



**MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND SPORT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF LITHUANIA**

**ORDER
ON APPROVAL OF THE DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF LAW**

13 October 2020 No. V-1557
Vilnius

In accordance with Paragraph 11 of Article 53 of the Law on Higher Education and Research of the Republic of Lithuania:

1. I approve the Descriptor of the Study Field of Law (enclosed).
2. I determine that the higher education institutions have to adjust their study programmes to the Descriptor of the Study Field of Law approved by Clause 1 hereby until 01 September 2021.
3. I recognize Order No. V-831 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 23 July 2015 “On Approval of the Descriptor of the Study Field of Law” (as amended and supplemented) as invalid.

Minister of Education, Science and Sport

Algirdas Monkevičius

APPROVED

by Order No. V-1557 of the Minister of
Education, Science and Sport of the Republic
of Lithuania of 13 October 2020

DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF LAW

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Descriptor of the Study Field of Law (hereinafter – Descriptor) regulates the special requirements for the college (first cycle) and university (integrated, first and second cycle) study programmes in the study field of law (K01) in the group of study fields of law (K). The Descriptor regulates the study field of law in the scope not covered by the General Requirements for the Studies approved by Order No. V-1168 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2016 “On approval of the General Requirements for the Studies.”

2. The following qualification degrees are granted to the persons, who complete the studies in the field of law:

2.1. the professional bachelor’s degree that is in conformity with the sixth level of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning is awarded to the persons, who complete the college studies of the first cycle attested by the professional bachelor’s diploma and diploma supplement;

2.2. the bachelor’s degree in law that is in conformity with the sixth level of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning is awarded to the persons, who complete the university studies of the first cycle attested by the bachelor’s diploma and diploma supplement;

2.3. the master’s degree in law that is in conformity with the seventh level of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning is awarded to the persons, who complete the studies of the second cycle attested by the master’s diploma and diploma supplement;

2.4. the graduates of the studies of the second cycle are awarded the master’s degree in law (international title of the qualification degree (*Lat. Legum Magister*) is LL.M.) that is in conformity with the seventh level of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning, attested by the master’s diploma and diploma supplement;

2.5. the graduates of the integrated studies are awarded the master’s degree in law that is in conformity with the seventh level of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning, attested by the master’s diploma and diploma supplement.

3. The studies in the field of law may be organized as full-time or part-time studies. When the studies are organized in different forms, the structure, volume of the study programmes in the field of law, studies’ content and learning outcomes cannot differ. The integrated study programme in the field of law has to satisfy the requirements set for the study programmes of the first and second cycle described in this Descriptor with the aim to get the master’s degree in law.

4. No special requirements are established for the persons, who are applying for the study programmes of the first cycle and the integrated studies.

5. The persons, who satisfy at least one of the following conditions indicated below, may be admitted to the studies of the second cycle intended to acquire the master’s degree:

5.1. the persons have completed the university studies of the first cycle or the integrated studies in the field of law;

5.2. the persons have completed the college studies in the field of law and bridging courses conducted at universities, the volume whereof is at least 60 study credits;

5.3. the persons have completed university studies of the first cycle in any other field and the bridging courses conducted at universities in the field of law, the volume whereof is at least 60 study credits.

6. The persons, who satisfy at least one of the following conditions indicated below, may be admitted to the studies of the second cycle intended to acquire the LL.M. master's degree:

6.1. the persons have completed the university studies of the first cycle or the integrated studies in the field of law;

6.2. the persons have completed the college studies in the field of law and bridging courses conducted at universities, the volume whereof is at least 60 study credits;

6.3. the persons have completed university studies of the first or second cycle in any other field and the bridging courses conducted at universities in the field of law, the volume whereof is at least 60 study credits;

6.4. the persons have completed university studies of the first or second cycle in any other field and have the legal work experience of at least 3 years in the area related to the studies intended to acquire the LL.M. master's degree. In such a case, the bridging courses of at least 15 study credits in the field of law are provided. The legal work experience is assessed in the procedure established by an appropriate higher education institution.

