creation and development of economic public law

2 - Structure of economic public law

3 - Objectives

Part 1 Sources of economic public law

Chapter 1: Economic public law and public law

1 - Economic freedoms

2 - General principles with economic consequences (examples)

3 - Economic public law and public finances

Chapter 2: Economic public law and market law

1 - Economic public law and competition law

2 - Economic public law and consumption law
Chapter 3: Economic public law and EU law
1. Development of EU economic public law
2. Opening up to competition of some network services
Part II Regulation and control of economic activities
Chapter 1: Regulation of economic activities
1 - Scope of regulation
2 - Processes of regulation
Chapter 2: Control of economic activities: economic policies
1 - Market framework
2 - Control of the operation of the market
Download the syllabus

Economic Public Law 2 (2146)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier

(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

1 - Impact of public action on economic activities
2 - Development of public action and diversity of economic activities
3 - Objectives

Part 1 Public assets and contracts

Chapter 1: Changes affecting of public assets

1 - Diversification of public assets
2 - Evolution of the legal framework

Chapter 2: Economic enhancement of public assets

1 - Public procurement
2 - Public-sector construction

Part II Economic operators

Chapter 1: Financing of economic operators

1. Public financing of economic operators: State aid
2 - Aid to private financing of economic operators

Chapter 2: Financing of economic activities by public persons

1 - Diversity of general-interest economic activities
2 - Managing general-interest economic activities

Chapter 3: Public or para-public economic operators

1 - National public companies
2 - Local public companies

Download the syllabus

European Union and International Employment and Social Welfare Law (1318)

Prof. Bernard Teyssié

(September 2015)

Introduction

Section I - Circulation of people

Chapter I - Circulation of self-employed workers

Chapter II - Circulation of employees

Section II - Standardisation of norms
Chapter I - Individual labour relationships
Chapter I - Collective labour relationships
Download the syllabus

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré
(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law, Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

Comparative History of the Institutions of European Countries (3067)

Dr Pascal Gourgues, Associate Professor

This course presents the evolution of the main political systems in several countries in Europe. Starting from the legacy of the Antiquity, it lays the emphasis on the opposition between a desire for unity in Europe - which crystallises around the idea of empire - and an aspiration for independence shown by the existence of kingdoms.

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 2 - Common Law (1362)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson
(August 2014)

English law

- US law
- Political and judicial institutions
- Contracts
- Anti-trust trials

This course presents common law (its origin in English law and distinction from equity), the general structure of US law (constitution, federalism and contemporary evolutions) and other mixed or common law systems from a historical perspective. Common law principles are studied, and special emphasis is laid on contract law, trust law and trial. The issue of the unification of law in Europe is tackled through the comparison of English and French law.

The course on Major systems II (common law) is partly taught by Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson and partly by foreign lecturers from common law jurisdictions who may speak in English.

Master's Degree in Law, Main option: International Law (1st year) (4132M)

Elements of Fundamental Rights in the European Union (2002)

Prof. Emmanuel Decaux
(September 2015)

The protection of human rights in Europe, which is founded on the affirmation of common values and universal principles, pervades the collective guarantee of rights and liberties, important societal debates and the management of international crises. In this respect, three regional organisations have complementary roles, in the legal, political and diplomatic fields - the European Union, the European Council and the OSCE. This course provides an institutional description of those three systems and of the litigation guarantees of human rights through the presentation of the European Convention on Human Rights, its recent developments and procedural and substantial characteristics. Pursuant to the principle of subsidiarity - reaffirmed in Protocol 15 to the ECHR - national courts, including French courts, are the first guardians of civil liberties and fundamental rights. However, the Strasbourg Court's dynamic case law is a powerful factor of harmonisation on a continental level, even though the European Union's compliance with the ECHR has reached an impasse following the UECJ's negative ruling. Apart from European litigation, there are numerous other mechanisms of protection of rights in specialised areas of the law or via original institutions, especially a strong culture of European diplomacy concerning human rights within the European Union, which all contribute to the efficiency of human rights protection. That system is nonetheless going through a crisis as it is fragmented and often not well understood by the public. It is increasingly questioned by Member States in the legal field and is too often breached by European States, as human rights and human rights law are being systematically violated, which is illustrated by internal or international armed conflicts and the migration crises affecting the continent. Beyond a technical analysis of institutions, procedures and mechanisms, this course provides an assessment of what is fundamentally at stake for Europe's future - "Europe whole and free" as the Paris Charter (1990) claimed.

Intellectual Property Law (Patents, Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property) (1441)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier

(September 2015)

This course on intellectual property law deals with intangible property that is based on work, ideas and human genius. It is at the heart of the economy, of social life (as is indicated by its role and use on the Internet) and at the crossroads between several branches of private law, which have been studied since first year at university or are being studied in M1. It is considerably topical in every domain, including those which directly affect students' everyday life (music, films, clothes, books, etc.). It is mainly divided into three branches.

1 - Copyright law (copyrighted works, protected persons, conferred subjective rights, contracts - general theory and special contracts - counterfeiting, the Internet, international copyright protection).

2 - Trademark law (choice and acquisition of trademark rights, trademark defence, international trademark protection).

3 - Patent law (patentability conditions, certification, rights and obligations of a patentee, contracts, counterfeiting, international protection).

Environment Law (2075)

Dr Pascale Martin-Bidou, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

This course gives students a general perspective on environment law. It studies the sources of environment law (domestic, European and international) and the principles of that law, such as the principle of prevention, the precautionary principle or the polluter pays principle. In the

second part of the course, the selected issues illustrate the application of those principles: biodiversity, climate, protection of water, waste management, etc.

Business Law (1) (Financial Instruments) (1059)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

Financial company activities

Financial transactions law

Payment instruments (cheques, cards)

Short-term credit tools (transfer and trade debt assignment, bill of exchange, promissory note)

Business Law (2) (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1259)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

- Company financial difficulty prevention (alert, ad hoc mandate, conciliation)
- Safeguard procedure
- Receivership
- Liquidation
- Sanctions

International Trade Law (1115)

Prof. Daniel Cohen

(September 2015)

- Introduction: Importance, historical evolution, aims and definitions of the subject
- Preliminary Section: General framework of international trade: global organisation (parties, fundamental principles); sources of law (rules governing conflicts of laws, material rules, lex mercatoria).
- Part I: International trade players: companies (taken in isolation, corporate groups, community aspects); States.
- Part II: International trade operations: the international contract in general; international contracts in particular (sale, building, financing, technological transfer, etc.); specific problems of execution (guarantees, international insolvency).
- Part III: International trade litigation settlement (mainly international trade arbitration).

European Business Law (1043)

Prof. Emmanuelle Claudel

(October 2015)

European business law is a fundamental subject for any law specialist as it lays the foundation for the understanding of European law and the relations that European law has with domestic laws. It is based on a fundamental freedom that is at the heart of the European project namely, that of freely moving from one Member State to another. This course covers freedom of movement of persons, services, goods and capitals, the study of which complements another course which covers free competition.

Historically speaking, European business law was built around the freedom of movement of goods, since the European founding fathers wanted the economies of Member States to be more interdependent. This course however commences with the study of the freedom of movement of citizens, since the status of the citizen has recently been granted a fundamental status in the Union. The second part focuses firstly on the freedom of movement of economic agents (workers, service providers, natural or legal persons wishing to establish a primary or secondary establishment in another Member State) and secondly on the equal treatment of E.U citizens or agents without which freedom of movement would be deprived of its efficiency.. The last part of the course consists in the study of the freedom of movement of goods and capitals.

European Union and International Tax Law (2084)

Prof. Benoît Delaunay

(September 2015)

This course is organised around the following topics:

- European tax law
- The Court of Justice's reasoning as to tax freedoms
- The fiscal scope of European freedoms
- State aid with a tax form
- Tax harmonisation and approximation of laws
- VAT
- The European Convention on Human Rights and tax law

International tax law

- Objectives: fight against double taxation and international tax evasion
- Tools: international tax treaties
- Places: territoriality of taxes
- Aim: control of international transactions
- Persons: groups and partnerships

International Economic Law (2113)

Prof. Yves Nouvel

Syllabus not communicated to date

Private International Law 1 (1219)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(September 2015)

Introduction: Object, content, transformations of PIL; diversity of methods and sources (European, international and national); extraterritoriality of law and main contemporary challenges (digital, personal data, cybersecurity, climate)

I. Conflicts of laws

1. Determination of the applicable law through the application of the method of conflict of laws settlement as well as other methods: study of French law in the European and international context
2. Application of the foreign law that has been selected in a dispute : in which cases can or must the French judge apply foreign laws (procedural conditions of the foreign law, corrections of the application of the foreign law, public order exceptions)? Study of French law from a comparative perspective.

II. Jurisdictional conflicts

1. International judicial jurisdiction: which rules of jurisdiction determine the competent court in cases of international litigation?

2. Consequences of foreign decisions: conditions of efficiency and control of conformity. Study of the "Brussels 1" regulation and other sources of law (including French and European case law). Analysis of main contemporary evolutions of the law.

The course in private international law (1) is taught by Professor Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

Private International Law 2 (1220)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

As this course complements the course in private international law (1), students must have studied and know the material from the the first-semester course. Two main topics are developed:

1. Application of the general theory of conflicts of laws and jurisdiction to the different domains of private international relations law:

- Personal status: status and legal capacity of natural persons, family relationships (couple, divorce, filiation, adoption)
- Real status: movable and immovable property
- International contracts
- Extra-contractual liability
- Law of family property and assets: matrimonial regimes, successions.

2. Study of specific topics, especially

- Fundamental rights and private international law
- The anti suit injunction
- International child protection
- Class actions in international law

Public International Law 2 (2111)

Dr Claire Crepet-Daigremont, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

This course in public international law (2) tackles several topics of international law, some of which are not given equal weight as dispute resolution (judicial and arbitration litigation), the supervision of the use of force and the international liability of the State ar The rest of the course deals with diplomatic and consular relations and spaces (identification, distribution, uses).

Maritime Law (1230)

Dr Pierre-Emmanuel Audit, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

Maritime law governs human activities at sea. It includes issues related to people's rights (e.g. the status of sailors), property law (e.g. ship ownership or nationality) and contract law (e.g. contracts related to the transportation of people of goods). This subject may seem mixed, but it is useful and original due to the particular risk it aims to prevent or manage - risk at sea. Maritime law must not be mixed up with the law of the sea, which defines the respective jurisdiction of States and the international community on maritime areas.

