



IBSU

Agreed on Quality Assurance Department

Decision №2, 1st of February, 2018

Head of the department – Assoc. Prof. Dr. Diana Mtchedlishvili

Discussed at the faculty board meeting

Decision №4, 5th of February, 2018

Dean of the faculty – Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ekaterine Bakaradze

Approved at the academic board meeting

Decision №2, 5th of February, 2018

Rector – Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ilias Chiloghlu

Bachelor Program

Law

Tbilisi

2018

Direction: 06 Law

Field / Specialty: 0601 Law

Name of the educational program: Law

Faculty: Law

Program coordinator: Assoc. Prof., Dr. Vakhtang Zaalishvili

Contact: 596 555 955, E-mail: vzaalishvili@ibsu.edu.ge

Cycle: BA (1st cycle)

Type of the educational program: Academic

Qualification to award: Bachelor of Law (Awarded in case of acquisition of 240 ECTS)

Qualification code: 0601

Language of the program: Georgian

Volume of the program according to credits: 240 ECTS (Taking into consideration of students' individual workload, amount of credits may be less or more than 60 ECTS during an academic year, but not exceeding 75 ECTS)

Structure of the program: The program consists of 240 ECTS, which are divided as follows:

- 195 ECTS – obligatory component is divided as follows:
 - 175 ECTS – obligatory courses of the program (including 10 ECTS of professional practice and/or 10 ECTS – Bachelor thesis);
 - 10 ECTS – English language and/or a foreign language component;
 - 5 ECTS – information technologies;
 - 5 ECTS – academic writing;
 - 159 ECTS – elective courses of the program consist of the following modules: Module of history and basics of law (12 ECTS), criminal law module (36 ECTS), private law module (40 ECTS), public law module (44 ECTS), international law module (12 ECTS); Bachelor's Thesis (10ECTS); Russian for Specific Purposes (5 ECTS).
 - 15 ECTS – free credits (student is allowed to choose desirable course from different BA programs existing at IBSU).
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- **Prerequisites for the program:** Student of the BA Program in Law shall become a person with full secondary education based on the results of National United Exams.
 - Enrollment into the BA Program of Law or transfer to the program from foreign educational institutions proceeds in accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.

- Internal transfer, or transfer from another international institution takes place twice a year, in time limits set by the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, in accordance with obligatory procedures and the university regulations.

Purpose of the educational program:

The purpose of the BA Program of Law is:

- Purpose of the program is to introduce students the nature of law as an independent science, its role and place in the system of contemporary sciences, theoretical and practical issues in constitutional, criminal, international, civil and other fields of law, as well. Students will also get to know and learn basic principles of enforcing state governance and state organization of Georgia, forms of state governance, interaction between the bodies of the government, basic human rights and freedoms recognized internationally and in Constitution of Georgia, methods of state governance, system and forms of the bodies, practice of enforcing administrative process; Regulations on crime related social relations, concept of crime, notion of criminal responsibility; aspects of private law relations between persons and legal entities regulated by the Civil Code of Georgia, criteria for contracts and contract related relations, peculiarities of family, inheritance, corporate and labor law relations; theoretical and practical issues of modern international law, basic statutes of public, private and other important fields of international law. Purpose of the program is to develop students' theoretical and practical skills, which are crucial for lawyers, which will allow them to become professionals of proper qualification and will promote their progress;
- During the study process significant attention will be paid to learning theoretical and practical issues of legal sciences, performance of legal institutions, detailed analysis of historic, legal, ethical and other aspects of current rule-making, law-enforcing and social-economic processes in Georgia, comparative analysis of Georgian law and laws of prominent countries, which will allow students to become thinking lawyers and practicing lawyers of high ranks. At the same time, at legal clinic of the university can work out practical skills through participating in moot courts;
- The study process will allow students to develop their own skills, conduct research and participate in debates of different events throughout the educational process (seminars, conferences, moot courts, etc.). Through the detailed legal analysis of current issues on national and international level, students will be able to respect moral, ethical and social values, develop their critical thinking, problem solving and communication skills, increase their sense of responsibility towards their country and society; creating proper environment for their academic and professional success;
- To prepare legal field specialists corresponding to the contemporary professional standards, who will have complex knowledge of basic issues of the professional field, capability of critically analyzing theoretical issues and principles; to develop and use their own intellectual resources in specific environment;
- To prepare such professionals holding an academic degree of Bachelor, who will have theoretical knowledge of a legal field and practical skills, which are basis for professional development, gaining and deepening additional field related and multi-discipline knowledge;
- Form students' academic honesty, civic position, professional and personal responsibility;

- Help students work out such general and professional competences, which help them being successfully employed, being prepared for professional life and pursue their studies to the next stage of education and very importantly, help them pass the exams of professional qualification.

