



NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Bachelor's Program in law



Name of the educational program
Law
Academic higher education level
First level, Bachelor
Educational program type:
Higher Education Academic Programme
Qualification to be awarded
Bachelor of Law
Duration of program
6 semesters (3 academic years)
Program volume in credits
190 (ECTS) credits
Language of instruction
Georgian Language
Program supervisor/co-supervisor
Salome Pirvely Doctor of Law, Professor

Prerequisite for admission to the program

A person with a complete general education has the right to study at the Bachelor's program without passing the Unified National Exams, internal/external mobility exams and passing the Unified National Exams in accordance with the rules established by the legislation of Georgia.

The educational program has transparent admission requirements, which are in accordance with the legislation and are

focused on the person's ability to overcome the program. The admission requirements for the program are posted on the official website of the university and are available to all interested parties.

Program Duration

The duration of the Bachelor's program is calculated for 6 semesters (three academic years), and a semester includes a set of study weeks, the period of conducting additional exams and assessing the student's achievements in them.

The Bachelor's program includes 190 credits.

A credit expresses the required study load for a student and can be obtained through the achievement of learning outcomes according to the Order of the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia No. 3 of 2007.

One academic year includes 60 (ECTS) credits. Taking into account the characteristics of the higher education program and/or the student's individual study program, it is permissible for a student's annual study load to exceed 60 credits or be less than 60 credits. It is not permissible for a student's annual study load to exceed 75 (ECTS) credits.

One credit (ECTS) is equivalent to 25 hours of student work (student workload) and includes both contact and independent hours.

The distribution of credits between the different study components is based on a realistic assessment of the workload of a student with average academic achievement, which is required to achieve the learning outcomes set for each component.

In case a student is unable to complete the program and obtain at least 190 credits within 3 academic years, he/she is given the opportunity to complete the program and obtain a Bachelor's degree during an additional semester/semesters.

The final results of the Bachelor's program are achieved as a result of studying the educational components specified in the Bachelor's program. The preparation and defense of a Bachelor's thesis and the defense of a practice report are mandatory for the award of a Bachelor's degree.

Program structure

The Bachelor of Law educational program has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the ongoing reform in the education system. The program is focused on the requirements declared by the Bologna Process and accumulates on the priority of competitiveness in assessing the quality of education. The educational program has been developed taking into account the content of the field of study in the relevant detailed field, the development trends of the field, the characteristics of the qualifications to be awarded in this field and the best practices at the international level.

The Bachelor of Law educational program includes 190 credits:

The Bachelor of Law program is built on the principle of courses/subjects of the content corresponding to the main field of study and free components. Courses/subjects of the content corresponding to the main field of study are presented in the form of mandatory and optional components. Mandatory components consist of free courses and mandatory components of the main field of study. The elective component includes elective courses and free courses in

the main field of study.

In accordance with the Higher Education Qualifications Framework, the level of qualification specified for a bachelor's degree and the requirements of the labor market, the logical sequence of the formation of competencies required by the Bachelor of Law program determines the content of the Bachelor's program, its structure and is reflected in the curriculum.

The 190 credits of the educational program are distributed as follows:

Free compulsory courses: 22 credits;

Compulsory courses in the main field of study: 138 credits;

Elective courses in the main field of study: 20 - 30 credits;

Free elective courses: 0 - 10 credits.

Note:

The student has the right to choose a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 30 credits from the elective courses of the main field of study, or to choose 0 or 10 credits from the free elective courses.

The student has the right to choose an elective course of the main field of study and a free elective course from the 3rd semester. In the 3rd and 4th semesters, the student has the opportunity to choose 1 course, and in the 5th and 6th semesters, 2 courses.

The components of the compulsory courses of the main field of study are focused on providing the student with fundamental theoretical knowledge and practical skills of a lawyer, as well as developing the student's adaptability and the values necessary for work in the legal profession. To develop higher subject knowledge in all areas of law.

