
Study Abroad Program Information Package

Spring Semester

Important Dates (dates are tentative and subject to change):

- February 5
BU Law application deadline
- Mid - March
Selections made
- October 31
TAU application deadline for spring
- March 12
Mandatory spring orientation
- March 13 – May 14
Spring semester, session 1
- May 16 – June 29
Spring semester, session 2

*Exams take place during the two weeks following the end of the semester. Tel Aviv has informed us that students who take courses offered during spring session 1 will be permitted to schedule early exams, in order to receive grades in time for graduation/bar certification. That being stated, a VERY limited amount of courses will be offered during spring session 1 (no more than 6-10 courses) and we cannot guarantee that Tel Aviv will send each participant's final grades in time for graduation/bar certification. Therefore, we strongly recommend that only 2L's participate in this program.

To receive 12 academic credits from BU Law, all participating students must take at least five courses (two or three credits each) at Tel Aviv, all of which must be approved by BU Law's Assistant Dean for Graduate & International Programs.

None of the grades for the Tel Aviv semester will count toward your BU Law GPA or towards academic honors and awards (including the scholarly awards, graduation prizes or degree rankings, such as *cum laude*, *magna cum laude* and *summa cum*

We are pleased you are interested in Boston University School of Law's overseas exchange program with The Buchmann Faculty of Law at Tel Aviv University in Tel Aviv, Israel. This package gives a general description of the program as well as details about some of its more important aspects. Carefully review this information before deciding whether to apply.

Some Preliminary – and Important – Points

At the outset, we would like to stress several aspects of the program which may be relevant to your decision to apply:

- **Timing:** This is a one-semester program that will be offered during the spring semester. The academic calendar in Israel is set according to the Jewish calendar (a lunar calendar), which means that the semesters run on slightly different dates every year. The spring semester starts around March 13.
- **Credits:** The program is designed to grant participating students 12 semester credits toward their J.D. degree.
- **Academic Focus:** The program focuses on international and comparative law as well as on Jewish and Israeli law topics. Therefore, the list of courses from which students choose is limited for the most part to these subjects.
- **Eligible Students:** The program is only open to second- and third-year students who have completed at least one year at BU Law. Because of the nature of the spring semester calendar, we cannot guarantee that 3Ls will receive final grades in time for graduation or bar certification. First year students cannot participate.
- **Language:** While many courses at Tel Aviv are taught in Hebrew, TAU has introduced several courses in English, enough to put together a semester program without taking courses in Hebrew. Sufficient mastery of the Hebrew language helps expand BU Law students' course options; however, fluency is not a requirement to participate in the program. If you wish to take courses in Hebrew, you will be required to conduct a portion of an oral interview in Hebrew.
- **Number of Participants:** Up to four students can participate in the program.

Students interested in the program should visit http://www6.tau.ac.il/law_exchange/ for detailed information about the Faculty of Law, student support services, courses and faculty.

Why Study Law at Tel Aviv?

- **The University**

Located in Israel's cultural, financial and industrial heartland, Tel Aviv University is Israel's largest university. It is a major center of teaching and research, comprising nine faculties, 103 departments, and 70 research institutes. Its origins go back to 1956, when three small educational units – the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics, the Institute of Natural Sciences, and the Institute of Jewish Studies – joined to form the Tel Aviv University. Originally a part of the Tel Aviv municipality, the University was granted autonomy in 1963, and its campus in the residential section of Ramat Aviv was established the same year.

Tel Aviv University boasts a number of institutes and interdisciplinary centers focusing on international topics, including The Cegla Institute for Comparative and Private International Law,

the Paula Goldberg Research Fund in International Law and the M. Koriel Center for International Studies.

Its modern campus offers several attractions and conveniences, including the world famous Museum of the Jewish Diaspora, a bookstore, restaurants and an art museum. Frequent bus service brings you downtown within 15-20 minutes.



- The Faculty of Law

Located at the heart of Tel Aviv, TAU Law Faculty is Israel's premier law school. It offers an environment of excellence and educational intimacy in the form of renowned faculty, vibrant student life, ample opportunities for clinical training, and extracurricular activities. Small by design, the faculty's impact on the legal world is measured by its accomplished graduates and its ongoing scholarship and outreach through numerous centers and projects.

The TAU faculty members publish in the most prestigious law reviews and university presses and lecture regularly at leading law schools in the United States and Europe. The faculty's scholarship has a significant and continuing impact on Israeli law and is widely discussed by academics abroad. At the same time, TAU is a pioneer in the Israeli legal academy in pursuing important social causes through its vibrant legal clinics as well as its innovative admissions procedures.

For students, the experience is unparalleled. The Faculty offers a vast array of courses, seminars and opportunities for research. Outside the classroom, there are a rich variety of student practice organizations, professional interest groups, social groups, and student journals, which allow students to pursue every possible interest. It is no surprise that TAU enjoys a top-notch student body.