Outcomes: After accomplishing the program, alumni possesses the following general and field related competences:

Map of learning outcomes:

Knowledge and understanding	<p>An alumni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has broad knowledge of legal field, which includes critical understanding of theories and principles; ○ Knows basic peculiarities, principles and institutions of national legal system; ○ Has the knowledge of basic, public, private, criminal, international law; ○ Has acknowledged the assense of law and the importance of its fundamental principles in the formation process of the legal system; Has broad knowledge about sources of law; ○ Knowledge about legal systems existing in modern world and peculiarities characterising each of them; ○ Knowledge of the basic aspects of development of Georgian law; ○ Has English language competence at level B2 /common European frame-standard/appropriate performance in all four components of the language (writing, reading, speaking, listening), using them in practice (English Language I. II. III; English for Specific Purposes B1, B1+, B2).
Skills to use knowledge in practice	<p>An alumni possesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skills to identify legal problems, to find, interpret and use normative basis for concrete legal problem solutions; can compose documents of legal content (bills, contracts, complaints, suits, etc.); ○ Based on the received knowledge, can identify a problem in the working process, can determine and form its essence; ○ Can seek necessary information to solve the problem; can outline the way to solve the problem through using methods peculiar to the field; ○ Skills to attach the problem to a particular field of law; ○ Skills to select a better alternative through comparing different options effectively and to ground his/her selection on arguments; ○ Practical skills necessary for lawmaking and law enforcing activities (Skills to work individually or in a group, to multitask, to work in stressful environment, to quickly react to critical situations, etc.).
Skills to conclude	<p>An alumni has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skills to develop and substantiate a thesis of the solution to a problem through seeing the problem from different angles and analyzing them; ○ Skills to collect and analyze data characteristic to the field, to analyze abstract data and situations; to form a reasoned conclusion through using standard and some specific methods; ○ The skill to form a reasoned conclusion about issues in his/her competence.
Communications skills	<p>An alumni possesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills to find information in native and foreign languages and transfer it verbally and in writing by using legal terminology;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal communication skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To communicate ideas clearly, in detail; ○ To verbally present information given in written documents; ○ To extract important parts from received information and verbally transmit them; ○ To hold business discussions; to participate in discussions with field specialists; ○ To clearly explain the content of legal documents and legal cases to field specialists and non-specialists; ○ To use proper legal terminology; ○ To participate in debates of legal content, trials, negotiations and support their position with proper arguments; ○ To give verbal consultations on legal issues. • Written communication skills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To prepare written reports and materials of analytical character on different issues; ○ To use standards of academic writing; ○ To form their arguments in writing; ○ To extract important parts from given information of larger volume and put them in written form; ○ To freely read and fully understand legal texts; • Information and communication technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skills to use information and communication technologies relevant international standards; ○ Skills to create and work on electronic documents; ○ To use basic legal basis (online journals, libraries, web-pages of legal content, etc.).
Learning skills:	<p>An alumni has skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To follow legal changes, court practice, scientific innovations and constantly renovate knowledge; ○ To systemize his study process with each sub-field of law; to constantly deepen knowledge.
Values:	<p>An alumni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is familiar with the ethical limits of professional activities of lawyer; is ready to support enforcement of individual's rights and act through foreseeing justice, human rights, social and democratic values; ○ Aspires to participate in the values formation process; ○ Has the sense of high self-consciousness and civic responsibility; ○ Can respect universally recognized basic human rights and freedoms; ○ Has skills to take just remarks and critic into account.

