

Republic of the Philippines
LEGAL EDUCATION BOARD

LEB MEMORANDUM ORDER (LEBMO)

No. 1

Series of 2011

**Subject: POLICIES AND STANDARDS OF LEGAL EDUCATION
AND MANUAL OF REGULATIONS FOR LAW SCHOOLS**

Republic Act No. 7662 sets forth the general and specific objectives of legal education in the Republic of the Philippines. Section 4 thereof provides: "To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is hereby created the Legal Education Board xxx." It is the legal obligation then of the Board to supervise and administer legal education in the Philippines (Section 7) in all law schools, except the University of the Philippines, whether these be in private higher education institutions (PHEIs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), or local or community universities or colleges (LUCs).

Pursuant to its mandate, the Legal Education Board (hereinafter, "the Board") hereby adopts and promulgates the following Policies and Standards of Legal Education and the Manual of Regulations for Law Schools.

Herewith acknowledged as antecedents to this present issuance are (a) the unpromulgated "Revised Policies and Standards for Legal Education" prepared by CHED's Technical Panel for Legal Education, some parts of which, including the Suggested Electives (Description), are incorporated herein; (b) the Manual of Regulations for Private Higher Education of 2008 (MORPHE); (c) DECS Order No. 27 of 1989. No further acknowledgments will be made.

PART I
POLICIES AND STANDARDS OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Article I
Basic Concepts and Definitions

Section 1. This Memorandum Order shall be deemed as the Implementing Rules and Regulations that the Board is empowered to prescribe under Section 7 (i) of R.A. 7662, hereinafter called “the law.”

Section 2. In this Memorandum Order, “the Board” shall refer to the Legal Education Board. In issuances and communications of this Board, the acronym “LEB” shall be taken to mean the “Legal Education Board.” Official communications from this office shall be captioned “LEBMO” for “Legal Education Board Memorandum Order”, “LEBMC” for Legal Education Board Memorandum Circular, and Resolution, without prejudice to other forms of communication provided for in the Administrative Code of 1987.

Section 3. In the implementation of this Memorandum Order, as well as in the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers under the law, this Board shall respect the academic freedom that vests in higher education institutions, public or private, faithfully observe the Rule of Law and be guided in the exercise of its disciplinary authority by the requirements of due process.

Section 4. The training and preparation of para-legals under whatever degree or certificate program a higher education institution may make available shall not be subject to the regulatory authority of the Board.

Section 5. For purposes of the present issuance as well as of subsequent issuances, unless otherwise indicated, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned them hereunder:

- a) **Legal education** refers to a professional educational program that cultivates and imparts an understanding of the law, its articulation in jurisprudence and the

administration of justice. It is a post-baccalaureate degree program and includes both the basic law course as well as graduate courses in law. The basic law course shall either be Bachelor of Laws (Ll.B.) or Juris Doctor (J.D.). The graduate degree programs include: Master of Laws (Ll.M.), Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.), Master of Juridical Science (M.J.S.); and the doctoral degrees, Doctor of Juridical Science (J.S.D. or S.J.D.) or Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.) or any other equivalent or synonymous degree or degrees. The Doctor of Laws (Ll.D.) degree shall be conferred only *honoris causa* by authority of the Board as shall be provided hereunder. Reference in this Memorandum Order to “law school” shall, unless otherwise indicated, refer also to “legal education.”

Not included within the ambit of “legal education” for purposes of the Board’s competence as well as for the purpose of this Memorandum Order are the programs for members of the Shari’a Bar as governed by Presidential Decree 1073 and the degrees Licentiate and Doctor of Canon Law (J.C.L. and J.C.D.) or Doctor Utriusque Juris (J.U.D.), or Doctor of Both Laws, that are ecclesiastical degrees conferred by ecclesiastical or pontifical universities or institutes.

- b) **Law school** refers to any body of students and faculty members presided over by a dean or a head that is engaged in legal education, whether it be part of a public or a private higher education institution, and whether denominated department, school, faculty, college or institute.
- c) **Graduate School of Law** refers to any body of students and faculty members presided over either by a dean or a department chair or a coordinator, whether part of a public or a private higher education institution, that offers courses of study leading to graduate degrees mentioned in subparagraph “a” hereof.

- d) **Higher Education Institutions** refer to institutions of learning including colleges and universities duly authorized by general or by special law to confer academic degrees or titles, requiring for admission into such degree programs the completion of secondary school, including institutions leading to master's and doctor's degrees. The following are the classifications of Higher Education Institutions:
- (1) **Private Higher Education Institutions** are those incorporated as stock or non-stock corporations and supervised and regulated by the Commission on Higher Education, except in respect to law schools;
 - (2) **State Universities and Colleges** are those created by special laws or charters, governed by their respective governing boards, usually called board of regents or board of trustees, chaired by the CHED Chairperson; and
 - (3) **Local or Community Universities or Colleges** are higher education institution created by subordinate legislation or by a Local Government Unit (LGU) and fully subject to the policies, standards and regulations of the Commission on Higher Education, except in respect to law schools.
- e) **Thesis** refers to an extended research work, written under the guidance of an adviser or moderator upon completion of the academic units as may be required by an institution; in legal education it is a requirement for the J.D. degree as well as for most master's degrees.
- f) **Dissertation** refers to a formal researched work required of all doctorate degree programs that must consist in an original contribution to the discipline and that should be more extensive and expansive than a J.D. or a master's thesis.

Section 6. The Board shall principally assist law schools in making legal education available to qualified, properly motivated,

intellectually and morally qualified candidates, preparing them to be resolute and dedicated advocates of justice and the rights of all, competent and ethically sensitive practitioners, dependable professors and teachers of law, as well as leaders and agents of social change whether in the government or in the private sector.

It shall exercise administrative and supervisory authority over all law schools whether in government or in private higher education institutions. It shall have disciplinary authority insofar as it imposes sanctions, observing due process at all times, on law schools that fail to meet standards or that violate directives issuing from the Board.

Article II

The Legal Education Board

Republic Act 7662 in part provides (parenthetical insertions supplied):

Section 7. (Section 3 of the law) General and Specific Objectives of Legal Education.

- a) Legal education in the Philippines is geared to attain the following objectives:
 - (1) to prepare students for the practice of law;
 - (2) to increase awareness among members of the legal profession of the needs of the poor, deprived and oppressed sectors of society;
 - (3) to train persons for leadership; and
 - (4) to contribute towards the promotion and advancement of justice and the improvement of its administration, the legal system and legal institutions in the light of the historical and contemporary development of law in the Philippines and in other countries.

- b) Legal education shall aim to accomplish the following specific objectives:

- (1) to impart among law students a broad knowledge of law and its various fields and of legal institutions;
- (2) to enhance their legal research abilities to enable them to analyze, articulate and apply the law effectively, as well as to allow them to have a holistic approach to legal problems and issues;
- (3) to prepare law students for advocacy, counseling, problem-solving and decision-making, and to develop their ability to deal with recognized legal problems of the present and the future;
- (4) to develop competence in any field of law as is necessary for gainful employment or sufficient as a foundation for future training beyond the basic professional degree, and to develop in them the desire and capacity for continuing study and self-improvement;
- (5) to inculcate in them the ethics and responsibilities of the legal profession; and
- (6) to produce lawyers who conscientiously pursue the lofty goals of their profession and to fully adhere to its ethical norms.

Section 8. (Section 4 of the law) Legal Education Board; Creation and Composition. – To carry out the purpose of this Act, there is hereby created the Legal Education Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board, attached solely for budgetary purposes and administrative support to the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (now Commission on Higher Education).

The Board shall be composed of a Chairman, who shall preferably be a former justice of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals, and the following as regular members: a representative of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP); a representative of the Philippine Association of Law Schools (PALS); a representative from the ranks of active law practitioners; and, a representative from the law students' sector. The Secretary of the Department of Education,

Culture and Sports (now Commission on Higher Education), or his representative, shall be an *ex officio* member of the Board.

With the exception of the representative of the law students' sector, the Chairman and regular members of the Board must be natural-born citizens of the Philippines and members of the Philippine Bar, who have been engaged for at least ten (10) years in the practice of law, as well as in the teaching of law in a duly authorized or recognized law school.

Section 9. (Section 5 of the law) Term of Office; Compensation. – The Chairman and regular members of the Board shall be appointed by the President for a term of five (5) years without reappointment from a list of at least three (3) nominees prepared, with prior authorization from the Supreme Court, by the Judicial and Bar Council, for every position or vacancy, and no such appointment shall need confirmation by the Commission on Appointments. Of those first appointed, the Chairman and the representative of the IBP shall hold office for five (5) years, the representatives of the PALS and the PALP, for three (3) years; and the representative from the ranks of active law practitioners and the representative of the law students' sector, for one (1) year, without reappointment. Appointments to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired portion of the term of the predecessor.

The Chairman and regular members of the Board shall have the same salary and rank as the Chairman and members, respectively, of the Constitutional Commissions: *Provided*, That their salaries shall not be diminished during their term of office.

Section 10. (Section 6 of the law) Office and Staff Support. – The Department of Education, Culture and Sports (now Commission on Higher Education) shall provide the necessary office and staff support to the Board, with a principal office to be located in Metropolitan Manila.

The Board may appoint such other officers and employees it may deem necessary in the performance of its powers and functions.

Section 11. (Section 7 of the law) Powers and Functions. –

For the purpose of achieving the objectives of this Act, the Board shall have the following powers and functions:

- a) to administer the legal education system in the country in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Act;
- b) to supervise the law schools in the country, consistent with its powers and functions as herein enumerated;
- c) to set the standards of accreditation for law schools taking into account, among others, the size of enrollment, the qualifications of the members of the faculty, the library and other facilities, without encroaching upon the academic freedom of institutions of higher learning;
- d) to accredit law schools that meet the standards of accreditation;
- e) to prescribe minimum standards for law admission and minimum qualifications and compensation of faculty members;
- f) to prescribe the basic curricula for the course of study aligned to the requirements for admission to the Bar, law practice and social consciousness, and such other courses of study as may be prescribed by the law schools and colleges under the different levels of accreditation status;
- g) to establish a law practice internship as a requirement for taking the Bar which a law student shall undergo with any duly accredited private or public law office or firm or legal assistance group anytime during the law course for a specific period that the Board may decide, but not to exceed a total of twelve (12) months. For this purpose, the Board shall prescribe the necessary guidelines for such accreditation and the specifications of such internship which shall include the actual work of a new member of the Bar;
- h) to adopt a system of continuing legal education. For this purpose, the Board may provide for the mandatory

attendance of practicing lawyers in such courses and for such duration as the Board may deem necessary; and

- i) to perform such other functions and prescribe such rules and regulations necessary for the attainment of the policies and objectives of this Act.

Section 12. (Section 8 of the law) Accreditation of Law Schools. – Educational institutions may not operate a law school unless accredited by the Board. Accreditation of law schools may be granted only to educational institutions recognized by the Government.

Section 13. (Section 9 of the law) Withdrawal or Downgrading of Accreditation. – The Board may withdraw or downgrade the accreditation status of a law school if it fails to maintain the standards set for its accreditation status.

Section 14. (Section 10 of the law) Effectivity of Withdrawal or Downgrading of Accreditation. –The withdrawal or downgrading of accreditation status shall be effective after the lapse of the semester or trimester following the receipt by the school of the notice of withdrawal or downgrading unless, in the meantime, the school meets and/or upgrades the standards or corrects the deficiencies upon which the withdrawal or downgrading of the accreditation status is based.

Article III

Prerequisites and Program Specification

Section 15. Prerequisites to admission to Law School. – Section 6, Rule 138 of the Rules of Court prescribes: “No applicant for admission to the Bar Examination shall be admitted unless he presents a certificate that he has satisfied the Secretary of Education that, before he began the study of law, he had pursued and satisfactorily completed in an authorized and recognized university or college, requiring for admission thereto the completion of a four-year high school course, the course of study prescribed therein for a bachelor’s degree in arts or sciences with any of the following

subjects as major or field of concentration: political science, logic, English, Spanish, history and economics.”

For purposes of the present Memorandum Order, the above quoted rule on the requirement of a certification of satisfaction shall be deemed fulfilled upon admission of the student by the Dean of a law school, complying with all that may hereunder be provided as well as those set forth in the Rules of Court.

Where the applicant for admission into a law school is a graduate of a foreign institution or school following a different course and progression of studies, the matter shall be referred to the Board that shall determine the eligibility of the candidate for admission to law school.

Section 16. Board Prerequisites for Admission to the LI.B. or J.D. Program. –The Board shall apply Section 6 of Rule 138 in the following wise: An applicant for admission to the LI.B. or J.D. program of studies must be a graduate of a bachelor’s degree and must have earned at least eighteen (18) units in English, six (6) units in Mathematics, and eighteen (18) units of social science subjects.

