

Caucasus University
Caucasus School of Law

Title of the educational program	Law
Title of the educational program in English	Law
Level of higher academic education	Master's degree
Type of educational program	Regulated
Language of instruction	Georgian
Assigned qualification, code	0421
In Georgian:	I ნაწილი - სამართლის მაგისტრი II ნაწილი - კვლევის მაგისტრი სამართალში
In English:	Part I Master of Law Part II - Master of Research in Law
Program approval date	07.08.2009.
Program update date	29.06.2026 N01/01-68
Program director and co-director	Levan Mosakhlishvili, Affiliated Professor at Caucasus University
Program volume in credits	

The Master's educational program in law consists of two parts, each with a volume of 60 ECTS credits, totaling 120 ECTS credits. The annual study load for a student typically amounts to 60 ECTS credits and should not exceed 75 ECTS credits; accordingly, the duration of each part of the master's program is 1 academic year. One ECTS credit equals 25 hours and includes both the contact load of the master's student (lectures, seminars, practicals, etc.) and the time allocated for independent work. The academic year in the law school's master's program is structured on a semester basis, where the first (autumn) and second (spring) semesters consist of 19 calendar weeks, thus the academic year is planned for 38 weeks.

Despite its structure consisting of two consecutive 60 ECTS parts, the Master's educational program in law represents a unified educational program and is based on a learning outcomes-based approach, ensuring the gradual, logical, and interconnected development of competencies throughout the entire volume of the program.

The first 60-credit part of the program focuses on specialization in one or several areas of law, the development of professional and practical competencies, as well as the formation of the ability to analyze and solve legal problems. This part includes theoretical courses (mandatory and elective), practical components (case studies, simulated court proceedings, clinical training, etc.), and activities aimed at the practical application of professional ethics principles, the development of academic integrity, and legal argumentation.

The second 60-credit part of the program includes the competencies developed within the framework of the first part and focuses on the development of in-depth theoretical and analytical knowledge, strengthening research competencies, and the independent analysis and resolution of complex legal problems. It includes the development of research methodology and academic writing, further deepening of specialization, as well as a research component - a master's thesis (30 ECTS credits), which is based on independent research and meets the standards of academic integrity.

After the optimal duration of the master's program (2 years) is completed, in case of full non-fulfillment of theoretical, practical, and/or research components, the master's student has the right to complete their studies within an additional period.

After the expiration of the standard duration of the first part of the program (one year), the student has the right to continue their studies for additional semesters (not exceeding two semesters (one academic year) for the purpose of completing the educational program, and after the expiration of the standard duration of the second part of the program (one year), no more than 4 semesters (two academic years), while maintaining student status.

During the additional semesters, the student retains their status, and the tuition fee is determined according to the number of credits to be earned, proportionally to the annual fee established for the program.

Prerequisite for admission to the program

I. Admission to Part I of the Master's Educational Program in Law

The admission requirements for Part I of the Master's Educational Program in Law are:

possession of a Bachelor's degree in Law or an equivalent academic degree;
successful completion of the Unified Master's Examination administered by the LEPL National Assessment and Examinations Center;
confirmation of English language proficiency at no lower than B2 level;
successful completion of an examination and/or interview organized by the Caucasus School of Law of Caucasus University.

English language proficiency at no lower than B2 level shall be confirmed by an appropriate international certificate (IELTS — a minimum score of 6.0; TOEFL — a minimum score of 78; or another appropriate international certificate confirming B2-level proficiency). In the absence of such a certificate, the University shall administer an internal English language examination that assesses the applicant's English language proficiency at no lower than B2 level and includes tasks designed to assess reading, writing, and language competence.

An applicant shall be exempt from the internal English language examination if the applicant has completed a Bachelor's or Master's educational program taught in English or meets another relevant condition established by the University's internal legal acts.

The admission of a person who has obtained education abroad shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of Georgia and the University's internal legal acts.

II. Continuation of Studies in or Admission to Part II of the Master's Educational Program in Law

The requirements for continuing studies in or being admitted to Part II of the Master's Educational Program in Law are:

completion of Part I of the program and accumulation of the corresponding 60 ECTS credits;
confirmation of English language proficiency at no lower than B2 level;
successful completion of a subject-specific interview with the Master's Admission Committee of the Caucasus School of Law.

English language proficiency at no lower than B2 level shall be confirmed by an appropriate international certificate (IELTS — a minimum score of 6.0; TOEFL — a minimum score of 78; or another appropriate international certificate confirming B2-level proficiency) or by successful completion of the internal English language examination administered by the University. A person shall be exempt from the internal English language examination if the relevant document confirming language proficiency or the result of an examination administered by the University is already available to the University, or if the person meets another relevant condition established by the University's internal legal acts.

A person who has been admitted to Part I of a Master's educational program comprising no fewer than 120 credits on the basis of the Unified Master's Examination and an examination and/or interview determined by the University, and who completes the 60-credit Part I of that program at Caucasus University, shall be

entitled to continue studies in the 60-credit Part II of the same program without retaking the Unified Master's Examination, provided that no more than five years have elapsed since the person's admission to Part I of the program and that the person meets the other requirements for continuing studies in Part II. After the expiry of the five-year period, a person wishing to continue studies in the 60-credit Part II of the same Master's educational program comprising no fewer than 120 credits shall be required to take the Unified Master's Examination and meet the other admission requirements for Part II of the program.