Course/Practice	List of competences
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	Knowledge and understanding	Ability to use knowledge in practice	Ability to make a conclusion	communication skill	ability to learn	Values
I. Core						
English Language (I, II, III) German Language (I, II, III) French Language (I, II, III) Turkish Language (I, II, III) Spanish (I, II, III)	X	X		X	X	
Information Technology	X	X		X	X	
Academic writing	X	X	X	X	X	X
Constitutional Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
History of Law of Foreign Countries	X	X	X	X	X	X
Basics of law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Basic Rights and Freedoms of a Person	X	X	X	X	X	X
Civil Law (General Course)	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Course of Criminal Law – Crime	X	X	X	X		
History of Georgian Law	X	X	X	X	X	
English for Specific Purposes – Law (B1)	X	X		X	X	

English for Specific Purposes –Law (B1+)	X	X		X	X	
English for Specific Purposes -Law (B2)	X	X		X	X	
Municipal Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Property Law	X	X		X		X
Criminal Law (Special Part) I	X	X	X	X		
Constitutional Law of Foreign Countries	X	X	X	X	X	X
General Course of Administrative Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public International Law	X	X	X	X		X
Criminal Law (Special Part) II	X	X	X	X		
Law of Obligations	X	X	X	X		X
Philosophy of Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Contract Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Criminal Procedure	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private International Law	X	X	X	X		X
Legal Correspondence	X	X	X	X	X	
Entrepreneurial Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tax Law	X	X	X	X		
Administrative Procedure	X	X	X	X	X	X

Obligations based on Law	X	X	X	X		
Civil Law Procedure	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family and Inheritance Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lawyering Skills	X	X		X		X
Employment Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roman Civil Law	X	X	X	X		
EU Law	X	X		X		X
Academic Legal Research and writing	X	X	X	X	X	X
Legal Practice	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alternative Dispute Resolution	X	X	X	X	X	
II. Elective						
Legal Ethics	X	X	X	X	X	
L.L.B. Thesis	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian for Specific Purposes	X	X	X	X		
Legal Psychology	X	X	X	X	X	X
History of Legal Thought	X	X	X	X	X	
Penitentiary Law	X	X		X		X
Criminal Penalties	X	X	X	X	X	X

Forensic Law	X	X	X	X	X	
Criminology	X	X	X	X		
Case Study Methods in Criminal Law	X	X	X	X		
International Law on Fight Against Organized Crime	X	X	X		X	X
Juvenile Justice	X	X	X	X		X
International Criminal Law	X	X	X	X		
Notary Law	X	X	X			
Bankruptcy Law	X	X	X			
Intellectual property Law	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mediation	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Case Study Teaching Technique in Civil Law	X	X	X		X	
Insurance Law	X	X	X	X		
Media Law	X	X	X	X		X
Contract Drafting	X	X		X		
Election Law	X	X		X	X	X
Healthcare Law	X	X	X	X		X
Clerical Law	X	X	X	X		
Securities Law	X	X	X	X		X

Education Law	X	X	X	X		
Administrative Misdemeanors	X	X	X	X		
Environmental Law	X	X	X	X		
Constitutional Principles of State Organization of European Countries	X	X	X			
Maritime Law	X	X	X	X		X
Diplomatic and Consular Law	X	X	X	X		
International Refugee Law	X	X	X	X		
International Law of Human Rights	X	X	X	X		X
Introduction to International Terrorism	X	X		X		
Debate and Public Speaking Skills for Lawyers	X	X		X		
Repetitorium in Criminal Law	X	X		X		
Repetitorium in Private Law	X	X		X		
Repetitorium in Administrative Law	X	X		X	X	
Finance Law	X	X	X	X	X	
Investment Law	X	X	X	X		
Banking Law	X	X	X	X		
Enforcement Law	X	X	X	X		
Basics of Legal Reasoning and Argumentation	X	X	X	X		

Modern Trends of Governance in Post Socialist Countries	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alternative Dispute Resolution	X	X	X	X	X	

Methods to achieve learning outcomes: The format of the educational process includes the following: lectures, seminars, practical individual and group works, homework, presentations, study practice (moot courts, case analysis, simulations, etc.), master-classes of practicing lawyers, legal clinic.