A TAU Law education prepares students for success in the practice of law, business, public service, and teaching. Through its faculty, students, and alumni, TAU Law Faculty is able to contribute solutions to the world's most complex legal and social challenges. Among the Faculty's

graduates are judges of the Israeli Supreme Court, premier law practitioners and Members of Parliament in Israel.

For additional information on the Buchmann Faculty of Law at Tel Aviv University, please visit <http://www.law.tau.ac.il/Eng/>.

- The City of Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv is Israel's cultural and commercial center. The city looks out on the Mediterranean Sea; its surrounding beaches, bordered by a mosaic promenade, attract revelers from afar. Students enjoy a vast range of entertainment, including classical music at the world class Israeli Philharmonic Symphony and the opera. Theater, some with English translation, is plentiful. For an ancient perspective, one can stroll to the Biblical city of Jaffa; which boasts fascinating archeology and fine restaurants. It bustles with street life, theater, crafts and entertainment.

Jerusalem, the capital of the nation from the time of King David to the present, with its sacred sites precious to Christians, Jews and Muslims, is an hour away. Other easily accessible destinations include the Sea of Galilee, the Gulf of Akaba, the Israeli city of Elat, the Jordanian port of Akaba and the Egyptian resort of Taba. These resorts are famous for their beaches and unparalleled scuba diving.



The Tel Aviv Exchange Program

- What the Program is – and isn't

The Tel Aviv program provides a serious study of international and comparative law in an exciting and vibrant international setting. This is definitely not the same thing as a college semester abroad. If you want a semester abroad with a light course load and plenty of time to sightsee and lounge at the beach, this is not the program for you. This is not to say that you will have no time to sightsee and familiarize yourself with Israeli culture. You will. But we do want to emphasize that this program is much more academically rigorous than many overseas programs at the undergraduate level.

- Number of Students

As noted above, we will be selecting up to four BU Law students to attend Tel Aviv in the spring semester.

- Program Dates

The program will take place during Tel Aviv's spring term.

You will be expected to arrive in Tel Aviv about 7-10 days before the beginning of the semester, if you are unable to arrange for housing prior to your departure. Tel Aviv has agreed to allow BU Law students to either take exams immediately after classes end, or to return to the U.S. and take exams via fax or email to accommodate job commitments. If you have such commitments, you should make both the Graduate and International Programs Office and Tel Aviv University aware of them as soon as possible.

Any third-year students who participate in this program will be limited to selecting courses offered during spring session one. Second-year students who participate and enroll in courses offered during spring session two need to consider the implications of a late June/July end date regarding their summer employment plans. Students accepted to the program will receive more detailed information on the exact dates of their commitments, factoring in their course and exam schedules, once this information is made available.

- Course Offerings

The exchange program is designed to emphasize international and comparative law as well as selected courses in Israeli law and politics and Jewish law. Please visit http://www6.tau.ac.il/law_exchange/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=23&Itemid=9 for an updated list of course offerings with descriptions. We will provide interested students with precise information on changes to course offerings for spring as soon as we obtain them from the Law Faculty in Tel Aviv, though we do not expect the list to change substantially. To receive 12 semester credits from BU Law, all participating students are expected to take between (a minimum of) 12 and (a maximum of) 14 TAU credits over the course of the semester. According to TAU, this equates to about seven classes, the typical TAU student workload. A detailed course guide will be available at the Graduate and International Programs Office as soon as we receive it from Tel Aviv.

- Introductory Preparation at BU Law

In order to provide students with an introduction to the program, Professor Pnina Lahav will oversee an informal reading program for BU Law students leaving for Israel. Professor Lahav will give students assigned readings and then test them on their readings prior to their departure. While no credit is to be given for this exercise, it is required since it is essential to succeed at Tel Aviv University.

How to Apply

If you decide to apply, you must do two things:

1. Complete an application available online at www.bu.edu/law/id/studyabroad, and submit all additional materials.
2. Complete an interview with Assistant Dean John Riccardi and Associate Director Maureen Tracy Leo, scheduled through the Graduate and International Programs Office.

In screening applicants, we will look for such things as a strong academic record, a favorable faculty recommendation, serious interest in international and comparative law, and experience with different cultures and overseas travel.

The application deadline is February 5

* For first-year students applying to participate in their second year, we will be unable to make a final decision until mid-summer, after we have received your second semester grades.

Student Evaluation and Grades

BU Law students will be graded in the first instance by Tel Aviv faculty in accordance with the Tel Aviv grading system. Assistant Dean Riccardi and other officials will convert these Tel Aviv grades into BU Law grades. To do this, we have developed a presumptive grade conversion table through consultations between Professor Lahav and the Program Director at Tel Aviv. This table applies to all courses except seminars. A copy of the Grade Conversion Table is included as ATTACHMENT B.