A person who has completed the 60-credit Part I of the same Master's educational program comprising no fewer than 120 credits at another higher education institution and wishes to be admitted to the 60-credit Part II of that program at Caucasus University shall be required to take the Unified Master's Examination and meet the other admission requirements for Part II of the program.

Admission to Part II of the program and the recognition of education received and credits accumulated abroad or at another higher education institution shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, the University's internal legal acts, and the Regulations of the Master's Program of the Caucasus School of Law.

Program qualification description

Program objective	Part I of the program (60 ECTS) – Master of Law The objective of the first part of the program is: • Development of in-depth knowledge and specialization in one or several areas of law, understanding of modern legal trends and judicial practices; • Development of professional and practical competencies, strengthening the ability to identify, analyze, and make reasoned decisions on legal issues; • Development of the ability to search for legal information, conduct critical assessments, and use it effectively in national, international, and European legal contexts; • Preparation of students for professional activities in the field of law in accordance with professional ethics and legal standards. Part II of the program (60 ECTS) – Master of Research in Law The aim of the second part of the program is: • Development of in-depth theoretical, analytical, and research knowledge in the field of law; • Formation of competencies in legal research methodology, academic writing, and conducting independent legal research; • Development of the ability to critically analyze complex legal problems and apply modern scientific approaches; • Preparation of students for independent research and academic activities, with the aim of participating in the process of legal development and improvement.
Learning outcomes of the program	After completing the Master's educational program in law, the student will, according to the chosen module: Results of the Master's Educational Program in Law After completing the Master's educational program in law, the student achieves the following learning outcomes based on the selected module: Part I – 60 ECTS credits: A – Knowledge and Understanding A.1. Systematically and critically explains the theoretical, dogmatic, and practical peculiarities of legal institutions and relationships existing in the fields of private, criminal, public, or international law in a comparative legal context; critically examines the causes of legal problems, their methodological foundations for resolution, and local and international trends in the development of doctrine and case law. A.2. Describes the influence of international law, European Union law, and comparative legal approaches on the development of national law and the formation of legal practice. B – Skills B.1. Analyzes complex theoretical and practical legal problems, including under conditions of incomplete or contradictory information, formulates justified ways of resolving them, and presents relevant legal arguments in written and oral form.

B.2. Utilizes modern methods of legal analysis, searches for, processes, critically evaluates, and synthetically integrates legal and other relevant information, based on which it formulates justified legal conclusions.

C – Responsibility and Autonomy

C.1. Independently seeks, analyzes, and utilizes new legal information, doctrinal sources, and judicial practice for the purpose of professional activity and continuous professional development.

C.2. Conducts professional activities in accordance with the principles of professional ethics, academic integrity, and legal responsibility.

Part II – 60 ECTS credits

Includes the learning outcomes achieved in Part I and ensures their further development through the enhancement of in-depth theoretical knowledge and research competencies.

Based on the above, the graduate demonstrates the following knowledge, skills, and responsibilities:

D – Knowledge and Awareness

D.1. Systematically and critically explains the contemporary development trends in the relevant field of law, the local and international practices of doctrine and case law.

D.2. Thoroughly analyzes the complex theoretical and practical problems existing in the field of law, critically examines the legal approaches related to them, contemporary scientific views, and directions of legal development.

D.3. Explains the modern methods of legal research, their theoretical foundations, significance, and role in the process of conducting academic and practical legal research.

E – Ability

E.1. Independently conducts original legal research, formulates research questions, selects and employs appropriate methodologies, analyzes the results obtained, and presents substantiated legal conclusions.

E.2. Analyzes complex and interdisciplinary legal problems, employs appropriate research and analytical methods, and develops well-reasoned legal conclusions and recommendations.

E.3. In accordance with the standards of academic integrity and professional ethics, formulates, substantiates, and presents legal positions before professional and academic audiences.

F – Responsibility and Autonomy

F.1. Engages in professional activities in a complex and changing legal environment, makes independent decisions, and employs strategic and innovative approaches.

F.2. Independently conducts professional and research activities in compliance with the principles of professional ethics, academic integrity, and legal responsibility, using contemporary legal approaches and methods.

F.3. Takes responsibility for one's own and others' professional activities, upholds the principles of academic integrity and professional ethics, and ensures continuous

	professional development.
Employment Areas	The Master of Law has the opportunity to be employed in the public, private, and international sectors in positions where a Master's degree in law is required, and there are no additional qualification or certification requirements stipulated by Georgian legislation. The Master of Law can engage in professional activities focused on the analysis of complex legal issues, legal consulting, and decision-making, as well as independent academic and research activities at the national and international levels. After completing the second 60-credit part of the program and obtaining the qualification of "Master of Research in Law," the graduate, in addition to the aforementioned professional activities, can conduct independent academic and research activities, be employed in higher educational and research institutions, research and analytical centers, international organizations, and institutions working in the field of legal policy analysis and development.
Opportunity for Further Study	After completing the first 60 ECTS credit part of the program, the graduate, who is awarded the qualification of "Master of Law," has the right to continue studying in the second part of the same or a similar program. After completing the second part of the Master's educational program in law, the graduate has the right to continue their studies in a doctoral program in law or in another doctoral program, provided that they meet the requirements established by the respective program.
The student knowledge assessment system	
The purpose of the assessment is to determine the extent to which the learning outcomes defined by the course have been achieved. Student assessment is multi-component and ensures the evaluation of the course objectives and learning outcomes, which is achieved through the use of specific and measurable criteria and rubrics. Student assessment is based on four main principles of evaluation: objectivity, reliability, validity, and transparency. Two types of assessment are used in student evaluation: summative and formative. The purpose of summative assessment is to provide an accurate evaluation of the student's achievement. It monitors the quality of learning and determines the level of the student's achievement in relation to the objectives defined by the course. Formative assessment is aimed at the student's development. It provides the student with feedback regarding their achievements. Assessment is conducted on a 100-point scale. The assessment system allows for: a) five types of positive assessments: a.a) (A) Excellent - a score of 91-100; A) Very good - maximum score of 81-90 points; B) Good - maximum score of 71-80 points; C) Satisfactory - maximum score of 61-70 points; D) Sufficient - maximum score of 51-60 points; Two types of negative assessments: FX) Failed - maximum score of 41-50 points, which means that the student needs to work more to pass and is given the right to take an additional exam once through independent work;	