Section 17. Board Prerequisites for Admission to Graduate Programs in Law. – Without prejudice to other requirements that graduate schools may lay down, no applicant shall be admitted for the Master of Laws (LI.M.) or equivalent master’s degree in law or juridical science, without an LI.B. or a J.D. degree. Admission of non-Members of the Philippine Bar to the master’s degree shall be a matter of academic freedom vested in the graduate school of law. The candidate for the doctorate degree in juridical science, or doctorate in civil law or equivalent doctorate degree must have completed a Master of Laws (LI.M.) or equivalent degree.

Graduate degree programs in law shall have no bearing on membership or non-membership in the Philippine Bar.

Section 18. Law Degree Programs –

- a) **Bachelor of Laws (LI.B.):** It is a four-year course that may be taken in semesters or trimesters. It is the basic degree

in legal education, and presupposes a collegiate or university bachelor's degree, as earlier prescribed. All subjects in the LI.B. curriculum must be taken within the entire semester prescribed by the model curriculum, and cannot be delivered in "modular fashion," that is, completing the subject by a class held continuously for a number of days, although satisfying the required number of hours. Neither shall distance education be allowed unless otherwise provided for by the Board.

- b) **Juris Doctor (J.D.):** It is likewise a basic law degree program that may run through four or five years, at the option of the college or university. Although classified as a 'professional doctorate' degree, like the M.D. degree, it shall not however entitle in the Philippines the holder of the degree to be addressed as "Dr.," the latter being reserved for holders of academic or research doctorate degrees. Aside from all the subjects of the LI.B. curriculum the J.D. curriculum shall prescribe additional subjects that may be taken as electives and require besides the writing of a J.D. thesis.
- c) **Master of Laws (LI.M.):** It is a graduate program requiring no less than thirty-six (36) units including a master's thesis that shall be given a credit of six (6) units when successfully defended before a Panel of Oral Examiners. Whenever the graduate school of law opts to offer a non-thesis master's program, the number of units shall not be less than forty-five (45) and the student shall be required to submit a major research paper in three subjects in the curriculum of his or her choice. This description applies *mutatis mutandis* to comparable degrees such as Master of Comparative Law and Master of Juridical Science.
- d) **Doctor of Juridical Science or Doctor of Civil Law:** This is the highest academic degree in law and is, unlike the J.D., a research or an academic doctorate. It entitles the holder of the degree to be addressed as "Dr." It requires no less than sixty (60) academic units, aside from the compulsory writing of a doctoral dissertation that should not

be shorter than two hundred (200) pages, successfully defended before a Panel of Examiners consisting of no less than five members, and publishing the same, or a substantial part thereof in a scholarly journal of research. It should constitute an original contribution to the discipline of law or juridical science.

Article IV Competency Standards

Section 19. Graduates of a legal education program must possess the following competencies:

- a) adequate knowledge of law and its various fields, and of legal institutions;
- b) enhanced legal research abilities that enable them to analyze, articulate and apply the law effectively, as well as to provide them with a holistic approach to legal problems and issues;
- c) adequate preparedness for legal advocacy, counseling, problem-solving and decision-making, with the ability to deal with legal problems of the present and the future;
- d) specialized ability in the field of law as may be necessary for gainful employment or as a sufficient foundation for future training beyond the basic professional degree;
- e) predisposed to the highest ethical standards and sense of responsibility required of members of the legal profession; and
- f) passion to conscientiously pursue the ideals of the legal profession, or to exercise roles of leadership in Philippine society, as well as to occupy places of distinction in academe.

Graduates of graduate degree programs are expected to be skilled researchers, innovators and agents of change and renewal in juridical thought, as well as prolific authors, lecturers and professors in the subjects of law, governance, jurisprudence and criminal justice studies.

Article V **Instructional Standards**

Section 20. The law school shall be headed by a properly qualified dean, maintain a corps of professors drawn from the ranks of leading and acknowledged practitioners as well as academics and legal scholars or experts in juridical science, properly equipped with the necessities of legal education, particularly library facilities including reliable internet access as well as suitable classrooms and a Moot Court room. There shall likewise be provided a faculty lounge for the convenience of members of the faculty.

Section 21. The Board shall maintain quality education in all law schools through sustained supervision and assistance, and shall also assure accessibility of legal education by seeing to the proportional distribution of law schools throughout the country.

Section 22. When the Dean and the members of the faculty discern that a student is unable to meet the rigors of law study, the student shall be advised to discontinue legal studies in order to avoid further expense. But the student shall be left free to determine whether to heed the advice or not, as long as he or she meets retention requirements.

Section 23. No student who has obtained a general average below 2.5 or 80 in the college course required for admission to legal studies may be admitted to law school. Exceptions may be made by the Dean in exceptionally meritorious cases, after having informed the Board.

Section 24. Every law school shall publish a research journal, and the delivery of instruction shall be such as to foster a culture of

research both in the members of the faculty as well as among students.

Section 25. Graduates of a law school lacking the authority of the Board to operate do not meet the requirement of paragraph 2 of Section 5, Rule 138 of the Rules of Court that allows only those who have “satisfactorily completed the following courses in a law school or university duly recognized by the government.” For this purpose recognition of a university or a college does not carry with it recognition of the law school of such a college or university, whether public or private, unless the Board has so authorized it to operate.

PART II MANUAL OF REGULATIONS FOR LAW SCHOOLS

Article I Basic Principles

Section 26. A law school may be opened in any higher education institution, public or private. A law school may also be incorporated separately without forming a component of any higher education institution. In the latter case aside from the requirements that are hereunder prescribed, such an institution must comply with the requirements of the corporation law and those of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Whether in private higher education institutions, state universities and colleges, or local universities and colleges, law schools must comply with the requirements and prescriptions herein set forth.

Section 27. Whatever status, exemption or privilege may have been or be conferred by the Commission on Higher Education on a higher education institution such as “institutional autonomy” or “deregulated status” whether or not resulting from voluntary accreditation or other analogous procedures shall not be applicable to the law schools of such higher education institutions that shall remain

subject to the full regulatory authority of the Board unless otherwise provided.

Notwithstanding institutional autonomy or deregulated status or any other similar exemption or privilege, a private higher education as well as any other body-corporate may open and operate a law school only by authority of the Board.

Section 28. A law program shall be any of the programs mentioned in Section 5, “a” of Article I, Part I in connection with Section 18, Article III of Part I, or analogous programs that enable a graduate to sit for the Bar Examinations as prescribed in the Rules of Court. Likewise included within the scope of “law programs” shall be all graduate courses in law, juridical science, and jurisprudence, whatever their nomenclature, whether on the masteral or doctoral levels.

Section 29. The autonomy of state universities and colleges is herewith recognized. The governing boards of state universities and colleges may decide to open a law school; the initial and continued operation thereof, however, must be compliant with these regulations.

Article II

The Opening and Operation of a Law School

Section 30. Every law school, to exist and to operate legitimately, must be accredited. “Accreditation” in these rules shall refer either to **mandatory accreditation** by which a law school is authorized and recognized by the Board to operate a law school and to endorse its graduates for the Bar Examinations or **voluntary accreditation** which refers to the processes that may be devised by private accrediting agencies, recognized by this Board, that confer marks of distinction on law schools that surpass the minimum requirements and standards laid down by these rules.

Section 31. The mandatory accreditation of a law school consists of two stages: the **Permit Stage** and the **Recognition Stage**.

Section 31.1. A **PERMIT** entitles a law school to open and to offer the subjects of the first year of the law curriculum. A permit must be obtained before each academic year to enable the law school to operate on the succeeding academic year.

Section 31.2. A **RECOGNITION** constitutes full mandatory accreditation. It allows the law school to graduate its students, to confer upon them their degrees and titles and to endorse them to the Office of the Bar Confidant for the Bar Examinations.

Section 31.3. For graduate programs, the Board may immediately grant Recognition, or full accreditation status.

Section 31.4. For state universities and colleges, after the governing board shall have passed a resolution to offer a law program, having ascertained antecedently that the state university or college meets the requirements herein prescribed, such governing board shall formally request the Board for Permit to operate and, in the fourth year of operation, Recognition; provided that: every year, the governing board of the state university or college must request the Board for a permit until the fourth year of operation.

Section 31.5. For local universities and colleges, the processes and procedures for all other higher education institutions that are not state universities or colleges must be complied with.

Section 32. Permits and recognitions are non-transferrable. Permits and recognitions given to a law school do not entitle a higher education institution to open a law school in another branch, or in another unit of the same system, where a university-system exists; provided that, in state universities and colleges with multi-campus, there shall be only one law school, provided further, that the classes in law may be offered in the different campuses subject to the supervision and control of the same dean.

When the higher education institution is the subject of an enterprise-transfer, the Board must be requested by the new owners of the enterprise for a **CONFIRMATION** of permit or recognition.

Section 33. Application for Permit Status

Section 33.1. A private higher education institution, duly incorporated, may apply for the opening of a law school by submitting to the Board an application for a permit to open its law school not later than June 30 of the preceding academic year that the institution intends to commence operation, setting forth in such application the following:

- (1) its intention to open a law school;
- (2) its legal authority to exist as a higher education institution, including relevant documents from the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commission on Higher Education;
- (3) copies of its academic, administrative and student manuals;
- (4) a copy of the roster of its administrative officials, including the members of the Board of Trustees or Directors;
- (5) a roster of its faculty members for the proposed law school, together with a sworn certification on the part of the proposed faculty member to be on the instructional corps of the applicant law school; included must be the academic credentials and personal data sheets of the dean and of the faculty members;
- (6) the curriculum that the law school will follow;
- (7) the present library holdings for law as well as the name and qualifications of the law librarian; and
- (8) pictures of the classrooms, moot court, library, dean's office, and faculty lounge of the law school.

Section 33.2. A local university or college may open a law school only if the ordinance creating it expressly authorizes it. In case no such provision exists, the ordinance creating such a local university or college must first be amended to so authorize the local university or college to offer the law program.

When the requirement above is complied with, the local university or college may file with the Board an application under oath for a permit to operate a law school under the same terms as Section 33.

Section 33.3. A state university or college may operate a law school only by virtue of a resolution passed by its governing board. When the state university or college applies for a permit to open a law school in conformity with Section 33, it shall attach to its application a copy of the resolution of its governing board authorizing it to operate a law school.

Section 34. Action of the Board.

- a) The Board shall assess the completeness of the documentary requirements in the application and shall inform the applicant institution of the deficiencies noted, if any, not later than September 30 of the same year that the application was filed. The institution has until October 31 of the same year to correct the deficiencies and to perfect its application.
- b) When all documentary requirements are complete, the Board shall conduct an ocular inspection and evaluation of the applicant institution's compliance with the minimum standards prescribed for a law program not later than November 30 of the same year of the filing of the application.
- c) After inspection and evaluation, the applicant institution shall be officially informed by the Board of the deficiencies, if any, not later than December 15 of the same year of the filing of the application and shall be given until January 31 of the following year to correct the same. After having received

notice from the applicant of full compliance, the Board shall validate the claim of compliance.

- d) If, in a given territorial area, there is/are existing law school/s which adequately serve/s the legal education needs of the communities therein, an application to open another law school within the area may, in the exercise of the Board's sound discretion, deny the same.

Similarly, if the Board determines on the bases of the records of the higher education institution applying to operate a law program that is substandard in the quality of its operation or when surrounding circumstances make it very difficult for it to form a suitable faculty, or for any valid and weighty reasons, the proposed law school could not possibly deliver quality legal education, the Board may deny said application.

- e) The permit shall be issued not later than February 28 of the year that the institution intends to open its law school; permits not disapproved within the period aforementioned are deemed approved.
- f) When the institution does not open the law school in the year the permit is issued, it must go through the application process again when it decides to open its law school.

Section 35. Application for Recognition

- (1) Two months before the commencement of its fourth year of operation, a law school under permit status must apply for recognition, certifying that its students are prepared for the last year of the law curriculum, and that the professors who are to teach review subjects are prepared for the last year of the law course;
- (2) Any law school on permit status that the Board finds to be deficient in any manner whatsoever must correct the deficiencies and certify as to the correction of deficiencies upon applying for recognition;

- (3) The Board shall, upon receipt of the application for recognition, conduct an inspection and an interview of the dean and of faculty members within four (4) weeks of the receipt of such application; and
- (4) The Board shall likewise entertain any objection to the grant of Recognition to any law school, provided that the opposition or objection is under oath and found by the Board to be sufficient in form and substance.

Section 36. Recognition shall have the following effects:

- a) it authorizes the law school to graduate its students and confer upon them the degree and title indicated in the permit and recognition;
- b) it authorizes the law school to continue in operation, subject to periodic visitation, inspection and monitoring by the Board; and
- c) it confers upon the law school the status of law school or university, officially approved and recognized by the Legal Education Board as required in Section 5, Rule 138 of the Rules of Court.

