

In Beja, October 19, 2006

LEFIS WG2 Postgraduate studies

ICT law and postgraduate law studies compliant with the European Tuning initiative

1. Introduction to the subject area

Propositions of WG2 for positioning of LEFIS programmes in categories

1.1. Positioning of education of 'law in the information society' at possible levels within courses:

- 1) introductory level
- 2) contributory level within general courses with it-components
- 3) professional level within topics courses
- 4) specialisation

1.2. Positioning of education of 'law in the information society' at a disciplines level:

- 1) courses for lawyers;
- 2) courses for non-lawyers.

1.3. Positioning of education of 'law in the information society' at an application level:

- 1) national application level;
- 2) international application level.

LEFIS programmes could be grouped by:

- language;
- (national) legal requirements for higher education;
- joint degrees.

LEFIS programmes national application level

- a) Native language for 1 country;
- b) Under legal requirements for higher education of one country;
- c) Agreements for common diploma of few universities.

LEFIS programmes international application level

- a) Language for at least 2 countries;

- b) Under legal requirements for higher education for at least 2 countries;
- c) Joint degrees or international agreements for common diploma;
- d) Bilateral agreements about international mobility's of students and professors.

1.4. Positioning of LEFIS programmes in categories:

	LEFIS categories for ICT law	Law programmes		Other programmes	
		Regional	International	Regional	International
1	Introductory	L1-R	L1-I	N1-R	N1-I
2	Contributory	L2-R	L2-I	N2-R	N2-I
3	Professional	L3-R	L3-I	N3-R	N3-I
4	Specialisation	L4-R	L4-I	N4-R	N4-I

2. Degree profile(s)

WG2 Postgraduate studies proposal to create 5 groups of postgraduate studies under level of specialisation:

- 1) Masters in ICT law or with ICT law specialisation;
- 2) Interdisciplinary masters with ICT law specialisation;
- 3) Diploma of specialised studies related to ICT law.
- 4) Master of law (General master or other – non-ICT law – specialisation);
- 5) Other masters (Business Administration; Management, Economics, ICT);

2.1. Typical degrees offered in the subject area

2.1.1. Masters in ICT law or with ICT law specialisation

E.g. E-business, Telecommunications Law, etc.

These programmes aim at students that are qualified to be allowed for Master programmes. Next to their primary discipline knowledge of a second discipline is recommended. However, programmes can be set up in such a way that the necessary basic knowledge of the relevant disciplines can be obtained in elective modules within the programme.

Objectives for study programme

- To develop students' knowledge about:
 - new legal processes and phenomena in the networked society;
 - new legal regulation models and principles pertaining to ICT;
 - to form the abilities and competences to manage ICT, facilitating legal decision making and common legal tasks.
- To train lawyers with special knowledge and skills necessary for serving the information society and facing legal challenges of ICT.
- To deliver:
 - theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the legal disciplines pertaining to/spawned by ICT;
 - theoretical knowledge and practical skills of ICT application in legal work.

Learning outcomes & competences

Key subject specific competences	Key generic competences
1. Information Technology Law 2. The Characteristics of the Information Society 3. Understanding of Professional ICT practice and business structure 4. e-Interpretation of legal texts in context 5. Application of legal digital texts ('digital law') in context	1. Critical and self-critical abilities 2. Elementary computing skills (word processing, database, other utilities) 3. Decision-making 4. Ethical commitment 5. Interpersonal skills

Subject specific competences and learning outcomes		
Rating of importance order	Short name of the subject specific competence	Extended description of the competence.- Learning outcomes
1	Information Technology Law	To have knowledge and practices on basic ICT law
2	The Characteristics of the Information Society	To know the basic technical characteristics of the information society To know the normative on data protection and data security To know the digital signature mechanisms, their uses and legal validity
3	Understanding of Professional ICT practice and business structure	To indicate how to use ICT for legal practice, to make electronic business in a safe way and fitted into the law-order
4	e-Interpretation of legal texts in context	To have knowledge on the different juridical texts interpretation with ICT methods
5	Application of legal digital texts ('digital law') in context	To be able to distinguish several kind of juridical e-application

Workload and ECTS

Minimum requirements of the study programme

- 60-120 ECTS;

- 40-60% of compulsory models or topics related to ICT law.