The BU Law grades generated by the conversion scale will be treated as presumptive grades. The Assistant Dean for Graduate and International Programs and other BU Law faculty will verify the student's performance with the Program Director at Tel Aviv and if necessary, with those Tel Aviv faculty who taught the courses the student took. The student's actual BU Law grade may then be adjusted from the presumptive grade to take account of this information. In addition, Tel Aviv grades for seminars will be converted on the basis of discussions with Tel Aviv's Program Director and the Tel Aviv faculty member teaching the seminar, as well as a review of the student's seminar work if necessary. Our objective is to give each student a grade for his/her work at Tel Aviv that approximates as closely as possible the grade he/she would receive for comparable work at BU Law.

ACCEPTANCE OF ANY CREDIT OR GRADE FOR ANY COURSE TAKEN IN THE PROGRAM IS SUBJECT TO DETERMINATION BY BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW.

One final point about grading. Consistent with our usual policy regarding grades for courses taken outside the School of Law, none of the grades for Tel Aviv semester will be used to calculate a student's School of Law grade point average or count toward honors or awards (including the scholarly awards, graduation prizes or degree rankings, such as cum laude, magna cum laude and summa cum laude).

Language Requirement

As mentioned above, the program is open to students who are not fluent in Hebrew, as a sufficient number of courses are now being offered in English. However, fluency in Hebrew will give a student greater choice of courses. Because there are no official tests for proficiency in Hebrew (as there are for English) interested students who wish to take courses in Hebrew will be interviewed in Hebrew at BU Law to evaluate their language proficiency. They will also be asked to write an essay in Hebrew as part of their application.

Program Directors and Staff

The exchange program's academic director at Tel Aviv is Neta Ziv, zneta57@gmail.com.

The primary administrative contact at Tel Aviv is the Exchange Students Program Coordinator, Ms. Marie Madvil at exchange@post.tau.ac.il.

Classrooms and Administrative Offices

The Faculty of Law consists of three buildings: the five story Trubowicz Building of classrooms, clinics, institutes and administration; the David J. Light Law Library Building; and a new five-story W.A. Minkoff Building housing a new library wing and staff offices.

The Faculty of Law's classroom space includes a large lecture hall, called the Malka Brender Hall of Justice, which seats 220; five lecture rooms which seat an average of 150 students each; 20 classrooms which seat between 20-110 students; and one computer room with 10 available units, which seats up to 20 students.

Library Facilities

The law library, which is one of the best in the Middle East, has an extensive collection of American books and materials, and access to modern computer research facilities in both Hebrew and English. Tel Aviv has extensive library facilities as follows:

1. **David J. Light Law Library:** The David J. Light Library, located adjacent to the Trumbowicz Building of Classrooms, has extensive holdings in the different fields of law in English. The library is administered by a full-time director and has a staff of 18 professional librarians, aided by technical support staff. Overall, the library's holdings exceed 180,000 bound volumes and 1,600 subscription items on legal and interdisciplinary subjects. The Library recently expanded to include the first three stories of the W.A. Minkoff Building, and is now over 3,000 square meters. The addition has spacious study areas and an advanced infrastructure for computers. To date there are 30 personal computers and 12 ALEPH (the national online catalogue system) terminals for public use.

The Law Library offers the LEXIS-NEXIS database, Internet access, and full-text searching of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Israel, the District Courts and Israeli primary and secondary legislation (in Hebrew) via CD-ROMs running on a LAN. The Law Library also offers the Responsa Project in Jewish Law (in Hebrew) on CD-ROM and access to numerous databases via Tel Aviv University's LAN, ALEPH and the Internet. The Law Library's acquisitions policy is highly attuned to fulfill the needs of the academic faculty and students. The Library will offer direct access to books and periodicals to students participating in the exchange program. Many books can be borrowed either overnight or for as long as two weeks. Other books and periodicals do not circulate outside of the Library. Extensive photocopy facilities are available, which are self-operated with copy cards that students can purchase.

2. **Interlibrary Loan:** The Law Library maintains interlibrary loan arrangements with other Academic Law Libraries such as the Law Library of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and the Law Library of Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan.
3. **The Brender Moss Library for Social Sciences and Management:** Students will have access to the Brender Moss Library for Social Sciences and Management located on the Tel Aviv Campus, which offers:

Volumes:	250,000
Personal Computers	50
Terminals	20
Subscription Items	2,000
Staff:	1 full-time director, 40 professional librarians

4. **The Elias Sourasky Library:** The main library of Tel Aviv University, to which students will also have access:

Volumes	1,300,000
Personal Computers	22
Terminals	93
Subscription Items	4,000
Staff	1 full-time director, 59 professional librarians

These library facilities are open to students during the following hours:

Sunday–Thursday	9:30 AM–9:30 PM
Friday	8:30 AM–12:30 PM

Tuition, Fees, Housing and Anticipated Living Costs

Participating students will pay Boston University the normal tuition for a semester at BU Law. However, students are required to arrange their own housing and meal accommodations. The Law Faculty Student Exchange Program cannot guarantee a housing solution for visiting student because of the excessive demand and limited supply for on-campus housing. Visiting students are required to find their own accommodation.

The TAU list of apartments for rent is in Hebrew (www.madas.co.il).

