

Courses lay - outs

WINTER SEMESTER

COURSES	ECTS
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EW1. Introduction to Greek Civil Law	5
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The course introduces the basic concepts of all branches of Greek Civil Law, following the division of the Greek Civil Code (in five “Books”: General Principles, Law of Obligations, Property Law, Family Law and Succession Law), while providing a more in depth examination of selected topics. It also includes a presentation of the development of the Greek Civil Code, its origins and its significant reforms (above all in the “Book” of Family Law). Apart from the Civil Code the course approaches certain special civil laws, such as 4356/2015 regarding the cohabitation pact. The aim of the course is to provide Erasmus students with an insight into the basic concepts of Greek Civil Law as well as an understanding of its origins, its particularities and its trends of development. The adopted solutions are (briefly) compared to solutions of other (mostly European) legal systems.

EW2. Law of Greek Civil Procedure	5
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Subject matter of the course is civil litigation before Greek State Courts. It provides an overview of the structure of the litigation process by which civil disputes are resolved and also an in-depth analysis of the controlling legal and doctrinal principles. The lectures are organized in blocks. We will start from the fundamentals, namely the relationship between procedural and substantive law, the allocation of powers between the court and the parties and basic notions of procedural justice. This analysis will yield the essential characteristics of the system of administration of civil justice in place. We will then move forward to examine the most critical procedural problems and how their treatment is heavily influenced by said first principles. These problems include, amongst others, defining the subject matter of the trial, *lis pendens*, *res judicata*, multi-claim litigation, multi-party litigation, determining the law and its content (*iura novit curia*), formal requirements for the complaint and affirmative defenses as procedural acts. Point of reference will be the ordinary proceedings before the Courts of First Instance. We will then examine the appellate proceedings. The focus will be again on first principles. The starting point of the analysis will be the objective of appellate review, namely whether appellate proceedings seek only to remedy potential errors of the courts of first instance or facilitate a *de novo* and full re-litigation of the merits of the dispute. This systemic analysis will provide the doctrinal premises needed in order to assess a series of critical problems, namely, amongst others, the scope of appellate review, the power

of the appellate court to quash the decision of the courts of first instance on grounds not pleaded by the appellant, *ius novorum* i.e., whether the appellant or the appellee may plead new facts and produce new evidence on appeal. The fourth block will be on the law of cassation. We will examine the basic principles controlling the proceedings before the Civil Supreme Court. The emphasis will be on the grounds of cassation appeal provided for in the law. Their analysis will provide students with a clear understanding of how the Supreme Court oversees the application of substantive norms and the enforcement of the most basic procedural principles by the courts below.

EW3. Criminal Law III [Criminal offences against life, property and assets]

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The aim of the course is the acquisition of knowledge and understanding of the specific characteristics of the criminal offences against property (Chapter 23 (Part II) of the Special Part of the Penal Code), against assets (Chapter 23 (Part. II) of the Special Part of the Penal Code) and against life and body (Chapters 15 and 16 of the Special Part of the Penal Code) , as well as their general function in the system of Greek criminal law. Thus, they acquire the ability to approach the objective and subjective constituent aspects of the criminal offences against property, assets and life and body and their interrelation with other crimes stipulated in the Penal Code and in special criminal laws.

Upon successful completion of the course students will be able to solve (having developed synthetic ability and critical spirit) practical problems related to the combined application of the legal provisions.

EW4. Constitutional Law

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Constitutional Law (I) is a course of the 1st Semester. Its subject is the analysis of all the main legal concepts and ideas relating to the State power and of the main institutions provided by the provisions of the Greek Constitution. The concepts of the State, the Sovereignty, the Citizen, the Sources of Law and the relationship between Law and Political Power are examined as the necessary theoretical basis for understanding the constitutional principles of the Sovereignty of the People, the Representative and Parliamentary system, the Division of Powers and the Rule of Law. This is the necessary context for approaching in a systematic way the constitutional provisions regarding the organization of the State and its main institutions within the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches, that is the People as the Electoral Body, the Parliament, the President of the Democracy, the Government and the Courts. In the context of the competences of these State organs there is a focus on main institutional processes provided by the Constitution, such as the Constitutional Amendment and the Referendum.

EW5. Company Law (Partnerships)

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The course aims at introducing students to the Greek Law on partnerships. The course focuses on the legal framework of partnerships, the types of partnership under Greek Law, their foundation and dissolution, the drafting and preparation of their articles of association, the relationships among partners and the representation of partnerships towards third parties. Special reference is made with regards to the liability of the partners for the partnership's debts.