2.1.2. Interdisciplinary masters with ICT law specialisation

E.g. Master in Law and ... (e.g. ICT and/or Economics Management etc.)

These programmes aim at students that are qualified to be allowed for Master programmes. Next to their primary discipline knowledge of a second discipline is recommended. However, programmes can be set up in such a way that the necessary basic knowledge of the relevant disciplines can be obtained in elective modules within the programme.

Objectives for study programme

- To develop students' knowledge about:
 - new legal processes and phenomena in the networked society;
 - New legal regulation models and principles pertaining to ICT and the field of specialization;
 - to form the abilities and competences to manage ICT, facilitating legal decision making and legal tasks of specialization.
- To train the students with special knowledge and skills necessary for serving the information society and facing legal challenges of ICT and the field of specialization;
- To deliver:
 - theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the legal disciplines pertaining to/spawned by the ICT;
 - theoretical knowledge and practical skills of ICT application in legal work and the field of specialization.

Learning outcomes & competences

Key subject specific competences	Key generic competences
1. Information Technology Law 2. The Characteristics of the Information Society 3. Understanding of Professional ICT practice and business structure 4. e-Interpretation of legal texts in context 5. Application of legal digital texts ('digital law') in context	1. Critical and self-critical abilities 2. Elementary computing skills (word processing, database, other utilities) 3. Decision-making 4. Ethical commitment 5. Interpersonal skills

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5	Application of legal digital texts ('digital law') in context	To be able to distinguish several kind of juridical e-application

Workload and ECTS

Minimum requirements of the study programme

- 60-120 ECTS;
- 40-60% of compulsory models or topics related to ICT law.

2.1.3. Diploma of specialised studies related to ICT law

Workload and ECTS

Minimum requirements of the study programme

- Less like 60 ECTS
- 40-60 of the all ECTS at an compulsory/elective level related ICT law subjects or topics.

LEFIS standard for study modules or topics – this same like LEFIS P N1 in the field of specialisation ICT law field.

2.2. Typical occupations of the graduates in the subject area

This study programme is oriented to provide deep and comprehensive knowledge and abilities for the graduates to make them able to work as lawyers, jurists, barristers, notaries, etc. within national and international legal, ICT and other organizations.

2.3. Role of subject area in other degree profiles

2.3.1. Master of law

(General masters or other – non-ITC law – specialisation)

E.g. Business law, Administrative law, etc

These programmes aim at students that have a legal background or other backgrounds with a legal component and no specific knowledge or knowledge at an introductory level of ICT.

LEFIS standard for study moduls or topics – this same like LEFIS P L4 in ad least of one of fields of ICT law.

Workload and ECTS

Minimum requirements of the study programme

- 60-120 ECTS
- 4-6 ECTS at a compulsory level related ICT law subjects or topics;
- 20-30% of the all ECTS at an elective level related ICT law subjects or topics.

2.3.2. Other masters (business administration; ICT)

E.g. MBA, Economics, ICT etc.

LEFIS standard for study modules or topics – this same like LEFIS P L4 in the fields of ICT law related masters specialisation (business, economics, ICT etc).

Workload and ECTS

Minimum requirements of the study programme

- 60-120 ECTS
- 4-6 ECTS elective / compulsory related ICT law subjects or topics;

3. Learning outcomes and competences

See under 2.

4. Workload and ECTS

See under 2.

5. Learning, teaching and assessment

Teaching and learning methods should comprise lectures, seminar groups, research and project work with written and oral presentations (individually or in groups). Active use of Internet and/or other advanced ICT should be offered every student on campus as integral part of the programme. We would finally like to stress, that ICT and computer (systems) should increasingly be used as a support for pedagogy and teaching. The students' initiative and ability to work independently is expected. A wide variety of assessment forms are applied for the courses including oral exams, written case study/problem exams, home assignments.

6. Quality Enhancement

In the field of the Information Society, technology and markets evolve in a very fast and unpredictable way. Teaching contents of both, the master in ICT law and the interdisciplinary masters with ICT law specialisation should therefore be submitted to permanent scrutiny and evaluated every two years. For doing so, Faculty staff should be assisted by practitioners (lawyers like barristers and judges but also computer scientists, economists, sociologists, ...). In this way, ideally especially the teaching of a master in ICT law and the interdisciplinary masters with ICT law specialisation should rely upon the input of research conducted by faculty staff or specialised research centres.