International Criminal Law (1437)

Prof. Didier Rebut
(September 2014)

International criminal law is divided into two parts that are at the same time similar but different. The first part deals with prosecuting criminal offences that contain a foreign element. This element makes prosecution more complex because it involves two or more States. From this perspective, the course in international criminal law studies the competence of French criminal law so as to accurately determine the acts and persons that may be judged by French criminal courts, international criminal cooperation (acts and procedures by which a State helps criminal prosecution launched by another State) and the consequences of foreign repressive decisions to determine to what extent they may be positively or negatively taken into account by another State. The second part deals with what is called international criminal law. It deals with international courts (ICTY, ICTR, ICC, etc.) and the criminal offences that those courts are competent to rule upon, i.e. genocides, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Economic Public Law 1 (2144)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier
(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

- 1 – Creation and development of economic public law
- 2 - Structure of economic public law
- 3 - Objectives

Part I Sources of economic public law

Chapter 1: Economic public law and public law

- 1 - Economic freedoms
- 2 - General principles with economic consequences (examples)
- 3 - Economic public law and public finances

Chapter 2: Economic public law and market law

- 1 - Economic public law and competition law
- 2 - Economic public law and consumption law

Chapter 3: Economic public law and EU law

1. Development of EU economic public law
2. Opening up to competition of some network services

Part II Regulation and control of economic activities

Chapter 1: Regulation of economic activities

- 1 - Scope of regulation
- 2 - Processes of regulation

Chapter 2: Control of economic activities: economic policies

- 1 - Market framework
- 2 - Control of the operation of the market

Download the syllabus

Economic Public Law 2 (2146)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier
(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

- 1 - Impact of public action on economic activities
- 2 - Development of public action and diversity of economic activities
- 3 - Objectives

Part I Public assets and contracts

Chapter 1: Changes affecting of public assets

- 1 - Diversification of public assets
- 2 - Evolution of the legal framework

Chapter 2: Economic enhancement of public assets

- 1 - Public procurement
- 2 - Public-sector construction

Part II Economic operators

Chapter 1: Financing of economic operators

- 1. Public financing of economic operators: State aid
- 2 - Aid to private financing of economic operators

Chapter 2: Financing of economic activities by public persons

- 1 - Diversity of general-interest economic activities
- 2 - Managing general-interest economic activities

Chapter 3: Public or para-public economic operators

- 1 - National public companies
- 2 - Local public companies

Download the syllabus

European Union and International Employment and Social Welfare Law (1318)

Prof. Bernard Teyssié

(September 2015)

Introduction

Section I - Circulation of people

Chapter I - Circulation of self-employed workers

Chapter II - Circulation of employees

Section II - Standardisation of norms

Chapter I - Individual labour relationships

Chapter I - Collective labour relationships

Download the syllabus

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law, Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 2 - Common Law (1362)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(August 2014)

English law

- US law
- Political and judicial institutions
- Contracts
- Anti-trust trials

This course presents common law (its origin in English law and distinction from equity), the general structure of US law (constitution, federalism and contemporary evolutions) and other mixed or common law systems from a historical perspective. Common law principles are studied, and special emphasis is laid on contract law, trust law and trial. The issue of the unification of law in Europe is tackled through the comparison of English and French law.

The course on Major systems II (common law) is partly taught by Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson and partly by foreign lecturers from common law jurisdictions who may speak in English.

History of International Law (3099)

Bertrand Ancel, Professor Emeritus

(October 2015)

Section I - The anecdotal private international law of Greek and Roman Antiquity

Chapter I: - Classical Greece (500-c. 350 BC)

Chapter 2: - The Hellenistic period (332-c. 30 BC)

Chapter 3: - Roman law

Section II: - Development of the continental tradition of private international law

Subsection 1 - The Middle Ages

Chapter I: - Case law solutions

Chapter 2: - Theory constructions

Subsection 2: Modern times

Chapter I: - The French school of statutes

Chapter 2: - The Dutch theory of statutes

Section III - The period of the plurality of private international law systems

Subsection I: Doctrinal dispersions

Chapter I: - Statute theoreticians

Chapter 2: - Conflict theoreticians

Subsection 2: Diversification of the positive systems

Chapter I: - Development of national systems

Chapter 2: - The internationalist reaction

European Union Policies (2275)

Prof. Dominique Berlin

(July 2014)

Download the syllabus

Current Issues affecting International Law I and II (2290)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Current Issues affecting International Law I (2291)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Master's Degree in Law, Main Option: Notarial Law (1st year) (4191M)

Accountancy for Companies (1031)

Mr Fabrice Bruant

This course presents the main operations affecting the lives of companies, from incorporation to dissolution (creation, capital modification, dissolution, tax calculation, dividend payment). Special emphasis is laid on equity operations.

Civil Law 1 (Credit Law) (1101)

Prof. Pierre Crocq

(September 2015)

Part I: Personal guarantees

Section I: Surety

Section II: Non-collateral guarantees

Part 1: Physical collaterals

Section I: Traditional physical collaterals

Section II: Property as collaterals

Download the syllabus and the bibliography

Civil Law 3 (French Marital Agreements) (1076)

Prof. Cécile Pérès

(September 2015)

The French law on marital agreements governs money relations between spouses and between them and third parties. Together with inheritance law, bequests and gifts, it is one of the pillars of family property rights. It lies at the crossroads between several domains of civil law: family law, property law, law of obligations, law of guaranty, etc. It is also linked to business life, especially that of married individual businesspersons. All spouses necessarily adopt a matrimonial property scheme but they are subject to a set of imperative rules, whatever their matrimonial property scheme. They are free to choose a matrimonial property scheme and enter into a marriage contract, which provides rules governing matrimonial property and which is agreed between the parties. If not, they are rightfully subject to the legal regime of joint ownership of property. There are specific rules applying to money relations between persons who have entered into a civil solidarity pact (civil partnership).

- Introduction

- Part 1: Rules applying to all spouses

- Part 2: The legal regime

- Part 3: Rules governing matrimonial property regimes

- Part 4: Rules applying to the property of non-married couples

Civil Law 4 (Succession Law, Gifts and Bequests) (1081)

Prof. Michel Grimaldi

Syllabus not communicated to date

Construction Law (1144)

Prof. Hugues Périnet-Marquet
(September 2015)

This course presents the private law rules governing the construction of buildings (architect's role, service contract, subcontracting, builder's liability, builder's risk insurance) and their marketing (sale of buildings to be constructed and renovated, building contract for single-family homes).

Download the syllabus

Intellectual Property Law (Patents, Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property) (1441)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier
(September 2015)

This course on intellectual property law deals with intangible property that is based on work, ideas and human genius. It is at the heart of the economy, of social life (as is indicated by its role and use on the Internet) and at the crossroads between several branches of private law, which have been studied since first year at university or are being studied in M1. It is considerably topical in every domain, including those which directly affect students' everyday life (music, films, clothes, books, etc.). It is mainly divided into three branches.

1 - Copyright law (copyrighted works, protected persons, conferred subjective rights, contracts - general theory and special contracts - counterfeiting, the Internet, international copyright protection).

2 - Trademark law (choice and acquisition of trademark rights, trademark defence, international trademark protection).

3 - Patent law (patentability conditions, certification, rights and obligations of a patentee, contracts, counterfeiting, international protection).

Urban Planning Law (2355)

Prof. Camille Broyelle
(September 2015)

In France, as elsewhere, the use of land is supervised. When a private citizen wants to build a house, or a building company wants to build a housing estate, or a municipality wants to create a new district, some conditions must be fulfilled (the area must be suitable for development, it must be possible to build the type of intended building in that area) and specific procedures must be followed. Those conditions and procedures are at the heart of this course, which presents the urban planning general rules developed by public authorities (especially the planning documentation established within the law by local authorities), urban planning authorisations (building permit, planning permission) and the legal tools that public authorities have at their disposal for space development.

Business Law (1) (Financial Instruments) (1059)

Prof. Georges Khairallah
Prof. Antoine Gaudemet
(August 2014)

Financial company activities

Financial transactions law

Payment instruments (cheques, cards)

Short-term credit tools (transfer and trade debt assignment, bill of exchange, promissory note)

Business Law (2) (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1259)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

- Company financial difficulty prevention (alert, ad hoc mandate, conciliation)
- Safeguard procedure
- Receivership
- Liquidation
- Sanctions

Insurance Law (1060)

Prof. Laurent Leveneur

(August 2014)

This course presents insurance law, which is both a phenomenon and a right. First, it is a phenomenon, because insurance is everywhere, at the service of individuals and companies and as a support of the economy. It provides essential stability to help foster entrepreneurial spirit.

The introduction of the course presents the main classifications of insurance, which reveals its pervasive presence. Insurance law is very diverse and important. It also presents provisions of domestic and European law. The course then focuses on the relation between ordinary law and special rights.

The first part, entitled "The Insurance contract" presents the rules that apply to all insurance contracts whatever their object. It focuses on the phases of formation and execution of the insurance contract.

The second part, entitled "Insurance contracts", presents special rights, the specific applicable provisions that protect persons and those which protect property.

Law Applying to Authorities with Devolved Powers (2158)

Dr Manon Altwegg Boussac, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Business Tax Law 1 (1190)

Prof. Gauthier Blanluet

(September 2014)

This course covers the taxes of industrial, commercial and craft companies: taxes that are specific to those companies or with a broader scope (registration, corporate income tax, VAT). It systematically emphasises the essential principles which together are the foundation of taxes applicable to these companies. The rationale, regime and collection rules of the three main types of taxes are explained: registration fees, corporate income tax and VAT.

Business Tax Law 2 (1290)

Prof. Gauthier Blanluet

(September 2014)

This course covers corporate taxes: taxation that is specific to corporate income taxes or with a broader scope (VAT, registration fees). It emphasises the essential principles relating to applicable corporate taxation. The modes of determination and taxation of corporate income, the rules governing the taxation of those profit distributions, deficit management, corporate restructuring and corporate group taxation are examined. Other taxes, such as the VAT and registration fees, insofar as they affect companies, are also studied.

Private International Law 1 (1219)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(September 2015)

Introduction: Object, content, transformations of PIL; diversity of methods and sources (European, international and national); extraterritoriality of law and main contemporary challenges (digital, personal data, cybersecurity, climate)

I. Conflicts of laws

1. Determination of the applicable law through the application of the method of conflict of laws settlement as well as other methods: study of French law in the European and international context

2. Application of the foreign law that has been selected in a dispute : in which cases can or must the French judge apply foreign laws (procedural conditions of the foreign law, corrections of the application of the foreign law, public order exceptions)? Study of French law from a comparative perspective.

II. Jurisdictional conflicts

1. International judicial jurisdiction: which rules of jurisdiction determine the competent court in cases of international litigation?

2. Consequences of foreign decisions: conditions of efficiency and control of conformity. Study of the "Brussels 1" regulation and other sources of law (including French and European case law). Analysis of main contemporary evolutions of the law.

The course in private international law (1) is taught by Professor Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

Private International Law 2 (1220)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

As this course complements the course in private international law (1), students must have studied and know the material from the the first-semester course. Two main topics are developed:

1. Application of the general theory of conflicts of laws and jurisdiction to the different domains of private international relations law:

- Personal status: status and legal capacity of natural persons, family relationships (couple, divorce, filiation, adoption)
- Real status: movable and immovable property
- International contracts
- Extra-contractual liability
- Law of family property and assets: matrimonial regimes, successions.