Recognition, once granted, remains valid unless revoked or withdrawn for cause, upon written order of the Board after having observed the requirements of due process.

Section 37. Effects of denial of recognition: The denial of an application for recognition of a law school shall have the following effects:

- a) closure of the law school, unless otherwise provided by the Board upon showing of a reasonable expectation of rehabilitation;
- b) in exceptional cases, a permit to operate the fourth or last year may be issued by the Board to enable students to

graduate, but the law school shall phase out operations thereafter, or be directed by the Board to apply anew for recognition;

- c) disqualification of the law school from conferring a law degree; and,
- d) disqualification of the same law school from applying for authority or permit to operate a new law program.

A law school that is phased out or ceases to operate may, after at least three years, apply for a permit to operate subject to the requirements provided for above.

Section 38. The closure of a law program or a law school offered by a private higher education institution may be either *voluntary* or *involuntary*. In all cases of closure, the law school shall be obliged to issue all credentials and records to students as would enable them to transfer to other law schools. No closure may take place within an academic year.

- a) When the higher education institution decides to close its law school or law program, it may do so **only on a phase-out basis**: in the coming academic year, it shall cease to accept new students, but must see to the completion by its present students of their law programs within a period of three (3) years, provided that: no phase-out shall commence unless the Board has been notified one semester in advance of the proposed phase-out, and the Board has given its consent thereto;
- b) Involuntary closure of a law school or a law program shall be by order or decision of the Board; it may take the form of first, an order of closure; second, revocation of a permit; third, revocation of recognition. In the latter two cases, the Board may in meritorious cases, grant concessions short of closure. Involuntary closure shall be effective at the end of the academic year following the order of closure or the revocation of permit or recognition.

- c) The failure of a law school to operate at the beginning of the academic year immediately following the grant of a permit shall disallow it to operate at a later time, unless it files anew its application for a permit.

Section 39. No higher education institution shall include in its catalogues, brochures or advertisements the offering of a law program before the grant of a permit by the Board. Every law school granted permit or recognition by the Board must indicate in all its advertisements, brochures and catalogues either: “LEB Permit No. _____,” or “LEB Recognition No. _____.”

Section 40. State universities and colleges

- a) In the case of state universities and colleges, the Board shall furnish the governing board through the CHED Chair, a copy of the permit or recognition of a law school, or the denial thereof;
- b) A copy shall likewise be furnished both chambers of Congress, through the chairpersons of their respective Committees on Education so that decisions of the Board in respect to law schools in state universities and colleges may be legislatively enforced, as well as to the Department of Budget Management so that it can be duly reflected in the budget of such state universities and colleges; a copy shall likewise be furnished the Supreme Court through the Office of the Bar Confidant;
- c) The foregoing provisions apply to any and all decisions of the Board relating to law schools in state universities and colleges;
- d) Decisions of the governing boards of state universities and colleges to phase out colleges of law shall follow the provisions prescribed above.

Section 41. Revocation of permit or recognition. – *Motu proprio* or upon verified petition of any interested party, the Board may revoke a permit or recognition granted to a law school for just

cause. In the interest of student welfare, the Board may issue to the respondent law school a cease and desist order.

Section 41.1. In all cases, the requirements of due notice and an opportunity to be heard shall be complied with.

Section 41.2. Permits or recognitions may be revoked, or recognitions reverted to permit status for just causes including but not limited to:

- a) fraud or deceit committed by the institution in connection with its application to the Board;
- b) the unauthorized operation of a school of law or a branch or an extension of a law school;
- c) mismanagement or gross inefficiency in the operation of a law school;
- d) gross incompetence on the part of the dean and the corps of professors or instructors;
- e) violation of approved standards governing institutional operations, announcements and advertisements;
- f) transfer of the school of law to a site or location detrimental to the interests of the students and inimical to the fruitful and promising study of law;
- g) repeated failure of discipline on the part of the student body; and
- h) other grounds for the closure of schools and academic institutions as provided for in the rules and regulations of the Commission on Higher Education.

Section 41.3. Within ten (10) days from receipt of the notice or order of revocation or reversion, the law school may file a motion to suspend the implementation of said notice or order with the commitment that the law school would introduce corrective measures to address the grounds cited by the Board in its order.

The Board has two (2) courses of action: either, to deny the motion for lack of merit; or, to grant the motion and require the law school to finish the adoption of reforms or corrective measures within a reasonable time to be determined by the Board from receipt the latter's order.

Upon expiration of the period fixed by the Board, the law school may file a motion for reconsideration of the closure or reversion order attaching thereto proof of compliance of its commitment stated in its motion to suspend enforcement of said order.

Upon receipt of the motion for reconsideration, the Board or a team authorized by it, shall conduct an ocular inspection to determine whether the remedial measures have indeed been introduced and are already in place.

Section 42. Transitory Provision. – All law schools presently existing by legal authority from the Commission on Higher Education shall be given full faith and credit by the Board, provided that: the Board may impose sanctions on such law schools on the basis of the rules herein laid down, including the downgrading of status.

Article III Administrative and Disciplinary Actions

Section 43. In the exercise of reasonable administrative supervisory and regulatory authority over law schools and the operation of law programs, the Board shall take cognizance of all matters involving acts or omissions in relation to Republic Act No. 7662 and related statutes, this Memorandum Order and other orders, memoranda and circulars issued by the Board. It may impose administrative sanctions as herein provided.

This authority shall be exercised by the Board with the objective of improving the quality of legal education and protecting students against law schools that fail to measure up to required standards.

Section 44. The actions of which the Board may take cognizance include the following:

- a) complaints, objections, oppositions to an existing or to an applicant law school;
- b) complaints by students against a law school; and
- c) other actions against law schools, except those that fall within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and Employment and the National Labor Relations Commission for private higher education institutions, and the Civil Service Commission for state universities and colleges and local universities and colleges.

Section 45. Disciplinary and administrative cases against students of law schools or against members of the faculty or the administration shall lie within the primary jurisdiction of the law school itself, or of the higher education institution of which the law school is part.

Section 46. Any complaint, objection, opposition or initiatory pleading filed against any law school must be verified. Failure to comply with this requirement may lead to the dismissal of the action. However, the Board may, *motu proprio*, commence the investigation of any law school, whether in a private higher education institution, state university or college or local university or college, for any violation or non-compliance with Republic Act No. 7662, other relevant statutes, provisions of the Rules of Court on legal education, the present rules and regulations and others that the LEB may subsequently issue.

Section 47. The Board shall cause notice to be served on the respondent law school that shall have fifteen (15) days from receipt of notice to file its answer, reply or counter-memorandum. Motions to dismiss will not be entertained, and whatever may be the ground advanced for dismissal should be set forth as a defense in the answer, reply or counter-memorandum.

If the Board determines that issues of fact stand in need of further clarification or, upon motion by any party, the Board may convene a hearing at which the parties and their counsel may appear. The participation of counsel shall be limited to providing parties appearing before the Board with advice. They do not have the right to propound questions nor to cross-examine, neither shall arguments with members of the Board be entertained.

Section 48. Failure of the respondent law school to file its answer, reply or counter memorandum shall be deemed by the Board as an admission of all allegations made against it. This shall not preclude the Board, however, from conducting a hearing in the interests of fairness and justice.

Section 49. When the Board decides to impose a sanction, it shall give the respondent law school a period it deems sufficient within which to cure the defect, remedy a deficiency, correct an error or otherwise rectify a situation, provided that, if the respondent law school fails to take the required action within the specified period, the Board shall proceed forthwith to impose the sanction.

PART III QUALIFICATIONS AND CURRICULUM

Article I Faculty Qualifications

Section 50. The members of the faculty of a law school should, at the very least, possess a LI.B. or a J.D. degree and should be members of the Philippine Bar. In the exercise of academic freedom, the law school may also ask specialists in various fields of law with other qualifications, provided that they possess relevant doctoral degrees, to teach specific subjects.

Within a period of five (5) years of the promulgation of the present order, members of the faculty of schools of law shall commence their studies in graduate schools of law.

Where a law school offers the J.D. curriculum, a qualified LL.B. graduate who is a member of the Philippine Bar may be admitted to teach in the J.D. course and may wish to consider the privilege granted under Section 56 hereof.

Section 51. The dean should have, aside from complying with the requirements above, at least a Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree or a master's degree in a related field, and should have been a Member of the Bar for at least 5 years prior to his appointment as dean.

Section 52. The dean of a graduate school of law should possess at least a doctorate degree in law and should be an acknowledged authority in law, as evidenced by publications and membership in learned societies and organizations; members of the faculty of a graduate school of law should possess at least a Master of Laws (LL.M.) degree or the relevant master's or doctor's degrees in related fields.

Aside from the foregoing, retired justices of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the Sandiganbayan and the Court of Tax Appeals may serve as deans of schools of law, provided that: they have had teaching experience as professors of law and provided further that, with the approval of the Legal Education Board, a graduate school of law may accredit their experience in the collegiate appellate courts and the judgments they have penned towards the degree *ad eundem* of Master of Laws.

Article II Curriculum

Section 53. Description. – Subject to the approval of the Board, a law school may design its own law curriculum for each of the degrees offered, provided that each curriculum complies with this Memorandum Order and must be in accord with required subjects in the Bar Examination in case of the LL.B. and J.D. degrees. Delivery of instruction shall, as far as practicable, use the inter-disciplinary approach, interrelating with the behavioral sciences and shall reflect the objectives of the legal education.

Section 54. Classification. – Courses in Legal Education program shall be generally classified into the following areas:

a) Bachelor of Laws (LI.B.) – 152 units

- (1) Perspective Courses – Subjects that provide the students with a comprehensive approach to the law.
- (2) Core Subjects – Subjects that are considered indispensable to a lawyer’s knowledge of the law.
- (3) Elective Courses (*optional*) – Subjects that are left to the choice of the student or the institution.
- (4) Practicum (*optional*) – Subjects that introduce the student to the practice of law.
- (5) Legal Research Paper – A legal research paper may be assigned in the LI.B. curriculum to train students to write effectively and to research proficiently.

b) Juris Doctor (J.D.) – 168 units

- (1) Perspective Courses
- (2) Core Subjects
- (3) Elective Courses
- (4) Apprenticeship
- (5) J.D. Thesis

c) Master of Laws (LI.M.) 36 units at least

d) Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) / Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.) 60 units at least

Section 55. Model Curricula. –The law school may enrich the Model Curriculum depending on the needs of the times, societal demands and other relevant considerations provided that all prescribed courses in the curriculum outline are offered and prerequisites are observed.

To avoid confusion, law schools shall not change the nomenclature of the subject and the number of units prescribed for each of them in the Model Law Curricula. Unless otherwise indicated in the Model Law Curricula, electives shall be 2 units each.

Section 55.1. Bachelor of Laws (L.B.), 152 units

First Year

1ST SEMESTER		2ND SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Persons and Family Relations	4	Obligations and Contracts	5
Constitutional Law I	3	Constitutional II	3
Criminal Law I	3	Criminal Law II	4
Legal Writing	2	Legal Technique and Logic	2
Legal Research	2	Basic Legal Ethics	3
Statutory Construction	2		
Total	16	Total	17

Second Year

1ST SEMESTER		2ND SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Property	4	Civil Procedure	4
Sales	2	Negotiable Instruments	3
Criminal Procedure	3	Credit Transactions	3
Labor Law I	3	Labor Law II	3
Agrarian Law and Social Legislation	2	Administrative and Election Laws	2
Land Titles and Deeds	2	Public International Law	3
Human Rights Law	2	Alternative Dispute Resolution	2
Natural Resources and Environmental Law	3		
TOTAL	21	TOTAL	20

Third Year

1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Succession	4	Evidence	4
Agency, Trust and Partnership	3	Corporation Law	4
Taxation I	3	Taxation II	3
Transportation	2	Special Proceedings	2
Insurance	2	Torts and Damages	2
Conflict of Laws	2	Legal Forms	2
Legal Medicine	1	Problem Areas in Legal Ethics	3
Elective/Practicum	2		
TOTAL	19	TOTAL	20

Fourth Year

1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Constitutional Law Review	4	Remedial Law Review II	4
Civil Law Review I	4	Civil Law Review II	4
Criminal Law Review	4	Commercial Law Review	4
Remedial Law Review I	3	Legal Counseling and Social Responsibility	2
Labor Law Review	2	Practice Court II	2
Elective/Practicum	2	Elective	2
Practice Court I (Practicum V)	2		
TOTAL	21	TOTAL	18

Section 55.2. Juris Doctor (J.D.), 168 units

First Year

1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Introduction to Law	1	Obligations and Contracts	5
Persons and Family Relations	4	Constitutional Law II	3
Constitutional Law I	3	Criminal Law II	4
Criminal Law I	3	Legal Technique and Logic	2
Statutory Construction	2	Legal Writing	2
Philosophy of Law	2	Basic Legal Ethics	3
Legal Research and Thesis Writing	2		
Legal Profession	1		
TOTAL	18	TOTAL	19

Second Year

1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Property	4	Civil Procedure	4
Negotiable Instruments	3	Corporation Law	4
Criminal Procedure	3	Taxation Law I	3
Agency, Trust and Partnership	3	Administrative Law, Law on Public Officers and Election Laws	3
Sales	2	Public International Law	2
Credit Transactions	3	Special Issues on International Law	2
Legal Medicine	1	Human Rights Law	2
Natural Resources and Environmental Law	2	Land Titles and Deeds	2
Agrarian Law and Social Legislation	2		
TOTAL	23	TOTAL	22

Third Year

1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Succession	4	Evidence	4
Labor Law I	3	Labor Law II	3
Taxation II	3	Special Proceedings	2
Insurance	2	Transportation	2
Torts and Damages	2	Conflict of Laws	2
Electives	4	Legal Forms	2
Summer Apprenticeship I (120 Hrs.)	2	Electives	4
		Summer Apprenticeship II (120 Hrs.)	2
TOTAL	20	TOTAL	21

Fourth Year

1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER	
COURSE	UNIT	COURSE	UNIT
Constitutional Law Review	4	Remedial Law Review II	3
Civil Law Review I	4	Civil Law Review II	4
Remedial Law Review I	3	Commercial Law Review	4
Labor Law Review	2	Criminal Law Review	4
Practice Court I	3	Practice Court II	2
Electives	4	Electives	4
J.D. Thesis	4		
TOTAL	24	TOTAL	21

Section 55.3. Master of Laws (L.M.)

