SYLLABUS

1. Course title:

INTRODUCTION INTO THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL LAW

2. Code:

3. Cycle of study:

1

4. ECTS credits:

6

5. Type of course:

(●) Mandatory ( ) Elective

6. Prerequisites:

NONE

7. Class restrictions:

NONE

8. Duration / semester:

1 2

9. Weekly contact hours:

9.1. Lectures: 4

9.2. Seminars: 1

9.3. Laboratory/Practice classes: 0

10. Faculty:

FACULTY OF LAW

11. Department/study program:

General course - law

12. Lecturer:

Dr Jasmina Alihodžić, associate professor

13. Lecturer's e-mail:

jasmina.altumbabic@untz.ba

14. Web site:

www.untz.ba

15. Course aims:

- Introducing and understanding of civil law provisions, which is of particular importance since the civil law covers a multitude of situations in life;
- systematical structuring of the civil law provisions and their grouping by similarity, and connecting into the unambiguous systematic unit;
- The interpretation and application of civil legal provisions.

16. Learning outcomes:

After finalizing lectures and exercises of this course, students should be able to:
- Identify factual and legal bases of certain private law relations, and to conect them to the correct legal standard;
- Analyze legal institutions of civil law and systematize them in the relevant narrow discipline of private law;
- Compare the institution of civil law in domestic legislation with the respective institutions of comparative law;
- Notice similarities and differences between the individual institutes of civil law,
- Use the acquired knowledge and apply the appropriate methods, in order to properly interpret the legal standard.

17. Course content:

Civil law in the system of law: the concept and types of legal systems; harmonization of civil law in the world, the harmonization of civil law in the EU; civil law in the legal system in BH;
Factors and systematic of civil law: the provisions of civil law; concept and types of civil law provisions; institutes of civil law; branches of civil law;
The subject matter of civil law and the way it was regulated; method of regulating the subject matter of civil law, Roman private law as a subject that preceded the contemporary civil law ; the emergence of the modern civil laws; codification of civil law era;
Principles of Civil Law: General principles (division of powers, fairness, constitutionality and legality, the rule of equality, legal certainty and the prohibition of causing damage to another); Differential principles of civil law (equality of the parties in entering into civil law relations, dispositive, party of autonomy, freedom of contract, transferability of rights and obligations, equivalence, restitution, execution on the property, party initiatives); practical application of the principles of civil law;
Sources of civil law; The interpretation and application of civil law provisions;
A civil law relationship: a personal right; kinds of civil law rights; the exercise of civil personal rights; protection of civil personal rights; liabilities, assets.

18. Learning methods:

Lectures: interactive, with the maximum involvement of students in the discussion on all the issues concerned, and Exercises (theoretical and practical character) - Interactive and case study based - examples from legal practice in order to test the performance of students due to the process of previously acquired knowledge.

19. Assessment methods:

In the second half of the semester students are supposed to write colloquium which includes previously treated topics on lectures and exercises. Colloquium consists of 15 questions. Each correct answer scored 1 point, respectively, which means that student at the colloquium can achieve a maximum of 15 points. As part of the pre-exam obligations, students are required to make individual or group seminar paper concerning topics from the contents of the subject. Seminar paper is to be submitted in writing to the teacher for review and evaluation, and then presented orally. In the preparation and presentation of the group seminar paper, all students from the group are to be engaged equally, whose participation is valorized individually. For the finished and presented seminar, student can achieve from 0 to 15 points. Also, for continuous interactive role during the lectures and exercises throughout the semester, the student can achieve from 0 to 10 points.
The final exam is oral.
At the oral exam students answer three questions from the program/content of the course. Oral exam is considered to be passed if a student gives at least partial answers to all three questions. At the oral exam student can achieve 50 points.
In order for the student to pass the exam, he/she must achieve a minimum of 54 cumulative points of which a minimum of 20 points at the final oral exam.

20. Assessment components:

Exam grade is based on the total number of points a student achieves by completing pre-exam requirements and oral exam, according to the quality of the acquired knowledge and skills, contains a maximum of 100 points, and is determined according to the following scale:

Obligations of Student	points
Participation in lectures	5
Participation in exercises	5
Active role during the lectures and exercises	10
Seminar paper	15
colloquium	15
Total pre-exam activities	50
Final Exam	20-50

21. Required reading list:

Nikolić, D. (2006) Uvod u sistem građanskog prava. Sedmo izdanje. Novi Sad: Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Pravni fakultet, Centar za izdavačku djelatnost.
Pejovic, C. (2001) Civil Law and Common Law: Two Different Paths Leading to the Same Goal. U: Victoria University of Wellington Law Review. Volume 32, str. 817 - 841.

22. Web sources:

23. Applicable starting from the academic year:

2016/2017

24. Adopted in the Faculty/Academy session: