

Republika ng Pilipinas  
(Republic of the Philippines)  
KAGAWARAN NG EDUKASYON, KULTURA AT ISPORTS  
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SPORTS)  
Manila

March 30, 1989

DECS O R D E R  
No. 27, s. 1989

POLICIES AND STANDARDS FOR LEGAL EDUCATION

To: Bureau Directors  
Regional Directors  
Presidents, State Colleges and Universities  
Heads of Private Schools, Colleges and Universities

1. The enclosed set of policies and standards as proposed by the Philippine Association of Law Schools (PALS), Philippine Association of Law Professors (PALP), and the Bureau of Higher Education (BHE) embodies the general principles and guidelines relative to legal education. The standards have been developed after a series of conference-workshops joined by law school deans, representatives of professional societies and other concerned agencies.
2. All concerned are required to prepare and make the necessary adjustments of their programs and facilities based on the enclosed guidelines and standards.
3. This Order supersedes all existing policies and standards related to legal education and will take effect beginning school year 1989-90.
4. Wide dissemination of this Order is desired.

(SGD.) LOURDES R. QUISUMBING  
Secretary

Incl.:

As stated

Reference:

SPS Memorandum: No. 30, s. 1963

Manual of Regulations for Private Schools 1970 Edition

Rule 130, Revised Rules of Court

Allotment: 1-J-4--(M.O. 1-87)

To be indicated in the Perpetual Index under  
the following subjects:

Course of Study, COLLEGIATE  
LEGISLATION  
SOCIETY or ASSOCIATIONS

## POLICIES AND STANDARDS FOR LEGAL EDUCATION

The following policies and standards govern Legal Education in all colleges and universities in the Philippines together with the bar examination requirements imposed by the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

### ARTICLE I

#### Legal Education in General

Section 1. The term "Legal Education" refers to an educational program including a clinical program appropriate and essential in the understanding and application of law and the administration of justice. It is professional education after completion of a required pre-legal education at the college level.

Section 2. The operation of a law school shall be by specific mandate of law for state colleges and universities and by government authority issued pursuant to law through the Secretary of Education, Culture and Sports for private colleges and universities.

### ARTICLE II

#### Objectives of Legal Education

Section 1. Legal Education in the Philippines is geared to attain the following general objectives:

- (a) To prepare students for the practice of law;
- (b) To produce specially committed members of the legal profession of competence and integrity with an awareness of the needs of deprived and oppressed sections of society;
- (c) To train persons for national leadership; and
- (d) To contribute toward 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 country and in other countries of the world.

Section 2. Legal Education shall aim to accomplish the following specific objectives:

- 2.1 To impart to the law students a broad knowledge of law and its various fields, and of legal institutions;

- 2.2 To develop their ability to search for the law and to analyze, articulate and apply it effectively as well as to enable them to gain a total approach to legal problems and issues;
- 2.3 To prepare law students for advocacy, counselling and decision-making, and their ability to deal with recognized legal problems of the present as well as the anticipated problems of the future;
- 2.4 To develop competence in the law students in a chosen field of law for gainful employment, or 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;
- 2.5 To inculcate in them the ethics and responsibilities of the legal profession; and
- 2.6 To produce lawyers who pursue the lofty goals of their profession conscientiously and adhere to its ethical norms faithfully.

### ARTICLE III

#### Organization and Administration

Section 1. The law school is composed of administrators, teachers and students working together to provide sound legal education.

Section 2. The administration of a law school shall be governed primarily by its own policies. The provisions under this Article shall only be suppletory in character.

Section 3. The law school shall be administered by a dean with the following qualifications:

- 3.1 A member of the Bar in good standing, preferably with a further graduate degree in law, with the potential of becoming an effective and inspiring legal educator;
- 3.2 At least two (2) years of teaching experience in law school which, however, may be waived for highly distinguished members of the Bench and Bar; and
- 3.3 At least three (3) years of relevant administrative experience.

