

# Course Description

## Bachelor of Law in Portuguese Language Program

### **LDLP110 INTRODUCTION TO LAW**

Part I – The Law. Chapter I – Concept of Law. Chapter II – Rule of Law. Chapter III – Fields of Law. Chapter IV – Sources of Law. Chapter V – Interpretation and integration of rules of law. Chapter VI – Application on time of successive rules of law. Part II – Institutional References of Private Law. Title I – Civil juridical relationship. Title II – The Parties in civil juridical relationship (The Persons). Title III – The Obligations (in general) or the circulation of property (Contracts Law). Title IV – About the Domain (Rights in Rem). Title V – The Family (Family Law). Title VI – The Succession (Descent Law).

### **LDLP120 HISTORY OF THE JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

1. Methodological Introduction: 1.1 orientations of the juridical historiography; levels of social rules. 2. Historical basis of the European juridical tradition: 2.1 Roman Law; 2.2 Canonical Law; 2.3 German people's Law and Feudal Law (general lines of evolution). 3. Historical basis of the Chinese juridical tradition; 3.1 The political and juridical classic thought (Lao-Tse, Mencius, Confucius, Legal School). 4. Authority and Law in the European society of the "Ancient Regime". 4.1 General introduction to the social and political system of the "Ancient Regime"; 4.2 Absorption of the Roman Law and the Roman tradition: juridical speech classes in the Middle Ages; 4.3 The XVI.th, XVII.th and XVIII.th century – "humanism", "natural law" and "doctrinal praxis"; 4.4 Sources of the Portuguese Modern Age Law; 4.5 The XIX.th and XX.th century judicial schools; 4.6 The constitutional and the codification law movement. 5. Jurists and law experts: 5.1 Sociology of the Jurists and law experts; 5.2 Sociology of the creation and influence of the juridical texts. 6. (with special reference to Macau); 6.1 The political and juridical structure of the Portuguese colonial empire. The juridical and judicial organization of the State of India; 6.2 The personal and juridical statutes on the Portuguese east empire; 6.3 Authority and Law in Macau: from the XVI.th to XX.th century.

### **LDLP130 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE**

1. Constitutional Law as a branch of public, politic, internal law. 2. Characters of formal Constitutional Law and determination of a legal dogmatic concept of Constitution positively anchored. 3. The Founding Structures: the problem of the founding structure of a Constitution in the general perspective on the sources of law problem. 4. The Systematic Structures: the problem of the practical enforcement of the Constitution over the acts of its interpretation. 5. The methodical Structures: the problem of the practical enforcement of the Constitution over the acts of its interpretation. 6. Structuring and Modeling Principles of Portuguese Constitutional Law: the "Rechtstaat prinzip", the democratic principle and republican principle. 7. The Subjective Structures: the consecration and protection of fundamental rights in constitutional law. 8. Political and Governmental Organizational Structures: the constitutional ruling on the organization of politic power. 9. The Law System Structures: the Constitution as a norm on law production (Norma normarum). 10. The Guarantee and Control Structures: the self-guarantee of the Constitution. 11. The Process and Procedural Structures: the dynamics of the constitutional system of law over its practical procedure of being in act.

### **LDLP140 ECONOMY**

Introduction 1 – The economic problem 2 – Economic systems Micro economic System 1 – The Theory of consumers behavior/Utility/Demand 2 – The theory of producers behavior/productivity/Supply 3 – Markets in movement 4 – Elasticity 5 – Government interference with equilibrium prices 6 – Imperfect competition Macro economy 1 – The determination of National Income 2 – Monetary theory and practice 3 – Fluctuations in the level of economic activity 4 – The control of inflation 5 – The attainment of employment 6 – International economics 7 – Economic grown. The Evolution of Economic Theory

### **LDLP154 CHINESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE I**

The contents of the lessons are mainly about the Chinese Culture and traditional habits and the general words and phases used by the Chinese during their daily lives. 3. The students are required to listen, to speak and to write all those texts which they have learned.

