



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

**National and Kapodistrian
University of Athens**

EST. 1837

SCHOOL OF LAW




STUDY GUIDE

Academic Year 2024 – 2025

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INTRODUCTION

Dear students,

The School of Law, along with the Schools of Theology, Medicine, and Philosophy, constituted the core of the University of Athens established in 1837 under King Otto. The School of Law nourished generations of meritorious scientists and important actors in the political life of the country and offered an invaluable educational service. From 1982 until 2013, it functioned as the Department of Law within the framework of the School of Legal, Economic, and Political Sciences (S.L.E.P.S.) of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA). Presidential Decree 85/2013 turned it into an independent single-faculty School.

The School of Law offers courses in general legal education as well as specialized undergraduate and postgraduate courses. The educational process has an interdisciplinary dimension and is not restricted within the framework of the University of Athens but is also realised in cooperation with other highest educational institutions in Greece as well as pursuant to international programmes in cooperation with distinguished highest institutions from abroad.

The present Study Guide includes the main guidelines for studying at the School of Law, the latter's existing legal framework, the prerequisites for obtaining a degree, an indicative studies programme, the teachers and the content of the courses, as well as the services provided. We express our deepest gratitude to the members of the Secretariat of the School and the Departments, as well as all colleagues who assisted in preparing the present edition of the Study Guide.

Despite the operational difficulties the School has experienced, which mostly relate to the underfunding of the Highest Educational Institutes and have been intensified due to the Covid-19 pandemic, we will try our best to meet the scientific, social, and professional needs of our times, looking forward to your assistance and cooperation.

After the considerable efforts you have made and your success in the entry exams, particularly you, the new students, you are all now members of the Athens School of Law. On behalf of all the members of the teaching and administrative personnel, we warmly congratulate and welcome you to our School.

From the Deanship of the School

Winter Semester

Teaching Period: From September 30, 2024, to January 10, 2025 (13 weeks).

Makeup Classes (if any): From January 13, 2025, to January 17, 2025.

Examination Period: From January 20, 2025, to February 14, 2025 (4 weeks).

Official Holidays:

National Holiday on October 28, 2024.

Polytechnic Commemoration on November 17, 2024.

Christmas Break from Monday, December 23, 2024, to Monday, January 6, 2025.

Feast of the Three Hierarchs on January 30, 2025 (Religious and educational holiday).

Spring Semester

Teaching Period: From February 17, 2025, to May 30, 2025 (13 weeks).

Makeup Classes (if any): From June 2, 2025, to June 6, 2025.

Examination Period: From Tuesday, June 10, 2025, to July 4, 2025 (4 weeks).

Note: The examination period starts on Tuesday, June 10, 2025, because Monday, June 9, 2025, is a public holiday (Pentecost Monday).

Official Holidays:

Clean Monday on March 3, 2025.

National Holiday on March 25, 2025.

Easter Break from Holy Monday, April 14, 2025, to April 27, 2025.

May Day on May 1, 2025.

Pentecost Monday on June 9, 2025.

Official Holiday for the Law School on February 21, 2025.

Student Elections: The Law School will remain closed on the day of the elections and the following day.

September Examination Period

From September 1, 2025, to September 26, 2025.



I. Similar to the concept of a number in Mathematics, the concept of a cell in Biology, and an atom in Physics, the concept of law constitutes the axis around which Legal Science rotates. The Greek word for law (δίκαιο) is a semantic loan from the French word “droit” and the German word “recht” which derive from the Latin word “directum” meaning direct, namely the correct direction. It follows from this analysis that the basic function of law is regulatory; in other words, the law regulates, through rules and in an obligatory manner, the relationships of people who live together within a society organised as a state.

In positing that legal science has as its object the law, we mean that the law, through its rules, contains regulations systematically harmonised. Legal scientists have to approach these rules in accordance with specific methodologies in order to reveal their meaning and apply them to biotic relationships. This means that the work of legal scientists is to interpret the rules of law that are applicable in a specific society at a specific time and place so that the latter, by being applied, would regulate the relationships between the members of the society. In order for legal scientists to perform this work, they must study the history, philosophy, and sociology of law and other related scientific fields.

During their studies, law students read various branches (and sub-branches) of the national (substantive and procedural) public and private law, criminal law, European and international law. Indicatively, students read: a) from the branch of public law: constitutional law which regulates the organisation of the state and the protection of fundamental rights as well as administrative law which governs the organisation and operation of the public administration and its relationship with the citizens; b) criminal law which regulates the power of the state to define and punish reprehensible actions; c) from the branch of private law: civil law which regulates the legal relationship between individuals – legal subjects who are equals –, labour law which regulates the relationship between employees and employers, commercial law which regulates commercial actions and relationships between merchants; d) procedural law which determines the organs and the procedures of administering civil, criminal and administrative justice; e) international law concerning international organisations and international law relationships between states and individuals as well as European law that studies the law of the European Union; and f) the history, sociology and philosophy of law.

School of Law Graduates, with the scientific background that their successful studies will ensure, can work as lawyers, judges, notaries mortgage registers or prosecutors, or establish a career as a diplomat, become a member of the public administration, or work as a legal consultant in private companies.

II. Highschool prepares, only indirectly, candidates for the law school. Highschool students do not have classes (with the exception of the class “Civil Education” – Economics, Political Institutions, and Principles of Law and Sociology -) that are related to the subject of the legal science, namely the law. Subsequently, Law School students experience, at the beginning of their studies, difficulties which, however, are common in the beginning for every first-year student of any School.

In addition, it should not be overlooked, that despite the broad and multiplying content of legal science, the latter is not a theoretical but an applied science. By its nature, the law, which, as mentioned above, aims to regulate legally significant relationships between members of a society, is directly related to developments in the social, political and economic life of our country. This means that the student of the Law School is not called to memorise the text of law nor acquire solely dogmatic knowledge of positive law through the teaching and studying of the legal courses relevant to the various branches of contemporary laws. On the contrary, by studying the text of the law and the relevant legal textbooks (and expanding the horizons of their legal perception) students develop their legal thought so that they are able, by interpreting the law through the use of appropriate methodological tools, to apply the law in order to regulate biotic incidents and biotic relationships. Developing their legal thought, which will undoubtedly assist them in structuring their legal reasoning, must be the primary concern for students during their legal studies. Experience has shown that the common belief that whoever focuses exclusively, or mainly, on memorising “positive knowledge” and collecting “legal information” surpasses other students in exams, or in the practical exercise of the various legal professions, is a serious mistake. On the contrary, the proper interpretative approach of the law and its rules, which is achieved through the continuous and in-depth study of legal texts and relevant scientific textbooks and with the appropriate methodological tools, is what characterises a successful and capable legal scientist.

It will be of a great benefit to the students to delve into the systematic study of the legal bibliography and judicial decisions. The now Unified Library of the Athens School of Law, which opened in 2016, after many

years of tireless efforts by the scientific and administrative personnel, is the jewel of our School. It is on par with the libraries of renowned Law Schools abroad and should become a familiar space for every student to work in.

III. The School of Law provides legal education through research and teaching of the various branches of law, which are categorised pursuant to the indicative studies programme in courses of general legal education and specialization courses, distributed in semesters. Courses are divided into mandatory and elective courses (mandatory electives and free electives).

Mandatory courses aim at the understanding of the main branches of the law, and for this reason, attendance and successful examination are requisite for all students of the School of Law. Elective courses gradually direct the students to a more specialised knowledge: on the one hand, mandatory elective courses help students specialise their knowledge over all the basic branches of the law. Students have to choose, at least, one course from every branch of the law (“units”) that correspond to the six (6) Departments. On the other hand, free electives offer the possibility for students to choose courses from any branch of the law of their interest, an option that allows them to further specialise their knowledge.

The teaching of courses is offered through lectures, tutorials, and seminars. Specifically, the lectures aim to bring the student into regular contact with the individual branches of the law, their content, and their methodology. Notably, lectures are no longer conducted through the unapproachable *ex-cathedra* teaching style, that has long been abandoned at the Athens School of Law, but through a teaching model that is based on a dialectic relationship between teachers and students. This means that, during the lectures, students may pose their questions to their professors and, subsequently, be directed by the latter to special bibliography and jurisprudence as per the stimuli provided by the lectures. Revision and additional independent studying on behalf of the students are substantive requirements for academic progress and constitute an inalienable component of university studies.

Tutorials are not independent courses but complement the teaching of each class through the consolidation of the material that has been taught and the practical implementation of the knowledge acquired by solving practical cases, namely the application of the general and the abstract rule of law to specific facts. Tutorials assist in ensuring the understanding of the main legal methods.

Specific courses in relation to the applications of the various branches of the law also contribute to the consolidation of theoretical knowledge. These courses constitute a composition of all the specific subjects of each of the general branches of law (public, criminal, civil, procedural, commercial, labour, international, and European). General legal issues are analysed within the framework of such courses and through the systematic processing of jurisprudence and practical cases, as well as through moot court experience. For this reason, these courses are offered during the last semesters of the studies programme of the School of Law, and they are taught in smaller student cohorts so that the students can actively participate.

Seminars are envisaged as a more intense educative institution. Participating students can research in depth a specific legal issue by undertaking presentations, under the guidance of the teacher, and participating in the ensuing discussion. The choice to participate in the seminars rests with the students. The latter should have already attended the respective lectures in order to have the necessary background to actively participate in the seminar and the scholarly dialogue. For this reason, the seminars (along with the applications classes) are scheduled in the last two semesters of the legal studies so as to yield the intended benefits to the senior law students. The seminars take place with the active participation of a limited number of students. The indicative law studies programme envisages many seminar courses in order to familiarise the largest possible number of students with the research, that, along with teaching, is the main mission of the university as a Highest Educational Institution. (Seminars are considered as free electives for the purposes of the degree).

IV. The educational benefits of studying at the School of Law are multiple. With the successful completion of their studies, students will comprehend the institutional framework of organization and functioning of the State as well as the rules that regulate the different branches of the law with respect to the relationship between the State and private individuals as well as individuals between themselves. They will also become familiarised with the European and international dimensions of the law, in which our country actively participates. Finally, they will understand the synergy of law and other scientific branches such as history, philosophy, sociology, and economy. Furthermore, the basic learning objective of studying at the School of Law is that its graduates acquire “legal thought”, which will help them research, analyse and compose their knowledge in order to understand and solve situations they will confront in their professional lives. Consequently, they will be able to successfully serve the legal science by practicing law, becoming a part of the judicial body, practicing the profession of the notary as well as (wo)manning public administration, diplomatic personnel, European or international organizations or/and academic position in Greece or abroad.

V. The objective of the present Study Guide is not only to provide information for the operation of the single-faculty Athens School of Law but also to help students make informed use of the possibilities offered to them during their legal studies.

Last but not least, questions that relate to the legal studies, can be addressed by students to the School of Law Secretariat or the Professors, who regularly hold audiences for students during the academic year.

CHAPTER 2

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION AND TEACHING STAFF OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

According to Law 4957/2022 and the Joint Ministerial Decision 5220/7.10.2022 (Government Gazette B'), the collective bodies of the Law School are as follows:

The Deanship of the School, which consists of:

- The Dean
- The Deputy Dean
- The Heads of the Departments
- One (1) of the two (2) elected representatives from the categories of E.D.I.P. (Special Teaching Staff) and E.T.E.P. (Special Technical Laboratory Staff) members
- The student representatives (one from each level of study)

The Assembly of the School, which is composed of:

- The Dean (three-year term)
- The Department Chair (one-year term)
- The elected representatives of the Departments (one-year term)
- The representatives of the students (one-year term)
- The representatives of the Laboratory Teaching Staff (LTS) and the Special Technical Laboratory Staff (STLS) (one-year term)

The Dean of the School is Professor Mr. **Konstantinos N. Christodoulou**

The Deputy Dean is Associate Professor Mr. **Georgios D. Kyriakopoulos**

The Head of the Secretariat is Ms. **Eleni E. Koureli**

**The composition of the aforementioned bodies for the period from 01.09.2024 to 31.08.2025 is structured according to the following tables:*

**Composition of the Deanship of the Law School of NKUA
Academic Year 2024-2025**

Dean	Professor Konstantinos Christodoulou
Deputy Dean	Associate Professor Georgios Kyriakopoulos
Department Heads	<p>Professor Dimitrios Liappis (Department A – Private Law)</p> <p>Professor Alexandra Mikroulea (Department B – Private Law)</p> <p>Associate Professor Aikaterini Iliadou (Department of Public Law)</p> <p>Associate Professor Aristomenis Tzanetis (Department of Criminal Sciences)</p> <p>Professor Filippos Vassiloyannis (Department of History and Theory of Law)</p> <p>Professor Eleni Moustaira (Department of International Studies)</p>
Representative of STLS/LTS.	Eirini Chalkiadaki (STLS. – Regular Member) / Marios Tantalos (LTS. – Substitute Member)
Student Representatives	Not yet appointed (valid until December 31, 2024)

**Composition of the Assembly of the Law School of NKUA
Academic Year 2024-2025**

Dean	1) Professor Konstantinos Christodoulou
Deputy Dean	2) Associate Professor Georgios Kyriakopoulos
Department Heads	3) Professor Dimitrios Liappis (Department A – Private Law) 4) Professor Alexandra Mikroulea (Department B – Private Law) 5) Associate Professor Aikaterini Iliadou (Department of Public Law) 6) Associate Professor Aristomenis Tzanetis (Department of Criminal Sciences) 7) Professor Filippos Vassiloyannis [Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)] 8) Professor Eleni Moustaira (Department of International Studies)
Members of Department A – Private Law	9) Professor Paraskevi Paparseniou 10) Professor Antonios Karampatzos 11) Professor Georgios Mentis 12) Associate Professor Zafeirios Tsolakidis 13) Assistant Professor (on tenure) Vasileios Triantafyllidis
Members of Department B – Private Law	14) Professor Garyfallia Athanasiou 15) Professor Georgios Sotiropoulos 16) Professor Dimitrios Tsirikas 17) Associate Professor Ioannis Delikostopoulos 18) Associate Professor Nikolaos Katiforis 19) Associate Professor Dimitrios Ladas
Members of Department of Public Law	20) Professor Spyridon Vlachopoulos 21) Professor Patrina Paparrigopoulou 22) Associate Professor Andreas Tsourouflis 23) Assistant Professor Vasiliki Christou 24) Assistant Professor (on tenure) Nikolaos Simantiras
Members of Department of Criminal Sciences	25) Associate Professor Dimitrios Kioupis 26) Assistant Professor Ioannis Androulakis 27) Assistant Professor Antonia-Ioli Tzanetaki
Members of Department of History and Theory of Law	28) Professor Athina Dimopoulou 29) Associate Professor Georgios Androutsopoulos
Members of Department of International Studies	30) Professor Linos-Alexandros Sisilianos 31) Professor Charalampos Pamboukis 32) Associate Professor Revekka-Emmanouela Papadopoulou
LTS. Representative	33) Marios Tantalos
STLS. Representative	34) Eirini Chalkiadaki
Student Representatives	Not yet appointed (valid until December 31, 2024)

Note: LTS. and STLS. representatives do not participate in the Assembly of Special Composition.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE (Akadimias 45 and 47, Ground Floor)

- **Eleni Koureli** (Head of the School Secretariat) (210 368 8661) | ekoureli@law.uoa.gr
- **Dimitris Athanasopoulos** (210 368 8656) | dathanas@law.uoa.gr
- **Agapi Archimandriti** (210 368 8647) | agapi@uoa.gr
- **Olga Bakella** (210 368 8632) | olgab@uoa.gr
- **Georgia Barberi** (210 368 8665) | gbarberi@law.uoa.gr
- **Christina Eforakopoulou** (210 368 8654) | chrisefor@uoa.gr
- **Argyro Kordatzaki** (210 368 8655) | argkord@law.uoa.gr
- **Evangelia Loukopoulou** (210 368 8651) | elouko@uoa.gr
- **Despina Malatou** (210 368 8640) | depima@uoa.gr
- **Stavroula Pipili** (210 368 8664) | stavpipili@law.uoa.gr
- **Athanasios Polyzos** (210 368 8615) | athpoly@law.uoa.gr
- **Glykeria-Ourania Stathopoulou** (210 368 8747) | gstath@law.uoa.gr
- **Nikolaos Tsonis** (210 368 8652) | nitsonis@uoa.gr
- **Konstantina Tzivara** (210 368 8668) | ktzivara@law.uoa.gr

DEAN'S OFFICE (Solonos 57, 1st Floor) Dean's Office: (210 368 8748)

DEPARTMENTS (Akadimias 45, Mezzanine Floor)

- **Eirini Chalkiadaki** (STLS Member) (210 368 8672) | ehalkiad@law.uoa.gr
- **Marilena Zacharopoulou** (210 368 8675) | mzacharop@uoa.gr
- **Sofia Fantzikou** (210 368 8673) | sfantzikou@uoa.gr
- **Artemis Tsiana** (210 368 8612) | atsiana@law.uoa.gr
- **Elisavet Evangelia Voutsinou** (210 368 8669) | evoutsis@uoa.gr
- **Maria-Chrysoula Lionaki** (210 368 8630) | chrissalio@law.uoa.gr

BUILDING SECURITY

- **Theodoros Seitis** (Supervisor) (210 368 8659) | tseitis@law.uoa.gr
- **Grigoris Lagogenis** (Akadimias 45, Morning Shift) (210 368 8600)
- **Meletis Goulis** (Akadimias 45, Afternoon Shift) (210 368 8600)
- **Melachroini Demertzi** (Akadimias 47, Morning Shift) (210 368 8683)
- **Evangelos Goulis** (Akadimias 47, Afternoon Shift) (210 368 8683)

For more information about the operations, services provided, and responsibilities of the above staff members, visit the Law School's website at <http://law.uoa.gr> or the University's website at <http://uoa.gr> under the sections for undergraduate studies and students.

The School of Law is a single Faculty (Law) and is divided into six (6) Departments. The Departments are as follows:

2.1. DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'

47 Akadimias St, First Floor, tel. 210 368 8669

Chair: Professor Mr. Dimitrios Liappis

PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
Georgios GEORGIADIS	Ioanna KONDYLI	Konstantinos KARAGIANNIS
Eugenia DACORONIA	Georgios LADOGIANNIS	Theodoros LYTRAS
Antonios KARAMPATZOS	Panagiotis NIKOLOPOULOS	Vagias PANAGIOTOPOULOS
Georgios LEKKAS	Zafeirios TSOLAKIDIS	Antonios PAPADIMITROPOULOS
Dimitrios LIAPPIS		Vasileios TRIANTAFYLLIDIS
Georgios MENTIS		Christos CHASAPIS
Paraskevi PAPARSENIOU		
Konstantinos CHRISTODOULOU		

Administrative Personnel:

- Evangelia VOUSINOU, Department Secretary (evoutsi@uoa.gr 210368-8669)

2.2. DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'

45 Akadimias St, Mezzanine, tel. 210 368 8672

Chair: Professor Professor Ms. Alexandra Mikroulea

PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
Garyfalia ATHANASIOU	Ioannis DELIKOSTOPOULOS	Iakovos VENIERIS
Alexandra MIKROULEA	Dimitrios LADAS	Nikolaos VERVESOS
Stefanos-Spyridon PANTAZOPOULOS	Konstantinos MPAKOPOULOS	Michail MARKOULAKIS
Georgios SOTIROPOULOS	Dimitrios CHRISTODOULOU	Emmanouil MASTROMANOLIS
Dimitrios TSIKRIKAS	Efthymia KININI	Ioannis SKANDALIS
	Christina LIVADA	Alexandros ROKAS
	Christos CHRYSANTHIS	

STLS MEMBERS

Eirini CHALKIADAKI

Administrative Personnel:

- Eirini CHALKIADAKI, Department Secretary (ehalkiad@law.uoa.gr 210368-8672)

2.3. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW

45 Akadimias St, Mezzanine, tel. 210 368 8673

Chair: Professor Associate Professor Ms. Aikaterini Iliadou

PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
Spyridon VLACHOPOULOS	Pavlos-Michail EFSTRATIOU	Ilias KOUVARAS
Georgios GERAPETRITIS (Duties Temporarily suspended)	Aikaterini ILIADOU	Aikaterini PERROU
Konstantinos GIANNAKOPOULOS	Nikolaos PAPASPYROU	Nikolaos SIMANTIRAS
Christos GORTSOS	Andreas TSOUROUFLIS	Vasiliki CHRISTOU
Georgios DELLIS		
Vasileios KONDYLIS		
Panagiotis LAZARATOS		
Patrina PAPARRIGOPOULOU		

STLS MEMBERS

Polyxeni GKOUVA

Administrative Personnel:

- Sofia FANTZIKOU, Department Secretary (sfantzikou@uoa.gr 210368-8673)

2.4. DEPARTMENT OF PENAL SCIENCES

45 Akadimias St, mezzanine, tel. 210 368 8668

Chair: Associate Professors Aristomenis Tzanetis

PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
	Nikolaos DIMITRATOS	Ioannis ANDROULAKIS
	Dimitrios KIOUPIS	Alexandros DIMAKIS
	Aristomenis TZANETIS	Athanasia DIONYSOPOULOU
	Georgios TRIANTAFYLLOU	Vasileios PETROPOULOS
	Georgios GIANNOULIS	Antonia-Ioli TZANNETAKI
		Ioannis MOROZINIS
		Ioanna ANASTASOPOULOU

Administrative Personnel:

- Eirini CHALKIADAKI, Department Secretary (ehalkiad@law.uoa.gr | 210 368 8672)

2.5. DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

45 Akadimias St, semi floor, tel. 210 368 8612

Chair: Professor Philippos Vassiloyannis

PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
Philippos VASILOGIANNIS	Georgios ANDROUTSOPOULOS	
Athina DIMOPOULOU	Eleni RETHIMIOTAKI	
Vassileios VOUSAKIS		
Georgios YANNOPOULOS		

LTS MEMBERS
Alexandros VARVERIS (Duties Suspended)
Marios TANTALOS
Vassileios TROMPOUKIS

Administrative personnel:

- Artemis TSIANA, Department Secretary (atsiana@law.uoa.gr; 210368-8612)

2.6. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

45 Akadimias St, mezzanine, tel. 210 368 8675

Chair: Professor Eleni Moustaira

PROFESSORS	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS
Maria GAVOUNELI	Revekka-Emmanouela PAPADOPOULOU	Anastasios GOURGOURINIS
Eleni MOUSTAIRA	Emmanouil PERAKIS	
Fotini PAZARTZI	Chrysafo TSOUKA	
Charalampos PAMPOUKIS	Georgios KYRIAKOPOULOS	
Linos-Alexandros SICILIANOS		

LTS MEMBERS
Eleni MICHA

Administrative Personnel:

- Marilena ZACHAROPOULOU, Department Secretary (mzacharop@uoa.gr; 210368-8675)

CHAPTER 3

FACILITIES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School is primarily housed in:

- ✓ the buildings at 3 Sina Street and 57 Solonos Street (Theoretical Sciences Building, T.S.B.),
- ✓ the building at 45 Akadimias Street, where the public service desks, the Secretariats of the Departments, and the offices of the School's Professors are located, and
- ✓ the building at 47 Akadimias Street, where the Secretariat offices, the Professors' offices, and the School's laboratories are situated.

The School's library is housed in the old Chemistry building of the University of Athens, at the intersection of 104 Solonos Street & 17-19 Mavromichali Street.

3.1. The Deanship of the School of Law

The Deanery of the School of Law is housed on 57 Solonos St, 1st floor.

3.2. Secretariat of the School of Law

The service desks of the School of Law are located on the ground floor of the building at **45 Akadimias Street**, while the Secretariat offices are housed on the ground floor of the building at **47 Akadimias Street**.

- ✓ Students and public services are available on **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY from 11.00 a.m. until 13.00 p.m.**

Telephone communication with the School's Secretariat is available from **Monday to Friday**, exclusively between **11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.** You can find the contact numbers listed on the School's official website: https://www.law.uoa.gr/prosopiko/techniko_kai_dioikitiko_prosopiko/.

- Student services for the ERASMUS+ & CIVIS programs are available through telephone (210-3688747) and email (erasmus@law.uoa.gr)

3.3. Offices of the Professors

The offices of the Academic Personnel of the Law School are located in the buildings at **45 & 47 Akadimias Street, 48 Skoufa Street**, and **57 Solonos Street**. You can find information about the professors' office hours and their contact emails on the School's official website.

3.4. Classrooms and Exam rooms

Teaching and exams take place at the House of Theoretical Sciences (H.T.S.) and specifically at the following classrooms:

New building, 3, Sina St: Oikonomidou auditorium, auditoriums 1 and 2 (1st floor), auditorium 3 (2nd floor), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (3rd floor).

Old building, 57 Solonos St: Saripolon auditorium (3rd floor), Andrea Gazi (semi-floor), B' Mathematic (basement), Theologic (semi-floor), Pantazi (basement).

Additionally

At the Building of 45 Akadimias St, Auditoriums 1, 2 and 3.

3.5. Multi-media classroom (47 Akadimias St, telephone 210 368 8608)

In this space, students, using their academic ID, are allowed free access to the internet and selected digital libraries through a number of available computers.

3.6. Laboratories

The laboratories operate in accordance with Law 4957/2022, as currently in force, and their respective regulations.

- Civil Law Research Center of the National Kapodistrian University of Athens
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 1261/11.4.2017, τ. Β΄
Director: Professor G. Lekkas (glekkas@law.uoa.gr)
- Business Law Research Center (Athens Law School - ABLRC)
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 441/24.2.2016, τ. Β΄
Director: Professor A. Mikroulea (amikroulea@law.uoa.gr)
- Research Institute of Procedural Studies
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 74/26.3.2014, τ. Α΄
Director: Professor D. Tsirikas (dtsikr@law.uoa.gr)
- Labour Law Research Center
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 4648/29.12.2017, τ. Β΄
Director: Associate Professor D. Ladas (dladas@law.uoa.gr)
- Laboratory of Constitutional Studies
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 74/26.3.2014, τ. Α΄ and ΦΕΚ 2882/21.8.2017, τ. Β΄
Director: Professor T. Antoniou (thantoniou@law.uoa.gr)
- Laboratory of Public Law
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 56/21.3.2002, τ. Α΄ and ΦΕΚ 5897/31.12.2020
- Laboratory of Criminal and Criminological Research
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 210/1991, τ. Α΄
Director: Assistant Professor A.I. Tzannetaki (tzannetaki@law.uoa.gr)
Website: <https://theartofcrime.gr>
- Laboratory of Law and Informatics (L.L.I)
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 2301/26.10.2015, τ. Β΄ and ΦΕΚ 3165/12.8.2019
Director: Professor G. Yannopoulos (gyannop@law.uoa.gr)
Website: <http://lli.law.uoa.gr/>
- Laboratory of Philosophy of Law, Political Philosophy, and Ethics
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 2944/16.9.2016, τ. Β΄
Director: Professor P. Vassiloyanis (pvassil@law.uoa.gr)
- Athens Public International Law Center (Athens PIL)
Official Gazette: ΦΕΚ 1514/20.7.2015, τ. Β΄
Director: Professor P. Pazartzi (phpazart@law.uoa.gr)
Website: <http://www.athenspil.law.uoa.gr/>

STRUCTURE OF LAW SCHOOL STUDIES

4.1 The Institutional Framework and the Internal Regulation of the undergraduate studies programme of the Law School

❖ **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

- ❖ The organization of studies at the Law School is governed by Law 4957/2022 (Official Gazette A 141/21.7.2022) titled "**New Horizons in Higher Education Institutions: Enhancing Quality, Functionality, and the Connection of Universities with Society and Other Provisions**", as well as the Internal Regulations for the Undergraduate Study Program of the Law School (approved by the Senate on 2.10.2019). The internal regulations are published on the website of the Law School of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA) and can be accessed at: <https://www.law.uoa.gr/fileadmin/depts/law.uoa.gr/www/uploads/Sxoli/kpss1019.pdf>.

4.2 Graduation and calculation of degree grades with credits (ECTS)

- To graduate from the School of Law, a student needs to be successfully examined in, at least, forty-one (41) courses, namely thirty-one (31) mandatory, six (6) mandatory electives, and four (4) extra courses. It should be highlighted that mandatory courses are the courses for which attendance and successful examination are considered absolutely necessary for graduation. Attendance of theoretical lectures is the academic obligation of every student. However, it is not obligatory, and there is no record-keeping of attendance. It should be stressed that systematic attendance of lectures is strongly recommended to ensure correct theoretical knowledge. Direct contact with the teacher will lead to genuine knowledge of the subject of every course.

Mandatory elective courses are offered by the departments. Every student must choose, at least, one (1) course from every department, with the exception of the Private Law Department, for which the student must choose two (2) courses. With respect to the four (4) free elective courses, the student can choose either free elective courses or the remaining mandatory elective courses which were not selected as mandatory elective courses.

Students who satisfy the requirements for graduating but have not submitted a request for graduation, will be considered as graduates automatically by the Secretariat of the School. To calculate their degree graduation, the grades of all courses they have chosen will be taken into account.

Furthermore, students that wish to be examined in more elective courses from the minimum required for graduation (10) will have to do it until they satisfy the requirements for graduation.

- From the winter examination period of the Academic Year 2024-2025 onwards, all students will be declared graduates as follows (Senate Decision 28.02.2023):
 - The ECTS credits of each course, as well as the grade for the course, will be taken into account.
 - Then, the grade for each course will be multiplied by the corresponding ECTS credits.

i.e. Law on Succession (CREDITS (ECTS): 6 & GRADE: 10

$$6 \times 10 = \mathbf{60} \text{ (product)}$$

i.e. Law of Contracts (General Part): 8 & GRADE: 7

$$8 \times 7 = \mathbf{56} \text{ (product)}$$

- Finally,

- a) all products **are summed up**
- b) credits (ECTS) of all courses **are summed up**
- c) The sum of all products is **divided** by the sum of all credits

The quotient of this division is the grade of the degree

4.3 Erasmus Programme + - CIVIS Programme

The Erasmus+ programme offers the possibility to undergraduate students and Ph.D. candidates to study for a specific period in European Universities that have a bilateral agreement with the NKUA. Studying abroad lasts for an academic semester and is recognized by the NKUA. Students receive a scholarship. Monthly scholarships for the academic year 2024-2025 range between 420 to 520 € depending on the receiving country. Extra funding is available by the Programme for Students with Disabilities and students from socially vulnerable groups.

Information for the Erasmus+ programme can be found on the website of the Department of European and International Relations of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens <http://www.interel.uoa.gr/erasmus.html>.

For students wishing to their Erasmus at Athens School of Law, all undergraduate students have the right to participate in the Programme as long as they are enrolled in the second year of their studies when they apply. Ph.D. candidates can also participate in the Programme. Undergraduate students can participate in the Programme only if they have been successfully examined in ten (10) courses (courses that correspond numerically to one year of studies, in accordance with the indicative studies programme of the School) until the exam period of September of the previous academic year from the year they submit their application. Certificates of successful examination during the exam period of February of the current year for the completion of the necessary number of ten (10) classes will not be accepted (A.C. of the Department of 6 November 2012).

Students must have sufficient knowledge of the language, namely B2 level of the teaching language of the receiving University, in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) of the Council of Europe. Certification of the knowledge of the language is effected solely upon the submission of the respective degrees. Degrees are only accepted if they are recognized by the HCCS. Students who do not hold the respective degree when they apply for a transfer within the framework of Erasmus+ are not eligible.

Students can transfer through the Erasmus+ Programme in order to study for a specific period of time at an Institution abroad as a replacement of the respective study period in our School. In accordance with the new decision of the G. A. of the School dated 14.3.12, this means that they must attend classes that correspond to 30 European credits for a semester or 60 for an academic year. Students must undergo exams for all classes they attend and must ensure they have a satisfactory performance by making good use of their studies and must aim to recognise their studies. If a student does not attend any lecture or does not participate in any exam at the Receiving Institution, as stipulated by the Learning Agreement or its amended version, the amount of the scholarship that has been paid to the student, which will amount to 80% of the total scholarship, will be returned. If a student has taken the exams for the classes stated in the Learning Agreement and has received less than 10 credits (ECTS) per semester, they will not receive the remaining 20% of the scholarship after they return to Greece. The above will not be effectuated if the partial or full failure is attributed to proven force majeure reasons.

Undergraduate students who are studying during their last year of studies or after, in order to be eligible to participate in the Program must owe enough courses in order to be able to choose courses to attend at the receiving Institution and to recognise them. Therefore, students who owe only a few courses cannot as a matter of fact participate in the Program at the expense of other students who have the option to attend and recognize more classes.

Selected students cannot sit for exams (neither before nor during their studies abroad) in Greece for courses that correspond to those that they will attend abroad.

The basic selection criteria are a) the average of grades and b) good knowledge of the language.

Students can choose up to two (2) Universities in order of preference.

You can find more information on the CIVIS programme on the website of the European Commission: <https://civis.eu/el> & for CIVIS at the NKUA: <http://www.interel.uoa.gr/erasmus/civis.html>.

CHAPTER 5

INDICATIVE STUDIES PROGRAMME

The indicative studies programme proposes to students a rational sequence of attending courses per semester. Students do not need to conform to this, but substantial deviations may have repercussions for the smooth continuity of courses and may cause difficulties for the students. It should be underscored that the time schedule of lectures and tutorials, as well as the exams programme, is based on the indicative studies programme and is announced to the students at the beginning of the winter and spring semesters.

We recommend that students enrol in the courses in accordance with this programme, particularly with respect to the mandatory courses. Students who have delayed their studies in comparison to the programme should choose courses that appear in previous semesters herein.

Students must enrol in a course in order to be eligible to take the respective exam. Enrolments in courses are made electronically twice per year, once per semester at dates defined by the Assembly of the School and are announced at the website of the School at <http://law.uoa.gr>.

The indicative studies programme for the current academic year 2024-2025 is as follows:

**Studies Programme of the School of Law
Academic Year 2024-2025**

A' Semester

CODE	COURSE	LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS	CREDIT	ECTS	DEPARTMENT	CLASSIFICATION
2000	HISTORY OF LAW	3/1	3	4	HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	MANDATORY
2001	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	5/2	6	8	PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY
2002	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL LAW	5/2	6	8	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	MANDATORY
2003	INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF LAW	3/1	3	4	HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	MANDATORY
2057	POLITICAL SCIENCE	2	3	4	PUBLIC LAW	FREE ELECTIVE
2058	POLITICAL ECONOMY	2	3	4	PUBLIC LAW	FREE ELECTIVE
2059	GENERAL SOCIOLOGY(Not offered in Acad. Year 2024-2025)	2	3	4	HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	FREE ELECTIVE

B' Semester

CODE	COURSE	LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS	CREDIT	ECTS	DEPARTMENT	CLASSIFICATION
2004	FAMILY LAW	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	MANDATORY
2005	CRIMINAL LAW (GENERAL PART)	5/2	6	8	PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY
2006	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	5/2	6	7	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY
2007	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	5/2	6	8	PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY
2060	ANCIENT GREEK LAWS	2	3	4	HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	FREE ELECTIVE
2061	HISTORY OF FOREIGN POLICY	2	3	4	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE

C' Semester

CODE	COURSE	LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS	CREDIT	ECTS	DEPARTMENT	CLASSIFICATION
2008	LAW OF REAL PROPERTY	4/2	5	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	MANDATORY
2009	LAW OF CONTRACTS (GENERAL PART)	5/2	6	8	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	MANDATORY
2010	CRIMINAL LAW (SPECIAL ISSUES)	5/2	6	8	PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY
2011	Commercial Law I (General Part - Law of Negotiable Instruments)	4/2	5	7	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
YE06	HELLENIC POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE08	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UNIT: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE12	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PRIVATE LAW A' UNIT: PRIVATE LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE17	CRIMINOLOGY	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PENAL SCIENCES UNIT: PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE18	HISTORY OF POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PUBLIC LAW & GENERAL THEORY, HISTORY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE28	ROMAN LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW UNIT: GENERAL THEORY, HISTORY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
EPA05	INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW	2	3	4	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE

D' Semester

CODE	COURSE	LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS	CREDIT	ECTS	DEPARTMENT	CLASSIFICATION
2012	EUROPEAN LAW	4/1	4	6	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY
2013	SPECIAL LAW OF OBLIGATIONS	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	MANDATORY
2014	CIVIL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS	5/1	5	7	PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY
2015	CIVIL PROCEDURE	4/2	5	7	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
YE31	LAW AND ECONOMY	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A' – PUBLIC LAW – HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW UNIT: PRIVATE LAW – PUBLIC LAW – GENERAL THEORY, HISTORY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE03	INSURANCE LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B' UNIT: PRIVATE LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE10	SOCIOLOGY OF LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW UNIT: GENERAL THEORY, HISTORY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE19	PARLIAMENTARY LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE20	INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UNIT: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
2064	JUVENILE CRIMINAL LAW	2	3	4	PENAL SCIENCES	FREE ELECTIVE
2066	BYZANTINE AND POST BYZANTINE LAW	2	3	4	HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	FREE ELECTIVE
2102	FEMINISM AND LAW (Not offered for the academic year 2024-2025)	2	3	4	HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	FREE ELECTIVE

E' Semester

<u>CODE</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>ECTS</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CHARACTERISATION</u>
2016	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	5/2	6	8	PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY
2017	LAW OF SUCCESSION	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	MANDATORY
2018	ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURAL LAW	4/1	4	5	PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY
2019	COMMERCIAL LAW II (LAW OF COMMERCIAL COMPANIES)	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
YE07	PENOLOGY	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PENAL SCIENCES UNIT: PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE21	SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE27	ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW UNIT: GENERAL THEORY, HISTORY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
2070	BANKING LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	FREE ELECTIVE
2114	CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY	2	3	4	PUBLIC LAW & HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	FREE ELECTIVE
2067	COMPARATIVE LAW	2	3	4	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE
2098	CRIMINALISTICS	2	3	4	PENAL SCIENCES	FREE ELECTIVE

F' Semester

<u>CODE</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>ECTS</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CHARACTERISATION</u>
2021	INDIVIDUAL LABOR LAW	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
2022	APPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN LAW	2/2	3	4	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY
2023	CIVIL PROCEDURE II	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
2112	COMMERCIAL LAW III (INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAW)	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
YE02	MARITIME LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B' UNIT: PRIVATE LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE13	LAW OF COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B' UNIT: PRIVATE LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE14	INJUNCTIONS-NON-ADVERSARIAL JURISDICTION-SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B' UNIT: PRIVATE LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE15	SOCIAL SECURITY LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE22	EU ECONOMICAL LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UNIT: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE29	JUDICIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PENAL SCIENCES UNIT: PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE30	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PENAL SCIENCES – INTERNATIONAL STUDIES UNIT: PENAL SCIENCES – INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
2071	LAW OF ALIENS	2	3	4	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE
2073	MEDICAL LAW	2	3	4	PENAL SCIENCES / DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A' / DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW	FREE ELECTIVE
2074	INTERNATIONAL AIRSPACE LAW // AVIATION LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES – DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	FREE ELECTIVE

2105	LAW OF FREE COMPETITION	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	FREE ELECTIVE
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G' SEMESTER

<u>CODE</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>ECTS</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CHARACTERISATION</u>
2024	PHILOSOPHY OF LAW	3/1	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	MANDATORY
2025	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	5/1	5	7	DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY
2026	COLLECTIVE LABOUR LAW	4/1	4	6	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
2027	APPLICATIONS OF CIVIL LAW	6	6	8	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	MANDATORY
YEO4	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PENAL SCIENCES – DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A' – PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PENAL SCIENCES –PRIVATE LAW – PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE11	BANKRUPTCY LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B' UNIT: PRIVATE LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE16	SPECIAL CRIMINAL LAWS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PENAL SCIENCES UNIT: PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE23	SPATIAL PLANNING AND URBAN PLANNING LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE24	LAW OF EXPLOITATION	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B' UNIT: PRIVATE LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
2078	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE
2079	ARBITRATION - INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN CIVIL PROCEDURAL LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	FREE ELECTIVE
2080	CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CREDIT TRANSACTIONS AND METHODS OF CREDIT SECURITY	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	FREE ELECTIVE
2085	SEMINAR ON PUBLIC LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW	FREE ELECTIVE

2115	SEMINAR OF DEPARTMENT B' OF PRIVATE LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	FREE ELECTIVE
2116	SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE

H' Semester

<u>CODE</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>LECTURE/TUTORIAL HOURS</u>	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>ECTS</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>CHARACTERISATION</u>
2028	APPLICATIONS OF PUBLIC LAW	6/1	6	8	PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY
2029	APPLICATIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE	3/1*	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	MANDATORY
2030	APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL LAW- CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	6	6	8	DEPARTMENT OF PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY
YE05	TAX LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC LAW UNIT: PUBLIC LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE09	METHODOLOGY OF LAW	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW UNIT: GENERAL THEORY, HISTORY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE26	LAW OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE2095	LEGAL INFORMATICS	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW UNIT: GENERAL THEORY, HISTORY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
YE32	ECONOMIC CRIMINAL LAW AND CORRUPTION OFFENSES	3	3	4	DEPARTMENT: PENAL SCIENCES UNIT: PENAL SCIENCES	MANDATORY ELECTIVE
2081	SEMINAR ON CIVIL LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW A'	FREE ELECTIVE
2086	ADVANCED SEMINAR ON PENAL STUDIES	2	3	4	PENAL SCIENCES	FREE ELECTIVE
2106	EUROPEAN AND COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	2	3	4	PUBLIC LAW	FREE ELECTIVE
2107	CAPITAL MARKETS LAW	2	3	4	DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE LAW B'	FREE ELECTIVE
2087	SEMINAR ON HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, SOCIOLOGY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW	2	3	4	HISTORY AND THEORY OF LAW	FREE ELECTIVE

2099	INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	2	3	4	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE
EPA06	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS	2	3	4	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	FREE ELECTIVE

TEACHERS – CONTENT OF COURSES – EXPECTED EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

6.1 CONTENT OF COURSES AND EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES PER SEMESTER

SEMESTER A'

Mandatory Courses

History of Law – cod. 2000

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

A' unit.: A. Dimopoulou, D. Karamelas (Visiting Lecturer), M. Tantalos (LTS)
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B' unit: A. Dimopoulou, D. Karamelas (Visiting Lecturer), M. Tantalos (LTS)

Content:

Development of fundamental issues of public and private law from the legal systems of ancient Greece, the Roman period, Byzantium, and the modern era.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Develop a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution of law and acquire essential knowledge about the legal systems that historically emerged from antiquity to the present day.
- Identify the primary sources used for the research and understanding of the applicable law in each examined historical period.
- Recognize the fundamental distinctions in public, civil, and criminal law throughout their historical development.
- Understand the key political structures that emerged in ancient Greece, Rome, Byzantium, and the Post-Byzantine period, as well as the corresponding systems of justice administration.
- Gain basic historical insights into the origins and development of legal science in Rome.
- Engage with core elements of private law from the examined historical periods, such as family and inheritance law, contracts and property rights, the functioning of criminal justice, the classification of crimes and their penalties, and the legal treatment of women and minors.
- Comprehend that modern law is the product of a long historical evolution influenced by multiple civilizations.

All the above are achieved as this course serves as the fundamental introductory course to the History of Law. The course's objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the historical development of modern law. Its syllabus aims to introduce students to the origins and historical progression of law, from antiquity to the modern era. The course examines the primary legal institutions that existed in Greece and the broader Mediterranean region during the archaic, classical, and Hellenistic periods, as well as during the Roman, Byzantine, and Post-Byzantine periods, leading up to the creation of the modern Greek state and the adoption of the Civil Code. Through this course, students are introduced for the first time to fundamental concepts of public and private law and the administration of justice, as they were historically shaped and evolved over time. The course offers essential historical insights for comprehending the origins and development of contemporary legal systems.

Constitutional Law – cod. 2001

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

A' unit:	Sp. Vlachopoulos, V. Christou
B' unit:	N. Papaspyrou, N. Simantiras, Ant. Pantelis (Emeritus Professor)

Content:

- I. Theoretical prolegomena: State (definition and elements), Constitution (definition, divisions, legal and political importance), Sources of constitutional law, Constituent power – Amending function, Constitutional review of laws.
- II. Fundamental principles: The democratic principle, the rule of law principle, the rule of the welfare state, the principle of human dignity, the principle of equality, and the principle of freedom.
- III. Polity: Distinctions, the principle of popular sovereignty, the organizational bases of the polity, the division of powers, the representative system, Systems of government, Appointment of the head of state, The polity in accordance with article 1 of the Constitution, Protection of the polity.
- IV. The exercise of popular sovereignty: The right to vote, the electorate, the political parties.
- V. The Parliament: Appointment of Members of Parliament, the Legal status of the Members of Parliament, the internal structure of the Parliament, the Function of the Parliament, the Duties of the Parliament, the Dissolution of the Parliament.
- VI. The Executive power: The President of the Republic (appointment, term, constitutional position, duties), the Government (composition, legal position, duties, formation, relationship between Government, President of the Republic and the Parliament, liability of ministers), the Administration (organisation, centralised – decentralised systems, self-government with respect to subject matter and location, the special status of Mount Athos, organs of the administration, basic staff regulations).
- VII. The Judicial power: Courts (types of organs, categories, duties), Constitutional guarantees for the independence of the judiciary (personal and functional), the Courts stipulated by the Constitution
- VIII. Greek Constitutional History
- IX. The rules of law (constitutional amendments, laws, European law, prescriptive jurisdiction of the executive power, state of siege etc.)

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have comprehended the respective institutions and rules. They would be able to evaluate their function and to address practical questions regarding the application of the rules in the every-day operation of state institutions.

The above objective is achieved as the course aims to provide comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental concepts of constitutional law and political systems, the principles of Greek constitutional law, and the rules of the organizational part of the Constitution. Additionally, the course covers Greek constitutional history.

General Principles of Civil Law – cod. 2002

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

A' . unit:	E. Dacoronia, I. Kondyli, Z. Tsolakidis
B' . unit:	P. Paparseniou, , G. Mentis, B. Triantafyllidis
C' . unit:	A.Karampatzos, K. Karagiannis, V. Panagiotopoulos

Content:

- I. Concept and function of the law – sources – rules of law
- II. Right: Notion – divisions – birth – acquisition – alteration – loss – exercise
- III. The Entities: The notion of person as a fundamental legal concept – physical entities – legal entities
- IV. Legal transactions: Concept and types – prerequisites – conclusion of contracts – nullity, annulment – interpretation.
- V. Provisos – Deadlines
- VI. Consent – Approval
- VII. Representation
- VIII. Time in law

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, the students are expected to have sufficient knowledge of the legal terminology related to Civil Law and its definitions, the understanding of which is necessary to fully comprehend the four other books (Contract Law, Real Property Law, Family Law and Inheritance Law) of the Civil Code, which will be taught in the following semesters. The class aims to encourage students' ability to develop juridical thought and to practice subsuming facts in the rules of law. Tutorial exercises familiarise the students with solving problems and contribute to the consolidation of the syllabus.

The above expected learning outcomes are achieved, on the one hand, due to the fact that the course constitutes the basic introductory course to concepts that permeate the whole Private Law and particularly the Civil Law and, on the other hand, due to the fact that the syllabus aims to introduce students to the basic concepts of the Civil Code and particularly its first book that contains provisions related to the sources of law, the rules of law, rights, legal transactions, provisos, consent, representation and limitations.

Introduction to the Discipline of Law - cod. 2003

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

A' unit: Ph. Vassiloyannis

B' unit: V. Voutsakis

Content:

The first part of the lectures examines issues related to defining the law, especially with respect to its distinct nature compared to customs and social-moral opinions, issues related to its power and effectiveness, as well as its functions and its relationship to politics and ethics. Within this framework, the course examines the principal theories (particularly those related to natural law and legal positivism) and the most important related disputes. Finally, particular emphasis is placed on examining basic theoretical problems such as public coercion and the need to abide by the law.

The second part of the lectures examines fundamental aspects of understanding the law. The main questions concern whether and how the methodical and systemic orientation of the legal scientist can assist in reasoned interpretations and applications of the law in specific cases. Through this perspective, the class provides various traditional and modern teachings regarding methods and arguments that can be used as a basis for legal reasoning.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, the student will have achieved the following

1. Understanding of the fundamental concepts of law and legal thinking.
2. Ability to distinguish legal issues from social, ethical, or political issues.
3. Appraisal of the law's contribution to the creation of an orderly society.
4. Ability to distinguish the cognitive steps a person who interprets or applies the law must undergo.
5. Recognition of the value of a rational treatment of legal issues.

Political Science – cod. 2057

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

Aik. Iliadou, D. Sotiropoulos

Content:

The thematic units of the course include the following:

- What is politics
- Political ideas and ideologies
- Politics and the state
- Democracy and legality
- Nations and nationalism
- Politics, the economy, and globalization
- Politics, society, and identity
- Political culture and mass media
- Parties and party systems
- Groups, interests, and movements
- Governments, systems, and regimes
- Public politics and bureaucracy

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able:

- To understand the technical meaning of terms related to political science.
- To connect political science with legal science.
- To comprehend, analyze and interpret political data using the criteria and concepts of political science.

To this end, the course systematically presents basic concepts and theoretical approaches through which political science tries to conceive and explain various political phenomena. It places particular emphasis on obtaining and maintaining political power, collective actors (parties and advocacy groups), political participation, the characteristics and the institutions of modern democracies, and political changes.

Political Economy – cod. 2058

Teachers:

Ch. Gortsos

Content:

A. Introduction to course- connection between law and economy

1. The basic divisions of the economic science
 - 1.1 Micro- and macro- economic theory in closed and open economies
 - 1.2 Micro- and macro- economic policies in closed and open economies
2. The importance of the branches of the economic science for the separate branches of law

B. The development of economic theory from the 18th century until today

3. The Scottish Enlightenment in the 18th century and the classical political economy (18th and 19th century)

4. The rise of the American economic theory (1870-1939)
5. The role of money and the economic cycle
6. The developments in economic theory and politics from 1940 until the end of the 20th century
7. Current trends and developments in the economic science

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be familiar the basic elements of economic theory and politics and will understand their importance both independently and in relation to law.

General Sociology – cod. 2059 (Not offered in the academic year 2024-2025)

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

Content:

- 1) The epistemological foundations of sociology
 - Multiple examples and reflections of the historical path
 - Theoretical dualisms: science theory/ social act, structure/action & consent/clash
 - The concept of modernism and the hypothesis of postmodernism
- 2) Classic social thinkers & modernism
 - Karl Marx: historical materialism, alienation, superstructure, communist utopia and the dialectic of social relations
 - Emile Durkheim: division of labour, social solidarity, collective consciousness, and social laws
 - Max Weber: the disenchantment of the world, the rationalisation of social action , bureaucracy & ideal type
- 3) Critical theory, the dialectic of the enlightenment & ambiguous modernity
 - Max Horkeimer & Theodor Adorno: The dialectic of the enlightenment
 - Herbert Marcuse: The one-dimensional man
 - Zygmunt Bauman: the Holocaust and fluid modernity
- 4) Michel Foucault, Discourse theory & biopolitics
 - The enlightenment as a form of domination and the institutional complexes that produce the western subject
 - The archaeology of knowledge and the genealogy of power
 - The power of biopolitics on the human body
- 5) Niklas Luhmann, the complex and autopoietic social systems of communication
 - Complexity, double contingency, and risk
 - Autopoietic and self-reflective communication systems
 - The law as a communication system and the legalization through the procedure
- 6) Jürgen Habermas, the futile plan of modernism & the deliberative democracy
 - The system and colonization of the biocosm
 - The public sphere of communication and the dialectic theory of the praxis of communication
 - The legalization crisis, “technocracy versus democracy” in the European Union;
- 7) Antony Giddens, a reflection of late modernity
 - The institutional aspects of late modernity
 - The Trust and Risk in the 21st century
 - The Self and identity
- 8) Ulrich Beck, the risk in second modernity
 - The risk society & reflective science in the second phase of modernity
 - Political change: sub-politics, supra-politics & internationalised state
 - Chaos as normalcy in familiar relationships and family
- 9) Manuel Castels, informationalism, and the internet society
 - The importance of the internet in organising the society of flows
 - The network of political power

- The three types of identity of social subjects
- 10) Globalisation
- Westernisation or hybridity and global-locality; Governing and sharing the power of national states;
 - Charles Taylor, Multi-culturalism & multi-cultural communication
 - Fredric Jameson, Postmodernism, the cultural logic of late capitalism
 - Immanuel Wallerstein, **The World-Systems Theory**
 - Saskia Sassen, Sociology of globalisation

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the parameters of modernity, how they were shaped, how they reproduce, and how they change
- Define the most important sociological schools of thought, their main representatives, and the concepts they brought forth
- Explain basic concepts of the classic and contemporary sociology theory
- Relate them to current social problems and issues at the international, national, and local levels.
- Evaluate social institutions and social processes, such as social stratification, social reproduction, individualization, the internet, and migration.
- Relate their own social experience to broader processes.

To this end, the course sets out briefly the major scientific examples that developed in the field of sociology, trying to describe and interpret the modern world and to shed light on the problems that exist in order to better human co-existence. First, it begins with the classical thinkers of sociology, along with their intellectual successors, who successively describe the social and institutional variables of modernity, defined as a set of economic, social, political, and cultural processes. Second, it examines both the critical approaches that arose from the major crises of the 20th century and the postmodern challenge to the possibility of unifying perception and knowledge about the social world, as well as the dialogue that has developed between them. Third, it delves into the theoretical discussion concerning the evolutionary dynamics of late modernity or postmodernity from the 20th to the 21st century. Fourth, it focuses on specific themes such as globalization/de-globalization, the role of the nation-state and the redistribution of geopolitical power, the network society, environmental risks, the relationship between consumption, identity, and individualization, the politics of recognizing gender, racial, and sexual differences, the management of personal uncertainty, liquid modernity, tourism, and migration.

SEMESTER B'

Mandatory Courses

Family Law – cod. 2004

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

A' . unit: G. Lekkas, P. Nikolopoulos, A Papadimitropoulos
B' . unit: G Georgiadis, G. Ladogiannis, Z. Tsolakidis

Content:

- I. Introduction: Family and relationship, definition and characteristics of family law, the new problems of family law (artificial reproduction, partnerships, new forms of protecting minors and/or adults)
- II. Marriage

- a) The marriage contract: Prerequisites for a valid marriage, the defective marriage
 - b) The married relationship: The last name of spouses, the obligation for cohabitation, common decisions, contribution to family needs, regulation of property
 - c) Marriage crises: separation, divorce
- III. The parental relationship
- a) The establishment of maternity and paternity. Maternity and its establishment, establishing paternity through birth in marriage and recognition, adoption.
 - b) Consequences of parental relationship: Last name, alimony, obligation to provide services, parental gifts, parental care
 - c) Custodianship and fostering of minors
- IV. Protecting people, fully or partially, incapable within the framework of a family. Judicial guardianship.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

- 1) Know the definition of family and alternative forms of cohabitation
- 2) Know about the establishment of family relationships and their legal consequences
- 3) Ability to approach subjects resulting from the breakdown of cohabitation
- 4) Become more sensitive towards the protection of disadvantaged people such as minors or people physically or mentally incapable

Criminal Law (General Part) – cod. 2005

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

A' unit: D. Kioupis, V. Petropoulos

B' unit: A. Dionysopoulou, I. Morozinis

Content:

1. Crimes and their ratio juris.
2. The principle of legality of crimes and punishment. *Nullum crimen, Nulla poena sine lege.*
3. The three tiers of the concept of crime.
4. The concept of an act in criminal law.
5. The constituent elements of a crime.
6. The divisions of crimes.
7. Objective causal link and objective imputation as elements of actus reus.
8. Mens rea.
9. Intent (dolus directus).
10. Negligence.
11. Crimes distinguished by their results.
12. The non-genuine omission crimes.
13. The notion of injustice.
14. The command.
15. The defense.
16. Justifications.
17. The clash of duties as a justification.
18. Consent of the victim.
19. Special justifications.
20. The guilt.
21. The ability for imputation.
22. The sentence of the injustice.

23. The inability to willingly comply.
24. The attempt.
25. Participation in the crime.
26. Co-perpetrators.
27. The instigator.
28. Complicity.
29. The indirect perpetrator.
30. Special issues of participation.
31. The confluence of crimes (real confluence).
32. The confluence of laws (apparent confluence).

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be able not only to understand all related notions – as they are described below – but also to solve practical exercises that are akin to real cases that emerge in judicial practice.

Familiarisation of the students with the special rule of interpretation of criminal rules is achieved through the teaching of dogmatic theories of criminal law, as this course constitutes the basic introductory course in the principles and notions of criminal law. The syllabus of the course aims to help students understand in depth the general principles governing criminal law. Specifically, the students are taught the technical-legal concept of crimes and learn to recognize the constituent elements of crimes. Comprehension of notions such as those of “injustice” and “imputation”, but also familiarisation with the special forms of crimes (attempt-participation-confluence) constitute tools necessary to be able to delve more deeply into criminal law in the next semesters.

Public International Law – cod. 2006

[Department of International Studies](#)

Teachers:

A' unit: Al.-L. Sicilianos, G. Kyriakopoulos, An. Gourgourinis

B' unit: F Pazartzzi, M Gavouneli, E. Miha (LTS)

Content:

- I. International law and the international community: Fundamental principles of the system.
- II. Sources of international law: Custom, treaties, hierarchy of rules in international law, the relationship between international and national law.
- III. Subjects of international law: State: constitutive elements, international recognition, succession of states. International organizations: legal personality. Other users: persons, non-state entities.
- IV. International activities of states: diplomatic and consular relations, immunity, international responsibility, diplomatic protection.
- V. International Organizations: UN. Confronting international crises and peaceful settlement of international disputes.
- VI. The Law of the Sea.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

Upon completing the course, students will have acquired a solid understanding of the fundamental aspects of public international law. Specifically, students will become familiar with the fundamental principles of the international legal system, the sources and subjects of international law, the legal regulation of international activities of states, international organizations, and the law of the sea.

Therefore, the student will be in a position as a future judge, lawyer, notary or legal advisor to interpret and apply international rules which concern, among others, international organizations and international legal relations between states but also private individuals.

General Administrative Law – cod. 2007

Teachers:

A' unit.:	P. Mouzouraki, P.-M. Efstratiou, I. Kouvaras
B' unit:	G. Dellis, V. Kondylis, Aik. Iliadou

Content:

1. Administration and administrative law.
2. Sources of administrative law.
3. Legal obligation and discretion of the administration. Legal relationship in administrative law.
4. Regulatory act of the administration.
5. Individual administrative act.
6. Administrative contract.
7. Other forms of public administration activity.
8. Administrative procedure.
9. Substantive rules of administrative action.
10. Administrative self-control and administrative appeals.
11. Civil liability of the State.
12. Administrative enforcement.
13. General principles of public administration organization.
14. Central state administration.
15. Administrative decentralization.
16. Local government of the first and second degree. Special, functional, or specific-purpose self-government.
17. Public property.
18. Compulsory expropriation.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired specialised knowledge on the organization and functions of public administration and their relationship to private individuals, on the one hand, and other state functions, on the other. Specifically, public administration incorporates the totality of state and other public law entities' activities so that they can realise their aims within the legal order (with the exception of the legislative and judicial branch).

This broad array of public administration activities examined in the course will familiarise students with the fundamental principle of administrative legality and will assist them in distinguishing the different types of administration, the distinction between circumscribed jurisdiction and discretion, supervision of the extreme limits of discretionary power, the forms of legal procedures of administrative action, the law of administrative procedure, administrative self-control, administrative coercion, and civil liability of the state. In addition, they will learn about the law governing the organisation of public administration, expropriation, and public things.

The course aims to equip first-year students with a thorough understanding and solid grasp of General Administrative Law, focusing on the following key areas.

1. Fundamental concepts and sources of administrative law
2. Basic principles of administrative action
3. Definition, distinctions, and organs that produce the administrative act
4. Competence of the administrative organs and its distinctions
5. The methods of producing and the power of the administrative act
6. Administrative contracts
7. Public tort (civil) liability of Public Entities
8. Organisation of the Public Administration
9. Administrative organisation of the State (central and regional state organs)
10. Local self-government,
11. Public legal entities for special purposes

Furthermore, the course will familiarise students with recent legislative and jurisprudential developments particularly those pertaining to the Council of State, the Court of Justice of the EU, and the European Court of Human Rights. All of the above will be achieved with the framework of the five (5) hours of lectures and the two (2) tutorial classes.

Free elective courses

Ancient Greek Laws – cod.2060

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

A.Dimopoulou, D. Karampelas (Visiting Lecturer)

Content:

The plurality of laws in the Greek space. Sources of ancient Greek laws. Relationship between law and religion. Forms of ancient polities. Characteristic institutions of the city-state.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will know the main divisions of ancient Greek history and their repercussions on shaping institutions while they will have become familiarised with ancient sources (philologic texts, inscriptions, papyri).

To achieve the above, this course provides in depth knowledge of the various sections of ancient Greek law. It covers the Homeric period until the period of Roman civilization. Specific institutions and how they fit within the various governmental frameworks (Homeric kingdoms, city-states, Hellenistic monarchies, the Roman Empire) are also examined. Every unit is taught by commenting on ancient texts that are uploaded in ancient and modern Greek.

History of Foreign Policy – cod. 2061

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

E. Koumas (Assistant Professor, School of History-Archaeology, NKUA School of Philosophy)

Content:

- Introduction to the 19th century
- The birth of nationalism in the Balkans
- The Great Powers and Greek independence
- The Greek revolution and the birth of the state
- 1864 Union with the Ionian islands
- 1881-1913 Competing nationalisms in the Balkans. Greece is doubled in size – Macedonia is divided
- 1917-1923 World War I and Greece
- 1947 The last territorial expansion: The Dodecanese

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will acquire knowledge that will help them understand Public International Law (international conventions, national issues that exist until today, frontier problems, participation in International Organizations, etc)

Moreover, students will learn to draft collective assignments and participate in the public discourse as they are called both to draft collective assignments and to argue on various subjects in class.

Semester C'

Mandatory Courses

Law of Real Property – cod. 2008

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

A' unit: E. Dacoronia, G. Georgiadis, B. Panagiotopoulos
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B' unit: G. Mentis, K. Karagiannis, B. Triantafyllidis
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Content:

Real property rights (definition-basic characteristics). General principles of real property law (*numerus clausus*, specificity, publicity, etc.). Relationship between real property law and law of contracts, things-distinctions. Occupancy (definition, types, acquisition, loss, protection), ownership (definition, content, law governing neighbours, acquisition, loss of ownership of real property and mobile property, protection, special forms of ownership), easements, rights of real property security (mortgage – pawning) publicity of real property rights.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will know everything they need to know about the functions of real property rights (ownership, easements, pawning, and mortgages) on immobile and mobile things.

Law of Contracts (General Part) – cod. 2009

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

A' unit (A-Λ): K. Christodoulou, D. Liappis, B. Triantafyllidis

B' unit (M-Ω): A.Karampatzos, G. Ladogiannis, Z. Tsolakidis, A. Papadimitropoulos

Content:

Fundamental concepts and regulations. Types of contracts per their content. Types of contracts per their causative event or origin (contracts by legal transaction – contracts by law). Physiology of contracts. Irregular development and attenuation of contract. Reinforcement of the creditor. Participation of third parties in a contract – Transferring a contract right or obligation.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have obtained knowledge of the fundamental concepts and regulations, types of contracts per content, types of contracts per causative event or origin (contracts by legal transaction – contracts by law), the physiology of a contract, the irregular development and attenuation of a contract, the reinforcement of the creditor, the participation of third parties to a contract, transferring a contract right or obligation and finally, contracts between private individuals, torts, and unjust enrichment.

Criminal Law (Special Issues) – cod. 2010

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

A' unit (A – K): D. Kioupis, V. Petropoulos

B' unit (Λ – Ω): A. Dionysopoulou, I. Morozinis

Content:

Introduction to the Special Part of the Criminal Code

I. Crimes against life

1. The legal interest of human life and the scope of its criminal protection
2. Murder with intent (art. 299 CC)
3. Murder with consent (art. 300 CC)
4. Participation in suicide (art. 301 CC)
5. Child-murder (art. 303 CC)
6. Negligent murder (art. 302 CC)
7. Exposing to danger (art. 306 CC)
8. Omission to save someone from danger to their life (art. 307 CC)
9. The beginning of human life and its limits
10. Artificial termination of pregnancy (art. 304 CC)
11. Bodily harm of foetus or new-born (art. 304A CC)
12. Advertisement of artificial termination of pregnancy (art. 305 CC)

II. Crimes against health: Bodily harms

1. General philosophy of crimes against health
2. Simple bodily harm (art. 308 CC)
3. Unprovoked bodily harm (art. 308A CC)
4. Dangerous bodily harm (art. 309 CC)
5. Serious bodily harm (art. 310 CC)
6. Lethal harm (art. 311 CC)
7. Negligent bodily harm (art. 314 CC)
8. Criminal appraisal of surgeries
9. Clash (art. 313 CC)
10. Causing harm with continuous harsh behaviour (art. 312 CC)
11. Domestic bodily harm
12. Bodily harm against police officers etc. Public officer (art. 315A CC)
13. Encouraging a woman to mutilate her genital organs (art. 315B CC)

III. Crimes against honour

1. The ontological and evaluative aspects of the legal interest of honour
2. Common characteristics of insults against honour
3. Defamation (simple and slanderous) (art. 362-363 CC)
4. Cursing (art. 361 CC)
5. Unprovoked cursing in practice (art. 361A CC)
6. Refusal to provide services/goods on the basis of racial and other characteristics (art. 361B CC)
7. Defamation of incorporated company (art. 364 CC)
8. Insulting the memory of the dead (art. 365 CC)
9. Justified insults to honour (art. 367 CC)

IV. Crimes against ownership

1. The notion of property in the Civil Code
2. Theft (arts. 372 – 374, 377, 378 CC)
3. Theft to use transportation vehicle (art. 374A CC)
4. Embezzlement (art. 375, 377, 378 CC)
5. Repentance in practice and exemption from punishment (art. 384 CC)
6. Robbery (art. 380 CC)
7. Damage of foreign property
8. Damage of electronic data
9. Distinguished cases of damages

V. Crimes against property

1. The notion of property in the Criminal Code
2. Extortion (art. 385 CC)
3. Fraud (art. 386, 387 CC)
4. Fraud through computer
5. Securities fraud
6. Repentance in practice and exemption from punishment (art. 406A CC)
7. Disloyalty
8. Acceptance and disposition of products of crime
9. Usury

VI. Crimes regarding documents

1. The notion of a document
2. Forgery (art. 216 CC)
3. Repentance in practice and exemption from punishment (art. 384 CC).

Expected Learning Outcomes:

The course constitutes the basic introductory course to crimes prescribed in the Special Part of the Criminal Code. After the successful completion of the course, students will have the requisite knowledge of the most important crimes related inter alia to crimes against life, health, honour, ownership, property and documents. They will become familiar with theoretical questions concerning these crimes and will be able to solve relevant practical cases.

The successful completion of the Criminal Law (General Part) (semester b') is a substantive prerequisite in order to be able to successfully follow this course.

Commercial Law (General Part – Instruments Property) - cod. 2011

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

A' unit: D. Christodoulou, I. Venieris, A. Rokas
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B' unit: C. Livada, N. Vervessos, E. Kinini, A. Rokas

Content:

General part: Definition and object of commercial law. – Reason why commercial law is a special branch of law – relationship to other branches of law – Historic development of commercial law – Legislative sources – doctrinal bases of commercial law – Commercial acts – Merchants (legislative status) – Consequences of commercial nature – The administrative organisation of the commercial profession – Basic terms or concepts and regulations of the law of the market and distribution systems (commercial representative, distributor, franchising).

A security is a document incorporating a private property right. The possession of such a right is necessary for the enjoyment of this incorporated rights, but also for its transfer. Securities consist of the bill of exchange, the promissory note, the check, the commercial promissory securities (commercial payment order, commercial debentures, repository and pawn tickets, etc.) and the anonymous securities of the capital market (anonymous debt instruments, stocks).

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the General part (definition of the merchant, commercial acts, consequences of commercial nature, distribution systems) and the Instruments Property (check, promissory notes, bill of lading, intangibles, stocks) students will be able to successfully put in practice the knowledge they have acquired. To this end, the course promotes free, creative, and deductive thinking.

Mandatory Elective Courses

Hellenic Political and Constitutional History – cod. YE06

Teachers:

Sp. Vlachopoulos, Al. Kessopoulos (Assistant Professor- Dept. of Political Sciences, University of Crete.

Content:

The course aims to intertemporally approach institutional problems of the Hellenic political and constitutional history. The course has a research-oriented nature (with collective assignments and presentations by students) and examines the relationship of constitutional regulations and institutions with their political/historical background.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have developed the ability to distinguish the historical/political background of constitutional regulations and to combine legal thought with a general education about political/governmental institutions.

In addition, drafting and presenting collective assignments will help students practice team-work, and improve their drafting and presentational skills.

International Organizations – cod. YE08

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

L.-A. Sicilianos, G. Kyriakopoulos

Content:

- I. Creation of international organizations; analysis of their nature and the characteristics of their founding treaty; and their dissolution through various methods.
- II. The legal (domestic and international) personality of international organizations as well as their powers (power to conclude international conventions, immunities and privileges, representation)
- III. Participation in international organizations: categories of membership, acquiring and losing membership, suspension of members' rights
- IV. Organisational structure and function: Representation of member states, function, organs
- V. Decision-making, voting, legal nature of their acts
- VI. Administrative organs, international employees

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiar with International Intergovernmental Organizations as subjects of international law and as international actors.

The above educational result is achieved through:

- Systematic introduction to the general theory of international organizations and focus on the legal dimensions of their operation. Simultaneously, by placing emphasis on the interaction between the legal dimension of the international organisation and the (ever-changing) political reality of International Relations.
- Study of the practice of International Organizations, particularly of its importance in formulating (customary) legal rules.

Intellectual Property Law – cod. YE12

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

K. Christodoulou, P. Paparseniou, I. Kondyli

Content:

§1. The general institution of intellectual property – Philosophical foundations – Authorities – Public monitoring **§2. Object:** Criteria, particularly the Originality: Creative importance, statistical uniqueness, personal labour and Extent of protection **§3. Subject:** (Artificial intelligence – Collaborative works – Combinations of more works and creators, Collections, Collector’s works, Derivatives, Composites, Collectives) **§4. Property powers** (Exclusive powers [Recording-reproduction, Editing, distribution, leasing and public lending, Public execution Broadcaster transmission, Public presentation – Disposition after request] – Right to watch – Right to reasonable compensation **§5. The moral right** I. Relationship to general right to personality II. Power to publish the work, recognize paternity, safeguarding integrity, repentance, access **§6. Limitations – Duration** **§7. Special categories of work:** Audio-visual – Photographs – Computer programs **§8. Special categories of rights** (Related rights – Interpreters – Publishers – Producers of audio and image – Broadcasting stations – Data bases – Transmission of sport events – Right of publicity **§9. Transfer, Contracts and exploitation licenses** simple and exclusive – Special forms [Publishing contract – Employees’ work – Transactions of moral rights **§10. Protection – Sanctions** I. Civil protection (Claim to stop violation – claim for compensation, reparation claims – The special liability of internet service providers II. Criminal sanctions III. Administrative sanctions – Committee against piracy **§11. Collective management** and collective protection I. Definition and parts: beneficiaries – OCM - IME users II. The special legal status of OCM (License – Special obligatory company government – Dual obligation of OCM to conclude contracts – Presumptions of passive and active legalisation, of representation, of locus standi in a trial) III. Multi-territorial licenses of online rights **§12. Public Domain:** Free or communal cultural goods [Creative commons – Orphan works – Governmental texts – Cultural inheritance (Exploitation licenses – Moral powers MC)] **§13. Cross-border movement of cultural goods** (I. General – Authorities II. Rules of PIL)

Expected Learning Outcomes:

This course does not require advertising. In addition to its scientific and legal benefits (i.e. increase of ability to argue, appraisal of legislation and jurisprudence), this course constitutes a unique scientific tool for every legal scientist (judge, lawyer, consultant).