The Graduate School of Law shall, in the exercise of academic freedom, draw up its own curriculum provided that the following requirements are met:

- a) When a thesis and its public defense are required, the total number of unit requirement shall not be less than 36 units; of these, 6 units shall be credited to the thesis.
- b) When no thesis is required, the total number of unit requirement shall not be less than 48 units; besides, the student shall be required to submit a major research paper on three (3) subjects of the student's choosing.

Section 55.4. Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.) or Doctor of Civil Law

The Graduate School of Law shall, as above, draw up the curriculum for its doctorate courses in law. The following options are offered:

- a) The student earns a total of 60 academic units through various subjects offered by the Graduate School of Law suitable for the doctoral level that do not repeat the subjects of the master's degree. In no case should students of the doctorate and master's degrees take the same subjects.
- b) OR: The Graduate School may combine a requirement of course-work (attendance at classes) with individual research and publications, the latter consisting of not less than 10 (ten) research papers, peer-reviewed and publishable in legal journals of international circulation, consisting of not less than 20 pages for each paper.
- c) OR: The Graduate School of Law may credit attendance in specialized law programs of at least two (2) weeks duration in foreign institutions where not only a certificate of completion but also a grade is given, and combine this with course-work (attendance at classes).

- d) The submission and public defense of a doctoral dissertation shall in all cases be an indispensable requirement.

Section 55.5. In all cases, the Graduate School of Law must submit to the Board its program and course of study for approval prior to offering a graduate program.

Section 56. Degrees ad eundem. – When the law school offers the Juris Doctor degree, it may confer this degree upon its faculty members who deserve that degree because of renown and scholarship as evidenced by their authorship of law books, legal articles, monographs or treatises published in reputable local and/or foreign law journals. In the case of a masteral or doctoral degree in law, in addition to the requirements mentioned above, the faculty member of the graduate school of law, must be an authority in a branch of law acknowledged nationally and internationally. Before the law school does so, the approval of the Board must be obtained.

Section 57. Honorary degrees. – Henceforth, the degree “Doctor of Laws” (L.I.D.) shall not be conferred except by authority of the Board. Upon resolution of the Board of Trustees, or the governing board of a state university or college, or local university or college, the honorary degree “Doctor of Laws” may be conferred only upon persons of integrity and whose service to society or outstanding work pertains or is related to law, justice administration or governance. It shall not be conferred unless the honoree has distinguished himself or herself in any of the aforementioned areas. The degree shall be designated thus: “L.I.D. (h.c.)”

Article III Course Specifications

Section 58. The following are the course names, prescribed number of units and contact number of hours, course description and prerequisites, if any. Where not provided, the law school may provide its own course description in conformity with the subject title provided in the model curricula.

Section 58.1. Bachelor of Laws (L.I.B.)

<p>COURSE NAME/NUMBER OF UNITS/CONTACT HOURS/ PREREQUISITES</p>	<p>COURSE DESCRIPTION</p>
<p><u>First Year – First Semester</u></p>	
<p>PERSONS AND FAMILY RELATIONS Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A basic course on the law of persons and the family which first views the effect and application of laws, to examine the legal norms affecting civil personality, marriage, property relations between husband and wife, legal separation, the matrimonial regimes of absolute community, conjugal partnership of gains, and complete separation of property; paternity and filiation, adaption, guardianship, support, parental authority, surnames, absence and emancipation, including the rules of procedure relative to the foregoing.</p>
<p>CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>A survey and evaluation of basic principles dealing with the structure of the Philippine Government.</p>
<p>CRIMINAL LAW I Cases, recitations and lectures;</p>	<p>A detailed examination into the characteristics of criminal law, the nature of felonies, stages of</p>

<p>3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>execution, circumstances affecting criminal liability, persons criminally liable; the extent and extinction of criminal liability as well as the understanding of penalties in criminal law, their nature and theories, classes, crimes, habitual delinquency, juvenile delinquency, the Indeterminate Sentence Law and the Probation Law. The course covers Articles 1-113 of the Revised Penal Code and related laws.</p>
<p>LEGAL WRITING Lectures, reading and practical work; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>An introduction of legal writing techniques; it involves applied legal bibliography, case digesting and reporting analysis, legal reasoning and preparation of legal opinions or memoranda.</p>
<p>LEGAL RESEARCH Lectures, reading and practical work; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>The course will introduce structures to the methodology of legal research and the preparation of legal opinions, memoranda, or expository or critical paper on any subject approved by the faculty member teaching it.</p>
<p>STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>A course that explores the use and force of statutes and the principles and methods of their construction and interpretation.</p>
<p><u>First Year – Second Semester</u></p>	
<p>OBLIGATIONS AND CONTRACTS Cases, recitations and lectures;</p>	<p>An in-depth study of the nature, kinds and effect of obligations and their extinguishment; contracts in general, their requisites, form and</p>

5 hours a week; 5 units	interpretation; defective contracts, quasi contracts, natural obligations, and estoppel.
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A comprehensive study of the Constitution, the bill of rights and judicial review of the acts affecting them.
CRIMINAL LAW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A comprehensive appraisal of specific felonies penalized in Book II of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, their nature, elements and corresponding penalties.
LEGAL TECHNIQUE AND LOGIC Recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A course on the methods of reasoning, syllogisms, arguments and expositions, deductions, the truth table demonstrating invalidity and inconsistency of arguments. It also includes the logical organization of legal language and logical testing of judicial reasoning.
BASIC LEGAL ETHICS Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A course that focuses on the canons of legal ethics involving the duties and responsibilities of the lawyer with respect to the public or society, the bar or legal profession, the courts and the client.
<u>Second Year – First Semester</u>	
PROPERTY Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	The study of the different kinds of property, the elements and characteristics of ownership, possession, usufruct, easements or servitudes, nuisance, and the different modes of acquiring ownership.
SALES	An in-depth consideration of the

<p>Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>provisions of the Civil Code on the contract of sale, its nature and form, the obligations of the vendor and the vendee, warranties, remedies against breach of contract, and conventional and legal redemption. The course includes assignment of credits and incorporeal rights, the Bulk Sales Law, and the Nationalization Law.</p>
<p>CRIMINAL PROCEDURE Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>A study of the procedural rules governing the trial and disposition of criminal cases in court including jurisdiction of courts in criminal cases.</p>
<p>LABOR LAW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>An introduction to Philippine Labor Laws and covers the Preliminary Title, Pre-Employment (Book I) and Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act (R.A. 8042); Book II on Human Resources Development, and The TESDA Law (R.A. 7796) and the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons (R.A. 7277); Book III on Conditions of Employment, including the special laws on 13th month pay, paternity leave, protection and welfare of women workers, sexual harassment, and child abuse; Book IV on Health, Safety and Social Welfare Benefits, including the law on the Social Security System, the Government Service Insurance System, and Phil Health.</p>
<p>AGRARIAN LAW AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week;</p>	<p>A study of Presidential Decree No. 27, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program and related laws and regulations, and the Special Security Act and the Government</p>

2 units	Service Insurance Act.
LANDS TITLES AND DEEDS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	The system and method of registration of real property under Act 496 as amended by P.D. No. 1529 otherwise known as The Land Registration Decree including registration under Cadastral Law. It also includes registration of deeds involving registered property.
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	Study focused on the aspects of protecting, defending and seeking redress for violations of human rights in the Philippines.
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A study of the constitutional provisions and special laws governing natural resources their use and disposition. The study includes existing laws protecting the environment and the ecosystem and prevailing rules against despoliation of the environment.
<u>Second Year – Second Semester</u>	
CIVIL PROCEDURE Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A study of the law on jurisdiction of courts in civil actions and Rules 1 to 71 of the 1997 Rules of Civil Procedure. These rules cover ordinary Civil Actions. Provisional Remedies and Special Civil Actions. The study of the rules is supplemented by a study of applicable jurisprudence.
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week;	The course is a study of the statutory provisions governing negotiable instruments which is mainly the Negotiable Instruments Law, as well as the applicable

3 units	provisions of the Code of Commerce.
CREDIT TRANSACTIONS Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A study of the laws governing loans and deposits, including mortgages, pledge, antichresis, guaranty, sureties and other securities or collaterals.
LABOR LAW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	Study of the general principles of the Labor Code, Book V of the Labor Code on Labor Relations, governing areas on government machinery, labor organizations, unfair labor practices, representation issue; collective bargaining and administration agreements, grievance machinery and voluntary arbitration, lockouts, strikes and other concerted activities; Book VI on Post-Employment, covering areas such as classes of employees, termination of employment and retirement; Book VII on penal provisions of the Labor Code and prescription of actions and claims.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, LAW ON PUBLIC OFFICERS, AND ELECTION LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	The course will first cover development and application of principles and doctrines governing administrative agencies with rule-making and adjudicative functions; then it will consider the laws and principles applicable to public officers; and finally, it will examine the law regulating the conduct of elections and the law on pre-proclamation contests and election protests.
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW Cases, recitations and	A study of the basic principles of international law and an overview of the legal principles governing

lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	international relations based, among others, on the United Nations Charter, the doctrines of well-known and recognized publicists, and the decisions of international tribunals and bodies.
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A study of Republic Act No. 9285, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 2004 including its Implementing Rules and Regulations; rules in Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.
<u>Third Year – First Semester</u>	
SUCCESSION Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A detailed examination and analysis of the law on testate and intestate succession, including wills, institution of heirs, computation of legitimes of compulsory heirs, disinheritance, and partition and distribution of the estate. The course also takes up rules of procedure on the settlement and administration of the estate of deceased persons.
AGENCY, TRUST AND PARTNERSHIP Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A course combining the laws on Agency (Title X), Partnership (Title IX) and Trusts (Title V) of the Civil Code.
TAXATION I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	The general principles of taxation and statutory provisions on income taxation, including pertinent revenue regulations.
TRANSPORTATION Cases, recitations and	A study of the general principles and basic regulations governing

lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	carriers (land, air and sea) of persons and goods.
INSURANCE Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A study of the Insurance Code and related laws, including the concept and function of insurance, the nature of the insurance contract, insurable interest, special forms of insurance and government regulations of the insurance business.
CONFLICT OF LAWS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A course dealing with legal transactions with emphasis on the choice of law, including problems on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.
LEGAL MEDICINE Recitations and lectures; 1 hour a week; 1 unit	An overview of the principles relating to medico-legal cases, including the procedure of presenting and examining a medical expert witness.
<u>Third Year – Second Semester</u>	
EVIDENCE Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A course which looks into the rules of presentation, admissibility, and weight and sufficiency of evidence, including burden of proof and presumptions.
CORPORATION LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A study of the Corporation Code and other special laws governing private corporations, including foreign corporations and the concept of doing business in the Philippines. The course includes in-depth analysis of the applicable common law and commercial principles underlying the various

	relationships in the corporate setting, with emphasis on the corporation being a medium for business enterprise and a means of providing for the equity investment market. The course includes the study of the pertinent provisions of The Securities Regulation Code.
TAXATION II Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A study of the concepts and general principles of transfer (estate and donor's), tax, specific, business, percentage, amusement, and miscellaneous taxes provided for in the National Internal Revenue Code, including general principles on tariff and customs duties.
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week 2 units	A study of Rules 72-109 of the Revised Rules of Court dealing with the procedural rules on the settlement of estate, will, letters testamentary and administration, escheats, guardian-ship, appointment of trustees, adoption, change of name, cancellation and correction of entries in the Civil Registry and appeals in special proceedings.
TORTS AND DAMAGES Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	An analysis of the law on quasi-delicts as well as the nature, classes and extent of damages.
LEGAL FORMS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A course which trains students in the drafting of various legal documents and deeds, as well as judicial pleadings and briefs.
PROBLEM AREAS IN LEGAL ETHICS Cases, recitations and	A course aimed at examining and resolving specific ethical problems and dilemmas which may confront

lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	lawyers in the exercise of the legal profession.
<u>Fourth Year – First Semester</u>	
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW REVIEW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A general survey of constitutional law, including political law, administrative law, law on public officers and other related subjects.
CIVIL LAW REVIEW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A general integration of the principles in civil law covering the effects and application of laws, the law on Human Relations, Persons and Family Relations, Property, Ownership and its Modification, the Different Modes of Acquiring Ownership, including Succession; Pertinent provisions of special laws are also reviewed.
CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A general review of the Revised Penal Code with its latest amendments, as well as the other relevant penal statutes including pertinent jurisprudence.
REMEDIAL LAW REVIEW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A general review of the laws on jurisdiction of courts and rules on civil procedure (Rules 1-71) of the Rules of Court and pertinent jurisprudence.
LABOR LAW REVIEW Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A general review of all labor laws and related jurisprudence.
PRACTICE COURT I	Training on the preparation and

Recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	drafting of complaints, petitions, answers and other pleadings, motions, briefs and other legal papers which are submitted to the court or other tribunals. It also deals with the art of effective oral advocacy.
<u>Fourth Year – Second Semester</u>	
REMEDIAL LAW REVIEW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A review of Criminal Procedural, Evidence and Special Proceedings and pertinent cases.
CIVIL LAW REVIEW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A general integration of the principles in civil law relating to obligation and contracts, sales, lease, quasi-contracts, quasi-delicts and damages, and other related subjects.
COMMERCIAL LAW REVIEW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A comprehensive survey and review of the laws on partnership, agency, trusts, corporations, securities, secured transactions, negotiable instruments, insurance and transportation, and other related subjects.
LEGAL COUNSELING AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY Lectures, reading and practical work; 2 hours; 2 units	An introduction to the art and technique of legal counseling as well as consideration of the responsibilities of the lawyer as counselor.
PRACTICE COURT II 2 hours a week;	Holding of court trials as if in Regional Trial Court, where the

2 units	<p>pertinent provisions of the Rules of Court are strictly observed. The professor prepares a complaint, an answer and reply. These pleadings shall constitute the records upon which the trial shall be conducted. The lawyers, litigants, and witnesses are all members of the class and the professor acts as judge. It is made obligatory upon the students acting as lawyers, to argue their cases orally immediately after the evidence is closed. This phase of the subject is important, because it cultivates in the students the habit of noting down or remembering the important facts and trains them in the art of arguing cases off-hand on the basis of the evidence presented. The judge renders his decision in writing. The class assumes that the case tried previously is brought to the Appellate Court. The professor in charge acts as the appellate judge. Members of the class are appointed to act as lawyers for the appellant and appellee who shall argue their case orally on the basis of the records prepared previously. The judge renders his decision.</p>
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Section 58.2. Juris Doctor (J.D.)

<p>COURSE NAME/NUMBER OF UNITS/ CONTACT HOURS/ PREREQUISITES</p>	<p>COURSE DESCRIPTION</p>
<p><u>First Year – First Semester</u></p>	
<p>INTRODUCTION TO LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 1 hour a week; 1 unit</p>	<p>A general course given to freshmen, providing for an overview of the various aspects of the concept of law, with emphasis on the relationship between law, jurisprudence, equity, courts, society and public policy, presented through selected provisions of law, cases and other materials depicting settled principles and current developments, both local and international, including a review of the evolution of the Philippine legal system.</p>
<p>PERSONS AND FAMILY RELATIONS Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A basic course on the law of persons and the family which first views the effect and application of laws, to examine the legal norms affecting civil personality, marriage, property relations between husband and wife, legal separation, the matrimonial regimes of absolute community, conjugal partnership of gains, and complete separation of</p>

	property; paternity and filiation, adaption, guardianship, support, parental authority, surnames, absence and emancipation, including the rules of procedure relative to the foregoing.
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A survey and evaluation of basic principles dealing with the structure of the Philippine Government.
CRIMINAL LAW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A detailed examination into the characteristics of criminal law, the nature of felonies, stages of execution, circumstances affecting criminal liability, persons criminally liable; the extent and extinction of criminal liability as well as the understanding of penalties in criminal law, their nature and theories, classes, crimes, habitual delinquency, juvenile delinquency, the Indeterminate Sentence Law and the Probation Law. The course covers Articles 1-113 of the Revised Penal Code and related laws.
STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A course that explores the use and force of statutes and the principles and methods of their construction and interpretation.
PHILOSOPHY OF LAW 2 hours a week; 2 units	A study of the historical roots of law from Roman times, the schools of legal thought that spurred its growth and development, and the primordial purpose of law and legal education.

<p>LEGAL RESEARCH AND THESIS WRITING Lectures, reading and practical work; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>The course will introduce structures to the methodology of legal research and the preparation of legal opinions, memoranda, or expository or critical paper on any subject approved by the faculty member teaching it.</p>
<p>LEGAL PROFESSION Cases, recitations and lectures 1 hour a week; 1 unit</p>	<p>The history and development of the legal profession in the Philippines, its current problems, goals, and role in society. Also covered are the methodologies in the preparation of J.D. thesis.</p>
<p><u>First Year – Second Semester</u></p>	
<p>OBLIGATIONS AND CONTRACTS Cases, recitations and lectures; 5 hours a week; 5 units</p>	<p>An in-depth study of the nature, kinds and effect of obligations and their extinguishment; contracts in general, their requisites, form and interpretation; defective contracts, quasi contracts, natural obligations, and estoppel.</p>
<p>CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>A comprehensive study of the Constitution, the bill of rights and judicial review of the acts affecting them.</p>
<p>CRIMINAL LAW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A comprehensive appraisal of specific felonies penalized in Book II of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, their nature, elements and corresponding penalties.</p>
<p>LEGAL TECHNIQUE AND LOGIC Recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>A course on the methods of reasoning, syllogisms, arguments and expositions, deductions, the truth table demonstrating invalidity and inconsistency of arguments. It also includes the logical</p>

	organization of legal language and logical testing of judicial reasoning.
LEGAL WRITING Lectures, reading and practical work; 2 hours a week; 2 units	An introduction to legal writing techniques; it involves applied legal bibliography, case digesting and reporting analysis, legal reasoning and preparation of legal opinions or memoranda.
BASIC LEGAL ETHICS Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A course that focuses on the canons of legal ethics involving the duties and responsibilities of the lawyer with respect to the public or society, the bar or legal profession, the courts and the client.
<u>Second Year – First Semester</u>	
PROPERTY Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	The study of the different kinds of property, the elements and characteristics of ownership, possession, usufruct, easements or servitudes, nuisance, and the different modes of acquiring ownership.
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	The course is a study of the statutory provisions governing negotiable instruments which is mainly the Negotiable Instruments Law, as well as the pertinent provisions of the Code of Commerce.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	A study of the procedural rules governing the trial and disposition of criminal cases in court, including jurisdiction of courts in criminal cases.
AGENCY, TRUST AND PARTNERSHIP	A course combining the laws on Agency (Title X), Partnership (Title

<p>Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours; 3 units</p>	<p>IX) and Trusts (Title V) of the Civil Code.</p>
<p>SALES Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>An in-depth consideration of the provisions of the Civil Code on the contract of sale, its nature and form, the obligations of the vendor and the vendee, warranties, remedies against breach of contract, and conventional and legal redemption. The course includes assignment of credits and incorporeal rights, the Bulk Sales Law, and the Nationalization Law.</p>
<p>CREDIT TRANSACTIONS Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>A study of the laws governing loans and deposits, including mortgages, pledge, antichresis, guaranty, sureties and other securities or collaterals.</p>
<p>LEGAL MEDICINE Recitations and lectures 1 hour a week; 1 unit</p>	<p>An overview of the principles relating to medico-legal cases, including the procedure of presenting and examining a medical expert witness.</p>
<p>NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>A study of the constitutional provisions and special laws governing natural resources, their use and disposition. The study includes existing laws protecting the environment and the ecosystem and prevailing rules against despoliation of the environment.</p>
<p>AGRARIAN LAW AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>A study of Presidential Decree No. 27, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program and related laws and regulations, and the Social Security Act and the Government Service Insurance Act.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Second Year – Second Semester</u></p>	
<p>CIVIL PROCEDURE Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A study of the law on jurisdiction of courts in civil actions and Rules 1 to 71 of the 1997 Rules of Civil Procedure. These rules cover ordinary Civil Actions. Provisional Remedies and Special Civil Actions. The study of the rules is supplemented by a study of applicable jurisprudence.</p>
<p>CORPORATION LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A study of the Corporation Code and other special laws governing private corporations, including foreign corporations and the concept of doing business in the Philippines. The course includes in-depth analysis of the applicable common law and commercial principles underlying the various relationships in the corporate setting, with emphasis on the corporation being a medium for business enterprise and a means of providing for the equity investment market. The course includes the study of the pertinent provisions of The Securities Regulation Code.</p>
<p>TAXATION I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>The general principles of taxation and statutory provisions on income taxation, including pertinent revenue regulations.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, LAW ON PUBLIC OFFICERS, AND ELECTION LAW Cases, recitations and</p>	<p>The course will first cover development and application of principles and doctrines governing administrative agencies with rule-making and adjudicative functions;</p>

lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	then it will consider the laws and principles applicable to public officers; and finally, it will examine the law regulating the conduct of elections and the law on pre-proclamation contests and election protests.
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A study of the general principles of international law and an overview of the legal principles governing international relations based, among others, on the United Nations Charter, the doctrines of well-known and recognized publicists, and the decisions of international tribunals and bodies.
SPECIAL ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW 2 hours a week; 2 units	This is an elective subject that allows for more concentrated study on any of the following possible areas of international law: a. International Criminal Law: that should be taken with reference to R.A. 9851; b. The Law of the Sea: which should be of special interest to the Philippines because we are an archipelagic state; and c. International Trade Law: particularly the regime of the World Trade Organization.
HUMAN RIGHTS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	Study focused on the aspects of protecting, defending and seeking redress for violations of human rights in the Philippines.
LANDS TITLES AND DEEDS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	The system and method of registration of real property under Act 496 as amended by P.D. No. 1529 otherwise known as The Land Registration Decree including registration under Cadastral Law. It

	also includes registration of deeds involving registered property.
<u>Third Year – First Semester</u>	
SUCCESSION Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A detailed examination of the law on testate and intestate succession, including wills, institution of heirs, computation of legitimes of compulsory heirs, disinheritance, and partition and distribution of the estate. The course also takes up rules of procedure on the settlement and administration of the estate of deceased persons.
LABOR LAW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units	An introduction to Philippine Labor Laws and covers the Preliminary Title, Pre-Employment (Book I) and Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act (R.A. 8042); Book II on Human Resources Development, and The TESDA Law (R.A. 7796) and the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons (R.A. 7277); Book III on Conditions of Employment, including the special laws on 13th month pay, paternity leave, protection and welfare of women workers, sexual harassment, and child abuse; Book IV on Health, Safety and Social Welfare Benefits, including the law on the Social Security System, the Government Service Insurance System, and Phil Health.
TAXATION II Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week;	A study of the concepts and general principles of transfer (estate and donor's), tax, specific, business, percentage, amusement,

3 units	and miscellaneous taxes provided in the National Internal Revenue Code, including general principles on tariff and customs duties.
INSURANCE Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A study of the Insurance Code and related laws, including the concept and function of insurance the nature of the insurance contract, insurable interest, special forms of insurance and government regulations of the insurance business.
TORTS AND DAMAGES Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	An analysis of the law on quasi-delicts as well as the nature, classes and extent of damages.
APPRENTICESHIP I 120 hours during the summer break; 2 units	As a condition for graduation, students are required to undergo apprenticeship for a minimum period of 240 hours. Apprenticeship may be undertaken in one or two summers after a student has completed his second year in the Law School. Existing rules of the apprenticeship program allow students to perform apprenticeship work in accredited law firms, government agencies, public or private legal assistance agencies and in courts. The apprenticeship program requires qualified attorneys who shall assist the students in the actual practice of law. The supervising attorney evaluates the performance of the students and recommends to the Dean whether academic credits can be granted on

	<p>the basis of such evaluation. Students must earn a total of four (4) academic credits from apprenticeship work to be eligible for graduation.</p> <p>Students participating in the Human Rights and Legal Aid programs may earn academic credits for apprenticeship, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.</p>
<p><u>Third Year – Second Semester</u></p>	
<p>EVIDENCE Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A course which looks into the rules of presentation, admissibility, and weight and sufficiency of evidence, including burden of proof and presumption.</p>
<p>LABOR LAW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>Study of the general principles of the Labor Code, Book V of the Labor Code on Labor Relations, governing areas on government machinery, labor organizations, unfair labor practices, representation issue; collective bargaining and administration agreements, grievance machinery and voluntary arbitration, lockouts, strikes and other concerted activities; Book VI on Post-Employment, covering areas such as classes of employees, termination of employment and retirement; Book VII on penal provisions of the Labor Code and prescription of actions and claims.</p>
<p>SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS Cases, recitations and</p>	<p>A study of Rules 72-109 of the Revised Rules of Court dealing with</p>

lectures; 2 hours a week 2 units	the procedural rules on the settlement of estate, will, letters testamentary and administration, escheats, guardian-ship, appointment of trustees, adaption, change of name, cancellation and correction of entries in the Civil Registry and appeals on special proceedings.
TRANSPORTATION Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	The general principles and basic regulations governing carrier (land, air and sea) of persons and goods.
CONFLICT OF LAWS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A course dealing with legal transactions with emphasis on the choice of law, including problems on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.
LEGAL FORMS Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units	A course which trains students in the drafting of various legal documents and deeds, as well as judicial pleading and briefs.
APPRENTICESHIP II 120 hours during the summer break; 2 units	Continuation of Apprenticeship I.
<u>Fourth Year – First Semester</u>	
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW REVIEW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A general survey of the constitutional law, including political law, administrative law, law on public officers and related subjects.