7. Structure of the study programmes in the field of law:

7.1. the volume of the college study programme of the first cycle may be 180 or 210 study credits, where at least 120 study credits should be allocated to achieve the learning outcomes in the field of law (including practical training and preparation of the final work (project) or preparation of the final work (project) and final examination);

7.2. the volume of the university study programme of the first cycle may be 210 or 240 study credits, where at least 160 study credits should be allocated to achieve the learning outcomes in the field of law (including practical training and preparation of the final work (project) or preparation of the final work (project) and final examination);

7.3. the volume of the study programme of the second cycle intended to acquire the master's degree in law may be 90 or 120 study credits, where at least 60 study credits should be allocated to achieve the learning outcomes in the field of law (including practical training (if provided) and preparation of the final work (project) or preparation of the final work (project) and final examination);

7.4. the volume of the study programme of the second cycle intended to acquire the LL.M. master's degree in law is 60 study credits, where at least 50 study credits should be allocated to achieve the learning outcomes in the field of law (including final examination);

7.5. the volume of the integrated studies has to be 300 study credits, where 225 study credits should be allocated to achieve the learning outcomes in the field of law (including practical training and preparation of the final work or preparation of the final work (project) and final examination). The part of the integrated study programme in conformity with the first cycle of studies is equal to 210 study credits.

8. The study programme of law shall end in assessment of the skills of the graduate that would receive at least 10 study credits in case of college studies, at least 15 study credits in case of the university studies of the first cycle, and at least 30 study credits in case of the studies of the second cycle intended to acquire the master's degree. In case of the studies of the second cycle intended to acquire the LL.M. master's degree in law, the final work (project) is not compulsory, however, the final examination of at least study credits should be provided.

9. The studies of the first cycle in law may also be provided as studies within the study programmes classified under two study fields; however, the part of the programme attributed to the legal studies should satisfy the Descriptor's requirements.

10. Upon completion of the studies of the second cycle in law, the persons should be ready to perform legal work. The particular professional and other requirements to take some office or to engage in certain legal activities shall be established by laws and the implementing legal acts. When the professional requirements are formed and their compliance is assessed, it is considered that the master's degree and the LL.M. master's degree in law are not identical.

11. The persons, who acquire the master's degree or the LL.M. master's degree in law, may enter the studies of the third cycle in law in accordance with the procedure established by the scientific and academic institutions.

CHAPTER II CONCEPT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY FIELD

12. Law as a subject of studies means totality of knowledge about legal norms and capabilities to apply them in various areas of professional activities. Legal studies cover a wide range of theoretical and practical skills about essence and purpose of law, principles of different branches of law and content of their norms, creation, explanation and application of these norms.

13. The interaction of law with such study fields as political science, economics, history is noticed. The philosophical, psychological and sociological achievements are used, and knowledge of linguistics is also important.

14. The programmes in the field of law should be used to develop various general skills: analytical critical and creative thinking is necessary for a lawyer to understand the purpose and content of law, to assess critically different opinions and positions, and to apply correctly the legal norms and documents that express them. The ability to formulate and to convey a conclusion or a decision clearly, to reason it properly, to take part in the professional discussion based on arguments, the ability to remain impartial, to understand the interests and behavioural motivation of other persons, and the ability to match contrary interests are necessary for the professional activity of a lawyer.

15. The skills of independent work have to be acquired in the course of studies: to plan, to organize and to control individual activities, to work in team, to distribute and coordinate the tasks, and to control their performance.

16. Upon completion of the studies in the field of law, the person has to be able to improve and continue learning all the life, to accept the novelties, to adapt and use them in work. The knowledge of information technologies and skills to use them are needed for the studies.

17. The following elements should be reflected in the study programmes in the field of law:

17.1. the theoretical area that covers fundamentals of the sciences investigating individual behaviour and that of social compounds (e.g., sociology, political sciences, psychology, philosophy, economics), legal theory and philosophy, knowledge of the history of law, fundamentals of the structure of the State, principles of constitutional law, principles of operation of international compounds, principles of criminal justice, private law, and public law and content of its legal institutions;

17.2. the area of professional methodology that covers qualification of human and social compounds' behaviour or activities with regard to legal norms, identification of a legal problem or conflict, its decision according to legal norms and in application of the latest knowledge about science of law;

17.3. the area of professional preparation that covers preparation of a practitioner, who analyses critically, reflects the practical activity, and is able to work in legal positions;

17.4 the paradigm of profession that covers ethical, moral behavioural standards, and principles of legality, justice and protection of human rights.

CHAPTER III GENERAL AND SPECIAL LEARNING OUTCOMES

18. The presented learning outcomes are the aimed learning outcomes in the field of law; however, they do not serve as a specification of detailed content of the study programme or subjects (modules).