Specifically, after the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- A. Understand the most common modern biotic relationships and phenomena, including the following:
- The construction and agreements to install computer programs
 - Data bases
 - The activities of TV or radio broadcasters
 - Scientific works and literary and artistic works
 - The internet, uploading, downloading, piracy and safeguarding the freedom of expression
- B. Use their knowledge about institutions of intellectual property and related rights in their legal practice as this knowledge constitutes, without any doubt, a requirement in any lawyer’s judicial -related activity:
- The so called IP legal practice, namely cases related to intellectual property (combination of intellectual and industrial). It is impossible for students to comprehend when a work deserves the limited protection (institutions) of industrial property, when they do not know when and why a work would deserve protection as an intellectual work (broader rights of intellectual property). This type of legal practice is scarce in Greece, even today. However, it is valuable as many foreign IP-lawyers are successfully active in Greece.
 - Consultant and trial lawyers
 - ❖ Publishing companies
 - ❖ Museums
 - ❖ Productions of audio-visual content
 - ❖ Sound productions
 - ❖ Organisations of collective managements
 - ❖ Conservatories
 - ❖ Theatres
 - ❖ Galleries

- ❖ Architectural studies
- ❖ Informatic companies
- ❖ Companies that use software
- ❖ Legal sport entities regarding their right to transmit their games
- ❖ Universities, research institutions, foundations of cultural inheritance

C. In addition to the above (A-B), after the successful completion of their course, students will have developed their scientific knowledge in order to:

- Understand the relationship between Law and Art
- Deal with new types of Art such as Art Performance
- Distinguish between freedom of expression, right to product of work and personality
- Comprehend national cultural inheritance
- Understand the relationship between national and EU law, since intellectual property law is the field in which the EU mostly legislates as well as its Court (the CJEU) issues the most judgments (particularly related to competition law)

Criminology – cod. YE17

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

I. Tzannetaki, G. Giannoulis, K. Panagos

Content:

The course's objective is the analysis of the criminal phenomenon, namely a) the social rules that prohibit crimes and the institutionalisation of criminal provisions, b) their infringement or transition to crime, and c) the reaction of victims, the society and the State to a crime. Its syllabus is divided in five sections:

- 1) Definition and content of the subject, its specific branches, its history and its modern directions (victimology, functions of criminal justice as a whole system, traditional/critical approaches, etc.)
- 2) The four pillars of Criminology and the definition and analysis of important forms of crimes, categories and taxonomies of perpetrators and victims as well as specific forms of individual, social and governmental reactions to crime.
- 3) The main forms of conducting scientific research with references to ethical issues and technical and practical difficulties that may arise in the scientific field of Criminology
- 4) Schools, theoretical approaches, and their critical appraisal
- 5) Interaction between Schools and approaches with important issues of anti-crime policy and its critical overview

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

- Have acquired a panoramic and general overview of the content of Criminology and its specific branches, its modern directions as well as its historical development and evolution on national and international level.
- Be able to recognise the dimensions and manifestations of the criminal phenomenon and distinguish the definitions of crime, the main categories of perpetrators and victims and the specific forms of individual, social and governmental reactions to crime.
- Have become accustomed to the scientific methods of studying and examining the criminal phenomenon and how to design such an examination; be capable of perceiving the particularities and limitations of each examination method as well as the main ethical issues that arise in such criminology examination.
- Know the various theoretical approaches of the criminal phenomenon in order to be able to understand how to corroborate the positions of each School or theory and to be able to critically appraise them.

- Have the requisite knowledge of the context of every direction or theory in order to connect them with contemporary issues of anti-crime policy.

History of Political and Constitutional Institutions – cod. YE18

Interdepartmental

Teachers:

V. Christou

Content:

The course deals with the birth and the formulation of the constitutional state with emphasis on particularly important historical phases of the Anglo-Saxon and central European legal space and the history of modern constitutional institutions, including the scholarly discourse about the new dimensions ascribed to states by EU law and the prospective European Constitution. The teaching is structured in 4 parts:

- The Birth of the Constitutional State (the British tradition and the American revolution, the constitutional experience of the French revolution, the long route to German unification and the positivism of German public law scientists).
- The crisis of the Constitutional State (the crisis of parliamentary democracy and the rise of fascism, the communist challenge, state interventionism, New Deal, the conflict between C. Schmitt and H. Kelsen for the guardian of the Constitution).
- The Constitutional State after the wars (the “social state” in the constitutions after the wars, the blow to legal positivism and the upgrading of the role of judges).
- European Constitutional Law (the new European space for the protection of rights, the European Constitution and the new dimension of the phenomenon of the state).

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiar with the historical development of the political and constitutional institutions. This knowledge will help them to understand and interpret current institutions.

Roman Law – cod. YE28

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

Ath. Dimopoulou

Content:

Public and private roman law. Governmental institutions of the roman state in the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire. Private roman law and its distinctions: The individuals (elements of general principles and family law) and the things (elements of a contract, real property, and inheritance law). Historical development and characteristics of the judicial practice.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

- Have a complete picture of the historical development of roman law.
- Know the basic elements of public roman law.
- Have acquired the necessary knowledge about the birth and formulation of the legal science in Rome.
- Know the main elements of private law such as family and inheritance law, contracts, real property and the legal treatment of women and minors.
- Understand the close connections of modern civil law and the provisions of the Civil Code and the roman law.

To this end, this course offers a comprehensive introduction to public and private roman law. The period under consideration starts from the beginning of Rome and includes the periods it was a kingdom, a republic, a hegemony and a dictatorship until the Justinian Codification. The syllabus explores inter alia the distinction of roman law in periods, the formulation of governments in Rome, the birth of legal science as well as the breadth of the law regarding persons, things and judicial practice.

Free Elective Course

International Investment Law – cod. EPA05 (The language of instruction is English and the course is also available to ERASMUS+)

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

An. Gourgourinis

Content:

- Introduction to Public International Law and International Investment Law
- International Investment Arbitration and Public International Law
- Defining foreign "investors"
- Defining foreign "investments"
- Standards of treatment: fet & fps
- Standards of treatment: expropriation
- Standards of treatment: non-discrimination and reasonableness
- Umbrella clauses: treaty claims vs contract claims
- Host states' substantive defences
- Remedies and enforcement of investment arbitral awards
- International Investment Law vs EU Law
- The future of International Investment Law

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be in a position, as a future judge, lawyer or legal consultant, to interpret and apply the international rules relevant to the international protection of foreign investments.

To achieve this, the course is taught in English and examines fundamental issues of public international law (such as sources of international law, jurisdiction, content and implementation of state international responsibility, fragmentation of international law, etc.) through the prism of the specific field of international investment law.

The course explores how public international law is applied by international arbitration tribunals that deal with investment disputes and provides students with a detailed picture about the procedural and substantive guarantees of protection for foreign investments and foreign investors within the framework of a continuously evolving domain of international investment law.

Mandatory Courses

European Law – cod. 2012

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

R.-E. Papadopoulou, Emm. Perakis

Content:

EU Law. Differentiation from national law. Differentiation from public international law.

The EU as a legal order and as a Union of law; the departure from public international law; the subjects of the EU legal order; the autonomy of the EU legal order; competences and functioning principles of the EU.

Sources of EU law (unwritten and written) and hierarchy.

Legislative organs of the EU.

Organisation and operation of the EU justice system.

Mechanisms of judicial protection in the EU.

Relationship between EU and national law (direct entry into force and 'principle of superiority', direct implementation and direct effect, interpretation of national law in accordance with EU law, responsibility of member states).

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will know the two basic dimensions of EU law which are relevant to legal science.

Firstly, they will have comprehended the institutional framework of the EU, namely its autonomy and the principles that govern its functions, its composition, and the competences of its organs, the methods and principles of operation of its justice systems and the judicial remedies available, and the relationship between its institutional framework and the institutional framework of its member states.

Secondly, students will comprehend the practical interplay between EU and national courts and will understand the principles that govern the granting of rights by EU law to EU citizens as well as the judicial remedies to protect such rights.

Subsequently, students will be in the position, as future judges, lawyers, notaries or legal consultants, to interpret and apply EU laws in their national legal order.

Law of Contracts (Special Issues) – cod. 2013

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

A' unit: P. Paparseniou, K. Karagiannis, Th. Lytras, V. Panagiotopoulos

B' unit: D. Liappis, G. Mentis, Z. Tsolakidis, B. Triantafyllidis

Content:

The Law of Contracts examines the so called "named" contracts stipulated in the Civil Code and in more recent special laws that are assessed per categories based on their function (contracts for the transfer of rights, contracts for the right to use of a thing or a right, contracts for provision of services, contracts that are corollary to the main contract, etc.) In addition, this course discusses contracts established by law, such as the administration of foreign affairs, unjust enrichment and torts, which include more recent developments regarding the treatment and regulation of extrajudicial behaviours (liability from endangerment, liability of producer of faulty products, etc.)

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have the requisite knowledge, skills, and the ability to examine and solve legal issues related to the Law of Contracts (Special Issues) (contracts, contracts based on the law, particularly, torts and unjust enrichment).

Civil and Social Rights – cod. 2014

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

A' unit: Sp. Vlachopoulos, V. Christou
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B' unit.: N. Papaspyrou, Aik. Iliadou, N. Simantiras
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Content:

General theory of civil and social rights: Definition and importance, historical review and modern protection, distinctions and holders, binding nature, scope, horizontal effect, and mutual relationships, definitions and limitation of civil and social rights.

Specific civil and social rights: General freedom, right to life and physical and psychological integrity, personal freedom and security, right to a private sphere, freedom of religion, information and opinion, freedom and guarantees of mass communication, freedom of intellectual creation and teaching, collective freedoms, economic freedom, right to work, freedom of trade unionism – collective autonomy, right to property, general principle of equality, special forms of equality, human dignity, right to environment, right to be informed, right to develop one's personality, right to nationality.

Protection of civil and social rights: Administrative protection, judicial protection, political and inter-state protection.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have the proper understanding of fundamental rights and they will be in a position to defend their, and their fellow citizens', constitutional rights. The course aims to teach the students the necessary methodology so that they can address cases where a fundamental right is in conflict with another fundamental right or, generally, with a constitutionally protected legal interest.

Civil Procedure I – cod. 2015

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

A' unit: St.-Sp. Pantazopoulos, N. Katiforis, M. Markoulakis
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B' unit: D. Tsirikas, I. Delikostopoulos, M. Markoulakis
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Content:

The term "Organisation of Courts" refers to the totality of the rules of law that define the organs that administrate justice and provide judicial protection. On the basis of this conceptual approach and definition, "Organisation of Courts" is systematically categorised as a part of Procedural Law that according to the teachings of Georgios Rammos is divided in the two following parts: on the one hand, the "Organisation of Courts", and on the other, the main or *stricto sensu* Procedure (or according to a different perception the main or *stricto sensu* procedural law). These two parts form the Procedural Law in a broader sense, that is comprised of the totality of the rules of law that define the organs and the methods of justice administration. Specifically, the Organisation of Courts (the legal foundations of which are articles 87-100A of the 1975 Constitution and L. 1756/1988 as in force today) includes the rules of law that regulate the organs that administrate justice, namely the jurisdictional organs / courts and their method of function, as well as the legal status of legal professionals and employees / legal status of the officers and employees that comprise the organs of justice and have to collaborate with the judicial officers in administrating justice, i.e. notaries, bailiffs.

The Procedure before the First-Instance Courts includes the laws under the Code of Civil Procedure governing the following topics: Jurisdiction of civil courts, Defining the value of the object of the trial, *Ratione materiae* (Material) jurisdiction, *Ratione loci* (local) jurisdiction, Extension of jurisdiction, Review of jurisdiction, Referrals

from courts to courts, Exemption of judges and secretariat employees, Parties, Joinder of multiple parties, Participation of third parties in the trial, Proxy, Fundamental procedural principles, Reports, Memorials, Serving of documents, Deadlines, *Restitutio in integrum*, Nullities, Guarantee, Judicial Expenses, Legal aid, Punishments, Attempts to settle, Submission of lawsuit, Consequences of the submission of a lawsuit, Introduction of a lawsuit to trial, Trial hearing, Incidental issues, Stopping and repeating a trial, and Interruption and termination of a trial, Cancellation and completion of the trial, Decision, Procedure of correcting and interpreting decisions, *Res judicata*, Special procedures for minor disputes, Special procedures for accountability, Special procedures for distribution.

The object of "Evidence Law" concerns the proof of evidence: Evidence is the total sum of acts by the parties, the judge, etc. that aim to create a judicial determination regarding the truth or error of a factual argument. Evidence prove the truth or error of the material that composes the minor sentence of the legal reasoning - ground on which the decision is issued. Evidence Law includes regulations of the Code of Civil Procedure addressing the following topics: General provisions, Confessions, Eye witnessing, Expert opinion, Witnesses (third parties), Examination of parties, Oath, Documents, and Judicial presumptions. Types of evidence are mainly the following: Main evidence and counter proof, direct and indirect evidence, regular and extraordinary evidence, preserving evidence, full and imperfect evidence, strict or formal evidence and free or informal evidence.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have developed their ability to draft memorials and legal texts.

Mandatory Elective Courses

Law and Economy YE31

Interdepartmental in cooperation with the department of MHTS of the NKUA

Teachers:

Ant. Karampatzos, G. Lekkas, G. Dellis, Ph. Vassiloyannis

Content:

The teaching of this course unfolds in two directions. Students are free to choose the direction they prefer.

Direction A': Economic analysis and Law

(Ant. Karampatzos, G Dellis)

Direction A' introduces the basic elements of the economic analysis of the law (law & economics), a relatively new interdisciplinary field that uses the tools and methodology of economical science to study the law and its institutions in general. After the introduction of the basic tools and theories of the economic analysis of the law, the course examines their application in specific branches of private and public law as well as the use of these theories in establishing an effective institutional framework suitable for economic development and prosperity. In addition, the course addresses the critique against the conventional template of economic analysis of the law through behavioural economics theory.

Direction B': Theory and practice of corrective justice

(Ph. Vassiloyannis, G. Lekkas)

Direction B' examines critically the contemporary theory of corrective (or non-distributive) justice, the institutional ways through which the law creates economical relationships, the market, and the fiscal institutions. This occurs through comparative jurisprudential examples, both of common and civil law, and the examination of the institutional framework of the principles of the restorative justice in the field of private law, particularly the law of contracts and torts. Further, the methodological repercussions of this theory are set out and critically analysed. finally, the harmonisation of the institutional background of the said theory with the institutional background of the distributive justice, namely the fiscal institutional formation (specifically those of taxation and public expenditure), is explored.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will acquire the following skills:

A.

1. The ability to use the tools of micro-economics for the analysis of legal situations
2. They will understand basic economical notions and models and the manner in which they are connected with the behaviour of subjects of the law and markets; the manner in which they influence the structure of the market and the companies, the institutions of the law and the politics of governments
3. The ability to critically examine the influence of institutions and the collective economic activity in individual and social prosperity

B.

4. The ability to distinguish issues related to justice from issues related to economic performance etc.
5. The ability to argue about difficult issues on the basis of the principles that govern the basic branches of the law, particularly private law
6. The ability to appraise the contribution of the legislation and the jurisprudence in creating an orderly legal order

Insurance Law – cod. YE03

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

D. Christodoulou

Content:

I. Insurance law belongs historically and dogmatically to Commercial law. The funding of maritime commerce, along with the transfer of the risk of maritime transportation from the person or entity undertaking the risky activity to a third person, was already known from antiquity, and has contributed to the development of maritime commerce. Insurance, in its contemporary form, namely the undertaking of the obligation to pay an insurance indemnity in case the insurance risk materialises in exchange for the payment of an insurance premium, was first developed as maritime insurance, particularly in the commercial cities of North Italy during the medieval times. Subsequently, land insurance and people insurance, developed.

The syllabus of "Insurance Law" includes:

- (a) The law of insurance contracts as it takes place on land,
- (b) The legal rules that govern the operation and supervision of insurance companies, as well as,
- (c) Rules that govern the activities of people who act as intermediates between the insurer and the insured person in private insurances.

The syllabus of "Insurance Law" does not include the law of Social Security.

In particular, the syllabus of the course includes the following:

The insurance contracts. The insurer. The insured person and the recipient of the insurance. The definition of insurance danger. Insurance interest. Insurance of damages. Asset insurance and liability insurance. Commencement and duration of the insurance. Open insurance. Notifications of the receiver of the insurance. "Guarantees" of the receiver of the insurance. The insurance case. Obligations/burdens of the parties in case the insurance case materialises. The insured damage. The calculation of the insurance indemnity: initial insured value, over-insurance, underinsurance and agreed upon insured value. Special insurances. Insurance substitution. Multiple insurance. Mandatory insurance. The legal position and the role of intermediaries in insurance.

Insurance of persons and specifically Life insurance, Investment insurance, Accident insurance. Private insurance business and state supervision (L. 4364/2016). Mediation in private insurance (L. 4583/2018).

II. The main sources of "Insurance Law" that will be examined in depth are the following:

- (1) The land insurance, regulated by provisions of L. 2496/1997 "Insurance contract, amendments of the legislation on private insurance and other provisions" that was put into effect on 17-11-1997, as in force.

- (2) Car accident insurance that was effected as mandatory by L. 489/1976 “On mandatory nature of civil liability insurance for car accidents”, that was put into force 1.1.1978, as codified by P.D. 237/1986 and has been frequently amended.
 - (3) The operation and the state supervision of insurance businesses that operate in Greece, as regulated by L. 4364/2016, which integrates EU law.
 - (4) The action of insurance intermediaries as regulated by L. 4583/2018, which integrates EU law.
- Finally, the conditions (general and special) of the insurance contracts are an important source of Insurance Law

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

1. Be able to comprehend the syllabus of the course and the relevant provisions and particularly those of L. 2496/1997.
2. Be able to understand the distribution of risks, obligations that are stipulated by the law regarding the insurance contract.
3. Have acquired the ability to interpret insurance terms.
4. Have developed critical thought as well as the ability to address relevant interpretative questions.
5. Have acquired a critical view of the approaches that have been postulated regarding jurisprudence and theory.
6. Have developed the ability to integrate insurance law within general contracts law.

Sociology of Law – cod. YE10

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

Ph. Vassilyannis

Content:

1. Law as a social phenomenon
 - The law between legal and sociological science: theoretical definitions and methods of empirical research
 - The systematic approach of the legal phenomenon and its limitations
 - Contemporary law as a historical phenomenon
2. The origins, the development, and the contemporary multiplicity of examples related to Sociology of law
 - The law in social theory: from the 20th to the 21st century
 - The relationship of law & society through the prism of legal science and sociological jurisprudence
 - Critical and postmodern approaches
3. Theoretical hypotheses
 - Legal pluralism and its different variants
 - The social orientation of law
 - The continuous changes of the law: developmental models, crises phenomena and self-reflection
4. Special fields of application
 - Legal globalisation and European legal unification
 - Human rights, social movements and the role of the judge
 - Regulation or self-regulation; the example of biomedical technology and bioethics
 - The profession of the lawyer through the prism of comparative sociology of law

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired the skills to:

- Incorporate the law in society and to specify its relation to other field of social relations, namely its political, economic, social and cultural content

- Understand that the law is composed of social relations, how they are reproduced and/or transformed to specific regulatory examples and fields of collective action
- Maintain a comprehensive overview of the subject which will underpin their technocratic capacity, as they will be able to comprehend the juridical-political dimension of the legal-political rules that they will use
- Think as a practicing lawyer about how to implement the judicial ideals of humanitarianism and social justice in order to fight inequality and help to encourage diversity

All the above are achieved by this course, through familiarising students with the basic concepts and research methods of sociology in order to examine how the law develops through social relations and vice versa. *Firstly*, the course will present theoretical approaches of classic social legal thinkers (K. Marx, Em. Durkheim και M. Weber) who foresaw the defining role of law in more recent social transformations, as well as contemporaries (J.Habermas, N. Luhmann και M. Foucault) who highlighted the major questions and antinomies arising from more recent laws. *Secondly*, the course will explore the scholarly discourse between legal theory and sociology that defines the sociology of law and focuses on the terms and limits of legal regulation from the 20th century (L.Petrażycki , Eug. Ehrlich, R. Pound) until today (R. Cotterrell, R. Banakar, B. de Sousa Santos). *Thirdly*, the course will present the most important theoretical hypotheses or premises regarding sociology of law: a) the complex relation between law and economy, politics and culture, b) legal pluralism and c) the continuous trend of juridical transformation. *Fourthly*, the course will examine in depth contemporary themes, such as a) legal globalisation and the European unification of law, b) the democracy crisis and the emerging models of government, c) human rights and inequality on the ground of class, race, gender and sexual orientation, d) bureaucratisation of justice and the legal profession as they change through time and their intertemporal prioritisations and divisions.

Parliamentary Law – cod. YE19

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

N. Papaspyrou

Content:

Organisation of Parliament and parliamentary procedures (Historical review of the institution of the Parliament, Regulation of Parliament, judicial supervision of internal parliamentary issues, the legal position of the Member of the Parliament, composition of the Parliament, Plenary – Chamber of recess, Parliamentary Teams, Parliamentary Committees, daily agenda, meetings, discussions, votes, swearing in of Members of the Parliament, presidency of the Parliament, motion of censure against the Presidency, meeting of the Presidents, legislative procedure, parliamentary control, independent authorities, motion of confidence and distrust, vote for the President of the Republic, determination of inability of President of the Republic/ Prime Minister, scientific service of the Parliament).

Law of political parties (legal nature, funding, and audio-visual promotion of political parties).

Voting law (national, European and self-administrative vote)

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiarised with the fundamental functions of democratic governance, both in theory and in practice, because the course includes an analysis of:

- Parliamentary procedures in accordance with the Constitution and the Regulation of Parliament
- Political parties and
- Voting legislation

International Protection of Human Rights – cod. YE20

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

L.-Al. Sicilianos, E. Micha (LTS)

Content:

Human Rights protection systems: the architecture of the system and its procedures.

International system of human rights protection: International declaration, UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its relevant case-law, and UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights. Conventions for the elimination of racial discrimination, the prevention of genocide, the rights of the child, gender equality, the prevention of torture. Protection of foreigners, refugees, and migrants.

Regional systems of human rights protection with particular emphasis on the European Convention on Human Rights and its recent relevant case-law.

Elements of International Humanitarian Law.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired knowledge over basic concepts and principles of human rights law both on an international level (UN, International Declaration and International Covenants 1966), and on a regional level (ECHR, ACHR, African Charter). In addition, they will have become familiarised with the rules under the European Convention on Human Rights, the operation of the European Court of Human Rights and its respective case-law. Therefore, they will be able to apply, in the future, these rules in the course of their professional activity as lawyers/legal consultants, and as judges or diplomats, given the direct application of the ECHR in the national legal order.

Free Elective Courses

Juvenile Justice – cod. 2064

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

Ant.-I. Tzannetaki, G. Giannoulis, K. Panagos

Content:

- Definition and particularities of the subject and its relationship to other subjects related to Penal Sciences and the Law.
- The personality of juveniles: School and age categories from the perspective of developmental psychology.
- Theories and relevant research projects on juvenile tendencies towards delinquency.
- Models of awarding justice (punitive, welfare, juridical), new tendencies and international/or convention/texts.
- Legal and institutional framework of Greek criminal juvenile justice (reformatory and therapeutic measures, penal punishment, guardians of juveniles, procedural provisions related to juveniles, juveniles as prisoners, etc.)
- Issues related to the victimization of juveniles and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

- Have acquired knowledge over the content of Criminal Law related to Juveniles, its relationship with other subjects of Penal Science. They will also have comprehended the significance of distinguishing minors as a distinct category of penal sciences, as this category has gradually developed in western societies.
- Know the main schools, representatives and the theoretical trends of the subject of developmental Psychology.
- Know the theories and the research conducted on the delinquency of minors and juveniles.
- Know the main models of awarding justice (punitive, welfare, juridical), as they were historically developed, and as they are shaped on a local, national, and international level.
- Relatedly, have acquired knowledge about the modern tendencies of anti-crime policy on an international level (i.e. international convention, EU directive).