Section 4. The functions of a law dean are:

- 4.1 To provide competent and inspirational leadership in its college in its main mission to teach law.
- 4.2 To exercise educational leadership among his/her faculty by:
  - 4.2.1 initiating and instituting faculty development programs;
  - 4.2.2 encouraging the faculty to contribute innovative and constructive ideas to improve the law school.
- 4.3 To perform such administrative duties by:
  - 4.3.1 recommending the appointment, promotion or separation of faculty members in the college;
  - 4.3.2 preparing and recommending the teaching loads of faculty members in the college;
  - 4.3.3 directing and assigning faculty members to advise students in their program of studies.
- 4.4 To prepare and/or review in consultation with the faculty, the law curriculum; and
- 4.5 To institute a definite program of supervision in order to raise the quality of instruction by:
  - 4.5.1 Supervising and evaluating classroom instruction with the purpose of improving them when necessary.
  - 4.5.2 Supervising and evaluating co-curricular activities of the College.
- 4.6 To oversee the clinical legal education program of the law school, if any.
- 4.7 To coordinate with the school head on all matters affecting general policies of the entire institution.

Section 5. As a general rule, the law school should have either an Associate Dean, Assistant Dean or College Secretary, with the following qualifications:

- 5.1 a member of the bar in good standing, who can run the day-to-day operations of the College with competence and efficiency; and

5.2 at least one (1) year of teaching experience in law school.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### The Law Faculty

Section 1. A member of the law faculty must be a person of good moral character who is capable of discharging the responsibilities of a law professor with competence, discipline, integrity and dedication to academic pursuits.

1.1 Unless the specific policies of a law school provide differently, no person may be appointed to its faculty unless he has been a member of the Bar of good standing for at least five years. A member of the Bar for less than such period of time may be appointed to the faculty if he has graduated with academic honors from law school or has placed among the top ten in the bar examinations.

1.2 All faculty members should preferably be holders of a graduate law degree, or its equivalent, and teach largely in their major field and/or allied subjects. Credentials of teachers should be on file and made available when the need arises.

Section 2. Subject to school policies, when vacancies occur in the teaching force of the Law School, the replacements should possess similar or higher qualifications.

Section 3. The following conditions of employment shall be observed:

3.1 The remuneration paid to members of the law faculty, as a general rule, shall befit their dignity and status in the legal profession.

3.1.1 Salaries must be paid in full on a regular basis and on time.

3.1.2 No salary shall be paid on the basis of class enrollment or in the form of shares of stocks.

3.2 A probationary period may be required of faculty members.

3.2.1 Subject to the school's policies on tenure, faculty members who have successfully passed the probationary period shall be considered permanent to the extent of their regular load.

3.2.2 The work of a full-time teacher is not limited to the semester or regular academic terms but extends also to the summer months, subject to the policies and rules of the school.

3.2.3 A full-time teacher may be requested to undertake special assignments, such as interviewing and testing applicants for admission; serving as faculty advisers during registration time or supervising legal interns in the clinical education program. Part-time teachers and lecturers may also be requested to do so, subject to their over-all schedule of activities. The school shall pay honoraria for services rendered for all those given special assignment.

Section 4. The Administration shall determine its own faculty-ranking system and shall assign academic ranks to the members of the law faculty in accordance with its established criteria in ranking.

4.1 Generally, recognized ranks of college faculty members are instructors, assistant professors, associate professors, and professors.

4.2 Part-time teachers are classifiable as lecturers, Associate Lecturers and Professorial Lecturers under similar criteria as full-time teachers.

Section 5. The Faculty plays a major role in the effective operation of the College and shares in delegated responsibilities; hence, there is a need for the law school to maintain a faculty development program. The law school shall continually urge its faculty to attend seminars in the teaching of the law.

Section 6. The law school may adopt the following guidelines for the teaching load of law faculty members:

6.1 As a general rule, regular full-time faculty members may carry a maximum load of 12 unit hours per week.

6.2 A part-time faculty member employed by the government or elsewhere may carry a load of not more than 9 units in all the schools in which he/she teaches.

6.3 Faculty members teaching in more than one school may teach an aggregate of 12 units per week and must give formal notice of their teaching assignments to all schools concerned.

Section 7. It is recommended that every school should have a faculty manual containing information and policies on all matters pertaining to the faculty.

## ARTICLE V

### The Law Curriculum

Section 1. Subject to the approval of the Bureau of Higher Education, the Law school may design its own law curriculum, provided that it complies with the requirements of the Rules of Court.

Section 2. The Law Curriculum shall use the interdisciplinary approach, interrelating with the behavioral sciences. The Law curriculum shall reflect the objectives of legal education mentioned in Article II.