2. Study of specific topics, especially

- Fundamental rights and private international law
- The anti suit injunction
- International child protection

- Class actions in international law

Rural Law (1303)

Dr Isabelle Pétel-Teyssié, Associate Professor
(August 2014)

- The farmer, especially the farmer as a legal person (study of companies specially designed for the agricultural sector)
- The farm (study, among others, of the agricultural lease)

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré
(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law, Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

History of Family Law (Property and Assets) (3061)

Dr Dominique Thirion, Associate Professor
(September 2015)

Family, beyond kinship, means property. This property must be kept in order to be passed down, from one generation to the next, to uphold the social and economic status of the family. Law has organised the management of family property through succession rules and matrimonial regimes. From Roman law to the Civil Code, the history of family law highlights the way societies have considered the subtle balance between the individual wish to deal with property and family interests. The history of family law also shows how societies have organised property relationships between husband and wife, depending on their conception of marriage. This course demonstrates the choices the legislator had to make in 1804 to manage the codification of French law based on legal traditions, which was often opposed, and which evolved from Roman law and custom law.

Master's Degree in Law, Main Option: Private Law (1st year) (4145M)

Civil Law 1 (Credit Law) (1101)

Prof. Pierre Crocq
(September 2015)

Part I: Personal guarantees

Section I: Surety

Section II: Non-collateral guarantees

Part 1: Physical collaterals

Section I: Traditional physical collaterals

Section II: Property as collaterals
Download the syllabus and the bibliography

Civil Law 3 (French Marital Agreements) (1076)

Prof. Cécile Pérès
(September 2015)

The French law on marital agreements governs money relations between spouses and between them and third parties. Together with inheritance law, bequests and gifts, it is one of the pillars of family property rights. It lies at the crossroads between several domains of civil law: family law, property law, law of obligations, law of guaranty, etc. It is also linked to business life, especially that of married individual businesspersons. All spouses necessarily adopt a matrimonial property scheme but they are subject to a set of imperative rules, whatever their matrimonial property scheme. They are free to choose a matrimonial property scheme and enter into a marriage contract, which provides rules governing matrimonial property and which is agreed between the parties. If not, they are rightfully subject to the legal regime of joint ownership of property. There are specific rules applying to money relations between persons who have entered into a civil solidarity pact (civil partnership).

- Introduction
- Part 1: Rules applying to all spouses
- Part 2: The legal regime
- Part 3: Rules governing matrimonial property regimes
- Part 4: Rules applying to the property of non-married couples

Civil Law 4 (Succession Law, Gifts and Bequests) (1081)

Prof. Michel Grimaldi
Syllabus not communicated to date

Competition Law in the European Union (1136)

Prof. Laurence Idot
(September 2015)

This course in competition law involves the study of the rules which aim to preserve competition in the markets that prevail in all international organisations, in particular the European Union. The course does not include the study of unfair competition. It is primarily based on EU rules of law. The first part presents the legal and institutional framework of the EU (coexistence of EU law and domestic laws, European institutions, role of domestic authorities and courts). The course then mainly focuses on the first component of EU competition law: antitrust law, that is, Articles 101 and 102 TFEU which respectively forbid cartels and abuses of a dominant position. The other components of EU law (control of concentration and State aid) are only briefly covered because of lack of time.

Introduction

1. What is competition?
2. What is competition law?

Preliminary Section: Institutional and legal framework

Chapter 1. Competition law in Europe

Chapter 2: Institutions

Download the syllabus (1)

Download the syllabus (2)

Download the syllabus (3)

Construction Law (1144)

Prof. Hugues Périnet-Marquet

(September 2015)

This course presents the private law rules governing the construction of buildings (architect's role, service contract, subcontracting, builder's liability, builder's risk insurance) and their marketing (sale of buildings to be constructed and renovated, building contract for single-family homes).

Download the syllabus

Intellectual Property Law (Patents, Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property) (1441)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier

(September 2015)

This course on intellectual property law deals with intangible property that is based on work, ideas and human genius. It is at the heart of the economy, of social life (as is indicated by its role and use on the Internet) and at the crossroads between several branches of private law, which have been studied since first year at university or are being studied in M1. It is considerably topical in every domain, including those which directly affect students' everyday life (music, films, clothes, books, etc.). It is mainly divided into three branches.

1 - Copyright law (copyrighted works, protected persons, conferred subjective rights, contracts - general theory and special contracts - counterfeiting, the Internet, international copyright protection).

2 - Trademark law (choice and acquisition of trademark rights, trademark defence, international trademark protection).

3 - Patent law (patentability conditions, certification, rights and obligations of a patentee, contracts, counterfeiting, international protection).

Social Welfare Law (1317)

Prof. Emeric Jeansen

(July 2014)

This course explores the galaxy of systems that make up social welfare law (statutory scheme, supplemental pension regimes, corporate collective pension and guarantees, unemployment scheme, social aid). It describes the rules of social welfare law and group insurance law that are intertwined with the EU and ECHR rules, civil law, labour law, business law and public law. Though the emphasis is on legal reasoning, studying this subject, which is at the heart of society today, also reveals the evolution of social finances (abysmal deficit of health insurance, old age or unemployment funds), social policies, as well as sociological aspects related to healthcare, retirement or solidarity.

The classic theories, new problems and concepts (work "hardness" or work-related suicides, compensation for "anxiety-related damage", asbestos litigation, "portability" of disability-incapacity-death schemes, etc.) and topical issues.

Business Law (1) (Financial Instruments) (1059)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

Financial company activities

Financial transactions law

Payment instruments (cheques, cards)

Short-term credit tools (transfer and trade debt assignment, bill of exchange, promissory note)

Business Law (2) (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1259)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

- Company financial difficulty prevention (alert, ad hoc mandate, conciliation)
- Safeguard procedure
- Receivership
- Liquidation
- Sanctions

Insurance Law (1060)

Prof. Laurent Leveneur

(August 2014)

This course presents insurance law, which is both a phenomenon and a right. First, it is a phenomenon, because insurance is everywhere, at the service of individuals and companies and as a support of the economy. It provides essential stability to help foster entrepreneurial spirit.

The introduction of the course presents the main classifications of insurance, which reveals its pervasive presence. Insurance law is very diverse and important. It also presents provisions of domestic and European law. The course then focuses on the relation between ordinary law and special rights.

The first part, entitled "The Insurance contract" presents the rules that apply to all insurance contracts whatever their object. It focuses on the phases of formation and execution of the insurance contract.

The second part, entitled "Insurance contracts", presents special rights, the specific applicable provisions that protect persons and those which protect property.

Land and Air Transport Law (1335)

Prof. Emmanuelle Claudel

(September 2014)

Transport law is a fundamental subject as firstly different modes of, transports carry considerable economic weight. They lie at the heart of exchanges and free movement of goods and people. From a legal point of view, the subject is also an interesting and complex one. Its complexity comes from the fact that transports can be divided into as many units as there are means of transport: road, railway, river, sky and sea (maritime transport is not part of this course), each having its own organisation and liability rules. It also comes from the fact that transportation is made of intertwined contracts which involve several parties: sender, carrier, shipping agent/haulier, broker, etc. It can have multiple sources (international, European or national) and be based on legislation, regulation or contract. That is why transport law is sometimes seen as a "laboratory for ordinary law of obligations, liability and contract" (foreword to *Le droit européen*

des transports dans tous ses états, Larcier 2012). It is a sensitive subject and is exposed to and involves other areas such as public security, social and environment issues, none of which can be left aside. This course offers a general overview of the subject, presents the organisation of transports (Part 1) transport contracts (Part 2) and liability rules governing the transport sector (Part 3).

International Trade Law (1115)

Prof. Daniel Cohen

(September 2015)

- Introduction: Importance, historical evolution, aims and definitions of the subject
- Preliminary Section: General framework of international trade: global organisation (parties, fundamental principles); sources of law (rules governing conflicts of laws, material rules, *lex mercatoria*).
- Part I: International trade players: companies (taken in isolation, corporate groups, community aspects); States.
- Part II: International trade operations: the international contract in general; international contracts in particular (sale, building, financing, technological transfer, etc.); specific problems of execution (guarantees, international insolvency).
- Part III: International trade litigation settlement (mainly international trade arbitration).

Banking Law and Economics (1165)

Prof. Thierry Bonneau

(September 2015)

- General introduction presenting the banking sector and the law that governs it
- Authorities, professionals and their activities
- Account agreements (current account, deposit account, overdrafts, bank statement, etc.)
- Domestic and international credit operations (Daily assignment, factoring, documentary credit, etc.)
- Inter-bank relationships and operations for professionals (securitisation, re-purchase agreement, etc.)

Business Tax Law 1 (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1190)

Prof. Gauthier Blanluet

(September 2014)

This course covers the taxes of industrial, commercial and craft companies: taxes that are specific to those companies or with a broader scope (registration, corporate income tax, VAT). It systematically emphasises the essential principles which together are the foundation of taxes applicable to these companies. The rationale, regime and collection rules of the three main types of taxes are explained: registration fees, corporate income tax and VAT.

Private International Law 1 (1219)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(September 2015)

Introduction: Object, content, transformations of PIL; diversity of methods and sources (European, international and national); extraterritoriality of law and main contemporary challenges (digital, personal data, cybersecurity, climate)

I. Conflicts of laws

1. Determination of the applicable law through the application of the method of conflict of laws settlement as well as other methods: study of French law in the European and international context

2. Application of the foreign law that has been selected in a dispute : in which cases can or must the French judge apply foreign laws (procedural conditions of the foreign law, corrections of the application of the foreign law, public order exceptions)? Study of French law from a comparative perspective.

II. Jurisdictional conflicts

1. International judicial jurisdiction: which rules of jurisdiction determine the competent court in cases of international litigation?

2. Consequences of foreign decisions: conditions of efficiency and control of conformity. Study of the "Brussels 1" regulation and other sources of law (including French and European case law). Analysis of main contemporary evolutions of the law.

The course in private international law (1) is taught by Professor Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

Private International Law 2 (1220)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

As this course complements the course in private international law (1), students must have studied and know the material from the the first-semester course. Two main topics are developed:

1. Application of the general theory of conflicts of laws and jurisdiction to the different domains of private international relations law:

- Personal status: status and legal capacity of natural persons, family relationships (couple, divorce, filiation, adoption)
- Real status: movable and immovable property
- International contracts
- Extra-contractual liability
- Law of family property and assets: matrimonial regimes, successions.

2. Study of specific topics, especially

- Fundamental rights and private international law
- The anti suit injunction
- International child protection
- Class actions in international law

Maritime Law (1230)

Dr Pierre-Emmanuel Audit, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

Maritime law governs human activities at sea. It includes issues related to people's rights (e.g. the status of sailors), property law (e.g. ship ownership or nationality) and contract law (e.g. contracts related to the transportation of people or goods). This subject may seem mixed, but it is useful and original due to the particular risk it aims to prevent or manage - risk at sea. Maritime law must not be mixed up with the law of the sea, which defines the respective jurisdiction of States and the international community on maritime areas.