F) Failed - maximum score of 40 points or less, which means that the work done by the student is insufficient and they need to study the subject again.

A student is awarded credit based on the final assessment, which consists of the total points obtained in the interim and final assessments.

The assessment of the level of achievement of the student's learning outcomes includes interim and final assessments, for which the proportional share is defined in the final assessment from the total score (100 points) and a minimum competency threshold is established. Specifically, out of a maximum of 100 points, the proportional share of the interim assessment is 70 points, while the final assessment is 30 points. A minimum competency threshold is established for both components of the interim and final assessments. The assessment methods defined in the interim assessments collectively account for 70 points. For each assessment method, the evaluation is based on pre-defined teaching objectives and task-oriented, precise, clear criteria, and the assessment schemes/rubrics developed based on them. A student must accumulate at least 59% of the total 70 points in the interim assessments to be eligible to take the final exam. A student is considered to have passed the final/additional exam if they score at least 60% of the 30 points.

The student is entitled to take an additional exam if they do not meet the minimum competency threshold for the final exam. The student has the right to take the additional exam within the period established by the academic calendar, no later than 5 days after the announcement of the final exam results.

If the student fails to exceed the minimum competency threshold in the final assessment with a score of 0-50 or in any component of the assessment (interim/final), an F-0 score will be assigned to the student.

Evaluation of the master's thesis

The master's thesis shall be assessed on a 100-point scale. The overall final assessment shall consist of the assessments of the written component of the master's thesis and its public defence. The reviewer shall assess the written component of the master's thesis with a maximum of 40 points, while the Defence Committee shall assess the public defence with a maximum of 60 points. The overall final assessment of the master's thesis shall be determined by adding together the assessment of the written component and the assessment of the public defence.

The reviewer shall assess the written component of the master's thesis on a scale of up to 40 points, based on the following criteria:

- a) Relevance of the research problem and clear formulation of the research aim and key issues — 5 points;
- b) Appropriateness of the research methodology and justification of its application — 5 points;
- c) Identification, selection, and appropriate use of national and international legal, academic, and other relevant sources — 10 points;
- d) In-depth and critical analysis of the subject matter, coherence of argumentation, and substantiation of the author's independent position — 10 points;
- e) Substantiation of the research findings, conclusions, and recommendations, and their alignment with the research aim — 5 points;
- f) Compliance with the rules of academic writing, professional terminology, citation, and technical formatting — 5 points.

Before the public defence, the reviewer shall prepare a written review identifying the strengths of the master's thesis and the areas requiring improvement, as well as providing comments and recommendations. The score awarded to the written component of the master's thesis shall not be indicated in the reviewer's written review.

Following the completion of the public defence, the reviewer shall assess the written component of the master's thesis based on the above criteria. The reviewer shall record the points awarded for each criterion and the total score for the written component in the relevant assessment form.

Each member of the Defence Committee shall assess the public defence of the master's thesis on a scale of up to 60 points, based on the following criteria:

- a) Clear presentation of the research aim, research problem, and key issues — 10 points;
- b) Justification of the research methodology and the selection of the sources used — 10 points;
- c) Coherent and convincing presentation of the main research findings, conclusions, and recommendations — 15 points;
- d) Provision of substantiated and comprehensive answers to the questions raised by the members of the Defence Committee — 15 points;
- e) Appropriate level of argumentation, professional terminology, and academic communication — 5 points;
- f) Organisation of the presentation, time management, and effective use of visual aids — 5 points.

The assessment of the public defence shall be determined by calculating the arithmetic mean of the scores awarded by the members of the Defence Committee. The reviewer shall not participate in the assessment of the public defence.

The overall final assessment of the master's thesis shall be expressed according to the following grading system:

- a) (A) Excellent — 91–100 points;
- b) (B) Very Good — 81–90 points;
- c) (C) Good — 71–80 points;
- d) (D) Satisfactory — 61–70 points;
- e) (E) Sufficient — 51–60 points;
- f) (FX) Fail — 41–50 points;
- g) (F) Fail — 40 points or less.

The master's thesis shall be considered completed and defended if the student's overall final assessment is at least 60 points. Notwithstanding the grading ranges established by the general assessment system, a score of 51–59 points shall not constitute a successful defence, as the student has not met the minimum threshold established for the master's thesis.