Section 3. Courses in Law shall be generally classified into the following areas:

- 3.1 Perspective courses, consisting of such subjects as Introduction to Law, Roman Law, Legal History, Legal Philosophy, Legal Profession and Legal Bibliography, which may be taken ahead of basic law subjects.
- 3.2 Basic Law Subjects in the general areas of Civil Law, Political Law, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Remedial Law, Labor Law and Legal Ethics.
- 3.3 Specialized Law Subjects in various areas such as Election Law, Agrarian Law, Banking Law, and Taxation.
- 3.4 Practicum Subjects which are skill courses in legal writing and research, counselling and advocacy, appellate practice, and the like.

Section 4. Legal Ethics should be a basic component of all courses; toward this end, the law school shall encourage its faculty to focus whenever relevant on the ethical element in each subject.

Section 5. A law student who is enrolled in clinical legal education program approved by the Supreme Court as part of the curriculum, may assist in the handling of actual cases either in the legal aid clinic of the law school, the Integrated Bar or a voluntary bar or civic association; a private law firm, a legal department of a business enterprise or a government office, including a court or prosecutory office, under the tutelage, supervision and control of judges, clerks or members of the bar duly accredited by the law school. Similarly, the business enterprises, government office or private law firm above-mentioned must also be duly accredited.

Section 6. The law school is encouraged to specialize in a particular field, and the concept of cross enrollment for elective subjects in schools may be allowed, subject to the favorable recommendation of the Dean with the approval of the Bureau of Higher Education.

Section 7. A student must have successfully completed a minimum of 134 units to earn a Bachelor of Laws degree, unless otherwise authorized by the Department, no school shall require more than 152 units to earn a Bachelor's degree in Law.

Section 8. The school may offer a five-year curriculum by spreading out the regular four (4) years to a period of five (5) academic years, subject to the approval of the DECS.

### MODEL LAW CURRICULUM (LL.B.)

#### First Year

Persons and Family Relations	- 4	Obligations & Contracts	- 4	4
Constitutional Law I	- 3	Criminal Law II	- 3	3
Criminal Law I	- 3	Constitutional Law II	- 3	3
Legal Profession	- 1	Legal Writing	- 1	1
Legal Research	- 2	Legal Ethics	- 1	1
Statutory Construction	- 2			
				15 units*
	15 units*			

#### Second Year

Property	- 4	Negotiable Instruments Law	- 4	4
Land Titles & Deeds	- 1	Credit Transactions	- 4	4
Sales	- 2	Administrative Law	- 3	3
Criminal Procedure	- 2	Civil Procedure	- 4	4
Labor Standards	- 2	Transportation	- 2	2
Elective/Practicum I	- 2	Public International Law	- 2	2
Elective	- 2	Elective/Practicum II	- 4	4
				17 units
	15 units*			

\* In addition thereto, other perspective courses may be offered; e.g. Introduction to Law, Roman Law, Legal Philosophy, Legal Bibliography, provided that the total course offerings for each term shall not exceed 12 units.



Third Year					
Succession	-	4	Business Organization II (C)	-	4
Legal Counselling	-	2	Evidence	-	4
Business Organization I (PART)	-	3	Torts and Damages	-	3
Taxation I	-	3	Legal Forms	-	4
Labor Relations	-	3	Taxation II	-	4
Insurance	-	2	Problems Areas in Legal Methods	-	2
Elective/Practicum III	-	2	Special Proceedings	-	2
18 units			18 units		

Fourth Year					
Civil Law Review I	-	4	Civil Law Review II	-	4
Constitutional Law Review	-	3	Remedial Law Review	-	3
Criminal Law Review	-	4	Commercial Law Review	-	4
Legal Medicine	-	1	Conflict of Laws	-	3
Labor Law Review	-	2	Practice Court II	-	3
Elective/Practicum IV	-	2	Elective	-	2
Practice Court I (Practicum V)	-	2			
18 units			18 units		

