

## Governing Principles for LEFIS Education Seal

### Principle 1.

1. LEFIS aim is to create core principles in order to identify the main computer and law education characteristics which fit the current social needs.

Any institution willing to obtain LEFIS seal shall fulfil these principles in the terms and conditions established in the “proceeding rules” (to be implemented).

### Principle 2.

1. To obtain the LEFIS Education Seal the application procedure shall follow at least the next structure:

1. Application.
2. Appointment of the evaluation team by the LEFIS Network Steering Committee.
3. Evaluation by the assigned team.
4. Report to the Network steering Committee.
5. Approval or Denial
  - a. If denied, rectifying period will be given, what will retroact the procedure to the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase. by the Evaluation team
  - b. If a second negative report is given by the Evaluation team or the applicant does not rectify in the given period, a new application will have to be made.
6. Concession of the LEFIS Education Seal.

### Principle 3.

1. The following General principles shall lead general design or planning of the applicant course or teaching offer. The fulfilment of the fifty (50) per cent of the

numbered general competences according to the evaluation team criteria will be assessed positively.

Generic Competences:

1. Ability to work in an interdisciplinary team
2. Appreciation of diversity and multiculturalism
3. Basic knowledge of the field of study
4. Basic knowledge of the profession
5. Capacity for analysis and synthesis
6. Capacity for applying knowledge in practice
7. Capacity for generating new ideas (creativity)
8. Capacity to adapt to new situations
9. Capacity to learn
10. Critical and self-critical abilities
11. Decision-making
12. Elementary computing skills (word processing, database, other utilities)
13. Ethical commitment
14. Interpersonal skills
15. Knowledge of a second language
16. Oral and written communication in your native language
17. Research skills

Principle 4.

1. The evaluation will be based on the specific competences mentioned in the next table as a whole. These competences may be identifiable in each course related to law and ICT matters.

### **List of specific LEFIS competences**

1. The Characteristics of the Information Society
2. Information Technology Law
3. ICT and the Changing Legal Professions in The Information Society
4. Understanding of Professional ICT practice and business structure
5. Investigative Social Science Methods
6. Accessing legal texts
7. Interpretation of legal texts in context
8. Application of legal texts in context
9. The physical and virtual structure of the internet
10. Systems and networks security basics
11. Understanding the role of electronic administration in Government
12. Understanding of electronic signature
13. Understanding of data protection
14. Understanding of ICT Soft Law (e.g. Codes Of Practices)
15. Producing Written Reports
16. Presenting information visually and orally
17. Using ICT in research
18. Presenting information via multimedia

#### Principle 5.

1. The teaching shall be structured in the following manner or according to it. In case of an independent course it will assigned in the structure detailed in this principle as part of the different education cycles.

<b>Cycle</b>	<b>Degrees</b>
<b>First cycle</b>	Graduate/Licentiate in Law. Graduate/Licentiate in Business and Management Graduate/Licentiate in ICT Operator in Law and Information Technology
<b>Second cycle</b>	Master in Information Technology Law Master in Law, with specialisation in ICT-Law Diploma of Specialized Studies in Law and Management of the ICT
<b>Third cycle</b>	Doctor in Computers and Law Doctor in Legal informatics
<b>Continuing education</b>	Professional update

2. If the level is not clearly established, the evaluation team will inform about the level in which the course may fit. LEFIS is aware of the fact that the nomenclature may vary. For that reason the Evaluation team will confront the course or teaching structures of the applicant with the above mentioned to find the equivalent nomenclature.

Principle 6.

1. LEFIS study programmes may follow the common objectives described by cycles. The objectives shall be assessed depending on each degree or level of education.

1. First Cycle:

- a) The formation of professional's experts in interpretation and application of juridical texts.
- b) The formation of professionals involved in the economic, planning and human resource.
- c) The formation of professionals able to work in research, design and development of software and information and communication systems.
- d) To provide the market with law operators able to integrate legal knowledge with ICT capabilities and insight to manage the penetration of ICT in any sector of law studies and practices.

## 2. Second Cycle:

- a) To enable the graduate to cope with the various questions concerning IT Law. Therefore, it is not just teaching the existing legal frameworks on IT Law, but also encouraging critical appraisal of them.
- b) Learning in: Information Technology Law, Communications Law and Fundamental Concepts of ICT.
- c) To acquire high level competence in ICT Law, attending to the necessary interdisciplinary requirements to know the management and the techniques of the ICT.

## 3. Continuing Education:

- a) Views on legal issues raised by ICT.
- b) Barristers, lawyers working in public administrations or private undertakings, regulators,... and, in general, practitioners in ICT law.

## Principle 7.

1. LEFIS students' profile shall be headed to fulfil the occupations listed bellow. The evaluation team shall asses this principle by questionnaires made to the

students or otherwise by evaluating the teaching material and other available documents.

1. First Cycle:

- a) To be in position to access to the next professions: Lawyers, Judges, Notaries, Barristers, Property Registers.
- b) Positions in operations, management/logistic; sale and marketing organization; human resources management; finance and accounting.
- c) Engineering in Computers and Telecommunications.
- d) Support to computer law professionals; digitally supported co-operation in the drafting of rules and regulations; design and evaluation of information system for the judiciary sector, the enterprises, the public administration

2. Second cycle:

- a) To prepare the students for wide range of juridical practice in the increasingly important field of IT law, as well as enhancing performance in traditional fields of law through introduction to modern legal techniques and solutions provided by IT.
- b) To provide legal knowledge in order to successfully accompany the evolution towards a global and networked information society.
- c) To acquire a specialization for the Labour market

3. Continuing Education.

- a) Views on legal issues raised by ICT.
- b) Barristers, lawyers working in public administrations or private undertakings, regulators,... and, in general, practitioners in ICT law.

## Principle 8.

1. The workload of each degree programmes expressed in ECTS-credits (ECTS is the same as European Credit Transfer System) shall be:

- First cycle (180+60 (professional formation))
- Second cycle (60-120)
- Third cycle (180)
- Continuing education: according to teaching and learning hours of each course.

2. The evaluation team will assess the observance of this principle taking into account the own institution workload system. In this sense the workload of each institution shall be at least eighty (80) per cent equivalent with the ECTS credits system.