Following the completion of the public defence, the Defence Committee shall, at a closed final meeting, consolidate the scores awarded by its members and determine the assessment of the public defence. At the same stage, the reviewer shall submit the assessment of the written component of the master's thesis. The Head of the Research Centre of the School of Law shall calculate and announce the overall final assessment of the master's thesis by adding together the assessment of the written component and the assessment of the public defence.

If the student's overall final assessment is between 41 and 59 points, the student shall be entitled to submit a revised master's thesis during the following semester, in accordance with the procedure established by the University.

If the master's thesis is assessed with 40 points or less — (F) "Fail" — the student shall lose the right to resubmit the same master's thesis. In such a case, the student shall be entitled to submit an application to the Dean of the School of Law requesting approval of a new master's thesis topic within 15 calendar days after the announcement of the assessment result. If the Dean approves the application, the student shall register again for the master's thesis component in the relevant semester, in accordance with the conditions established by the Regulations Governing the Master's Programme.

Where the student receives an (F) "Fail" assessment, one copy of the master's thesis, the reviewer's written review, the reviewer's assessment form, and the written assessments of the members of the Defence Committee shall be submitted to the University archives for safekeeping.

Minutes shall be drawn up regarding the proceedings and results of the master's thesis defence and shall be signed by the secretary of the meeting and the members of the Defence Committee. The minutes shall include the assessment of the written component of the master's thesis, the assessment of the public defence, and the overall final assessment. The minutes shall be retained in the student's personal file.

The student shall be entitled to appeal the assessment of the master's thesis within five calendar days after being officially notified of the assessment result, including by electronic means. The assessment of the master's thesis shall be appealed in accordance with the procedure established by the Regulations Governing the Master's Programme of the School of Law.

Teaching and learning methods

The syllabus of each course provided by the Master's educational program in law defines the necessary teaching-learning methods and activities required to achieve the goals of the course, which are based on student-centered learning, active engagement, and outcome-based learning principles.

The teaching-learning methods used within the framework of the educational courses correspond to the level of education, the content of the educational course, the objectives, and the planned learning outcomes. The teaching-learning approaches used in the program are oriented not only towards acquiring theoretical knowledge but also towards the development of practical, analytical, research, communication, and professional skills.

The teaching-learning methods ensure the achievement of the learning outcomes specified by the educational courses, while the combination of teaching-learning methods used in the program facilitates the achievement of the learning outcomes defined by the undergraduate law educational program. The teaching-learning process is also aimed at developing and fostering critical thinking, legal reasoning, independent work, teamwork, ethical responsibility, and continuous professional development skills among students.

Diverse forms of teaching-learning are used in the implementation of the components of the undergraduate law educational program, including: lectures, seminars, group work, simulated court processes, simulation activities, clinical education, presentations, electronic learning, and others.

The learning methods and activities used within the program ensure the active participation of the student in the learning process, the application of theoretical knowledge in a practical environment, and the development of professional competencies.

- **Verbal/oral method** – delivering theoretical material to the student in the form of lectures, explanations, and academic discussions;
- **Explanatory method** – explaining the content of legal concepts, institutions, norms, and principles using theoretical and practical examples;
- **Method of discussion and debate** – aimed at developing students' engagement in legal issues, critical thinking, legal reasoning, and the ability to present a reasoned position;
- **Case analysis method** – discussing specific legal cases, identifying legal problems, and applying relevant legal norms;
- **Problem-based learning method** – analyzing, evaluating, and solving practical legal issues;
- **Method of interpreting legal norms** – explaining the content, purpose, and systemic connection of legal norms and assessing their application in practice;
- **Method of analyzing judicial practice** – discussing the decisions of national and international courts and assessing the application of legal norms in practice;
- **Comparative-legal analysis method** – comparison and evaluation of different legal systems, institutions, and legal approaches;
- **Historical-legal analysis method** – study and analysis of the historical foundations of legal institutions, sources, and the development of law;
- **Research method** – study of legal problems, information gathering, processing, and analysis;
- **Written work method** – preparation of cases, legal conclusions, analytical papers, memoranda, and other legal documents;
- **Presentation method** – oral presentation of legal issues, reasoned argumentation, and participation in discussions;
- **Collaborative (group) learning method** – group work of students, joint discussion of legal issues, and sharing of reasoned positions;
- **Brainstorming method** – free generation of ideas and thoughts regarding a specific legal issue or problem;
- **Logical chain method** (argument – reason – example – summary) – for the purpose of developing reasoned, coherent, and logical reasoning;
- **Role-playing and simulation training method** – modeling practical legal situations and developing

professional skills;

- **Method of simulated court proceedings** – development of legal argumentation, oral presentation, and professional communication skills through simulation of court proceedings;
- **Project-based learning method** – implementation of individual or group legal projects;
- **Electronic learning method** – use of electronic educational resources, legal databases, and learning platforms;
- **Independent work method** – independent search, processing, and analysis of legislation, judicial practice, doctrinal sources, and other educational materials.