<p>CIVIL LAW REVIEW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A general integration of the principles in civil law covering the effects and application of laws, the law on Human Relations, Persons and Family Relations, Property, Ownership and its Modification, the Different Modes of Acquiring Ownership, including Succession. Pertinent provisions of special laws are also reviewed.</p>
<p>CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A general review of the Revised Penal Code and its latest amendments, and the interpretative decisions of the Supreme Court as well as the other relevant penal statutes.</p>
<p>REMEDIAL LAW REVIEW I Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week; 3 units</p>	<p>A general review of the laws on jurisdiction of courts and rules on civil procedure (Rules 1-71) of the Rules of Court and pertinent jurisprudence.</p>
<p>PRACTICE COURT I Recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week; 2 units</p>	<p>A clinical offering which exposes the students to the practical aspects of law, particularly on the trial of cases.</p>
<p><u>Fourth Year – Second Semester</u></p>	
<p>REMEDIAL LAW REVIEW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A review of Criminal Procedure, Evidence and Special Proceedings and pertinent cases.</p>
<p>CIVIL LAW REVIEW II Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units</p>	<p>A general integration of the principles in civil law relating to obligation and contracts, sales, lease, quasi-contracts, quasi-delicts and damages, and other related</p>

	subjects.
COMMERCIAL LAW REVIEW Cases, recitations and lectures; 4 hours a week; 4 units	A comprehensive survey and review of the laws on partnership, agency, trusts, corporations, securities, secured transactions, negotiable instruments, insurance and transportation, and other related subjects.
PRACTICE COURT II 2 hours a week; 2 units	A continuation of Practice Court I. Under faculty supervision, students will participate in (mock) trial work, including the preparation of trial briefs and methods of presenting evidence.

SUGGESTED ELECTIVES (DESCRIPTION)

BACHELOR OF LAWS (L.I.B.) PROGRAM

ADMIRALTY

The courses cover the history or the genesis of the Carriage of Goods by Sea up to the advent of the contentious Hague Rules of 1924, Hague Visby Rules of 1968 and Hamburg Rules of 1978, including aspects of Bills Lading, Charter Parties, Collision, Salvage, Towage Pilotage, and Ship Mortgage Act. (2 units)

ADVANCED CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SEMINAR

This seminar concerns a series of interrelated and unresolved problems in constitutional theory that cut across the usual divisions between different constitutional rights. Topics to be discussed include the state action doctrine, the problem of unconstitutional conditions, and legislative motive. (2 units)

ADVANCED LEGAL WRITING

A supervised writing course involving the preparation of legal materials including opinions or memoranda, and pleadings. (1 unit)

ADVANCED TAXATION

This seminar is designed for students who are seriously considering tax practice. It examines the procedural requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. This includes a detailed look at the audit process from the examination of a return, and ending with a consideration of the questions surrounding the choice of a forum when litigation seems appropriate. It also exposes students to some of the intellectual rigors of a high level tax practice. Each student is assigned two hypothetical cases on audit. In one of these cases the student represents the taxpayer and prepares a full-scale protest; in the other the student represents the Bureau of Internal Revenue. (Prerequisites: Taxation I and Taxation II) (2 units)

APPELLATE PRACTICE AND BRIEF MAKING

This is designed to provide students with skills necessary to successfully litigate appeals before the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. Emphasis will be placed on practical training including appellate procedure, oral and written presentation and methodology. Brief writing and other aspects of modern appellate practice will also be covered. (2 units)

ARBITRATION SEMINAR

A seminar on arbitration procedure and techniques, including other modes of alternative dispute resolutions. This will also include Republic Act 875 and the ICC rules on arbitration. (2 units)

BANKING LAWS

Study on the rules and regulations governing banks and non-bank financial intermediaries including major Bangko Sentral rules and those of the Civil Aeronautics Board. (1 unit)

CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION

Supervised student practice under Rule 138-A (Law Student Practice Rule) of the Rules of Court including conference with clients, preparation of pleadings and motions, appearance in court, handling of trial, preparation of memorandum. Use of video equipments and

computers will enhance training in direct and cross examination techniques. This course may be taken in lieu of Practice Court I and II. (Total of 4 units)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

An introduction to the collective bargaining process, negotiations, mediation, and arbitration as experienced in both the private and government sectors, with emphasis on practice. (2 units)

COMPUTERS FOR LAWYERS

Basic knowledge of the computer, its various capabilities and limitations, and its special application as a research tool to the study of law and its practice. (2 units)

CONTRACT DRAFTING

Training on practical skills of drafting commonly use contracts; how to avoid litigation as well as how to fully express and protect the true intent of the parties. (2 units)

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Study of the pertinent laws intended to protect the consuming public as well as the various judicial proceedings that may be brought to enforce its rights. (2 units)

COPYRIGHT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

A study of the Laws on Trademark, Patent, Copyright and Intellectual Creation. (2 units)

CORPORATE PRACTICE

This is intended for the student who intends to apply the knowledge of corporation law to actual corporate organizations, problems, strategies, meetings, preparation of minutes and dissolutions. It also focuses on the functions of a house or internal counsel of corporations. (2 units)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

A study of the five pillars in the administration of criminal justice system namely: public, police, prosecution, judiciary and reformation. (2 units)

CUSTOMS AND TARIFF LAWS

A study of general principles of customs and tariff, including dumping and the remedies available to importers. Pertinent Bangko Sentral Circular on Importation will also be included in the study. (1 unit)

FORENSICS

Clinical exercises for advocacy, oral argumentation and persuasion. (2 units)

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES

An intensive study of provisional reliefs under Rules 57-61 of the Rules of Court, including a survey of pertinent decisions of the Supreme Court. (2 units)

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAW

Studies the major legal issues in international business in the private and public sectors. The principal areas of attention are: the movement of goods, including private techniques of contract and financing, national controls such as tariffs, quotas, export licensing, and the international trade agreements; the problems of international investment, including relations between transnational enterprises and the local governments in developing countries. (2 units)

INVESTMENT LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINES

A study of the investment and incentives code, the Board of Investment, relevant Bangko Sentral rules and tax regulations covering foreigners doing business in the Philippines. (2 units)

JURISDICTION

A survey and analysis of the laws, principles and cases of the different jurisdictions of courts and quasi-judicial agencies of government. (2 units)

LAW ON PUBLIC CORPORATION

This is a study of the general principles governing municipal corporations: the laws affecting the creation, organization and government of provinces, cities, municipalities, municipal districts, and barangays: the scope and application of the powers of municipal corporations, including municipal ordinances, contracts, liabilities, and enterprises. (1 unit)

LEGAL ACCOUNTING

This course is designed to teach the law student basic principles of accounting to enable him to understand the principal books used by merchants and the financial status of business organization. (1 unit)

PRACTICUM I

Interviews, police and other investigations, out-of-court settlements, pre-trial negotiations, and plea bargaining in criminal cases. (2 units)

PRACTICUM II

Formulation of theories of the case, legal logic including analysis of questions of fact and law. (1 unit)

PRACTICUM III

The theory and application of trial techniques, survey of trial techniques in foreign jurisdiction and court demeanor; appellate practice, including writing of different petitions and briefs, and oral argument before collegiate courts. (2 units)

PRACTICUM IV

The study of ballistics, questioned documents, forensic chemistry, voice print identification, polygraph, fingerprints and other related subjects; how to present and cross-examine experts. (2 units)

PRACTICUM V

Actual observation of court trials and administrative hearings (related to labor, corporate and patent practices), integration of rules of procedure and evidence with trial technique for application in moot court and/or legal aid practice. Method of presenting testimonial, documentary and real evidence. (2 units)

PRACTICUM VI

Continuation of Practicum V. (2 units)

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

This treats of the legal, financial and operational aspects of subdivisions and condominiums. The objective of the course is to provide an in-depth analysis of the development process as well as some practical exposure to real estate development practicum. Also

examined are the effects of zoning and environmental laws and regulations on the development process. (2 units)

SECURITIES ACT AND SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

This course covers the Securities Act and the SEC, its jurisdiction, powers and its role in the regulation of the issuance, sale and trading of securities. (2 units)

SPECIAL PENAL LAWS

The study includes related offenses provided for in special laws. (1 unit)

TRIAL TECHNIQUE

This is a practical instruction in the preparation of cases and trial briefs before actual trial of cases, both civil and criminal. It includes practical suggestions on effective methods of gathering the facts of cases, the formulation of the theory of the case, search for legal authorities, construction of pleadings, interview of witness and examination of witnesses in the course of the trial, with particular emphasis on Sections 1 to 19, Rule 132, of the Rules of Court. Outstanding cases illustrating the effective and efficient utilization of procedural rules in enhancing successful litigation are analyzed in detail and, where appropriate, hypothetical cases are presented for solution by the students. (2 units)

The school reserves the right not to offer any of the foregoing elective subjects especially if enrollment in that particular subject is less than 20 students. The Dean may allow cross enrollment for Elective subjects offered by other law schools.

JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.) PROGRAM

ADMIRALTY

The course covers the history or the genesis of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, up to the advent of the contentious Hague Rules of 1924, Hague Visby Rules of 1968 and Hamburg Rules of 1978,

including aspects of bills of lading, charter parties, collision, salvage, towage, pilotage, and the Ship Mortgage Act. (2 units)

ADVANCED TAXATION

A seminar designed for students who are seriously considering tax practice. It examines the procedural requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. This includes a detailed look at the audit process from the examination of a return, and ending with a consideration of the questions surrounding the choice of a forum when litigation is appropriate. It also exposes students to some of the intellectual rigors of a high level tax practice. (Prerequisites: Taxation I and Taxation II) (2 units)

APPELLATE PRACTICE AND BRIEF MAKING

The course is designed to provide students with the skills necessary to successfully litigate appeals before the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court. Emphasis will be placed on practical training including appellate procedure, oral and written presentation and methodology. Brief writing and other aspects of modern appellate practice are also covered. (2 units)

ARBITRATION LAWS

A study of the Philippine laws on Arbitration, the ICC Rules on Arbitration, the Conventions on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, and the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. (2 units)

BANKING LAW I (GENERAL BANKING)

The course covers the study of the rules and regulations governing banks and non-bank financial intermediaries, including the New Central Bank Act, the General Banking Law of 2000, and Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas circulars, rules and regulations. (2 units)

BANKING LAWS II (INVESTMENT BANKING)

A study of the Finance Company Act, the Investment House Law and the Investment Company Act, and related Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and Securities and Exchange Commission regulations. (1 unit)

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS LAW

This elective course aims to introduce the students to the legal framework of protection for children and the psycho-social dimensions of handling children's rights cases. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is used to provide the background on an international level. The course is divided further into specific clusters of rights of children in relation to Philippine laws, issuances, rules of court and jurisprudence. In each cluster the legal and psycho-social issues affecting certain groups of children (sexually and physically abused children in conflict with the law, child laborers, children in situations of armed conflict, trafficked children, displaced and refugee children, indigenous children, etc...) are discussed in order to understand in a holistic manner the plight of children within the legal system. The methods used in teaching the course include lectures, workshop exercises and mock trial. Students will also be exposed to actual case handling. (2 units)

CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION I AND II

Supervised student practice under Rule 138-A (Law Student Practice Rule) of the Rules of Court including conference with clients, preparation of pleadings and motions, appearance in court, handling of trial, preparation of memorandum. The course will include the use of video equipments and computers to enhance training in direct and cross-examination techniques. (4 units)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