The practice component is focused on the implementation of theoretical and practical knowledge gained during the study process. This component allows the student to gain experience in applying the knowledge and skills acquired in an academic environment in practice. The practice allows the student to develop the skills necessary for practicing law, the ability to adapt to different professional environments, and to understand the importance of ethical principles.

The bachelor's thesis is focused on developing the skills necessary for performing theoretical work. The student will carry out the bachelor's thesis/research in accordance with the degree of independence. When working on the bachelor's thesis, the level of knowledge achieved as a result of studying the mandatory components of the bachelor's program and the nature of practical skills must be demonstrated in accordance with the learning outcomes defined by the bachelor's program. The goal of the bachelor's thesis is to develop the skills of a bachelor's student in the field of law to carry out research work, present it in written and oral form, in compliance with the principles of research ethics.

The selection of elective courses in the main field of study is carried out in accordance with the bachelor's program curriculum, which provides for the prerequisites for studying the courses and their logical sequence.

Free components include a course/subject that is already available within the framework of the first-cycle higher education program of the institution, oriented towards the development of general, transferable skills, which the student can freely choose in order to broaden his/her horizons on issues of interest to him/her. In addition, the program is focused on the development of transferable skills such as effective oral and written communication in English, critical thinking skills, the use of modern information technologies, and academic work skills.

Program relevance to the mission

"NEW National Educational University" creates a modern learning environment by introducing innovative methods. The university ensures the preparation of competitive, highly qualified and socially conscious generations for the labor market in the ever-changing digital era. The Bachelor of Laws educational program focuses on providing the local and international labor market with competitive specialists working in the field of law.

Based on the mission, the Bachelor of Laws educational program is oriented to prepare strategically thinking qualified specialists who will be competitive in the employment market and will have the ability to communicate effectively and develop independently.

Program Relevance

Law is one of the most growing and in-demand professions of the 21st century, which increases the demand for quality higher education from both employers and students. A person with a bachelor's degree can be employed in both the state and private sectors. Accordingly, in the modern labor market there is almost no field where a Bachelor of Law graduate cannot be employed. The relevance of the program also stems from the popularity of the field, which is determined by the growing demand for services in the legal field. The bachelor's program is focused on the needs of employers, as the labor market has become extremely competitive. A graduate of the Bachelor of Law educational program will be able to find employment in:

- Legislative and executive authorities;
- Judicial authorities;
- Law enforcement and other supervisory authorities;
- Legal entities or other organizations under public and private law.

A graduate of this bachelor's program will also be able to use the knowledge gained and find employment in a related field of specialization. A graduate will be able to continue his studies to obtain a master's degree, both in the field of law and in any master's program, if the prerequisite for admission to this program is not limited to a bachelor's degree in another specialty.

Program goal

1. Have theoretical knowledge of the general essence of law, the legal system, fundamental principles, norms, legal systems, historical sources of Georgian law, as well as knowledge of the main principles, norms, theories and features of essential regulations of private, criminal, public and international law;
2. Based on the acquired theoretical knowledge and developed practical skills, they are able to identify legal problems, conduct a multifaceted analysis, determine ways and strategies for solving them, and form their own legal position using specific legal terms;
3. Are able to conduct a legal dispute, as well as determine the tactics necessary for conducting a dispute and justify their position in the dispute, draw up the necessary legal documents, and draw up a research and/or practical project with relevant instructions;
4. They are able to adapt to a constantly changing professional environment and solve various types of new legal problems by implementing theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

Program learning outcomes

Knowledge and understanding:

1. Describes the essence of law, the system of law, fundamental principles, legal systems, existing theories, as well as the essence, structure, function, methods of interpretation of legal norms and distinguishes historical sources of Georgian law. Determines the features of a specific legal dispute and the optimal ways to resolve it with legal instruments;
2. Identifies the basic principles of human rights, the grounds for restricting rights, national and international legal mechanisms for the protection of human rights. Explains the essence, function of the state, the features of the state system, the basic principles and concepts of constitutional law, the specifics of constitutional proceedings. Describes the essence of an administrative body, the features of its activities, the main issues of administrative proceedings;
3. Describes the system of international law, its basic principles, sources, international legal institutions, understands the role of international law and describes its relationship with national law, describes the specifics of the application of international treaties and conventions at the national level. Also, international courts and tribunals, rules and procedures, instruments of international legal responsibility;
4. Understands the essence, system, general principles of private law, theories and basic concepts in the field of civil law. Institutions of entrepreneurial law, the meaning and essence of entrepreneurial freedom, as well as legal means of its protection. The main legal instruments for the protection of labor rights, features of civil litigation;
5. Describes the main institutions, concepts and principles of criminal law, as well as key theories in the field of criminal law, the essence of crime, types of crime, substantive features of individual crimes, the system of punishments, stages and features of criminal proceedings.

Skills:

6. Analyzes legal norms and other sources, as a result of the analysis, applies them to specific factual

circumstances and makes a reasoned legal assessment of them;

7. Identifies a legal problem and methods for solving it by legal means. Justifies a position in a legal dispute, develops tactics for conducting and/or resolving a dispute, taking into account legal means and ethical norms;
8. Draws up legal documents - a contract, an agreement, a memorandum, an administrative agreement, a legally binding act, a procedural document, a draft of an individual and normative administrative act, a lawsuit, a complaint. Develops research and practical projects, with appropriate supervision and instructions;
9. Searches for information essential for a lawyer (sources of national and international law, legislative amendments, judicial practice, doctrine) in Georgian and English, using appropriate electronic means and various databases.

Autonomy and responsibility:

10. Recognizes the key importance of ethical norms in the legal profession, respects human rights and universally recognized democratic values, carries out professional activities taking into account the ethical and legal values of a lawyer;
11. Conducts development-oriented activities in compliance with the principles of individual and team work. Demonstrates the ability to update one's knowledge.

Methods of achieving learning outcomes

The following teaching and learning methods and activities are used in the implementation of the Bachelor of Law educational program: Lecture - is a process in which a lecturer and a student participate and the purpose of which is to transfer the material/knowledge provided by the educational course to the student.

A lecture is a creative and interactive process and may also be conducted in the mode of discussion with the student. A lecture implies the active involvement of the student in explaining the material. Lectures provided by the Bachelor of Law program are largely conducted using appropriate presentation materials. The lecturer explains specific facts, diagrams, graphs and various visuals. The main emphasis is on conceptual issues, basic concepts and principles. For the effectiveness of the explanation, the method of explanation, explanation and demonstration is actively used, which makes it easier for students to perceive and understand difficult and complex issues. Based on the above, a lecture may include the following activities: Verbal explanation - explanation - is a form of activity used in a lecture, within the framework of which the lecturer explains the conceptual, basic and essential issues of the topic provided by the course syllabus, explaining each issue using visuals and examples. Explanation involves explaining issues to students in an oral form. Within the framework of verbal explanation, the lecturer may also resort to the demonstration method. Demonstration - the goal of this activity is to better perceive and remember the lecture material by students. Within the framework of demonstration, the lecturer uses various types of visuals, namely diagrams, photographs, video/audio material, etc. Among other things, as part of the demonstration, the lecturer may demonstrate the use of a search engine, demonstrate a court decision, demonstrate a specific legal statement, etc. As part of the demonstration, the

lecturer may show students how to draft a specific document so that students can better absorb the material related to the performance of a particular practical activity.

Group work/practical work/practical studies - this method refers to all those teaching activities that develop practical skills in students along with specific theoretical knowledge. Individual and/or group work of students will be carried out through activities provided for in the syllabi of the relevant courses: e.g. discussion, simulation, case study, exercise, homework, etc. The method aims to help students consolidate and understand the knowledge acquired in the lecture.