You can also refer to the following websites:

<http://telaviv.craigslist.org> (English)

www.homeless.co.il (Hebrew)

www.yad2.co.il (Hebrew)

www.winwin.co.il (Hebrew)

www.janglo.net (Click on the Tel Aviv section for Real Estate)

http://www.sublet.com/area_rentals/israel-telaviv/telavivyafu_rentals.asp

<http://www.telaviv-apartment.com/>

http://www.lagur.com/english/apartments_rent_telaviv

You might be able to find some English- language posts on the Hebrew-language websites as well. While most Israelis use the above mentioned web-sites in their search for an apartment, please note that these are private web-sites and neither TAU nor BU Law can be held accountable for any information posted on these web-sites.

If you have not managed to find an apartment prior to your arrival, it is recommended that you arrive in Israel 7-10 days before the term begins, in order to look for an apartment. Although the housing market in Tel Aviv is much the same as in any busy metropolis, it is possible with enough time and patience to find a suitable place to spend the semester. The TAU exchange office highly recommends their exchange students get together to find apartments to share.

Generally, rent costs around \$760 - \$1100 (depending on the size of the apartment and the number of roommates). The University of Tel Aviv estimates that you will spend \$650 - \$875 (\$1 = 3.93 NIS, according to January exchange rates) per month for food, transportation, going out, independent traveling, and incidental expenses. Thus, students should budget at least \$1575 per month for their stay in Tel Aviv.

Student Support Services on Location

The Law Students Association of Tel Aviv University. This group will assist incoming students in all aspects of their adjustment to life at TAU, both academic and personal. They host a wide variety of functions and events on campus. They also will be available to help you locate housing before your

arrival and assist with the logistics of your stay. The main contact for the Association is Assaf Even-Chen (assafeve@post.tau.ac.il).

Provisions for Students with Disabilities

The Faculty of Law is equipped for disabled students. There are special lavatories, a lift, and entrances for all classrooms. If you are interested in the program and will need some special assistance due to a disability, please talk with Assistant Dean John Riccardi, and he will contact Tel Aviv to obtain information on the availability of needed services.

Program Cancellation Information

We expect the program to go forward as planned and anticipate no obstacles to implementation. However, the ABA requires that we inform you about our contemplated course of action in case of cancellation or change and in case a State Department Advisory is issued for the program area.

- General Policy

In the highly unlikely event that the entire program has to be canceled, students selected for the program will be informed immediately by telephone and by mail, email, or in person, and notices of cancellation will be posted on the BU Law website. In addition, individual meetings will be arranged with any student who wishes one. If in the even more unlikely event that the Program is canceled after students have arrived in Hamburg, Assistant Dean John Riccardi will contact all participating students by telephone, if possible, or by email.

Should particular courses be canceled or rescheduled, students selected for the program will be informed by email, telephone, or in person.

- State Department Advisories

The most current Consular Information Sheet on is available on the internet at <http://travel.state.gov/>. If an Advisory is issued before you are selected for the program, notice will be posted on the BU Law website and all applicants interviewed for the program will be personally informed via email and phone. If, based upon the information conveyed to you, you wish to cancel your enrollment in the program, you will have an opportunity to do so. If such an advisory is issued after students are selected or during the program term, all participating students will be notified immediately by phone and email and given an opportunity to withdraw.

- Specific Program Cancellation Information

- This study abroad program may be subject to cancellation by the host school in the event that conditions in and around its location may endanger the health, safety or security of its participants or others.
- In addition, addition, Boston University reserves the right to issue an instruction that all University faculty, staff, or students evacuate or not travel to a given location when, in its sole judgment, conditions have changed to the extent that continued participation in an activity at that location endangers the health, safety or security of participants. Were this to occur, this program will be cancelled.
- BU Law will notify participants by email immediately of the program's cancellation and will post an appropriate announcement on the program's current student web page.

- If the program is cancelled prior to commencement of the term, all students will be refunded in full any fees paid to Boston University related to the program (excluding any advance room, board and travel costs associated with getting to the host country that have been paid). In addition, all students will be integrated into the regular semester at Boston University School of Law.
- If cancellation takes place while the program term is underway, students will be permitted to choose either a refund of fees billed by Boston University, in accordance with the University's refund schedule (this would exclude room, board, and any travel costs associated with getting to the host country prior to the date of cancellation), or completion of the semester's study at BU Law if such is feasible. WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THE OPTION OF COMPLETING THE SEMESTER AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW (AND THUS NOT LOSING A SEMESTER'S PROGRESS TOWARD THE J.D. DEGREE). This option is dependent on resources and the availability of course and independent study opportunities at BU Law. In the event that arrangements at the School of Law are not feasible, or the student elects a refund, the student will be refunded fees as above, in accordance with the University's refund schedule.
- If a faculty, staff member or student does not heed a University instruction to evacuate, that individual does so at his or her own risk, may forfeit insurance coverage, academic credit, tuition payments or expense reimbursement, and may be held responsible for additional expenses incurred by the University due to the individual's refusal to follow this policy.