An introduction to the collective bargaining process, negotiations, mediation, and arbitration as experienced in both the private and government sectors, with emphasis on practice. (2 units)

CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

A general overview of the pertinent provisions of the Civil Code on Human Relations as applicable to consumer protection; a backgrounder on the law on torts as pertinent to civil liability in consumer protection and product liability cases; and a study of the following special legislations: Rent Control Law, Price Control Law, Truth in Lending Act, Generic Drugs Act, Food Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Laws on Fraudulent Advertising, Mislabeling or Misbranding, Price Tag Law, Business Name Law and the Bulk Sales Law; and a

study of pertinent ethical rules, Rules and Regulations for Advertising and Sales Promotions, and the Rules and Regulations Governing the Conduct and Promotion of Sales of Goods and Services. (2 units)

CORPORATE FINANCE

The course focuses on the nature of the legal relationships created by corporate finance transactions. Legal aspects of the various methods of financing a corporation will be examined. Subjects covered will include: (a) capital formation, (b) debt security and preferred stock contracts, (c) convertibles, (d) corporate distributions, and (e) acquisitions. (Prerequisite: Corporation Law) (2 units)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The course treats of the body of policies, doctrines, statutory provisions, and rules and regulations pertaining to Corporate Governance as they apply to public companies, including banking institutions. The course is taught in three modules, using a combination of conceptual learning and practical application, including a study of the relevant provisions of the Corporation Code and Securities Regulation Code, and supporting rules and regulations issued relevant to corporate governance, with comparison to international best-practice standards and various approaches employed in other jurisdictions. With the use of case studies and examples, the course will review the philosophical bases under which principals of corporate governance are rooted and the principles involved, an understanding of the hierarchical interests of the various stakeholders whose interests promoted under corporate governance principles, and delineating the fiduciary duties, obligations and responsibilities of directors and officers of the corporation under corporate governance principles. The course will also relate corporate governance principles with corporate social responsibilities. (2 units)

CORPORATE PRACTICE

A special elective course designed for students who intend to specialize in corporate practice after graduation and admission to the bar. The course seeks to give the students a practical approach to the study of corporations and to apply Corporation Law rules and principles to actual practice and procedure in corporate organizations and reorganizations. It includes a study of the steps and procedure for incorporation, amendment of articles and by-laws, increase or

decrease of capital stock, mergers, consolidations, corporate buy-outs, dissolution and other methods of corporate reorganizations. It also includes a study of minutes preparation and corporate record keeping. (Prerequisite: Corporation Law) (2 units)

CORPORATE SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS, REHABILITATION AND INSOLVENCY

The course undertakes a study of the laws, procedure and practice governing the proceedings for suspension of payments, rehabilitation and insolvency of corporate and other judicial entities, which would include provisions of the Insolvency Act (Act No. 1956), Pres. Decree No. 902-A, and Subsection 5.2 of the Securities Regulation Code which transferred jurisdiction of such proceedings from the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Regional Trial Courts; the decision of the Supreme Court covering doctrinal pronouncement relating thereto, such as those pertaining to the extent and coverage of the automatic stay, the preferences between various types of creditors, and issues relating to the cram down of a rehabilitation plan among the creditors and stockholders. The course will also study the rules that are promulgated by the Supreme Court governing such proceedings. Throughout the course, a comparative study with provision of the Uniform Commercial Code and the Federal Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 of the United States will be undertaken. (2 units)

DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS IN MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

The course provides the students with an understanding of the provisions in the Corporation Code on the requirements and procedures that must be complied with for mergers and acquisitions, and the various types of sales involving company enterprises and the implication in terms of the extent of liabilities attendant thereto. The course seeks to develop the skills of students in approximating the risks involved for the acquirer in mergers and acquisitions, by guiding them in the proper conduct of due diligence as the means to provide the acquirer a better appreciation of the financial condition of a company, providing emphasis on the fact that due diligence process is the most important exercise that can be relied upon by the seller and buyer in determining the value, as well as the potential problem that the target company is faced with. The course is divided into four main divisions: review of the provisions of the Corporation Code on

mergers and acquisitions; overview of the conduct of due diligence; legal compliances; and forms and documents useful in the conduct of due diligence. (2 units)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

A study of concepts and principles affecting environmental laws, including constitutional considerations and effects of legislations relating to the environment. Specifically, the course focuses on population and human resources, food security, ecosystems resource for development, energy, industry, land use, and environmental litigation. (2 units)

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The course aims to analyze how environmental policies are institutionalized through laws, international conventions, local ordinances, administrative rules and regulations and even judicial declarations. It seeks to gain an understanding of how the current legal framework promotes or stifles environment policies. Given the wide-ranging impact of various environmental problems, and since environment violations and infractions cannot adequately be remedied by imprisonment, payment of damages or imposition of fines (which are traditional remedies relied upon by law), the course then seeks to develop innovative regulatory approaches to avert environmental catastrophes, consistent with protecting individual rights and consistent with economic development, amidst the question of scientific uncertainty. The course will also endeavor to show why environmental regulations and policies work, while others do not, under Philippine setting. (2 units)

ESTATE PLANNING

The course deals with the legal environment laws that affect the process of estate planning which has been defined as creation, conservation, and utilization of family resources to obtain the maximum support and security for the family during the lifetime and after the death of the planner. The course highlights the interplay of the pertinent rules on persons and family relations, property, succession, trusts, corporation law, insurance law, and the relevant provisions of the income tax, donor's tax, and the estate tax in the National Internal Revenue Code. (Prerequisites: Persons and Family

Relations, Property, Succession, Corporation Law and Taxation II) (1 unit)

GENDER AND THE LAW

The course seeks to provide students with an understanding of gender equality and non-discrimination. Feminist legal theories and international instruments relating to women's rights will be examined and analyzed. Focus will also be given to institutions that create, maintain and perpetuate gender inequalities, in particular the legal framework and how it contributes to the institutionalization of gender differences in the light of the challenges presented by legal pluralism. Special issues and concerns of women, e.g., violence against women (VAW), sexual harassment, reproductive rights, commodification of women, sexuality, feminization of labor and migration, women in armed conflict and race and gender intersections, will be highlighted to provide illustrations of how discrimination against women occurs. Students are expected to assess the effectiveness of national legislation and propose gender-sensitive legal responses to the existing issues. (2 units)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The course will undertake a survey of the different laws and statutes (e. g., Constitution, Administrative Code, Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act, Civil Code, E-Procurement Law, Build-Operate and Transfer Law, Executive Orders, and the Local Government Code) and jurisprudence concerning government contracts, encompassing the complete cycle of government contracts, beginning from the designation of contracting authorities, bidding, different modes of contracting, procurement, negotiation, appeals from administrative decisions, bonds and security, disputes, claims and settlements. (2 units)

HUMAN RIGHTS

The course focuses on the aspects of protecting, defending and seeking redress for violations of human rights in the Philippines. (2 units)

HUMANITARIAN LAW IN ARMED CONFLICTS

The course studies the rules of international law relating to the protection of non-combatant groups during armed conflicts, as to the

risks to individuals or groups not taking part in the hostilities and those relating to large-scale violations of human rights. It examines the rules on resort to armed force, those that govern the conduct of operations and weapons, and the rules designed to protect the 'victims of war', including issues relating to refugees in the context of armed conflicts. The course will end with an examination of the means available under international law to prevent and to punish violations of the rules. At all appropriate stages of the course, the overlap with the human rights regime is taken into consideration. The emphasis throughout the course is on the practical, with examples taken from real conflict situations. Since the rules reflect not only humanitarian concerns but also political imperatives and military necessities, the course will also examine and consider how the rules could be improved. (2 units)

IMMIGRATION LAW AND PROCEDURE

A study of the Philippine Immigration Act, immigration rules and regulations, powers and functions of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation; issuance of visas and travel documents, and travel and immigration documents; procedure for deportation; the Alien Registration Act; election and claims for Philippine Citizenship and international laws relating to Immigration. (1 unit)

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE LAW

An analysis of the pre-conquest of many colonial states, including the Philippines, which shows the existence of customary laws practiced by native inhabitants and indigenous systems of government. Indigenous peoples continue to suffer marginalization and displacement in different parts of the world. This course introduces the student (1) in general, to the development of international protection for indigenous peoples and; (2) in particular, to the constitutional and domestic framework of protection for indigenous Filipinos. The course examines more closely international labour conventions affecting tribal populations, the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and relevant international law decisions. Considerable attention is also given to the New Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, including the landmark decision of Cruz v. Secretary of DENR. A multi-disciplinary approach is applied in the course in order to enlighten the students about the impact of formal legal systems on the property rights and relations of indigenous

peoples within their ancestral domains, including their traditional culture and practices. (2 units)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAWS

The course focuses on introducing the students to a comprehensive set of legal problems that will illustrate the clash between existing legal regimes and new information technologies. An ancillary goal is to help the student become comfortable with the information retrieval and transmission capabilities of the Internet, and to allow a fruitful discussion of the IT Law by having a basic understanding of the special characteristics of the new domain. The course will cover discussions of the Electronic Commerce Law of the Philippines. (2 units)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

The course, which is divided into three (3) modules, is a study of both international and local intellectual property laws. The first module, the law on Copyright, covers copyright ownership, exploitation and infringement; and copyright issues related to emerging technologies, e.g. the Internet. The second module, the law on Trademark, covers trademarks, goodwill and infringement; domain name issues and alternative dispute resolution. The third module shall be on Patent, which includes inventions, utility models and industrial designs; issues on Internet and business method patents; and Technology Transfer Arrangements, including compulsory and voluntary licensing. (3 units)

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

The course focuses on the most frequent legal problems that arise from the sale of goods when the seller and the buyer are based in different countries. The course includes discussion on the legal framework underlying international sale transactions and examines the risk inherent in international trade and the means by which these can be contained. (2 units)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW I

A seminar-style course that provides a general background survey of the history and development of international economic law; and the international economic institutions created during the Bretton Woods Conference (International Monetary Fund, International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development) and the world trade institutions of GATT 1947 and GATT 1994. The course also examines legal and other related issues resulting from the demands of developing country members within these international economic institutions; and the influence of international economic institutions on national policy-making specifically within the context of a developing country. (2 units)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW II

An advanced seminar course designed to follow up on specialized topics of interest in international economic law, finance law, and international trade law. (Prerequisite: International Economic Law I) (2 units)

INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT

The course deals with the concepts, principles and theories of public international law, with emphasis on the sources of law, basic documents and current developments and trends in international law. Particular attention is given to analysis of the current problem of the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, including the developing of skills in problem analysis, issue identification, case theory formulation and memorial preparation. The course places importance on writing skills and oral argument, following the prescribed standards as an interactive seminar, relying more on panel and group discussions rather than individual recitation, but will require the students to actively engage in writing exercises. (2 units)

INTERNATIONAL TAXATION

A study of taxation of resident aliens, non-resident aliens, and foreign corporations and the tax treatment of foreign-sourced income of Filipino citizens and domestic corporations. Topics will include source-of-income rules, foreign tax credits, tax treaties, branch profits remittance tax, comparison of tax treatment of branch and subsidiary of a foreign corporation, withholding tax rules, and estate and gift tax as it affects aliens. (Prerequisite: Taxation I and Taxation II) (2 units)

INVESTMENT AND INCENTIVES LAW

A study of Omnibus Investment Code of 1987, the Foreign Investment Act of 1991, the pertinent rules and regulations issued by the Board of Investments, the relevant Bangko Sentral rules on

registration of foreign investments, and tax regulations covering foreigners doing business in the Philippines. (2 units)

LAW AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The course undertakes to achieve two goals. First, is to examine the traditional law and economics approach to the study of law or the application of economic theory to examine the formation, structure, processes, and economic impact of law and legal institutions. Introductory discussions on the dominant schools of thought (i.e., Chicago Law and Economics, Public Choice Theory, Institutional Law and Economics) in this field will be made to familiarize the students with the concept. Second, the course looks into the role of law, including legal and judicial institutions, in economic development of the country. It has been posited that law fosters economic development, while dysfunctions in the legal system can inhibit economic growth. This course will provide a survey of this emerging field of 'law and development'. Special attention will be devoted to the experience of the Philippines taking into account judicial dysfunctions and Supreme Court pronouncements involving economic policies. No prior knowledge of economics is necessary for the course. (2 units)

LAW ON FRANCHISING

The course undertakes a study of the nature and implication of business format franchising, its essential requisites and components, as well as the impact of the various provisions of the Intellectual Property Code on the terms of the franchise agreement, and analyzes the legal relationships between and among the various parties covered by the franchised business, and with skills building on crafting effective franchise agreements that looks at the protection of the rights of the parties covered by such agreements. (1 unit)