The activities used within the framework of group work/practical work/practical studies are:

- **Induction** - an activity involves a process of moving from the specific to the general, analyzing facts and generalizing the conclusions;
- **Deduction** - within the framework of the activity, a transition is made from the general to the specific, discovering new knowledge based on general knowledge;
- **Analysis** - analyzing and breaking down the learning material as a whole, clearly identifying problematic issues;
- **Synthesis** - creating a whole by grouping specific issues, combining issues, helping the student develop the ability to identify problems;
- **Working on a book (source)** - this activity involves familiarizing with the main and additional literature provided for by the syllabus and studying the material, as well as searching and processing literature, searching for specific normative acts and/or court decisions, as well as searching and familiarizing with all the necessary materials that the student may need to prepare for the activity provided for in the course (homework, report, presentation, etc.);
- **Written work** - this activity involves completing the written component provided for in the course (e.g. homework, written survey, abstract, etc.);
- **Case study/analysis (Case study)** - the goal of this activity is to help the student analyze a legal norm. It involves analyzing examples (case studies, incidents) within a specific topic. With the help of this activity, the student will study in depth the content of legal norms and aspects of their application in practice;
- **Problem-based learning (PBL)** - within the framework of this activity, knowledge acquisition is based on a specific problem. The lecturer poses a problem to the students and the students look for the optimal way to solve this problem. On the one hand, the activity strengthens theoretical knowledge, and on the other hand, it develops practical skills in students;
- **Brainstorming** – the purpose of this activity is to hear different opinions from students regarding a particular problem in a given time. Presenting different opinions arouses interest in students and helps them improve

their analytical skills;

- **Action-oriented learning** – within the framework of the activity, the student's theoretical knowledge is transformed into practical skills. The activity involves the student performing a specific action (drafting a lawsuit, complaint, contract, etc.);
- **Role-playing and situational play** – this activity involves a separate professional simulation, namely, playing the role of a participant in a court proceeding, which helps students improve practical skills, master the main features of the legal profession, and understand the importance of observing professional ethics. In addition to directly performing the role within the activity, students must familiarize themselves with the case materials, find relevant norms and form a position, which helps them adapt to the profession in the future. Students develop the ability to defend their own position, the culture of listening, students learn the art of arguing, substantiating their own position, etc.;
- **Heuristic approach** - within the framework of this activity, a relatively difficult and complex task is set before the student, which requires a step-by-step solution. The activity helps students identify facts and see the key connection between facts;
- **Collaborative work** - within the framework of the activity, students are divided into groups and given various types of tasks. In turn, the task can be both practical (preparing a position in a simulated educational process, developing a document) and theoretical (presentation). In addition to gaining theoretical knowledge, this activity in some cases improves students' practical skills and/or teaches them the principles of teamwork;
- **Discussion/debate** - within the framework of the activity, students will be given a problematic issue around which a discussion-debate is held. Through the activity, the student will learn to formulate his/her own position in an argumentative manner, develop a listening culture, the activity also develops the student's acceptance of different opinions. Through the activity, students learn to form a question;
- **Preparation and presentation of a project/abstract/report/paper/report** - the activity may be expressed in the development of a project, abstract, report, within the framework of which the student searches for and systematizes the necessary materials. The activity develops students' writing skills, in some cases research skills, creative skills, etc.;
- **Practical tasks** - within the framework of the activity, the student performs a practical task, namely: preparing an introductory speech, preparing a concluding speech, preparing a claim, complaint, response, counterclaim, contract, or conducting other legal operations;
- **Audio** - visual work/learning with electronic resources - within the framework of the above activity, the student is provided with material using audio or other visualization, or using various types of electronic or other means. Such as: slides, video clips, audio clips, photos;
- **Independent work/study** - involves giving the student a relatively difficult and complex task, to solve which

the student must independently study the issue and independently plan appropriate ways to solve the problem;

- and others.