19. The person enrolling into the studies of law of the second cycle must have achieved general and special learning outcomes of the university studies of the first cycle.

20. Upon completion of the college studies of the first cycle in the field of law, the persons should have the following learning skills:

20.1. knowledge and its application:

20.1.1. the graduates are familiar with the fundamentals of the theory and history of law;

20.1.2. the graduates are familiar with the fundamentals of international public and private law and the European Union's law;

20.1.3. the graduates are familiar with the principles of national constitutional and ordinary and the contents of the most important institutions;

20.1.4. the graduates are familiar with the fundamentals of lawyer's professional ethics;

20.1.5. the graduates are able to apply the acquired knowledge in the field of law in their professional activities and for solution of particular legal problems;

20.1.6. the graduates have basic knowledge of the second professional language;

20.1.7. the graduates have basic knowledge of some social sciences and humanities and are able to apply it;

20.2. research skills:

20.2.1. the graduates are able to analyse problems;

20.2.2. the graduates are able to carry out scientific empirical researches, to form the research tasks and objectives, to raise and check hypotheses, to collect and analyse data, and to make conclusions;

20.2.3. the graduates are able to collect information from various resources and to analyse it with the help of modern information technologies and databases;

20.3. special abilities:

20.3.1. the graduates are able to analyse various legal documents and to evaluate their validity term, territory and persons, with regard to whom the documents should be applied, as well as to identify some particular legal rules governing the persons' activities;

20.3.2. the graduates are able to represent the persons in accordance with the requirements of professional ethics and to use the confidential information appropriately, through application of internal and environmental resources;

20.4. social abilities:

20.4.1. the graduates are able to assess critically own and others' activities, knowledge and values;

20.4.2. the graduates are able to express themselves orally and in writing using the correct language, in which the studies are conducted, and to express their thoughts in that language fluently;

20.4.3. the graduates are able to communicate and cooperate efficiently with the specialists of own and other areas;

20.4.4. the graduates are able to solve the tasks arising in practical activities impartially;

20.5. personal abilities:

20.5.1. the graduates are able to learn in the selected area of activity independently by choosing a field of improvement;

20.5.2. the graduates are able to create new ideas in practical activities and to adjust to novelties and changing conditions;

20.5.3. the graduates are able to plan their own time and to organize their work;

20.5.4. the graduates are ready to assume general ethical obligations related to fairness and dutifulness.

21. Upon completion of the university studies of the first cycle in the field of law, the persons should have the following learning skills:

21.1. knowledge and its application:

21.1.1. the graduates know and understand main theories of the science of law that disclose the essence of law, its historical development, purpose and significance in society;

21.1.2. the graduates are familiar with the principles of national constitutional and ordinary and the contents of legal institutions;

21.1.3. the graduates are familiar with the fundamentals of international public and private law, the principles of institutional and substantive law of the European Union, and the most important legal institutions;

21.1.4. the graduates are familiar with the requirements of lawyer's professional ethics;

21.1.5. the graduates are able to apply the acquired knowledge by making independent decisions in a difficult situation, where an innovative / alternative attitude, timely correction of decisions and differentiation of priorities are needed;

21.1.6. the graduates are able to apply the acquired knowledge and results of scientific researches in practical activities by modelling solution of particular problems;

21.1.7. the graduates are able to apply the acquired basic knowledge of some social sciences, humanities and other sciences in legal practice, scientific researches, to train wider world outlook, erudition, analytical and critical thinking;

21.2. research skills:

21.2.1. the graduates are able to carry out legal analysis of the problem;

21.2.2. the graduates are able to apply main research methodologies in the field of law;

21.2.3. the graduates are able to collect information from various resources and to analyse it, for that purpose to find and use national and international information sources, to assess their reliability, to use modern information technologies and databases;

21.2.4. the graduates are able to carry out scientific research independently, to interpret its results with regard to various disciplines, using the achievements and methods of the latest scientific researches;

21.3. special abilities:

21.3.1. the graduates are able to analyse critically and systematically legal phenomena and to apply the acquired knowledge for scientific researches and practice of legal work;

21.3.2. the graduates are able to identify the problems of legal regulation and to offer their solution methods, using the available theoretical and practical skills and following the imperatives of consolidation (protection) of human rights and public welfare;

21.3.3. the graduates are able to analyse various legal documents logically, critically and systematically, to understand their legal character and meaning;

