



## The First Branch: The History of College of Law

College of Law at Baghdad University is considered one of the leading law colleges at the level of Iraq and Arab world. It has more than (114) years of experience in legal education.

**Website:** <https://en.colaw.uobaghdad.edu.iq/>

### Stages of Establishing College of Law

#### 1- College of Law before the Establishment of the Iraqi State



The First Graduation students in 1911

The establishment of the college goes back to the beginnings of university education in the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the beginning of the establishment of higher colleges was due to the need to prepare employees for courts that were established in the Western style after the (Student Organizations), as the Ottoman teaching activity in this field began with the issuance of the General Knowledge Law “General Knowledge” On September 20, 1869, the laws and regulations of *Derskhaneh* were established. The House of Teaching Laws and Regulations was established in July 1870 AD, when it was set up by the Justice Superintendent *Ahmed Jawdat Pasha* in the Court of Judicial Judgments. On October 31, 1886 AD, the Law School was established in Istanbul under the name of the *Shahana* Law Office, (the Royal School of Law). The reform enacted laws in the light of the techniques of modern European countries, and this resulted in the necessity of studying and teaching those laws to the people. Also, this school has attracted its students from all over the Ottoman Empire, including Iraqi students who later assumed important judicial and administrative positions; in addition to that its graduates worked in the legal profession.

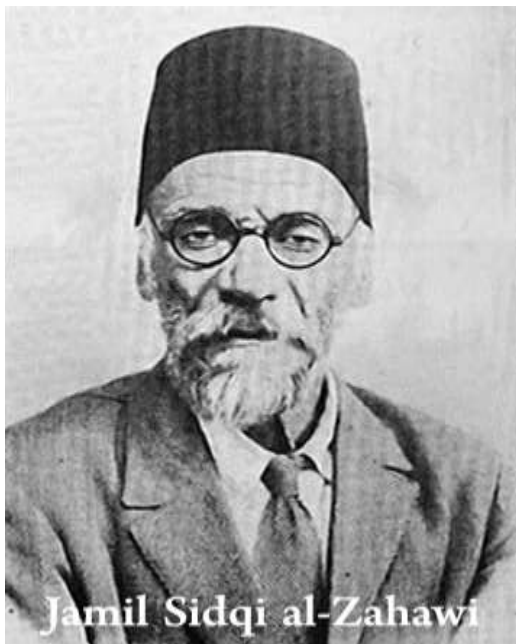
On first of September 1908 a law school was established in Baghdad, because the cost of traveling to Turkey was high, and not all students wishing to study law could afford it. Moreover, this school is regarded the forth law school in the Turkish Emperor.

The duration of the study was three years, and then it became four years. The curricula taught in the school were the same as in the Istanbul Law School.



The study in the Turkish language depends on the specialized books that come from Istanbul. Those curricula were an obstacle to studying in the Arabic language due to the difficulty of Arabizing those curricula and that the exams were conducted orally under the supervision of the specialized teacher, the teachers were from the elite known for their erudition at that time, including the great poet (*Jamil Sidqi al/Zahawi*), the *Mufti* of Baghdad (*Youssef al/Atta*), who was one of the members of the Knowledge Council, (*Arif al/Suwaidi*), (*Muhammad Jawdat*) and (*Ibrahim Shawqi Effendi*) and *Sheikh* (*Nour al/Din al/Shirwani*), a teacher of Persian language in the reserve department, and (*Hamdi al/Babji*), (*Hikmat Suleiman*) and (*Rasheed Ali al/Kilani*), and that the last three later became prime ministers during the period of national rule in Iraq.

Prior to the First World War, the school was at the height of its progress, and its graduates had reached (one hundred and fifty).



Jamil Sidqi al-Zahawi



Edgar Bonham-Carter



## 2- College of Law after the Establishment of the Iraqi State.



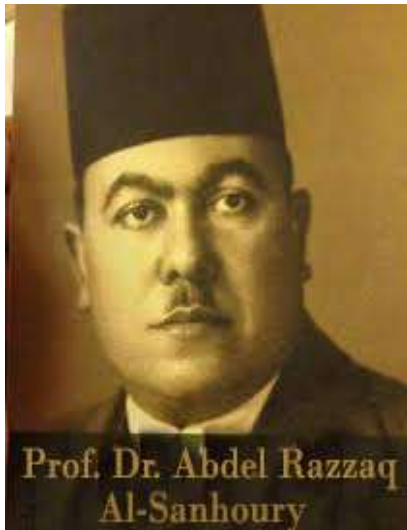
**Professor Dr. Tawfiq Al-Suwaidi**

In the year of 1921, new students were accepted, and the study period was fixed for three years. Additionally, its management remained entrusted to the British judiciary until it was taken over by Professor *Tawfiq Al-Suwaidi* in 1924, followed by the most distinguished Iraqi professors in the position. Furthermore, the Law of Faculty of Law No. 10 of 1928 was issued based on the proposal of the Minister of Education, Professor *Tawfiq Al-Suwaidi*, who abolished all previous

regulations and instructions, Ottoman ones or those issued during the era of the English occupation, and achieved a great deal of reform and gave the study the feature of stability. In addition, he changed the name of the institution to a college rather than a school. Also, he named the one who administers it to a president of the college, and assisted by the teacher's council.

Therefore, it was required that the president of the college be appointed by a royal will based on the proposal of the Minister of Education, and that he have the authority to appoint the staff of the college, provided that this is done with the approval of the Ministry. The teachers were two types and appointed with specific qualifications: the first is full/time teachers who receive salaries in return for their full time. Secondly, is the lecturers who receive a fee for their lectures only.