- Have a profound knowledge of the rules of law, regulations and provisions that govern juveniles as criminals, prisoners and victims.
- Be able to argue about the issue of incarceration and detention of juveniles and to imagine alternative ways of addressing their delinquency.
- Have acquired specialised knowledge about the victimisation of minors and their internet bullying.

Byzantine and Post Byzantine Law – cod. 2066

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

M. Tantalos

Content:

Systematic presentation and analysis of the general characteristics and sources of law in the eastern state from Constantine the Great until the Fall of Constantinople. The survival of byzantine sources during the Turkish occupation as well as the beginning of the modern Greek state.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired all the relevant knowledge about the institutions of private and criminal law, as they functioned during the byzantine period, while at the same time taking into account their development after the Turkish occupation and the birth of the modern Greek state.

Feminism and Law – cod. 2102 (Not offered for the academic year 2024-2025)

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

Content:

1. The historic origins of the feminist legal theory
2. Its special characteristics: multiplicity of examples, combining theory & lived experience, reflexivity, interdisciplinary nature
3. The theoretical foundations of feminist legal thought & the continuing renegotiation
4. Egalitarian feminism & claiming rights in the public space
5. Difference Feminism in its three versions: radical, French and the American cultural feminism
6. Sexual domestic violence and privacy through the prism of radical feminism
7. Rationality, emotions and normative theories about ethics through the prism of cultural difference feminism
8. Post-modern feminism: critique, affirmations and the issues that arise or are submitted as petitions in the field of law
9. Queer theory and deconstructing the legal category of gender.
10. Transcending the biological foundation of family: the new family models and medical assistance in human reproduction
11. Third world feminism
12. Critical overview of the three versions of legal feminism and open legal issues.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiar with the main historical periods of feminism and with the most important theoretical trends of contemporary feminist. All these will be appraised in light of their contribution to the development of the Greek and international legal order towards promoting gender equality, respect for human rights, the abrogation of statuses that enforced discrimination on the grounds of gender and social exclusion.

These educational goals will be achieved as the course is placing emphasis on the characteristics and theoretical boundaries of specific trends of feminist thought. Moreover, it analyses the particular themes that each trend has brought up in the sphere of law and critically appraises their contribution to the development of the law and of legal thinking. The course further aims to provide young lawyers with the necessary knowledge in this regard, and to cultivate their scientific sensitivity, so that they respectfully comprehend contemporary legislative changes in the field of legal protection of gender identity as an element of personality and with respect for the differences that should govern the relationships of citizens in modern democracies.

The successful completion of the course offers:

- 1) A comprehensive picture of feminist claims from the middle of the 20th century until today & the legislative changes they have pursued
- 2) Sufficient knowledge of the special characteristics of the various schools of feminist thought, their theoretical frameworks, their definitions, and their viewpoint used to frame and showcase issues related to gender inequality. Also, information about the distinctions they have developed as well as a critical appraisal of their successes and their weaknesses.
- 3) The ability to employ in legal reasoning the analytical tools and the methods of Feminist Legal Theory.
- 4) An in depth understanding of conceptions crucial for social gender, such as the forms of domestic violence, the legal gender identity, and gendered roles as historical and cultural constructions.
- 5) Gender-related insights concerning the fundamental principles of equality and of egalitarianism.
- 6) An examination of the major theoretical contributions in the broader area of social theory and critical thought and their perpetual dialogue and interaction with the feminist theory.

SEMESTER E'

Mandatory Courses

Criminal Procedure – cod. 2016

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

A' unit (A-K): Ar. Tzanetis, I. Androulakis

B' unit (L-Z): G. Triantafyllou, I. Anastasopoulou

Content:

- I. Basic principles of the criminal trial
- II. The parties of the criminal trial
- III. The phases of the criminal trial
 1. Pre-trial stage (preliminary examination, prosecution, main interrogation)
 2. Intermediary procedure before Councils (methods of referral to trial, judicial remedies, and indictment)
 3. Trial procedure (preparatory procedure, criminal trial, issuance of judgment)

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have comprehended the fundamental principles of the criminal trial, the Pre-trial – Intermediary procedure – Trial procedure, Evidence, and Judicial remedies.

Law of Succession – cod. 2017

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

A' unit: P. Paparseniou, G. Mentis, G. Ladogiannis, I. Kondyli

B' unit: K. Christodoulou, G. Lekkas, I. Kondyli, A. Papadimitropoulos

Content:

Introduction, inheritance succession, intestate succession, succession pursuant to a will, reserved share of the estate, escheat, acceptance and renunciation of inheritance, debarment from inheritance, multiplicity of heirs, liability of heir, protection of inheritor and transactions, divestment of inheritance, inheritance contracts, gift, contract by reason of death, legal transaction related to death concluded while alive.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired knowledge, skills and the ability required to resolve legal issues related the Law of Succession (types of succession, distinguishing the heir from the legatee and the trustee, types of will, reserved share of the estate, judicial protection of the heir and relationships between more than one heirs).

Administrative Process – cod. 2018

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

A' unit: K. Giannakopoulos, P. Mouzouraki , P.-M. Efstratiou
--

B' unit: P. Lazaratos, Andr. Tsourouflis, I. Kouvaras

Content:

Supervision of the administration and administrative justice. The administrative procedural law. The right to judicial protection. Administrative jurisdiction and administrative disputes. Organization and jurisdiction of administrative courts. The administrative trial. General procedural principles. Type of judicial remedies and general admissibility criteria. Petition for annulment against decisions of the administration. Judicial recourse. The petition for compensation. Other judicial remedies. The administrative court's decision and compliance by the administration. General theory of judicial remedies against decisions of the administrative courts. The application to set aside a judgment by default. Institution of third-party proceedings. The appeal. The revision. Repeating the procedure. Petition for annulment against decisions of the administrative courts.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired specialised knowledge over the organisation and operation of the Administrative Justice. The Administrative Process is the procedural law of administrative disputes which basically is the procedural law of public law disputes. Its subject is the temporary and definite legal protection that is provided to the individuals against the public administration by the administrative courts. It includes all judicial remedies that can be exercised by persons whose rights or legal interests have been infringed upon by actions or omissions of the administration, the admissibility criteria and the substantive criteria, compliance by the administration with the decisions of the administrative courts and the execution of judicial decisions against the State. Students will be able to distinguish which judicial remedy is appropriate under which conditions before the correct administrative court, within the appropriate deadline and against which acts or omissions of the administration.

Commercial Law II (Law of Commercial Companies) – cod. 2019

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

A' unit: G. Sotiropoulos, N. Vervessos
--

B' unit: G. Athanasiou, Emm. Mastromanolis
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Content:

The Law of Commercial Companies deals with the unions of persons governed by private law aiming to realise a common goal, be it commercial, economic or ideological. The course starts with a general introduction setting out the advantages of exercising business activities through companies. It then proceeds to describe the development of companies from the personal company to the modern big capital companies. In addition, particular emphasis is placed on the role of the company as an "organism" and not simply as a "contract" and

to the basic distinction of companies to commercial or non-commercial, to companies with or without a legal personality, to personal or capital companies. Simultaneously, the course focuses on the differences and similarities between companies and associations. The course further focuses on the *numerus clausus* of the commercial companies as well as on issues such as the autonomy of the legal entity and the self-defining course of companies and its internal relations. The module spends a considerable amount of time analysing in detail the two basic commercial company forms, namely the general partnership (template for personal companies) and the anonymous company (template for capital companies). The class also entails a presentation of other company forms such as private companies, limited partnerships, silent partnerships and joint ventures.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be able to comprehend the main modules of companies and of business activities. Moreover, they would have acquired the ability necessary to resolve problems related to company law.

Mandatory Elective Courses

Penology – cod. YE07

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

Ant.-I. Tzannetaki, G. Giannoulis, K. Panagos

Content:

- Philosophy of punishment: Ethical, utilitarian and mixed theories for punishment
- Empirical data on the efficacy of punishment
- Schools / Models of Criminal Repression and prevention of criminality
- Sociological theories of punishment (i.e. Foucault, Rusche & Kirchheimer)
- Differences regarding approaches to punishment in western legal orders and their interpretative approaches
- The system of criminal sanctions of the Greek Criminal Code, specific punishments and security measures, comparative data from other legal orders
- Correctional legislation and the reality of Greek prisons. Comparison to other legal orders.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

- know the basic elements of contemporary discourse regarding the justification and the aims of the punishment in relation to the more specific goals of the legislation, the assessment of the punishment and of serving the sentence
- have a general overview of the historical development of crime punishment from the Enlightenment until today
- know the empirical data in respect of the efficacy of punishment
- be able to approach from a sociological point of view the differences of punishment with respect to time and location
- associate regulatory, empirical, and sociological issues related to punishment
- argue about the central contemporary dilemmas within the field of penology and anti-crime policy.

To this end, “Penology” aims to promote student understanding of the historical, ethical, legal and sociological dimensions of punishment.

Special Administrative Law: Public Banking Law – cod. YE21

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

Ch. Gortsos, Aik. Perrou

Content:

Special Administrative Law: Public Banking Law

The purpose of this course is to provide an understanding of the fundamental concepts and key elements of Greek public banking law (as the legal framework for regulatory intervention in the banking system) within the broader context of public economic law:

- On the one hand, as the law governing state intervention in the economy, i.e., the law of micro- and macroeconomic policies, and
- On the other hand, as a national legal framework that is significantly influenced by developments in international and Union economic law.

Emphasis will be placed on both the preventive aspects of banking regulation, supervision, and oversight, as well as on the prevention and management of banking crises. In this context, beyond the study of relevant legislative and regulatory acts, the course will also examine aspects of state aid law in the banking sector, along with key judicial decisions from both Greek administrative courts and the Court of Justice of the European Union. Finally, the course will seek to establish connections with central banking law (including monetary policy law) and fiscal policy law.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of the course, participants are expected to be able to:

- Comprehend the fundamental concepts and key elements of Greek public banking law, as shaped significantly by international and Union banking law, and
- Understand its connection to monetary and fiscal policy law.

Church Law – cod. YE27

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

G. Androutsopoulos, V. Trompoukis (LTS)

Content:

The subject of this course is the examination of the law that governs the relationship between the State and religious communities, and particularly between Greece and the Orthodox Church of Greece.

The first part of the course relates to freedom of religions and analyses its content and the limitations of its exercise. Then, the course examines the relationship between State and Church. This part reviews the various aspects of this relationship, including that between State and Church in modern Greece from a historical and constitutional perspective.

Subsequently, the course presents in detail the Law related to the Orthodox Church of Greece in four parts addressing respectively the organisation of the Church, the administration of the Church, the ecclesiastical criminal law, and the ecclesiastical courts and procedure.

Expected educational results:

The subject of this course is the examination of the law that governs the relationship between the State and religious communities, and particularly between Greece and the Orthodox Church of Greece. Therefore, students will obtain the full picture of the historical trajectory of the relationships between the State and the Church and will get to know in depth and in detail the typology of this relationship both from a private and a public law perspective. Furthermore, the course sets out in detail the Law related to the Orthodox Church of Greece in four parts which refer respectively to the organisation of the Church, the administration of the Church, the ecclesiastical criminal law and the ecclesiastical courts and procedure. Subsequently, the students

will be able to comprehend that “Church law” covers a substantial part of a lawyer’s practice and they will be in a position to successfully approach a relevant case – from a lawyer’s or a judge’s perspective.

Free Elective Courses

Banking Law – cod. 2070

Department of Private Law B’

Teachers:

Al. Mikroulea, Ch. Livada

Content:

Banking law is the special commercial law concerning the traders and the market of money and equivalent values, mostly of precious metals. It takes its name from its main actor: the money traders known as banks and the commercial acts with a monetary object that are specific to such traders and which are called banking transactions. Banking law includes the law of bank supervision, the law of bank organisation, banking transactions (assets and liabilities) and the law of special banks. During the last decades, banking law has developed in an autonomous branch with elements of civil, commercial, economic, and public law.

Banking law is divided in public banking law which includes provisions for the licensing of credit institutions, the micro-prudential supervision and their macro-prudential regulation, as well as the resolution of banks, recovery of credit institutions and guarantees of deposits.

On the other side, private banking law includes banking transactions, particularly as related to banking contracts and the regulations that govern the relationship of the bank and its client. Special mention will be made to the relationship between the bank and the client, particularly to its funding and its dissolution in view of the financial crisis, joint current bank account, the contract of banking deposit, the credit contracts, the issuance and management of methods of payments, factoring, leasing, forfaiting, crowdfunding, venture capital, hedge funds, payment services and bank securities (i.e. letter of credit).

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will, with the combination of bibliographical theory and judicial practice:

- (a) Have become familiarised with reading and understanding the legal issues that arise in the legal relationships of the parties
- (b) Have knowledge of the relevant judicial decisions and
- (c) Possess the ability to approach the judicial practice of solving such legal issues.

Constitutional Theory and Political Philosophy – cod. 2114

Interdepartmental

Teachers:

V. Voutsakis, N. Papaspyrou

Content:

This course is an interdepartmental course that aims to approach three related subjects.

Firstly, the course starts with the development of political ideas from the 17th century until the beginning of the 21st century. The philosophers of the 17th century were influenced by Newtonian physics and the general scientific method in their effort to understand the physical law. Classical philosophers, including Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, abandoned the idea of a God-given law and turned towards Logic. The 18th century is the century of autonomy. The century is characterised by the birth of Adam Smith and the naturalists. The new theories of the romantic Schelling and the anti-romantic Hegel believed that nature is defined by an objective order. The 19th century is named as the German century for its general philosophy. It is also the century of the big systems. Legal and state thinking was influenced by the philosopher Kant. This field was also influenced by Hegel and Fichte. Socialist utopianism, positivism, socialism, dialectical materialism, and the re-establishment

of the centralised state succeeded one another as ideologies and systems and mark the 19th century. The first half of the 20th century was afflicted by Totalitarianism around of which many constitutional theories were formulated. From the second half of the 20th century until the beginning of the 21st century, the discourse focused again on speech, equality, freedom and democracy.

The second subject is political philosophy, which focuses on the fundamental principles that govern political opinions from the 17th century until today within the framework of contemporary pluralist societies. The principles of freedom, equality and democracy are analysed through the work of the leading philosopher of liberalism of the 20th century, John Rawls, who combined them in a way that has marked contemporary theoretical discourse. The course will present questions that are posed by virtue of these principles, they will examine the answers that Rawls gives to them and subsequently to the issues that contemporary discourse focuses regarding to the foundations of political life.

The third object of the course is constitutional theory and specifically Constitutionalism, as a theoretical system of understanding the legal composition of modern states. Emphasis will be placed on European Constitutionalism, as it developed after the French revolution in order to ascertain the physiognomy of the institutional – constitutional framework of the modern European states (Britain- French- Germany). Through this way, the student will be able to examine the institutional development of the basic philosophical trends of each period. This background will allow students to become familiarised with the current legal problems particularly in the field of Anglo-American bibliography as regards the relationship of constitutional interpretation and political philosophy.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be in a position to formulate their own opinion about the basic issues of political philosophy and constitutional theory, particularly regarding issues of state organisation and fundamental rights, to critically appraise international issues and the bibliography and to understand its history.

To achieve all the above the course will be familiarising the students with the basic concerns of the three related subjects, the history of political ideas, political philosophy and constitutional theory. Emphasis is given to the mutual approach of the three branches.

Comparative Law – cod. 2067

[Department of International Studies](#)

Teachers:

El. Moustaira

Content:

The course examines theoretical issues, such as the concept of Comparative Law, the sources and the objects of law, the procedure of comparison, the aims of comparing legal systems, whether comparative law is a science or a method, if the classification of the legal systems is advisable and which arguments are posed by people who believe the opposite. Moreover, the theoretical issues that are examined include the “loan” of legal regulations as well as whether it is appropriate to talk about the comparison of legal cultures and not the comparison of laws.

Subsequently, the course examines in general the different legal systems of the world, such as the western, the mixed, the laws of the Ibero-American states, the African autochthonous laws, the Muslim law and the legal system of China.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

- a) have acquired basic knowledge of Comparative Law,
- b) be in a position to understand the reasons why different laws of the world are similar or different,
- c) have a clear view of many legal systems.

With this knowledge, they will be able, on the one hand, to easily understand, as lawyers, judges or administrative members, the functions of the different laws, and on the other hand, to continue their studies (in specific legal issues, in comparative legal studies, philosophy of law, sociology of law, anthropology of law,

among others) in Greece and abroad.

Criminalistics – cod. 2098

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

G. Giannoulis

Content:

This subject of this course is the collection, inspection, and interpretation of evidentiary material with the aim to effectively search for the truth about the reprehensible act committed.

The syllabus is divided in six units:

- 1) Definition and particularities of the subject and its relationship to other subjects of the Penal Sciences.
- 2) Entities and organisation of criminalistics. Hellenic Police and international police cooperation.
- 3) Examination of witnesses and the accused: Issues related to the credibility of witness statements, history, and function of the confession. Methods and practices of interrogation and human rights issues.
- 4) Crime location. Identification of people through real evidentiary elements (fingerprinting, DNA analysis, etc.)
- 5) The method of profiling.
- 6) The graphological expert opinion as an evidentiary instrument and other issues and applications of Judicial Graphology.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

- Have acquired basic knowledge about the content of Criminalistics and its relationship with other subjects of the Penal Sciences.
- Know the most important rules that govern the organisation and procedure of criminalistics, as well as the role of the main entities.
- Have acquired specific knowledge about the Hellenic police and the work of the police on a national and international level.
- Have comprehended the development of the criminalistic process throughout the years.
- Know about the operation of witness-examination and the confession of the accused and how to distinguish between ethically inadmissible ways of examination or eliciting a confession.
- Have acquired knowledge about the possibilities and limitations of identifying individuals through personal and real evidentiary materials.
- Have enriched their knowledge on issues of technological and scientific developments and new methods of solving crimes such as profiling.
- Have obtained elementary experience in applying the methods of criminalistics through representations
- Have acquired basic knowledge about Judicial Graphology and specifically the graphological expert opinion within the framework of the course as well as of the seminars that accompany the course.

International Telecommunications law – EPA09 (The language of instruction is English and the course is also available to ERASMUS+ students)

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

G. Kyriakopoulos

Περιεχόμενο:

- Telecommunications, Radiocommunications: definitions;
- International legal framework for the usage of radio frequencies;
- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU): role, structure, organs;

- The ITU Radio Regulations and the management of the radio - frequency spectrum;
- General Principles of International Telecommunications Law;
- The osmosis with the Protection of Human Rights: The right of the Public to use the International Telecommunication Service as a specific form of the Freedom of Expression;
- The osmosis with Space Law: The use of satellites for communication purposes; The importance of telecommunications for the establishment of a system of Space Traffic Management; Satellite communications, international trade and intellectual property issues;
- Television broadcasting by satellite; The UN Principles on Direct Broadcasting by Satellite; General principles for the establishment and use of radio/tv stations, The problem of unauthorized broadcasting.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiarised with the international legal framework of using radio-frequencies and with the crucial, both legally and technically, role of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in organizing and distributing radio-frequencies. It is expected that students will also delve into the General Principles of International Telecommunications Law which aim to balance the sovereign right of every State to regulate its telecommunications with the right of the public to use international telecommunication services. In addition, they will understand that the latter right constitutes a special form of protection of freedom of expression as protected by article 10 ECHR.

In addition, after the completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the relationship between satellite systems and radio-communications. This relationship is interactive given that satellites are used more and more in telecommunications. Radio-communications (as a special form of telecommunications) becomes all the more necessary for the creation of a system of Space Traffic Management.

Finally, with the completion of the semester, students will have become familiar with the legal aspects of the radio and tv broadcasting through Direct Broadcasting by Satellite with special mention to the relevant principles voted by the UNGA (A/RES/37/92 - Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting).

SEMESTER F'

Mandatory Courses

Individual Employment Law – cod. 2021

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

A Unit: K. Mpakopoulos, D. Ladas, I. Skandalis
B Unit: K Mpakopoulos, D. Ladas, I. Skandalis

Content:

The course is divided into the following thematic units:

1. Sources of Employment Law
2. The contract of dependent employment and its division in contracts with similar (in part) conceptual characteristics (contract of independent services, contract for a project). Criteria for the characterisation of an employment relationship as dependent.
3. The distinction of employees in employees and workers. Managing employees as a special category.
4. Employment contracts of defined and indefinite time. The rule and exceptions.
5. Special types of employment contracts (informal employment contract, temporary employment contract, part-time employment contract, tele-working).
6. The practice of exploitation. Definition and requirements.
7. Contractual obligations of employee and employer. Appendant obligations of the employee (obligation to inform, to loyalty, to confidentiality, to omit acts of competition) and of the employer (obligation to protect life and health, the personality of the employee). The right to manage of the employer.
8. Time limits of employment (over-time, over-work) and leave.
9. Ways of employment contract dissolution and contract termination. Distinction from amending termination.

10. Transfer of the business and its consequences on employment relations.
11. Collective dismissals.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be in a position:

To familiarise themselves with the basic notions of employment law (employee, employer), understand the particularities of the employment relationship compared to other legal (private law) relationships (multiplicity of regulatory sources and rules of prioritization of their power in the individual employment relationship), to comprehend the importance of civil rights, the general principles and the clauses stipulated by law regarding the employment relationship, to study the special forms of the employment contract (contract of definite or indefinite time, temporary employment, part-time employment), to understand the rights and obligations of the parties during the execution of the contract as well as during the termination of the contract (particularly through the initiative of the employer), to understand the possibility and requirements for the unilateral alteration of the employment conditions, to understand the substantive employment bond with the business (autonomous economic entity), something that is expressed by mandatory succession by a new entity in its rights and obligations derived from the employment contracts.

Applications of International and European Law – cod. 2022

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

A' unit: L.-Al. Sicilianos, Emm. Perakis, An. Gourgourinis , E.Micha (LTS)

B' unit: F. Pazartzi, M. Gavouneli, R.-E. Papadopoulou G. Kyriakopoulos

Content:

A' Module:

Application of international law in the international and domestic legal order: interpretation and application of the international and EU rule by international and national courts and by the national administration. The practice of interpreting and applying international law by international and national organs and their contribution to the formation of principles, rules, and institutions of international law. Thematic examination of the case-law of international and national courts and its contribution to the formation and progressive development of international law.

B' Module:

Applications of international and European law within the EU legal order:

Conclusion of treaties on an EU level. Enforcement of international sanctions through the organs of the EU.

Analysis of the case-law related to issues of institutional and substantive EU law and the general principles of the EU legal order (principle of cooperation in good faith, of subsidiarity, of proportionality, of human rights protection).

Differentiation as to the mode of operation and production of rules in the EU legal order compared to the international legal order, which derives from the autonomy of the former from the latter.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will know about the hierarchy, interaction, differences and co-application of the rules and the decisions that arise from the international and EU legal order. Students will approach and delve into complex legal issues that arise in cases where the rules of law, the obligations, and the rights originate from both supranational legal orders. Students will also understand the parallel roles, the differences in jurisdiction, but also the supranational bonds between international and EU jurisdictional organs and will be able to appraise and make use of the consequences of their decisions.

Civil Procedure II – cod. 2023

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

A' unit: D. Tsirikas, M. Markoulakis, I. Delikostopoulos

Content:

The course Civil Procedure II focuses on the legal remedies and the enforced execution.

- I. "Legal remedies", according to the primary definition of the term, are remedies through which applicants request before the same or another court (of the same or higher instance) the disappearance or alteration of a decision, since it is wrong and detrimental to the applicant. Therefore, the main characteristic of legal remedies is the attribution of a mistake to the decision in question. Legal remedies, according to the above definition, is the application to set aside a judgment by default, the appeal, the revision of a judgment, and the petition for annulment.