International Criminal Law (1437)

Prof. Didier Rebut
(September 2014)

International criminal law is divided into two parts that are at the same time similar but different. The first part deals with prosecuting criminal offences that contain a foreign element. This element makes prosecution more complex because it involves two or more States. From this perspective, the course in international criminal law studies the competence of French criminal law so as to accurately determine the acts and persons that may be judged by French criminal courts, international criminal cooperation (acts and procedures by which a State helps criminal prosecution launched by another State) and the consequences of foreign repressive decisions to determine to what extent they may be positively or negatively taken into account by another State. The second part deals with what is called international criminal law. It deals with international courts (ICTY, ICTR, ICC, etc.) and the criminal offences that those courts are competent to rule upon, i.e. genocides, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Specific Fields of Criminal Law (1281)

Prof. Agathe Lepage
(October 2015)

This course on specific fields of criminal law focuses on criminal offences and their constitutive elements and specific punishment. It is in line with the courses in general criminal law and criminal procedure. Though this domain is a technical one, since it implies an in-depth study of criminal offences, it is also interesting from a sociological point of view since incriminations of the wrongdoer reveal a certain image of the society that has produced them. Criminal offences are mentioned in the Penal Code as well as numerous other codes or in laws that have not been codified. This course deals with some of the criminal offences of the Penal Code, i.e. against persons and against property (Book I and III of the Penal Code).

The study of offences against the person includes the following offences - voluntary offences against life (murder, poisoning), intentional violence, sexual offences, involuntary manslaughter, breach of duty of care leading to endangerment to persons, etc. The section on Offences against property, includes the study of theft, fraud, breach of trust and handling of stolen goods.

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré
(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law, Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 2 - Common Law (1362)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson
(August 2014)

English law

- US law

- Political and judicial institutions

- Contracts
- Anti-trust trials

This course presents common law (its origin in English law and distinction from equity), the general structure of US law (constitution, federalism and contemporary evolutions) and other mixed or common law systems from a historical perspective. Common law principles are studied, and special emphasis is laid on contract law, trust law and trial. The issue of the unification of law in Europe is tackled through the comparison of English and French law.

The course on Major systems II (common law) is partly taught by Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson and partly by foreign lecturers from common law jurisdictions who may speak in English.

History of Family Law (Property and Assets) (3061)

Dr Dominique Thirion, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

Family, beyond kinship, means property. This property must be kept in order to be passed down, from one generation to the next, to uphold the social and economic status of the family. Law has organised the management of family property through succession rules and matrimonial regimes. From Roman law to the Civil Code, the history of family law highlights the way societies have considered the subtle balance between the individual wish to deal with property and family interests. The history of family law also shows how societies have organised property relationships between husband and wife, depending on their conception of marriage. This course demonstrates the choices the legislator had to make in 1804 to manage the codification of French law based on legal traditions, which was often opposed, and which evolved from Roman law and custom law.

Philosophy of Law (1412)

Dr Eric Martin, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

The famous distinction made by Kant in the *Metaphysical Elements of Justice* will make the object of this course clearer. Indeed, in the introduction to this work, and more specifically in the introduction to the legal doctrine, he outlines the difference between two questions that may be asked about the law: "Quid sit juris ?" – "Was Rechtens sei ?", "What is the law in any particular case ?" - and "Quid jus ?" – "Was ist Recht ?", "What is the law?". The former consists in looking at what the law state in a certain place and time and the latter sets aside positive laws and allows one to reflect on their fairness and correlatively, to ask what is the universal criterion that allows one to distinguish between what is fair and unfair.

During the first three years, students have above all learnt what the law is in any instance, that is, positive law, even though they have been taught a certain number of general notions in introductory courses to law and constitutional law during the first year. This course in philosophy of law invites them to focus on the question of what the law, is pursuant to Kant's doctrine. In truth, that question contains a double issue. First, one must question if the essence of the law exists reflecting upon its fairness beyond the diversity of positive law or (is it fair in itself beyond the diversity of positive laws,) or whether the law, to quote an image from Montaigne's Essays (bk. ii. ch. xii., "Apology for Raymond de Sebonde") is nothing more than "that floating sea of the opinions of a people or a prince". It follows that one must consider the meaning of the essence of the law assuming its existence is proven and allowing for the possibility to understand it. Regarding the distinction made between the questions "What is the law in any instance?", and

"What is the law?", there is a corresponding distribution of competences between the law specialist and the philosopher that Kant presents in his book *The Conflict of the Faculties*. According to Kant, the role of the jurist is to study and gain practical knowledge of positive law, while the search for the essence of the fair, legal theory (see Kant's book *On the Common Saying: That may be Correct in Theory, but it is of no Use in Practice*), is exclusively the philosopher's role. Following the etymology of the term - the verb εἰδέναι which means to observe, contemplate in Greek -, a theory necessarily implies a point of view that is external to the object it intends to observe. The law therefore cannot on its own provide the bases for its systematisation, as is quite rightly highlighted by Michel Villey (*History Lessons on the Philosophy of Law*, chapter 1). Studying those bases belongs to another subject, which is hierarchically superior to law, "architectonic" in the Aristotelian meaning of the term philosophy.

Thus, the question "What is the law?" cannot be considered apart from a vision of the whole Weltanschauung or world wide view as philosophy implies. Whatever the answer may be, or even though one may give up on answering it, that question is a metaphysical one. It would be illusory to claim to study it by only referring to the experience emanating from positive law. Claiming to study it by only referring to the experience emanating from positive law would be illusory. Philosophy of law is therefore a branch of general philosophy, for it is not possible to understand Plato's, Kant's or Hegel's philosophy of law, for example, without having even basic knowledge of their global system of thought. This course aims to initiate students to the understanding of philosophies that have had an important influence on the varying legal concepts such as sophistic, Platonism, Aristotelianism, skepticisms, hellenistic philosophies and especially stoicism, and the Hobbesian and critical philosophies. This initiation is done through the study of philosophical texts and a dialogue between the professor and the students.

Enforcement Procedures in Civil Law (1416)

Prof. Claude Brenner

(September 2015)

Section I: ORDINARY LAW OF ENFORCEMENT

Chapter I: The "right" to enforcement

1. Existence of the right
2. Efficiency of the right

Chapter II: Enforcement implementation

1. The framework of enforcement
2. The conditions of enforcement
3. The consequences of enforcement

Chapter III: The control of enforcement

1. Jurisdiction of the judge in charge of enforcement
2. Prerogatives of the judge in charge of enforcement
3. Procedure before the judge in charge of enforcement

Section II: Precautionary measures

Chapter I: Basic regime

1. Conditions of precautionary measures
2. Procedure

Chapter II: Preventive seizures

1. Preventive seizure of tangible property
2. Preventive seizure of monetary debts

3. Preventive seizure of incorporeal rights

Chapter III: Judicial guarantees

1. General working
2. Special provisions

Section III: Seizure of movable property

Chapter I: Seizures of movable property

1. Seizures of monetary debts
2. Seizure of the other intangible rights
3. Seizures of tangible property

Chapter II: Distribution of the proceeds of the seizure of movable property

1. Domain
2. Provisions

Section IV: Seizure of immovable property

Chapter I: Conditions

Chapter II: Procedure

Chapter III: Distribution of the proceeds

Historical Approach to Sociology of Law (3165)

Dr Dominique Thirion, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

Topics: "Law and religion in Rome" "What are the relations between law and religion?" To support a very topical reflection, let us turn to history. Roman law gives us the quite remarkable example of a non-religious law that quickly detached itself from sacred law while the idea of divinity remaining deeply permeated within its modes of thinking by putting the divine at the service of the city. That is why the religious swing of the Empire, in the 4th century, from traditional polytheism to Christian monotheism, which became the state religion, had consequences on the way of thinking law and on its content, be it from the point of view of civil law or relations between imperial power and the nascent Church.

Elements of Fundamental Rights in the European Union (2002)

Prof. Emmanuel Decaux

(September 2015)

The protection of human rights in Europe, which is founded on the affirmation of common values and universal principles, pervades the collective guarantee of rights and liberties, important societal debates and the management of international crises. In this respect, three regional organisations have complementary roles, in the legal, political and diplomatic fields - the European Union, the European Council and the OSCE. This course provides an institutional description of those three systems and of the litigation guarantees of human rights through the presentation of the European Convention on Human Rights, its recent developments and procedural and substantial characteristics. Pursuant to the principle of subsidiarity - reaffirmed in Protocol 15 to the ECHR - national courts, including French courts, are the first guardians of civil liberties and fundamental rights. However, the Strasbourg Court's dynamic case law is a powerful factor of harmonisation on a continental level, even though the European Union's compliance with the ECHR has reached an impasse following the UECJ's negative ruling. Apart from European litigation, there are numerous other mechanisms of protection of rights in specialised areas of the law or via original institutions, especially a strong culture of European diplomacy

concerning human rights within the European Union, which all contribute to the efficiency of human rights protection. That system is nonetheless going through a crisis as it is fragmented and often not well understood by the public. It is increasingly questioned by Member States in the legal field and is too often breached by European States, as human rights and human rights law are being systematically violated, which is illustrated by internal or international armed conflicts and the migration crises affecting the continent. Beyond a technical analysis of institutions, procedures and mechanisms, this course provides an assessment of what is fundamentally at stake for Europe's future - "Europe whole and free" as the Paris Charter (1990) claimed.

Master's Degree in Law, Main Option: French Public Law (1st year) (4175M)

Elements of Fundamental Rights in the European Union (2002)

Prof. Emmanuel Decaux
(September 2015)

The protection of human rights in Europe, which is founded on the affirmation of common values and universal principles, pervades the collective guarantee of rights and liberties, important societal debates and the management of international crises. In this respect, three regional organisations have complementary roles, in the legal, political and diplomatic fields - the European Union, the European Council and the OSCE. This course provides an institutional description of those three systems and of the litigation guarantees of human rights through the presentation of the European Convention on Human Rights, its recent developments and procedural and substantial characteristics. Pursuant to the principle of subsidiarity - reaffirmed in Protocol 15 to the ECHR - national courts, including French courts, are the first guardians of civil liberties and fundamental rights. However, the Strasbourg Court's dynamic case law is a powerful factor of harmonisation on a continental level, even though the European Union's compliance with the ECHR has reached an impasse following the UECJ's negative ruling. Apart from European litigation, there are numerous other mechanisms of protection of rights in specialised areas of the law or via original institutions, especially a strong culture of European diplomacy concerning human rights within the European Union, which all contribute to the efficiency of human rights protection. That system is nonetheless going through a crisis as it is fragmented and often not well understood by the public. It is increasingly questioned by Member States in the legal field and is too often breached by European States, as human rights and human rights law are being systematically violated, which is illustrated by internal or international armed conflicts and the migration crises affecting the continent. Beyond a technical analysis of institutions, procedures and mechanisms, this course provides an assessment of what is fundamentally at stake for Europe's future - "Europe whole and free" as the Paris Charter (1990) claimed.