The course aims at providing students with a solid knowledge of the basic legal framework on partnerships, so that upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to solve practical problems (: case studies) on the law of partnerships.

EW6. Insolvency Law

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Insolvency law includes preventive restructuring frameworks and bankruptcy proceedings. The purpose of the course is to introduce students and to acquaint them with the legal instruments and the enforcement of rules of Insolvency law in the greek legal system. Upon completion of the course, students, in addition to understanding the insolvency proceedings, its nature and its characteristics, learn how to invoke and enforce rules of Insolvency law in their future professional life (lawyer, judge etc.) and how to use insolvency law choosing the appropriate procedure for the best possible protection of their client's interest. The syllabus includes the following topics:

- General issues of insolvency legislation
- Out-of-court, judicial proceedings
- Pre-bankruptcy proceedings
- Stages of the pre-bankruptcy proceedings
- Effect of concluding a restructuring agreement with creditors
- Nature and content of the agreement concluded
- The involvement of the courts
- Bankruptcy declaration
- The instruments of bankruptcy
- Consequences of bankruptcy
- The bankruptcy assets
- Corporate Bankruptcy
- Liquidation of the debtor's property
- Termination of bankruptcy and discharge of the debtor
- Simplified small-scale bankruptcy procedure
- Arrangements for vulnerable debtors
- Non-performing loans

- Criminal law of bankruptcy
- International Insolvency law

EW7. Public International Law

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The course aims at introducing students to international law as branch of jurisprudence that concerns the legal framework of coexistence and cooperation of States, the role of international organizations and individuals (natural persons and corporations) in the international community. In particular, the course focuses on the nature and function of international law, its sources (including the law of treaties), its subjects, the relation between international and municipal law, territory and territorial sovereignty and the law of the sea. Upon conclusion of the course students shall be able to have thorough knowledge of the legal framework of conducting international relations and comprehend the rules regulating relations between States; in particular, the creation, function, interpretation and change of the rules of international law.

EW8. European Union Law I (Institutional EU Law)

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European Union law I is in a way the "constitutional law" of the EU. It is also referred to as the "institutional law" of the Union, although this title does not fully correspond to the content of the course, which is a broader analysis of the Union's institutions.

The curriculum of the course during this period contains the following topics:

1. The historical development of the process of European integration (from the Communities to the European Union), the nature, structure, specific features and values of the EU,
2. The competences of the Union and the principles applicable in the exercise thereof,
3. The institutional system of the Union,
4. The EU legal order: the sources of EU law,
5. The relationship between EU law and the law of the Member States,
6. The structure and organization of the EU judicial system and the role of the courts of the Member States,
7. Legal protection: action and remedies before the Court of Justice

EW9. Tax Law

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The syllabus includes the following topics:

1. The historical and political significance of taxation and the modern functions of taxation. The connection of Tax Law with the other legal branches.

2. Fundamental concepts of Tax Law: Notion of tax, distinction of tax from related concepts, according to the case-law of the Council of State (CoS) and the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).
3. The constitutional principle of the formal legality of taxation (Article 78 par. 1 and 4). The constitutional principle of tax equality (Article 4 par. 5), tax presumptions
4. The particularities of the application *ratione temporis* of tax laws and the Constitution.
5. Methods of interpretation of tax laws. The general principle of sound tax administration and the modern EU-level principle of the taxpayer's legitimate expectations according to the case-law of the CJEU and the CoS.
6. General principles of International Tax Law and double tax avoidance conventions.
7. EU Tax Law
8. Income taxation
9. Value Added Taxation.
10. Tax return and tax assessment acts. Tax audit and the right to a prior hearing
11. Inaccurate, belatedly submitted tax return and fines. Fictitious and false taxation documents. The distinction between tax avoidance and tax evasion.
12. Registration of tax revenues: according to the Code of Fiscal Procedure (CFP, no. 4174/2013) and collection of tax revenues. Enforcement according to the CFP and the Code on the Recovery of Public Revenue ("CRPR").
13. Taxpayer defense

EW10. History of Law

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The origins of democracy and parliamentarism go back to Graeco-Roman antiquity. The scope of this course is to examine the history of law and political institutions in the Graeco-Roman world, beginning with the first appearance of the political phenomenon in the archaic period. It focuses on the political institutions of the three prevailing city-states (Athenian democracy, the Spartan oligarchic state, and the Roman republic) which are considered as the predecessors of modern political institutions. Having as a starting point the creation of the polis and the birth of written law in archaic Greece, the course highlights the provisions of public law with a parallel study of the most important legislative texts from ancient Athens, Sparta, and Rome, putting a special emphasis on the use of the primary sources. The study follows a chronological order to best understand the development of the respective forms of government, the constitutional organs of the state, and their functions.