- Schools offering Criminal Law I (General Principles) as a 2-unit subject may offer Criminal Law II (Specific Crimes - 3 units) and Criminal Law III (Penalties - 2 units) at the same time designated as Criminal Law II (Specific Crimes and Penalties) as a 4-unit course.
- Suggested Electives - Roman Law (2 units); Introduction to Law (1 unit); Legal History (1 unit); Legal Philosophy (2 units); Special Commercial Law (2 units); Law on Natural Resources (1 unit); Law on Municipal Corporations (1 unit); Copyright and Intellectual Properties (2 units); Election Law (1 unit); Social Legislation (1 unit); Forensic (2 units); Advanced Legal Writing (1 unit) & Law on Public Officers (1 unit).
- All review subjects in the fourth year shall be considered as electives and shall be taught through an integration of courseware under said review subjects.
- Partnership rules in special proceedings may be offered as a separate subject or integrated in Persons (Guardianship, Adoption, Change of Names, etc.), Succession (Settlement of Estates) and Constitutional Law (Juries Corpus and Masters).
- Students who intend to become trial lawyers/general practitioners may be allowed to enroll in the practicum subjects for their electives. (See course description for Practicum I to Practicum IV)
- Alternative dispute resolution e.g. arbitration and conciliation may be integrated in the subject Legal Profession.

## ARTICLE VI

### Instructional Standards

Section 1. The law school shall maintain at all times a high standard of instruction and a system of evaluation of teaching competence. A system of supervision shall be adopted for compliance with rules and regulations governing academic standards.

Section 2. The Dean shall adopt a uniform system of grading, including the frequency of periodic examinations, as well as effective policies on the methods of teaching.

Section 3. The law school shall continually endeavor to study how the professors can use methods of teaching other than the strictly lecture method, such as the case method of instruction, designed to make the student an active participant in the own learning process.

Section 4. The law school may adopt from time to time textbooks and other reference materials for each course upon the recommendation of the professor teaching the subject. The law faculty may create a textbook committee to study recommendations.

Section 5. The Dean shall see to it that the professors and the students have the necessary textbooks prescribed for the courses. Arrangements shall be made to enable the students to acquire them.

Section 6. The Dean, in consultation with the faculty, may approve and implement such measures as are appropriate under given circumstances with the end in view of uplifting the standards of the school and promoting the interests of the students.

Section 7. As part of the law curriculum, the law school may maintain a legal aid clinic to be headed by a director under the supervision of the Dean.

7.1 The legal aid clinic shall have the primary responsibility of providing the necessary legal internship to the law students and shall be in charge of distributing the law students to duly accredited agencies of lawyers.

7.2 The Dean shall approve written guidelines in the operations of the legal aid clinic which shall include in its staff faculty members who shall supervise the legal interns.

7.3 The legal aid clinic shall keep a journal that shall record all its activities.

## ARTICLE VII

### Law Library

Section 1. Every college offering the Legal Education Program should have library resources relevant to law education adequate in quality and quantity, helpful in serving the needs of scholarship and research, as well as progressively developing and growing in accordance with institutional development and expansion plans.

1.1 Quality refers to such factors as breadth and depth of coverage and representativeness of authority in the various fields of law.

1.2 Quantity refers to the number of holdings and reference materials which should be proportionate to the total number of enrollment, and be responsive to the needs of the students.

Section 2. The following are the minimum staff requirements.

2.1 A college should have a full-time librarian who is a holder of a Master of Library Science degree or its equivalent.

2.2 In terms of enrollment there should be one full-time librarian for the first 500 students, and two for an enrollment of 1000. For every further increase of 1000 students or a fraction thereof, a professional librarian should be added to the staff.

Section 3. A library collection should consist of the following:

3.1 A basic collection of 500 titles should be deemed adequate to support the curricular needs of a college with an enrollment of not more than 500 students.

3.2 For an enrollment of more than 500 the requirement is as follows:

Enrollment	Title per Student	No. of Volumes
500 or more	10	500
501 - 1,000	10	1,000
1001 - 3,000	8	2,400

- 3.3 At least five (5) per cent of the book collection should be on Native Law and Jurisprudence.
- 3.4 At least forty-five (45) per cent of the book collection should be on the core subjects.
- 3.5 The curriculum must have appropriate and adequate library support.
- 3.6 It is required that at least twenty (20) per cent of the total book collection should be of recent edition (published during the last five years).
- 3.7 There should be at least 1 subscription to 10 different magazine titles and/or periodicals for each of the different disciplines.

Section 4. The following are the minimum requirements for library quarters either as part of the main library or as a separate library.