Comparative Administrative Law (2045)

Prof. Gilles Guglielmi
(August 2014)

Because of the diversity of public law systems in the world, this course includes, when required, parts of comparative constitutional law and administrative science and comparative politics. It is divided into two parts and does not exclude any geographical area.

- The first part aims to reveal the foundations, method and stakes of the comparison of administrative laws in the world. Starting from the historical constitution of families of legal systems, it ends with the current issues relating to European administrative law and administrative law in general.
- The second part revolves around the comparison between a concept or a specific institution of the administration in different States or legal systems in the world today. This part is different every year: it may be about public service, civil service, public good, etc.

Competition Law in the European Union (1136)

Prof. Laurence Idot

(September 2015)

This course in competition law involves the study of the rules which aim to preserve competition in the markets that prevail in all international organisations, in particular the European Union. The course does not include the study of unfair competition. It is primarily based on EU rules of law. The first part presents the legal and institutional framework of the EU (coexistence of EU law and domestic laws, European institutions, role of domestic authorities and courts). The course then mainly focuses on the first component of EU competition law: antitrust law, that is, Articles 101 and 102 TFEU which respectively forbid cartels and abuses of a dominant position. The other components of EU law (control of concentration and State aid) are only briefly covered because of lack of time.

Introduction

1. What is competition?
2. What is competition law?

Preliminary Section: Institutional and legal framework

Chapter 1. Competition law in Europe

Chapter 2: Institutions

Download the syllabus (1)

Download the syllabus (2)

Download the syllabus (3)

Public Health Law (2149)

Dr Benoît Apollis, Associate professor at Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense

(October 2015)

syllabus

This syllabus may be changed in the course of the year.

Introduction

Section 1 - Object of public health law

Section 2 - Sources of public health law

Part I Health institutions

Chapter 1 - Health administrations

Section 1 - General characteristics

Section 2 - National administrations

Section 3 - Local administrations

Chapter 2 - Health professions

Section 1 - Professional organisations

Section 2 - Professional practices

Section 3 - Professional disciplines
Chapter 3 - Healthcare institutions
Section 1 - Concept of healthcare institutions
Section 2 - Public healthcare institutions
Section 3 - Private healthcare institutions
Part II Health policy
Chapter 1 - Health policy management
Section 1 - Health policy accountability
Section 2 - Health policy implementation
Chapter 2 - Health policy content
Section 1 - Prevention
Section 2 - Health monitoring and security
Section 3 - Fight against illnesses and dependencies
Part III Health care system
Chapter 1 - Organisation of healthcare
Section 1 - Regulation of healthcare provision
Section 2 - Regulation of healthcare products
Chapter 2 - Healthcare relationship
Section 1 - Rights and duties of the patient
Section 2 - Medical and hospital liability

Law of Social Policy and Benefits (1313)

Prof. Michel Borgetto
(September 2015)

As indicated by both the limits that classic insurance techniques founded on employment increasingly show, and also the important development of the precariousness and exclusion phenomena, social aid and action have recovered the legitimacy and usefulness that used to be theirs when the democratic and republican State was created.

This course highlights the main issues related to that field and some of the policies that best illustrate the multiple and varied initiatives implemented by public authorities: policies aiming to support some -specific- categories of the population (policies that are "category-based") or to give access to some goods or services that are considered to be strictly necessary.

The course revolves around three main axes. It first explains the global environment of the law of social policy and benefits, that is the general frameworks (sources and content of applicable rules, conditions of access to benefits). It then presents two of the main policies implemented in favour of some parts of the population, those for the elderly and those for the disabled. It finally presents two of the main interventions which aim to guarantee everyone the exercise of their fundamental rights: those which aim to fight against situations of poverty and exclusion and those which aim to provide universal and effective access to healthcare.

Environment Law (2075)

Dr Pascale Martin-Bidou, Associate Professor
(September 2015)

This course gives students a general perspective on environment law. It studies the sources of environment law (domestic, European and international) and the principles of that law, such as the principle of prevention, the precautionary principle or the polluter pays principle. In the

second part of the course, the selected issues illustrate the application of those principles: biodiversity, climate, protection of water, waste management, etc.

Urban Planning Law (2355)

Prof. Camille Broyelle

(September 2015)

In France, as elsewhere, the use of land is supervised. When a private citizen wants to build a house, or a building company wants to build a housing estate, or a municipality wants to create a new district, some conditions must be fulfilled (the area must be suitable for development, it must be possible to build the type of intended building in that area) and specific procedures must be followed. Those conditions and procedures are at the heart of this course, which presents the urban planning general rules developed by public authorities (especially the planning documentation established within the law by local authorities), urban planning authorisations (building permit, planning permission) and the legal tools that public authorities have at their disposal for space development.

Law Applying to Authorities with Devolved Powers (2158)

Prof. Manon Altwegg Boussac

(September 2015)

Syllabus not communicated to date

Law applying to French Public Services (2191)

Prof. Gilles Guglielmi

(September 2015)

The law applying to French public services is defined as the normative framework of public service activities. At the beginning of the 20th century, the notion of public service played a central part in the theory and construction of French administrative law and it was the foundation of many service provider activities aiming to maintain or develop social interdependence. Despite the development of liberal theories and the globalisation which partly occurred as a consequence of these theories, France still has strong public service activities, in public as well as private management, and a strict and protective legal supervision of users. This course covers the status of public service in French and European law and its legal operating modes. The course is divided into ten classes:

1. - Birth of a notion
2. - Identification of public service in positive law
3. - Constitutional public services, national / local public services
4. - Public service and legal categories of EU law
5. - Public service and legal categories of French administrative law
6. - Modes of public management of public service: governance / quasi-governance, public body
7. - Modes of private management of public service: public service devolution, partnership market, institutionalised public-private partnership
8. - Fundamental principles of public service operation
9. - Additional principles of public service operation
10. - Status of the public service user

Public International Law 2 (2111)

Dr Claire Crepet-Daigremont, Associate Professor
(September 2015)

This course in public international law (2) tackles several topics of international law, some of which are not given equal weight as dispute resolution (judicial and arbitration litigation), the supervision of the use of force and the international liability of the State or The rest of the course deals with diplomatic and consular relations and spaces (identification, distribution, uses).

Economic Public Law 1 (2144)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier
(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

- 1 – Creation and development of economic public law
- 2 - Structure of economic public law
- 3 - Objectives

Part I Sources of economic public law

Chapter 1: Economic public law and public law

- 1 - Economic freedoms
- 2 - General principles with economic consequences (examples)
- 3 - Economic public law and public finances

Chapter 2: Economic public law and market law

- 1 - Economic public law and competition law
- 2 - Economic public law and consumption law

Chapter 3: Economic public law and EU law

1. Development of EU economic public law
2. Opening up to competition of some network services

Part II Regulation and control of economic activities

Chapter 1: Regulation of economic activities

- 1 - Scope of regulation
- 2 - Processes of regulation

Chapter 2: Control of economic activities: economic policies

- 1 - Market framework
- 2 - Control of the operation of the market

Download the syllabus

Economic Public Law 2 (2146)

Prof. Stéphane Braconnier
(October 2015)

INTRODUCTION

- 1 - Impact of public action on economic activities
- 2 - Development of public action and diversity of economic activities
- 3 - Objectives

Part 1 Public assets and contracts

Chapter 1: Changes affecting of public assets

- 1 - Diversification of public assets
- 2 - Evolution of the legal framework

Chapter 2: Economic enhancement of public assets

1 - Public procurement

2 - Public-sector construction

Part II Economic operators

Chapter 1: Financing of economic operators

1. Public financing of economic operators: State aid

2 - Aid to private financing of economic operators

Chapter 2: Financing of economic activities by public persons

1 - Diversity of general-interest economic activities

2 - Managing general-interest economic activities

Chapter 3: Public or para-public economic operators

1 - National public companies

2 - Local public companies

Download the syllabus

Local Finances (2166)

Prof. Francesco Martucci

(September 2014)

This course presents local finances. France is an indivisible republic with a decentralised organisation. Local authorities have the power to manage themselves, but they still need enough financial resources. Studying local finances is necessary to understand the action of local authorities and public policies. The introductory chapter presents the "financial Constitution" of local authorities. While the European Union imposes rules of discipline, Article 72-2 of the Constitution sanctions a principle of financial autonomy whose legal and practical scope is nonetheless debated. The first part examines the budgetary power of local authorities. To understand a budget, one needs to understand the rules that govern its formalisation and the rules of the adoption and execution of budgets. Decentralisation implies controlling the budgetary power. The second part analyses the financial resources of local authorities. Financial autonomy means that in principle local authorities must have their own resources. Though they do not have tax autonomy, authorities have local taxation powers, which is at the heart of a recurring process of reform. The financial crisis has also shown that the financing of authorities through borrowing must be better supervised. Though they do not have enough of their own resources, local authorities obtain some State aid, the evolution of which is regulated in a context of budget cuts. Studying local finances is necessary when one studies public law. It is part of numerous administrative exams and highly recommended to anyone wishing to exercise their professional activity in relation to local authorities.

Major Legal, Political and Economic Theories (2178)

Prof. Denis Baranger

(November 2015)

All documents for this course are available on the personal webpage of Prof. Denis Baranger:
<http://www.institutvilley.com/Denis-Baranger,21>

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law, Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

History of Political Ideas from 1700 (2200)

Prof. Philippe Raynaud

(November 2015)

Master's Degree in Public Law - Bachelor's degree in Human and Social Sciences (Political Science)

SECOND SEMESTER: History of political ideas from the end of the 18th century. This year, the course focuses on French and English political thought in the 19th century. Starting from the French Revolution, it studies the relations between liberalism, democracy and socialism during the era in which the first liberal democracies and first socialist criticisms of liberalism were born. The main authors who are studied will be Benjamin Constant, Saint-Simon and Tocqueville, and Bentham, Owen and John Stuart Mill.

Introduction: Liberalism and democracy

- The constitution of classical liberalism
- The Enlightenment and the French Revolution
- The legacy of the French Revolution and the birth of modern democracy

First part - Liberalism and socialism in France after the French Revolution

Chapter I: The liberal thought, Benjamin Constant and the freedom of the Modern

- The Enlightenment, reason and revolution
- The freedom of the Modern
- Diversity of the French liberalism: Chateaubriand, Madame de Staël and François Guizot

Chapter 2. Saint-Simon and socialism

- The systematic project, from Aembert to Saint-Simon
- The relations between the social, politics and religion

Chapter 3. Tocqueville and democracy

- Introduction: Tocqueville's thought
- America and freedom
- The democratic man
- France and freedom

Second part - Utilitarianism, socialism and liberalism in England

Chapter I: Bentham and utilitarianism

- The principle of utility and the English legacy
- The policy of Utilitarians

Chapter 2. Robert Owen and social reform

- The Association
- Robert Owen's theory and practice

Chapter 3. John Stuart Mill and freedom

- The evolution of the Utilitarian theory
- The conditions of freedom

History of Political Ideas up to 1700 (3101)

Dr Pascal Gourgues, Associate Professor

- Political power: definition, foundations, limits (legal, moral and religious), from the Antiquity to the French Revolution.