Then the college has taken an important step in the path of development with the issuance of College of Law System No. 8 of 1939 which has been prepared by Prof. Dr. *Abdul Razzaq Al-Sanhouri* who made a fundamental change in the structure of the college by changing the name of the head of the college to a dean rather than to a president, and made the study period four years to graduate. After that the graduate is granted a bachelor law degree with a certificate indicating the type of specialization chosen by the student among two majors, first is a judicial science and administrative and financial sciences that are applied in joiner and senior years of study.



Prof. Dr. Abdel Razzaq  
Al-Sanhoury

*Al-Sanhouri* also amended and developed the curriculum in order to seek the depth of teaching and keep pace with the development of legal studies in foreign universities and Arabic was considered the language of study, and the faculty members were entrusted with developing the curricula. The new system assigned the teaching staff and placed them on three ranks: the rank of professors, the rank of assistant professors, and the rank of teachers, and it stipulated the fulfillment of certain academic conditions for those who occupy any of these three ranks, in terms of status and

privileges, the professor was placed in the position of a member of the Court of Cassation or a general manager, and the assistant professor in the position of a judge of the second or third degree, according to his seniority and prominence in teaching. The teacher is in a position of governor of the fourth degree. In appointing faculty members, it requires that the nomination be made by the College Council by an absolute majority of all its members, provided that the name of the candidate is presented to the minister of education for approval, and if the minister objects. The candidate must state the reasons for his objection to the name of the candidate and inform the deanship of the college accordingly. If the council reconsiders the nomination and insists on its previous opinion, the nomination becomes final, and these procedures apply to the promotion of faculty members to a higher rank as well.

On the teaching system, the system established five chairs for the main subjects, each of which is occupied by a professor, which they are: a chair for Islamic law, civil law, public law, penal law and political economy. The establishment of new chairs by a royal will was permitted at the request of the college council. The system requires that teaching and conducting discussion and research work be done by assistant professors and teachers under the supervision of professors according to their field.

The system distributed faculty members to four departments: the private law department, the public law department, the penal law department, and the political economy department. It introduced civil provisions, personal status, jurisprudence, and the entrance to the study of law, history of law and Roman law within the specialization of private law. Additionally, each department supervises the subjects related to its specialization and is headed by the senior professor in the department, and the dean of the college heads the department to which it belongs.

The system imposed fees for studying and fees for obtaining a certificate, for taking an equivalency exam, or for performing a specialization exam in the other branch in the college. This system has remained in force





with the issuance of the Law School Law No. 49 of 1941. In fact, this system included the most foundations and provisions of the previous system, but it made a change in it. It changed some curricula, increased teaching hours, distributed teaching of some subjects over several academic years, and added to the curricula two subjects: Iraq's economic conditions and moral philosophy, and the obligation to teach a foreign language. In the first and second grades, it permitted the teaching of some subjects in a foreign language, increased tuition fees, and restricted scientific excellence to be exempted by obtaining a general average of no less than 80%. It decreed that a mid/year exam be held in February, with a third of the final grade allocated to it, and the passing grade in the subjects was raised to 50%. It was required that the student obtain a general average of at least 50 in the discussions to participate in the final exam periodically. And two years did not pass before the College of Law system No. 21 of 1943 was issued, which in turn retained more the foundations and provisions of the 1939 system, but it was greatly modified in the 1941 system, as it canceled the year exam and also canceled the two subjects introduced by the previous system from the curricula and limiting specialization to the fourth grade, and it added Maritime commercial law, political and consular science, And the imposition of teaching obligations in two years studies, and two chairs added to the previous five chairs for both commercial law and origins civil pleadings. He authorized the appointment of teaching assistants from among the Bachelor of Law degree graduates with Honor degree or equivalent, and to obtain a license, it requires success in special exams held in the language English. It ruled that the student would be deprived of participating in the final exam if he did not attend 80% of the exam the least of the total lessons and discussions, and whatever the reasons for his absence was.

Then followed the foregoing regulations, another system became effective on October 11, 1954 with some differences.



First year students with Mr. Alphonse the French lecturer at college of law in 24<sup>th</sup> of Jan.1938.



### 3- College of Law after the Establishment of the University of Baghdad.



The structure of the College of Law was not affected by the emergence of the University of Baghdad and the issuance of its successive laws No. 51 of 1963 and Law No. 54 of 1968, although these laws led to a shrinkage in the powers of the dean and the college council in view of the establishment of the University Council and its president who manage the university's scientific, administrative, financial and social affairs in its various institutions, including the faculty of law, so in many cases, the decisions of its council appear in the form of recommendations that are submitted to the university presidency for approval accepted by the president or by the university council according to the authorities, but the study curricula, the examination system, the entity of the scientific departments, the ranks of the faculty members and the conditions for their appointment were not affected much, although it was noted that Law No. 181 of 1998 added the rank of associate professor to the existing teaching ranks. But the decisive change that took place in this college occurred when reconsidering the structure of the University of Baghdad and the consequent merging of some colleges, cutting or merging scientific departments with existing colleges, in August 1969. A new one is the College of Law and Politics, as for the law department, replace the name of the branch with the name of the department as for the departments of the faculty of law, it is clear that the department includes five branches: Branch of Civil law, Branch of Commercial law, Branch of Criminal Law, Branch of International Law and Public Law, then add to these branches two types: the first one was established in 1976, Branch of Islamic Law. And the second branch was International Private Law that was independent from the branch of Public International Law.

At the present time, the college is considered an important pillar of the University of Baghdad and a scientific pillars of the pillars the current legislative and political life in Iraq. The faculty members in its four departments have contributed to various forms of intellectual activity inside and outside the country.