Program Courses

Course Title	Course Description	Mandatory/Elective	ECTS Credits	Semester
Review and Resolution of Business Disputes in Court	The course covers the analysis of issues related to business disputes. During the lectures, the forms and specific features of initiating and resolving business disputes will be examined, including disputes arising from entrepreneurial relations, carriage disputes, disputes arising from leasing relations, the use of international commercial terms—Incoterms (International Commercial Terms)—in business disputes, and other current issues. Particular attention will be paid to the practical component, during which students will draft and prepare relevant procedural documents. Relevant judicial practice and legal literature will also be reviewed and analyzed throughout the course.	Elective	5 ECTS	I
Review and Resolution of International Commercial Disputes through Mediation and Arbitration	The course covers the study of the emergence, legal nature, and resolution mechanisms of international commercial disputes. Within the course, the legal characteristics of disputes arising from international commercial contracts, public-private partnerships (PPP), international sales (CISG), energy, e-commerce, and other commercial relations will be examined. Particular attention will be paid to the analysis of international and national legal norms, judicial and arbitral practice, as well as the assessment of practical cases related to international commercial disputes and the substantiation of legal decisions. The course combines theoretical and practical components, including case studies, preparation of procedural documents, and moot proceedings, thereby promoting the development of students' analytical, practical, and professional skills.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
International Sales Law	Within the course, students will study the fundamental principles, institutions, and categories of international sales law based on the analysis, practical application, and interpretation of the 1980 United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention). The course covers such important issues as the conclusion and interpretation of sales contracts, the obligations of the seller and buyer, the passing of risk, legal consequences of breach of obligations, and damages.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments and Human Rights	The recognition and enforcement of foreign court judgments plays a crucial role in the modern era. In the context of globalization, where the number of legal disputes involving a foreign element is constantly increasing, ensuring the recognition and enforceability of court judgments outside the national legal space has become particularly important. This contributes to legal certainty, economic stability, and enhanced international cooperation. However, the	Elective	5 ECTS	II

	recognition and enforcement process entails numerous legal challenges, particularly when the protection of fundamental rights, such as the right to a fair trial, is at stake. To ensure that recognition of a foreign judgment does not result in human rights violations, it is necessary to maintain a balance between respect for the foreign legal system, on the one hand, and universal principles of justice, on the other. Within the course, students will study national, international, and regional legal mechanisms for the recognition and enforcement of foreign court judgments, as well as the impact of the European Convention on Human Rights on this process. Particular attention will be paid to the importance of the right to a fair trial, protection of private and family life, prohibition of discrimination, and the right to property in the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. The practice of the European Court of Human Rights, the Court of Justice of the European Union, and Georgian courts will be examined.			
Comparative Contract Law	Within the course, students will study the fundamental principles and institutions of contract law beyond the boundaries of national law through the study and analysis of the legislation of the principal contemporary legal systems (Continental European and Anglo-American), major instruments for the unification of private law, as well as judicial practice and doctrine. From a comparative legal perspective, such important institutions of contract law as the conclusion and interpretation of contracts, freedom of contract, performance of contracts, legal consequences of breach of obligations, and culpa in contrahendo will be analyzed.	Elective	5 ECTS	I
Investment Law	The course covers the fundamental principles, institutions, and legal regulatory mechanisms of international investment law at the national and international levels. It examines the sources of international investment law, international standards for the protection of investors, international investment regimes, investment-related risks, as well as mechanisms for resolving investment disputes and international arbitral practice. Particular attention is paid to international investment treaties, the ICSID system, the Energy Charter Treaty, and current practical issues in investment law.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
International Trade Law	The course introduces students to the principal institutions, sources, and principles of international trade law, as well as the legal system of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and mechanisms for regulating international trade. The course examines the GATT/WTO legal framework, the institutional development of international trade relations, regulation of tariff and non-tariff barriers, trade dispute settlement mechanisms, the interaction of international treaties, and contemporary challenges in international trade policy. The course also covers the role of developing countries in the world trading system, relations between Georgia and the WTO, the significance of regional and multilateral trade agreements, and contemporary trends in the development of international trade law. The course develops	Elective	5 ECTS	II

	students' ability to analyze legal issues related to international trade relations, apply sources of international law, and formulate well-reasoned legal positions.			
Comparative Private Law	The course examines the essence, objectives, and methodological foundations of comparative private law, the formation and development of legal families, and the principal characteristics of the Continental European and common law systems. From a comparative legal perspective, the course addresses personality rights, transactions and contracts, obligations arising by operation of law, property, succession, family, and corporate relations, as well as judicial and alternative means of resolving private-law disputes. Particular attention is paid to comparing approaches developed in different legal systems, assessing their influence on Georgian private law, and analyzing contemporary private-law problems.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	I
Comparative Competition Law	The course introduces students to the principal institutions, principles, and enforcement mechanisms of Georgian and European Union competition law. It examines sources of competition law, agreements restricting competition between economic agents, abuse of a dominant position, merger control, state aid, unfair competition, and restrictions of competition by public authorities. Particular attention is paid to a comparative analysis of Georgian and EU competition law provisions and judicial and administrative practice. During the course, students study the practical application of competition law and methods for identifying legal problems, interpreting legal norms, and formulating well-reasoned legal conclusions.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Contractual Obligations and Judicial Practice	The course may, conditionally, be divided into two parts. The first concerns and deepens the knowledge acquired in the general course on the law of obligations regarding the general provisions on contracts, applicable to all types of contracts as well as atypical contracts. The second part focuses on the most common specific types of contracts, enabling students to understand and analyze recent trends on the basis of judicial practice. This approach facilitates a better understanding of the prerequisites necessary for proper legal qualification. Both parts of the course are presented from a comparative legal perspective. Foreign and domestic judicial practice relating to each institution will be reviewed and analyzed throughout the course.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Contemporary Administrative Law and Judicial Practice	The course introduces students to the principal directions in the development of contemporary administrative law and the legal challenges of public administration. It examines in depth the principles of administrative law, legal forms of administrative body activities, administrative proceedings, enforcement of administrative acts, administrative self-control and legal protection mechanisms, administrative liability, and the legal regime of public property. The course also covers current issues of transnational administrative law and assesses Georgian law in a European and comparative legal context. The study of theoretical issues is based on a critical analysis of national and European judicial practice, administrative-law cases, and contemporary	Mandatory	5 ECTS	I