21.3.4. the graduates are able to represent rights and legitimate interests of persons in accordance with the requirements of professional ethics and to use the confidential information appropriately, through application of internal and environmental resources;

21.3.5. the graduates are able to prepare draft acts of law's application;

21.3.6. the graduates are able to analyse and evaluate activities of individuals and organizations within the context of legal principles and provisions;

21.3.7. the graduates are able to develop and improve practical activities, to introduce innovative social services;

21.4. social abilities:

21.4.1. the graduates are able to assess critically own and others' activities, knowledge and values;

21.4.2. the graduates are able to work independently and in an interdisciplinary team; to organize the team work, to communicate and cooperate efficiently with the specialists of own area, non-specialists and experts of other areas by exchanging information necessary for effective and qualitative interaction in the professional activities;

21.4.3. the graduates are ready to solve the tasks arising in practical activities impartially and to match opposite interests;

21.4.4. the graduates are able to express themselves orally and in writing using the correct language, in which the studies are conducted, and to express their thoughts in that language fluently;

21.4.5. the graduates are able to express their attitude smoothly and in a reasoned way in professional environment, to assume responsibility for development and enhancement of the lawyer's profession, and to use professional terminology in the language, in which the programme is conducted, and in the second language;

21.5. personal abilities:

21.5.1. the graduates are able to learn independently in the area of own activities and to plan the learning process, to reflect systematically own professional growth, and to take care about training of the character features necessary for work;

21.5.2. the graduates are ready to assume general ethical obligations related to honesty, dutifulness, punctuality, etc.;

21.5.3. the graduates are able to develop new ideas in practical activities and to adjust to novelties and changing conditions;

21.5.4. the graduates are able to plan their own time and to organize their work effectively.

22. Upon completion of the studies of the second cycle in the field of law intended to acquire the master's degree, the persons should have the following learning skills:

22.1. knowledge and its application:

22.1.1. the graduates know and understand legal principles and problems of individual legal institutions in certain legal system;

22.1.2. the graduates are familiar with the content of legal principles and problems of individual legal institutions within the contexts of national, European Union's and international comparative legal regulation;

22.1.3. the graduates are familiar with the requirements of lawyer's professional ethics and are able to apply them and to analyse the problems arising in this area;

22.1.4. the graduates are familiar with some latest theories of the sciences related to law, are able to apply them in scientific researches, to train wider world outlook, erudition, analytical and critical thinking;

22.1.5. the graduates are able to apply the acquired knowledge and results of scientific researches in difficult situations when no thorough and defined information is present and for evaluation of alternative solution variants;

22.1.6. the graduates know and understand the latest theories of the science of law that disclose the essence of law, its historical development, purpose and significance in society;

22.1.7. the graduates are able to link their knowledge of theories of social sciences with legal problems, and to apply them in the legal practice, if necessary;

22.2. research skills:

22.2.1 the graduates are able to apply specialized methodologies of researches in the field of law;

22.2.2. the graduates are able to evaluate scientific and practical concepts;

22.2.3. the graduates model strategies of decisions and assess impact of the passed decisions with regard to society and ethics;

22.2.4. the graduates are ready to initiate and organize the researches through cooperation with scientific and practical institutions on national and international levels;

22.2.5. the graduates are able to interpret the research results in the interdisciplinary approach in national and international perspective;

22.2.6. the graduates are able to find and use national and international information sources, to systemise them, to assess their reliability, to use scientific and legal databases, modern information technologies, and to work with confidential information;

22.3. special abilities:

22.3.1. the graduates are ready to make decisions in the situations, where wide / deep and critical generalization (evaluation) of scientific and practical skills and experience are needed;

22.3.2. the graduates are able to analyse critically and systematically legal knowledge and to apply it for solution of tasks in the professional activities, new and unfamiliar environment, and while conducting scientific researches;

22.3.3. the graduates are able to identify the problems of legal regulation and to offer their solution methods through integral evaluation of various legal doctrines, application of theoretical and practical knowledge, support of scientific doctrine and international experience, and following the imperatives of consolidation (protection) of human rights and public welfare;

22.3.4. the graduates are able to analyse various legal documents logically, critically and systematically, to understand their legal character, meaning and impact in wider context of legal regulation;

22.3.5. the graduates are able to prepare draft legal acts, to reason their necessity, and to evaluate the impact of made decisions in various aspects;