## The Second Branch: College Deans

Since 1908, there have been (30) deans at College of Law. The first dean was *Mr. Musa Kazem Al/Baji Ji*. Presently, the Dean is Prof. *Ali Hadi Attia*.

### *Names of college deans throughout the history*

| <b>Name</b>   | <b>Date</b>                |
|---|----------------------------|
| <b>Professor Musa Kazem Baji Ji</b>                     | <b>1908</b>                |
| <b>Professor Hekmat Bey Suleiman</b>                    | <b>1914</b>                |
| <b>Professor Bonham Carter</b>                          | <b>1920-1921</b>           |
| <b>Professor Tawfiq Al/Suwaidi</b>                      | <b>1921/1924-1931</b>      |
| <b>Professor Raouf Rifaat Chadirji</b>                  | <b>1922-1923</b>           |
| <b>Professor Sata Al/Hosari</b>                         | <b>1931-1935</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Abdel Razzaq Al/Sanhoury (Egyptian)</b>    | <b>1935-1936</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Azmy (Egyptian)</b>                | <b>1936-1937</b>           |
| <b>Professor Munir Al/Qadi</b>                          | <b>1937-194/1943-1945</b>  |
| <b>Professor Abdel Hamid El Weshahi (Egyptian)</b>      | <b>1940-1941</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Hamed Zaki (Egyptian)</b>                  | <b>1942-1943</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Abdel Hakim Al/Rifai (Egyptian)</b>        | <b>1945-1947</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Muhammad Abdullah Al/Arabi (Egyptian)</b>  | <b>1948-1949/1952-1955</b> |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Hassan Ali Al/Thnoon</b>                   | <b>1949-1951</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahman Al/Bazzaz</b>                 | <b>1955-1956</b>           |
| <b>Professor Muhammad Taha Al/Bashir</b>                | <b>1956-1958/1968-1969</b> |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Salah Al/den Abdul Latif Al Nahi</b>       | <b>1959-1960</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Abdul/Majid Radhi Al/Hakim</b>             | <b>1960-1961</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Abdul/Jabbar Areem</b>                     | <b>1962-1965</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Shakir Nasser Haider</b>                   | <b>1966-1968</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Ali Hussein Al/Khalaf</b>                  | <b>1970-1973</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Abdul/Hussein Al/Qutaifi</b>               | <b>1973-1976</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Riyadh Aziz Hadi</b>                       | <b>1977-1980</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Nizar Jassem Al/Anbaki</b>                 | <b>1981-1983/1999-2003</b> |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Muhammad Abdullah Al-Douri</b>             | <b>1983-1998</b>           |
| <b>Assistant Professor Dr. Ali Obaid Al-Jilawi</b>      | <b>2003-2005</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Ali Kazem Al-Rafaei</b>                    | <b>2005-2011</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Jamal Ibrahim Al-Haidari</b>               | <b>2011-2015</b>           |
| <b>Assistant Professor Dr. Ali Mutashar Abdul-Saheb</b> | <b>2015-2020</b>           |
| <b>Prof. Dr. Ali Hadi Alhilali</b>                      | <b>2020-till now</b>       |



## **The Third Branch: Deans Assistants**

### **1- Assistant Dean of Administrative Affairs**

The assistant dean of administrative affairs is responsible for the departments and units concerned with administrative, financial and service affairs of the college and exercises in this regard a set of powers related to the functional aspect of the administrative and technical staff of the college's affiliates as well as the financial aspect related to financial allocations and aspects of exchange and the service aspect related to supervising the provision of services in the college facilities various administrative departments, classrooms and laboratories.

### **2- Associate Dean of Scientific Affairs and Postgraduate Studies**

He-she directs manager of all departments of specialization in the college. He-she lays out specialized plans and organizing the work of all the specialized departments in the college. Also, supervising conferences and symposia held by its departments at the college center. He-she works with the powers related to student admission, exams, and attendance and postgraduate studies.

## **The Fourth Branch: Scientific Branches Historically and Presently**

- **Private Law Branch**

The private law branch was created in accordance with Article 18 of the Law No. 8 of 1936 Law, whereby the private law branch supervises and teaches. This branch is composed of faculty members who teach advanced subjects. It is headed by the oldest professor among them. The branch grants LL.M. and Ph.D. degree.

- **Public Law Branch**

The branch of public law was established with the rest of the branches in the College of Law-University of Baghdad under Regulation No. (8) Of 1936, and the Branch opened a graduated study (LL.M.) in 1967-1968, and Ph.D. degree in the academic year of 1974-1975.

This branch plays a pivotal role in legal specializations in general, as its constitutional, administrative and financial sciences form the backbone of legal studies. Moreover most of them contributed to providing studies and providing legal advice to state institutions, and they had an active role in activating the legislative movement and its development in Iraq. The public law branch is keen that its affiliates, students and teachers, enjoy a





distinguished position among the branches and departments of law faculties, through the quality of the academic programs it adopts, and through the unique achievements in the field of scientific research, as well as the contribution to community service and the development of its members.

The public law branch employs its specializations in the areas of: constitutional law, administrative law, public finance and tax legislation, and labor and social security law; in graduating qualified specialists who are qualified to educate and develop people and spread legal culture among them, by providing distinguished legal education, and in this context, it seeks to develop new studies that are in line with the needs of public affairs in society.

- **Criminal Law Branch**

The criminal law branch supervises the credits of the branch at the bachelor's level as well as direct supervision of the graduated study LLM. and PhD degree and recently grants a professional diploma for combating corruption. Since its establishment, the branch has produced a group of legal professionals in criminal jurisdiction in addition to holding scientific conferences, seminars and workshops within the framework of the branch for the purpose of increasing legal awareness of legal and non-legal. As one of the objectives of the criminal branch is to prepare generations of lawyers and research to serve the community and state institutions in its various sectors, and to provide the branch with teachers who hold graduate degrees and scientific titles to continue the research and scientific endeavor.