- Presentation of the main political "authors" (from Plato, Aristotle and Cicero to Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau) and main political movements (from Stoicism to French Jacobinism).

Theory of Administrative Systems (2310)

Dr Julie Bailleux, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

This course is an initiation into the sociological analysis of political and administrative institutions and intends in particular to encourage students to break with common sense implicit assumptions. It is based on two approaches of the State and administration, which are essential in political science: the sociohistory of the building of the State as the central place of the exercise of power and political decision making, and sociographical analysis. It mainly focuses on the French system and may be divided into two parts. The first part presents the progressive building up of the State as a form of political organisation and the birth of a bureaucratic phenomenon. The second part, which is entitled "Morphology of the bureaucratic apparatus", is a sociological analysis of senior management public administration and the role of senior officials in political decision making.

Constitutional Litigation (2021)

Prof. Guillaume Drago

(September 2015)

This course presents constitutional justice and its different characteristics: general theory, institutions and comparative law, with emphasis on constitutional litigation. A substantial part of the course is dedicated to the presentation of the Conseil Constitutionnel (Constitutional court) and the dispute principles that guide it, and a specific part is dedicated to the priority question on the constitutionality of promulgated laws. The relation of the Conseil Constitutionnel with other constitutional bodies (Parliament, Government, jurisdictional orders) is one of the fields of study, as is the issue of relations between constitutionality and conventionality.

Section I: General theory of constitutional justice

Section II: Review of constitutionality in France

Section III: Review of the constitutionality of standards

Section IV: Constitutionality and conventionality

Section V: Efficiency of constitutionality review

Comparative Constitutional Law (2070)

Prof. Armel Le Divellec

(September 2015)

This course offers an original reading of the general trends and characteristics of constitutional law in western democracies. It tries to provide keys for a legal approach of constitutional phenomena, which are often considered from a purely political point of view, or from a legal technical point of view that is falsely neutral.

The course is divided into four parts:

- I. The main stages in the history of constitutional democracies
- II. The different aspects of the notion of constitution
- III. The government systems
- IV. The constitutional justice systems

General Constitutional Law (2069)

Prof. Denis Baranger
(November 2015)

All documents for this course are available on the personal webpage of Prof. Denis Baranger:
<http://www.institutvilley.com/Denis-Baranger,21>

History of French Public Law and Administration (3118)

Dr Charles Papon, Associate Professor
Syllabus not communicated to date

European Union Policies (2276)

Prof. Dominique Berlin
(September 2015)

Introduction

- Preliminary part: Financial means of the EU policies

Chapter 1. Financing from the EU's own resources

1.1. Institutional aspects

1.2. Evolution of the idea financing from the EU's own resources

1.3. Regime of the EU's own resources

1.4. Conclusion

Chapter 2. The EU's use of its own resources: budget spending

2.1. Budget content: budget spending

2.2. Budgetary procedure

Part I EU policies with EU exclusive competence

Chapter 1: Economic policies

Subchapter 1. Monetary policy

Section 1. The difficult birth of the monetary union

Section 2. Organisation of the monetary union

I. The ESCB's functions

II. The ESCB's organisation

Section 3. The imperfections of monetary union : the lack of economic union

Subchapter 2. Competition policy

Section 1. Competition rules applicable to private companies

Subsection 1. Ban on some behaviours

Subsection 2. Control of structure modifications

Section II: Competition rules applicable to the public sector

Chapter 2: Foreign policy with exclusive competence: the common trade policy

- Preliminary Part: Issues of competences

Section 1. Objectives of the common trade policy

Section 2. Scope of the common trade policy

Section 3. Implementation of the common trade policy

Paragraph 1: The import regime

I. Common law

1. The non-tariff regime

2. The tariff regime

II. Exception system

1. Revealing reprehensible dumping

2. Adopting measures to put an end to reprehensible dumping

Paragraph 2. Export regime

I. A free regime

II. Limited exceptions

Paragraph 3. The issue of investments

I. The foundations of a common policy

II. A common programme of negotiations

Part II: EU policies with shared competences

Chapter 1. Particular sectoral policies

Section 1. A recent sectoral policy with newly shared competences: the transports policy

Paragraph 1. Road transport

Paragraph 2. Rail transport

I. Setting up an open rail market

II. Removing administrative and technical barriers

Paragraph 3. Waterway transport

I. River transport by river

II. Maritime transport

Paragraph 4. Air transport

I. Application of competition law to air transport

II. Liberalisation of air transport

Section 2. An old sectoral policy with newly shared competences: the common agricultural policy

Paragraph 1. Specificity of the CAP

I. Agricultural products

II. Objectives of the CAP

Paragraph 2. Origins of the CAP

I. A quantitative system essentially based on guarantee

II. An excessively costly system

Paragraph 3. Reforms of the CAP

I. The MacSharry reform

II. The Agenda 2000 reform

III. The Fischler reform

IV. The "last" reform

Chapitre 2. More recent transversal policies

Section 1. Consumer protection policy

Paragraph 1. Protection of the economic interests of the consumer

I. (Pre-contractual) information of the consumer

II. Commercial protection of the consumer

Paragraph 2. Protection of (the health and) safety of the consumer

I. General rules

- II. Sectoral rules
 - Section 2. Environment protection policy
 - Paragraph 1. General framework of the environment policy
 - I. Legal bases
 - II. Actions and principles
 - Paragraph 2. Object of the EU rules
 - I. Protecting the environments
 - II. Supervising some activities

Public Contract Law (2038)

Prof. Gilles Guglielmi

(September 2015)

This course presents a general theory of public contracts which now include the narrower category of administrative contracts. Its objective and method consist in the explanation of the legal notions and categories implemented in the contractual activity of public persons and more broadly of procuring entities and powers.

1. The notion of contract in public law, definition and identification
2. Formation of contracts, sources, general principles and parties
3. Litigation and liability deriving from public contracts
4. Execution of contracts, whether regular or under the influence of new factors
5. Categories of contracts (public contracts, devolution of public service, special contracts)

Students are warned that good knowledge of general administrative litigation is a prerequisite.

Public Policies (2280)

Dr Natacha Gally, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

This course presents the main questions and concepts of a research area that has greatly developed in France since the 1980s: the sociology of public action. It analyses the way public policies are built in and around the State by different parties whose rationalities, representations and interactions, thus offering a sociological view of the "concrete" State or State "in action". Examining the processes of building, institutionalising and transforming public action also gives precious information on the reorganisations of the State being conducted in western countries. Without claiming to be exhaustive, this course provides a general overview of French and international works that are part of this field of research. Based on specific examples, it does not so much give factual knowledge on public policies as present the main issues and analytical tools of the sociology of public action in four main sets. The first and introductory class revisits the origins of this field of research. The first part presents the three main moments of the sequential analysis of public policies: putting them on the agenda (week 2), analysing the decision (week 3) and implementing public actions (week 4). The second part, which does not rely on a sequential approach, changes perspective and examines public action as a "collective construction of interacting actors". Class 5 presents the main theories of action that are frequently used in public policy sociology. Class 6 focuses on the administrative actors of public policies, and class 7 revolves around the role of interest groups in public action. Class 8 concludes with a discussion on the actors' approach and the part played by the institutions in the development of public action. The third part centers on the change of scales of public action in relation to the

transformation of the State which result from decentralisation processes (week 9), Europeanisation (week10) and, more generally speaking, the internationalisation of public policies (week 11). The State-national framework is left aside at this point to show that other levels of analysis (subnational, supranational or international) are also relevant to understand and explain public action. The last part of the course covers two topics that are being developed and debated among specialists: the study of the change in public action (week 12) and the question of the relationship between policies and politics (week 13).

1. What is a public policy? Origins of the analysis of public policies in the United States: from policy analysis to Jones' sequential approach. The Birth of sociology of public action in France. Studying public policies: analysis of the State through its activities

Part 1: Analysing public policies: three classic moments

2. Building public issues and putting them on the agenda

Social construction of reality and public issues

Process of putting public issues on the agenda

3. Who governs?

Decision as a process

Limited rationality

Competing rationalities

Decision as a political compromise

4. Implementation of public action

From failures of public policies to implementation constraints

Public action from bottom to top

Part 2: Public action as a "collective construction of interacting actors"

5. Interests, resources and representations

Rational choice theories

Strategic analysis

Cognitive approaches

6. Administration and public action

The central decisional environment: senior officials and politics

Public action at a one-stop shop: the daily construction of public policies

7. Public action as collective action

Interest groups in public action: resources and repertoires

The State as a place of mobilisations: pluralism and corporatism

Public policy networks and public opportunity structures

8. Institution(s), institutionalisation(s) and (neo)institutionalisms

The notion of institution

From old institutionalism to rediscovering institutionalisation processes

Neo-institutionalisms

Part 3: Scale changes

9. Territories and public action

From the local political-administrative system to the decentralisation of public action: relations between center and periphery

Local public action and debates on the territorialisation of public action

10 Europeanisation of public action

From European integration to the Europeanisation of public policies

Multi-level governance

Uses in Europe

11. Comparison and circulation of public policies

Types of State and Styles of public policies

Circulations and transfers of public policy

Towards a transnational comparison?

Part 4: Contemporary debates

12 Changes of public action

Categorising the changes of public action

Path dependency, ratchet effects and self-reinforcement mechanisms

From institutional inertia to gradual change

13. Policies and politics

Does politics matter? Does politics change policies?

Public policies as a stake in political competition

Master's Degree in Law, Main Option: Employment and Social Welfare Law (1st year) (4190M)

Labour and Social Welfare Litigation (Private and Public Sectors, and Criminal Aspects) (1189)

Prof. Raymonde Vatinet

(October 2015)

This course furthers and completes the 3rd-year course in labour law from the perspective of litigation.

The first part focuses on complex litigation, where civil, administrative, commercial and enforcement procedures are crossed.

The second part studies employment-related dispute in all its specificity (specific court and proceedings, current reforms).

Introduction

- Terminology and limits of the subject (litigation/ procedure/ case law, etc.)

- Studying labour law from a litigation perspective (social rights and their realisation. Efficiency and inefficiency of the rules of law. Litigation and law assessment. Litigation and economic analysis of the law. Judicial strategies)

- Current reflections on social litigation. Studies, reports and suggested possible evolutions

Part I - Complex social litigation

Breaking up of litigation, intertwined sources of litigation

Origins of that situation:

- Conceptions of controls and sanctions in labour law; role of the labour administration: distribution of enforcement and administrative litigation

- Corporate commercial activity and financial difficulties, a source of a crossed social and commercial type of litigation

- Duality of the labour relation: its individual and collective dimensions explain the particularity of some "litigation categories" facilitated by the organisation of the groups' right to legal action.

