

Iliia State University
School of Law
Bachelor Program

Curriculum

Faculty/School Name	School of Law
Program Title	Private (Business) Law
Academic Degree/Qualification to be Awarded	Master of Private Law
Program Duration/Scope (semester, number of credits)	120 ECTS credits 4 semesters (1 credit = 25 hours)
Language	Georgian
Program Head/Heads	Davit Maisuradze - Associate Professor
Program Development Date and Renewal	The program was developed in 2012 and updated in 2024 The program may be updated at the beginning of each academic semester to improve the teaching-learning process.
Prerequisites (requirements) for admission to the program	
The program student may be awarded an academic degree of Bachelor of Law or an equivalent degree. Those who have passed the general master's examination and the internal university exam have the right to study the master's program (in private law (written exam, case study, essay) - 60%, English B2 examination - 40%.) see Appendix 3).	
Relevant information on the internal university examinations will be published on the university website www.iliauni.edu.ge .	
Program objectives	
The objective of the program is to prepare a competitive specialist in the field of private (business) law, who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) will have in-depth knowledge of modern trends, challenges and problems of private (business) law; b) will be able to independently determine effective ways of solving complex problems in the field of private law (including based on original research) and develop original legal conclusions ; c) will be able to participate in the development of professional knowledge and legal practice ; d) will be able to communicate effectively with professional and academic audiences while adhering to the principles of academic integrity; e) will act autonomously, following the norms of ethics. 	
Learning Outcomes and Competencies (Field)	

1. Describes the achievements of national and foreign law private law, development prospects and main trends, as well as the problems of interlinkage and interrelation of international and national law;
2. Describes methodological concepts and principles of contemporary legal science, topical problems of jurisprudence, as well as modern field methods of scientific research, rules of academic integrity and academic ethics, and main rules and principles of creating professional scientific texts;
3. Describes the trends, challenges and gaps in the development of the national legislation of modern private law, as well as the main ways of its improvement and solution;
4. Describes the main methodological principles of solving practical problems of private law, generalizing national and foreign experiences and the latest national and international judicial practice
5. Describes the rules of judicial ethics, including the issues of the judge's communication with the public and the particularities of judges' disciplinary proceedings;
6. Explains the importance of the impact of EU law on the development of the private law of Georgia;
7. Determines the essence of comparative law and the purpose of using the comparative legal method;
8. Analyzes the legislation in force in private law, judicial practice, legislative innovations, the latest scientific researches and develops its own original legal conclusions on the ways to solve complex problems in practice and/or improve the legislation;
9. Evaluates the actual circumstances of a legal case, non-standard legal situations, finds legal gaps, difficult problems and formulates new, original ways of solving them; determines the positive and negative consequences of own decisions;
10. Interprets the norms of law at the professional level, based on the comparative interrelation of the norms of domestic and international law;
11. Identifies the topical scientific legal problems in private law, develops scientific ways to solve it, plans a scientific-research process on topical issues of private law, conducts research using the latest methods and approaches from various sources, including the systematization of primary data, complex or incomplete information obtained from foreign legal information resources, and develops a scientific research paper in compliance with the academic ethical standards;
12. Communicates in writing and orally about the results, conclusions and arguments of one's research with the academic, as well as the complex and professional audience, following the principles of academic integrity.
13. Respects judicial ethical standards, aspects of the judge's values (impartiality, integrity, equality, competence and diligence) and, if necessary, participates in the development of these values, to ensure a fair balancing of the interests of the parties;
14. Recognizes and respects the rules of academic honesty, ethical results of scientific research, adopts guidelines for managing complex, unpredictable or multidisciplinary material or environment, including planning and managing working time, develops a strategic approach to research for the preparation of a paper;
15. Participates in the development of professional knowledge and legal practice, uses strategic approaches and/or innovative ways to solve problems, helps colleagues and shares their own experience;
16. Demonstrates the ability to autonomously search for the latest information and independently conduct studies in the field of law;
17. Takes the responsibility for his own and others' activities and professional development, creates conditions for reaching a common team decision;
18. Shows respect for democratic values, recognizes the need for a balance between freedom and responsibility in a democracy.

For the map of competences see Annex 1;

Program Structure

The program consists of 120 credits, the distribution of which includes:

Mandatory Component - 84 credits (including master thesis, academic writing for lawyers):

Elective and Free Component - 36 Credits (includes law elective courses and free component)

The program is divided into three blocks - corporate law block; financial law block; international and comparative private law block. The program also includes a mediation block (module), if selected, the student will take 5 mandatory courses of the mediation module and one of the elective law courses.

For detailed list of courses see Annex 2.

For syllabus see Annex 4.

Teaching Methods

The following teaching methods are applied in the program:

- Interactive lectures and seminars;
- Discussions/debates
- Group work
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Cooperative Learning (cooperative)
- Case study
- Case solution
- Brain storming
- Role-playing and situational games (simulated process)
- Demonstration method
- Analysis and synthesis;
- Method of practical work/project;
- Supervision and reflection.

Staff (visiting lecturer/researcher/academic staff) may use one or more of the above methods or any other method depending on the specific learning task.

Note: The teaching methods used in the different components of the program are specified in the respective syllabuses.

Evaluation method

The grading system is based on a 100-point system.

The system allows five types of positive evaluation:

- (A) Excellent – 91-100 points
- (B) Very good – maximum 81-90 points
- (C) Good – maximum 71-80 points
- (D) Satisfactory – maximum 61-70 points
- (E) Sufficient – maximum 51-60 points

Two types of negative evaluation:

- (FX) Insufficient – maximum 41-50 points which means that the student needs to do more work to pass and is given the right to take an additional exam one time with an independent work;
- (F) Failed – maximum 40 points and less, which means that the student's performance is not sufficient and he/she must study the subject once again.

Evaluation methods, components, minimum competence thresholds, evaluation criteria and their specifics are presented in the syllabus of the training courses.

In order to receive constructive feedback during the teaching process, students will be able to benefit from consulting meetings with lecturers, within the framework of consulting hours allocated for this purpose or on the basis of individual agreement.

Areas of employment

Can carry out activities in the private sector, in a legal company, especially in the direction of business law. To work as a judge, a graduate must meet the requirements established by law. Graduates of the program will also be able to continue their studies at the doctoral level.

Supplementary terms /resources for learning

- Educational process management system "Argus";
- Turnitin" and "Moodle" programs;
- University library (including electronic bases);
- University computer centers;
- Lecture halls;
- School of Law clinics;
- Research centers of the School of Law;