- **International Law Branch**

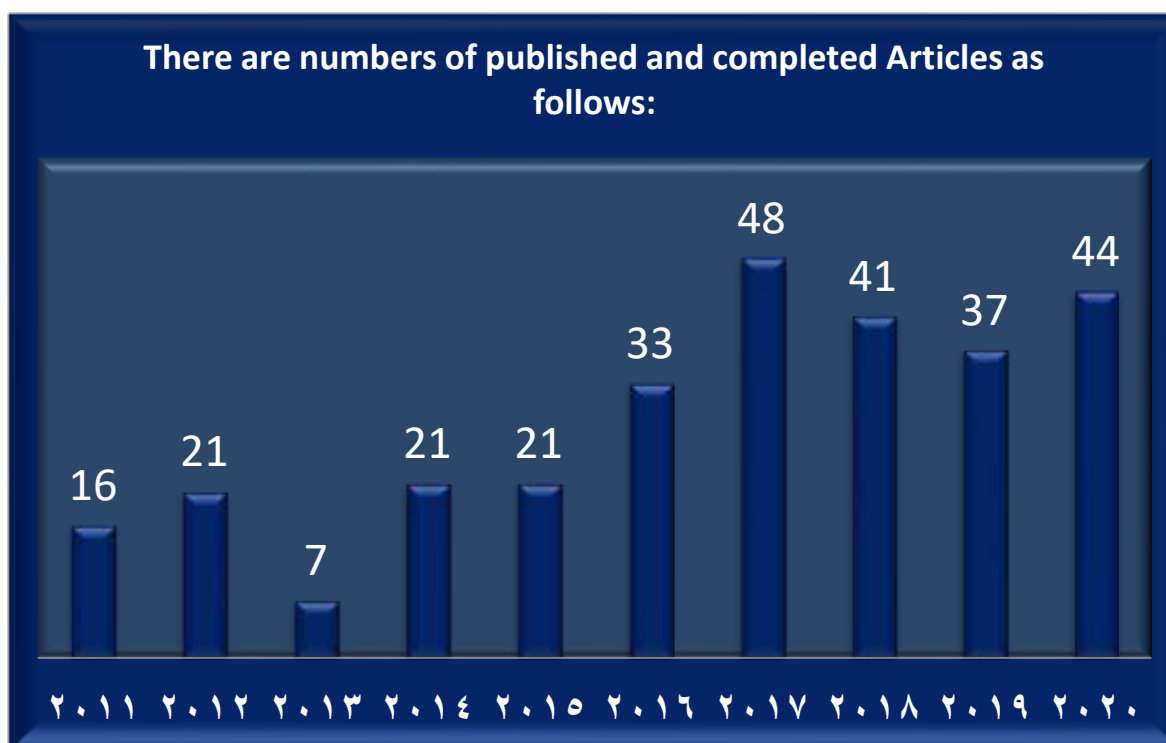
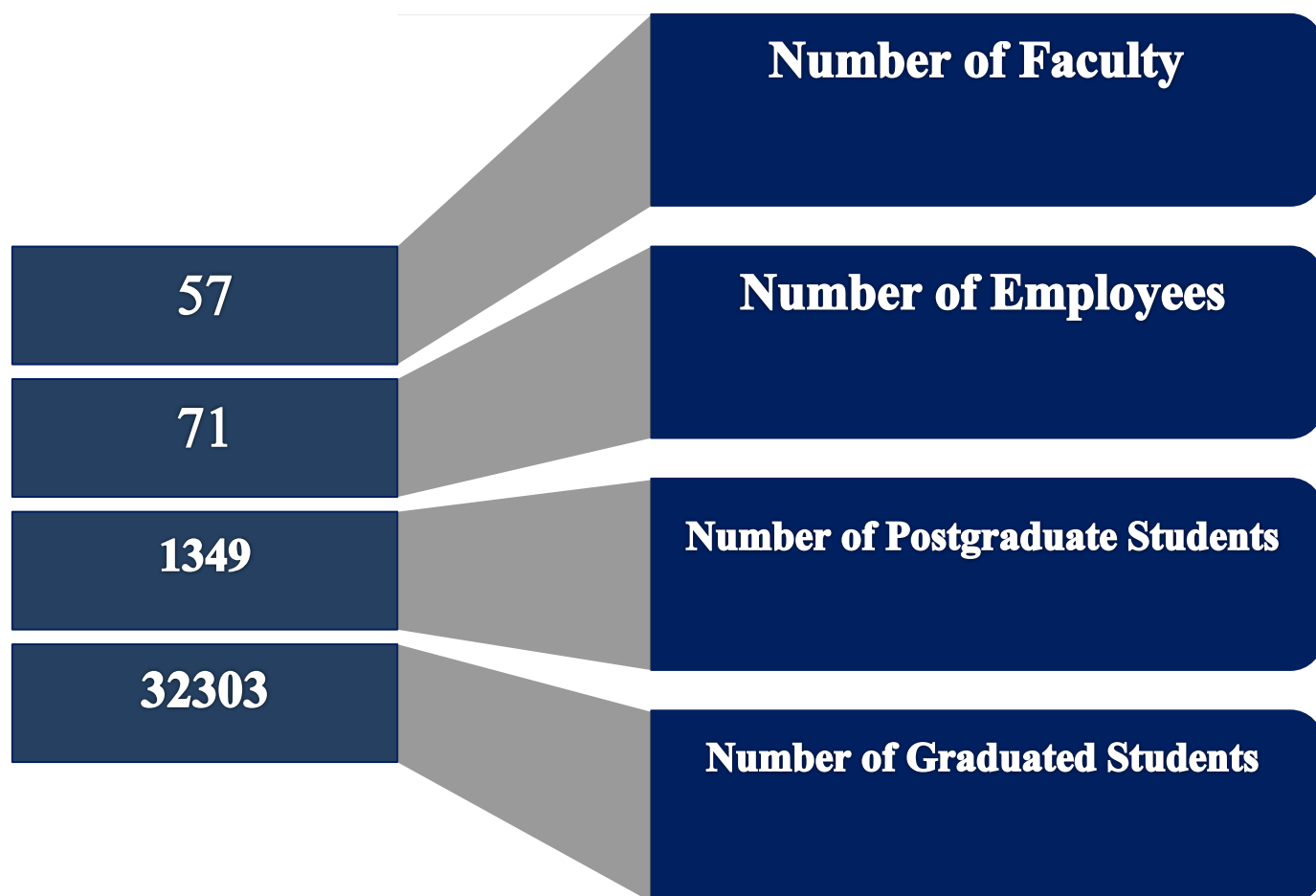
The international law branch supervises the teaching of all academic subjects related to international law in order to prepare jurists familiar with international legal affairs, in addition to its direct supervision of teaching courses in graduate studies and granting LLM. and PhD. degree in public international law and private international law to supplement the legal arena with specialists capable of contributing in accelerating progress.