Following methods are used in educational process:

- **Classifying arguments** – is one of the varieties of getting to know court practice. Throughout the process of this activity, students study cases and then are provided the set of arguments. This set must include the arguments of both parties. Students read and assess the arguments, then decide whether these arguments are provided by claimants or defendants. This activity is the first step to make students get to know Supreme Court’s arguments on existing cases. On the one hand, student have got arguments, on the other hand they can discover own arguments through getting to know background information;
- **Explanation method** – is based on discussion around the given topic. Lecturer and students discuss each topic in detail based on a specific example. This method has a double effect – complex topics are explained to the students and lecturers have opportunities to discover whether or not the complete understanding of the topic is achieved;
- **Practice based teaching** – helps students fit and master the professional role. This method develops students’ problem solving, communication and professional skills; Also, in understanding how to learn from experience. Practice based teaching responds to student’s true needs and interests;
- **Debates** – develops the following skills of a student: figuring the arguments out, using proofs and orally presenting them. Students gain the experience to resist stress and doubts, while his/her position is strictly criticized by the opponent. Such experiences raise students’ self-confidence and improves their stress resistance skills. Students will be able to practice and improve rhetorical skills.
- **Demonstration methods** – teaching method, which means visually presenting the information. It is a quite effective method in the approach of achieving the result. Students, as well as lecturers shall demonstrate the materials to learn. This method promotes better perception of each step of study materials, also helps us being more precise about what has to be done independently by the students. At the same time, this strategy visually demonstrates the notion of the issue/topic.
- **Dialogue through Socrates’ method** – the purpose of the method is to find out preliminary rulings or incorrectly understood decisions and through this, to help students develop their research and critical thinking skills. The most effective types of the Socrates’ methods to use with law students are the following: a) knowledge – the rule of the mentioned type of the dialogue includes identification of the concept of knowledge, which the lecturer wants the student to understand through the questions, which will lead them to knowledge; b) analogy – a case will be selected, along with the proper questions, facts of which shall be altered throughout the discussion. Correctly asked questions lead students to the conclusions; c) critical thinking – uses questions, in order to check students’ values and principles. Emphasis is put on thinking beyond ideas, not on knowing ideas. Requires the environment,

which is characterized with so called “productive discomfort” and is mostly used in order to show the complexity and vagueness, rather than displaying the facts.

- **Discussions** – one of the most wide-spread methods of intellectual teaching. Develops students’ skills of presenting the arguments and defending their positions. This process is not limited with the questions asked by the lecturer. It makes students capable of accepting critical comments and reacting to them in stressful situations;
- **Verbal/oral method** – passing on the knowledge orally and throughout this process use different methods according to the content of the topic. This allows them to shape the theoretical basis necessary for the study course.
- **Cooperative learning** – such strategy of teaching, which obliges each member of the group not only to learn the material himself/herself but also, help the co-members in this process, until all of them know the material.
- **Moot courts** – is a role play game, which includes Supreme Court’s and courts of appeals’ trials. The court, consisting of a jury, tries a case discussed in lower courts. Witnesses are not called upon. Basic facts are not controversial. Arguments prepared and presented and justifiable by the court (e.g.: constitutionality of a law). As moot courts are not based on reliability of a witness, they present an effective strategy for the students to focus on basic principles and concepts of law.
- **Induction, deduction, analysis and synthesis** – induction means generalizing information based on specific examples, whereas deduction promotes creating new knowledge based on general information – discussion flows from general to certain direction. Analysis helps dividing the whole material into parts, which simplifies discussing the details of one material. On the other hand, synthesis means joining separate parts, which allows students to perceive the material as a whole.
- **Interactive lectures** – students are actively involved in the discussion process around the lecture topic. Through the method of dividing students either into small groups or pairs, the lecturer evaluates how well the students understand the topic, before he/she explains it in detail. Lectures become more interactive if students are asked their experience in connection with the lecture topic. Students can share specific examples, observations in connection with the topic to be explained. At the same time, group mates support their spokesperson if needed. This creates free and friendly environment for learning.
- **Case study** – case is a legal question made up by a lecturer, which needs to be solved. During this process, students imagine that they create a detective story. They start the process with writing down a list of facts, which are going to discuss one by one. It is desirable if a case has got: introduction, descriptions of facts and pre-stories, legal norms to use and legal question to solve.
- **Continuum (tightly connected chain of events)** – the purpose of the method is to promote students’ desire to express their ideas about the topic. It is necessary to assess knowledge before and after lectures. This method helps even the least active students to get involved in the process.
- **Critical thinking** – Socrates’ method, uses questions to assess students’ values and principles. Emphasis is put not on knowledge, but the ability to think. This method requires so called “productive discomfort” and aims to emphasize difficulties, complexity and misunderstanding, not – pure facts.
- **Studying examples** – allows students to connect laws with real cases and situations. Examples must be prepared beforehand and should fit the purpose of teaching. It is desirable to unite the method with the ones such as discussions in small groups, role play games, idea exchange, etc.
- **Direct teaching (lecture), where the following will be used:** *structured* practice (along with the students analyzing the problem step by step); *purposeful practice* (students’ independent work and its control by the lecturer); *independent practice* (students’ independent work without lecturers’ intervention and presenting the work in the class).
- **Problem Based Learning (PBL)** – uses a problem as a first source of knowledge, which promotes formation of theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Students work either individually, in pairs or in groups to solve practical problems.