Visa and Immigration Documents

Due to recent changes in Israeli immigration laws, there are a few different ways for U.S. citizens to obtain visas for Israel. Here is a list of the available options:

1. To minimize the risk of problems, we recommend that students check with the nearest Israeli consulate in the United States to determine whether that consulate would issue a student visa based on an acceptance letter from TAU. If the consulate is willing to issue a student visa in these circumstances, we recommend students apply for a student visa at the Israeli consulate before departing the United States.
2. According to current Israeli immigration laws, a holder of a U.S. passport does not need an entry visa or visa prior to arrival in Israel. He or she will be issued a B2 tourist visa upon his or her arrival to Ben-Gurion airport, and this visa is usually valid for 3 months.
3. After arrival in Israel, exchange students can apply for a student visa that is usually valid for one year. To apply, students must take their acceptance letters to the Ministry of Interior to apply for student visas.

Due to the fact that so many options are available for U.S. Citizens, we highly recommend that any student accepted into this program contact the Student Exchange Coordinator at exchange@post.tau.ac.il to discuss the best way to obtain a visa.

Please note that while the Graduate & International Programs Office at BU Law is happy to assist students accepted into this program with immigration matters, it is ultimately the responsibility of the student to work with the Student Exchange Coordinator at TAU in order to obtain the documents required for study in Israel.

Program Reports

Please note that all BU Law students selected to participate in a study abroad program will be required to submit to the Graduate and International Programs Office, before their departure, a one-page statement defining their academic goals for the semester. In addition, to receive credit for foreign study, all students will be asked to submit:

1. Completion of a one-page mid-semester written report or survey, assessing their experiences in light of their academic goals and objectives
2. Completion of an end of program survey assessing a student's academic progress and attainment of educational goals.
3. A two-page report at the end of their program, evaluating their experiences.

Students will not receive academic credit until they submit these reports.

Faculty of Law, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

**ATTACHMENT A
ENGLISH COURSE LISTING**

ATTACHMENT A – ENGLISH COURSE LISTING

At this point, concrete information regarding the course schedule for spring is still unavailable. Most of the courses will be the same as the spring courses. Further information will be available in late spring/early summer. Final information will be available only in August.

As for courses in English, permanent faculty members, all experienced in teaching courses in leading universities abroad, will teach the following two-credit courses in English. You can view the professors' bios at <http://www.law.tau.ac.il/Eng/?CategoryID=146>. The courses offered by full time faculty are two credit courses and will end in the beginning of May.

* All courses are 2 points credit unless mentioned otherwise.

Comparative Constitutional Property Law

Professor Gregory Alexander

This course examines various aspects of constitutional protection of property from a comparative perspective. Among the topics considered are: (1) Why constitutionalize property at all? (2) Eminent domain and the "public use" requirement; (3) Are regulatory takings recognized in other countries? (4) The proportionality doctrine; and (5) What counts as "property" for constitutional purposes? We will compare American law and theories with its counterparts in other jurisdictions, notably Canada, Germany, and South Africa. Materials will include case reports (all in English), statutory and constitutional materials; and excerpts from academic writings, especially G.S. Alexander, *The Global Debate Over Constitutional Property* (Univ. of Chicago Press, 2006).

Introduction to International Taxation

[Professor Reuven Avi-Yonah](#)

This course introduces students to the basic features of the international tax regime, with particular emphasis on the international aspects of the US income tax and on tax treaties. Topics covered include jurisdiction to tax, inbound taxation (US taxation of foreigners), transfer pricing, outbound taxation (US taxation of foreign source income), tax treaties, international mergers and acquisitions, and the future of the international tax regime in the 21st century.

Digital Copyright

Professor Oren Bracha

The course explores the law and policy of copyright in the context of digital technology. Digital technology—such as digital content formats and devices for their use or manipulation, the Internet, encryption measures and platforms for peer production—create novel challenges and promises in respect to the traditional policies of copyright law. This course examines the law of digital copyright that has developed in the last two decades and its connection to the social policies underlying copyright law. Special emphasis will be put on the interaction between legal and technological regulation and its relationship with new forms of economic, cultural and social activities.

Introduction to Information Law

Professor Guy Pessach

This is an introductory course to the interface of law, technology and networked communication platforms. The course examines legal aspects of the Internet and digital technologies with emphasis on the creative industries. Topics to be discussed include: legal regulation of search engines, liability for online copyright infringement, net neutrality, digital cultural preservation, online privacy and new business models for content distribution.