## **The Fifth Branch: References**

The College of Law contains academic staff who have deep experience in law, and who published important books, which are presently taught in all law colleges in Iraq.



## The Sixth Branch: College of Law in Numbers





## The Seventh Branch: Department of Student Affairs.

The Student Affairs department is one of the institution's essential pillars since it operates as a connector between students and those in charge of them, such as academics and employees. The department is composed of a number of sections that work together to achieve the unit's missions, including (the Student Affairs Unit-Issuance and Audit Unit-Electronic Archiving Unit ...etc.). This department develops college admissions strategy based on decisions made by the College Council and Issuing admission, transfer, and hosting orders for student also analyzing student data, identifying and naming the college's student best performers.

### Undergraduate Courses

#### - First Year

| First year (First Semester)   | First year (Second Semester)   |
|---|--|
| Subjects  | Subjects   |
| Constitutional Law  | Constitutional Law   |
| History of Law & Roman Law  | History of Law & Hammurabi Law   |
| Introduction to Study of Law  | Introduction to Study of Law   |
| Introduction of Islamic Law   | Introduction of Islamic Law  |
| Criminology   | Human Rights   |
| Economics   | Economics  |
| Introduction of Law in English  | Introduction of Law in English   |
| Research Methods  | Research Methods   |
| Selective study: one from the following (General Administration Legal Sociology-Diplomatic Law) | Selective study: one from the following (Independent Bodies-Justice Laws-Penal Policy) |

#### - Second Year

| Second year (First Semester)   | Second year ( Second Semester)  |
|--|---|
| Subjects   | Subjects  |
| Administrative Law   | Administrative Law  |
| Public Finance   | Public Finance  |
| Civil Law (Obligations)  | Civil Law (Obligations)   |
| Public Penal Law   | Public Penal Law  |
| Political Systems  | Political Systems   |
| Law of Personal Status   | Law of Personal Status  |
| Administrative Law in English  | Administrative Law in English   |
| Judicial Applications (Private Law)  | Judicial Application (Criminal Law)   |
| Selective study: one from the following (International Crimes-Money Market-Juvenile Law) | Selective study: one from the following (Environmental Law-Local Governments Anti-corruption Legislation) |



## - Third Year

| Third year ( First Semester)   | Third year ( Second Semester)  |
|--|--|
| Subjects   | Subjects   |
| Public International Law   | Public International Law   |
| Private Penal Law  | Private Penal Law  |
| Commercial Law   | Commercial Law   |
| Civil Contracts  | Civil Contracts  |
| Labour Law & Social Security   | Inheritance  |
| Administrative Judiciary   | Humanitarian International Law   |
| Judicial Applications<br>(Administrative Judicial)   | Judicial Applications (Administrative<br>Judicial)   |
| Public International Law in English  | Criminal Law in English  |
| Selective study: one from the<br>following(E-Governments-Maritime<br>and Air Law-Media and Publishing<br>Laws) | Selective Study : one from the following<br>(Investment-Intellectual Property Laws-<br>Information Crimes) |

## - Forth year

| Forth year (First Semester)  | Forth year ( Second Semester)   |
|--|---|
| Subjects   | Subjects  |
| Civil Law (Real – Rights)  | Civil Law (Accessory – Rights)  |
| Private International Law  | Private International Law   |
| Civil Procedure  | Evidence & Execution Law  |
| Commercial Law   | Commercial Law  |
| Criminal Procedure   | Criminal Procedure  |
| Islamic Jurisprudence  | Islamic Jurisprudence   |
| International Organizations  | International Organizations   |
| Criminal Investigation   | Forensic Medicine   |
| Legal clinic   | Graduating research   |
| Selective study: one from the<br>following (Commercial Arbitration<br>- terrorist crimes Law of Advocacy | Selective study: one from the following<br>Insurances Legislations-Formulating<br>Legislation-Banking Operations) |





## Some of Diploma Certificates and transcripts certificates

University of Baghdad

College of Law

No:  
Date:

Transcript Certificate of Graduation

Full Name:

Sex: Nationality: Place and Date of Birth:

College: Department: Year of Graduation: Date of Graduation:

Year of Entrance: Year of Graduation: Date of Graduation:

Attempt: Average: Grade: Sequence of Graduation:

Total of Graduation: Average of the First Student: Certificate:

Note: More information is on the back of the paper.  
Below is the official transcript of the subjects and marks achieved during the years of the study

| Subject                             | Mark | Unit | Subject                       | Mark | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Constitutional Law                  |      |      | Administrative Law            |      |      |
| History of Law & Roman Law          |      |      | Public Finance                |      |      |
| Introduction to Study of Law        |      |      | Civil Law (Obligations)       |      |      |
| Introduction of Islamic Law         |      |      | Public Postal Law             |      |      |
| Criminology                         |      |      | Administrative Law in English |      |      |
| Economics                           |      |      | Law of Personal Status        |      |      |
| Roman Rights                        |      |      | Political Systems             |      |      |
| Subject                             | Mark | Unit | Subject                       | Mark | Unit |
| Public International Law            |      |      | Civil Law (Real Rights)       |      |      |
| Law of Personal Status              |      |      | Private International Law     |      |      |
| Private Penal Law                   |      |      | Civil Procedure & Evidence    |      |      |
| Commercial Law                      |      |      | Commercial Law                |      |      |
| Civil Contracts                     |      |      | Criminal Procedure            |      |      |
| Public International Law in English |      |      | International Organizations   |      |      |
| Labour Law & Social Security        |      |      | Islamic Jurisprudence         |      |      |
| Administrative Judiciary            |      |      | Executive Law                 |      |      |

Dear D. Namdar Registrar Prof. Ph. D. Hussein Abdullah Alchalabi Asst. Dean Prof. Dr. Ali Hadi Attiya Dean

info@collegeoflaw-iq.org





## The Eighth Branch: Department of Postgraduate

The College of Law aims to accomplish excellence in the field of community-oriented scientific research and solving problems by graduating students with (LLM. and PhD.) degrees in law through its four branches (public, private, criminal, and international) to work in state institutions and the private sector, educational, research, scientific, and service.

The goal of this department is to finish all transactions for postgraduate students and to resolve any problems that may arise through studying and even after graduating.

### Postgraduate Courses

#### - Public law Branch

| PhD. Courses               |         | LLM. Courses               |         |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Subjects                   | Credits | Subjects                   | Credits |
| Constitutional Law         | 3       | Constitutional Law         | 3       |
| Administrative Law         | 3       | Administrative Law         | 3       |
| Public freedoms            | 3       | Administrative judiciary   | 3       |
| Public administration      | 2       | Public finance             | 2       |
| Public Law in English      | 2       | Public Law in English      | 2       |
| Legal Research and Writing | 1       | Legal Research and Writing | 1       |
| Research Methods           | P*      | Research Methods           | P*      |
| English Grammar            | P*      | English Grammar            | P*      |

#### - Privet Law Branch

| PhD. Courses               |         | LLM. Courses               |         |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Subjects                   | Credits | Subjects                   | Credits |
| Civil Law                  | 3       | Civil Law                  | 3       |
| Commercial Law             | 3       | Commercial Law             | 3       |
| Islamic Jurisprudence      | 3       | Islamic Jurisprudence      | 2       |
| Private International Law  | 3       | Private International Law  | 3       |
| Civil Law in English       | 2       | Civil Law in English       | 2       |
| Legal Research and Writing | 1       | Legal Research and Writing | 1       |
| Research Methods           | P*      | Research Methods           | P*      |
| English Grammar            | P*      | English Grammar            | P*      |



**- International Law Branch.**

| PhD. Courses   |         | LLM. Courses  |         |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| Subjects   | Credits | Subjects  | Credits |
| Public International law   | 3       | Public International Law                                | 3       |
| Private International law  | 3       | Private international Law                               | 3       |
| International Humanitarian law 1 <sup>st</sup> Semester  | 3       | Humanitarian international Law 1 <sup>st</sup> Semester | 3       |
| International Law of the Sea (1 <sup>st</sup> semester) International River( 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester) | 3       | Criminal international Law                              | 3       |
| International Criminal Law   | 2       | International Organization                              | 2       |
| International Law in English   | 2       | International Law in English                            | 2       |
| Legal Research and Writing   | 1       | Legal Research and Writing                              | 1       |
| Research Methods   | P*      | Research Methods  | P*      |
| English Grammar  | P*      | English Grammar   | P*      |

**- Criminal Law Branch**

| PhD. Courses               |         | LLM. Courses               |         |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Subjects                   | Credits | Subjects                   | Credits |
| Public Penal Law           | 3       | Public Penal Law           | 3       |
| Philosophy of Law          | 3       | Criminal procedure Law     | 3       |
| Islamic Criminal Law       | 3       | Contemporary Crime         | 3       |
| International Criminal Law | 3       | Penal Policy               | 2       |
| Criminal Law in English    | 2       | Criminal Law in English    | 2       |
| Legal Research and Writing | 1       | Legal Research and Writing | 1       |
| Research Methods           | P*      | Research Methods           | P*      |
| English Grammar            | P*      | English Grammar            | P*      |

**P\* = Pass**

## Some of Diploma Certificates and transcripts certificates

University of Baghdad  
College of Law  
Higher Studies

No :      Date :      /      /

**Sub : Graduation Certificate**

This is to certify that Mr. ( ) Iraqi nationality whose photograph is affixed above, has graduated from this college on according to the university order. He has been awarded (Master Degree in Criminal LAW). Below the subjects & Marks of the preparatory year :

| Subjects                | Degrees of First semester |       | Degrees of second semester |       | H/U |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-----|
|                         | NO                        | Write | NO                         | Write |     |
| Public Penal Law        |                           |       |                            |       | 2   |
| Procedure               |                           |       |                            |       | 2   |
| Criminology             |                           |       |                            |       | 2   |
| Constitutional Law      |                           |       |                            |       | 2   |
| Criminal Law in English |                           |       |                            |       | 2   |
| Seminar                 |                           |       |                            |       | 2   |