22.3.6. the graduates are able to analyse and evaluate activities of individuals within the context of legal principles and provisions according to scientific doctrine, interdisciplinary approach, and international experience;

22.3.7. the graduates are able to represent and coordinate representation of the rights and legitimate interests of persons and organizations in accordance with the requirements of professional ethics and to use the confidential information appropriately, as well as to assess the effectiveness of representation;

22.3.8. the graduates are able to analyse and record results of legal activities, to correct their activities with regard to the analysis of results, to make timely professional decisions, to assess consequences and risk of decisions, to act as a creative provider of legal services, to think critically and reflexively, and to adjust to changing work environment;

22.4. social abilities:

22.4.1. the graduates are ready to work in international context;

22.4.2. the graduates are able to understand and respect cultural and traditional variety in practical activities;

22.4.3. the graduates are able to convey skills and knowledge to specialists and other learners;

22.4.4. the graduates are able to express their attitude smoothly and in a reasoned way in professional and interdisciplinary environment, on national and international levels, to assume responsibility for development and enhancement of the lawyer's profession, to use professional terminology in the language, in which the programme is conducted, and in the second language, and to apply research and practical experience for reasoning;

22.4.5. the graduates demonstrate leadership abilities within the national and international contexts;

22.5. personal abilities:

22.5.1. the graduates are able to evaluate critically own and others' professional practice, knowledge and values, to reflect systematically own professional growth in order to substantiate continuous professional renewal through lifelong learning principles;

22.5.2. the graduates are ready to make independent decisions in the situations, where wide, deep and critical generalization (evaluation) of scientific and practical skills and experience are needed, and to model strategies of decisions and assess impact of the passed decisions with regard to society and ethics;

22.5.3. the graduates understand the importance of lifelong learning, choose their development field independently, and continue to learn all the time; they are able to take care about personality's development within the context of professional excellence, by forming personal operation method.

23. Upon completion of the studies of the second cycle in the field of law intended to acquire the LL.M. master's degree, the persons should have the following learning skills:

23.1. knowledge and its application:

23.1.1. the graduates know and understand legal principles and problems of individual legal institutions in certain legal system;

23.1.2. the graduates are familiar with the content of legal principles and problems of individual legal institutions within the contexts of national, European Union's and international comparative legal regulation;

23.1.3. the graduates are familiar with the requirements of lawyer's professional ethics and the problems arising in this area;

23.1.4. the graduates are familiar with some theories of other sciences significant for their field of studies, are able to link them with legal problems, to apply them in applied scientific researches and, if necessary, in legal practice;

23.1.5. the graduates are able to apply the acquired knowledge and results of scientific researches in difficult situations when no thorough and defined information is present and for evaluation of alternative solution variants;

23.1.6. the graduates know and understand the latest theories of the science of law significant for their field of studies that disclose the essence of law, its purpose and significance in society;

23.2. research skills:

23.2.1. the graduates are able to apply the methodologies of scientific and practical applied researches in the field of law;

23.2.2. the graduates model strategies of decisions and assess impact of the passed decisions with regard to society and ethics;

23.2.3. the graduates are able to interpret the research results in national and international perspective;

23.2.4. the graduates are able to evaluate the practical problem legally;

23.2.5. the graduates are able to find and use national and international information sources, to assess their reliability, to use scientific and legal databases, modern information technologies, and to work with confidential information;

23.3. special abilities:

22.3.1. the graduates are ready to make decisions in the situations, where wide, deep and critical generalization (evaluation) of scientific and practical skills and experience are needed;

23.3.2. the graduates are able to analyse critically and systematically legal knowledge and to apply it for solution of tasks in the professional activities, new and unfamiliar environment, and while conducting applied scientific researches;

23.3.3. the graduates are able to analyse, systemise, interpret, compare and assess the legal acts, to submit constructive suggestions, how to improve these legal acts;

23.3.4. the graduates are able to prepare draft legal acts independently and to reason their necessity;

23.3.5. the graduates are able to analyse various legal documents logically, critically and systematically, to understand their legal character, meaning and impact in wider context of legal regulation;

23.3.6. the graduates are able to analyse and evaluate activities of individuals within the context of legal principles and provisions according to scientific doctrine and international experience;

23.3.7. the graduates are able to represent and coordinate representation of the rights and legitimate interests of persons and organizations in accordance with the requirements of professional ethics and to use the confidential information appropriately, as well as to assess the effectiveness of representation;