Transitional Justice

[Professor Leora Bilsky](#)

Transitional justice scholarship studies legal responses to collective violence, and asks how these responses affect collective memory and the state's liberalization. Unlike a military revolution that sustains its authority by brute force, democratic regimes are committed to the rule of law and are inclined to

address the evils of the previous regime with the help of legal devices. However, the new regime's commitment to the rule of law also makes it aware of the dangers of using ex post facto laws and indulging in 'victor's justice.' At such times, the various expectations from the law—to punish the guilty, ascertain the truth about the old regime, and enhance reconciliation in society—seem to overwhelm the legal system and to push it in opposite directions. As a result, trials of transition bring to the foreground the clash between politics and justice. In this course we will focus on the two main approaches to the problem which have evolved since World War II: exemplary criminal trials (Nuremberg, Eichmann, and others) and truth commissions, and examine them from the perspective of the relationship between law and politics. We will consider the politics of domestic transitional measures as well as of international criminal trials and other transnational legal mechanisms used in political transitions.

Freedom of Religion

[Professor Avihay Dorfman](#)

Most liberal democracies provide protection against state imposition of religious orthodoxy. It typically takes two forms—freedom of religion and freedom from religion (or, in the language of the U.S. Constitution, the Free Exercise and the Establishment Clause, respectively). The exploration of these two freedoms from legal, theoretical, and historical perspectives is the purpose of this course. Some of the main questions that will be addressed from all three perspectives are: where and how the line that separates church and state ought to be drawn; why single out religion (say, rather than conscious) as an object of special constitutional protection; can religious liberty and equality be reconciled; can there be a non-sectarian principle of toleration?

Gender, Religion and the Law

Dr. Gila Stopler

The purpose of the course is to acquaint students with relevant aspects of the varieties of religion state relations across the globe, of feminist theory and women's rights in different countries, and of the intersection between them. The course will then use this comparative perspective to reflect on the interaction between women's rights and religion state relations in Israel. The comparative and interdisciplinary perspectives will improve students' comparative skills and deepen their understanding of the relations between law and society.

This course explores these issues through three focal points. First, we will examine the ideas of some major thinkers in legal and political theory who have theorised about the relationship of law and religion. Our starting point for this will be the seminal contribution of John Rawls's work Political Liberalism. After looking at Rawls's theory we will turn to responses and reactions to Rawls from other prominent thinkers. Second, we will examine 'religio-legal' cultures and traditions to understand how they expressed and represented the relationship of law and religion. Finally, we will look at selected case studies – instance where law and religion have directly encountered each other – as points of reflection and discussion.

Licensing of Intellectual Property

Advocate David Mirchin

This is an advanced licensing class for students who already have a solid foundation in intellectual property law and contract law. The focus will be practical rather than theoretical, and the course will address real-world business and legal scenarios faced by technology companies.

The purpose of the course is to familiarize students with a wide range of licensing issues and ways to address divergent interests. We will cover in-depth licensing of software, content and inventions. We will review the purpose of various key terms in licensing agreements, the interests of each party, and a variety of fallback and alternative solutions which could serve your client and "make the deal happen." The course will address some specific legal issues related to licensing, such as the enforceability of clickwrap agreements, and website terms of use never agreed to by users, the impact of bankruptcy upon a license, and licensing of open source software.

Students will also learn about various forms of agreement related to intellectual property licenses, such as Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) agreements and software escrow agreements.

Human Rights and Disability Law – International Perspectives

[Professor Neta Ziv](#)

The course will explore the intersection between human rights law and disability, from an international and comparative perspective. In the first part of the course the students will be introduced to a theoretical and legal framework based on international human rights principles and critical disability theory and will engage in a detailed study of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The framework will then be explored in the second part of the course, using a comparative law approach, through an examination of particular case studies focusing on state laws and court decisions, benchmarked against the CRPD. Throughout the course the role of law and policy in promoting and protecting the rights of people with disabilities will be evaluated; areas requiring reform identified; and strategies for the change considered. Examples for case studies are: supported decision making, inclusive education, access to justice, employment, right to family life, health.

Criminal Justice in Israel

Professor Kenneth Mann

This course will focus on central characteristics of the criminal legal process in Israel. We will look at Israeli legal process in comparative perspective, using United States case law as a backdrop for identifying critical issues in criminal justice. The course will give special emphasis to a “downside-up” empirical view of how the legal process actually operates in police stations, prosecutors’ offices, the courts and in prisons. We will develop an empirical model of criminal justice, and compare it with law-in-the books. Emphasis will be given to the important differences in criminal justice for the poor as compared to the rich, and how those differences become evident at different stages of the criminal process, such as in plea bargaining, the conduct of criminal trials, sentencing and in appeals. Special attention will also be given to lawyers’ ethics in criminal defense representation and prosecutorial advocacy. We will also look at use of administrative detention in matters related to national security offenses, refugee entry and illegal immigration. Overall we will try to identify distinctive aspects of the Israeli legal process as compared to the American legal process.

Law and Economic Reform in China

Professor Jacques DeLisle

Since the Reform Era began at the end of the 1970s China has grown rapidly to become the world’s second largest economy, a leading trading state and a top destination for—and emerging source of—foreign investment. To support and sustain this economic rise, China has created a framework of laws and legal institutions to support a generally market-oriented and internationally open economy. This course will provide an overview of major elements of this legal framework and a consideration of how well—or how badly—they function. Areas that we will consider include: contract law, property law, product liability law (partly as an example of public safety regulation), foreign direct investment and international trade law, and institutions and processes of dispute resolution (both between parties to economic relationships and between those who hold economic rights and interests and the state).