	scholarly approaches.			
Contemporary Trends in Comparative Constitutionalism	The course addresses practical issues of constitutionalism, including the relationship between constitutionalism and the constitution; the constitution as a record of social compromise and its mobility over time; relations between the individual and the state and, within this framework, principles of the modern state; forms of democracy and means of implementing them; democratic institutions and procedures; contemporary variations and trends in the horizontal and vertical separation of powers; and the legitimate formation, objectives, functions, powers, and interrelationship of the branches of government.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights	The course covers the place of the European Court of Human Rights within the Convention system, its jurisdiction, and the principal stages of proceedings. Students study the procedure for submitting an individual application, admissibility criteria, interim measures, communication of cases, friendly settlement, unilateral declarations, just satisfaction, and enforcement of judgments. Attention is paid to the critical analysis of the Court's case law and assessment of its influence on national law and legal practice. On the basis of hypothetical cases, students assess the prospects of an application's admissibility, apply relevant Convention provisions and case law, and formulate well-reasoned legal positions.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Anti-Corruption Law	The course examines the essence, forms, causes, and consequences of corruption, as well as national, international, and European legal foundations for combating corruption. It covers Georgia's anti-corruption legislation and institutional system, corruption-prevention policy, corruption-risk management, detection of offences, and liability issues. Based on an analysis of national and international legal sources and practical cases, students assess the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms and discuss contemporary challenges, including issues related to digital technologies, artificial intelligence, transnational corruption, and corporate corruption.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Freedom of Information and Its Practical Aspects	The course covers the national and international legal foundations of freedom of information, types of public information, procedures for requesting and disclosing it, principles of access, and grounds for restriction. It examines personal data protection, state, commercial, tax, and professional secrets, as well as the case law of the European and Inter-American Courts of Human Rights. The study of theoretical and practical issues enables students to prepare a request for public information, assess the legality of disclosure or refusal, and formulate a well-reasoned legal position.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Fundamentals of Regulation	The course introduces students to the economic, social, and behavioral foundations of regulation, as well as its principal forms and instruments. It examines market failures, economic and social regulation, the influence of behavioral economics on regulatory processes, cost-benefit analysis, ex ante and ex post regulatory mechanisms, and principles of better regulation.	Elective	5 ECTS	II

	The course focuses on analyzing legal and policy problems in the field of regulation, assessing regulatory alternatives, and resolving practical cases.			
National and International Regulations on Occupational Safety	The course covers the principal issues of national and international legal regulation of occupational safety. It examines national legislation and technical regulations applicable in the field of occupational safety, International Labour Organization (ILO) standards, ISO 45001 requirements, risk assessment, incident investigation, protection of labor rights, and safety-management mechanisms. Particular attention is paid to a comparative analysis of Georgian, European Union, and international practice, as well as the practical application of occupational safety requirements.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Contemporary Criminal Law Theory and Judicial Practice	The course “Contemporary Criminal Law Theory and Judicial Practice” covers contemporary theoretical and practical issues of the General Part of criminal law, institutions of the general doctrine of crime, analysis of the practice of common and constitutional courts, and the latest trends in the development of substantive criminal law. The course examines the fundamental principles of criminal law, the principal institutions of the three-element structure of crime, stages of crime, complicity, concurrence of offences, and practical aspects and contemporary approaches to their interpretation. It provides an in-depth and systematic review of problematic issues concerning the legal qualification of offences against individual legal interests and the relevant legislative material, through analysis, proper application and interpretation of criminal-law norms, adoption of legally correct decisions, and consideration of critical approaches to legal norms. Decisions of the common and Constitutional Courts will be analyzed and assessed in depth.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	I
Restorative Justice	The course introduces students to the essence, principles, historical development, and contemporary models of restorative justice, as well as its place and significance within the criminal justice system. It examines the national, European, and international legal foundations of restorative justice; the needs and psychological characteristics of victims and offenders; the essence and prerequisites for applying mediation, diversion, and other restorative mechanisms; the role and professional standards of mediators; and the use of restorative programs at different stages of criminal proceedings, including in relation to serious offences. The course also covers the legal regulation and practical experience of restorative justice in Georgia, analysis of specific cases, assessment of the role of public awareness and the media, and issues of monitoring, research, and evaluation of restorative programs. Particular attention is paid to protecting the rights, interests, and dignity of participants, professional ethics standards, and prospects for the development of restorative justice in Georgia.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Problems in the Judicial Examination of Criminal Cases	The course examines current theoretical and practical problems arising at the stages of judicial examination of criminal cases. It covers judicial control at the investigation stage, the pre-trial	Elective	5 ECTS	II