- 4.1 The law library collection should be adequate to support the current curricular needs of the law school and should include sufficient copies of a complete set of the Philippine Reports, Supreme Court Reports Annotated, and available copies of the Official Gazette, statutory compilations, law and case digests, and other basic references which must be up to date at all times.
- 4.2 The law library should also have sufficient copies of the latest editions of all the textbooks prescribed by school as well as a substantial number of appropriate professional publications, such as journals, bibliographies, annals, serials, periodicals and magazines in varied quantity, and pamphlets, documents and non-book materials.
- 4.3 The reading room should be able to accommodate at one seating a minimum of 15 to 20% of the student enrollment. The reading room should provide at least 2.79 sq.m. per reader, a space that includes allowance for furniture and equipment.

Section 5. The library should have adequate reading space for the student population. An open shelf system should be encouraged.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Admission, Residence and Other Requirements

Section 1. No applicant shall be enrolled in the law course unless he complies with specific requirements for admission by the Bureau of Higher Education and the Supreme Court of the Philippines, for which purpose he must present to the registrar the necessary credentials before the end of the enrollment period.

Section 2. The law school must administer a law entrance examination to determine the student's articulation skills and aptitude for analytical reasoning and studying law, in addition to any basic requirements that the law school itself may impose and which it shall publish.

Section 3. No student shall be allowed to carry a semestrial load of more than three (3) units over the regular load, but not exceeding a total of twenty-four (24) units, or a summer load of more than nine (9) units except for graduating students who may be allowed in special cases by the school authorities.

Section 4. No student shall be allowed to take any subject with prerequisites unless he has satisfactorily passed such prerequisites as embodied in the curriculum. No academic degree shall be conferred upon a student unless he has taken the last curriculum year in the law school which is to confer the degree.

Section 5. A law school must maintain by way of minimum facilities, an Office for the Dean, faculty room, classrooms of acceptable standards, auditorium and an adequate law library as heretofore mentioned. The law school, however, is strongly urged to provide other physical facilities for greater efficiency and convenience in teaching law.

## ARTICLE IX

### Transitory Provisions

Section 1. The Model Curriculum shall have prospective application. However, students who were enrolled under the 1963 Curriculum and who may be affected by the Model Law Curriculum may, with the approval of the Law Dean, avail of the advantages of said Model Curriculum, provided that such students shall satisfactorily complete at least a total of 134 units for the law course.

## ARTICLE X

### Effectivity

These policies and standards shall take effect beginning the school year 1999-2000.

MODEL LAW CURRICULUM  
DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

First Year

(First Semester)

PERSONS AND FAMILY  
RELATIONS

Cases, recitations, and  
lectures; 4 hours a week;  
4 units

A basic course on the law of persons and the family which first views the effect and application of laws and the law on human relations, and then proceeds 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, family, paternity and filiation, adoption, guardianship, support, parental authority, surrogacy, 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 civil liability of the offender, what it includes, and the extinction and survival of civil liability, as well as 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.

### LEGAL PROFESSION

Cases, recitations and lectures; 1 hour a week - 1 unit

The history and development of the legal profession in the Philippines, its current problems, goals, and role in society.

### LEGAL RESEARCH

Lectures, reading and practical work; 2 hours a week - 2 units

A probe into the methodology of legal research and the preparation of legal opinions, memoranda, expository or critical, on any subject approved by the professor-in-charge.

### 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.

### (Second Semester)

### OBLIGATIONS & CONTRACTS

Cases, recitations, and lectures; 3 hours a week - 3 units

An in-depth study of the nature, kinds and effect of obligations, and their extinguishment; contracts in general, their requisites, form and interpretation; and defective contracts, including quasi-contracts, natural obligations, and estoppel.

### CRIMINAL LAW II

Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week - 3 units

A comprehensive appraisal of specific felonies penalized in Book II of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, their nature, elements and corresponding penalties.

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II

Cases, recitations and lectures; 3 hours a week - 3 units

A comprehensive study of the Constitution, the bill of rights and and judicial review of acts affecting them.

### LEGAL WRITING

Lectures, reading & practical work; 2 hours a week - 2 units

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.

### LEGAL ETHICS

Cases, recitations and lectures; 2 hours a week - 2 units

A course that focuses on the canons of legal ethics involving the duties and responsibilities of the lawyer with respect to the client, the court, the bar and the public.

Second Year

(First Semester)

PROPERTY

Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 4 hours a  
week - 4 units

The law on the different kinds of property, ownership and its modification, co-ownership, possession, usufruct, easements or servitudes, usufruct, and the different modes of acquiring ownership.

LANDS, TITLES & DEEDS

Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 1 hour  
a week - 1 unit

The system and methods of registration of titles and deeds to land.