### **LDLP155 PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE I**

Socio cultural aspects of Law 1. Man, Society and Law. 2. Social and Juridical Rules 3. Social and juridical rules in different social and political environment 4. Law as a social fact. 5. Law and social groups. 6. Law as an expression of social control: Conformity and devious behavior. 7. Law and social change. 8. Law and Societies in transition: The case of Macau – Brief notes of political, juridical, economic and sociological aspects of territory.

#### **LDLP210 GENERAL THEORY OF CIVIL LAW**

Introduction. The general theory of the juridical relations: its meaning and limitations. 1. The civil juridical relation (the statics and the dynamics of the juridical relation): Notion of juridical relation: functional notion (“concept of interest”). Study of the juridical relation as a structural precept; the statics: core of the juridical relation: a) the rights in a broad meaning. Types: The rights in a proper meaning and the rights establishing, a changing or terminating a legal relationship. Close concept: Legal (facultades) (primary and secondary) and legally protected expectation. Classes and types of rights. b) the legal duty and the submission. The external elements: parties, object, fact and warranty. Species, classes and types of juridical relations. Combinations of juridical relations (the patrimony theory). The Dynamics: happenings in the life of a juridical relation: establishment and acquisition (primary and secondary), change and determination. Accidental happenings. 2. Persons. I – natural persons: personality, subjectivity and legal capacity. Beginning of legal personality. Termination of legal personality. The protection of the personality, legal capacity: Limitation on capacity (general and accidental) and the close concepts (illegitimacy). II – legal persons: Notion, elements, kinds, capacity, liability and termination. 3. The things. 4. The fact. Fact act and (negócio jurídico). Elements of the (negócio jurídico). Kinds of (negócio jurídico). The declaration of will. The interception of will. The interpretation. The perfection.

#### **LDLP220 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW I**

Cap. I – Public Administration 1. Public Administration. Concept and different meanings. 2. Historical evolution. 3. Administrative systems: comparison between the Continental-European system and the British system. Cap. II – The administration and the Law 1. The principle of legality of Administration. Primacy of law and reservation for the Parliament (Legislative Power) the regulation of the principal matters (historical and modern meanings). 2. “Binding” (to the content of acts fixed by law) and “Discretionary” (cases that the legislator gives Administration the power to fix the content of its own acts). 3. The sources of Administrative Law: in special, the administrative Regulations. Cap. III – The Administrative Activity 1. The dispositive facts. Typology (in special, torts). 2. Administrative act. Concept and meaning. Typology. 3. Instrumental acts. 4. The administrative procedure. 5. Effectiveness and legal strength of the administrative act: the possibility of execution by Administration of its own acts. 6. The structure of administrative act: the subject, the object and the statute. 7. The defects of the administrative act. Types of invalidity.

#### **LDLP230 PUBLIC ECONOMY**

The meaning of Public Economy – Financial Activity of State: Expenses, Revenues and Budgets. Economic Activity of State: Characterization of Public Economic activity and the Enterprise activity of State – Public Revenues – Public Expenses – Public Budget – Financial Policy problems.

#### **LDLP240 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL LAW**

1. Conception of Public International Law. 2. Sources of Public International Law. 3. International and Municipal Law. 4. The subjects of Public International Law: the States, International Organizations; individuals and the others. 5. Principles of jurisdiction and Immunity of State and their Agents. 6. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes. 7. International Wars. 8. Self-determination of Peoples. 9. Economic International Law. 10. Law of the Sea.

#### **LDLP254 CHINESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE II**

Chapter I Guiding students to know Chinese language and the character of Chinese. 1. Training the ability in listening. 2. Can be speaking with the usual dialogue. 3. Understanding basically and usual words in Chinese. 4. Training in order way to write. 5. Accurately in reading. Chapter II Guiding students to know Chinese language and the character of Chinese. The similar way as the above 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Leading students to distinguish the character of Chinese in case getting know the major concept and difference. 7. Leading students in making simple sentences. Chapter III A. Guiding students to know Chinese language and the character of Chinese. B. Guiding students to know basically grammar in modern Chinese. C. Guiding how to read simple modern Chinese passages. D. Guiding how to write simple sentences.