Readings will draw from legal and social science scholarship by foreign and Chinese scholars and translations of some primary Chinese legal sources (including laws and cases). There are no prerequisites for this course. For those with little or no background on contemporary China, a few optional background readings will be provided.

Federalism: Law, Policy, History

Professor Roderick Hills

This course will provide an overview of five fundamental sets of legal and policy issues raised by and connected with federalism in several different legal regimes, past and present. The five issues are (1) secession, nullification, and subnational jurisdictions’ power more generally to resist the central government; (2) division of competences between subnational and central government; (3) judicial and non-judicial enforcement of the rules defining the federal division of power; (4) the central governments’ protection of commerce and individual mobility between subnational jurisdictions; and (5) implementation of national rules, through either or both contract or command, by subnational governments. We will examine these five issues by examining constitutional ground rules, political practices, and judicial

decisions from the United States, Canada, India, Nigeria, Germany, and the European Union. In addition, we will read some recent economic and political science scholarship associated with each of the four issues, including work by Barry Weingast, Jonathan Rodden, Daniel Treisman, Jenna Bednar, and Robert Inman and Daniel Rubinfeld.

The Role of the International Judge

Professor Massimo Iovane

1. Jurisdiction is the binding settlement of international disputes through the interpretation and application of international norms by formally appointed organs. For decades, the evolution of the international judicial function has been described as a constant progress towards centralization and gradual stabilization, stretching from the institution of ad hoc arbitral tribunals to the creation of the International Court of Justice. However, recent practice marks the end of this process due to the emergence of a new phenomenon generally known as the proliferation or multiplication of international tribunals. On the other hand, this proliferation is taking place along with the creation of a great number of bodies such as commissions, committees, panels or councils which also perform judicial functions but whose exact legal nature is uncertain.

This fragmentation of the international judicial function has mainly been brought about by two concurring elements: regionalization and specialization which have characterized international law in the aftermath of World War 2. Although scholarship has long recognized the importance of this phenomenon, it has chosen to approach it by mainly proposing criteria to classify the different courts and quasi-judicial organs. In reality, only one specific problem has been widely and thoroughly addressed in international scholarship, i.e. the conflict between two or more jurisdictions competent to hear the same case.

2. However, the impact of this phenomenon is much more dramatic and impinges some crucial aspects of international law, such as the system of the sources, the identification of its fundamental values, the relationship between international and domestic law, the interpretation of norms, the distinction between jurisdictional and political organs. In our opinion, there is only one perspective which allows a meaningful and coherent assessment of the international judge today, and that is to consider the ongoing development of the international judicial function as the most important means for the realization of the rule of law in international relations. This perspective affects both material and procedural features. On the material side, international courts guarantee the realization of an international system of values. From the procedural point of view, setting up international courts which can be approached by individuals affects the composition of a judicial organ, the rules of the hearing and the range and limits of judicial power.

3. In the light of the above, the course will be in three parts as follows: a) in the first part, we shall define the concept of the international judge. We shall also distinguish between impartial judicial organs and political organs with jurisdictional functions. b) the second part will look at the impact of international case law on the traditional sources of international law. c) in the concluding phase, we examine the role of international judges in the creation of a system of fundamental values based on the respect of human rights and the general interests of the international community.

Social and Economic Rights

Professor Tsvi Kahana

For many years, constitutional jurisprudence and literature has discussed negative rights. These are the rights that citizens have against the state, the best example being freedom of expression. In the past few decades, a new realm of constitutional rights has emerged, known as social and economic rights. Here the emphasis is not on what the state cannot do to a citizen, but what the state is obligated to do for a citizen. These rights are the focus of the course. We will ask questions such as: Does the state owe its citizens health? education? a job? housing? Minimum subsistence? If so, how much of these? Must the state prevent poverty? If such duties exist, should they remain moral duties or should they be entrenched in the constitution and become constitutional duties? If they become constitutional duties, should they be self-enforced by the legislature or should they be enforced by courts? Are courts capable of enforcing such rights? Are there non judicial ways to

develop social and economic rights?

Comparative Corporate Law

Professor Ernest Lim

The course consists of a comparative study of major areas of the company laws of US, UK and Hong Kong. The three jurisdictions selected for comparative study have had an important impact on the development of company law. Such a comparative study is intended to enable students to see their own system of company law in a new and more meaningful light, and to be able to form new views about its future development. The approach taken is both functional and comparative, looking at a series of core problems with which any system of corporate law must deal and analyzing from a functional perspective the solutions adopted by the systems in question. The course assumes students have a basic knowledge of company law.