- **Project planning/presentation** – students work on projects according to a lecturer’s consultations, which promote scientific discussions on certain historic topics/questions/problems in the auditorium. Then students (with their group-mates) prepare a problem-oriented question and publicly present it.
- **Role play** – spontaneous, creative and close to reality strategy of teaching, which means that the participants fit and play different roles. It is a very effective since the students have to well realize the role of an individual they are going to be in. at the same time, the process requires students’ direct involvement and assimilating the situation to the real one. Role play games are well used in context of legal education, where it usually means imitating a real court trial. Being in an unusual role helps students to see the situation from a different perspective. Role play games are interesting in critical thinking, decision making and proving skills development approach;
- **Law-making simulation** – this activity can be used while working on any topic, which can be heard in city councils or legislative body of the country. It is important that part of the students represent legislators and another part represents society or an interested group. Students will be divided according to the following roles: a) legislators and members of committees – up to 5-9 legislators (depending on the total amount of students in the class). One of the legislators will be a chairperson of the committee; b) witnesses – amount depends on a certain case which is the basis for the simulation. The witnesses must present different opinions;
- **Classroom simulations for teaching law** – includes the following: trials, moot courts; alternative dispute resolution: mediation, arbitration, negotiations; client consultation; passing a law; parliamentary debates; legislative work (preparing a bill). Steps of classroom simulations: determination of the educational purpose, which is going to become a basis for the simulation; assessment of the simulation; re-producing the simulation.
- **Lecture method** – oral presentation by the lecturer. It means passing information, including principles, notions, ideas and the whole theoretical knowledge about the topic. During the lecture describes the information required for the students.
- **Court-practice study** – requires students to analyze certain problems in cases and make conclusions. There are different forms of studying courts’ practice: cases based on court precedents; presumable cases which includes solving disputes and dilemmas; real cases from journals, newspapers, books and other sources of information. Court practice study is majorly based on written form; it is also possible to present it with audio-visual means such as watching a movie and listening to an audio record. Practice mainly includes the following elements: description of facts; solution to problem; indication to arguments and different problems; basis for the solution made;
- **Action-oriented teaching** – requires students’ and lecturers’ active engagement in the study process, where emphasis is put on practical interpretation of theoretical knowledge;
- **Working in textbooks** – ensures gaining knowledge envisaged by the course through using relevant literature and different sources. Promotes understanding, so that students won’t have trouble with accomplishing an independent work.
- **Group work** – lecturer divides the class into groups and gives them different types of work. Group-mates work on these issues individually and at the same time, they share their ideas with the rest of them. Depending on the purpose of the work, group-mates may fit different roles. This ensures the maximum activity of each student.

Assessment system:

Principles of assessment:

Transparency – information about assessment methods and criteria should be available for everyone. In the beginning of each semester students should be informed how and according to which criteria they will be assessed;

Systematic character – assessment is not a separate action. This is the process, which promotes students' constant preparedness to express their knowledge and skills, whereas it helps lecturers keep track of students' performance and their development;

Fairness – standard approach to assessment of students' learning skills and outcomes.

Format and methodology of assessment:

Assessment systems (format, methodology and points given to each component) are prescribed in syllabus, of which students are informed in the beginning of each semester.

Midterm, final, FX and make up exams will be held in written, oral or mixed form.

Oral exams are held with committee members attendance, which is comprises of 3 members appointed by the faculty board.

The committee comprises of the lecturer of the certain course and other lecturers at the higher educational institution, who have obtained an academic degree in the same or the similar field. An oral exam is held in the language of the course. Committee members assess students individually according to the criteria provided in the syllabi of the course. In the final report, an average assessment should be reflected. Assessment documents and reports will be saved in the archive, as any other exam paper.

Student may be assessed orally and/or in a written way. A student's knowledge and skills are assessed through 100 points grading system. It consists of midterm and final evaluations, sum of which makes up 100 points.