Chapter IV A. The similar way as Chapter III. B. Guiding how to write simple composition. C. Introducing the culture, customs of China.

### **LDLP255 PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE II**

Socio cultural aspects of Law 1. Man, Society and Law. 2. Social and Juridical Rules. 3. Social and juridical rules in different social and political environment. 4. Law as a social fact. 5. Law and social groups. 6. Law as an expression of social control: Conformity and devious behavior. 7. Law and social change. 8. Law and Societies in transition: The case of Macau – Brief notes of political, juridical, economic and sociological aspects of territory.

### **LDLP310 OBLIGATION LAW**

1. Introduction. The Obligation. The Rendering. Complex Obligational Relationship. The role of Obligation. Obligations and rights in rem. Systematic principles of Contracts Law. The principle of private autonomy; the principle of good faith; the principle of non unjust enrichment. II. Sources of obligations. Contracts. Unilateral acts. “Negotiorium Gestio”. Unjust enrichment Civil liability. Contractual responsibility. Extracontractual responsibility: torts, risk activities liability and responsibility for lawful acts. III. Kind of obligations. About the lien: natural and civil obligations. About the parties: conjunctive obligations and joint and several obligations. About the object IV. Transmission of Obligations. Credit and Debts transmission. Credits assignment. Subrogation. Single transmission of debts. Assignment of contractual position. V. General Security of Obligations. Means for the maintenance of Patrimonial Security. Nullity declaration. Creditor subrogation over the debtor. “Pauliana” Opposition. Attachment. VI. Special Security of Obligations. Personal and Real securities. Bonds. Guaranty. VII. Fulfilment and Unfulfilment of Obligations. Fulfilment. Unfulfilment. Impossibility of fulfilment and default not concerning to the debtor. Unfulfilment and default attributable to the debtor. Defective fulfilment. Contractual set of creditor rights. Coercive means for realization of rendering. Property assignment Creditor default. VIII. Causes of extinguishment of Obligations besides fulfilment. IX. Contracts. Typical and non-typical contracts. Mixed typical contracts and contracts in coalition Enumeration and concise characterization of typical contracts ruled by Civil Code. Game and Bet.

### **LDLP320 CIVIL PROCEDURAL LAW I**

1. Introduction. Procedure and Processual Law. Jurisdiction and jurisdictional function. General frame of the action of the civil jurisdiction. Civil Procedure Law. II. The right to a legal action. Legal classification of the actions: according to their goal; according to their form. Interlocutory injunctions. III. Civil Procedure Law. Concept. Features. Importance. Interpretation and integration. Application in time. Application in space. IV. Sources of the Portuguese Civil Procedure Law and close Disciplines. Historical evolution. V. Theory of the Procedural Relation. The instance as a procedural relation. 1. The parties. Procedural requisites concerning the parties. Judiciary personality. Judiciary capacity. (Legitimized). Compulsive representation by an attorney at law. Special mention to Macau. The procedural interest. The court. The judicial organization. Jurisdiction. 2. The object. The claim and the cause of action. VI. The procedural act. Concept. Form. Time. Place. Parties. Goal. Pathology. VII. Dynamics of the procedural Relation. The bringing of a suit. Development of the instance. Modifications. Suspension and interruption. Conclusion, incidents. VIII. Formalities of the Declaratory Process.