EW11. Roman Law

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Roman law is in the origins of every legal system in Europe and in most of the modern world. The Civil Codes of continental Europe are, in different ways, a product of the systematic study of and commentary on the Codification of Justinian, and especially its two major works, the Digest and the Code. Even today many Civil Codes have integrated entire parts of Roman Law, e.g. law of property, law of obligations. The course of Roman Law offers an overview of classical Roman Law as it was developed in the Institutes of Gaius and later in Justinian's Institutes. Starting with essential notions (*ius civile*, *ius gentium*, *ius naturale*, *ius praetorium*), this course examines the status of persons (*status libertatis*, *status civitatis*, *status familiae*), the law of family (marriage, dowry, divorce, property of husband and wife, relations between parents and children, adoption), the law of succession (testamentary and intestate), the law of property (ownership, possession, mortgage) the law of obligations (contracts, personal security, torts), and civil procedure.

EW12. International Protection of Human Rights

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The course covers the following thematic areas: introduction to human rights and the characteristics of international protection; the evolution of European and international human rights protection; monitoring mechanisms; international conventions on human rights; UN and Council of Europe; human rights- thematic analysis and case law in international and regional level e.g. right to life, prohibition of slavery, freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of association; minority rights; the human rights violations between international criminal law and international refugee law; the regional protection systems and recent developments; EU Law and Fundamental Rights and the national human rights protection system.

EW13. Environmental Law

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The course is designed to access the law of environmental protection through national and international environmental law and policy, exploring the range of legal structures and legal methodologies of the field. All the major subject areas of the law of environmental protection are covered according to the legal approaches they represent. More specifically the course covers the following thematic areas: the anthropocentric and ecocentric concept of environmental law, the relationship of environmental law with other branches of public law, the definition and features of environmental law, the national legal sources of environmental protection law, the international environmental law, the constitutional right to the protection of the environment, the content of the obligations of the state, the legal protection of the natural and cultural environment, the legal protection of forests and the protection of the residential environment, the general principles of environmental protection (the principle of prevention, the principle of sustainability etc.), the instruments of

environmental protection, the judicial review of acts and decisions concerning the environment.

SPRING SEMESTER

ESP1. Obligation and Property Law 5

The course covers the following thematic areas: Privity of Contract, Performance and Termination of the Contract, Remedies in Case of Non-performance, Sale of Goods, Contract of Lease, Loan, Guarantee, Law of Torts, Unjust Enrichment, Concept and Distinction of Things, Possession and Detention, Types of Ownership, Acquisition of Ownership, Protection of Ownership, Personal Servitudes, Mortgage, The Publicity of Real Rights Regarding Immovable.

ESP2. Criminal Law II [Crime and Penalties] 5

The aim of the course is: a) the acquisition of knowledge and understanding of the provisions of the General Part of Penal Code concerning imputability, attempt and participation as well as the acquisition of knowledge and understanding of the Law of Criminal Sanctions; b) the development of the ability to solve practical problems related to the interpretation and application of the legal provisions that belong to the course material (Crime and Penalties).

ESP3. Administrative Law 5

The course is designed to provide students with the fundamental concepts of administrative law. Understanding Administrative Law concentrates on the process of administrative decision making but also deals with the organizational structure of the public administration and the nature and functions of administrative agencies. More specifically the course covers the following thematic areas: The sources of administrative law, the institutions of the state and its functions, the organizational systems of public administration, the legal action of the administration, the administrative procedure, the operation of administrative bodies, the concept of the administrative act, the types of administrative decisions, the validity of the administrative acts, the review of administrative acts and decisions, the basic concepts of public procurement and the preparation, execution and termination of public contracts.

ESP4. Company Law (Corporations) 5

The course aims at introducing students to the Greek Law on corporation. The course focuses on the legal framework of corporations the types of corporations under Greek Law, their foundation and dissolution, the drafting and preparation of their articles of association, the relationships among partners and their representation towards third parties. The course focuses primarily on the law on Societes Anonymes, which constitutes the most common form of corporation in practice. Special reference is made to the EU – Law on corporations and the respective Harmonization of the Greek Law.