Grading system allows:

a) five types of positive grades:

- 1) (A) Excellent – 91-100 points of assessment;
- 2) (B) Very good – 81-90 points of maximal assessment;
- 3) (C) Good - 71-80 points of maximal assessment;
- 4) (D) Satisfactory - 61-70 points of maximal assessment;
- 5) (E) Enough - 51-60 points of maximal assessment;

b) two types of negative grades:

- 1) (FX) Fail – 41-50 points of maximal assessment, meaning that a student requires some more work before passing and is given a chance to sit an additional examination after independent work;
- 2) (F) Fail – 40 points and less of maximal assessment, meaning that the work of a student isn't acceptable and he/she has to study the subject anew.

For the midterm and final evaluations minimal passing grade is set. The final evaluation minimal passing grade must not exceed 60% of final evaluation grade.

Midterm and final evaluation grade distribution, their minimal competence levels and assessment criteria are described in the corresponding syllabus.

A credit can be awarded only after the attainment of learning outcomes, envisaged by the course syllabus and following requirements:

- a) Obtaining minimal competence levels set for midterm and final evaluations;
- b) Obtaining minimum 51 points out of 100 points of final grade.

Minimal limits of competence

Minimal competence limits of assessment:

There are minimal competence limits set for midterm and final assessments. The points given to the final exam should not exceed 60% of final assessment.

The system of points of midterm and final assessments and minimal limits are prescribed in the syllabus.

FX (midterm/final) exams:

If a student cannot attend an exam (midterm and/or final), he/she can use the right to FX exam in the period provided in the academic calendar of IBSU. The student must prove the reason for missing the exam in five days period after a midterm exam and in two days period after a final exam.

Points, received in an FX exam are considered as midterm/final exam points. In case of missing an FX exam, a student doesn't have a right to take an exam again.

A student is allowed to take an **additional (make-up) exam** in case he/she scored 41-50 points of final grade or minimum 51 points, but did not obtain minimal competence level set for final evaluation.

Assessment format:

- Midterm exam;
- Class participation;
- Presentation;
- Homework;
- Practical work;
- Presenting prepared materials;
- Thesis;
- Presenting and defending a work;
- Accomplishing legal clinic/legal practice component
- Final Exam (either in written or oral form).

Peculiarities of study process organization:

240 credits prescribed in the program are divided throughout 4 academic years, 8 semesters with the amount of between 30-35 credits each. The basis for calculating credits is European Credit Transfer System (ECTS): 1 credit = 25 hrs., which covers both – classroom activity and independent work. Students are given an opportunity to deeply learn English language. Language groups will be comprised according to the proficiency of the students.

Students enrolled in the BA Program in Law at IBSU are obliged to take an exam in English language (B1) (students who possess proof of English language proficiency at the level of B1, such as TOEFL IBT, IELTS, are free not to take an exam). Students who possess a certificate of at least B1 level in English can use 10 obligatory free credits to learn different languages offered by the university. Students who begin to learn English for specific purposes, are divided into relevant groups according to their competence levels (B1 or B1+), which can be ascertained by tests prepared by the faculty.

The program envisages students' professional practice from the 6th or the following semesters, in legal clinic at IBSU or in partner organizations with whom the university (faculty) has concluded a general or individual memorandum of understanding. In case of choosing the relevant component, student writes a BA thesis in the 8th semester. In the limits of 15 free credits, student can take any course from any BA program offered at the university.

Employment Field: Graduate of the BA Program will have an opportunity to continue law studies on Master's and further on Doctoral levels at International Black Sea University as well as in any other universities. Graduate of the program may be employed in bodies of the legislative, executive and judicial power; in relevant private and public law legal entities, non-governmental structures and in law firms. He/she may be employed in any institution where there is no requirement of passing the state certification exam and /or where there is no other additional preconditions provided for by the Georgian legislation.

