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**FINAL REPORT**  
**ON THE ASSESSMENT**  
**of the educational program “Bachelor of Law” provided in the Faculty of**  
**Law of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University (Ukraine)**

**Vilnius, June 30, 2019**

## **I. Study Program System and Structure**

Study program “Bachelor of Law” provided in the Faculty of Law of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University (further – program) provides a Bachelor's unitary degree (240 credits ECTS); the period of the study program is 4 years on the basis of complete secondary education. The program structure makes up 6-7 study subjects during one semester. All study subjects are divided into mandatory and optional (free choice) subjects. Moreover, the mandatory and optional study subjects are of general training and professional training nature.

During the whole study period, the student must complete 4 mandatory general training subjects (in total 22 credits), 20 mandatory professional training subjects (in total 135 credits) and 23 optional general and professional training subjects (in total 83 credits). It should be noted that the student must select from the proposed list of study subjects: 2 subjects in 1 semester (6.0 credits), 2 – in 2 semesters (8.0 credits); 3 – in 3 semesters (9.0 credits), 2 – in 4 semesters (8.0 credits), 3 – in 5 semesters (12,0 credits), 3 – in 6 semesters (12,0 credits), 4 – in 7 semesters (14.0 credits) and 4 – in the 8th semester (14.0 credits).

Generally, study program system and structure correspond to the traditional requirements of the European standards for high legal education (bachelor level). On the other hand, high legal education traditionally is (and should be) of university character, therefore the study program should have a broader circle of mandatory general training subjects. Considering the experience of other European universities, it is necessary to include such subjects as Latin Language, Logic, Roman Private Law, Political and Legal Theories, Political Systems, History of International Relations, Main Legal Systems of the Modern World, etc. into this circle. (It should be noted that some of the above-mentioned subjects are already provided in the program, but only as optional subjects).

Furthermore, in the opinion of the expert, the students are provided with an excess of freedom in choosing the number of optional study subjects: according to the program plan, students choose almost half of the study subjects. The bachelor study program in law is based on the fact that the study subjects provided in it must be systematically and consistently implemented. Meanwhile, student's freedom to choose a broad scope of optional study subjects does not ensure a systemic, coherent and focused study program. It should be noted also that students (especially 1 and 2 year) still do not really understand the system of the study program and plan, so their choice of subjects usually is determined not by objective criteria, but extraneous (subjective) factors.

Such an approach allows the expert to submit a proposal to reduce the scope and number of the study subjects, which are allowed to choose by students:

- 1-year students should be allowed to choose one optional study subject per each semester. This subject must be from the list of general training subjects, for example, Political Systems, Logic, History of International Relations, Human Dignity, Critical Thinking, Analytical Thinking, Academic Letter, etc.;
- 2-year students should be allowed to choose one to two optional study subjects per each semester. One of these subjects must be from the list of general training subjects, for example, Values of European Civilization, Anticorruption Culture,

Religious Studies, Church (Canonic) Law, etc. Another subject must be from the list of professional training subjects, but this optional subject must complement, expand and deepen the knowledge and (or) abilities already acquired;

- 3 and 4-year students should be allowed to choose two to three study subjects per each semester. All these subjects should be from the list of professional training subjects; these optional subjects must complement, expand and deepen the knowledge and (or) abilities already acquired or provide new knowledge and skills (but based on already acquired knowledge and skills);
- Separate lists of optional study subjects should be prepared for each semester.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that teaching a concrete subject may be entrusted to teachers who are conducting research in the subject area and have published publications on various topics of the subject.

## **II. System of Mandatory and Optional General Training Subjects of Study Program**

All study program subjects are divided into mandatory and optional (general training and professional training) subjects.

The list of mandatory general training subjects consists of 4 subjects: History of European Law (5.0 credits), Ukrainian Language (professional direction) (3.0 credits), Foreign Language (professional direction) (10.0 credits) and Philosophy of Law (4.0 credits).

The list of optional general training list includes 19 subjects: Academic Letter (3.0 credits), Analytical Thinking (3.0 credits), Introduction to the Psychology of Legal Activity (4.0 credits), Gender Equality (4.0 credits), Public Health and Rescue Medicine (3.0 credits), Access to Legal Education (4.0 credits), Critical Thinking (4.0 credits), Human Dignity (4.0 credits), Fundamentals of Oratory (3.0 credits), Fundamentals of Roman Private Law (3.0 credits), Lawyer in the Psychological and Legal Dimension (3.0 credits), Professional Foreign Language (4.0 credits), Psychological Theory of Law (4.0 credits), Religious Studies (3.0 credits), Physical Education (3.0 credits), Philosophy of International Law (4.0 credits), Church Law (4.0 credits), Values of European Civilization (3.0 credits) and Anticorruption Culture (3.0 credits).

Generally, the division of study program subjects into the mandatory and optional subjects, also the division into the subjects of general and professional training correspond to the traditional requirements of the European standards for high legal education (bachelor level). On the other hand, the university type of the study program requires to have a broader circle of mandatory general training subjects. Such an approach allows the expert to suggest considering such changes concerning the mandatory and optional subjects:

- The lists of mandatory and optional general training subjects should be complemented by additional subjects such as Latin Language, Logic, Political and Legal Theories, History of Political and Legal Theories, Political Systems, History of International Relations, Main Legal Systems of the Modern World, etc.;

- The list of mandatory subjects of general training for the 1 and 2-year students should be increased and may additionally include subjects such as Roman Private Law, Political Systems, History of International Relations, etc., 3-year students – Political and Legal Theories, Main Legal Systems of the Modern World, etc.;
- Two subjects – Analytical Thinking and Critical Thinking should be combined into one subject; also, the difference between the mandatory subject Foreign language (for professional purposes) and the optional subject Professional foreign language is unclear.

### **III. System of Mandatory Professional Training Subjects of Study Program**

The list of mandatory professional training subjects consists of 20 subjects: Human Rights (8.5 credits), Introduction to the Law (5.0 credit), Constitutional Law (7.5 credit), Administrative Law (8.0 credit), Civil Law (17.0 credit), Administrative Procedural Law (6.5 credit), Environmental and Land Law (4.0 credit), Criminal Law (15.0 credits), Civil Procedural Law (7.5 credit), Culture of Legal Thinking (3.0 credits), Criminal Procedural Law (6.0 credits), Finance Law (5.0 credits), Labor Law (4.0 credits), International Private Law (5.5 credits), Legal Research, Analysis and Presentation of the Results (6.0 credits), Commercial Law (3.0 credits), Natural Rights (3.0 credits), International Law (5.5 credit), International Protection of Human Rights (6.0 credits), Educational Practice (9.0 credits).

Generally, the list of mandatory professional training subjects and separate subjects corresponds to the traditional requirements of the European standards for high legal education (bachelor level). On the other hand, there are some important aspects that should be reflected in this list of subjects. Ukraine's current and future relationship with the EU (in some sense, also with the EU Member States) requires that the program should include some of mandatory professional training subjects related to the EU law. It is noteworthy that without such subjects it is very complicated to teach other subjects concerning individual aspects of the EU law, for example, EU competition law, Protection of Personal Data in the EU, etc.

Moreover, there are some doubts concerning the reasonableness of credit volume distribution for study subjects. For example, very similar subjects according to their programs have different credit volumes - Administrative Procedural Law (6.5 credits), Civil Procedural Law (7.5 credits) and Criminal Procedural Law (6.0 credits). The expert has the impression that the volume of credits for individual subjects is not systematically attributed; in some instance this volume does not fully correspond to the importance of the subject and the size of the list of literature in the subject program, for example, Commercial Law (3.0 credits), Labor Law (4.0 credits) and Administrative Law (8.0 credits), etc.

Such an approach allows the expert to suggest considering such changes concerning the mandatory professional training subjects:

- the list of professional training subjects should be amended by the subjects on the EU law, for example, Basics of the EU law (for the 2 or 3 year students) and the EU Constitutional Law (for the 3 or 4-year students);

- programs of individual subjects must be supplemented by topics related to the main sources of the EU law in this branch of law, also, by at least one coursework for the 2 or 3-year students;

- there is a need to establish the principal criteria for determining the scope of credits for mandatory and optional study subjects. These criteria must assess the importance and scope, duration (in semesters) of the subject, etc. Taking into account the experience of other European universities, it is advisable that the mandatory subject of professional training lasting one semester should consist of at least 5 ECTS credits (approx. 140 hours of total work load, of which 30-45 contact hours and 90-105 hours of individual (self-study) work). In addition, these criteria should have to avoid artificial problems for students when choosing optional subjects.

#### **IV. System of Optional Professional Training Subjects of Study Program**

The list of optional professional training subjects consists of 230 subjects. All these subjects may be divided into 15 directions (separate) groups:

a) **direction of criminal justice (20 subjects)** – Responsibility for Domestic and Gender Violence (4.0 credits), Introduction to Criminal Law (3.5 credits); Introduction to Criminal Law (3.5 credits); Doctrine of the Subject of the Crime (3.5 credits), Economic Crimes (4.0 credits), Group Crimes (4.0 credits), Measures of Criminal Law Influence (3.0 credits), Exemption from Criminal Liability (4.0 credits), Crimes Against Property (4.0 credits), Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (4.0 credits), Qualification of Crimes (3.5 credits), Computer Crimes (3.5 credits), Criminal Enforcement Law (4.0 credits), Criminal Law Protection of National Security (4.0 credits), Unfinished Criminal Activity (3.5 credits), Appointment of Punishment (3.0 credits), Probation in Ukraine (4.0 credits), Service Crimes (4.0 credits), Transport Crimes (3.0 credits), Counteracting Corruption (3.5 credits).

b) **direction of human rights (33 subjects)** – Taxation through the View of ECHR (3.0 credits), Influence of ECHR Pilot Decisions on Internal Law (3.5 credits), European Human Rights Law (3.5 credits), Appeal to the European Court of Human Rights (4.0 credits), Human Rights Case Studies (Workshop) (3.5 credits), Constitutional Protection of Human Rights (4.0 credits), Human Rights in the Language of Documentary Cinema (workshop) (3.5 credits), Human Rights and Business (3.5 credits), Human Rights and Information (3.5 credits), International Standards of Human Rights (4.0 credits), International Legal Protection of the Rights of Young People (3.5 credits), Latest Human Rights (3.0 credits), Limitation of Human Rights (4.0 credits), Violations of Human Rights (3.5 credits), Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (3.5 credits), Rights of Child (3.5 credits), Right to Free Legal Aid (4.0 credits), Right to Peacefull Assembly (4.0 credits), Right to Work and Guarantees of Its Implementation (3.5 credits), Right to

Private and Family Life (3.0 credits), Right to Development in the Human Rights System (4.0 credits), Right to a Fair Trial (criminal procedure) (4.0 credits), Right to a Fair Trial (civil procedure) (4.0 credits), Right to a Fair Trial in the Practice of ECHR (4.0 credits), Right to Social Insurance (4.0 credits), Practice of Application of ECHR (4.0 credits), Case-law Practice of Protection of Rights in ECHR (3.5 credits), Procedural Guarantees of Fair Trial (4.0 credits), World-sighted Sources in European Law (3.0 credits), Judicial Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine (3.5 credits), Labor Cases in Practice of Ukraine and ECHR (4.0 credits), Fact-checking (workshop) (3.0 credits), Regional Mechanisms for the Protection of Human Rights (3.5 credits).

c) **direction of EU law (11 subjects)** – International Private Law of EU (4.0 credits), Economic and Monetary Union of EU (4.0 credits); Protection of Personal Data in the EU (4.0 credits), EU Competition Law (3.0 credits), Ethical Principles of IT Law in the Agreement on the Association of Ukraine with the EU (Harmonization of IT Law of Ukraine with EU Law) (4.0 credits), EU Tax Law (3.5 credits), EU Law in the Area of Justice and Home Affairs (4.0 credits), Legal Regulation of the Association between Ukraine and EU (3.5 credits), Legal Status of the Foreigner in EU (4.0 credits), Schengen Agreement and Freedom of Movement (4.0 credits), Legal Education in EU (4.0 credits).

d) **direction of international law (29 subjects)** – International Grant System (4.0 credits), Jus Cogens in the System of Modern International Law (3.5 credits), Analyst in International Relations (3.0 credits), Impact of Decisions of International Judicial Institutions on the Development of International Law (3.5 credits), Introduction to International Law (3.5 credits); Diplomatic Protocol and Etiquette (3.5 credits), Doctrine of International Law (4.0 credits), European Grant System (4.0 credits), Protecting the Interests of the State in the International Court of Justice (4.0 credits); History of Diplomacy (3.5 credits), Peaceful Resolution of International Disputes (3.5 credits), International Law-making (4.0 credits), International Humanitarian Law (4.0 credits), International Environmental Law (3.5 credits), International Information Law (3.0 credits), International Customs Law (4.0 credits), International Maritime Law (4.0 credits), International Labor Law (4.0 credits), International Justice (4.0 credits), International Standards of Professional Activity of Lawyers (4.0 credits), International Court Litigation (3.5 credits), International-legal Issues of Citizenship (3.5 credits), Features of the Functioning of Regional International Organizations (4.0 credits), Legal System of Romania (3.5 credits), System of Principles of International Law: Theory and Practice of Application (4.0 credits), Theory of International Relations (3.5 credits), Interpretation of Norms of International Law (3.5 credits), Cross-border Cooperation (3.5 credits), UN Universal International Law (4.0 credits),

e) **direction of tax law (8 subjects)** – Currency Law (4.0 credits), Local Taxes and Fees (workshop) (3.5 credits), Model Tax Lawsuits (3.5 credits), Taxation of Natural Persons (legal practice) (3.0 credits), Tax Law (4.0 credits), Simplified Tax System (4.0 credits), Judicial Financial Law (4.0 credits), Banking Law (3.5 credits).

f) **direction of procedural law (21 subject)** – Administrative Jurisdiction of Local General Courts (3.5 credits), Administrative Tort Process (3.5 credits), Enforcement (3.5 credits), Economic Court Proceedings (3.0 credits), Electronic Legal Proceedings (4.0 credits); European Standards of Procedural Law (3.5 credits), Abuse and Procedural Rights in the Civil Process (4.0 credits), Criminal Procedural Documents (4.0 credits),

Pre-trial Process (workshop) (4.0 credits); Overview of the Place of the Event (4.0 credits), Online Dispute Resolution (4.0 credits), Peculiarities of Litigation in Certain Categories of Administrative Cases (3.5 credits), Peculiarities of Judicial Consideration of Certain Categories of Civil Cases (3.0 credits), Written Statements of Participants in the Case in Administrative Proceedings (4.0 credits), Law Enforcement Activities (4.0 credits), Procedural Documents in Administrative Proceedings (3.5 credits), Procedural Documents in Civil Proceedings (3.5 credits), Procedural Documents on Cases of Administrative Offences (3.5 credits), Consideration of Cases of Administrative Offences in Road Transport (3.5 credits), Unification of Court Proceedings (3.5 credits), Law Practicum (3.5 credits).

g) **direction of private law (20 subjects)** – Agrarian Law: Practical Aspect (4.0 credits), Performance of Obligations (3.0 credits), Responsibility in Labor Law (4.0 credits), Introduction to Private Law (3.5 credits); Compulsory Insurance (3.5 credits), Consumer Rights Protection (4.0 credits); Protection of the Right to Work of Persons with Disabilities (3.5 credits), Land Law (workshop) (4.0 credits), Model Lawsuit on Land Law (3.5 credits), Fundamentals of Social Law (4.0 credits), Legal Regulation of Property Relations (3.5 credits), Legal Regulation of Employment of Population (3.5 credits), Legal Regulation of Foreign Economic Activity (3.5 credits), Legal Regulation of Social Partnership (3.0 credits), Family Law (4.0 credits), Social Protection of Servicemen and Their Families (4.0 credits), Insurance Law (3.0 credits), Labor Disputes (4.0 credits), Moral Damage (4.0 credits), Risks in Entrepreneurial Activity (4.0 credits).

h) **direction of administrative law (8 subjects)** – Government Decentralization (3.0 credits), Administrative Jurisdiction of Law Enforcement Agencies (3.5 credits), Administrative Offences Related to Corruption (3.5 credits), Administrative Procedures (3.5 credits), Decentralization of Public Authority (4.0 credits), Customs Procedures (workshop) (3.0 credits), Model Legal Cases of Administrative Law (3.5 credits), Appeal of Decisions in Cases of Administrative Offenses (4.0 credits).

k) **direction of legal institutions (26 subjects)** – Attorney Practice (4.0 credits), Attorney Secret (3.0 credits), Advocacy and Attorney in the System of Protection of Human and Civil Rights and Freedoms (3.5 credits), Advocacy of Human Rights (workshop) (3.5 credits), Types of Advocacy (4.0 credits), Admission to Judicial Activity (3.5 credits), Office Work in the Judicial and Law Enforcement Offices (3.0 credits); Examination in Legal Proceedings: Opportunities for the Attorney (4.0 credits); Moral and Ethical Principles of the Judge's Activity (3.0 credits), Notary and Notary Procedures (4.0 credits), Fundamentals of Legal Clinical Practice (4.0 credits), Comparative Judicial Law (3.5 credits), Legal Clinic (3.5 credits), Representation of Interests of Ukraine in International Judicial Institutions (4.0 credits), Procedural Status of National Anti-corruption Bureau of Ukraine (4.0 credits), Procedural Activity of Prosecutor (workshop) (4.0 credits), Procedural Status of a Judge (4.0 credits), Communicative Skills in Judicial Activity (3.5 credits), Registration Procedures (workshop) (4.0 credits), Attorney Status (4.0 credits), Judge Status (4.0 credits), Judicial System (introduction to the trial) (4.0 credits), Judiciary and Judicial System (3.5 credits), Secret of Committing Notarial Acts (3.5 credits), Legal Liability of a Judge (procedural aspect) (4.0 credits), Jurisdictional Activity of High Qualification Commission of Judges (3.5 credits).

l) **direction of public law (17 subjects)** – IT Law (4.0 credits), IT Law in Ukraine (3.5 credits), Election Technologies and Law (4.0 credits), Military Law (4.0 credits), Medical Law (3.5 credits), Media Law (3.5 credits), Migration Law (4.0 credits), Municipal Law (4.0 credits), Police Law (3.5 credits), Legal Aspects of Information Security (3.0 credits), Public Information and E-government (3.0 credits), Public Service (4.0 credits), Sports Law (3.0 credits), Student Law (3.0 credits), Customs Law (3.5 credits), Administrative Liability (3.5 credits), Legal Support of Environmental Control Measures (3.5 credits).

m) **direction of legal theory (5 subjects)** – Interpretation of Texts (4.0 credits), Restorative Justice (4.0 credits), European Tradition of Law (3.5 credits), Legislative Process (workshop) (3.0 credits); Legal Argumentation in Judiciary Activity (3.5 credits).

n) **direction of psychology (8 subjects)** – Psychology of Jurisdictional Process (4.0 credits), Psychological and Legal Principles of Management and Business (3.5 credits), Criminal Psychology (4.0 credits), Psychological Portrait of the Offender (3.5 credits), Psychological Features of Professional Deformation of a Judge (3.5 credits), Psychology of an Investigating Judge (3.5 credits), Forensic Examination: Psychological Legal Basis (4.0 credits), Legal Psychology (4.0 credits).

j) **direction of criminalistics (7 subjects)** – Use of Special Knowledge in Judicial Activity (4.0 credits), Criminalistics (3.5 credits), Legal Statistics (3.5 credits), Forensic Medicine (4.0 credits), Forensic Psychiatry (4.0 credits), Tactics of Crime Investigation (3.5 credits), Forensic Evidence: Science and Criminal Law (3.5 credits).

i) **direction of criminology (9 subjects)** – General Criminology (3.5 credits), Criminal Victimology (3.0 credits), Criminal Juvenology (4.0 credits), Criminological Portrait of the Offender (4.0 credits), Violent Juvenile Delinquency (4.0 credits), Violent Crimes (4.0 credits), Prevention of Crime (4.0 credits), Transnational Crime (3.5 credits), Legal Conflictology (4.0 credits).

j) **direction of constitutional law (3 subjects)** – Constitutional Litigation (4.0 credits), Constitutional Disputes (workshop) (4.0 credits), Comparative Constitutional Law (3.5 credits).

Generally, the list of optional professional training subjects and separate subjects corresponds to the traditional requirements of the European standards for high legal education (bachelor level). On the other hand, the list of optional subjects can (and must) be assessed in two ways.

First of all, a broad scope of subjects provides an opportunity for students to choose the subjects most suited to their study needs. Furthermore, the list of optional subjects consists of subjects, which could be evaluated very positively from the point of the study program aims and structure, also the content of these subjects (for example, **in direction of criminal justice** – Computer crime, Appointment of Punishment, etc.; **in direction of human rights** – Rights of Child, Human Rights in the Language of Documentary Cinema (workshop), Human Rights and Business, etc.; **in direction of EU law** – Protection of Personal Data in the EU, Legal Regulation of the Association between Ukraine and EU, etc.; **in direction of international law** – International Law-making, International Court Litigation, etc.; **in direction of tax law** – Taxation of Natural Persons (legal practice); **in direction of procedural law** – Electronic Legal Proceedings, Pre-trial Process (workshop), etc.; **in direction of private law** – Consumer Rights Protection,



Responsibility in Labor Law, etc.; **in direction of administrative law** – Decentralization of Public Authority, Customs Procedures (workshop), etc.; **in direction of legal institutions** – Comparative Judicial Law, Procedural Activity of Prosecutor (workshop), etc.; **in direction of public law** – Public Service, Sports Law, etc.; **in direction of legal theory** – Legislative Process (workshop), Legal Argumentation in Judiciary Activity; **in direction of psychology** – Psychology of an Investigating Judge, Legal Psychology; **in direction of criminalistics** – Legal Statistics, Forensic Evidence: Science And Criminal Law; **in direction of criminology** – Criminological Portrait of the Offender; **in direction of constitutional law** – Comparative Constitutional Law.

On the other hand, there are questionable aspects as well as the elements that should be corrected in the list of optional subjects. *Firstly*, the distribution of the subjects among the directions (separate groups) is extremely uneven: for example, the direction of human rights consists of 33 subjects, the direction of international law – 29 subjects and the direction of constitutional law consists only of 3 subjects, the direction of administrative law – 8 subjects, the direction of the EU law – 11 subjects. *Secondly*, the list of optional subjects is too long (large), so its reality (or at least quality of some subjects) is doubtful. These doubts were reinforced by the expert's observed examples, when one docent is provided to teach 7 subjects of the bachelor program and additionally 11 subjects – in the master program or one assistant is provided to teach even 22 subjects of the bachelor program and additionally 5 subjects – in the master program. Meanwhile, docent's and assistant's publications can be attributed (at the best) only to 4-6 teaching subjects, which means that their teaching competence (especially, scientific) probably does not correspond to the traditional European standards.

*Thirdly*, the list of optional subjects includes a large number of subjects which are very closely interrelated (or even duplicated each other), for example:

- 2 mandatory subjects (Human Rights and International Protection of Human Rights) with i) European Human Rights Law; ii) Appeal to the ECHR; iii) International Standards of Human Rights; iv) Latest Human Rights; v) Limitation of Human Rights; vi) Violation of Human Rights; vii) Practice of Application of ECHR; viii) Case-Law Practice of Protection of Rights in ECHR; ix) Legal Argumentation in Practice of ECHR; x) Influence of ECHR Pilot Decisions on Internal Law; xi) Regional Mechanisms of the Protection of Human Rights, and at least 6 subjects concerning separate rights;

- Government Decentralization with Decentralization of Public Authority;

- IT Law with IT Law in Ukraine and Harmonization of IT law of Ukraine with the EU law;

- International Grant System with European Grant System;

- System of Principles of International Law: Theory and Practice of Application with Interpretation of Norms of International Law;

- Admission to Judicial Activity with i) Moral and Ethical Principles of the Judge Activity, ii) Procedural Status of the Judge, iii) Communicative Skills in Judicial Activity, iv) Judge Status, v) Judicial System (as an introduction to the trial), vi) Judiciary and Judicial System, vii) Legal Liability of a Judge (procedural aspect);

- Right to a Fair Trial (criminal procedure) with i) Right to a Fair Trial (civil procedure), ii) Right to a Fair Trial in the Practice of ECHR, iii) Procedural Guarantees

of Fair Trial, iv) Right to Free Legal Aid, v) European Standards of Procedural Law, vi) Unification of Court Proceedings;

- Attorney Practice with i) Attorney Secret, ii) Advocacy and Attorney in the System of the Protection of Human Rights, iii) Advocacy of Human Rights (workshop), iv) Examination in Legal Proceedings: Opportunities for Attorney;

- Notary and Notary Proceedings with Notary Secret; etc.

**Fourthly**, the list of optional subjects includes subjects which according to their title and program content are too narrow, for example: Attorney Secret; Notary Secret; Right to Free Legal Aid; Right to Peaceful Assembly; etc.

**Fifthly**, some titles (and probably the content) of the subjects are incorrect or vague, for example, “International Private Law of EU” (the EU is an autonomous legal system from international law, so it requires to delete the word “international” from the title, also check the content of the program of this subject); “EU Law in the Area of Justice and Home Affairs” (such an area in accordance with Lisbon treaty does not exist – the correct title should be “Area of Security, Freedom and Justice”); “Legal Education in EU” (the title is unclear or even misleading, since the EU did not have the competence on legal education issues), etc.

**Sixthly**, the list of optional subjects includes some of the subjects, which (in opinion of the expert) should be mandatory (obligatory) in the study program. For example, Introduction to Criminal Law is among optional subjects, but the content of this subject allows to state that without this subject the study of other, mandatory (obligatory) subject Criminal Law (especially, General Part) is impossible. The expert should assign to this group those optional subjects: Introduction to Criminal Law; Introduction to International Law, Introduction to Civil Law, also Qualification of the Crime, etc.

Also, one more aspect of the optional study subjects should be mentioned. If the expert has correctly understood, some of the optional subjects (Legal Conflictology, Online Dispute Resolution, Restorative Justice, Comparative Judicial Law, Notarial Secret and Guarantees of Notarial Activity) are taught for both bachelors and masters. If the content (programs) of these subjects is the same, they do not meet the requirements of neither the bachelor's nor the master's level study programs.

Such an approach allows the expert to suggest considering such changes concerning optional professional training subjects:

- The list of optional subjects should be very significantly shortened (also by trying to keep a more consistent distribution of subjects among their directions);
- The subjects (also very narrow subjects in the list of optional subjects) must not remain closely related or overlap with each other;
- The titles (and programs – if needed) of optional subjects which are incorrect must be corrected;
- The status of the subjects – “Introduction to Criminal Law”; “Introduction to International Law”, “Introduction to Civil Law”, also “Qualification of the Crime”, which now are on the list of optional subjects must be reconsidered.

## **V. Programs of Separate Study Subjects**

The expert has assessed 83 programs of the study subjects (it is 1/3 of all subject programs) of the study program “Bachelor of Law” and 23 programs of study subjects of study program “Bachelor of International Law”. Most of the programs are designed in a well-structured unified form. Generally, most of the assessed programs correspond to the traditional requirements of the European standards for high legal education (bachelor level). On the other hand, it is possible to identify some common problematic aspects of the content of practically all programs:

- The content of the programs does not allow to determine whether the study subject covers, *inter alia*, the significance of international and EU law, jurisprudence of national and international courts, also comparative aspects of the study subjects;
- Lists of literature mainly consist of national publications and do not include the publications from recent years (2015-2019); also, the lists of literature quite often provide a too large amount of literature. It should be noted that such a list may exist and its purpose would be an assistance for the preparation of the coursework and bachelor's / master's theses;
- A sufficiently large number of subjects is taught without lectures. Such an approach is very doubtful, since a lecture, in the expert's opinion, is one of the most important methods in teaching subjects of law in the Bachelor's program.

## **Final Conclusions and Recommendations**

Generally, the study program “Bachelor of Law” system and structure, the division of study program subjects into the mandatory and optional subjects and into the subjects of general and professional training, the lists of mandatory and optional general and professional training subjects, also the content of the programs of separate study subjects correspond to the traditional requirements of the European standards for high legal education (bachelor level).

According to the expert, the main recommendations for the improvement of the study program “Bachelor of Law” and separate study subjects should be the following:

1. The structure of the study program, the division of study program subjects into compulsory and additional subjects must be systematic and consistent. Therefore, the right of students to choose the number of subjects and specific subjects should provide the appropriate preconditions to pursue a coherent and European tradition-based Bachelor's degree law program.


2. The system of mandatory and optional study subjects should include subjects (or at least – themes in the programs of other study subjects) which correspond to the

European orientation of Ukraine, current challenges for the law and modern legal system, etc.

3. The study subjects should include not only the knowledges of positive law, but also the ability to apply them, so the program must include the analysis of the jurisprudence of national and international courts, as well as comparative aspects of the subject. Therefore, the content of the study subject (of legal nature) programs should cover, *inter alia*, the significance of international and EU law, jurisprudence of national and international courts, also comparative aspects of the study subject. Furthermore, the lists of literature should consist not only of national, but also foreign publications; the lists should include the publications from recent years (2015-2019); also, they must be realistic and not too long (large).

Finally, it is necessary to draw attention to several organizational aspects. The study program “Bachelor of Law” on the Faculty website is inconsistent; not all programs of the study subjects are published on the Faculty website; it is rather complicated to find them. In addition, it is recommended that programs of study subjects (especially, lists of the literature which are recommended for studies) should be updated at least once every two-three years. Meanwhile, the CVs of the professors and other teachers, also their publications lists must be updated at least once a year.

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