Section I. Enforcement litigation and place of criminal sanction (week 1)

Section II: Part of administrative litigation within social litigation (week 2)

Section III: At the crossroads between social litigation and commercial procedures (week 3)

Section IV: Individual and collective litigation – groups’ right to legal action (week 4)
Part II - Reforming employment-related litigation
Section I. Employment tribunal (week 5)
Section II: Employment tribunal's jurisdiction (week 6)
Section III: Employment-related court proceedings (week 7 and 8)
Section IV: Support / promotion of out-of-court settlement of individual work-related disputes (week 9)

Civil Law 1 (Credit Law) (1101)

Prof. Pierre Crocq
(September 2015)
Part I: Personal guarantees
Section I: Surety
Section II: Non-collateral guarantees
Part 1: Physical collaterals
Section I: Traditional physical collaterals
Section II: Property as collaterals
Download the syllabus and the bibliography

Civil Law 2 (Family Law: Property and Assets) (1071)

Dr Thomas Piazzon, Associate Professor
(September 2014)
This course presents matrimonial regimes (especially the primary regime and community of property régime) and the status of property in the civil partnership. It introduces succession law (legal of property) and disposal of property law (gifts, testament).

Competition Law in the European Union (1136)

Prof. Laurence Idot
(September 2015)
This course in competition law involves the study of the rules which aim to preserve competition in the markets that prevail in all international organisations, in particular the European Union. The course does not include the study of unfair competition. It is primarily based on EU rules of law. The first part presents the legal and institutional framework of the EU (coexistence of EU law and domestic laws, European institutions, role of domestic authorities and courts). The course then mainly focuses on the first component of EU competition law: antitrust law, that is, Articles 101 and 102 TFEU which respectively forbid cartels and abuses of a dominant position. The other components of EU law (control of concentration and State aid) are only briefly covered because of lack of time.
Introduction
1. What is competition?
2. What is competition law?
Preliminary Section: Institutional and legal framework
Chapter 1. Competition law in Europe
Chapter 2: Institutions
Download the syllabus (1)
Download the syllabus (2)

Download the syllabus (3)

Intellectual Property Law (Patents, Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property) (1441)

Prof. Pierre-Yves Gautier

(September 2015)

This course on intellectual property law deals with intangible property that is based on work, ideas and human genius. It is at the heart of the economy, of social life (as is indicated by its role and use on the Internet) and at the crossroads between several branches of private law, which have been studied since first year at university or are being studied in M1. It is considerably topical in every domain, including those which directly affect students' everyday life (music, films, clothes, books, etc.). It is mainly divided into three branches.

1 - Copyright law (copyrighted works, protected persons, conferred subjective rights, contracts - general theory and special contracts - counterfeiting, the Internet, international copyright protection).

2 - Trademark law (choice and acquisition of trademark rights, trademark defence, international trademark protection).

3 - Patent law (patentability conditions, certification, rights and obligations of a patentee, contracts, counterfeiting, international protection).

Social Welfare Law (1317)

Prof. Emeric Jeansen

(July 2014)

This course explores the galaxy of systems that make up social welfare law (statutory scheme, supplemental pension regimes, corporate collective pension and guarantees, unemployment scheme, social aid). It describes the rules of social welfare law and group insurance law that are intertwined with the EU and ECHR rules, civil law, labour law, business law and public law. Though the emphasis is on legal reasoning, studying this subject, which is at the heart of society today, also reveals the evolution of social finances (abysmal deficit of health insurance, old age or unemployment funds), social policies, as well as sociological aspects related to healthcare, retirement or solidarity.

The classic theories, new problems and concepts (work "hardness" or work-related suicides, compensation for "anxiety-related damage", asbestos litigation, "portability" of disability-incapacity-death schemes, etc.) and topical issues.

Public Health Law (2149)

Dr Benoît Apollis, Associate professor at Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense

(October 2015)

syllabus

This syllabus may be changed in the course of the year.

Introduction

Section 1 - Object of public health law

Section 2 - Sources of public health law

Part I Health institutions

Chapter 1 - Health administrations

Section 1 - General characteristics

Section 2 - National administrations

Section 3 - Local administrations
Chapter 2 - Health professions
Section 1 - Professional organisations
Section 2 - Professional practices
Section 3 - Professional disciplines
Chapter 3 - Healthcare institutions
Section 1 - Concept of healthcare institutions
Section 2 - Public healthcare institutions
Section 3 - Private healthcare institutions
Part II Health policy
Chapter 1 - Health policy management
Section 1 - Health policy accountability
Section 2 - Health policy implementation
Chapter 2 - Health policy content
Section 1 - Prevention
Section 2 - Health monitoring and security
Section 3 - Fight against illnesses and dependencies
Part III Health care system
Chapter 1 - Organisation of healthcare
Section 1 - Regulation of healthcare provision
Section 2 - Regulation of healthcare products
Chapter 2 - Healthcare relationship
Section 1 - Rights and duties of the patient
Section 2 - Medical and hospital liability

Law of Social Policy and Benefits (1313)

Prof. Michel Borgetto
(September 2015)

As indicated by both the limits that classic insurance techniques founded on employment increasingly show, and also the important development of the precariousness and exclusion phenomena, social aid and action have recovered the legitimacy and usefulness that used to be theirs when the democratic and republican State was created.

This course highlights the main issues related to that field and some of the policies that best illustrate the multiple and varied initiatives implemented by public authorities: policies aiming to support some -specific- categories of the population (policies that are "category-based") or to give access to some goods or services that are considered to be strictly necessary.

The course revolves around three main axes. It first explains the global environment of the law of social policy and benefits, that is the general frameworks (sources and content of applicable rules, conditions of access to benefits). It then presents two of the main policies implemented in favour of some parts of the population, those for the elderly and those for the disabled. It finally presents two of the main interventions which aim to guarantee everyone the exercise of their fundamental rights: those which aim to fight against situations of poverty and exclusion and those which aim to provide universal and effective access to healthcare.

Business Law (1) (Financial Instruments) (1059)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

Financial company activities

Financial transactions law

Payment instruments (cheques, cards)

Short-term credit tools (transfer and trade debt assignment, bill of exchange, promissory note)

Business Law (2) (Companies in Financial Difficulty) (1259)

Prof. Georges Khairallah

Prof. Antoine Gaudemet

(August 2014)

- Company financial difficulty prevention (alert, ad hoc mandate, conciliation)
- Safeguard procedure
- Receivership
- Liquidation
- Sanctions

Insurance Law (1060)

Prof. Laurent Leveneur

(August 2014)

This course presents insurance law, which is both a phenomenon and a right. First, it is a phenomenon, because insurance is everywhere, at the service of individuals and companies and as a support of the economy. It provides essential stability to help foster entrepreneurial spirit.

The introduction of the course presents the main classifications of insurance, which reveals its pervasive presence. Insurance law is very diverse and important. It also presents provisions of domestic and European law. The course then focuses on the relation between ordinary law and special rights.

The first part, entitled "The Insurance contract" presents the rules that apply to all insurance contracts whatever their object. It focuses on the phases of formation and execution of the insurance contract.

The second part, entitled "Insurance contracts", presents special rights, the specific applicable provisions that protect persons and those which protect property.

Labour Relations Law in the Public Sector (2150)

Dr Emmanuel Tawil, Associate Professor

(October 2015)

Unlike what the title would suggest, the course on labour relations in the public sector is dedicated to the law governing the French Civil Service. The course first defines the scope of that area of the law and underlines the reasons why the legal status of civil servants is different from that of salaried employees - governed by the French Labour Code -, then focuses on the sources of that legal field. It moves on to examine the rules of access to public service (principle of the competitive examination) and the phases of the career of civil servants until their retirement. An important part of the course is also dedicated to disciplinary measures, and the deep unity among

the three different types of public service (State public service, local authorities and hospitals) is underlined.

Private International Law 1 (1219)

Prof. Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

(September 2015)

Introduction: Object, content, transformations of PIL; diversity of methods and sources (European, international and national); extraterritoriality of law and main contemporary challenges (digital, personal data, cybersecurity, climate)

I. Conflicts of laws

1. Determination of the applicable law through the application of the method of conflict of laws settlement as well as other methods: study of French law in the European and international context

2. Application of the foreign law that has been selected in a dispute : in which cases can or must the French judge apply foreign laws (procedural conditions of the foreign law, corrections of the application of the foreign law, public order exceptions)? Study of French law from a comparative perspective.

II. Jurisdictional conflicts

1. International judicial jurisdiction: which rules of jurisdiction determine the competent court in cases of international litigation?

2. Consequences of foreign decisions: conditions of efficiency and control of conformity. Study of the "Brussels 1" regulation and other sources of law (including French and European case law). Analysis of main contemporary evolutions of the law.

The course in private international law (1) is taught by Professor Bénédicte Fauvarque-Cosson

Private International Law 2 (1220)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

As this course complements the course in private international law (1), students must have studied and know the material from the the first-semester course. Two main topics are developed:

1. Application of the general theory of conflicts of laws and jurisdiction to the different domains of private international relations law:

- Personal status: status and legal capacity of natural persons, family relationships (couple, divorce, filiation, adoption)
- Real status: movable and immovable property
- International contracts
- Extra-contractual liability
- Law of family property and assets: matrimonial regimes, successions.

2. Study of specific topics, especially

- Fundamental rights and private international law
- The anti suit injunction
- International child protection
- Class actions in international law

Comparative Employment and Social Welfare Law (1312)

Prof. Françoise Favennec-Héry

(September 2014)

Introduction

I) Importance of a comparative analysis in social welfare law

II) Relativity of legal analysis and necessity of a multidisciplinary approach

First part: Evolution factors

Ch. 1) Institutional and legal factors

Section 1) Institutions

Section 2) Standards

Section 3) Actors

Ch. 2) Economic and political factors

Section 1) Economic mutations

Section 2) Political upheavals

Second part: Constants

Ch. 1) Presentation of the different systems

Section 1) Common law countries

Section 2) Western Europe countries

Ch.2) Particularities of each system

Section 1) Sources: role of the law, contract and judge

Section 2) Trade unions and representative institutions

Section 3) Collective bargaining and agreement

Section 4) Employment contract: formation and termination

Section 5) Judge and arbitrator

Download the syllabus

European Union and International Employment and Social Welfare Law (1318)

Prof. Bernard Teyssié

(September 2015)

Introduction

Section I - Circulation of people

Chapter I - Circulation of self-employed workers

Chapter II - Circulation of employees

Section II - Standardisation of norms

Chapter I - Individual labour relationships

Chapter I - Collective labour relationships

Download the syllabus

Major Contemporary Systems of Law 1 (1361)

Prof. Marie Goré

(September 2015)

This course is an introduction to the main families of law except common law systems which are part of the second-semester syllabus. Asian law (Indian, Chinese and Japanese), Muslim law, Russian law, Latin American law, and if possible African law are consequently studied from the point of view of sources and structure of the law. Some institutions that are specific to each system are studied in depth.