### **LDLP330 CRIMINAL LAW**

Part I – General consideration. Chapter I. Nature of Criminal Law. 1. Scope, function and limits of Criminal Law. 2. The aim of the penalty. 3. Evolution of Criminal Law. Chapter II. The Criminal Law and its application. 4. Sources of Criminal Law. 5. Application of Criminal Law. 6. Validity of Criminal Law. Part II – General Theory of the Criminal Theses. Introduction: The constitutive elements of the crime. 7. Classification of crime. 8. The general theory of crime. 9. The type of offense. Chapter I – The types of Criminal facts. Chapter II – The Elements of the “Type”. Chapter III – The type of guilt. 15. The guilt in Criminal Law. 16. The malice type. The mistake. 17. The negligence type. 18. Obstacles to guilt. Non imputability. Non exigibility. The non responsible lack of knowledge of the offense. Chapter IV – Special ways of the crime. 19. Attempt and frustration. “Itu criminuis”. Resistance. 20. The perpetration and the accomplice. Chapter V – Cumulation of offenses. Legal accumulation. Real accumulation. Cumulative crime.

### **LDLP340 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW II**

1 – The Principle of Separation of Powers. II – Delimitation of concept of administrative judiciary or the

administrative contentious proceeding. III – Administrative juridical relations that produce external effects as the object of the administrative contentious proceeding. IV – The established administrative judiciary system. V – The organization of administrative judiciary system – The models (in Macau and in Portugal). VI – The means for judicial protection of citizens before Public Administration. VII – Conditions for suing. VIII – Judicial process regarding principles. IX – The contentious remedy for voidance of administrative acts (proceduring, decision and effects of decision). X – The suspension of the effects of the acts. XI – The judicial procedure for recognition of rights or legitimate interests.

#### **LDLP350 TAX LAW**

Part I. Introduction to Tax Law. 1. Tax Law: nature and relations with other branches of law; 2. The tax: concept, other similar law categories and classification of taxes; 3. Tax practice and establishment of the tax. Part II. Tax Rules. 1. Sources of law: concept, hierarchy and tax codification; 2. Interpretation and integration of tax rules; 3. Application of tax rules at time and space. Part III. Law Theory of the tax. 1. The tax act: nature, the tax law relation and the tax duty; 2. Subjects of the law relation; 3. Object, fact and guarantees of the law relation. Part IV. The tax system of Macau. 1. Incomes taxes; 2. Property and wealth taxes; 3. Sales taxes; 4. Acts and documents taxes.

#### **LDLP360 LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY LAW**

Part I – Labour Law. 1. Formation of Labour Law. 2. Labour Law: conception, object, terms and importance. 3. Range of Labour Law. 4. Sources of Labour Law. 5. The contract between employer and employee: conception, elements and legal characteristics. Comparison with similar contracts. 6. The formation of the contract material and formal requirements. 7. Rights and duties of employee and employer. 8. The salary. 9. Duration of Labour and periods for rest. 10. Alteration and suspension of the contract. 11. Extinguishment of contract. 12. Collective labour law. Part II – Social. Security Law. 1. Historical evolution. 2. Organic structure. 3. Legal system and compass. 4. Social Security renderings.

#### **LDLP374 CHINESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE III**

It is mainly a basic of juridical vocabularies. In accordance to the book “Glossário Jurídico Básico” edited and printed by the Gabinete para a Tradução Jurídica” and “Direcção dos Serviços de Justiça” in 1988, from which some texts with both Chinese and Portuguese versions are chosen. Students are required to learn and to make use of some basic Chinese juridical vocabularies.

#### **LDLP375 PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE III**

Introduction. 1. This programme is destined to students of Chinese mother language who study in one higher programme taught in Portuguese Language. 2. General objectives: To develop the capacities of written and oral communication; To solidify and perform past apprenticeships in Portuguese Culture and Language; To stimulate the development of interest related with Portuguese reality on the present. 3. Programmatic contents. The linguistic (grammatical and lexical exponents) will result from the down mentioned topics, according with the student’s needs and knowledge. Special attention will be given to idiomatic sentences. 3.1. Language and Culture Concepts. 3.2. Portugal, actual context, with special incidence in historical, politician and economic aspects; educational, cultural and artistically aspects; Portugal and European community. 3.3. Portuguese myths. 3.4. Cultural stereotypes. 4. The classes will be conducted by inactive and exploratory methodologies. The actives to privilege will be the text’s lecture and analysis, the dialogue, the discussion and the writing (abstracts abbreviations and composition). 5. Evaluation: The evaluation will be ruled by Faculty of Law regulations. The Evaluation criterious will be established with the students.