Average of the two semesters:  
Average of the thesis:  
General Average:

**Thesis:**

AHMED AMER ABDULAMEER      Prof. Dr. Hassan Abdullah Abdulrida      Prof. Dr. Ali Hadi Attiye  
Registers      Asst. Dean      The Dean

التعاون / بغداد - الوزارة      E-Mail : postgraduate@colaw.uobaghdad.edu.iq

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الجمهورية العراقية  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة بغداد  
كلية القانون والسياسة  
الدراسات العليا

المعد / ١١٤٩١  
الدرجة / ١٨٨٢ / ١١ / ٥

دائرة التسجيل العامة / الدراسات العليا  
م / درجات السنة التحضيرية

أدري لكم أدواء درجات السنة التحضيرية لطلاب الماجستير أحمد عمت عبد المجيد بكر الموسوي - (أثر التوجه الاجتماعي في تطور عقد الإيجار - دراسة مقارنة) والتقدير التي حصل عليها \*  
درجات السنة التحضيرية

| Subjects          | Mark   | Grade         |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| Civil Law         | ٨٠     | الدرجة الأولى |
| Comparative Law   | ٨٥     | الدرجة الأولى |
| Commercial Law    | ٧٧ / ٥ | الدرجة الأولى |
| Islamic Law       | ٨٤     | الدرجة الأولى |
| Philosophy of Law | ٧٦ / ٥ | الدرجة الأولى |

(The Social tendency effect on the development of lease.)  
(A Comparative Study)

الدكتور باسم محمد صالح  
معاون العميد للشؤون العلمية

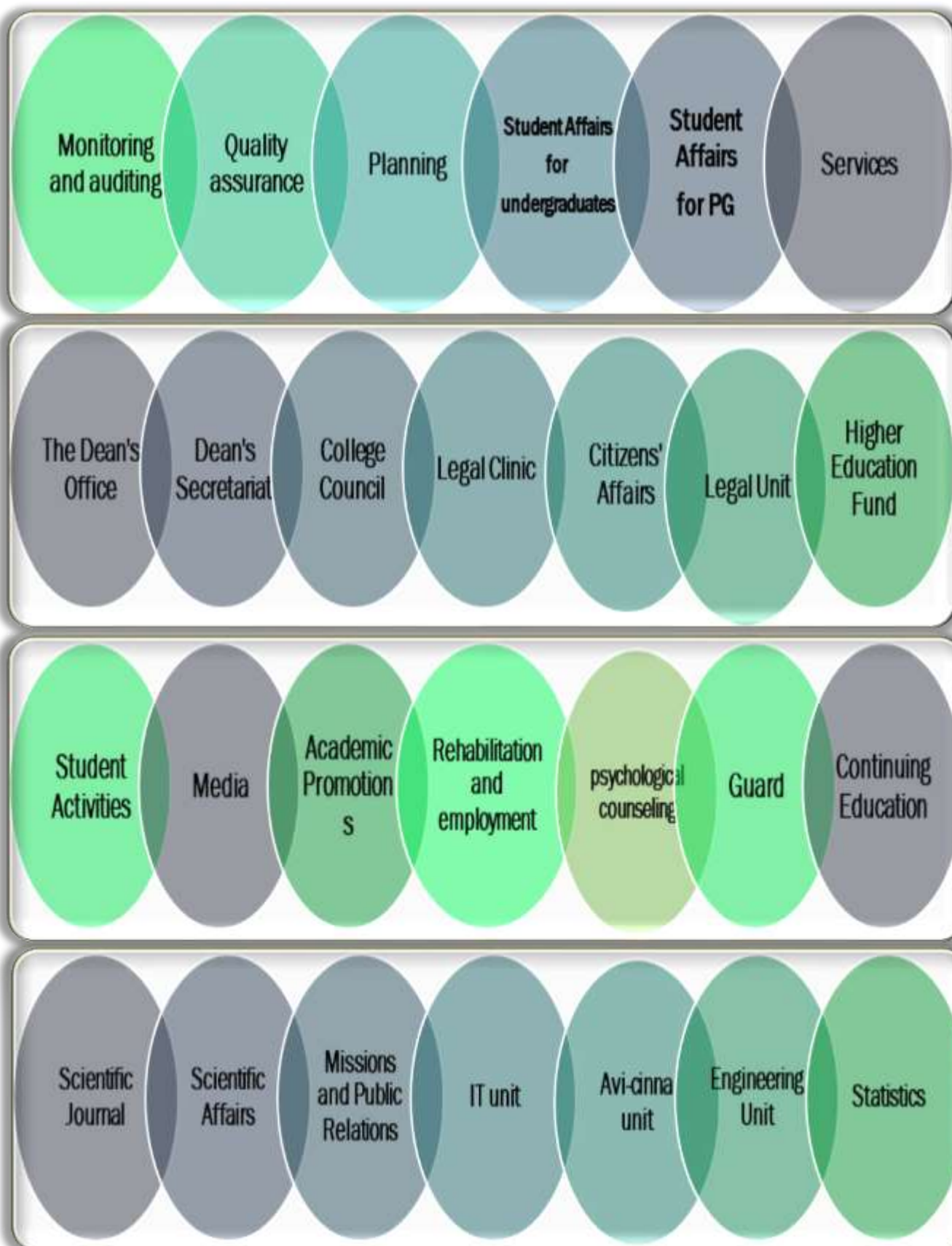
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الدراسات العليا  
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مفكك الكتاب

تجديد





## The Ninth Branch: Professional Services Organization





## **The Tenth Branch: Journal of Legal Sciences**

Journal of Legal Sciences is an open access and biannual scientific journal published by the University Of Baghdad College Of Law, dedicated to the publication of research, legal studies, and jurisprudence. The journal is interested in publishing all research in the legal field, related to national or international law, written in Arabic, French or English. It is one of Iraq's earliest legal publications; the first issue of the journal was published in 1969. It has a high reputation, with a PISSN of 2070-027X and an EISSN of 2663-581X, as well as diverse Indexing by International databases.