A substantial part of the course "Civil Procedure II" addresses legal remedies. Specifically, the course focuses on the general principles of legal remedies and the general provisions related to legal remedies, as well as the specific provisions that regulate the application to set aside a judgment by default, the appeal, the revision of a judgment, and the petition for annulment.

- II. The "Enforced execution" constitutes an independent procedure of providing legal protection, which, with the contribution of the competent state organs, brings about the satisfaction of claims that are equipped with an enforceable title. The legal protection provided through the issuance of a favourable decision would be incomplete if enforced execution was not possible. The latter creates the situation pursuant to which the beneficiary obtains satisfaction, i.e., by collecting the amount due and generally by fulfilling the right or the respective claim. The enforced execution is done by organs of the State. Self-redress is prohibited. The main organs of the enforced execution is the judicial bailiff and the notary or the magistrate court who may substitute the latter. Under invitation by the main organs, the Hellenic police is obliged to co-operate in the enforced execution procedure, particularly when private parties resist. The same is true for other public servants and every citizen. These individuals can be characterised as indirect organs of execution. Under provisions 1034 etc. and 1047 etc. of Code of Civil Procedure, the courts can also be considered as an organ of execution. The part of the course that relates to Enforced Execution, focuses on the General Provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution (articles 904-1054) which are characterised as such due to their general application in the process of Enforced Execution (articles 904-940A) as well as those regulating the following issues: Means of enforced execution, Confiscation of the movable property of the debtor, Garnishee order, Confiscation of real estate, ships or aircrafts of the debtor, Provisions common in foreclosure of real estate property and auctions of mobile property, Confiscation of special assets, Mandatory Management and Personal Detention.

Expected education results:

The mandatory course "Civil Procedure II" constitutes one of the three basic courses of Civil Procedure. Its syllabus, addressing legal remedies and enforced execution, requires knowledge of the basic notions of Civil Procedure taught in semester D' in course "Civil Procedure I".

Therefore, with the successful completion of all mandatory courses of Civil Procedure, the student will have acquired the first comprehensive understanding of the procedures of a civil trial.

However, a necessary requirement for such understanding is knowledge about the function and the reasoning of legal remedies in general and, more specifically, of legal remedies available in the procedure of enforced execution which is the subject of this course.

After the successful completion of the course, the student will have comprehended the fundamental and crucial features of the secondary provision of judicial protection and the procedure of enforced execution and will be in a position to operate successfully as a practicing lawyer or as a judicial employee. This is achieved thanks to the fact that the lectures provide a wealthy analysis of the basic dogmatic theories and they constantly refer to the jurisprudence and other examples in practice.

In addition, the student will be in a position to approach better other branches of the law, given that the importance of procedural law is not limited within the confines of the trial. This is true, for example, regarding civil law, commercial law, etc. Namely, the substantive understanding of the procedural mechanisms amplifies also the knowledge concerning the implementation of substantive law. A necessary step for this understanding

is the present course.

More broadly, with the completion of the course, the student will be able to understand that while a trial as well the execution, individual or collective, entails a conflict of interests, the primary aim of the civil trial is not only to protect private rights; public interest parameters play a fundamental role as well.

Commercial Law III (Industrial Property Law) – cod. 2112

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

A' unit: Al. Mikroulea, M. Mastromanolis
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B' unit: Ch. Chrisanthis, Efth. Kinini
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Content:

Industrial property is the branch of law that aims to protect economic freedom either during its exercise against some types of infringement, or as expressed through its intellectual accomplishments. Industrial property law is comprised of the general part, which starts with a synthetic presentation and defines the subject and the principles of protection, and of the special part, which examines the techniques of creation (patent, utility model), the aesthetic creations (industrial drafts and models), know-how, biotechnological inventions, computer programs, pharmaceutical inventions, distinguishing features of substantive and formal systems (trademark and commercial trade name) and the law of unfair competition (unfair commercial practices) and limitations of competition.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiar with the relevant field of law (as analysed below) and its economic importance. Special emphasis is given to the need to adapt the application of traditional rules of law to new technological developments and the “internationalised” protection of industrial property rights that has ensued from the globalisation of commerce and the leaping development of the internet and electronic transactions. Finally, the educational process is not only about reproducing knowledge but also about encouraging the creation of the skill to critically appraise issues. This takes place through the presentation of Greek and European jurisprudence with the aim to create new knowledge.

All of the above are achieved because the course examines the totality of the rules of law that aim to protect human creations in the commercial and industrial field, either through awarding absolute rights, or through prohibiting unfair practices which endanger investments and creativity. Inadequate protection of human creations leads to the stagnation of economic and technological development. For these reasons, industrial property law is extremely important, particularly for economically developed countries. This is further confirmed by the priority given, on an European level, to the protection of commercial innovation, through the issuance of directives and regulations.

Maritime Law – cod. YE02

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

G. Athanasiou

Content:

Definition and subject, historical development, ship and floating shipbuilding, ship's crew, naval loyalty, forms of ship ownership, limitations of the liability of shipowner, contracts of financial use of ship, maritime transportation of persons and things, maritime events (collision, maritime aid, shipwrecks, communal damage)

The Maritime Law course is structured as follows: a) Introductory Remarks: i. Organization and operation of the shipping market; economic and legislative policy approach – individual markets and the structures of maritime commerce. ii. Sources and characteristics of maritime law. b) Fundamental Concepts of Maritime Law: i. The ship (technical and legal definition, nationality and flag, shipbuilding, acquisition of ownership). ii. The ship's operational environment (maritime zones, coastal shipping, competition). c) Ship Operation: i. Ship ownership and management (maritime companies, foreign capital, foreign companies, shipowner's liability). ii. Charter party agreements (GENCON) and contracts of carriage (Hague-Visby Rules & Rotterdam Rules). d) The Maritime Venture: i. The ship as a means of credit (financing, real securities, maritime liens). ii. Limitation of liability (London Convention 1976 and special international pollution regimes).

Expected educational results:

With the successful completion of the course, the students will know:

1. The definition and the elements that individualise the ship
2. The basic tools of funding a shipping company
3. The importance of the ship as an asset of the shipping company
4. The basic contracts regarding commercial exploitation of ships
5. The means of protecting economic interests of maritime creditors
6. The definition of maritime risks and the way in which they influence the civil liability of the shipping company
7. The correlation of special branches of commercial law with other subjects, such as company law, law of contracts, private international law, etc.
8. The economic importance and the interpretation of legal institutions and their consequences
9. The practical application of legal rules (i.e., the filling out of models of charter agreements)
10. The research procedure in the specific branch and how to draw conclusions

The course constitutes the basic introductory course of maritime law. Also, the successful completion of this module is necessary for the entry to the Graduate Studies Programme with the same name (Graduate Studies on Maritime Law) at the Athens Law School and other relevant foreign graduate programs of reputable Institutions. It brings student into contact with practical issues in a field that is very important for the national economy.

The primary aim of the course is to introduce the student to the organisation and operation of the shipping market, the basic structures of maritime commerce and the sources and characteristics of maritime law. For this reason, the syllabus of the course covers issues of maritime law. First, it focuses on the definition and elements that individualise the ship. In addition, the course examines the subject, the means for funding of a shipping company, and the latter's operation methods, while particular attention is paid to the main contracts of commercial exploitation of ships and particularly contracts regarding transportation of commercial goods and passengers such charter agreements, with emphasis on teaching the relevant International Conventions. The syllabus of the course is completed with the examination of the basic risks that any maritime transportation is exposed to and all relevant issues that relate to the treatment as securities, the limitation of

civil liability regarding maritime claims and, finally, the vital issue of maritime pollution from petroleum products, and piracy.

With the completion of the course, students will be in a position to understand the internal organisation and structure of the shipping company, the specific characteristics of a ship as an asset of the shipping company, the basic contracts of commercial exploitation of ships, and, finally, the position of lenders as regards the shipping company.

Law of Commercial Contracts – cod. YE13

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

I. Venieris, N. Vervessos

Content:

Introduction to the law of commercial contracts. The commercial contracts regarding sales, land transportation, storage and the intermediary contracts (particularly, order contracts, agency contracts, brokerage contracts).

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students, in view also of bibliographical theory and jurisprudential action, are expected to: (a) have become familiarised with reading and understanding legal issues that arise from legal relationship between parties, (b) be in a position to know judicial decisions that have been issued and the existing contract models, and (c) to have acquired the knowledge as to how courts deal in practice with relevant legal issues.

Injunctions - Non-Adversarial Jurisdiction - Special Proceedings – κωδ. YE14

Τομέας Β' Ιδιωτικού Δικαίου

Teachers:

St.-Sp. Pantazopoulos, I. Delikostopoulos, N. Katiforis, M. Markoulakis

Content:

General provisions of injunctions – Special part of injunctions (guarantee, placing a lien on property, provisional seizure, judicial escrow, temporary adjudication of claim, temporary regulation of situation, sealing, de-sealing, inventory).

General provision of non-adversarial jurisdiction. Special provisions of non-adversarial jurisdiction

General provisions of special proceedings – Disputes related to marriage – Parent-child relationship – Payment order – Credit titles – Eviction from rented apartment – Employment disputes – Payments for provision of services – Disputes related to vehicles – Alimony and custody of children.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will have become familiar with the special procedures, their procedural peculiarities, the judicial practice, how theory translates into practice.

All of the above are achieved thanks to the fact that the course is of importance both in theory and in practice (and for this reason, it should be a mandatory course). It covers a great part of the judicial practice and subsequently the legal activities of the individuals who practice legal professions. The course includes the injunction, the special proceedings as they have developed, the payment order, the procedure of non-adversarial jurisdiction, the procedure of family disputes. Lectures focus on the procedural regulations that govern the above, which distinguish the specific special procedures from the normal ones. The regulations and their deviations refer back to the basic principle of procedural law, such as the principle of a hearing and interrogation, the unilateral procedures, the temporary provision of legal protection without full compliance with rule of law principles, the social dimension of some procedures, the paternity relationship, the maternity relationship, etc. The course is very popular with the students, evinced by the high number of attendees of the course.

Teachers:

P. Paparrigopoulou

Content:

The course examines the formation of the institution of social security, the operation of social security, which is economical, meaning that its aim is to cover the insured individuals against predefined insurance risks through their services. These services are financed primarily through theirs and their employer's financial contributions and to a lesser extent from redistribution of income from the more economically powerful insured individuals to the more economically weak individuals. It covers issues pertinent to the organisation, administration and operation of the branches concerning sickness insurance and other social health services, particularly those provided for by public entities. Finally, the course examines the social security law and particularly the forms of social assistance and action offered by the various social programs in conjunction with the requirements and the ability to claim specific rights.

ANALYTICAL TEACHING PROGRAM

1. INTRODUCTION – SETTING THE FRAMEWORK
 - 1.1. The systems of social protection
 - 1.2. The branches of social protection law
2. SOURCES OF SOCIAL SECURITY LAW
 - 2.1. National (Constitution, law, CBA, jurisprudence)
 - 2.2. Supranational (International law with emphasis on EU)
3. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM
 - 3.1. The unification of the social security organizations
 - 3.2. Organisation on the basis of l. 4387/2016
4. THE LEGAL STATUS OF SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANISATIONS
5. SOCIAL SECURITY ELIGIBILITY
 - 5.1. Definition and consequences of eligibility
 - 5.2. Requirements of eligibility as regards primary social security, subsidiary social security and the lump sum provisions
 - 5.3. Requirements of eligibility as regards unemployment, motherhood, family burdens of renters
 - 5.4. Social security through labour stamp and administrative fees
6. FUNDING SOCIAL SECURITY
 - 6.1. Funding systems
 - 6.2. Insurance contributions
 - 6.3. Social funds
 - 6.4. Using the property of OSS
 - 6.5. State funding
 - 6.6. Differences as regards insurance contributions and social funds
7. SERVICES RELATED TO SOCIAL SECURITY
 - 7.1. Definition, legal nature and types of services
 - 7.2. The property right to services
 - 7.3. Beneficiaries of services
 - 7.4. The requirements for granting the services
 - 7.5. Services related to retirement
 - 7.6. Services related to sickness, motherhood and family burdens
 - 7.7. Services related to unemployment
 - 7.8. The differences as regards the provision of services
8. THE REFORM OF SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS IN THE EU

Expected Learning Outcomes:

With the successful completion of the course, students will be able to understand the concepts, rules, and jurisprudence related to social security law.

They will be able to apply these rules in everyday situations.

They will be able to critically appraise legislative interventions and jurisprudence.

They will be able to follow the developments related to social security and social protection on a national and European-international level.

All the above are achieved because the course “Law of Social Security” (social security, health, protection) focuses on social security which is the most developed institution of social protection and it is the intertemporal object of legislative interventions and accompanied by rich jurisprudence.

The syllabus of the course aims to introduce students to the basic notions of medical law and particularly the protection of health as a social right, the organisation and function of the NHS and the relationship between doctor, NHS, the EPO, to showcase the social security provisions and to teach them the rules and principles of law the govern social security.

Finally, teaching combines the theoretical lectures on social security law with the practical analysis of the rich jurisprudence on social security issues.

EU Economic Law – cod. YE22

[Department of International Studies](#)

Teachers:

R. - E. Papadopoulou

Content:

The relationship between the EU legal orders (principle of independence of the EU legal order, relationship between international, EU, and national legal orders, relationship between international and EU law).

Relationship between economic and political organization within the EU.

Economic constitution of the EU.

Economic and monetary Union.

Internal market. Freedom of movement of persons, merchandise, services, and capital.

Common agricultural policy.

Common commercial policy.

Competition.

Tax harmonization.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will know the basic notions and principles of substantive law of the EU and will have become familiarised with the rules that govern the freedom of movement of the producers within the unified EU market, as well as the rules on competition. Subsequently, they will be in a position to apply these rules in the course of their profession either as legal consultants or as judicial servants or by making use of all the possibilities that the EU Economic law provides to private individuals.

Judicial Psychology and Psychiatry – cod. YE 29

[Department of Penal Sciences](#)

Teachers:

D. Kioupis, V. Petropoulos

Content:

The first part (judicial psychiatry) includes:

Ability for imputation and insufficient ability for imputation (analysis of articles 34, 36 CC).

Recognition of inability for imputation and insufficient ability for imputation. Freedom of will.

Involuntary incarceration.

Criminal treatment. Security measures for those incapable for imputations and decreased punishment for perpetrators with decreased ability for imputation.

The second part (judicial psychology) examines the historical development of psychology and judicial psychology.

Specifically, the methodological and scientific pluralism and the operation of judicial psychology within the framework of the criminal trial. Psychological tests to examine the trustworthiness of the witnesses.

Psychology of witnesses. The three stages of behavioral analysis for witnesses: understand- memory- deposition.

Psychology of the accused. Specifically, the case of a fake confession.

The decision-making process of the judicial judgment.

The third part develops the theme of operation of expert opinions in the criminal trial. Expert psychologists and psychiatrists and the communication with the judge. The technical consultant. The constitutional limits and the legislative framework. The expert and their relationship with the accused and the victim.

Scientific reasoning and judicial decision. Reasoned judicial decision.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- understand cases of inability and insufficient ability for imputation
- analyse the dynamics of the criminal trial and the issues related to the behaviour of witnesses, the accused and the judge
- comprehend the role of the expert in the criminal trial.

Moreover, the students will have become acquainted with the findings of modern psychiatry and psychology and the methodological tools of scientists.

To this end, the course is divided in three parts: judicial psychiatry, judicial psychology and the role of the expert in the criminal trial.

The course aims to analyse the relevant legislative provisions and to present their practical application. It further introduces relevant empirical research and practical examples from the jurisprudence and international bibliography.

As a result, the student develops the ability to approach in an interdisciplinary manner crimes and criminal trials and have a comprehensive picture of the relevant issues.

International Criminal Law – cod. YE30

Interdepartmental

Teachers:

G. Triantafyllou, A. Tzanetis, F. Pazartzi, G. Kyriakopoulos, E. Micha (LTS)

Content:

The territorial I limits of criminal laws. The law of territorial limits-Legal nature of the rules of international criminal law *stricto sensu*-General and special rules of extension of criminal jurisdiction-criminal sovereignty and procedural compulsion-The principles of private international law-Application of foreign criminal law-The location the crime was committed-The principle of territoriality-The principle of the flag-The active and passive personality principle-The protective principle and the principle of universal jurisdiction. Delving into crimes with international aspects, familiarisation with the legal status of international criminal law issues, encouraging complex legal thought.

National and international systems of suppressing international crimes and criminal acts of international interest and transboundary dimensions. The sources of international criminalisation. The principles of establishing international criminal jurisdiction. The criminal suppression of international crimes. International

crimes and international criminal courts. The operation of the international criminal justice. Relationship between national and international criminal suppression. Greece and the international criminal justice.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired complete knowledge of the basic notions and principles of international criminal law and of the international criminal justice (*nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege, ne bis in idem*, principle of universal jurisdiction, principle of individual criminal responsibility, principle of complementarity, etc.). In addition, they familiarise themselves with the provisions of International Criminal Court's Statute (Rome Statute), the procedures of the International Criminal Court (jurisdiction, remit), and its jurisprudence. Subsequently, they will be able to apply in the future these rules within the framework of their professional activity as lawyers/legal consultants, but also as judicial servants or as diplomatic staff, given the incorporation of the Rome Statute within the national legal order.

To this end, the syllabus of the course contains all those elements necessary to make students familiar with issues arising from criminal conduct having transnational character. The ever-increasing development of technology and communications on a supranational level render the successful completion of this course, an important asset for young lawyers in our modern multi-cultural social environment.

Free Elective Courses

Law of Aliens – cod. 2071

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

Ch. Tsouka

Content:

Law of Aliens. Basic notions. Sources and principles of law of aliens. Historical elements. Migration law (entrance, residence and other rights and obligations of aliens, categories of alien persons: expats, European citizens, third-country nationals). Law of international protection (refugee status and subsidiary protection status). Deportation of aliens.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, the student will know the sources and principles that govern the law of aliens, the two basic dimensions of the specific branch of law. It, firstly, refers to the part of the rules of law that deal with the phenomenon of migration, namely, the movement of aliens with the aim to ameliorate the conditions of their life, a type of movement that is combined with the possibility to return, whenever they want, to their country of origin. The second main part of the law of aliens concerns the international protection, namely the protection of the persons who move either because they fear persecution (refugee law) or under conditions that entail a danger of great harm in their country of origin (subsidiary protection status). Consequently, the student will be in a position, as a future judge, lawyer, notary or legal consultant, to interpret and apply the rules governing the various categories of aliens and the specific issues that may arise in each case. The student will also comprehend that these rules are of various regulatory origins, namely, they are stipulated by national law, public international law, and EU law.

Medical Law – cod. 2073

Interdepartmental

Teachers:

I.Morozinis, P. Nikolopoulos, Th. Lytras, P. Paparrigopoulou

Content:

CIVIL LAW

Within the framework of Civil Law, the following elements of medical law are examined: the contract of medical assistance (legal nature, obligations of the parties), the arbitrary medical act (obligation to inform and get consent) and medical error (definition, types of medical errors, contractual and tort liability of doctor).

CRIMINAL LAW

The syllabus refers to the following:

A. General Part

1. Historical Review of Medical Criminal Liability
2. The Medical Criminal Liability in modern Theory and Practice
3. The definition of informed consent from a Criminal perspective
4. Medical (criminal) negligence and medical error
5. The problem of exposure (article 306 CC) and the special legal status of the doctor
6. Medical confidentiality
7. Criminal provisions that relate to doctors

B. Special Part

1. The liability of doctors and HIV carriers from a criminal perspective
2. The problem of Euthanasia
3. Palliative Treatment – Therapeutic privilege
4. Criminal medical liability in gynaecology, obstetrics and neonatology
5. Medically assisted procreation
6. Medical criminal liability of special doctors and resident doctors
7. Criminal rationale in organ transplants
8. Medical criminal liability in intensive care
9. The criminal rationale of medical disasters
10. Criminal law and bioethics.

PUBLIC LAW

1. State liability for the organisation and operation of public health systems pursuant to the Constitution and European law.
2. The organisational models of public health services.
3. The national health system (administration related to the provision of administration)
 - Organisation
 - General principles
 - Urgent hospitalisation
 - Health services in another EU member state
 - Civil liability of public health services
4. The protection of public health (administration-related to control)
 - Definition and distinctions
 - General principles
 - Health regulations
 - Examples of first level and second level prevention

Expected educational results:

With the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the liability of the doctor within the framework of civil law as well as criminal and public law.

International Law of Air, Space / Aviation Law– cod. 2074

Interdepartmental

Teachers:

G. Kyriakopoulos, Ch. Chrysanthis

Content:

Public international law of Airspace. Legal status of national and international air space. Jurisdiction of the “coastal” state in national and international air space. International organisations, management and exploitation of the air space. The institutional organizational framework of the “Single European Sky”. International institutional framework of air transportation. The military uses of the air space. International law of exo-atmospheric law. Definition and object of Space law, sources and subjects, international liability from activities in space, satellites, remote sensing, space activities and the protection of earth and alien environment, military uses of space.

Private air law. Sources of air law. The legal status of the aircraft and the real property rights on an aircraft. Registration of aircrafts, Contracts of aircraft exploitation. Chartering. Leasing. Air transportation. The liability of the aircraft carrier for passengers, luggage and merchandise. The Montreal Convention, its material scope and regulations. EU legislation. State overview of companies performing air transportation. Licensing requirements. The institution of the accountable manager. Investigating airplane accidents. Claims by relatives of victims of airplane accidents. Monetary compensation for non-pecuniary damage. The circle of the family and of the people who have *locus standi* to submit a claim for monetary compensation of their non-pecuniary damage. Issue of private international law and international jurisdiction. Liability of the aircraft constructor.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

After the successful completion of the course, students will acquire, with respect to:

1. Air and Space Law

Knowledge about the regulations of the international Chicago convention and other international texts regarding airflight.

Knowledge about sovereignty rights in the air space.

Knowledge about the rights and exploitation pertaining to space.

Knowledge about the international cooperation regarding exploitation of air transportation

2. Private Air Law

Specialisation on legal issues relating to Airline Transportation and Airline Enterprises, such as:

- Contracts of air transportation (passengers, luggage, and merchandise)
- Contract of combined transportation of merchandise
- Organisation, Operation, and Supervision of Airline Companies
- Airline Accidents: Liability and Investigation

Law of Free Competition – cod. 2105

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

M. Mastromanolis, Efth. Kinini

Content:

The course covers the following thematic units: definition of competition, basic economic principles of competition, priorities of competition policy, relationship between Competition Law and Law of Unfair Competition, relationship between national and EU Competition Law, definition of relative market, prohibition of anti-competition synergies, individual exceptions and collective exemptions, horizontal and vertical synergies, abusive exploitation of dominant position, supervision of business concentration, means of enforcement (administrative sanctions, criminal repression, civil compensation claims), modern trends and perspectives of the Competition Law.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be acquainted with the judicial and political choices of the national and EU legislator regarding the competition procedures between companies, the rules which protect competition and the contemporary trends that govern this branch.

The development of the Competition Law has been exponential, particularly within the last decade, while its rules constitute an integral part of industrial organization in every system of free economy.

SEMESTER F'

Mandatory Courses

Philosophy of Law – cod. 2024

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

Ph. Vassiloyannis, V. Voutsakis

Content:

The course, first, provides a brief introduction to philosophy and explains why the philosophy of law belongs to the branch of practical philosophy and how the specific ethical and political questions lead us to fundamental appraisals. Subsequently, the course examines the relations between individual, society and state, law, ethics and politics as well as the definition of the law, fundamental ideas about the law, as well as the necessity for a dialogue between the relevant theories: legal positivism, natural law, contemporary anti-positivism (theories, questions, actors and institutional consequences). In addition, it examines the definitions of justice and the fundamental political theories from ancient times until Modernity, the point of view of ethics, and the basic regulatory theories: utilitarianism, deontocracy, virtue ethics (virtues, methods, actors). Special research fields consist of democracy, obedience to laws, relationship of religion and law, philosophy of punishment, the issue of just war and terrorism, philosophy of private law, relationship of equality and freedom, as well as the relationship between literature, law, and legal science.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will:

1. Understand the fundamental notions of ethical and political philosophy and their interplay with the conceptual legal tools.
2. Understand legal issues as substantially ethical and, in a broader manner, political.