#### **LDLP410 PROPERTY LAW**

General part: Introduction. Historic evolution of real rights. Real rights concept. Basic principals of the real rights. Real rights characteristics. Three main categories of real rights. Especial part: I – Possession; II – Property – usufruct – use – emphytensis – superficial – revidudes.

#### **LDLP420 FAMILY AND SUCCESSION LAW**

1. Introduction. Legal conception of Family and Descent and the descent phenomenon. Family and Descent Law. Sources and constitutional principles. Characteristics of Family and Descent Law and characteristics of family and succession rights. II. Family relations. 2.1. Blood relations. Filiation. Filiation set. Maternity and Paternity set. 2.2. Affinity. 2.3. Adoption. 2.4. The marriage. Matrimonial systems. 2.5. Union of fact. III. The matrimonial relationship. 3.1. Constitution: the marriage as an act.

3.1.1. Civil marriage. 3.1.2. Catholic marriage. 3.2. Effects of marriage: the marriage as a status. 3.2.1. Personal effects. 3.2.2. Patrimonial effects. Marriage property systems. The administration of the patrimonial relationship. Distribution of community property. 3.3. Alterations in matrimonial status. Judicial separation of property and judicial separation of spouses and property. 3.4. Marriage termination. Causes of dissolution of Civil and Catholic marriage. The death. The divorce. IV. The succession. The death as a presupposition of the succession. Introduction to the different kind of descent. Heir and Legatee. Opening of Succession. Descent Calling. Descent Designation. Content of descent calling. Object of descent calling. Presuppositions of descent calling. Forms of descent calling. Indirect calling: right of representation; straight substitution; right of accretion. Vacant succession Descent Acquisition. Inheritance acceptance. Inheritance rejection. Inheritance petition. Inheritance disposal. Interitance charges. Inheritance distribution. V. Kinds of Succession. 5.1. Legal succession. 5.2. Legitimate succession. 5.3. Testate succession. 5.4. Contractual succession.

#### **LDLP430 COMMERCIAL LAW I**

I – Introduction to commercial law. II – Mercantile operations. Merchants. Commercial Liability of married couple assets for commercial debts. The firm. Industrial property. III – Commercial paper. Kinds of Negotiable Instruments. The legal regimen of the Bill of Exchange. The draw. The accept. The endorsement. The aval. Liability of the subscribers. IV – Company law. Nature and types of company. Company formation. The memorandum of association. The articles of association. Capital stock and dividends. Membership: rights and liabilities of stockholders. General meetings. Directors. The management of the company. The dissolution of a company.

#### **LDLP440 CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURAL LAW**

Part I. Legal consequences of the crime. 1. The legal consequences of the crime and the criminal penalty. 2. The reaction to the crime of the criminal law in force in Macau in the context of the criminal policy models. 3. The penalties and secondary penalties. b) The substitution penalties in the system in force in Macau. 4. The imprisonment penalty and the fine. 5. The general theories about the determination of the penalty. 6. Steps on the determination of the penalty. a) Mitigations circumstances and aggravity circumstances. b) The criterium of the article 4 of the criminal code. c) Judicial determination of the penalty. Part II – Criminal Procedure. 1. Meaning and the aim of the criminal procedure law. 2. Place of the criminal procedure law in the legal system. 3. The application of the criminal procedure law. 4. General principles of the criminal procedure. 5. Injunctions. 6. Evidence in the criminal procedure. 7. The forms of the criminal procedure. 8. The inquiry. 9. (a instituição). 10. The trial. 11. The appeals in the criminal procedure.