LAW ON PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

A study of the Local Government Code and general principles governing municipal corporations: the laws affecting the creation, organization and government of provinces, cities, municipalities, municipal districts, and barangays; the scope and application of the powers of municipal corporations, including municipal ordinances, contracts, liabilities, and enterprises. (2 units)

LAW ON SECURITIES, PUBLIC OFFERINGS AND STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

The course deals with the study of the Securities Regulations Code, the laws and regulations applicable to the debt and capital markets in the Philippines, as well as the regulations affecting publicly-listed companies. The course also requires practical exercises in the preparation of the Registration Statement and the Offering Prospectus, the contents thereof and the material information required to be disclosed. It also includes a study of the listing and trading rules and procedures of the Philippine Stock Exchange. (2 units)

LAW ON TRADE UNIONISM

A study of the labor situation, the basis of trade unionism, including the applicable constitutional and labor provisions, the ILO Conventions and U.N. Declarations. It will trace the history of the Philippine Labor Movement and will deal with the processes and techniques in organization of workers, as well as tactics used by management to counter unionism. It also includes a study of concerted actions and strikes, as well as the political spectrum of the labor movement. (1 unit)

LAWS ON IMPORTATION, TARIFF AND CUSTOMS

The course shall study the procedures of importation between a Philippine buyer and a foreign seller, the various shipping terms, modes of transporting the goods including multi-modal shipping, pre-shipment inspection services of Societe Generale de Surveillance and the laws applicable to the process of the importation of goods including applicable Bangko Sentral rules and regulations. The course will also study classification of goods for purposes of tariff, the operation of the Tariff Commission, the manner by which revenues are earned from the importation, and the sensitive role that the Bureau of Customs plays in the implementation of the Tariff and Customs Code. Finally, rules of pleading, practice and procedure for quasi-judicial cases heard before the Bureau of Customs such as seizure and detention, abandonment, forfeiture, settlement, redemption, protested valuations and assessments, application for refunds of excess-payments of duties and taxes, etc. will also be taken. (2 units)

LEGAL ACCOUNTING

The course is designed to teach basic principles of accounting to enable the law student to understand the principal books used by merchants and the financial statements of business organizations. (1 unit)

LEGAL COUNSELING

An introduction to the art and technique of legal counseling as well as a consideration of the responsibilities of the lawyer as counselor. (1 unit)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The course seeks to instruct students in the specialized field of local government finance, covering power of taxation and other traditional and non-traditional sources of revenues of local government units (LGUs), and the organizational structure governing fiscal administration. The course will cover relevant constitutional provisions, the Local Government Code, and other related laws, rules and regulations. (2 units)

MEDIA, LAW AND ETHICS

The course focuses on the legal and regulatory framework underpinning Philippine media, the role played by media in a working democracy, and the ethical issues media practitioners are likely to encounter in the work environment. Constitutional precepts vis-à-vis freedom of speech and the press and corollary principles on prior restraint and subsequent punishment in relation to the print, movies and electronic media, right to privacy and analogous issues will be analyzed, including discussions on basic principles on the laws on libel and defamation as they specifically relate to news gathering rights, media and electoral process, commercial speech, obscenity/indecency issues and other constitutionally unprotected speech. The course will also consider the legal and ethical ramifications on the latest trends and advancements in information technology affecting the media practitioners. (2 units)

MODES OF DISCOVERY

A detailed and in-depth study of the Rules of Court provisions on depositions, written interrogatories, inspection of documents, things, lands, or other properties, physical and mental examination of

persons and admission by adverse party. It focuses on the practical application of the Rules of Court provisions, the methods employed, the pleadings and forms to be filed, the manner in which discovery is obtained, and the propriety of obtaining discoveries. (2 units)

NEGOTIATION SEMINAR

The course provides students with an experience-based introduction to the theory and practice of negotiation. The course considers topics such as the nature of conflict and dispute, integrative and distributive bargaining, barriers agreement and ways to overcome such barriers, client relationships, negotiation skills such as listening, communication and persuasion, negotiation power, and the role of culture, language and gender in negotiation. The course will largely utilize simulation and role-playing exercises as well as critiques and reflections on students' experiences. (2 units)

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES

An intensive study of provisional reliefs under Rules 57-61 of the Rules of Court, including those provided for in codes and other statutes and other issuances of the Supreme Court. Pertinent decisions of the Supreme Court shall also be surveyed. (Prerequisite: Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Corporation Law) (2 units)

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

A course dealing with the legal and operational aspects of subdivisions and condominiums, and transfers of real estate. The objective of the course is to provide an in-depth analysis of the development process as well as some practical exposure to real estate development practice. Also examined are the effects of zoning and environmental laws and regulations on the development process. (2 units)

REFUGEE LAW

Armed conflict within and between states had given rise to the problem of exodus of people of different nationalities in order to avoid varied forms of persecution. International law instruments, such as the 1951 Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, have been adopted to address this situation. The Philippines as a signatory state to these instruments had promulgated implementing measures by way of status determination procedure and employment standards in

compliance with the Convention. This course aims (1) to provide the students with an overview of the history of the influx of Indo-Chinese Refugees in the '70s and '80s, including the process of screening asylum-seekers during this period; (2) to examine the existing status determination procedure under Philippine law; and, (3) to discuss the current legal issues surrounding the implementation of other provisions of the Convention. The course will utilize a Clinical Legal Education approach which will enable the students to be exposed to actual cases of refugee status determination before the Department of Justice and Naturalization proceedings. (2 units)

SEMINAR ON CURRENT ISSUES ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

The course mainly covers the subject of Global Governance, divided into modules that focus on emerging forms and trends in international law-making and regulation, including issues on enforcement and dispute settlement, that impact on the international economic activities and relations of States, particularly developing countries like the Philippines. Special attention is given to changing approaches to traditional sources of international law, namely treaties, custom, and general principles of law. A central concern that the seminar addresses are the effects of those changes in forms and trends on the international legal regime as well as on substantive law that could be applied on a global basis. By discussing specific organizations in the later modules, the seminar seeks to give the students a sense of the practical realities and difficulties of global governance, but also to surface issues and lessons that are founded not in theory but in practice. (2 units)

SEMINAR ON EUROPEAN BUSINESS LAW

This is a two-phase course on advanced topics in international economic law, the first of which surveys the rules of the global trading system and, then, focuses on aspects thereof relating to economic integration and development, endeavoring to compare and contrast the legal framework of various levels of economic integration, as well as evaluates the current spread of regional groupings as modes of pursuing worldwide trade liberalization in ways and means different from, but complementary to, those of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It examines, incidentally, aspects of the international monetary and financial system relating to trade, and presents the

alternative institutional arrangements developed in the context of European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The second phase of the course concentrates on the European project of economic integration from the perspective of the rapidly evolving European Community Law, as an example of international legal integration in action, with similar efforts being undertaken in parallel, on comparative basis, vis-à-vis the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), as well as the emerging Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAAs). (2 units)

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY: POLITICAL THEORY OF THE LAW

A study of man as a social being, including aspects of human co-existence, social structures, family, education and man's relationship with the State. It also includes a study of social ethics, man's rights under the law, and the problem of violence. (2 units)

SPECIAL CIVIL ACTION

The course studies the provisions of the Rules of Court on special civil actions, such as actions for interpleader, declaratory relief and similar remedies, certiorari, prohibition, mandamus, quo warranto, expropriation, foreclosure of real estate mortgage, partition, forcible entry or unlawful detainer and contempt with reference to relevant provisions of the Civil Code and special laws. (2 units)

SPECIAL PENAL LAWS

The study includes related offenses provided for in special laws. (1 unit)

SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN BUSINESS LAW PRACTICE

The course seeks to introduce students into a multi-disciplinary approach to law in preparation for possible practice in business law, by mainly focusing on salient issues in business law practice such as human resource issues, corporate taxes, corporate record keeping and subscription sale of shares, foreign investments issues on separation of employees, and mergers/consolidations and their effects on employer-employee relationships. This multi-disciplinary approach seeks to train students in developing their skills of interrelating the various applicable laws in relation to a single set of facts or set of circumstances. (2 units)

STREET LAW

The course provides law students a unique opportunity to enrich their legal education while contributing to the education of high school students. Using the clinical method, an underlying principle of the clinic is that the best way to learn is through teaching. The broad goals of the clinical program are: to develop in law students an appreciation for the multi-faceted role and responsibilities of the lawyer in the community; to sensitize students to sources and resolutions of community legal problems. The clinical program works to achieve these goals through a program of seminar training and supervision. (2 units)

TAX REFORMS AND POLICIES

The course seeks to instruct students on the study of tax reforms and policies in the Philippines as key factors in meeting the fiscal and budget problems of the country. The course is divided into two modules: the first module will focus on the study of tax administration reform covering the following: rationale of the reform; key indicators on the reforms needed; causes of tax administration weaknesses; and trends in tax administration reforms. The second module will cover the study of tax policy reforms, principally analyzing and assessing the present tax system in the Philippines, its structure, tax rates, and types of taxes imposed, and how the system relates and impacts on tax administration. (2 units)

TAXATION LAW REVIEW

A general integration of principles of tax laws, including income, transfer, value-added and other business taxes. It also includes a review of local and real property taxation, as well as remedies available to both taxpayer and taxpaying authorities, and the basic principles of the Tariff and Customs Code. (Prerequisite: Taxation I and Taxation II) (2 units)

TAXATION OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

The course is a follow-up to the Merger and Acquisition course in the first semester, and will cover the rules on taxation of sales or exchanges of property, corporate reorganizations and non-recognition transactions (i.e., tax-free exchanges, upstream and downstream mergers, consolidations and de facto mergers), practical applications of related substantive rules (i.e., effects of assumption of

liabilities, requirement of bona fide business purpose, and “continuity of interest”), discussions of the related administrative requirements, and other related topics, such as “step transaction” doctrine, carry-over of tax attributes, and use of zonal value. (1 unit)

TRIAL TECHNIQUES

The course covers practical instruction in the preparation of cases and trial briefs before actual trial of cases, both civil and criminal. It includes practical suggestions on effective methods of gathering the facts of cases, the formulation of the theory of the case, search for legal authorities, construction of pleadings, interview of witness and examination of witnesses in the course of the trial, with particular emphasis on Sections 1 to 19, Rule 132 of the Rules of Court. Outstanding cases illustrating the effective and efficient utilization of procedural rules in enhancing successful litigation are analyzed in detail and, where appropriate, hypothetical cases are presented for solution by the students. (Prerequisite: Evidence) (2 units)

Article IV Grading System

Section 59. Grading System. – The law school, in the exercise of academic freedom, shall devise its own grading system provided that on the first day of classes, the students are apprised of the grading system and provided further that the following are observed:

- a) Participation in class through recitation, exchange of ideas, presentation of reports, and group discussion shall be factored into the final grade that the student receives.
- b) A student who incurs absences totaling 20% of the total number of contact hours or required hours (units) for the subject shall be dropped, and the entry “FA” (Failed due to Absences) shall be made in his official transcript of records.
- c) The completion of all requirements that a professor may reasonably require shall be a prerequisite for the issuance

of a final grade. When there is a dispute as to the reasonability of the requirements, the matter shall be decided by the dean.

- d) When apprenticeship is required and the student does not complete the mandated number of apprenticeship hours, or the person supervising the apprenticeship program deems the performance of the student unsatisfactory, the dean shall require of the student such number of hours more in apprenticeship as will fulfill the purposes of the apprenticeship program.
- e) When a thesis is required, the non-submission thereof, or a failing grade received in the thesis, shall constitute an impediment to the completion by the student of the law course. The student, however, may improve, correct or change the thesis and present it anew for the evaluation of the law school, through its dean or the professor assigned to direct thesis-writing.

Each law school shall submit to the Board within ninety days (90) of the present Memorandum Order's effectivity its grading system and a complete explanation thereof.

Article V Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 60. Repealing Clause. – This Memorandum Order repeals or supersedes all provisions of rules, regulations, manuals, policies and standards or similar issuances of any other administrative agency of government pertaining to the operation of the law program and activities of law schools which are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

Provisions of DECS Order No. 27, Series of 1989 and the Manual of Regulation for Private Higher Education (MORPHE) pertaining to the operation of the law program and activities of law schools which are not inconsistent or contrary to any provision hereof may be applied complementarily.

Section 61. Separability Clause. –Any provision hereof which is declared invalid or unconstitutional shall apply only to that provision so that the rest shall remain valid and effective.

Section 62. Effectivity Clause. – This LEB Memorandum Order No. 1: Policies and Standards of Legal Education and Manual of Regulations for Law Schools shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in accordance with law.

Confirmed and ratified by the Legal Education Board in its Regular Meeting on April 28, 2011 in Manila, Philippines.

HILARION L. AQUINO
Chairman

VENICIO S. FLORES
Member

ANTONIO H. ABAD, JR.
Member

CARMELITA P. YADAO-SISON
Representing CHED Chairperson
Patricia B. Licuanan
Ex officio Member