Enforcement Procedures in Civil Law (1416)

Prof. Claude Brenner

(September 2015)

Section I: ORDINARY LAW OF ENFORCEMENT

Chapter I: The "right" to enforcement

1. Existence of the right
2. Efficiency of the right

Chapter II: Enforcement implementation

1. The framework of enforcement
2. The conditions of enforcement
3. The consequences of enforcement

Chapter III: The control of enforcement

1. Jurisdiction of the judge in charge of enforcement
2. Prerogatives of the judge in charge of enforcement
3. Procedure before the judge in charge of enforcement

Section II: Precautionary measures

Chapter I: Basic regime

1. Conditions of precautionary measures
2. Procedure

Chapter II: Preventive seizures

1. Preventive seizure of tangible property
2. Preventive seizure of monetary debts
3. Preventive seizure of incorporeal rights

Chapter III: Judicial guarantees

1. General working
2. Special provisions

Section III: Seizure of movable property

Chapter I: Seizures of movable property

1. Seizures of monetary debts
2. Seizure of the other intangible rights
3. Seizures of tangible property

Chapter II: Distribution of the proceeds of the seizure of movable property

1. Domain
2. Provisions

Section IV: Seizure of immovable property

Chapter I: Conditions

Chapter II: Procedure

Chapter III: Distribution of the proceeds

Master's Degree in Political and Social Sciences, Main option: Political Science (1st year) (4180M)

Comparative Administrative Law (2045)

Prof. Gilles Guglielmi

(August 2014)

Because of the diversity of public law systems in the world, this course includes, when required, parts of comparative constitutional law and administrative science and comparative politics. It is divided into two parts and does not exclude any geographical area.

- The first part aims to reveal the foundations, method and stakes of the comparison of administrative laws in the world. Starting from the historical constitution of families of legal systems, it ends with the current issues relating to European administrative law and administrative law in general.

- The second part revolves around the comparison between a concept or a specific institution of the administration in different States or legal systems in the world today. This part is different every year: it may be about public service, civil service, public good, etc.

Constitutional Law and the Theory of the State (2067)

Prof. Olivier Gohin

(October 2011)

The course in constitutional law and State theory is open, in the second semester, to students in Master's Degree (1st year) in public law and science. It centers on the general theory of the State, which implies defining the State and studying its different forms, then moves on to the Constitution, forming the basis of the status of the State and reference standards (its definition, place and strength), before considering the distribution of powers and the categorising of political regimes, including democracy. This course comes within the area of public law and political science and takes into account philosophy of law and political sociology, as well as constitutional history and comparative constitutional law in the United-Kingdom, Germany and the United States. In Master's Degree (1st year), students can choose the course with tutorials, which are taught by the professor in charge of the course, and which only focus on the constitutional law of the French 5th Republic and may, if needs be, be detached from the course.

Comparative History of the Institutions of European Countries (3067)

Dr Pascal Gourgues, Associate Professor

This course presents the evolution of the main political systems in several countries in Europe. Starting from the legacy of the Antiquity, it lays the emphasis on the opposition between a desire for unity in Europe - which crystallises around the idea of empire - and an aspiration for independence shown by the existence of kingdoms.

Political Science: Epistemology, Methods and Application (2320)

Prof. Yves Surel

(October 2015)

This course aims to initiate students to the main issues in relation to scientific activity in the concrete sense. It first centers on aspects of general epistemology, then presents some of the

methodological tools that are most used in political science: first qualitative methods (interviews, archives, participatory observations) then quantitative ones (use of polls, mathematical formalisation, correlation analysis). It thus helps students to choose, define and build the research topic of their thesis, while encouraging them to talk about the issues and doubts that can be part of that initiation to research practice.

This course is divided into two parts. The first one focuses on the main issues of epistemology and relies on elements of history and sociology of sciences. The last classes are devoted to the presentation and collective discussion of the respective characteristics and advantages of the different methods used. Two strong convictions provide input for all those developments: asserting the scientific dimension of research in political science and pleading for a pluralism of approaches and methods.

[Download the syllabus](#)

Political Philosophy 1 (2283)

Prof. Géraldine Muhlmann

(October 2015)

[Download the syllabus](#)

Political Philosophy (semester 2) (2284)

Prof. Géraldine Muhlmann

(September 2014)

Political philosophy II (semester 2 2014-2015)

Syllabus and bibliography

Working on an important topic within contemporary political philosophy and reading texts.

Comparative Politics (semester 1) (2281)

Prof. Yves Surel

(October 2015)

This course presents the main works of this subject which is a subdivision of political science. Comparison, as an intellectual approach and research method, is old but comparative politics is fairly recent, and linked to several works published in the United States from the 1950-1960s onwards that have become classics (Almond, Dahl, Rokkan, etc.). This course first presents those historical and intellectual developments before centering on the applications and conclusions of comparative politics in political systems today. The study of five important western democracies (Germany, the United States, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) is given priority, though the course also calls upon a broader set of examples and case studies. The course first focuses on the history of the subject, on the methodological and theoretical implications of comparison, then relies on several essential elements of political systems to develop. The main institutions (legislative, executive and judicial power) have been the object of numerous works and are the basis of the first part of the course. Later on, the focus is on actors (parties, collective action) on the State (bureaucracies, elites) and on the products of political activities (public policies). This course therefore belongs to a perspective according to which, as Philippe Schmitter says, comparison is "synonymous with the scientific knowledge of politics".

[Download the syllabus](#)

Comparative Politics 2 (2282)

Prof. Philippe Lauvaux

Syllabus not communicated to date

Public Policies (2280)

Dr Natacha Gally, Associate Professor

(September 2015)

This course presents the main questions and concepts of a research area that has greatly developed in France since the 1980s: the sociology of public action. It analyses the way public policies are built in and around the State by different parties whose rationalities, representations and interactions, thus offering a sociological view of the "concrete" State or State "in action". Examining the processes of building, institutionalising and transforming public action also gives precious information on the reorganisations of the State being conducted in western countries. Without claiming to be exhaustive, this course provides a general overview of French and international works that are part of this field of research. Based on specific examples, it does not so much give factual knowledge on public policies as present the main issues and analytical tools of the sociology of public action in four main sets. The first and introductory class revisits the origins of this field of research. The first part presents the three main moments of the sequential analysis of public policies: putting them on the agenda (week 2), analysing the decision (week 3) and implementing public actions (week 4). The second part, which does not rely on a sequential approach, changes perspective and examines public action as a "collective construction of interacting actors". Class 5 presents the main theories of action that are frequently used in public policy sociology. Class 6 focuses on the administrative actors of public policies, and class 7 revolves around the role of interest groups in public action. Class 8 concludes with a discussion on the actors' approach and the part played by the institutions in the development of public action. The third part centers on the change of scales of public action in relation to the transformation of the State which result from decentralisation processes (week 9), Europeanisation (week 10) and, more generally speaking, the internationalisation of public policies (week 11). The State-national framework is left aside at this point to show that other levels of analysis (subnational, supranational or international) are also relevant to understand and explain public action. The last part of the course covers two topics that are being developed and debated among specialists: the study of the change in public action (week 12) and the question of the relationship between policies and politics (week 13).

1. What is a public policy? Origins of the analysis of public policies in the United States: from policy analysis to Jones' sequential approach. The Birth of sociology of public action in France. Studying public policies: analysis of the State through its activities

Part 1: Analysing public policies: three classic moments

2. Building public issues and putting them on the agenda

Social construction of reality and public issues

Process of putting public issues on the agenda

3. Who governs?

Decision as a process

Limited rationality

Competing rationalities

Decision as a political compromise

4. Implementation of public action

From failures of public policies to implementation constraints
 Public action from bottom to top
 Part 2: Public action as a "collective construction of interacting actors"
 5. Interests, resources and representations
 Rational choice theories
 Strategic analysis
 Cognitive approaches
 6. Administration and public action
 The central decisional environment: senior officials and politics
 Public action at a one-stop shop: the daily construction of public policies
 7. Public action as collective action
 Interest groups in public action: resources and repertoires
 The State as a place of mobilisations: pluralism and corporatism
 Public policy networks and public opportunity structures
 8. Institution(s), institutionalisation(s) and (neo)institutionalisms
 The notion of institution
 From old institutionalism to rediscovering institutionalisation processes
 Neo-institutionalisms
 Part 3: Scale changes
 9. Territories and public action
 From the local political-administrative system to the decentralisation of public action: relations between center and periphery
 Local public action and debates on the territorialisation of public action
 10 Europeanisation of public action
 From European integration to the Europeanisation of public policies
 Multi-level governance
 Uses in Europe
 11. Comparison and circulation of public policies
 Types of State and Styles of public policies
 Circulations and transfers of public policy
 Towards a transnational comparison?
 Part 4: Contemporary debates
 12 Changes of public action
 Categorising the changes of public action
 Path dependency, ratchet effects and self-reinforcement mechanisms
 From institutional inertia to gradual change
 13. Policies and politics
 Does politics matter? Does politics change policies?
 Public policies as a stake in political competition

Theory of Administrative Systems (2310)

Dr Julie Bailleux, Associate Professor
 (October 2015)

This course is an initiation into the sociological analysis of political and administrative institutions and intends in particular to encourage students to break with common sense implicit assumptions. It is based on two approaches of the State and administration, which are essential in

political science: the sociohistory of the building of the State as the central place of the exercise of power and political decision making, and sociographical analysis. It mainly focuses on the French system and may be divided into two parts. The first part presents the progressive building up of the State as a form of political organisation and the birth of a bureaucratic phenomenon. The second part, which is entitled “Morphology of the bureaucratic apparatus”, is a sociological analysis of senior management public administration and the role of senior officials in political decision making.

Political Life of the European Union (2361)

Prof. Sylvie Strudel

(October 2014)

As the European Union is moving towards the structure of a political system, the issue of its democratic legitimacy is crucial. Even if the EU is a structure that some citizens recognise and accept it also faces crises, claims and resistances: the implemented policies are contested, the institutions themselves are not universally acclaimed. This course adopts at the same time a sociohistorical and sociological approach and aims to question the social and political logics of the integration process.

Chapter 1: Introduction: Is the EU a place of "policies without a political life"?

Chapter 2. Public opinions on Europe

Chapter 3. Resistance to Europe Revisiting the French "no" vote to the 2005 referendum

Chapter 4. Is European citizenship postnational or postmodern?

Chapter 5: "Demos"? Transnational identities, European "identity"

Chapter 6. Are European elections "second order elections"?

Chapter 7. A European Parliament, what for?

Chapter 8. Political actors in the EU: the limits of europeanisation

Chapter 9. "Is Brussels an interests fair"? Interest groups, lobbies, associations, etc.

Chapter 10. Collective action and protestation

Chapter 11. Towards a European public space? The media and the EU: "who cares about the EU?"

Chapter 12. The "new" modes of governance

General Constitutional Law (2069)

Prof. Denis Baranger

(November 2015)

All documents for this course are available on the personal webpage of Prof. Denis Baranger:
<http://www.institutvilley.com/Denis-Baranger,21>

History of French Public Law and Administration (3118)

Dr Charles Papon, Associate Professor

Syllabus not communicated to date