Information about material resources necessary for the program:

The mission of IBSU is to ensure the base material resources of the highest quality for the students and academic staff, which will promote forming flexible and co-operative atmosphere and progressive academic work, more precisely:

- Auditoriums are equipped with basic collection of study instruments;
- Conference halls of different sizes are used for delivering lectures and holding other extra-curricular activities, such as: public lectures, conferences, simulations and work meetings;
- Student information system (SIS) includes personal accounts for each student, which allows them to register, select study courses, have an access to their transcript, order different types of certificates and participate in assessment of the study process;
- Student portal – SMART is a formal instrument for communication between students and lecturers, where study materials are accessible, students are informed about any changes in the course agenda, etc.;
- Cable internet in the computer labs and the library and free Wi-Fi (Edu-Roam) for students and academic staff;
- Library resources and relevant equipment to correspond to the requirements of contemporary educational system: the library is equipped with modern technologies, Wi-Fi and cable internet, wide variety of textbooks, journals and electronic catalogue, which allows students to independently

seek the materials they need (approximately 23 000); obligatory literature prescribed in syllabi are accessible in the library (either a hard copy or an electronic version);

- EBSCO search system is accessible through internal web for students and for academic staff as well;
- The courtroom at IBSU makes it possible to hold moot courts;
- Rooms for legal clinic;
- Other resources accessible at IBSU;
- Material-technical resources of the organizations, with which the university or the faculties have concluded memorandums of understanding.

Information about human resources necessary for implementing educational process: Resumes and other documents proving the qualification of the program coordinator and other staff participating in the program are available at the chancellery of IBSU.

Study Plan

№	Course / practical component /block	Status	კრედიტებისრაოდენობა	Credit allocation for courses per semesters								Allocation of hours					საათების რაოდენობა კვირაში					
				I year		II year		III year		IV year		Contact					Independent work	Total hours	Lectures	Group work/ Practical work/	Total	
				I Semester	II Semester	III Semester	IV Semester	V Semester	VI Semester	VII Semester	VIII Semester	lecture	Group work / Practicle work	Midterm Exam(s)	Final Exams	Total Contact hrs.						
I	Foreign language	Mandatory / Elective	10	5	5								82	86	12	8	188	312	500	6	6	12
	English Language (A1, A2) German Language (A1, A2, B1, B2) Turkish Language (A1, A2, B1,	სავალდებულო*	10	5	5								52	30	8	4	94	156	250	0	4	8

	B2) Spanish (A1, A2, B1, B2) Russian Language (A1, A2, B1, B2) French Language (A1, A2, B1, B2)																			
II	Information Technology	Core	5	5							14	29	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
III	Academic writing	Core	5	5							16	27	2	2	47	78	125	1	2	3
IV	Free Credits		15																	
V	Basic specialty curriculum		175																	
ა)	Compulsory component of specialty																			
1	Constitutional Law	Core	5	5							30	13	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
2	Basics of law	Core	5	5							29	14	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
3	History of Law of Foreign Countries	Core	5	5							30	13	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
4	Basic Rights and Freedoms of a Person	Core	5		5						30	13	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
5	Civil Law (General Course)	Core	5		5						28	15	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
6	General Course of Criminal Law – Crime	Core	6		6						30	28	2	2	62	88	150	2	2	4
7	History of Georgian Law	Core	5		5						29	14	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
8	English for Specific Purpose - Law – (B1)	Core	5			5	5				28	30	2	2	62	63	125	2	2	4

9	English for Specific Purposes - Law(B1+)	Core	5			5	5					28	30	2	2	62	63	125	2	2	4
10	English for Specific Purpose - Law (B2)	Core	5			5	5					26	32	2	2	62	63	125	2	2	4
11	Municipal Law	Core	3					3				14	14	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
12	Property Law	Core	5			5						29	14	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
13	Criminal Law (Special Part) I	Core	6			6						31	27	2	2	62	88	150	2	2	4
14	Constitutional Law of Foreign Countries	Core	5			5						29	14	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
15	General Course of Administrative Law	Core	4			4						30	13	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
16	Public International Law	Core	4			4						29	14	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
17	Criminal Law (Special Part) II	Core	6			6						32	26	2	2	62	88	150	2	2	4
18	Law of Obligations	Core	5			5						29	14	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
19	Philosophy of Law	Core	3				3					29	14	2	2	47	78	75	2	1	3
20	Contract Law	Core	5			5						32	14	2	2	50	75	125	2	1	3
21	Criminal Procedure	Core	6				6					32	26	2	2	62	88	150	2	2	4
22	Private International Law	Core	4				4					28	15	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
23	Legal Correspondence	Core	3				3					14	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
24	Entrepreneurial Law	Core	5				5					28	15	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
25	Tax Law	Core	5						5			26	13	3	3	48	77	125	2	1	3
26	Administrative Procedure	Core	4					4				30	13	2	2	48	52	100	2	1	3