Private International Law – cod. 2025

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

Ch. Pampoukis

Content:

The syllabus includes methods of applied law, issues of international judicial jurisdiction, international arbitration, recognition and execution of foreign decisions, Greek nationality.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have familiarised themselves with the ever increasing complex issues that private international relations face, due to globalisation. This is because Private International Law constitutes the main module that deals with the resolution of legal issues relevant to private law relations with a foreign element. Noteworthy, private international law is based on EU law and, hence, it constitutes a common legal framework for EU member states.

Collective Labour Law – cod. 2026

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

Content:

The course examines the following thematic units:

The first thematic unit is the following: Trade union freedom as a fundamental right. The trade unions (definition, structure, general characteristics of L. 1264/1982. Purpose, Establishment and dissolution of Trade Unions. Members and function of trade union organization and its organs (Board of Directors, Electoral Committee, General Assembly). Protection of trade union freedom. Democracy in locations of labour. The second thematic unit is the following: Collective autonomy. The collective labour agreements. Legislative regulation L. 1876/1990. Field of application. Content. Right and obligation to negotiate. Conclusion, mandatory nature, duration and time scope of collective labour agreements. Relationship between collective agreements and other sources (principle of favourability). Judicial supervision of collective labour agreements. Resolution of collective disputes, reconciliation, mediation, arbitration.

The second thematic unit examines strikes, a constitutionally protected right of crucial significance, which is internationally recognised and specified in L. 1264/1982. Definition, receivers, holders, petitions, forms of strikes. Legality prerequisites of strikes. Prohibition of employer measures. Illegal and abusive strike. Consequences of participation in strikes and judicial resolution of disputes.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiarised with the fundamental institutions of Labour Law, which are found in collective labour law, and which constitute the idiosyncrasy of Labour Law. Trade unions are an institutional exercise of trade union protection which is a constitutional right. Collective labour agreements constitute an institution that defines general labour conditions and place lower limits regarding salaries. The ability to struggle for better employment conditions is constitutionally protected and regulated in special laws. The resolution of labour disputes includes mechanisms such as reconciliation, mediation, and arbitration. Students, who have successfully completed this course, will be in a position to correctly process relevant theoretical issues and to resolve practical cases.

Applications of Civil Law – cod. 2027

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

A. unit:	D. Liapis, G. Lekkas, G. Georgiadis, A. Papadimitropoulos, B. Triantafyllidis
B. unit:	E. Dacoronia, G. Mentis, Z. Tsolakidis, G. Ladogiannis
C. unit:	A. Karampatzos, P. Paparseniou, K. Karagiannis, V. Panagiotopoulos

Content:

Combination of specific sections of civil law through analysis and processing of practical cases.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired the ability to resolve complex issues of Civil Law and will be in a position to appraise the knowledge they gathered from the lectures on the specific branches of civil law (General Principles, Law of Contracts (General Part), Law of Contracts (Special Issues), Real Property Law, Family Law & Law of Succession).

Mandatory Elective Courses

Environmental Law – cod. YE04

Interdepartmental

Teachers:

I Morozinis, E. Dacoronia, G. Dellis, I. Kouvaras

Content:

- A. Protection of the environment from the perspective of constitutional and administrative law. Holders and recipients of rights on the environment, legal power and judicial protection. Balancing the protection of the environment and of property, the principle of sustainable development. Environmental Impact Assessment, the jurisprudence of the Council of State for the protection of nature, environmental information, liability to compensate for environmental harm, the protection of cultural environment, the protection of forests.
- B. Protection of the environment through provisions related to the protection of personality, tort, neighbourhood law and abuse of right. Special law for the protection of the environment and insurance coverage of ecological harm.

Expected educational results:

The successful completion of this interdepartmental course will expose students to a complete and interdisciplinary presentation of legal methods and tools of protecting the environment. In parallel, the course provides an in depth examination of objects that have been taught to students, such as administrative law, administrative process, real estate law and law of contracts, civil procedure, etc. through the specific lens of environmental protection.

After the successful completion of the course, students will be able to interpret the various legal provisions under article 24 of the Constitution for the Protection of the Environment, namely their application in such a manner as to be in line with the sustainable development. Subsequently:

- They will be aware of the methodological peculiarities, sources and principles of environmental law.
- They will understand the close connection between law, environment and economy.
- They will be in a position to analyse and critically appraise the judicial decisions in environmental cases.

Bankruptcy Law – cod. YE 11

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

G. Sotiropoulos, Emm. Mastromanolis

Content:

The course is oriented towards students, who are already familiar with the basic regulations of Commercial Law, particularly those that deal with the concept of commercial status and its legal consequences. Specifically, Bankruptcy Law is applied in cases of financial collapse of the debtor merchant, and, in this meaning, it regulates the pathology of commercial activity. The purpose of Bankruptcy regulations is the equal satisfaction of the creditors that have written proof of the debt, in case the property of the debtor does not suffice for the full satisfaction of everyone. Bankruptcy law includes the prerequisites for the relevant petition, its organisation, the legal position of the bankrupt entity and the categories of bankruptcy creditors, the systems of the liability of the administrator and third parties, the organs, activities and the termination of the bankruptcy. Bankruptcy Law, as the law governing the liquidation of non-viable businesses on the basis of the principle of equality of creditors, is related to the law of business reorganization (particularly the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code for the procedure of reorganisation), such as the institutions related to Bankruptcy Law (for example, the special management) that serve a similar function. The syllabus of the course covers aspects of novel and automated procedures which aim at regulating the debt of the merchant-debtor (extra-judicial settlement). Finally, it includes the regulations governing transboundary insolvency, on an EU and international level, but also the efforts to substantially homogenise bankruptcy laws of the EU Member-States, particularly towards the direction of preventive reorganization of business of insolvent merchants.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have the ability to understand the legal choices offered to merchants with present or looming cash problems.

All the above are achieved through Bankruptcy Law which constitutes the logical supplement of other courses of Commercial Law (particularly, the General Part of Commercial Law and the Law of Commercial Companies), as it deals with the pathology of commercial activities. The major economic crisis on a global level has underscored the importance of Bankruptcy Law. The Greek legislator, in response to the relevant challenges, has amended many times the national regulations of this branch.

Special Criminal Laws – cod. YE16

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers

I. Tsakalis

Content:

The syllabus includes some special criminal laws, knowledge of which has particularly theoretical and practical significance, such as laws for the legalization of criminal proceeds, the substantive and procedural provisions that govern criminal organisations, the law fighting the distribution of drugs, the provisions regulating the waiving of confidentiality of communications, etc.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have knowledge over issues having both theoretical and practical significance, such as the laws for the legalization of criminal proceeds, the substantive and procedural provisions that govern criminal organisations, the law fighting the distribution of drugs, the provisions regulating the waiving of confidentiality of communications, etc.

Spatial and Urban Planning Law – cod. YE23

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

P.-M. Efstratiou

Content:

Constitutional framework. Urban acquis. Principles of viable residential development. Entities of land and urban planning design. Participation of the local authorities and the individuals in spatial and urban planning design. Procedure of drafting and legal nature of land and urban planning designs and studies. City planning, Expropriation, Regularisation, Execution, Civil Reform, Implementation Acts, Contributions in land and money, Right of priority, Transfer of Building Ratio. Economic license, General Building Regulations, Building-planning Regulation. Special building rules. Building in forest and coastal areas. Traditional settlements and listed (for preservation) buildings. Building partnerships. Illegal building. Regularisation of irregular structures. Demolition of irregular structures.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired specialised knowledge regarding the notion of a different form of administrative action, such as public space planning, the constitutional framework and the general principle of viable building development and the jurisprudence regarding the urban planning acquis that govern land planning and urban planning law. Subsequently, students will have become familiar with the four (4) main parts of the course which are, land planning law, urban planning law, construction law as well as the law of irregular building. The students who will choose the course should be at their penultimate semester of their studies and, therefore, they can delve into a very important branch of special administrative law which relates to land and urban planning design.

Law of Exploitation – cod. YE24

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

D. Ladas, K. Mpakopoulos, I. Skandalis

Course:

The course analyses the following units:

- I. “Company – Exploitation”: Defining the notions of “company” and “exploitation” in Greek labour law, with special mention to the content these terms have within the framework of a group of companies.
- II. The participation of employees in companies: the Council of Employees. Distinction from trade unionism and trade union participation.
- III. The right to manage: Definition and legal foundation, content of the right to management, and distinction from other sources of rules (regulations) with respect to the employment relationship. Limits of appropriate exercise of the right to manage.
- IV. The employment regulation: Definition and content of employment regulations, legislative framework, types and drafting procedure, legal power of employment regulations. New technologies in organising exploitation.
- V. The disciplinary law of exploitation (principles, procedure, punishment), the relationship of disciplinary power with the right to terminate the employment contract. Employment contract with age limits
- VI. The practice of exploitation: Definition and prerequisites of creating a practice of exploitation, legal status – Alteration and termination of a practice of exploitation.
- VII. Promotions: Regulation of promotions in the employment regulation. Promotions in cases of lack of relevant regulation in employment regulation. – Limits of discretion of employers in choosing the employees to be promoted. Omission to promote. Legal consequences.
- VIII. Collective dismissals – Transfer of companies: Analysis of legislation and case-law concerning collective dismissals and transfer of companies. – Content and limits of relevant protection in Labour Law.
- IX. Atypical forms of employment: Presentation and analysis of specific forms of atypical employment in Greek labour law (i.e., partial employment, alternate employment, temporary employment, tele-employment, nomadic employment etc.)
- X. Trade unions in a business (structure – facilitations): Definition and content of employer obligation to provide trade union facilitations. – Trade union licensing – Protection in case of non-provision of facilitations.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiar with the fundamental notions of Labour Law concerning the organisation of the business and through the analysis of the participation of the employees in businesses, the employer’s right to manage, the employment regulations, the disciplinary right of exploitation, the practice of exploitation, the promotions, the atypical forms of employment, the collective dismissals and the transfer of companies.

Students, who have successfully complete the course, will be in a position to process with sufficiency the theoretical issues regarding the above issues, and to solve practical cases.

Free Elective Courses

International Economic Law – cod. 2078

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

An. Gourgourinis

Content:

- Introduction to International Economic Law and International Trade Law

- Institutional organization of the World Trade Organisation – System of International Trade Dispute Settlement
- GATT 1994: Fundamental principles
- GATT 1994: Access to the market and trade obstacles
- GATT 1994: principle of non-discrimination, principle of transparency, exceptions and acceptable deviations
- AD Agreement
- SCM Agreement
- Safeguards Agreement
- TBT Agreement
- SPS Agreement
- GATS
- TRIPs
- TRIMs
- Licensing Agreement
- Rules of Origin Agreement
- Agriculture Agreement
- Government Procurement Agreement

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be able, in their capacity as a future judge, lawyer, or legal consultant, to interpret and apply the international rules pertaining to transboundary trade relations.

This is mainly achieved because the course “International Economic Law”, as one of the branches of public international law, addresses the international regulation of transboundary and private economic activities. The course lectures focus on the law of the World Trade Organisation while it examines, among others, the actors of international economic relations, the development phases of the international economic order, the basic principles of GATT 1994 (the most favoured state principle, dumping, export subsidies, etc.) the multi-lateral commercial negotiations (“rounds”), the agreements of the Uruguay Round and the resolution of transboundary trade disputes.

Arbitration - International And European Civil Procedural Law - cod.2079

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

D. Tsirikas, I. Delikostopoulos

Content:

The subject of the course includes institutions of international procedural law and the law of international arbitration, which are important for the resolution of transboundary disputes.

International procedural law is examined through the prism of provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the provisions that have been harmonised with EU level procedural law.

Specifically, it examines issues of international jurisdiction of courts, *lis pendens*, as well as transboundary recognition and execution of foreign judicial decisions. The European payment order is also part of the syllabus.

With respect to international arbitration, the course examines issues of validity and legal consequences of arbitration agreements in accordance with the applicable law, issues related to the arbitration procedure and the transboundary recognition and execution of foreign arbitral awards. Finally, the course examines the institution of arbitration and the other methods of alternative private dispute resolution, such as mediation and judicial mediation.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired full and clear knowledge of the procedures of transboundary dispute resolution before state courts and arbitrary tribunals.

Modern Forms of Credit Transaction and Securities – cod. 2080

Teachers:

V. Panagiotopoulos

Content:

Comparative overview of real property (mortgage, mortgage prenotation, lien in accordance with the Civil Code and I. 2844/2000) and personal securities (guarantee, joint and several liabilities, cumulative debt underwriting, etc.) – forms of securing credits in contemporary transactions (agreement of reservation of title, fiduciary transfer, leasing, letter of guarantee, etc.) Examination of basic forms of credit contracts, such as the joint current bank account, line of credit contract through a joint current bank account, etc.

Expected educational results:

After the completion of the lectures on the course “Modern Forms of Credit Transaction and Securities”, students will acquire knowledge about the basic forms of credit transactions, such as the joint current bank account, line of credit contract through a joint current bank account, leasing, factoring, etc as well as forms of securing real property credit (lien, mortgage, prenotation of mortgage) and personal credit (guarantee, joint and several liabilities, etc.)

Seminar on Public Law – cod. 2085

Department of Public Law – cod. 2085

-Direction: Public Law

Teachers:

K. Giannakopoulos, V. Christou

-Direction: The Social Rule of Law in the Jurisprudence of the Council of State (Easter Semester)

Teachers:

Sp. Vlachopoulos, N. Simantiras

-Direction: Social Security Law

Teachers:

P. Paparrigopoulou

Content:

Analysis of contemporary issues of constitutional and administrative law through commenting decisions of the higher courts and independent authorities.

Expected educational results:

This course provides four directions (Public Law, Contemporary Issues of Social Protection, The Social Rule of Law in the Jurisprudence of the Council of State).

In the direction of Public Law:

By the end of the semester, students will be acquainted with how to deal with and solve contemporary and topical issues that are a part of Public Law.

In the direction of The Social Rule of Law in the Jurisprudence of the Council of State (Easter Semester)

The Public Law Seminar with title The Social Rule of Law in the Jurisprudence of the Council of State is conducted through lectures and is offered pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the Law School of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and the Council of State. The subject of the seminar is the examination of the protection of fundamental rights, including social rights, through the

decisions of the Council of State. The scientific interest of the course lies particularly in the interpretation of the protective scope of rights by the Court, given its multi-level establishment on a constitutional, European-EU and international level. Against this backdrop, the course analyses the trends of jurisprudence with the view to demonstrating how complicated the appraisals and balances that the implementor of the law undertakes could prove to be. The complex nature of this issue is amplified by the emergency circumstances during the consecutive crises of various forms during the last decades. The seminar will discuss the protection of fundamental rights and show light at typical, organisational and procedural manifestations of the principle of the rule of law as well as the jurisprudential approaches that have repercussions for the level of respect of the principle of distinction of powers or the principle of legal certainty.

The successful completion of the seminar helps students delve into chosen themes of public law that carry particular constitutional weight and are of a topical character. The participants will develop their ability to analyse, understand, and critically approach the specific legal issues from a practical point of view. On the basis of theoretical knowledge that is cultivated in the mandatory courses of public law, the course offers the possibility of studying the practical interpretation and applications of these principles and rules of supralegislative importance, through the judges of the highest judges. In addition, the participants will become familiarised with juridical thought, the structure of the judicial decisions and the proper way to address legal decisions and arguments. The course is taught in lectures that allow for the exchange of opinions and arguments, the development of a unique critical approach and the cultivation of the scientific method of legal research.

In the direction of Social Security Law:

By the end of the semester, students will have become familiar with topical issues of European and national law of social security through commenting decisions of the CJEU, ECtHR, SSC, CoS, SCA and the independent authorities.

After the end of the course, students will be able to understand issues such as:

1. The structure of the insurance system as the choice of a model of social protection.
2. Pension cutbacks in the jurisprudence of domestic Courts and the ECtHR.
3. Hospitalisation in another EU member-state.
4. The conversion of the subsidiary insurance funds to Professional Insurance Funds.
5. Freedom to provide services within the EU, competition law, and social security organisations.
6. Issues related to the protection of the entity that must pay security contributions.
7. The supervision of social entities in the private sector.

Seminar of Department B' of Private Law– cod. 2115

Department of Private Law B' – cod. 2115

- **Direction of Commercial Law:**

Teachers:

N. Vervessos, I. Venieris

- **Direction of Civil Procedure:**

Teachers:

N. Katiforis, M. Markoulakis

- **Direction of Labour Law**

Teachers:

K. Mpakopoulos, D. Ladas, I. Skandalis

Content:

The course presents topical issues of labour, commercial and civil procedural law. The student is graded on the basis of a presentation, a written assignment, and their participation in the seminars.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students, through a combination of theory and practice, will have acquired:

- (a) Familiarity with the reading and understanding of judicial decisions, and
- (b) The ability to solve complex problems related to labour, commercial, and civil procedural law.

Seminar of International Studies – cod. 2116

Department of International Studies

- **Direction of Public International Law:**

Teachers:

G. Kyriakopoulos

- **Direction of European Law:**

Teachers:

Emm. Perakis

- **Direction: Private International Law (Not offered for the academic year 2024-2025)**

Teachers:

Content:

The course is oriented towards students who have been taught public international law, European law, and private international law.

It is divided in three directions (Public international law, EU law, Private international law), and the student can only choose one.

The course examines topical issues in the above directions through the case-law of the courts and the relevant practice.

The Seminar is interactive and the students participate in the conversation and draft assignments that are presented and discussed. The core of this course includes teaching students bibliographical research methods and how to draft and present an assignment.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of “Public International Law”, the student will know how to do bibliographical research, to form a plan for their assignment, to draft it, and defend it orally in public. Furthermore, the student will delve into topical issues of international law through the case-law of international courts and international practice.

After the completion of the direction of “EU Law”, the student will know how to do bibliographical research, to form a plan for their assignment, to draft it, and present it orally in public. Furthermore, the student will delve into fundamentally important topical issues such as the protection of fundamental rights in the EU, the Economic and Monetary Union and the mechanisms of provision of monetary assistance to member states, forms of the withdrawal of member states from the EU with Brexit as a case study, and the application of the fundamental rights of EU law in the important jurisprudence of our national judge.

After the completion of the seminar with direction “Private International Law” (*direction that will not be offered during the academic year 2024-2025*), the student will know how to do bibliographical research, to form a plan for their assignment, to draft it, and present it orally in public. Moreover, the student will expand their knowledge about fundamental issues that are legally topical in the field of private international law. Within this framework, the course examines specifically, 1) the solutions found by the EU legislator regarding relations with a foreign element, as they have been interpreted by the CJEU and national courts, 2) the influence of human rights in private international law.

Applications of Public Law – cod. 2028

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

A' unit: P. Lazaratos, Aik. Iliadou, I. Kouvaras
B' unit: V. Kondylis, N. Simantiras, Aik. Perou
C' unit: K. Giannakopoulos, V. Christou
D' unit: G. Dellis, N. Papaspyrou

Content:

Composition of the specific branches of public law through the analysis and processing of practical issues.

Expected educational results:

In the context of the present course, which is divided in 4 units – with 2 or 3 teachers –, students will delve in special issues of public law from a constitutional, administrative and EU law point of view through the analysis of practical issues that have arisen from the jurisprudence of the Greek courts, the CJEU, and the ECtHR.

The success of the course is owed, on the one hand, to the fact that the course analyses significant issues, such as the unity of judicial remedies, issues that relate to the independent authorities, the notion of an economic constitution, the analysis of important decisions of the Greek courts, the CJEU, and the ECtHR, and on the other hand, the syllabus is different every year depending on the developments in the legislation and the case-law.

Applications of Civil Procedure – cod. 2029

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

A' unit: St.-Sp. Pantazopoulos, N. Katiforis, M. Markoulakis
B' unit: D. Tsirikas, I. Delikostopoulos

Content:

The course aims to familiarise students with the combined application of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and its Introductory Law and by providing a complete picture of the procedural way of thinking and the theoretical or practical procedural issues that may arise. The lectures and the tutorials focus on specific thematic units, such as the function of the procedural acts, the procedural appraisal of procedural acts, etc, in all instances (first and second instance, Supreme Court), in all types of the procedure (adversarial jurisdiction, non-adversarial jurisdiction, special proceedings, regular procedure) and all types of trials (diagnostic trial, executive trial).

The relevant provisions are analysed and discussed through the prism of the Constitution, the European Convention on Human Rights, EU law, on the basis of the jurisprudence of the Highest Greek Courts, the Court of Justice of the EU, and the European Court of Human Rights. Particular attention is paid to the respective decisions of the Supreme Court that decides upon issues of civil procedural law (civil procedure) that constitute procedural issues of a general interest or procedure issues that relate to the unity of case-law or procedural issues that arise in cases that have been solved by the difference of one vote or procedural issues that relate to the application of a specific procedural provision that entails an issue of compatibility with the Constitution.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have become familiarised with civil procedural law, judicial practice, and the transition from theory to practice.

The following teaching units are:

- Burden of introducing factual arguments – burden of proof – legal basis of complaint – vagueness of complaint.
- The principle that the subject matter of an action is defined by the parties – The principle that the court’s decision is based only on the factual arguments the party brought forward
- Complex trials – The object of the trial
- Objections
- Procedure before the First Instance Court
- Procedural nullity – Violent termination of trial – Invalidity of judicial decision - The revision of a judgment
- *Res judicata*, payment order
- Alternative forms of dispute resolution - Mediation
- Chosen issues related to the appeal and
- The garnishee order
- Third party objection (art. 936)
- Conflict of interest of debtors during the enforced execution, measures of enforced execution

All of the above are achieved because the course Applications of Civil Procedure is the most important course on this scientific field that is offered to the students. It is addressed to advanced students who have become familiarised both with substantive and procedural law. It covers the whole spectre of civil procedural law and its teaching is based on units. It is probably the first and last time students have the opportunity to delve into procedural law as a law that has great practical significance, a special way of thinking, and unique attributes. This knowledge cannot be acquired during the traineeship, let alone, during the exercise of legal professions. The course is tailored not only to prepare the students for the exams but also to help in understanding well the specific branch of law. It is important to know that many students choose to attend it. We honour our emeritus professor Mr. Keramefs who during his farewell speech, he said: “the course of Applications of Civil Procedure is theoretically and practically the most important (course), it transfuses value to our School and safeguards the provision of high level services to our students”. It comes from a professor with extensive international experience.

Applications of Criminal Law – Criminal Procedure Law- cod. 2030

[Department of Penal Sciences](#)

Teachers:

A unit :	G. Triantafyllou, Ath. Dionysopoulou, I. Morozinis
B unit :	D. Kioupis, V. Petropoulos, I. Androulakis
C unit :	Ar. Tzanetis, I. Anastasopoulou

Content:

1. Criminal Law (General Part):

The principle *nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege*, Basic principles of interpretation of criminal law, Questions relating to causation and objective imputation, special issues of *actus reus*, justifications through the case-law, ability for imputation and error regarding the unjust nature of the act, issues related to attempts, participation and confluence.

2. Criminal Law (Special Issues):

- a. Crimes against life
- b. Crimes against health
- c. Crimes against honour
- d. Crimes against ownership and property: Theft, Embezzlement, Robbery, Extortion, Fraud. Repentance in practice and elimination of the need to punish.
- e. Crimes against documents: The notion of a document and the crime of forgery.

3. Criminal Procedure:

The Code of Criminal Procedure, including the General Principles of Criminal Procedural Law.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, in which they are called to address difficult theoretical issues of substantive and procedural Criminal Law, students are in a position to solve complex practical cases related to this syllabus. Thus, students are equipped with the necessary knowledge and methodology in order to practically solve a problem in Criminal Law.

All the above are achieved because the course is comprised of exercises derived from the whole spectre of substantive and procedural criminal law, through analysis of the techniques of solving complex practical problems and processing the relevant theoretical issues.