The course aims at providing students with a solid knowledge of the basic legal framework on corporations, so that upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to solve practical problems (: case studies) on the law of corporations.

ESP5. Competition Law

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The course includes anti-trust law and unfair competition law, both national and EU (Directive 2005/29/EC). The purpose of the course is to introduce students and to acquaint them with the legal instruments and the enforcement of competition law. Upon completion of the course, students, in addition to understanding the subject matter of competition law, its nature and its characteristics, learn how to invoke and enforce rules of competition law in their future professional life (lawyer, judge etc.) and how to use competition law choosing the appropriate procedure, public or private enforcement, for the best possible protection of their client's interest. The syllabus includes, by indication, the following topics:

A. Unfair competition law

- General clause of article 1 Law 146/1914. Competitor, act of competition, purpose of competition, fair dealing.
- Unfair Imitation
- Unfair price devaluation
- Boycott
- Unfair secondment of personnel
- General clause of article 3 Law 146/1914. Advertisement.
- Comparative advertising
- Court proceedings

B. Anti-trust law

- Scope of anti-trust law.
- Agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings and concerted practices
- Prevention, restriction, or distortion of competition

- Relevant Market
- Horizontal restraints of competition
- Vertical restraints of competition
- Abuse of dominant position
- Essential facilities doctrine
- Refusal to supply
- Tying and bundling
- Regulation 1/2003
- Directive 2014/104/EU
- Mergers and acquisitions (Regulation 139/2004)
- State aid

ESP6. European Union Law II (Substantive EU Law)

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The course is the substantive law of the European Union, since it has as its object and approaches the substantial rules of law, concerning the Single Internal Market, the Policies and the Actions of the Union. A necessary condition for the understanding of the course is the knowledge of the subjects of the institutional law of the Union (European Union Law I). Specifically, the following thematic units are examined in detail in the course:

1. Union freedoms
2. The Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (CHEF)
3. Competition Law and Policy
4. EMU and European Economic Governance
5. The Union's external action
6. Other European Union Policies and Actions.

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

- Apply the substantive rules of selected areas of EU law (Internal Market, Competition, Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, etc.).
- Solve essay questions and cases in their future professional activity (lawyer, judge, etc.).

ESP7. Private International Law

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This course aims at introducing students to the methodology and the function of Private International Law in private transactions with foreign elements. The syllabus includes the following topics:

Nature and scope of the subject

- Historical development
- Sources
- Structure of a conflict of law rule
- Intertemporal and Interpersonal Law
- Characterisation
- Renvoi
- Application of foreign law

- Public order
- The Incidental Question
- Legal abuse
- Law of Nationality
- Legal Persons
- Form of Judicial Acts
- Rome I Regulation
- Rome II Regulation
- Marriage
- Regulation 1259/2010 (Divorce and Legal Separation)
- Legitimation-Adoption
- Succession Regulation (650/2012)
- The Law of Property
- Human Rights
- International Arbitration
- Ancient Greek Law

ESP8. Constitutional Law II (Constitutional Rights)

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Constitutional Rights is a course of the 4st Semester. Its subject is the fundamental rights of individuals as part of the Greek Constitutional Law. The first part of the course is dedicated to the general theory of fundamental rights. There is a theoretical and historical introduction to the concept of fundamental rights against the State power in the context of the Rule of Law. The main distinctions and categories of constitutional rights are presented, that is the individual, the social and the political rights. There is a focus on the subjects of rights, the restrictions and conflicts of rights and the principle of proportionality. The general ideas and theories in relation to the fundamental rights are the key for understanding the special constitutional provisions, which is the second part of the course. The provisions of constitutional rights are analyzed on the basis of the general theory. Among the rights examined in the course are human dignity, equality, personal freedom, economic freedom, privacy, peaceful and unarmed assembly, religious freedom, free expression, property and judicial protection.

A. General part: Concept and legal nature of individual rights, issues of terminology, historical development, individual rights in national, European and international legal order, the relevance of the protection of individual rights.

B. Special Part: The protection of the free development of the personality. Personal freedom. Guarantees of personal security. Equality. Home asylum and private life. Religious freedom. Freedom of the press. Freedom of education. The secrecy of responses. His right to be mentioned. The right of prior hearing. Property protection. The principle of the legal judge. Group action rights. Social rights.

ESP9. International Arbitration

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This is a course on international arbitration. The focus will be on international commercial arbitration. The aim of the course is to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the fundamentals of arbitration law. The lectures are organized in blocks as follows: (1) Overview of international arbitration (2) the arbitration agreement, (3) the tribunal, (4) the arbitral procedure, (5) choice of law in international commercial arbitration, (6) the award, (7) annulment of the award, (8) recognition and enforcement of the award. Greece is a Model Law jurisdiction. Hence, we will deal extensively with the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985), with amendments as adopted in 2006. We will also deal extensively with the New York Arbitration Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1958) to which Greece is also a party.

ESP10. Ancient Greek Law

2,5

In the classical period, each Greek city was an autonomous and self-governed state, with its own legal system and political institutions. This course focuses on the law of Athens, the most important of the Greek cities through an abundance of sources, such as forensic speeches, the work of historians and philosophers, as well as legal inscriptions. Starting with the political institutions of classical Athens this course examines the personal status of citizens, foreigners, metics, and slaves, the position of women, the law of family (marriage, dowry, divorce, property of husband and wife, relations between parents and children), the law of succession (testamentary and intestate succession, adoption causa mortis, succession through the unique daughter), the law of property (ownership, possession, mortgage) the law of obligations (contracts, personal security, torts), penal law (crimes against the state and against individuals). Using some case studies from the forensic speeches of Attic orators, students become acquainted with Athenian substantive and procedural law.

ESP11. International Economic Law

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This module deals with the regulation of the international economic relations of states and mainly with the legal status of the World Trade Organization. The Course starts with a presentation of the GATT system and continues with the institutionalization of the international trade system and the creation of WTO. It covers its principles and the most important international agreements on trade, such as GATT, GATS and TRIPS. A deep analysis is made on the role and importance of the EU as trade partner and member of WTO. Issues of international investment law are also examined.

ESP12. Selected Topics on Public International Law

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The course consists of the institutional structure and function of the UN; the rule of the prohibition of the use of force by States and the instances of lawful resort to force; collective security and UN peacekeeping. The course aims at enabling students to comprehend the UN system and its function; the substantive content and exceptions to the rule of the non-use of force by States; UN collective security and UN peacekeeping.

ESP13. Rule of Law in EU legal order (J. Monnet Chair Course)

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The course, as a J. Monnet Chair's course is open to attendance to all, undergraduate and postgraduate, students of the Faculty of Law and is conducted in a seminar manner. Its purpose is to study one of the fundamental principles / values of the EU, according to Article 2 TEU. In particular, the following topics are analyzed:

I. GENERAL PART

1. The incorporation of the rule of law into the legal order of the Union: Case law, Treaties
2. The formulation of the conceptual content of the Union Rule of Law principle
3. Mechanisms to ensure that Member States respect the rule of law

II. SPECIAL PART

1. Rule of law and effective judicial protection
2. Area of Freedom, Security and Justice and Rule of Law
3. European Economic Governance and the Rule of Law
4. Rule of law and control of the observance of the rules of competition by the enterprises
5. The external action of the Union and the rule of law

ESP14. Criminology

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The aim of the course is the acquisition of knowledge on Criminology. Upon successful completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the concept of crime as defined by the law and crime as a social fact; the forms of criminality; and the means that are developed in the fight against crime.

The curriculum of the course during this period contains the following topics:

- Objective, nature, characteristics and historical development of Criminology
- The protagonists of crime (the offender and the victim)
- The theories of Criminology
- Concept and classification of crime
- Crime as defined by law and crime as a biosocial phenomenon
- The aitiology of crime (theories)
- Dangerousness of the offender/ Concept and classifications
- Criminality (concept and classifications)
- The Globalisation of crime
- Measures to counter crime (Crime policy -concept and objectives)

ESP15. Forensic Science

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The aim of the course is the acquisition of knowledge on the discipline of Forensic Science and its principles and procedures regarding the investigation of a crime, the collection and assessment of evidence regarding the commission of a crime, as well as the discovery of the offender's identity; aiming at the fight against crime through the criminal procedural mechanism for its repression. The curriculum of the course contains the following topics:

1. Aim of Forensic Science
2. Objectives and basic principles of judicial investigation
3. The identity of the offender and methods for its discovery
4. Modus operandi
5. Crime scene and collection of evidence
6. DNA analysis
7. Written material and Judicial Graphology
8. Witnesses
9. Experts' reports (definition; types of expert reports; difference between expert and technical adviser; mandate and designation)
10. Interrogation and special interrogation operations