Assessment of Student Achievements - General Rules

The higher education institution operates a 100-point student assessment system approved by Order No. 3 of the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia of 2007. The maximum total score of assessments is 100 (cents), respectively, the maximum positive assessment is 100 points, and the minimum positive assessment is 51 points. Each assessment method has a defined minimum competency threshold, which may differ in different study courses, taking into account the specificity of the study course and the interest in achieving learning outcomes.

Student Assessment:

A. Five types of positive assessment:

- a.a) (A) Excellent – 91% of the maximum assessment and more;
- a.b) (B) Very good – 81-90% of the maximum assessment;
- a.g) (C) Good – 71-80% of the maximum assessment;
- a.d) (D) Satisfactory – 61-70% of the maximum assessment;
- a.e) (E) Sufficient – 51-60% of the maximum assessment.

B. Two types of negative assessments:

- B.A) (FX) Failed – 41-50% of the maximum assessment, which means that the student needs more work to pass and is given the right to take an additional exam with independent work once during the current semester;
- B.B) (F) Failed – 40% and less of the maximum assessment, which means that the work done by the student is not sufficient and he has to study the subject again.

The midterm assessment is divided into components: - practical activity (work in a working group/seminar/practical lesson, presentation, etc.) and the midterm exam. Each has its own percentage share in the assessment system.

60 points from the 100-point system are distributed to the midterm components, and 40 points are allocated to the final exam. The 60 points allocated for mid-term components are distributed based on the mid-term grades.

Academic requirements for student assessment:

In order to be awarded credit, a student must exceed the minimum competency threshold established in each form/component of assessment in the course syllabus.

A. In the educational component provided for by the educational program - the minimum competency threshold established in each form of assessment of the course must not exceed the amounts established in the syllabus of the specific course.

B. In the educational component provided for by the educational program - the minimum competency threshold established in each form of assessment of practice must not exceed the amounts established;

C. In the educational component provided for by the educational program - the minimum competency threshold established in each form of assessment of the bachelor's thesis must not exceed the following amounts established.

If a student fails to pass the minimum competency threshold set in each form/component of assessment specified in the approved course of study in NEU, he/she will be removed from the course and given an "F" grade, which requires re-study of the course in question. The final exam is held at the end of the semester, within the time limits specified in the academic calendar of the study process. The right to take the final exam is granted to a student who has passed the minimum competency threshold set in each form/component of the intermediate assessment.

In case of an FX grade and/or failure to appear for the final exam, as well as in order to improve the grade received, the student is given the right to retake the exam once in an additional exam in the same semester, no later than 5 days after the final exam. The grade received in the additional exam is the final grade and is reflected in the final grade of the educational program component. Taking into account the grade received on the additional exam, if the student receives a score of 0-50 in the final assessment of the educational component, the student will be given an F- grade.

Note:

- Assessment forms and components, their share in the overall assessment and the minimum competency threshold, as well as assessment methods and criteria are reflected in the syllabus of each course, which is available to students;
- The final exam is held at the end of the semester, within the deadlines specified in the academic calendar of the educational process;
- A single assessment of the learning outcomes achieved by a student is not allowed;
- In order to carry out practice and work on a bachelor's thesis, a student must have mastered the mandatory courses of the main field of study of the educational program.

Human resources necessary for program implementation

The implementation of the program is ensured by highly qualified personnel. The components envisaged by the educational program are led by the academic staff of the institution, invited personnel with prior experience and competencies, and practicing specialists.

Material and technical resources necessary for the implementation of the bachelor's program

The possibility of realizing the goals and achieving the learning outcomes envisaged by the program is ensured by appropriate equipment and modern technologies, equipped classrooms, professorial offices, a library (book and electronic), a computer center, computer programs, and uninterrupted Internet access. NEU operates an electronic system for managing the educational process. NEU - National Educational University has access to a variety of international electronic databases.