Mandatory Elective Courses

Tax Law – cod. YE05

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

Andr. Tsourouflis, Aik Perrou

Content:

The thematic units of the course include the following:

- Introduction to tax law
- Definition of tax
- Constitutional basis of tax law
 - Principle of legality of tax
 - Principle of tax equality
 - Principle of limited retroactivity
 - Civil rights
- Income taxation
 - Income taxation of physical persons
 - Income taxation of legal persons
- Expenditure taxation
 - Value Added Tax
 - Special consumption taxes
 - Custom tariffs
- Property taxation
 - Taxes regarding possession of property (Real Estate Tax, Unified Property Ownership Tax)
 - Taxation of property transfer (Property Transfer Tax, Taxes regarding inheritance, gifts and parental gifts)
- Emergency measures for the increase of incoming taxes
 - Emergency contributions
 - Business tax
 - Special solidarity contribution
- Fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance
 - General clause regarding tax avoidance
 - Thin capitalisation
 - States that do not collaborate or have a beneficial tax status
 - Controlled Foreign Companies (CFC rules)

Expected educational results:

After the completion of the course, students will know and understand the definitions, rules, and the jurisprudence of tax law. They will be able to apply these rules in everyday situations. They will be able to

critically assess the legislative interventions and the case-law. Moreover, they have the possibility to follow the developments of tax law on a national and European-international level.

All the above are achieved because the course transmits important knowledge in the field of tax law and particularly the methodology which is required for the interpretation and application of tax provisions. The teaching combines the theoretical development of tax law through the presentation of its practical aspects and the provision of information on topical issues. Furthermore, the course refers to recent legislative and jurisprudential developments, particularly from the Council of State.

Methodology of Law – cod. YE09

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

Teachers:

V. Voutsakis, Ph. Vassiloyannis

Content:

The course firstly examines the methodology of law as a branch of practical philosophy. The basic question is why any discussion about methods of interpretation and application of the law requires the examination of what is fair and about the latter's connection to ethics and politics. The course continues with the consequences this unique relationship between law, ethics and politics on the field of methodology of law.

In the light of these questions, the course examines the main formal teaching regarding the interpretation of the law as well as the application of the law and presents the traditional but also its modern variations.

Subsequently, the course sheds light on the regulatory importance of the law by presenting alternative methodological approaches.

The theoretical analysis is implemented on sensitive from a methodological point of view branches of the law.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will have acquired:

1. The ability to distinguish the legal thought process that a person who interprets and applies the law must undergo.
2. Familiarisation with the methods and the arguments of legal scientists.
3. Recognition of the value of rational argumentation.

Law of International Transactions – cod. YE26

Department of International Studies

Teachers:

Ch. Pampoukis, Ch. Tsouka

Content:

The syllabus includes:

- The object of the course (definition of international transaction)
- The subjects of the international transaction (companies, foreign, institutions, trusts, state, multinational corporations) and their specific form of collaboration
- The object as such (international conventions, international sale, incoterms, international construction agreements, funding, insurances, transfer, collateral contracts)
- International dispute resolution (arbitral, judicial)
- International Tax Law

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students are able to grasp the legal aspects of international transactions, the quantitative and qualitative importance is increased due to globalisation.

Teachers:

G. Yannopoulos, Al. Varveris (LTS)

Content:

The course focuses on the problems that arise from approaching ‘new technologies and law’ through the lens of information as a legal good, and is divided in two distinct branches:

- a) the substantive branch of the law that deals with the “new” civil rights (right to the community of information and its limitations, such as the protection of personal data, the confidentiality of communications and intellectual property) and questions regarding the regulation and supervision of the legal use of new technologies – with the prime example of the internet. The course examines the new processes that the legislator has to deal with (i.e., evidentiary power of electronic data, electronic documents and electronic signatures, electronic submission of memoranda, etc.) and
- b) the branch of the application of legal informatics that examines the new technological tools that assist in the knowledge of current law (i.e., designing, analysing, and using legislative and jurisprudential data bases, electronic search and processing of legal information, amelioration of the research methods regarding electronic means, etc.). The course also address the attempts to apply artificial intelligence in the field of law and the legal expert systems.

The following units are taught:

1. Introduction to Legal Informatics.
2. Introduction to technology.
3. Law and Internet.
4. Protection of personal data.
5. Society of Information and intellectual property
6. Encryption, electronic signatures, and electronic documents.
7. Legal informatics systems.
- 8 . Processing and searching legal information.

The course does not require from students technical computer skills. To this end, a parallel and specific voluntary seminar is provided at the Laboratory of Legal Informatics at the School.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will be in a position to:

- To understand how technology influences the legal treatment of problems.
- To solve practical (legal) problems that arise during the use of new technologies
- To use legislative and jurisprudential data bases and to know the basic principles regarding their use. The course constitutes the basic introductory mean available to students of the School of Law on new technologies.

All of the above are achieved though this course aiming to introduce students to:

- Basic technical informatics knowledge to deal with legal problems arising from the combination of law and new technologies
- Specific units of substantive informatics law (see below)
- Basic technical knowledge about the use of legal data bases (jurisprudence, legislation)

- Specific informatics application regarding the law (legal informatics)

Finally, the basic goal of the course is to help students understand the importance of new technologies, on the one hand, with respect to the current law, and, on the other, regarding the everyday legal problems in relation to all the branches of the law.

Criminal Law, Financial and Corruption Crimes – cod. YE32

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

B. Petropoulos

Content:

The lectures are divided in three parts: The first part (General) introduces financial criminal law, specifically in relation to businesses. Subsequently, the course studies that criminal notion of a financial crime, the punishable acts of businesses (internationally), and the system of sanctions related to financial crimes. The second part (Special) examines in depth specific categories of financial crimes, such as, i.e., tax crimes, stock market crimes, eurofraud, etc. and the corruption crimes. Finally, the third part (Procedural) deals with the institutions that are charged with discovering and prosecuting a financial crime, while it examines specific procedural issues (division between administrative supervision and interrogative research, rights of the respondents, etc.)

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will know the fundamental notions of the *latu sensu* financial crime, will understand the importance of foreign factors (international conventions, EU law, foreign influences), the formation of the relevant national criminal provisions and will know the basic elements of the respective crimes, because the specific course will bring the students into contact with one of the most contemporary and developed in practice field of Criminal Law.

Free Elective Courses

Seminar on Civil Law – cod. 2081

Department of Private Law A'

Teachers:

All the Teaching – Research Staff (TRS) of the Department

Content:

Analysis and knowledge about special issues of Civil Law with emphasis on the jurisprudence and the legal comparative overview of the institutions and transactional forms of civil law. The course is conducted as a seminar (drafting written assignments and orally presenting them.)

The course analyses, among other, subjects that deal with contemporary issues related to the law of personality, law of contracts, real estate law, family law, law of succession, intellectual property law.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have been acquainted with drafting assignments and using the bibliography and the case-law. In addition, the students will have acquired the ability to orally present the subject they have undertaken to process and the ability to draft their written assignment they must submit as a legal text after the oral presentation.

Advanced Seminar on Penal Studies – cod. 2086

Department of Penal Sciences

Teachers:

All the Teaching – Research Staff (TRS) of the Department of Penal Sciences

Content:

The Advanced Seminar on Penal Sciences is provided to the last-year students of the Law School who want to delve into the field of Penal Sciences. The educational aim of the Seminar is to cultivate creativity and critical thought in students in a collective manner. To achieve this aim, the students are called upon to present the development of the jurisprudence in a specific field of substantive or procedural criminal law or to create a draft law with the respective explanatory memorandum on contemporary issues of the whole penal science. The appraisal of the students' performance is done on the grounds of their preparation, the presentation of their work, and their critical participation in the presentations of their colleagues. To complete the educational needs of the Seminar, students must speak fluently English or another foreign language and be in a position to understand and process theory and jurisprudence in that language.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course "Advanced Seminar on Penal Sciences" – a course which is offered to the last-year students of the School of Law who want to delve into the field of Penal Sciences -, students will cultivate their creativity and critical thought in a collective manner.

All of the above are achieved because students are called upon to present the development of the jurisprudence in a specific field of substantive or procedural criminal law or to create a draft law with the respective explanatory memorandum related to contemporary issues of the penal science. The appraisal of the students' performance is done on the grounds of their preparation, the presentation of their work, and their critical participation in the presentations of their colleagues. To complete the educational needs of the Seminar, students must speak fluently English or another foreign language and be in a position to understand and process theory and jurisprudence in that language.

European and Comparative Constitutional Law – cod. 2106

Department of Public Law

Teachers:

P. –M. Efstratiou, N. Simantiras

Content:

The European Union exists for over a century. It started as the Europe of the 6 in a specific industrial sector. Today Europe is active in all sectors of social life. It was created as an international organisation, but it developed in a constitutional union of states. This course's objective is to explore EU after Lisbon, particularly its classical constitutional approach.

The syllabus is divided in four chapters:

1. Its history and institutions,
2. Its functions and governing procedures, and
3. The rights and judicial remedies of European citizens.

The European Administrative Law includes: Systemic analysis of the basic institutions and principles of substantive and procedural administrative law of the member states of the EU: General principles of administrative law in the European legal space, Organisation, personnel and duties of public administration, Forms of administrative action and administrative procedure, Democratic legitimation and the supervision of administrative action, Legal Protection, Political supervision, individual-centric orientation, good administration, Institutional and procedural autonomy of the member states.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, students will have acquired specialised knowledge about the historical development of the European Union, its institutions, its functions and governing procedures and the rights and judicial remedies available to European citizens. Moreover, students will have become familiarised with the constitutive foundations of the European administrative law which includes, in particular, the general principles of administrative law in the European legal space, the organisation, the personnel and duties of public administration, the democratic legitimation and the supervision of administrative action, the legal protection, the political supervision, the individual-centric orientation, good administration, Institutional and procedural autonomy of the member states.

All of the above are achieved because this free elective course offers to students, who are at their last-year of study, the opportunity to delve into the public law of the European Union as a constitutional union of states and as a European administrative link (“Verwaltungsverbund”).

Capital Markets Law - cod. 2107

Department of Private Law B'

Teachers:

Al. Mikroulea, Chr. Livada

Content:

The course focuses on the private law of capital markets. Lectures on the capital markets law deal with the following issues: Definition of the capital markets law. Historic review: The stock market: From public services to the provision of private services. The financial instruments – The negotiations regarding the financial instruments. – The financial markets – The nature of the Capital Markets Law: Public and international Capital Markets Law. Difficulties in distinguishing it from commercial law. Sources of the Capital Markets Law. Procedure and prerequisites of incorporation in a regulated market. The obligation to publish an information note. Content and approval of information note. Underwriting contract. Obligations and rights of contracting parties. Relationship of publishing company and underwriter. Relationship of underwriter and registered persons. Liability of underwriter. The incorporated anonymous company. General differences with the common law of anonymous companies. – Special organisational requirements for the incorporated anonymous company. Reporting and transparency requirements. Obligation to provide regular and extraordinary reporting. The “investment-related services”. Who must provide them. Investment services and activities and corollary services. Importance of distinction. Specifically: receiving and transmitting mandates, the execution of mandates on behalf of the clients, negotiation on their own account, managing portfolios, providing investment advice. Categorisation of investors. Obligation of professional behaviour during the provision of investment services. Supervision of appropriate nature and compatibility (MiFiD II). Product Governance. Civil protection of the investor during the provision of investment services. HCMC. Organisational requirements, conflict of interests. Indicative examples of situations related to conflict of interests. Market Abuse. Forms of abuse: - Prohibition of abusing insider information. What is an insider information. What is abuse of insider information. The subject of the prohibition. Obligation to notify insider information. Market manipulation. What is market manipulation. Sub-categories and indicative examples. Accepted market practices. Sanctions. Obligations of the analysts. Sanctions. Transfer, settlement and liquidation of movable assets (transferring intangible titles, pathologies of liquidation, transfer out-of-the-stock-market. Public offers (P.O.). The function of P.O.. – The interests at stake. – The European work on regulating P.O. and law 3461/2006. – The procedure of voluntary P.O. – Means of defence for the company and protection measures for the stocks. The issue of obligatory public offers. – Sell-out and squeeze-out. Delisting.

Expected Educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will understand the aims of the Capital Markets Law and will obtain the ability to analyse the relationships between persons who participate and are active in the capital market.

Seminar on the History, Philosophy, and Sociology of Law – cod. 2087

Department of History and Theory of Law (History, Philosophy, Sociology, Ecclesiastical)

- **Direction: Law and Literature:**

Teachers:

Not offered for the academic year 2024-2025

-**Direction: Special Ecclesiastical Regimes in the Greek Territory**

Teachers:

G. Androutsopoulos

- **Direction: Philosophy of Law**

Teachers:

Ath. Dimopoulou, V. Voutsakis, G. Yannopoulos

The teaching of the course will be divided in three directions. The students are free to choose which direction they prefer.

Content:

**Direction A': Law and Literature
(Not offered for the academic year 2024-2025)**

The "law and literature" movement: its precursory phenomena, its identity and its characteristics. Its primogeniture and its legacy. The thematic specialisations of the "law and literature" movement.
The law in literature: Literary reflections of the law and its legal interpretations.
The Shakespearean play as an exemplary field of research regarding the "law and literature" movement.
The law as literature: The linguistic morphology of the law, the law as a literary text, literary elements in the text of the law, the ideological function of the language of the law, the turn towards reality.
Literature as the object of law: freedom of literature and the law, the protection of intellectual property in literature, the protection of personal data in literature, censorship.
The law, the narrative and their relationship: narrative as a literary category, the literary narrative of minorities in the light of critical philological studies, the law as a narrative, narrative as an international dimension of the law, narratives before a court, narrative legal notions, narratives of legitimation, legal theory as a narrative.
Law and literary interpretation: the contemporary literary theories about meaning, Law, and literary interpretation: the contemporary literary theories about meaning, the formalistic movements, the New Critique, French structuralism, the intentional and the emotional illusion within the legal space.
The tradition of Hermeneutics, the theory of intake, the critical theory of reader-response, the new realism.
The theory of the chain novel of R. Dworkin.

**Direction B: Special Ecclesiastical Regimes in the Greek Territory
(G. Androutsopoulos)**

The focus of the direction will be the legal framework governing all regions of the Greek territory that fall under the jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Istanbul. In Greece, four parallel systems of ecclesiastical law of the same Orthodox doctrinal orientation are in effect. Specifically, the course examines the distinct ecclesiastical regimes within the Greek territory, which are provided for and safeguarded under Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Constitution. These include the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Istanbul, and more specifically, the ecclesiastical provinces of the Dodecanese, the semi-autonomous Church of Crete, and Mount Athos, an autonomous region of the Greek State (Article 105 of the Constitution).

Direction C': Philosophy of Law

Introduction: the legal professions 1. Historic precursors. 2. The needs of the time and the self-regulation of professional branches. 3. Applied ethics and professional ethics. 4. Technology as an agent of professional deontology. 5. Practical issues I: the case of anti-collegial behaviour 6. Practical issues II: the case of the duty of truth. 7. The deontology rules from the perspective of public law. 8. The deontology rules from the perspective of criminal law. 9. The deontology rules from the perspective of civil law. 10. Lawyers and deontology rules. 11. Judges and deontology rules. 12. The international experience.

Expected educational results:

**Direction A': Law and Literature
(Not offered for the academic year 2024-2025)**

After the successful completion of this seminar, students will:

- 1) Have delved deeper into the law as a social and cultural phenomenon.
- 2) Have been reintroduced to the law within an environment of broader humanist questions – space which is constitutionally regarded as a primary jurisdiction of literature -, such as critical reviews of broader issues related to law-justice, law-politics, law-unfairness.
- 3) Be able to appraise and understand the uniqueness of law as an autonomous field and a special literary type.
- 4) Have broadened their horizons and have ameliorated the level of young legal scientists through reading literary texts. This way, the substantive requirements for the composition of a complete scientific conscience are set in motion.
- 5) Understand the decisive contribution of the law in the space of art development from a space of policing and censorship into a space of free expression and self-realisation of the subject.
- 6) Be encouraged to fruitfully reflect, through literary texts, on legal issues that fall within a lacuna of the law or fall within a field legally regulated or are at the epicentre of divergent legal opinions.

All of the above are achieved because the seminar introduces students to the program of Greek legal studies of an Anglo-Saxon origin, now established “law and literature” movement, a way to critically examine the law, which aims to highlight the multi-dimensional relationships of law, in its broader and multiple manifestation, with the space of literary writing. Within this framework and from a broader, comparative point of view, the course examines the dimensions of the law as a speech and as a text, its cultural elements, as well as the strong influences that the law exerts on the space of literary, creative imagination and theory, as proved by the *Juris Fictiones*. A genre that holds an important position in literary production.

On the basis of the already-categorised within the “law and literature” movement thematic specialisations, the course examines specifically the above: “law and literature” – the stylistic, aesthetic, and narrative elements of the rule of law and legal documents, “law and literature” – the multiple reflections of the law, various legal cases and issues as well as the officers of justice in literary texts, “literature as an object of legal regulation” – the institutional specifications of the field of literature and its actor, “law and literary interpretation” – the possible interrelations between law and literary interpretation of texts, that exist in both the field of the theory of law and literary theory.

**Direction B: Special Ecclesiastical Regimes in the Greek Territory
(G. Androutsopoulos)**

After the successful completion of the course, the students will acquire a complete comparative overview of the special interlocal (ecclesiastical) law and will be in a position to understand the specificities of each legal order. Therefore, through approaching a legal pluralism phenomenon, the students will examine their interest and cultivate their critical thought and understanding, elements that are necessary for their professional career in the field of law.

All of the above are achieved because the object of this direction is the law that governs all those areas in the Greek territory that belong to the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Istanbul, as Greece has four active parallel

systems of ecclesiastical rule of the same dogmatic direction, namely the orthodox dogma (articles 3 and 5 of the Constitution: Church of Greece, Dodecanese, Ag. Oros, Crete).

Direction C': Philosophy of Law
(Ath. Dimopoulou, V. Voutsakis, G. Yannopoulos)

The students will understand the importance of deontology rules during the exercise of legal professions. They will become familiar with deontological issues of legal officers (lawyers, judges, prosecutors, notaries) from a theoretical (historical, philosophical, sociological framework, legal rules) and problems arising in practice. Students will come across modern trends in ethics, particularly applied ethics, that includes professional ethics, and their relationship with the law, administration of justice, and legal professions. They will learn about the formation of the legal profession and deontology during ancient times and the measures taken to safeguard the independence and impartiality of justice and the avoidance of corruption practices. They will complete their understanding about the self-regulatory and deontological mechanisms in modern transactional life, particularly the field of law, the contemporary ethical framework of the lawyer-client relationships, the image and the role of the lawyer in modern society. They will learn about the institutional deontological and disciplinary framework of the specific legal professions, such as special deontological and ethical issues that are related to public, civil, commercial, criminal law, the administration of justice and notarial duties. The dialogue between students and professors from different branches of law, as well as the invited scientists, judges, prosecutors, representatives of the lawyer and notary branch.

International and European Environmental Law - cod. 2099

[Department of International Studies](#)

Teachers:

M. Gavouneli, R.-E. Papadopoulou

Content:

The course has the form of a seminar and is addressed to students who have knowledge of public international law, EU law, and environmental law. It requires full participation in class through the form of discussions and presentations (collective) assignments with the two professors present and in a scientific dialogue that attempts to combine the different approaches of the different legal branches on the issue. Final grades are based on a continuous appraisal of the students and reflect the degree of their participation and the quality of their presentations in class.

The course develops specific themes, which change every year. During the current academic year, the course will focus on mechanisms that deal with climate change, the challenges in protecting the marine environment in combination with coastal zones as well as the need to gradually move from the management of waste to the restriction of their production. These themes, are developed by the students subsequent to the sources of environmental law in the international and European legal order and to discuss in depth discussion of the available procedures protecting the respective rights.

Expected educational results:

After the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to acquire:

- Synthetic ability, as they are called to recognize and implement mutually complementary rules of law within the framework of the law protecting the environment and
- Skills related to the diagnosis of specific problems in the field of the environment and the critical use of applicable rules in order to formulate and implement practical solutions that are adapted to the needs of every case.

International Business Transactions– κωδ. EPA06 (The course is taught in English, together with ERASMUS+ students.)

Department of International Studies

Instructor:

El. Moustaira

Content:

Private International Insolvency Law: General Principles, National Rules, International Conventions, European Regulations 1346/2000 & (Recast) 848/2015.

Expected Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of the course, students will have acquired fundamental knowledge of Private International Insolvency Law and will be able to both understand the basic and complex issues arising in such cases and handle them in practice as lawyers, judges, or executives in international associations/organizations. Additionally, the knowledge gained in the course can serve as a foundation for further studies in this area or related topics.

Tutorial “Writing a Scientific Paper”:

The tutorial is open to all undergraduate students and is designed to run for two hours weekly, accommodating a maximum of 25 participants. It will span the entire academic year or part of it, depending on the number of interested participants, as outlined in the relevant announcement.

The primary objective of the tutorial is to familiarize students with the principles and practices of scientific writing. Key topics include the structure of scientific papers (e.g., table of contents, introduction, main content, conclusions, bibliography), proper use of references and footnotes, research methodology, adherence to ethical standards, and effective use of style and language. Students will engage in writing short assignments, such as book reviews, and will develop skills in conducting research to compile relevant bibliographic resources.

CHAPTER 7

LIBRARY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

7.1 Regulation of the library of the School of Law

Address: 104 Solonos St & 17 Mavromichali St, Athens, Zip Code 10680
Telephone:(+30), 210 3688065, 2103688068, 2013688066 email: law@lib.uoa.gr

The Library of the School of Law addresses the needs of the members of the School of Law of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and the legal community, providing easy and complete access to legal sources, through its printed and digital collections and the services that have been developed in cooperation with other Institutions. In addition, it supports and promotes the academic activities of the undergraduate and graduate programs of the University and it highlights the cultural and humanitarian role, organising related events and actions.

The Library, in its current unified form, came about from the merger of the specific thematic Study Rooms/Libraries of the Departments of the School of Law, the physical unification was completed in 2016 and is housed at the historic building of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens “Old Chemistry Building”. It contains the oldest, bigger, and most exemplary collection of legal books and journals of our country and, as admitted by the researches, it is equal to the respective collections of big university libraries abroad.

To execute its mission, the library aims:

- To develop collections that cover all of the sectors of educational and research needs of the legal science
- The collection, preservation, and showcase rare and precious material in any form
- The organization of the material, on the basis of international and national models and the creation of appropriate bibliographical tools to locate it and to diffuse it through the use of new informatics and communication technologies
- To support the *in situ* and tele-research and teaching of the members of the Law School
- The provision of supporting services to students with disabilities
- The development of cooperation with other libraries and Institutions on a national and international level, by combining contributions, acquiring jointly and managing reasonably the available financial resources so as to cover the needs of its users
- To secure enough copies of books students need for their studies and appropriate space and time to study in the Library
- To secure the right to access information and protect the privacy-confidentiality of users
- To secure the protection of intellectual property.

The Library of the School of Law, within the framework of supporting the educational procedure and, in cooperation with the teaching staff of the School, organise educational programs for undergraduate and graduate students of the School of Law regarding the services provided and the use of legal data bases and sources of information in order to become familiar with the traditional and electronic organisation of the Library and to connect the use of the Library with their legal studies. It also has the responsibility to collect and manage the Ph.D. and LL.M. theses of the School in accordance with the decisions of the Senate after the successful defence and as a requirement for obtaining their degree, the students must submit their work to the Digital Library “PERGAMOS” of the University of Athens.

Staff of the library of the School of Law

Strakantouna Vassiliki, UE, Msc Librarian (<i>Manager of the Library</i>)
Gkouva Polyxeni, TE, Librarian, STLS
Ioannou Soutana, TE, Librarian
Katsea Maria, UE, Librarian
Liakos Georgios, TE, Librarian
Blougoura Kyriaki, TE, Librarian
Ramma Charikleia, TE, Librarian
Rizopoulos Konstantinos, TE, Librarian
Tsoukaneli Eleftheria, TE, Administration
Chountala Anna, TE, Librarian

More information on the operation, the provided services and the analytical operational regulations, are available at the website of the Library of the School of Law <http://law.lib.uoa.gr/>