SALES

Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 2 hours  
a week - 2 units

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, 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.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 2 hours  
a week - 2 units

The rules on criminal procedure, including the basic rights of the accused, the jurisdiction of courts, and the procedure in criminal cases.

LABOR STANDARDS

Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 2 hours  
a week - 2 units

An investigation into the minimum labor standards, working conditions and employment benefits, including statutes and decrees on labor standards.

(Second Semester)

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW

Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 3 hours a  
week - 3 units

An examination of the statutory provisions governing negotiable instruments as well as other commercial papers, including investment papers and money market instruments.

CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 3 hours  
a week - 3 units

The law governing loans and deposits, including mortgages, pledges, antichresis, guaranty, sureties and other securities or collaterals.



**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 2 hours  
a week - 2 units

The development and application of principles and doctrines governing administrative agencies with rule-making and adjudicative functions.

**CIVIL PROCEDURE**  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 4 hours  
a week - 4 units

The rules of civil procedure involving basic principles of jurisdiction and procedure in civil cases, provisional remedies and special civil actions.

**TRANSPORTATION**  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 2 hours a  
week - 2 units

The general principles and basic regulations governing common carriers (land, sea and air).

**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 2 hours a  
week - 2 units

An overview of the legal principles governing international relations based, among others, on the United Nations Charter and the decisions of international tribunals.

### Third Year

(First Semester)

**SUCCESSION**  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 4 hours  
a week - 4 units

A detailed evaluation 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.

**LEGAL COUNSELLING**  
Lectures, reading &  
practical work; 2 hours  
a week - 2 units

An introduction to the art and technique of legal counselling as well as a consideration of the responsibilities of the lawyer as counsellor.

**BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS I**  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 3 hours  
a week - 3 units

A course combining the laws of Partnership, Agency and Trusts.

**TAXATION I**  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 2 hours  
a week - 2 units

The general principles of taxation and statutory provisions on income taxation, including pertinent revenue regulations.

LABOR RELATIONS  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 3 hours  
a week - 3 units

A survey of the laws implementing the rights to self-organization and collective bargaining, including the laws relating to strikes, pickets and lock-outs.

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 regulation of the insurance business.

(Second Semester)

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS II  
Cases, recitations  
and lectures; 4 hours  
a week - 4 units

A study of the Corporation Code or the law governing private corporations. It includes the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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 presumption.

TORTS & 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  
Lectures, readings and  
practical work; 1 hour  
a week - 1 unit

A course which trains students in the drafting of various legal documents and deeds, as well as judicial pleadings and briefs.

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), specific, business, percentage, amusement, and miscellaneous taxes provided in the National Internal Revenue Code, including general principles on tariff and customs duties.

PROBLEM AREAS IN LEGAL  
ETHICS

Cases, recitations and  
lectures; 2 hours a  
week - 2 units

A course aimed at examining and resolving specific problems which may confront lawyers and judges in the exercise of the profession.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS; 2 hours  
a week, 2 units

A study of rules on settlement of  
estates, wills, letters testamentary  
and administration, encumbrances of  
property of decedents and estates.

#### Fourth Year

##### (First Semester)

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 effect and application of  
laws, the law on human  
relations, Persons and Family  
Relations, Property, Ownership and  
its Modifications, the Different  
Modes of Acquiring Ownership,  
including Succession. Pertinent  
provisions of special laws and the  
Rules of Court are also reviewed.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW REVIEW  
Cases, recitations and  
lectures; 3 hours a  
week - 3 units

A general survey of the  
Constitution of the  
Philippines, including Adminis-  
trative Law.

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, and the interpretative  
decisions of the Supreme Court as  
well as the other relevant penal  
statutes.

LEGAL MEDICINE  
1 hour a week;  
1 units

An overview of the principles  
relating to medico-legal cases,  
including the procedure of  
presenting and examining a medical  
expert witness.

LABOR LAW REVIEW  
Cases, recitations and  
lectures; 2 hours  
a week - 2 units

A general review of all laws  
affecting labor standards and labor  
relations.

PRACTICE COURT I  
Recitations and  
lectures; 2 hours  
a week; credit -  
2 units

Training on the preparation and  
drafting of complaints, petitions,  
answers, motions, orders and other  
pleadings before tribunals, in the  
art of effective oral advocacy.