#### **LDLP450 PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW I**

1. On the dogmatic object of Private International Law: structure (types of) private international relations. 2. The debate on method: comparison between the American methodological perspective on PIL and the classical European one. 3. General interests or regulation values. 4. General theory of the conflict rule and determination of its functional limits: 4.0. Structure and function of the conflict rule in PIL; 4.1. Classification; 4.2. Renvoi (remission/transmission). 4.3. The principle of vested rights; 5. The eviction of foreign law: the undetermined general clause of public policy (“ordre public”). 6. The *fraus legis* in PIL.

#### **LDLP460 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION LAW**

1. Conception of Economic Integration. 2. European Communities: E.C.S.C.; E.E.C.; EURATOM. 3. European Common Market. 4. Economic instruments of European Integration. 5. Institutional System: decision and action organs and control organs. 6. Legal System. 7. The Treaty of Maastricht.

#### **LDLP470 CIVIL PROCEDURAL LAW II**

Executory action. I. General Theory of the executory action. Concept and goals. The legal classification. II. Procedural requisites of the executory action. 1. Specific requisites. Formal and substantial requisites. The executory document. Legal nature. Historical evolution. Classification. Consequences of the lack of executory document or of its non-executariouess. Certainty and exigibility of the debt: The liquidated debt. 2. General requisites of the executory action. International and internal jurisdiction. (Legitimidade). Compulsive representation by and attorney at the Law. III. Forms of the executory process. Legal form of the different species and forms of execution. IV. The phases of the executory process.

#### **LDLP484 CHINESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IV**

Chapter 1. Guiding students to know Chinese language and the character of Chinese: 1. Training the ability in listening. 2. Can be speaking with the usual dialogue. 3. Understanding basically and usual words in Chinese. 4. Training in order to write. 5. Accurately in reading. Chapter II. Guiding students to know Chinese language and the character of Chinese. The similar way as the above 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.. 6. Leading students to distinguish the character of Chinese in case getting know the major concept and difference. 7. Leading students in making simple sentences. Chapter III. A. Guiding students to know Chinese language and the character of Chinese. B. Guiding students to know basically grammar in modern Chinese. C. Guiding how to read simple modern Chinese passages. D. Guiding how to write simple sentences. CHAPTER IV A. The similar way as Chapter III. B. Guiding how to write simple composition. C. Introducing the culture, Chinese customs.

#### **LDLP485 PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IV**

Introduction. 1. This programme is designated to students of Chinese mother language who study in one higher programme taught in Portuguese Language. 2. General objectives: To develop the capacities of written and oral communication; To solidify and perform past apprenticeships in Portuguese Culture and Language; To stimulate the development of interest related with Portuguese reality on the present. 3. Programmatic contents. The linguistic contents (grammatical and lexical exponents) will result from the down mentioned topics, according with the student's needs and knowledge. Special attention will be given to idiomatic sentences. 3.1. Language and Culture Concepts. 3.2. Portugal, actual context, with special incidence in historical, politician and economic aspects; educational, cultural and artistically aspects; Portugal and European community. 3.3. Portuguese myths. 3.4. Cultural stereotypes. 4. The classes will be conducted by inactive and exploratory methodologies. The actives to privilege will be the text's lecture and analysis, the dialogue, the discussion and the writing (abstracts abbreviations and composition). 5. Evaluation: The evaluation will be ruled by Faculty of Law regulations. The Evaluation criterions will be established with the students.

#### **LDLP510 GENERAL THEORY ON CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM**

I – Characteristics of Chinese Legal System. Characteristics of the Chinese legal system in feudal time. The transition of Chinese legal system towards modernization. Characteristics of the legal system of P.R.C. II – Constitution Law of P.R.C. The basic political and economic system and the state organs prescribed in the Constitution. III – The Criminal Law of P.R.C. The concept of crime and elements of crime. Criminal punishment. Specific provisions of the Criminal Law. IV – The Civil Law of P.R.C. Subjects of civil legal relation. Ownership of property. Obligations. Civil liabilities. Application of law to the legal relations with foreign elements. V – The Foreign Economic Law of P.R.C. The Law relating to foreign investments. Acquisition of leaseholds in land in P.R.C. Labour regulations. The relevant tax law. Foreign trade law of P.R.C. Arbitration system. VI – Criminal Procedural Law of P.R.C. Jurisdiction. Evidence. Ordinary and special procedure. Execution of sentences. VII – Civil Procedural Law of P.R.C. Jurisdiction. Parties. Agents ad item. Procedure of the first and second instance. Retrial procedure the first and second instance. Retrial procedure. Mediation by court. Execution. Civil procedure involving foreign parties.