Financial support for undergraduate education programs

In order to fully implement the Bachelor of Law educational program and support the professors and teachers, the financial provision of the Bachelor's program is carried out by the program budget. The amount allocated from the budget is used for the constant updating of the resources provided for by the program, replenishing the library's book fund with the latest literature relevant to the program, supporting research projects, organizing student scientific conferences, developing the university's professors and teachers, including the development/publication of their works, textbooks, and implementing other activities.

Educational and methodological support of the educational process

The educational process is methodically ensured in accordance with the legal documentation in force at the university, which is based on the Law of Georgia "On Higher Education", orders of the President of Georgia and the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia, orders of the Director of the National Center for the Development of Educational Quality, etc.

The teaching process of all courses provided for in the curriculum of the bachelor's educational program is ensured by appropriate educational and methodological materials, relevant course syllabi, mandatory and auxiliary literature, printed and electronic textbooks and information sources.

Structure of the Bachelor of Laws Educational Program

	Name of the learning component	Course code	Credits	Hours	Lecture	Practical training	Midterm Exam	Final Exam	Contact Hours	Independent work	Distribution of credits by semester						Prerequisite
N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						12
Free compulsory learning components - (22 Credits)																	
											I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1.1.	English Language 1	ENGL 311	5	125	-	45	2	3	50	75	X						Without prerequisites
1.2.	Academic Writing	ACWR 311	4	100	15	15	2	3	35	65	X						Without prerequisites
1.3.	Information technologies	INTC 311	3	75	15	15	2	3	35	40	X						Without prerequisites
1.4.	Georgian language Special course	LENG 321	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75		X					Without prerequisites
1.5.	ინგლისური ენა 2	ENGL 321	5	125	-	45	2	3	50	75		X					English Language 1
Required courses/components of the main field of study - (138 Credits)																	
2.1.	Introduction to Law	INLW 311	4	100	15	15	2	3	35	65	X						Without prerequisites
2.2.	Introduction to	INCL	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60	X						Without

	Civil Law	311															prerequisites
2.3.	Constitutional law	CONL 311	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75	X						Without prerequisites
2.4.	Criminal law (general part)	GCLW 311	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60	X						Without prerequisites
2.5.	Property Law	COML 321	4	100	15	15	2	3	35	65		X					Introduction to Civil Law
2.6.	Fundamental human rights and freedoms	BHRF 321	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75		X					Constitutional law
2.7.	Public International Law	INPL 321	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75		X					Introduction to Law; Constitutional Law
2.8.	History of Georgian Law	HGLW 321	4	100	15	15	2	3	35	65		X					Without prerequisites
2.9.	General Part of Obligations Law	GPOL 321	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60		X					Introduction to Civil Law
2.10.	Private Part I of Criminal Law	1PCRL 321	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60		X					Criminal law (general part)
2.11.	International Human Rights Law	ILHR 331	4	100	15	15	2	3	35	65			X				Public International Law
2.12.	General Administrative Law	GALW 331	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75			X				Constitutional law
2.13.	Contract law	COLW 331	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60			X				General Part of Obligations Law
2.14.	Non-Contractual Obligations	LEGR 331	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60			X				General Part of Obligations Law

2.15.	Private Part of Criminal Law II	2PCRL 331	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60			X				Private Part I of Criminal Law
2.16.	Constitutional control and litigation	CONL 331	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75			X				Fundamental human rights and freedoms
2.17.	Criminal Procedure Law (General Part)	CPRL 341	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60				X			Private Part of Criminal Law II
2.18.	Family and Inheritance Law	FINL 341	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60				X			Contract law
2.19.	Labor law	LABL 341	4	100	15	15	2	3	35	65				X			Contract law
2.20.	Business Law	ENLW 341	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60				X			Contract law
2.21.	Civil Procedure Law I	1CPRL 341	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60				X			Contract law
2.22.	Administrative Procedural Law	APLW 341	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75				X			General Administrative Law
2.23.	Civil Procedure Law II	2CPRL 351	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60					X		Civil Procedure Law I; Family and Inheritance Law
2.24.	Criminal Procedure Law (Part 1)	CPRL 351	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60					X		Criminal Procedure Law (Part 1)
2.25.	Methodology of Contract Drafting in Private Law	CONL 351	5	125	30	30	2	3	65	60					X		Labor law