Intellectual Property Policy

[Professor Dotan Oliar](#)

This class will cover advanced topics in intellectual property law and policy. Topics include optimal balance of incentives and access, optimal duration of intellectual property protection, the desirable scope of exclusive rights, sequential and cumulative innovation, recent empirical work in IP, search costs theory of trademark law, and alternatives to intellectual property rights as means to promote progress in the arts and sciences. Students should be at ease with the economic approach to law, although no previous knowledge is assumed or required.

National Prosecutions for International Crimes – the Latin American Experience

Professor Naomi Roht-Arriaza

This course considers some of the legal, political and practical issues that arise when national courts address international crimes including genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, enforced disappearances and torture. To do so it looks at the experiences of courts in Latin America. Over the last 25 years, courts in several Latin American countries have moved from upholding blanket amnesty laws and refusing to investigate the crimes of former military regimes, to overturning or reinterpreting such laws and beginning prosecutions that now involve thousands of people in countries like Argentina, Chile, and Peru. The course traces that evolution. It also looks at the legal doctrines that have developed to deal with other issues that arise in these cases, including the non-inclusion of international crimes in the penal code, retroactivity (ex post facto) concerns, and procedural difficulties in trying potentially thousands of perpetrators within a reasonable time. The course considers the political and practical constraints and opportunities presented, the role of gender and local (especially indigenous) culture, the interaction with other transitional justice mechanisms, and the lessons to be drawn from these experiences for other parts of the world.

Visual Arts and the Law

Professor Kurt Siehr

The course "Visual Arts and the Law" introduces into public international law, private international law and national law on the matter of protection of cultural objects and the cultural heritage. Also the law of the European Union is considered. The course touches, i.e., export prohibitions, stolen property, cultural property in times of war and times of peace and Holocaust art.

The Jewish Political Tradition Through the Eyes of Jewish Law

[Professor Suzanne Stone](#)

Globalization has led to a broad transfer of policy making authority from the domestic to the global sphere. This power shift has facilitated review by global authorities of domestic decisions, but has also shielded many global policy making processes from domestic monitoring and reviewing mechanisms. The seminar will examine the roles of domestic courts and institutions, global tribunals and arbitration panels, global monitoring bodies and other global organizations, private organizations and NGOs in responding to the accountability gaps and opportunities created by globalization. They have done so by developing and applying accountability requirements of transparency, participation, reason-giving, and liability. We will examine the incentives and constraints that shape the capabilities of these actors to further these

objectives. Examples will be drawn from a variety of fields, including human rights, environmental protection, and regulation of trade and investment.

The purpose of the seminar is to acquaint students with the various forms of global governance institutions that take part in forming and reviewing public policy making and to explore the challenges that they pose to the ideals of democratic participation, global welfare and egalitarian allocation of resources and opportunities. Pedagogically, the seminar is designed to provide participants to engage in independent research of a topic of their choice.

Tax and Democracy

Professor Eric Zolt

This course will examine several issues related to tax and society, including examining the role governments could play in providing goods and services and in raising taxes to fund them. We will focus on the legal, political, and economic challenges in raising revenue to support government operations as well as issues related to democracy and taxation, tax and the welfare state, tax and inequality, tax and economic growth, and tax and globalization.

Labor Migration and Human Trafficking

[Dr. Hila Shamir](#)

A rapidly evolving body of international and national law focuses on human trafficking. While significant political and scholarly attention has been dedicated to the prevention of sex trafficking, there is a growing understanding that human trafficking is not unique to the sex industry but occurs in other labor sectors such as agriculture, construction, and domestic work. This course will focus on understanding the mechanisms of anti-trafficking law, the ideological and policy impulses that produced and sustain it, the complex ways in which it is interacting with other legal regimes affecting labor migration (immigration law; human rights law and governance; international and national labor law; etc.), and the distributive effects it is producing both in the developed and the developing world. The course will begin with a study of the origins of anti-trafficking law in the context of sex work, and disagreements among feminists about the legal approach towards sex work/prostitution, and will then turn to an exploration of the challenges facing the current anti-trafficking legal framework in effectively reducing labor exploitation in both the sex industry and other labor sectors.

The course's goal is to introduce students to the international legal regime that developed around human trafficking, to contextualize this development in relation to other developments in the field of the international regulation of labor migration and human rights, and to provide students with the analytical tools to assess the regime's successes and failures. The course is based on legal texts as well as diverse texts from a variety of disciplines. The interdisciplinary approach is designed to deepen students understanding of newly emerging international regulatory mechanisms in general, and to critically engage with the international anti-trafficking regime in particular

WORKSHOPS

Workshop: Private Law Theory

[Professor Hanoch Dagan](#)

[Professor Avihay Dorfman](#)

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ATTACHMENT B
GRADE CONVERSION TABLE

GRADE CONVERSION - ELECTIVE COURSES

<u>Tel Aviv Grade</u>	<u>Presumptive B.U. Grade</u>	<u>Tel Aviv Distribution</u>
90-100	A+	4%
85-90	A	6%
80-85	B+	15%
75-80	B	28%
70-75	C+	25%
65-70	C	12%
Below 65	D+F	10%