#### **LDLP520 COMPARATIVE LEGAL SYSTEM**

Introduction: 1. The concept of comparative law and its neighboring disciplines; 2. The history of comparative law; 3. The function and aims of comparative law; 4. The method of comparative law; 5. Comparative law as a science; 6. The grouping of the legal systems into families. Part I – Macrocomparison 1. The romanistic-german family: a) History; b) Structure; c) Sources; d) The French and German legal systems. 2. The Common-Law family: 2.1. The English Law: a) History; b) Structure; c) Sources. 2.2. The American Law: a) History; b) Structure; c) Sources. Part II – Microcomparison.

#### **LDLP530 COMMERCIAL LAW II**

Introduction. I – General theory of commercial contract. The modern shape of commercial contracts. The problem of standard contracts. Special regimen of commercial contracts. Classification of commercial contracts. II – Study of some commercial contracts. Contract of lease. Contract of leasing. Contract of surety (on first demand). Contract of agency and representation. Contract of franchising. Contract of factoring. Contract of know-how. Contract of engineering.

#### **LDLP540 REGIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

1 World economic trends 1 – Globalization versus Regionalization 2 – The emergence of economic blocs

II From national to regional – Regional economic relations: some theoretical concepts III South East Asia Area. 1 – The Economy of Japan 1.1. – Characterisation of Japanese Economy 1.2. – Perspectives of development 1.3. – Relations with surrounding economies 2 – Newly Industrialized economies and regional relations 2.1. – The Economy of South Korea: characterization and perspectives of development 2.2. – The Economy of Singapore: characterization and perspectives of development 2.3. – The Economy of Taiwan: characterization and perspectives of development 2.4. – The Economy of Hong Kong: characterization and perspectives of development 3 – The economy of PRC 3.1. – The open-door policy: Coastal Cities and Special Economic Zones 3.2. – Special Economic Zones of Zhuhai and Shenzhen 4 – The Economy of Macau 4.1. – Characterization; 4.2. – Relationships and integration in the geographic zone; 4.3. – Perspectives of development.

#### **LDLP550 GENERAL THEORY OF LAW**

Introduction. Part I – Legal Anthropology Part II – Legal Sociology: 1. Introduction to legal pluralism; 2. The legal transfers; 3. The previous experiences of Portuguese Law, Spanish Law, Dutch Law and English Law in Asia. 4. The Macau case.

#### **LDLP560 PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW II**

1. The specific relevance of personal law in Private International Law. 2. The historical evolution of Private International Law and the progressive autonomy of the problems on the determination of personal law. 3. General interests of PIL and its projection on the conflict of laws concerning personal matters: the protection of the principle of unity in this areas. 4. The relevance of the developing comparative analysis on the matter. 5. Marriage in PIL: the distinct importance of the contractual dimension and of the institutional one. 6. Divorce and separation by law in PIL. 7. Legitimacy, legitimating and adoption and determination of the structure of family relations by those means constituted. 8. Succession law in PIL.

#### **LDLP570 FORENSIC MEDICINE**

Forensic Medicine (concept, organization). Corporal offenses. Forensic sexology. Medical reports and certificates. Sudden natural death. Identification. Violent death. Injury and death from physical agents Wounding. Asphyxia. Immersion and drowning. Sexual offenses. Abortion and Pregnancy. Infant deaths. Poisoning and drugs. Alcohol abuse. Forensic Psychiatry. Labour Forensic Medicine. Medical ethic, responsibility and negligence. Transplantation of organs and tissues. Practice of observations (autopsy, medico-legal examinations).