2.26.	Ethics of the Legal Professions	ELPR 351	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75					X		Administrative Procedural Law
2.27.	Bachelor's thesis	BACHT 361	6	150	-	-	-	5	20	120						X	Mandatory courses in the main field of study
2.28.	Legal practice	LGPR 361	7	175	15	77	-	3	95	80						X	Mandatory courses in the main field of study
Elective courses/components of the main field of study - (20 - 30 Credits)																	
Public law																	
3.1.	Tax law	TAXL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Administrative Procedural Law
3.2.	Electoral law	ELCL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Constitutional law
3.3.	Personal data protection law	PDPL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Fundamental human rights and freedoms
3.4.	Fundamentals of European Union Law	FUNL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Public International Law
3.5.	Media Law	MEDL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							General Administrative Law; Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms

3.6.	Legislative Technique	LEGT 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Constitutional law
3.7.	History of the Law of Foreign Countries	HISL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.8.	Case-Solving Methodology in Constitutional Law	CRLW 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Fundamental human rights and freedoms
3.9.	Construction Law	COLW 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							General Administrative Law
3.10.	Practical course in administrative law	PCAL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Administrative Procedural Law
3.11.	Local Self-Government Law	LSGL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Constitutional law
3.12.	Children's Rights Law	CRPL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Fundamental human rights and freedoms
Private law																	
3.13.	Banking Law	BANL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Civil Procedure Law I, Business Law
3.14.	Insurance law	INLW 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Contract law
3.15.	Intellectual Property Law	INPL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Contract law
3.16.	Notarial law	NOTL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Civil Procedure Law II
3.17.	Roman law	ROML 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.18.	Innovation Law	INOL	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							General

		302															Administrative Law
3.19.	Alternative Dispute Resolution	AMDR 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Civil Procedure Law II
3.20.	Practical course in private law	PCPL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Civil Procedure Law II
3.21.	Civil Law Case-Solving Methodology	MCRL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Legal obligational relationships, family and inheritance law
Criminal law																	
3.22.	Penitentiary Law	PENI 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Criminal Procedure Private, Criminal Law Private Part 2
3.23.	Juvenile Justice	JUVJ 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Criminal procedure private
3.24.	Criminalistics	CRIM 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Private part of criminal law
3.25.	Criminology	CROM 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Criminal Law Private Part 1
3.26.	Practical Criminal Law Course	PCRL 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Criminal Procedure Law

																	(Private Section)
3.27.	Drafting procedural documents in criminal proceedings	DCRP 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Criminal Procedure Law (Private Section)
3.28.	International Criminal Law	ICLO 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Public International Law, Private Part of Criminal Law 1
3.29.	Criminal Law Case-Solving Methodology	SCLW 302	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Criminal Law Private Part 1
English for lawyers																	
3.30.	English for Lawyers I	1ENLW 302	5	125	-	45	2	3	50	75							English language 2
3.31.	English for Lawyers II	2ENLW 302	5	125	-	45	2	3	50	75							English for Lawyers
Free Elective Courses/Components - (0 - 10 Credits)																	
3.32.	Fundamentals of Critical Thinking	PCT 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.33.	Speech culture	RETH 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.34.	Informatics	INFO 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.35.	French Language 1	FRA 303	5	125	-	45	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites

3.36.	French Language 2	FRL 303	5	125	-	45	2	3	50	75							French Language 1
3.37.	Artificial Intelligence and Education	AIED 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.38.	Fundamentals of Psychology	BPS 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.39.	Logic	LOGI 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.40.	Political Science	POLS 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.41.	Public Relations	PR 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites
3.42.	Project Management	PMAN 303	5	125	15	30	2	3	50	75							Without prerequisites