23.3.8. the graduates are able to analyse and record results of legal activities, to correct their activities with regard to the analysis of results, to make timely professional decisions, to assess consequences and risk of decisions, to act as a creative provider of legal services, to think critically and reflexively, and to adjust to changing work environment;

23.4. social abilities:

23.4.1. the graduates are ready to work in international context;

23.4.2. the graduates are able to understand and respect cultural and traditional variety in practical activities;

23.4.3. the graduates are able to convey skills and knowledge to specialists and other learners;

23.4.4. the graduates are able to express their attitude smoothly and in a reasoned way in professional and interdisciplinary environment, on national and international levels, to assume responsibility for development and enhancement of the lawyer's profession, to use professional terminology in the language, in which the programme is conducted, and in the second language, and to apply research and practical experience for reasoning;

23.4.5. the graduates demonstrate leadership abilities within the national and international contexts;

23.5. personal abilities:

23.5.1. the graduates are able to evaluate critically own and others' professional practice, knowledge and values, to reflect systematically own professional growth in order to substantiate continuous professional renewal through lifelong learning principles;

23.5.2. the graduates are ready to make independent decisions in the situations, where wide, deep and critical generalization (evaluation) of scientific and practical skills and experience are needed, and to model strategies of decisions and assess impact of the passed decisions with regard to society and ethics;

23.5.3. the graduates understand the importance of lifelong learning, choose their development field independently, and continue to learn all the time; they are able to take care about personality's development within the context of professional excellence, by forming personal operation method.

24. Upon completion of the integrated studies in the field of law, the person should have achieved the learning outcomes in compliance with general and special outcomes of the university study programmes of the first and second cycles intended to acquire the master's degree in law.

CHAPTER IV TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

25. The main purpose of teaching subjects (modules) of law is to convey the understanding that reasoned opinion is of the same significance as knowing of law.

26. The legal studies have to be based on the synthesis of teaching, experience-based learning and independent studying.

27. The university teachers of legal disciplines must understand the taught legal subject (module) perfectly in the following layers:

27.1. theoretical substantiation;

27.2. genesis and regulatory history;

27.3. law-making, including the explanatory material;

27.4. case law and its problems;

27.5. comparative (regulation abroad, separately when needed, in common and continental legal systems);

27.6. international and the European Union's law;

27.7. modern problems discussed in the latest literature.

28. Teaching cannot be based on mechanical repetition of the text of legal sources. It needs to direct the students to learn to search for arguments to solve the discussed questions. The main tasks of teaching are the following:

28.1. indication of basic study material (legal sources, articles, etc.) and brief discussion highlighting the most important information;

28.2. identification of the main concepts from the basic study material and their discussion in various aspects;

28.3. identification and discussion of the problems arising from the basic study material;

28.4. indication of the study sources for solution of the raised problems.

29. The purpose of the experience-based learning is to acquire practical skills and knowledge through observation and participation in real or simulation activities of courts, prosecutor offices, lawyers and law firms, legal aid institutions or other organizations engaged in legal activities, and their branches, that would allow identifying quickly and solving effectively the problems arising in practice.

30. The purpose of independent studies is to perceive well the material indicated while teaching and to use it to solve the problems indicated while teaching.

31. Various teaching and learning methods may be applied and combined in the study process:

31.1. teaching: traditional lecture, interactive lecture;

31.2. the practical methods directed to development of practical (including transferrable) abilities (discussion, research activity, individual and team works or projects, imitation, brainstorming). In order to realize these methods, workshops and seminars in small groups serve as predominant learning forms;

31.3. the methods inducing independent studies (material's understanding, reflexion, case analysis, problem solution, imitation, cognitive games, learning through teaching, experience-based learning, individual search for problems, control and self-control methods);

31.4. the methods of exploratory character (search for information, reflexion, analysis and synthesis of information, analysis of performed activities, application of some particular research method, data interpretation, etc.) have to serve as a basis for independent studies;

31.5. the control and self-control methods form an independent group of methods. These methods guarantee feedback about professional readiness to the university teacher and students. These methods allow the student conducting more thorough researches of applied character in the study process that would be implemented through written works, preparation of legal material, and in other teaching activities;

31.6. the experience-based learning is based on learning focused on solution of particular legal problems (observation of hearings and their discussion with representatives of courts, simulations of hearings, analysis of material of certain cases, drafting of decisions, work in legal

clinic or incubator of legal activities, legal testing in legal laboratories, preparation of statements, supervised consultations of real and hypothetical clients, etc.).