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1-The research should be accompanied by a summary in both Arabic and English, each of which consists of a maximum of 300 to 500 words (or one page), and includes the topic and problem of the research, its objectives and scope, its methodology and the most important axes, and a statement of its most important results and most prominent recommendations, provided that this is not copies. Or a repetition of texts contained in the rest of the research body.



2-After the summary, key words are mentioned, provided that the number ranges from (3-6) words that express the areas covered by the research in both Arabic and English.

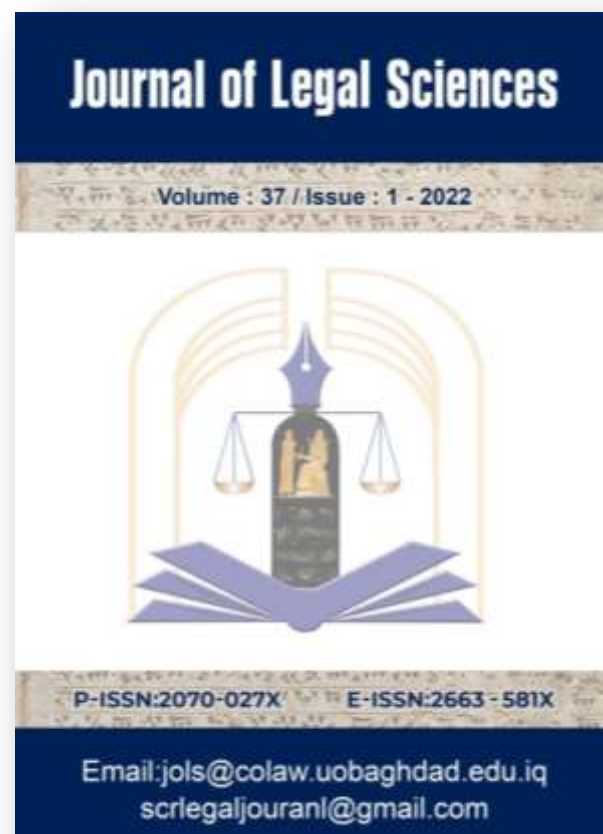
3-The research should include in its conclusion a statement of the results reached by the researcher, a presentation of the recommendations he presents to address the issues raised or the problems under study, and proposals for future studies required by the subject of the research.

4-The references for research or study should be modern and diverse, local and international, Arab and foreign, whenever possible, and fully documented according to (The Chicago Style) system.

5-Put the margins at the end of the research, taking into account the numbering sequence.

6-Sources are written in Arabic and English (the sources must be written in English) and documented in full electronic form according to (The Chicago Style) system and are placed at the end of the research and numbered in Roman numerals.

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## **The Eleventh Branch: Library**

There is no doubt that the library is one of the most important means that the college relies on to achieve its goals. It provides its services to students and researchers to meet the purposes of study and research. The library was established in 1908 with the establishment of the College. It contains books in (Arabic and foreign), dictionaries, and periodicals in (Arabic and foreign), which currently amount to more than (56000), a thousand books divided between (34,000) books in Arabic and (12,000) books in English and French. It also contains the mothers of books specialized in the field of Islamic Sharia. Further, It contains (2000) a thesis and a dissertation that was discussed by the college students, and (26) a diploma thesis.







## **The Twelfth Branch: Follow-up of graduates**

Throughout its history, the College of Law provided thousands of distinguished legal individuals, who had a clear impact on the legal and judicial levels in all sectors of the State. The college follows its graduates, especially through the Alumni Follow-up Unit, the Annual Alumni Gathering, and Career Unit.



## **Alumni Gathering In 2017**



## The Thirteenth Branch: Museum

The College of Law is one of the oldest educational institutions, which was established in 1908, and it is the nucleus of modern education in Iraq. Therefore, it was necessary to document the history of the college through a private museum, which was officially opened in 2013. The museum has developed and included important historical items that embody the history of the college, and the museum is designed in a modern way. Recently the museum's area has been expanded to (100) square meters after its previous area was (20) square meters.

The importance of the museum is embodied in embodiment and consolidation of the history of the college since its establishment to the present day and to ensure continuous activity to provide correct and complete information about the history and heritage of the college. Protecting the scientific heritage and introducing it to a cultural framework that adapts to the needs and requirements of society. Also, it provides a comprehensive view of the past and the present, and its simultaneous discovery for contemporaries.

### Museum collections

- Basic record for college students and its age (one hundred years).
- Personal photos of the deans who have taken over the deanship of the college since 1908 until the present day, No. (29).
- Personal photos of the pioneering professors who served in the college for different periods in the previous decades, No. (26).
- The historical documents of the establishment of the college in the Ottoman language, including a letter in the handwriting of the late (*Zahawi Zada Jamil*), the father of the late poet (*Sidqi al-Zahawi*), requesting the transfer of the Law School from Istanbul to Baghdad.
- Prizes awarded to the college team participating in sports activities and achieving first places, along with a number of photos documenting the activities of the college students

