

APPROVED BY
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DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF LAW

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Descriptor of the study field of Law (hereinafter referred to as the “Law”) governs special requirements applied to the study programmes of study field of Law.
2. The Descriptor has been prepared in accordance with the Law on Higher Education and Research of the Republic of Lithuania taking into account Resolution No 535 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 May 2010 “On the Approval of the Descriptor of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework”, Order No V-2212 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 21 November 2011 “On the Approval of the Descriptor of the Study Cycles”, Order No V-501 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 9 April 2010 “On the Approval of the Descriptor of General Requirements for Degree-Awarding First Cycle and Integrated Study Programmes”, Order No V-826 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 June 2010 “On the Approval of the Descriptor of General Requirements for Master’s Study Programmes”, Order No V-2463 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 15 December 2011 “On the Approval of Recommendations for Developing a Descriptor of a Study Field or Study Fields”.
3. The Descriptor is designed to regulate college and university integrated, first and second cycle study programmes irrespective of the mode of studies.
4. Purposes and goals of the Descriptor are as follows:
 - 4.1. To help higher education schools in preparing study programmes in the field of Law, to inform academic community (in particular, programme authors) about the key elements of the contents of study programmes of study field of Law and to promote further searches for their improvement;
 - 4.2. To inform students, other interested persons (teachers, school children and their parents, employers), as well as social partners about the Law education offered;
 - 4.3. To help higher education schools, experts in making preparations for internal and external assessment of the study programmes of study field of Law;
 - 4.4. To encourage higher education schools to assume responsibility for the outcomes of the study programmes of study field of Law and conferred qualifications.

5. The Descriptor applies to the study field of Law.

6. In the study field of Law, the following programmes are offered: first cycle college and university studies of study field of Law, second cycle university studies of study field of Law and integrated university studies of study field of Law. Unless otherwise established, integrated university study programme of study field of Law must satisfy the requirements established in this Descriptor for both first cycle and second cycle university study programmes of study field of Law.

7. Studies of study field of Law can be organised as full-time and part-time studies. If studies are organised in different modes, nevertheless the curriculum design, scope, programme content and learning outcomes may not differ.

8. Persons with at least secondary education will be admitted to the first cycle and integrated study programmes of study field of Law in an admission contest, taking into account their learning outcomes, entrance examinations or other criteria established by the higher education institution. Higher education institutions will establish a list of competitive subjects by study fields and principles for the award of contest points, the lowest admission score and other criteria, having received the assessment of student representation, and will publish them at least 2 years before the beginning of the respective academic year.

9. Persons who have successfully completed the following will be admitted to the second cycle university law studies:

9.1. First cycle or integrated university studies of study field of Law;

9.2. College studies of study field of Law and additional studies carried out at universities of the minimum scope of 60 and maximum scope of 90 credits;

9.3. Other first cycle university studies of study field of Law and additional studies carried out at universities of the minimum scope of 60 and maximum scope of 90 credits. In such event, the programme description states the field or fields of first cycle studies to be completed by a person to be eligible to Law study programme, and indicates the scope of additional studies mandatory for such person. If a person applies for second cycle law studies, but he/she needs more knowledge and abilities than additional studies can provide, he/she must acquire such knowledge and abilities by studying first cycle university study programme of Law.

10. Contact hours in the first cycle law study programme must account for minimum 30% of the programme, while in the second cycle study programme independent work by a student must account for minimum 40% of the programme volume.

11. In the end of the study programme of study field of Law, students' competences are assessed at the final thesis (project) defence and/or final examination, by granting minimum 10 credits to it (them) in college studies and minimum 15 credits in first cycle university studies.

12. Upon completion of the study programme of study field of Law, the following degrees are conferred:

12.1. To graduates of college study programmes – qualification degree of professional Bachelor of Laws;

12.2. To graduates of first cycle university study programmes – qualification degree of Bachelor of Laws;

12.3. To graduates of second cycle university study programmes or integrated study programmes – qualification degree of Master of Laws.

13. Granted qualification degrees of professional Bachelor and Bachelor of Laws corresponds to the sixth, while the qualification degree of Master of Laws to the seventh level of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and European Qualifications Framework for Life-Long Learning.

14. When studying study programmes of other fields, law studies cannot be chosen as minor studies leading to the qualification degree described in Paragraph 12 of this Descriptor. When studying study programme of study field of Law, in addition to the major law studies, minor studies leading to Bachelor's (professional Bachelor's) degree can be chosen and determined by the higher school. Minor studies can be chosen exclusively from social and humanitarian studies. The scope of such studies must be 60 credits. Minimum 20 (minimum 12 in college studies) credits must be given to final theses (projects) and final examination jointly of law field and minor field. If during the study programme of Law, a student fulfilled also the requirements of any other optional minor study field, higher education school can decide to grant additionally qualification degree of Bachelor (Professional Bachelor) of minor study field.

CHAPTER II

CONCEPT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY FIELD

15. Law, as an object of studies, represents the whole of knowledge about legislation and abilities to apply such knowledge in different fields of professional activities. Studies of Law embrace a broad range of theoretical and practical knowledge about the essence and purpose of law, principles of individual branches of Law and the contents of their rules, development, interpretation and application of such rules.

16. Interaction of Law with the following study fields is observed: political science, economics, history, achievements of the following sciences are used: philosophy, psychology, social sciences, knowledge of linguistics also is important.

17. The study programme of study field of Law is intended to develop various general competences, including: analytical critical and creative thinking, which is necessary for a lawyer to be able to understand the purpose and contents of laws, to make critical judgement on different opinions and standpoints, to make the right application of rules of law in unconventional situations, to create rules of law correctly and documents setting them forth. Ability to formulate and express one's conclusions or decision clearly, to reason it properly, to participate in a reason-based professional discourse, ability to stay unbiased, to understand other persons' interests and behaviour motivation, ability to reconcile opposite interests are inseparable from lawyer's professional practice

18. During the studies, students must acquire independent work abilities, such as: abilities to plan, organise and supervise individual activities, as well as to work in a team, to distribute and coordinate tasks, to supervise their completion.

19. Upon completion of the studies of study field of Law, person must be capable of life-long self-improvement and learning, accepting novelties, adapting them and applying in his/her practice. These studies cannot be completed either without understanding and skills to use information technologies.

20. Study programmes of study field of Law should have the following content elements reflected:

20.1. Theoretical field embracing the basics of sciences (social science, political science, psychology, philosophy, economics) researching behaviour of individuals and social formations, theory and philosophy of law, law history, basics of the structure of a state, principles of constitutional law, functioning principles of international formations, principles of criminal justice, private law, public law and contents of its legal institutes;

20.2. Methodological field of the profession, which includes qualification of behaviour or activities of an individual or social formations in terms of rules of law, identification of legal problem or conflict, its settlement in accordance with the rules of law and applying the latest knowledge of the science of law;

20.3. Professional's training field, which includes preparation of a practitioner capable of critical analysis and reflecting his/her practice and able to hold all legal professions;

20.4. Profession paradigm, including ethical, moral, behaviour standards, principles of legality and justice and human rights protection.

21. Upon completion of studies of study field of Law, graduates must be able to work in the following legal professions: judge, lawyer, prosecutor, bailiff, notary. Graduates of the study field of Law can hold any other civil servant's or employee's (lawyer, legal adviser, legal secretary, etc.) position requiring legal knowledge or abilities in public, non-government or private sector. Laws or other regulations can establish specific qualification and other requirements for certain job or certain legal practice.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL AND SPECIAL LEARNING OUTCOMES

Presented learning outcomes are aspired learning outcomes of the study field of Law, but they are not specification of the detail content of the study programme of course units.

22. In order to enter second cycle university studies of study field of Law, an applicant must have achieved the general learning outcomes of the first cycle university studies of study field of Law.

23. Learning outcomes of study field of Law of the first cycle college studies are the following:

23.1. Knowledge and its application:

23.1.1. Knowledge of the basics of theory and history of law;

23.1.2. Knowledge of the basics of international public and private law, European Union law;

23.1.3. Knowledge of the principles of national constitutional and ordinary law and the contents of the key institutes;

23.1.4. Knowledge of the basics of lawyer's professional ethics;

23.1.5. Ability to apply the acquired knowledge in the field of law in professional activities and when dealing with specific legal issues;

23.1.6. Basic knowledge of second language;

23.1.7. Basic knowledge of some study fields of social sciences and humanities and its application ability.

23.2. Research skills:

23.2.1. to carry out problem analysis;

23.2.2. to carry out scientific – empiric research by formulating research objectives and tasks, hypothesising and verifying hypotheses, collecting and analysing data and drawing conclusions;

23.2.3. to collect information from various sources and to analyse it by using modern information technologies and databases.

23.3. Special abilities:

23.3.1. to analyse different kinds of legal documents and to determine their validity term, territory and validity for persons, as well as to identify specific legal rules regulating persons' activities;

23.3.2. to represent persons according to the professional ethics requirements and treating confidential information properly, by using internal and surrounding resources.

23.4. Social abilities:

23.4.1. to make critical judgement on others' and own activities, knowledge and values;

23.4.2. to use the correct written and oral language of the studies, to make fluent expression of own thoughts;

23.4.3. to communicate and cooperate efficiently with the experts of own field and other fields;

23.4.4. to deal with issues arising in the professional practice in unbiased manner;

23.4.5. to take general ethical obligations associated with honesty and dutifulness.

23.5. Personal abilities:

23.5.1. to learn independently and to choose the direction for improvement in his/her field of activity;

23.5.2. to develop new ideas in professional practice, to adapt himself/herself to novelties and changing conditions;

23.5.3. to plan his/her time and to organise his/her activities.

24. Learning outcomes of study field of Law of the first cycle university studies are the following:

24.1. Knowledge and its application:

24.1.1. Knowledge and understanding of the main theories of law science representing the essence of law, its historical development, purpose and role in society;

24.1.2. Knowledge of the principles of national constitutional and ordinary law and the contents of the legal institutes;

24.1.3. Knowledge of the principles of international public and private law, European Union institutional and material law and main legal institutes;

24.1.4. Knowledge of lawyer's professional ethics;

24.1.5. Ability to apply the acquired knowledge in making independent decision in complex situations that require innovative/alternative approach, timely correction of decisions and priority differentiation;

24.1.6. Ability to apply the acquired knowledge and scientific research findings in practice, by modelling solution of specific problems;

24.1.7. Ability to apply the acquired basic knowledge of the study fields of some social sciences, humanities and other sciences in professional lawyer's practice, scientific research, for development of broader outlook, erudition, analytical and critical thinking.

24.2. Research skills:

24.2.1. to carry out legal analysis of a problem;

24.2.2. to apply the main methods in the field of law of scientific research;

24.2.3. to collect information from various sources and to analyse it, for this purpose finding and using national and international information sources, to evaluate their reliability, to use conventional and latest state-of-the-art information technologies and databases;

24.2.4. to carry out independent scientific research, to interpret its results in interdisciplinary context, by applying achievements and methods of the latest scientific research.

24.3. Special abilities:

24.3.1. to make critical and systematic analysis of legal phenomena and to apply the acquired knowledge in scientific research and professional legal practice;

24.3.2. to identify problems of legal regulation and to suggest possible solutions by applying theoretical and practical knowledge and following the imperatives of human rights establishment (protection) and social welfare;

24.3.3. to make logical, critical and systematic analysis of different types of legal documents, to understand their legal nature and meaning;

24.3.4. ready to represent persons' rights and legal interests according to the professional ethics requirements and treating confidential information properly, by using internal and surrounding resources;

24.3.5. to prepare draft law enforcement acts;

24.3.6. to analyse and evaluate individuals' and organisations activities in the context of legal principles and provisions;

24.3.7. to develop and improve practical activities, to bring innovative social services into it.

24.4. Social abilities:

24.4.1. to make critical judgement on others' and own activities, knowledge and values;

24.4.2. to work independently and in interdisciplinary team; to organise teamwork, to communicate and cooperate efficiently with his/her field experts, non-experts and experts of other fields by exchanging information needed for effective quality interaction in professional activities;

24.4.3. ready to deal in unbiased manner with any tasks arising in professional practice and to reconcile conflicting interests;

24.4.4. to use the correct written and oral language of the studies, to make fluent, convincing and reasoned expression of own thoughts.

24.5. Personal abilities:

24.5.1. to learn independently and to plan the learning process in own field of activity, to make systematic reflection of own professional growth, to develop personal qualities needed for own professional practice;

24.5.2. to express own attitude in fluent and reasoned manner in professional and interdisciplinary environment, assuming responsibility for development and strengthening of lawyer's profession, using professional terms in the language of studies and in second language;

24.5.3. ready to assume general ethical obligations associated with honesty, dutifulness, responsibility, punctuality, etc.;

24.5.4. to develop new ideas in professional practice, to adapt himself/herself to novelties and changing conditions;

24.5.5. to plan his/her time and to organise his/her activities effectively.

25. Learning outcomes of study field of Law of the second cycle university studies are the following:

25.1. Knowledge and its application:

25.1.1. Knowledge and understanding of the principles of law and problems of individual legal institutes in a specific legal system;

25.1.2. Knowledge of the contents of principles of law and individual legal institutes in the contexts of national, European Union and international comparative legal regulation;

25.1.3. Knowledge of lawyer's professional ethics and problems arising in this field;

25.1.4. Knowledge of some latest theories of social sciences, humanities and other sciences, ability to apply them in scientific researches, for development of broader outlook, erudition, analytical and critical thinking;

25.1.5. Ability to apply the acquired knowledge and scientific research results in complex situations, when thorough and defined information is missing and when making judgement on alternative options of a decision;

25.1.6. Knowledge and understanding of both main and latest theories of law science representing the essence of law, its historical development, purpose and role in society;

25.1.7. Ability to link acquired knowledge of the theories of social sciences, humanities and other sciences with legal problems, if needed to apply them in legal practice.

25.2. Research skills:

25.2.1. to apply the specialised methods in the field of law of scientific research;

25.2.2. to evaluate scientific and practical concepts;

25.2.3. to model strategies of decisions and to assess the impact of adopted decisions in terms of society and ethics;

25.2.4. ready to initiate, organise research studies through co-operation with research and practical institutions at national or international levels;

25.2.5. to make interpretation of scientific research results in interdisciplinary respect, in national and international perspective.

25.3. Special abilities:

25.3.1. ready to make decisions in the situations that require broad/deep and critical summary (judgement) of research and practical knowledge and experience;

25.3.2. to make critical and systematic analysis of the knowledge of the study field of Law and to apply the knowledge in professional activities, in the new and unfamiliar environment and in carrying out scientific research;

25.3.3. to identify problems of legal regulation and to suggest possible solutions through integral assessment of various legal doctrines, by applying theoretical and practical knowledge, referring to the doctrine of science and international experience, and following the imperatives of human rights establishment (protection) and social welfare;

25.3.4. to make logical, critical and systematic analysis of different types of documents, to assess their legal nature, meaning and impact in broader context of legal regulation;

25.3.5. to prepare draft legislation independently, to reason the need for their adoption, to assess the impact of adopted decisions in social, ethical, economic, cultural and other aspects;

25.3.6. to analyse and assess persons' activities in the context of legal principles and provisions, following the doctrine of science, interdisciplinary attitude and international experience;

25.3.7. ready to represent and co-ordinate representation of rights and legal interests of individuals and organisations, in accordance with professional ethics and treating confidential information in a proper manner, as well as to assess efficiency of representation and to initiate innovations, by attracting national and/or international human and material resources;

25.3.8. to analyse and record the outcomes of legal activities, to adjust one's activities according to the analysis of results, to make professional decisions in a timely manner, to evaluate consequences and risk of decisions, to be a creative provider of legal services, to have critical and reflective thinking and to work successfully in the environment of market laws.

25.4. Social abilities:

25.4.1. ready to work in international context;

25.4.2. to understand and respect cultural diversity and variety of traditions in professional practice;

25.4.3. to render knowledge and abilities to specialists and co-students;

25.4.4. to express own attitude in fluent and reasoned manner in professional and interdisciplinary environment, at national and international level, assuming responsibility for development and strengthening of lawyer's profession, using professional terms in the language of studies and in second language, using research and practical experience for reasoning;

25.4.5. to show leader's capabilities in national and international contexts.

25.5. Personal abilities:

25.5.1. to make critical judgment on own and others' professional practice, knowledge and values, systematic reflection over own professional growth, basing ongoing professional improvement on life-long learning principles;

25.5.2. ready to make independent decisions in the situations that require broad, deep and critical summary (assessment) of research and practical knowledge and experience, to model decision-making strategies and to assess the impact of adopted decisions in social and ethical respect;

25.5.3. to systemise regulatory legislation, to find and use national and international information sources, to determine their reliability, to use legal database and modern information technologies, to treat confidential information in a proper manner;

25.5.4. to understand the importance of life-long learning, to choose independently self-improvement direction and to keep learning on continuous basis, to create innovations and to plan challenges, to look after own personality improvement in terms of professional excellence by shaping personal mode of activity.

26. Upon completion of integrated university studies of study field of Law, the student must have achieved learning outcomes that conform to the general learning outcomes of first and second cycle university studies of study field of Law and special learning outcomes of second cycle university studies of study field of Law.

CHAPTER IV

TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESMENT

27. The main purpose of teaching law subjects is to give understanding that reasoned opinion is no less important than knowledge of law.

28. Law studies must be based on synthesis of teaching and independent studies.

29. Lecturers of law subjects must have excellent understanding of their subject in the following respects:

29.1. Theoretical validation;

29.2. Genesis and regulatory history;

29.3. Legislation, including its explanatory materials;

29.4. Judicial practice and its problems;

29.5. comparative (regulation in foreign countries, separately by need in the countries of common and continental law);

29.6. International and European Union law;

29.7. Modern problems discussed in the latest publications.

30. Teaching should not be based on mechanical repetition of legal texts, but rather should direct students towards the ability to search for arguments when dealing with debatable matters. Main teaching tasks include the following:

30.1. Introduction and brief discussion of basic study materials (legal sources, articles, etc.), emphasising the most important information;

30.2. Identification and discussion in various aspects of the main concepts from the basic study materials;

30.3. Identification and discussion of problems arising from basic study materials;

30.4. Indication of study sources for dealing with raised problems.

31. The purpose of independent studies is to gain good understanding of the materials introduced at the lecture and to use it in dealing with problems identified during the lecture.

32. Different methods of teaching and studies must be applied and combined in the study process, including:

32.1. Teaching: traditional lecture, interactive lecture;

32.2. Activating methods intended to develop practical (including transferrable) skills (discussion, research activities, individual or team tasks or projects, simulation, brainstorm). Workshops and seminars in small groups are the prevailing groups in implementation of the latter methods;

32.3. Methods stimulating independent studies (understanding of materials, reflection, case analysis, problem solving, simulation, cognitive games, learning through teaching others, learning from experience, individual problem search, control and self-control methods);

32.4. Research methods (information search, reflection, information analysis and synthesis, analysis of completed activities, application of specific research method, data interpretation, etc.) must form the foundation of independent studies;

32.5. Control and self-control methods form an independent group of methods, they are methods which guarantee feedback on professional training to lecturer and students. These methods enable student to carry out deeper research studies of applied nature through yearly and final theses.

33. Practical training forms an important part of the study programme of Law, which needs to be properly organised. Students' preparation, tasks preparation, report assessment are component parts of this process.

34. Teaching and studying must ensure training of law experts according to labour market needs, therefore through building reflective skills in study programmes, the link between theory and practice can be established and strengthened (theoretical courses are supplemented with practicums, supervisions/reflections for establishing feedback); good practice spread (students analyse and make public presentation of completed projects at practical training and conferences, make suggestions regarding organising practical training, voice professional expectations and achievements; graduates share professional experience, submit proposals on study process; law professionals and social partners are invited to attend lectures, conferences, discussions on the contents of professional practice).

35. Student's academic achievements are evaluated by ten-point criterion grading scale. Higher education institution specifies and approves its own procedure of learning outcomes evaluation in accordance with the laws.

36. Scale and procedure of learning outcomes evaluation must be based on the following criteria:

36.1. Validity – the level of achieved learning outcomes must be established during evaluation;

36.2. Unbiasedness – evaluation results must be unbiased and may not change depending on the evaluator, evaluation methods must be equally suitable to all students subject to evaluation;

36.3. Clarity – evaluation system must be informative, understood by evaluators and students;

36.4. Usefulness – evaluation must be favourably considered by evaluated students and contribute to the fulfilment of study programme purposes and achievement of learning outcomes.

37. Evaluation system must consist of various evaluation methods allowing to observe student's achievements in respect of aspired learning outcomes, to evaluate theoretical knowledge and practical skills together.

38. Evaluation methods: examination (written, oral), colloquiums, yearly papers, final theses, abstracts, oral presentations, practical training journals (reports, diaries), etc.

39. Level of achievement of planned learning outcomes is measured by valid evaluation criteria. Established evaluation criteria suggest and/or demand specific evaluation modes and methods.

40. Feedback gives an opportunity for ongoing examination and consideration of efficiency of co-operation in study process (in classrooms and venue of practical training) and for planning study process improvement. In order to ensure the quality, continuity and constant, regular students' learning, effective feedback is highly important, and can be achieved through various forms of feedback, including providing students with an opportunity of self-assessment of achieved learning outcomes through reflection. Students' feedback to the teacher is very important.

41. Students should be given an opportunity to participate in adoption of decisions regarding evaluation methods of achievements of learning outcomes, number and scope of tasks, evaluation criteria.

CHAPTER V

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDY PROGRAMMES

42. The key to successful implementation of study programmes lies with competent and qualified teachers, who are able to render knowledge to students and build skills that are needed for future lawyer's professional practice. Teachers' competence is assessed according to their scientific, pedagogical and practical experience, such as: participation in research, ability to apply innovative teaching methods, recognition in professional, scientific communities, command of foreign languages, participation in qualification improvement programmes, conferences and others.

43. Persons who have at least Master of Law or equivalent higher education qualification belonging to the same study field, to which their taught subject belongs to, can teach in both university and college study programmes of study field of Law. Only those teachers, whose outcomes of research work and/or practical activity field are directly related with their taught subjects, can teach more than two subjects belonging to different branches of Law studies.

44. In the first cycle university study programme of study field of Law, at least half of all subjects should be taught by professors, associated professors and/or lecturers with Doctor's Degree in the study field of Law. At least half subjects of study field of Law are recommended to be taught by persons with judge's or prosecutor's practical work experience, as well as persons with lawyer's, notary's, bailiff's or other professional legal practical experience in the field of their taught subject.

45. In the study programme of study field of Law of the second cycle studies, at least 80 percent of all subjects should be taught by teachers with Doctor's Degree, among them at least 60 percent of field subject teachers' scientific activities must comply with their taught subjects. At least 20 percent of the scope of study field subjects must be taught by teachers holding professor's position.

46. In the college study programme of study field of Law, at least 10% of subjects of the college study programme should be taught by Doctors of Law, while at least half study programme teachers must have minimum 3 years practical work experience in the field of their taught subject (except those who teach general college subjects).

47. Law studies of all cycles end with the final thesis (project) and final examination. The Final Thesis (project) and Final Examination Evaluation Commission must be set up for a specific study cycle following the general requirements. Final thesis (project) and final examination evaluation commission will comprise competent experts of the study field – scientists, professional practitioners, and representatives of social partners. At least one third of the Commission members (in college studies – at least one) must have Doctor's Degree in study field of Law. At least one commission member (in college study programmes – at least three) must be representative of social partners. At least one commission member must be from a different research and higher education institution.

48. Higher education schools must provide different forms of academic support to students: by publishing various publications; organising introductory lectures; assessing study feedback

(questionnaires); providing opportunities for persons with disabilities and working people to study; offering psychological, health improvement support; introducing future career opportunities, etc.

49. Higher education institution implementing the study programme of study field of Law must have adequate material and information facilities to ensure quality study programme. Requirements for the facilities of the study programme are as follows:

49.1. Classrooms with the number of seats sufficient to deliver lectures to full-time students during working days, some classrooms must be suitable for working in groups during seminars or workshops to develop skills of teamwork organisation in small (5–7 persons) groups and constructive rivalry between groups; classrooms must meet hygienic and occupational safety requirements, they must have modern sound and video equipment and display equipment fitted. Classrooms must be equipped for catering special needs, for example, students with disabilities;

49.2. Special rooms suitable for working in groups to build practical and communicative skills, e.g. laboratories; premises to simulate a court session court clinic, etc.;

49.3. The number of computers in use must satisfy the needs of the study programme, computers must have access to internet and main legal databases. Student's personal computers must have access to internet;

49.4. Libraries must have sufficient quantity of literature needed to ensure quality studies of all subjects of the study programme, including: textbooks, monographs, magazines, vocabularies, encyclopaedias, electronic databases, teaching aids, other teaching literature or lecture notes; as well as hardware and appropriate software (catalogues, search systems, interlink with databases of larger libraries, internet connection).

50. Practical training planned in the study programme must be organised following the procedure established by the higher school for practical training organisation, which must define aims of practical training, tasks, learning outcomes and achievement evaluation system, support to students during practical training, as well as criteria to recognise and evaluate skills of appropriate level acquired by the student through practical training.

51. Higher school must provide students with a list of available practical training placements, with which co-operation agreements have been signed. Student is free to find practical training placement, upon agreement with the school. Once an institution for practical training is chosen, a tripartite agreement will be signed between a student, higher education school and institution providing practical training placement.

52. At the practical training placement, a practical training supervisor must be appointed for a student, who must hold at least Master of Law degree or adequate qualification of higher education and minimum 5 years working experience in legal sphere. Higher education schools or their branches implementing study programmes of study field of Law are recommended to sign co-operation agreements with legal institutions (e.g. National Courts Administration, courts, prosecutor's offices, Chamber of Notaries, Chamber of Enforcement Agents, etc.) regarding practical training placements. A student working in legal field can complete his/her practical training at his/her work under an individual practical training programme.

53. Total volume of practical training in university study programmes of first cycle and integrated studies must be minimum 15 credits.

54. Second cycle study programme of study field of Law can contain professional practical training only if it is necessary in order to achieve the aims established in the study programme. The recommended volume of such practical training is maximum 10 credits, while in the study programmes of over 100 credits – maximum 20 credits.

55. In college study programmes, practical training and any other practical workshops must account for minimum one third of the volume of the study programmes. Volume of practical training (teaching, cognitive, professional) in these programmes must be at least 30 credits. Final placement of professional practical training must be co-ordinated with the theme of the final thesis and similar to the workplaces for which the graduate is being trained for.

CHAPTER VI

DESCRIPTION OF THE LEVELS OF ACHIEVED LEARNING OUTCOMES

56. Based on the levels of achieved learning outcomes, volume of knowledge and abilities acquired by students upon completion of Law studies is determined. The description contains brief description of the levels of learning outcomes, while study programmes specify them in greater details. No threshold achievement level applies to the second cycle study programmes.

57. The following achievement levels are defined: threshold (minimum requirements are met), typical (average requirements are met), and excellent (high requirements are met).

57.1. Threshold achievement level. In this level, student achieves satisfactory understanding and mastering of knowledge and abilities of the study field of Law. Graduate is able to apply the acquired knowledge and to demonstrate the acquired abilities in simple situations. Knowledge of the main theoretical research and practical work methods;

57.2. Typical level. Upon achievement of this level, understanding and mastering of the knowledge and abilities of the study field of Law associated with appropriate study cycle is average or good. Graduate is able to apply the acquired knowledge and to demonstrate the acquired skills in both simple and complex situations. Integrity of knowledge is demonstrated, but graduate lacks skills associated with holistic knowledge, which would help to assess certain information in the overall context of knowledge, Knowledge of the main and some specific methods of theoretical research and practical work and ability to select independently majority of them and to apply them in given situations. Ability to improve own qualification effortlessly. General competences are revealed in majority of situations;

57.3. Excellent achievement level. Upon achievement of this level, understanding and mastering of the knowledge and abilities of the study field of Law associated with appropriate study cycle is very good or excellent. Graduate is able to apply the acquired knowledge and to demonstrate the acquired skills in complex, changing situations. Integrity of knowledge in holistic perspective, graduates can evaluate certain information in overall context of knowledge. Graduates can choose independently the most suitable methods of theoretical research and practical work and apply them effectively mainly in any given situation. Graduates are able not only to improve their

qualifications effortlessly but also show potential to participate in lawyers' training process. Excellent general competence in daily activities.