32. The practical training is compulsory in the study programmes of the first cycle and integrated studies of law. The components of this process are preparation of students, tasks and evaluation of reports.

33. Teaching and studying have to safeguard preparation of legal specialists, who satisfy the needs of the labour market. Therefore, training of reflective abilities in the study programmes creates a possibility to develop relations between theory and practice (the theoretical courses are supplemented with practical work, supervisions/ reflexions to consolidate the feedback); to spread good practice (the students analyse and present publicly the developed projects in practical training and conferences, they submit suggestions for organization of practical training, name their professional expectations and achievements; the graduates share their professional experience, make suggestions about the study process; the law professionals and stakeholders are invited to participate in lectures, conferences, and discussions about the content of professional activities).

34. The higher education institution shall itemize and approve the evaluation procedure of learning outcomes in the educational institution according to the legal acts.

35. The evaluation system and procedure of the learning outcomes have to be based on the following key principles:

35.1. validity – the level of achievement of the learning outcomes has to be established for evaluation;

35.2. impartiality – the evaluation results have to be objective and they cannot depend on replaced evaluator. The evaluation methods have to suit all the persons under evaluation equally;

35.3. clarity – the evaluation system has to be informative and comprehensible to evaluators and persons who are evaluated;

35.4. usefulness – the evaluation must be regarded positively by the persons under evaluation and it has to contribute to implementation of the goals of the study programme and achievement of the learning outcomes.

36. The evaluation system has to include various evaluation methods that allow monitoring the student's achievements with regard to the aimed outcomes, and assessing theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the combined mode.

37. Evaluation methods: examination (oral, written), colloquiums, course papers, final works, reports, oral presentations, journals of practical training (reports, diaries), etc.

38. The achievement of the intended learning outcomes is measured by reasoned assessment criteria that have to be linked to certain evaluation methods and modes.

39. The feedback provides an opportunity for continuous exploration and consideration of effectiveness of cooperation in the study process (in lecture halls and places of practical training) and for provision of a perspective of improvement of the study process. The efficient feedback is very important in order to ensure the quality and continuity of the study process, continuous and regular learning of students. It is achieved through the use of various forms securing the feedback, including the possibility granted to the student to self-assess the achieved learning outcomes by the reflexion method. The students' feedback to the university teacher is very important.

40. The opportunities should be granted to the students to take part in decision-making about evaluation methods of learning outcomes, number and volume of tasks, and assessment criteria.

CHAPTER V REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDY PROGRAMMES

41. The basis of successful implementation of the study programmes is competent and qualified university teachers, who are able to convey their knowledge to the students and to train the abilities necessary for future professional activities of lawyers. The competence of the university

teachers is assessed according to their research, pedagogical and practical experience: participation in the scientific researches, application of advanced teaching methods, recognition in professional and scientific societies, ability to communicate in foreign languages, participation in refresher courses, conferences, etc.

42. Only the persons, who have at least master's degree or equivalent higher education qualification in law, may teach the subjects (modules) intended to achieve the learning outcomes in the field of law in the university and college study programmes. The subjects (modules) that are not intended to achieve the learning outcomes in the field of law may be taught by persons, who have at least master's degree or equivalent higher education qualification attributed to the same study field as the taught subject (module). Only the university teachers, whose production of scientific work and/or area of practical activities are directly related to the taught subjects (modules) are allowed to teach more than two subjects (modules) of different branches of law.

43. The teachers, who have a doctoral degree in the field of law, have to teach at least 10 percent of subjects (modules) of the college studies in the field of law, and more than a half of the programme's teachers have to have at least 3 years of practical experience in the field of the taught subject (module) (save for the teachers, who teach general college subjects).

44. At least half of the volume of the subjects (modules) in the university study programme of the first cycle in the field of law have to be taught by professors, associate professors and/or other university teachers of the higher education institution, who have a doctoral degree in the field of law. It is recommended that at least half of the subjects (modules) in the study programme would be taught by persons with practical work experience of judge, prosecutor, lawyer, notary, bailiff or other professional legal experience in the field, the subject (module) whereof is taught.