	hearing, trial on the merits, the legal status of participants in proceedings, examination of evidence, trial by jury, plea bargaining, rendering judgments and appealing them under appellate and cassation procedures, as well as review of judgments due to newly discovered circumstances. Particular attention is paid to the interpretation and application of procedural norms, critical analysis of national and international judicial practice, and resolution of complex procedural problems.			
Organized Crime: Problems of Legal Application	The course examines the principal forms of organized crime, their criminal-law characteristics, and regulatory mechanisms under national and international law. It addresses the legal foundations for combating organized crime, trafficking, terrorism, corruption, money laundering, the criminal underworld, and other forms of organized crime, as well as problems of their qualification and application of law. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of judicial practice, resolution of practical cases, and assessment of contemporary challenges.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Criminal Law of Tourism	“Criminal Law of Tourism” is an interdisciplinary and innovative course that was first developed in the Georgian academic space and was created through cooperation between Georgian and German professors. The course brings together criminal offences directly related to the tourism industry and examines them within a unified legal framework. The course covers criminal-law as well as socio-cultural, criminological, and victimological aspects, analyzing the topics from German, Georgian, and international legal perspectives. The topics include: crimes committed in the context of tourism, circumstances relevant to the exercise of jurisdiction, legal problems arising between tourists and the host state, regulation of crimes committed against tourists and by tourists, and criminological and victimological risks associated with tourism-related crime. The course also critically analyzes problematic regulations and offers recommendations for their improvement.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
Economic Crime	The course “Economic Crime” covers contemporary doctrinal, criminological, and criminal-law aspects of economic crime. It examines corporate and financial fraud, money laundering, tax and cybercrime, commercial bribery, legal-person liability, violations and circumvention of international sanctions, as well as other contemporary challenges. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of national, international, and European legal sources and judicial practice, legal qualification of conduct, and formulation of well-reasoned legal positions.	Elective	5 ECTS	II
National and International Legal Regulation of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence	The course is interdisciplinary and examines the essence, forms, causes, and consequences of violence against women and domestic violence, as well as national, international, and European mechanisms for their prevention and legal response. It addresses the historical development of women’s rights, the principles of equality and non-discrimination, positive obligations of the state, the standards of CEDAW and the Istanbul Convention, and issues of legal qualification	Elective	5 ECTS	II

	and application of law concerning domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual harassment, femicide, stalking, forced marriage, and other gender-motivated offences. The course also covers the interrelationship between violence against women, domestic violence, and human trafficking; specific features of investigation, criminal prosecution, and judicial proceedings; victim-centered and human-rights-based approaches; prevention of secondary victimization; and mechanisms for preventing violence. Based on an analysis of national and international judicial practice and practical cases, students identify relevant legal norms, assess complex legal problems, qualify cases, and formulate well-reasoned legal positions.			
The Impact of European Union Law on National Law	The course examines the influence of European Union law on the development of national legal systems and the formation of legal practice. It addresses the fundamental principles governing the operation of EU law, the relationship between EU law and the national law of Member States, and the role of the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the development of national legal systems. Particular attention is paid to understanding the legal differences between Member States and countries in the process of joining the European Union. In this context, the course covers the principles of direct effect, primacy, and indirect effect of EU law and, in the case of candidate countries, mechanisms of legal approximation, harmonization, and bringing national law into compliance with EU legislative requirements. A significant part of the course is devoted to the legal relations between Georgia and the European Union, the Association Agreement, the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area Agreement, and the process of approximating Georgian legislation to EU law. The course also examines Georgia's legal obligations as an EU candidate country and the main directions of transformation of national law.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	I
English for Lawyers	The course develops the linguistic and professional competencies necessary for students to work in an English-speaking legal environment. It covers key legal terminology and linguistic structures used in various legal systems and professions, as well as in the fields of business, contract, labor, intellectual property, human rights, criminal and tort law, civil procedure, and dispute resolution. Students work with English-language legal texts and practical cases, prepare short professional texts, formulate legal positions, and present them orally and in writing. The course also promotes students' ability to independently find English-language legal information, use sources appropriately, and develop professional communication skills.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	I
Private International Law and International Civil Procedure	The course examines the principal institutions of international civil procedure and their practical significance in resolving cross-border private-law disputes. It covers the determination of international jurisdiction, the relationship between jurisdiction and applicable law, parallel	Mandatory	5 ECTS	II

	proceedings, service of procedural documents abroad, obtaining evidence, interim and protective measures, legal assistance, and cross-border judicial cooperation. The course also systematically examines the place of recognition and enforcement of foreign court judgments in international civil procedure, its connection with international jurisdiction, and relevant international and European models. Based on instruction in English and analysis of legal sources, students develop the ability to identify procedural problems in cross-border disputes, locate relevant norms and judicial practice, conduct comparative assessments, and formulate well-reasoned legal positions.			
International Criminal Law: Theory and Practice	Within the course, students will study the following issues: the aims and objectives of international criminal law; issues related to the prosecution of international crimes at the national level, such as jurisdiction, immunities, and state practice; jurisdictional, procedural, and practical aspects of the International Criminal Court (ICC); critical perspectives on core international crimes, as well as other “international” crimes (terrorism, torture, and ecocide); hybrid and special (“internationalized”) tribunals and their role in the administration of justice; and the status and role of victims in international criminal law. The course places equal emphasis not only on theoretical understanding of these issues but also on critical perspectives and diverse international legal practice.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	II
International Treaty Law (Theory and Practice)	The course addresses both theoretical and practical aspects of international treaty law. It covers contemporary approaches to international treaty law, issues related to the interpretation of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and trends in the interpretation of different types of treaties. It is also focused on an in-depth analysis of the terminology of international treaty law. The course will also examine challenges related to the conclusion of international treaties and practical approaches to amending treaties.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	II
Practical Training	The Law Clinic is a practice-oriented educational component that enables students to develop skills in legal analysis, solving legal problems, preparing legal documents, and professional communication in a real or closely simulated professional environment. Clinical education is conducted both at the Caucasus University Law Clinic and in partner public, private, and non-governmental organizations, where students become directly involved in professional activities. Within the course, students participate in the analysis of legal cases, preparation of legal documents, research and processing of legal information, formulation of legal positions, and completion of practical assignments. Clinical education ensures the application of theoretical knowledge in practice, performance of activities in accordance with professional ethics and responsibility, development of independent professional working skills, and strengthening of practical competencies necessary for future lawyers.	Mandatory	15 ECTS	II