(Second Semester)

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 obligations and contracts, sales, lease, quasi-contracts, quasi-delicts and damages.

REMEDIAL LAW REVIEW  
Cases, recitations and  
lectures; 4 hours a  
week - 4 units

A general survey and integration of the principles of court jurisdiction, civil and criminal procedure, special civil actions, special proceedings, provisional remedies and evidence.

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 and Exchange Commission, secured transactions, negotiable instruments, insurance and transportation.

CONFLICT OF LAWS  
Cases, recitations and  
lectures; 2 hours a  
week - 2 units

A course dealing with legal transactions or relationships involving foreign elements with emphasis on the choice of law methods, including problems in jurisdiction and in recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.

PRACTICE COURT II  
2 hours a week;  
credit - 2 units

Holding of court trials as if in a Regional Trial Court, where the rules of Court, with particular reference to Rule 123, are strictly observed. The professor in charge prepares statements of facts and each one of them is made the basis of a complaint and answer. 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 student the habit of noting down or remembering the important facts and it trains him in the art of arguing cases off-hand on the basis of the evidence presented. The judge renders his decision in writing.

The cases assumed that the cases threaded out previously are brought to the Appellate Court, the professor in charge acting as the appellate judge. Members of the class are appointed to act as lawyers for the appellant and appellate to argue their cases orally on the decks of the records prepared previously. The judge renders his decision.

#### SUGGESTED ELECTIVES (DESCRIPTION)

##### ADMIRALTY

The course covers the history of the genesis of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act to the advent of the conventional Hague Rules of 1924, Hague-Visby Rules of 1968 and Hamburg Rules of 1978, including aspects of bills of lading, Charter Parties, Collision, Salvage, Tonnage Pilots, 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 hypothetical cases of a high level tax practice. Each student is assigned the 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. (Prerequisite: Taxation I. Recommended: Taxation II.) (2 units)

#### ABIGARIAN LAW AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

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 Service Insurance Act. (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 in arbitration procedure and techniques, including 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 Central Bank rules and Civil Aeronautics Board. (1 unit)

#### CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION

Supervised student practice under Rule 130-D of the Rules of Court including conferences 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 skill of drafting commonly used 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 his knowledge of corporation law to actual corporate organizations, problems, strategies, meetings, preparation on minutes, 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 a general principles of custom and tariff, including dumping and the remedies available to importers. Pertinent Central Bank Circular on Importation will also be included in the study. (1 unit)

## ELECTION LAW

This course examines the regulating the conduct of elections and the law on pre-proclamation contests and election protests. (1 unit)

## ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

The course covers law developed to control pollution, including zoning. (2 units)

## FORENSICS

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

## HUMAN RIGHTS

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

## INJUNCTION AND OTHER PROVISIONAL REMEDIES

An intensive study of injunction and other provisional relief in 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, incentives code, the Board of Investment, irrelevant central bank 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 jurisdiction of courts and quasi judicial agencies of government. (2 units)

## LAW ON NATURAL RESOURCES

A study of the constitutional provisions and special laws governing natural resources, their use and disposition. (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 barrios; the scope and application of the powers of municipal corporations, including municipal ordinances, contracts, liabilities, and enterprises. (1 unit)

## LEASE

A study of the Civil Law provisions on lease including the Rental Law. (1 unit)



## LEGAL ACCOUNTING

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

### PRACTICUM I

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

### PRACTICUM II

Formulation of theories of the case, legal logic including analysis of questions of fact and law. (1 hour a week, 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 hours a week, 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 hours a week, 2 units)

### PRACTICUM V

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

### PRACTICUM VI

Continuation of Practicum V - 2 hours a week, 2 units

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

This treats on 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 practice. 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. It discusses jurisdiction, powers and the role in the regulation of the issuance, sale and trading of securities. (2 units)

## SPECIAL PENAL LAWS

The study includes related offenses provided in special laws, such as the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Anti-Grave and Burial Practices Act, the Law on Wire Tapping and related violations of privacy of communication, the Eavesdropping Law, the Gambling Law, the Anti-Smoking Law, and the Casino Gambling Act. (1 unit)

## TRIAL TECHNIQUE

This is a practical instruction in the preparation of cases and trial before actual trial of cases, both civil and criminal. It includes practical suggestions on effective methods and gathering the facts of cases, the formulation of the theory of the case, search for legal authorities, construction of pleadings, interview of witnesses 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 advancing 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.