45. At least 80 percent of the subjects (modules) in the study programme of the second cycle in the field of law have to be taught teachers with a doctoral degree in science. Other teachers may be practitioners, who have acquired the professional work experience of at least 3 years in the recent 7 years in the field, the subject (module) whereof is taught. At least 20 percent of the subjects (modules) in the field have to be taught by professors.

46. The study programmes of all the cycles, except for the studies intended to acquire LL.M. master's degree, end in the final work (project) or in a final work (project) and final examination. The studies of the second cycle intended to acquire LL.M. master's degree end in the final examination, while the final work (project) may be provided if it is necessary to achieve the goals of the study programme. The assessment commission of the final work (project) and the final examination shall be formed in accordance with the requirements set for a particular study cycle. The assessment commission of the final work (project) and the final examination shall be formed from competent specialists of the study field – scientists, professional practitioners and representatives of stakeholders. At least one third members of the commission (at least one member in case of college studies) must have a doctoral degree in law. At least one member of the commission (at least three members in case of college studies) have to be a representative of stakeholders.

47. The higher education institution conducting the study programme in the field of law must have enough material and information resources for qualitative implementation of the programme. The following material facilities are needed to safeguard implementation of the study programme:

47.1. the number of places in the lecture halls has to be such as to make it possible to teach the full-time students during work hours. Part of the lecture halls has to be adjusted for the team works of students during seminars or workshops in order to train skills of organization of team work in small groups (5–7 persons) and skills of intergroup constructive competition. The lecture halls have to satisfy the requirements of hygiene and work safety. They must have modern audio and video equipment and demonstration tools. The lecture halls must be adjusted to special needs, for examples, to students with disabilities;

47.2. special premises suitable for work in groups in order to train practical and communication skills, for example, laboratories; premises for role-playing of hearing; legal clinic, etc.;

47.3. the number of used computers has to satisfy the needs of the study programmes. The computers must have access to Internet and main legal databases. The students' personal computers must also have access to Internet;

47.4. the number of literature held in libraries has to be sufficient to ensure qualitative studies of all the subjects (modules) provided in the study programmes: textbooks, monographs, journals, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, electronic databases, teaching aids, other educational literature or lecture notes; the computers and suitable software (literature catalogues, search engines, connection with databases of bigger libraries, Internet connection) must be available.

48. The practical training provided in the study programme has to be organized according to the procedure established by the higher education institution, defining the goals of practical training, particular tasks of practical training, expected outcomes and systems of achievements' evaluation, support to the student during practical training, as well as the criteria that help to recognize and assess the skills of certain level acquired by the student during practical training.

49. The higher education institution has to suggest a list of possible places of practical training, with which cooperation agreements have been entered into, to the students. The student may find a place for practical training himself/herself, having arranged this with the higher education school. When the institution for practical training is chosen, a trilateral agreement between the student, the higher education institution and the institution of practical training is made. The higher education institution has to assign a teacher – supervisor of practical training, with whom academic goals and tasks of the practical training should be arranged and who would evaluate the practical trainings.

50. The supervisor of practical training in the place of practical training has to be assigned to the student. The supervisor must have at least the master's degree in law or equivalent qualification of higher education and at least 5-year experience of legal work. It is recommended that the higher education institutions or their units conducting the study programmes in the field of law would enter into cooperation agreements for practical training with legal authorities (for example, the National Courts Administration, courts, prosecutor offices, Chamber of Notaries, the Bailiffs Chamber, etc.). The student who is performing legal work may perform the practical training in his/her work place according to the individual programme of practical training.

51. The practical training and other practical preparation of college study programmes have to form at least one third of the study programme's volume. The volume of the practical training in these programmes (teaching, introductory, professional) has to amount to at least 30 study credits. The final place of professional practical training shall be matched to the topic of the final work and it should be similar to the work places, for which the graduate is being prepared.

52. The total volume of practical training in the university studies of the first cycle and integrated studies has to amount to at least 15 study credits.

53. The practical training may be provided in the study programme of the second cycle in the field of law intended to acquire the master's degree in law only when it is necessary to achieve the learning outcomes. It is recommended not to exceed 10 study credits for the practical training when total volume of the programme amounts to 90 study credits, and not to exceed 20 study credits in case of study programmes consisting of 120 study credits.

54. The practical training may be provided in the study programme of the second cycle in the field of law intended to acquire the LL. M. master's degree in law only when it is necessary to achieve the learning outcomes. It is recommended not to exceed 10 study credits for the practical training.