Practical Course in Professional Legal Text Processing (Alternative to Practical Training)	The Practical Course in Professional Legal Text Processing (Alternative to Practical Training) aims to develop the practical skills necessary for students' professional legal activities. Within the course, students study methods for preparing, analyzing, evaluating, and editing various types of professional legal documents, contemporary standards of legal argumentation and legal writing, and practical aspects of professional legal communication. Particular attention is paid to analyzing complex legal problems, practical application of legal sources and judicial practice, substantiation of legal positions, development of professional documents, and professional editing of legal texts. The learning process uses practical assignments, analysis of judicial practice, preparation of legal documents, professional discussions, practical simulations, and project-based learning. Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to prepare various types of professional legal documents, analyze legal issues on the basis of judicial practice and legal sources, formulate well-reasoned legal positions, and communicate professionally and effectively in written and oral form.	Mandatory	15 ECTS	II
Analysis of Judicial Practice and International Commercial Disputes	The course examines the theoretical and practical foundations of analyzing national and international judicial practice, international commercial arbitration, mediation, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. It addresses the structure of judicial and arbitral decisions, approaches to legal reasoning and interpretation of norms, the legal and practical significance of decisions, and comparative and critical assessment of differing legal positions. The course focuses on developing skills in selecting, systematizing, and integratively analyzing relevant judicial and arbitral practice; preparing the concept of a research project/paper based on international commercial or arbitral practice; and formulating a well-reasoned position on complex legal problems. Upon completion, students will be able to independently analyze judicial and arbitral practice in compliance with professional ethics and academic integrity and present the results in written and oral form.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	III
Preparation and Defense of the Master's Thesis	The Master's thesis is the research component of the program, within which the master's student independently conducts research in the relevant legal field and presents its results in a completed academic paper. The research includes formulating the research problem, objective, and research questions; selecting and applying an appropriate methodology; critically analyzing national and international legal, scholarly, judicial, and other relevant sources; and developing well-reasoned conclusions and recommendations. The Master's thesis is completed in compliance with academic integrity, professional ethics, academic writing, and the technical requirements established by the University. During the public defense, the master's student presents the main findings of the research, methods used, results obtained, conclusions, and recommendations before a professional and academic audience, answers questions, and defends their position with reasoned arguments. The	Mandatory	30 ECTS	IV

	procedure for preparing, submitting, reviewing, defending, assessing, and appealing the Master's thesis is determined by the regulations of the Master's Program of the Caucasus University School of Law.			
Academic Writing and Legal Research Methods	The course aims to develop the knowledge and practical skills necessary for academic and legal writing, working with legal and academic sources, and legal argumentation among students at the master's level of legal education. Students study the fundamental principles of academic and legal writing, the specifics and structure of academic legal texts, and rules for presenting legal arguments and conclusions in writing. Particular attention is paid to finding, evaluating, systematizing, and purposefully using national, international, and foreign legal and academic sources in academic texts. The course also covers planning, structuring, preparing, editing, and technically formatting legal papers; rules for referencing and citation; legal writing style; and academic language. Students become familiar with key standards of academic integrity, professional ethics, and responsible use of artificial intelligence. The combination of theoretical and practical learning activities enables students to independently prepare a structured, reasoned, and original legal text in accordance with academic standards and present a legal position, principal arguments, and conclusions in written and oral form.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	IV
Legal Research Design and Methodological Analysis	The course aims to provide students with knowledge of legal research design, research planning, and methodological analysis and to develop their ability to design and methodologically evaluate legal research. The course examines the main types of legal research design, methodological features of doctrinal, comparative legal, empirical, and interdisciplinary research, research strategies, issues of research reliability and validity, and principles for evaluating and substantiating methodological approaches used in legal research. Particular attention is paid to critically understanding the methodological foundations of legal research, logically and consistently developing research designs, identifying methodological limitations, and establishing criteria for assessing the quality of legal research. Upon completion of the course, students will be able to independently formulate a legal research design, select and substantiate appropriate methodological approaches, and critically assess the methodological quality of legal research and the research design.	Mandatory	5 ECTS	III
Interdisciplinary Research Paper	The course focuses on the practical implementation of interdisciplinary legal research and enables students to progressively develop an independent research project. It is based on a research workshop and academic discussion model and aims at the interdisciplinary analysis of complex legal problems, integrated use of legal and non-legal sources, and presentation of research findings in accordance with academic standards. Within the course, students	Mandatory	15 ECTS	III

	progressively develop an independent research project, prepare a partial working version of the research paper, participate in academic discussions and presentations, and prepare a final interdisciplinary research paper.			
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