27	Obligations based on Law	Core	4					3			30	13	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
28	Civil Law Procedure	Core	5					5			30	28	2	2	62	63	125	2	2	4
29	Family and Inheritance Law	Core	5					5			30	13	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
30	Lawyering Skills	Core	6					6			17	39	4	4	64	86	150	1	3	4
31	Employment Law	Core	3						3		15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
32	Roman Civil Law	Core	5		5						29	14	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
33	EU Law	Core	4						4		17	26	2	2	47	53	100	1	2	3
34	Academic Legal Research and writing	Core	5							5	16	27	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
35	Legal Practice	Core	10						10			121		1	121	129	250		8	8
36	Alternative Dispute Resolution	Core	4						4		29	14	2	2	47	53	100	1	2	3
ბ)	elective modules of specialty:		31																	
	Bachelor Thesis	Elective	10							10					30	220	250			
	Russian for Specific Purposes	Elective	5					5			15	28	2	2	47	78	125	1	2	3
	Module of History and Methods of Law		12																	
1	Legal Ethics	Elective	3					3			15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
2	Legal Psychology	Elective	3					3			15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
3	History of Legal Thought	Elective	3					3			16	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
4	Debate and Public Speaking Skills for Lawyers	Elective	3					3			17	10	2	2	31	44	75	1	1	2
	Criminal Law Module:		36																	

1	Penitentiary Law	Elective	4					4			14	14	2	2	32	68	100	2	1	3
2	Criminal Penalties	Elective	3		3						15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
3	Case Study Methods in Criminal Law	Elective	3								15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
4	Forensic Law	Elective	3					3			15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
5	Criminology	Elective	3						3		15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
6	International Law on Fight Against Organized Crime	Elective	4					4			31	12	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
7	Juvenile Justice	Elective	3						3		14	13	2	2	33	42	75	1	1	2
8	Repetitorium in Criminal Law	Elective	5							5	34	24	2	2	62	63	125	2	1	3
9	International Criminal Law	Elective	5								30	13	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
10	Introduction to International Terrorism	Elective	3								15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
	Private Law Module:		40																	
1	Notary Law	Elective	4					4			15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
2	Banruptcy Law	Elective	3					3			16	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
4	Intellectual and copyright Law	Elective	4					4			29	14	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
5	Mediation	Elective	4						4		14	29	2	2	47	53	100	1	2	3
7	The Case Study Teaching Technique in Civil Law	Elective	3			3					15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
8	Insurance Law	Elective	3					3			16	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
9	Media Law	Elective	4			4					16	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
10	Repetitorium in Private Law	Elective	5						5		30	26	4	4	64	86	150	2	2	4
11	Contract Drafting	Elective	3			3					14	14	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2

12	Securities Law	Elective	3						3			16	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
13	Investment Law	Elective	4								4	13	15	2	2	32	68	100	1	1	2
	Public International Law Module:		44																		
1	Election Law	Elective	3						3			13	15	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
2	Healthcare Law	Elective	3					3				15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
3	Constitutional Principles of State Organization of European Countries	Elective	4			4						30	13	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
4	Clerical Law	Elective	3						3			16	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
5	Education Law	Elective	3						3			15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
6	Administrative Misdemeanors	Elective	4			4						30	13	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
7	Environmental Law	Elective	4					4				30	13	2	2	47	53	100	2	1	3
8	Repetitorium in Administrative Law	Elective	5								5	30	13	2	2	47	78	125	2	1	3
9	Finance Law	Elective	3					3				15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
10	Banking Law	Elective	3					3				16	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
11	Modern Trends of Governance in Post Socialist Countries	Elective	3			3						14	14	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
12	Enforcement Law	Elective	3						3			28	4	2	2	36	39	75	1	1	2
13	Basics of Legal Reasoning and Argumentation	Elective	3			3						14	12	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
	International Law Module:		12																		
1	Maritime Law	Elective	3					3				15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2

2	Diplomatic and Consular Law	Elective	3					3				15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
3	International Refugee Law	Elective	3					3				15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
4	International Law of Human Rights	Elective	3					3				15	13	2	2	32	43	75	1	1	2
Sum:			240	30	30	30	30	30	30	30											

Note: In order to calculate summed amount of hours, hour allocation is